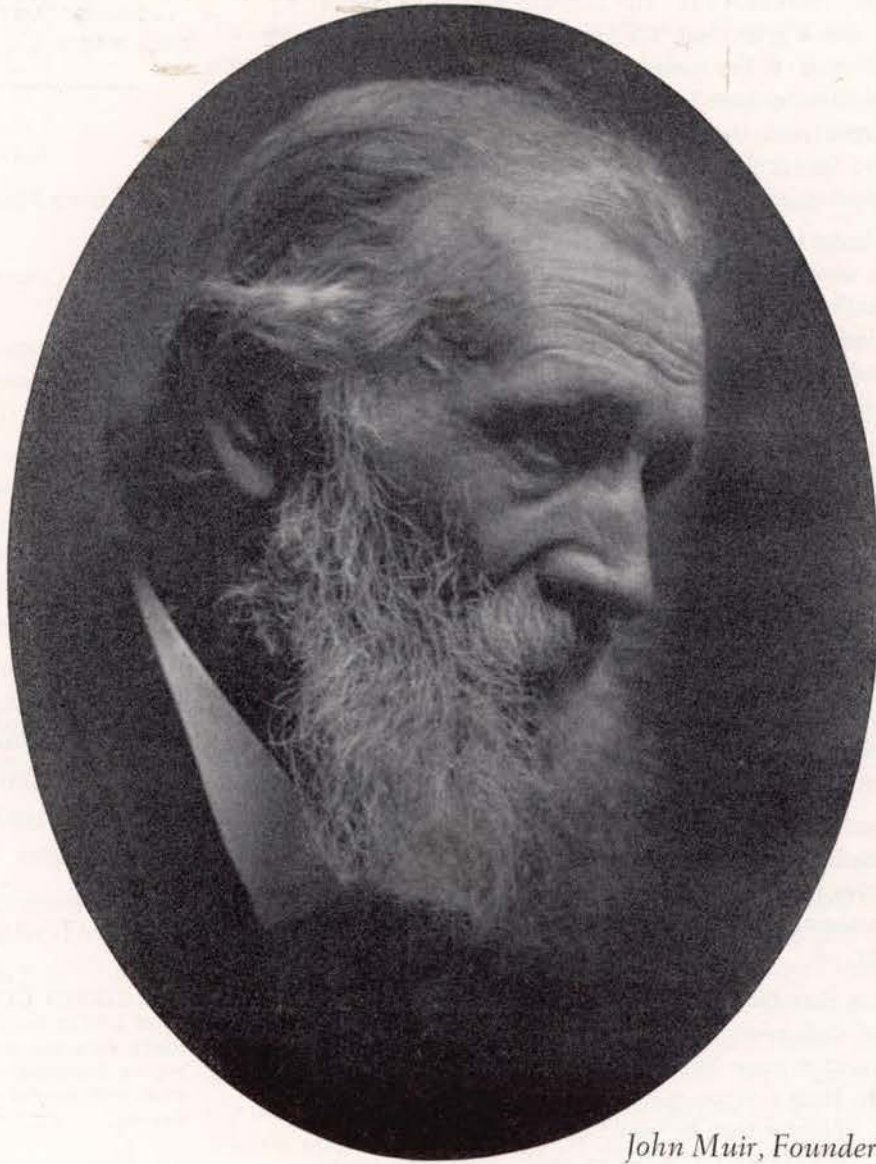


Sierra Club Bulletin



John Muir, Founder and First President

Sierra Club Diamond Jubilee, 1892-1967

Candidates for Election to Board
(page 24)

Jubilee Banquet, December 9
(details on back cover)

Preview of 1968 Outings
(pages 11-23)

President's Message: OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE

THIS IS OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR. The fact that we are so late in celebrating it properly tells a great deal. We are proud of what we have achieved in our first 75 years, of the conservation battles we have fought and won — and even of those we have lost. We are proud of our past. But we are thoroughly occupied with the present and future. The battles become more pressing, and they proliferate. Our time to act — and to make a difference — grows shorter, so time grows ever dearer.

As we pause to look back, we are most aware of the fact that the founders of the Sierra Club were great men who banded together in a great cause. They had a startlingly clear perception of their immediate surroundings and a fair insight into some of the problems that have lived beyond their time. Their chosen leader was John Muir, president of the club from 1892 until his death in 1914.

Muir epitomized the Sierra Club of his day — and even the club of our day. He was a man who turned to the past for what it could tell him, but he was not one to linger there. He was thoroughly involved with what was happening in his own time in his own world — with the beauty he was finding in his Range of Light, and with making others aware of that beauty with his rare eloquence. "Climb the mountains and get their good tidings." He was preoccupied with defining the jobs to be done to preserve that beauty, and with doing them. He spent his time going forward — and he knew the sense of urgency, too.

"The love of nature . . . is desperately moderate," he wrote in 1890, "consuming enthusiasm almost wholly unknown."

From his own consuming enthusiasm, he would kindle the fire in others. And his own was boundless. It propelled him up the trails of the high country, down legislative hallways, to triumph in the establishment of Yosemite as a great national park, and finally, to the bitter and killing battle for Hetch Hetchy.

John Muir died more than fifty years ago. He left a rare heritage of wit, articulateness, and dedication. The world he knew was a different one from ours. He fought to save Yosemite from too many sheep; he fought to save it from the impact of too many people. But Muir was right about so many things. (Righter than he would have wanted to be about some; Hetch Hetchy, for instance.) I think he would have been proud and pleased that there are nearly 60,000 of his disciples who will mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of "his club."

As we gather to honor him on December 9th, I hope the halls will be full. We will have a kaleidoscopic look at our past that evening, and a look forward, too, at our national role . . . to the continuing battles for the Grand Canyon and the redwoods and the North Cascades . . . to new efforts for Muir's own territory, Alaska . . . and to the quickening battle for the quality of man's own environment.

"One must labor for beauty as for bread," Muir wrote.

We have. We do. We will. And our labors are the greatest tribute we can pay him.

EDGAR WAYBURN



**Sierra Club
Bulletin**
NOVEMBER 1967
Vol. 52 — No. 10

... TO EXPLORE, ENJOY, AND PROTECT
THE NATION'S SCENIC RESOURCES ...

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THE SIERRA CLUB,* founded in 1892, has devoted itself to the study and protection of national scenic resources, particularly those of mountain regions. Participation is invited in the program to enjoy and preserve wilderness, wildlife, forests, and streams.

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NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

Senate passes redwoods and North Cascades park bills; both represent progress, but both need strengthening

The Senate voted to establish a redwood national park (see pp. 4-5 for details) and a North Cascades national park. The Cascades bill, S. 1321, is as described in the June *SCB* with these modifications: Horseshoe Basin was added to the Pasayten wilderness; Thunder Creek was withdrawn from the park and added to Ross Lake national recreation area to allow for the possibility that Seattle City Light might build a dam there; the lower Stehekin valley and upper end of Lake Chelan were withdrawn from the park and designated the Lake Chelan national recreation area so that hunting could continue there. (Conservationists advocate a Lake Chelan recreation area southeast of the area designated in the bill, not one carved out of the park.) The Senate bill wisely prohibits a road along the east side of Ross Lake, but it is deficient in failing to add the Mt. Baker area, the valley of Granite Creek, and part of the Cascade River valley to the national park. It also fails to make desirable additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the valleys of the Suiattle and Whitechuck rivers. Strengthening amendments to both the redwoods and the North Cascades bills will certainly be urged upon the House Interior Committee when it takes them up in 1968.

Proposed dams in Idaho and Montana would destroy wilderness and wild rivers

Idaho's Selway and Lochsa, candidates for "wild river" designation, would be tamed by the Corps of Engineers' proposed Penny Cliffs dam. And the Bureau of Reclamation hopes to dam Montana's Sun River, which, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "supports irreplaceable fish and wildlife resources in a wilderness setting which should be preserved."

Move toward national park in the Oregon Cascades

A study to evaluate the national park potential of the Oregon Cascades, from the Columbia River south to Crater Lake National Park, has been called for in a bill introduced by Senator Wayne Morse. The Sierra Club Board of Directors requested such a study in December 1959.

Highway route threatens de facto wilderness in Colorado Rockies

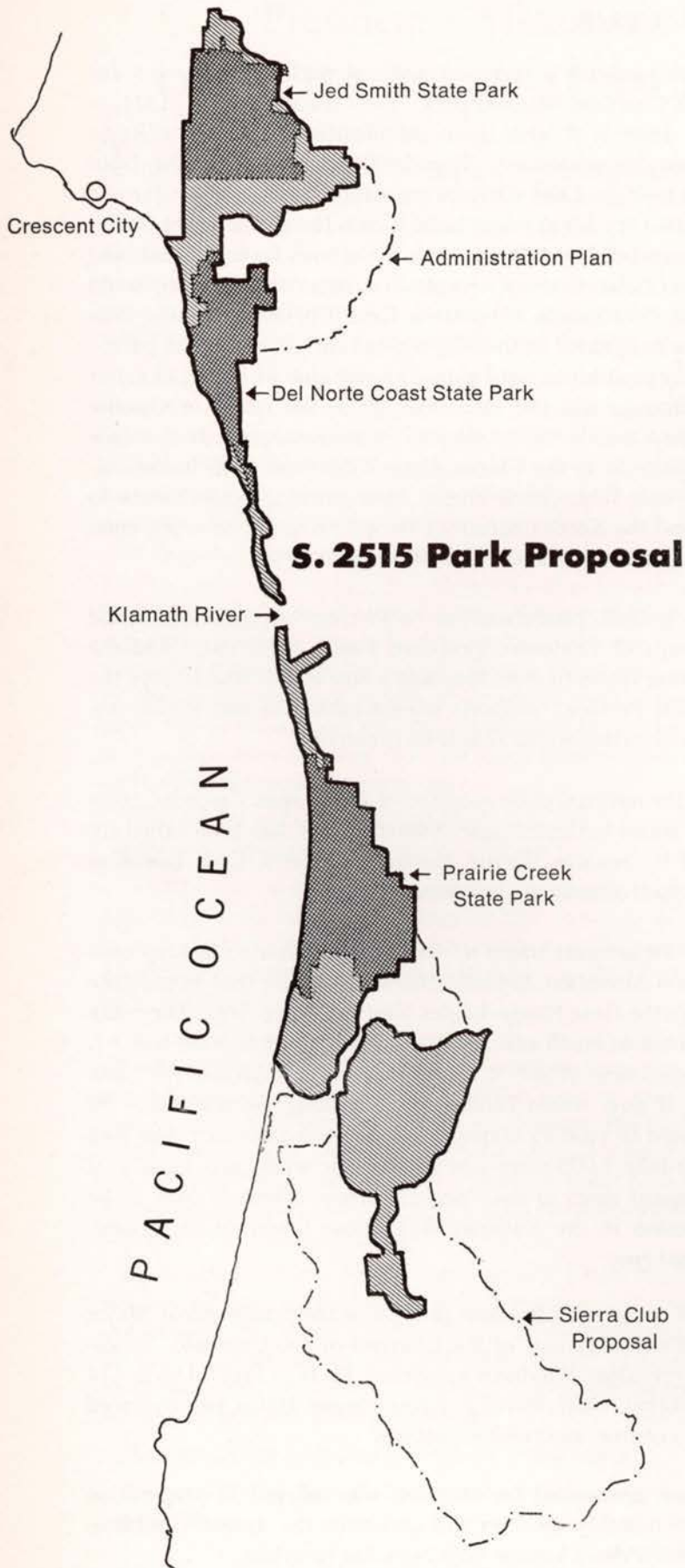
Colorado's highway department wants a "Red Buffalo" route (passing near Red Peak and Buffalo Mountain, between Dillon and Vail) that would take Interstate 70 through the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area. The route would cost several times as much as a feasible alternative (following U.S. 6), but the highway department claims it would justify itself because of "user savings." (Savings, if any, would benefit local trucking interests; but 90 per cent of costs would be paid by taxpayers of the entire nation.) The Red Buffalo route would take 7,000 acres and destroy the wilderness quality of perhaps 25,000 adjacent acres in the Primitive Area—which is soon to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The issue is a national one.

"Prof" Davis in charge of centennial celebrations of Powell's explorations

The Sierra Club will sponsor celebrations in 1969 of the centennial of Major John Wesley Powell's explorations of the Canyons of the Colorado. To coordinate planning, President Wayburn appointed R. W. "Prof" Davis (14 Norwood Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94707). River runner Davis has re-traced nearly all of Powell's course, most of it repeatedly.

Annual publication delayed

The 1966-67 *Annual*, announced for October, was delayed in preparation and production. The monthly *Bulletin* will announce the *Annual's* publication; until it does, please don't assume your copy has been lost.



THE SENATE PASSED a compromise bill for a Redwood National Park, S. 2515, by a vote of 77 to 6 on November 1, 1967. Although S. 2515 would provide for a smaller park than the club wants, it is a substantial improvement over the Administration's bill. The authorization is for \$100 million, rather than \$60 million, and the bulk of the money will be spent in the Redwood Creek area. In saying that it is "a good plan as far as it goes," President Edgar Wayburn urged Congress to increase its size to protect more critical acreage in Redwood Creek.

Excerpts from S. 2515, and comments on it, follow.

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the purpose of this Act is to preserve in their natural setting, for the inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations, remaining virgin and old growth stands of the redwoods, the tallest living trees in the world.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Redwood National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park") in the State of California. The boundaries of the park shall be as generally depicted on the drawing numbered NP-RED-7112, and dated October 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may revise the boundaries of the park from time to time by publication in the Federal Register of a revised drawing or other boundary description, but the total acreage within the park shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

As the map shows, S. 2515 would acquire, connect, and round out Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks. It also provides for a southern unit consisting of

COMPROMISE BILL ON REDWOODS

these portions of the 90,000-acre park proposal favored by the club and most other conservation organizations: Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, Skunk Cabbage Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, the main valley of Lost Man Creek, most of the lower three miles of Redwood Creek's mainstem, and a corridor along both sides of the creek extending upstream to (but *not* including) the magnificent Emerald Mile.

The two-unit, 64,000-acre park would be a compromise between the Administration's 43,000-acre plan (at Mill Creek) and the 90,000-acre proposal favored by most conservationists (at Redwood Creek). It is designed to take in virtually all the remaining Triple-O redwoods (the very finest old growth) but it fails to include some of the large blocks of virgin redwoods that would be contained within the 90,000-acre park. It includes the so-called "tallest tree" (367 feet). Not included are the nearby, newly-discovered 385-footer and the Emerald Mile—actually two miles long—which is the only remaining place where a major stream is lined on both sides with virgin redwoods extending from riverbank to ridgetops. These features could be added to the park under power given to the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries, which embrace specifically only 61,654 acres. This leeway, however, will not be sufficient to allow slopes above the creekside corridor to be protected. Cutting on these slopes would be unsightly and would create erosion hazards to the park itself.

In a letter to club members, President Wayburn recommends that the size of the park be increased to a minimum of 70,000 acres to give greater protection to the park and endangered trees.

Section 3(a) of S. 2515 provides that **Any land or interests therein owned by the State of California within the boundaries of the park may be acquired only by donation.** This applies, of course, to the three state parks involved; Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek. Governor Reagan of California has indicated in the past that he would like to obtain federally-owned lands in exchange for the state redwood parks. (See Senator Lee Metcalf's discussion of this issue in the August *Bulletin*.) It is to be hoped that the "only by donation" provision of S. 2515 will not prove a stumbling block.

Section 3(b) provides that **In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept**

title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park. . . . The Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California. . . .

This provision would permit the federal government to acquire lands owned by lumber companies in exchange for lands in the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit, which was acquired to be part of a since abandoned plan for an 863,000-acre redwood national forest. The U.S. Forest Service, which manages the 14,000-acre Purchase Unit, opposes any exchange—as do some who consider it a dangerous precedent. But in his letter to club members, President Wayburn makes the following points:

One, there will be no "giveaway"; the exchange will be on the basis of equal values.

Two, the redwoods on the Purchase Unit are being logged by the Forest Service; they will not be saved in any event.

Three, the government often exchanges land when it will benefit the public, as in this case; Forest Service lands have often been transferred to the National Park Service.

Four, the purpose for which this unit was acquired has never been realized; the tract is the sole remnant of a long-defunct program.

And five, the success of S. 2515 may hinge on this exchange. Over half of the acquisition values are expected to come from the exchange.

S. 2515 must still be considered by the House Interior Committee and by the full House. Key points that should be impressed upon the committee and the House include these:

S. 2515 improves upon the Administration bill by authorizing acquisition of more acreage in better locations.

Section 3(b), authorizing exchange of Purchase Unit land for lumber company lands, should be retained because it makes possible the acquisition of more park per dollar.

But in order to assure the integrity of the basic proposal, esthetically and ecologically, the size of the park should be increased from 64,000 to at least 70,000 acres.



THE SIERRA CLUB OPPOSES DEVELOPMENT

OF MINERAL KING

Michael McCloskey

The author is Conservation Director of the Sierra Club.

FOR NEARLY TWO DECADES, the Sierra Club did not oppose development of ski facilities at Mineral King in the southern Sierra. It assumed a modest development that would do little harm to the landscape and to adjacent wilderness. But publication of the Forest Service's development prospectus in February 1965, and the unveiling of Disney Enterprises' mammoth development scheme that fall, helped change the club's outlook. By 1965, moreover, a large part of Mineral King basin had reverted to *de facto* wilderness—and the scarcity of wilderness in the southern Sierra had become more acutely evident. The club opposes the development now proposed by the Disney interests, and the new access road proposed by the state, for the reasons that follow.

THE PROJECT IS POORLY CONCEIVED

Disney's Mineral King project is too big. Plans call for 2.5 million visitors per year within a few years, which is 800,000 higher than the annual visitation of Yosemite National Park. Most observers agree that Yosemite is subject to excessive visitor pressure, but conditions worse than those in Yosemite Valley would be invited by the proposed develop-

Mineral King Basin and Great Western Divide, photographed from White Chief Peak. Mineral King roadhead is at extreme left in the middle distance. Proposed aerial tramways would ascend Sawtooth Peak (upper right corner), and cross foreground slopes to "Mineral Queen Peak."

Photographs by Allen Malmquist



ment at Mineral King. Peak use would bring as many as 16,000 persons at a time to the narrow, 300-acre valley bottom. This would produce a population density of 53 persons per acre or 34,000 persons per square mile—a density greater than New York City's. The Disney development would create population pressures that would destroy the fragile character of this area, which, at 7,800 feet elevation, forms the headwaters basin of the east fork of the Kaweah River. If plans materialize, an Alpine Disneyland will be created.

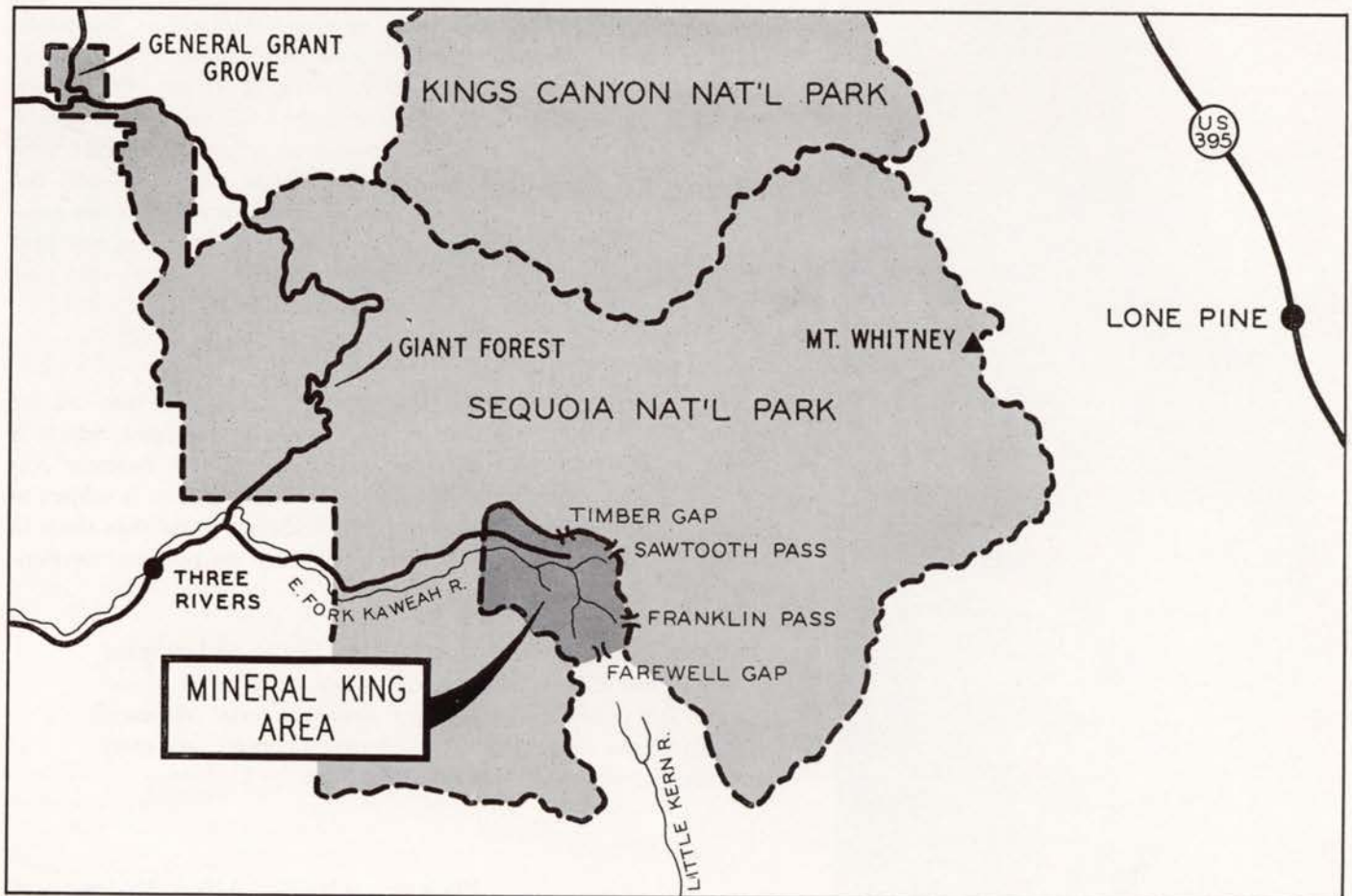
The development would bring too many cars into Mineral King Valley. Forest Service recreation plans foresee as many as 5,400 cars being packed into the valley on peak weekends, requiring as much as 82 acres of parking space. The California Division of Highways estimates that 9,850 cars would be attracted to the valley on peak summer week-ends. Conceivably, this could require as much as 150 acres of parking space, or fully one-half of the valley floor. While the Disney people state that they will use only 23 acres for parking, there is reason to suspect that they are beginning to balk at the cost of buried parking garages. Moreover, their plans have not yet been accepted (and may not, in any case, include parking for additional facilities that the Forest Service plans). In any event, the exhaust from all these vehicles would be trapped in a bowl encircled by peaks rising 3,000 feet higher;

Mineral King was gerrymandered out of Sequoia National Park, as map shows, because of mining operations that have since been abandoned. Geographically, topographically, and ecologically, area is logically a part of the park. ▼

Roadhead at Mineral King. Disney development would center around Aspen Flat (left center). Proposed chairlift would connect valley floor with Farewell Gap (distant left), and aerial tramway would ascend to "Mineral Queen Peak" (second from right in distance). ►

inversion layers would undoubtedly cause serious smog problems.

A 25-mile, dead-end access road would be choked. When visitation builds up to anticipated levels, perhaps in the mid-1970's, it might take as much as 15 hours to drive in or out of the valley. One might spend all day Saturday driving in and all day Sunday driving out again. Such an absurdity would generate pressures for the expansion of an improved, two-lane, 28-foot roadway into a divided highway with two 40-foot roadways. Although the Park Service promises not to give way in the future to demands for roadways of this size, the pressures generated by established traffic would be





hard to resist. Forty-foot roadways would inflict major scars on the steep, granitic soils of Sequoia National Park, through which the route must pass for eleven miles. Some cuts and fills might be as much as 1,000 feet long. Sequoia groves within the park could not remain unaffected by construction of this kind.

Plans call for ski-lift towers anchored within Sequoia National Park. Towers would invade the park at a number of places on the rim of the basin. Such facilities are not allowed in national parks, and would impair wilderness panoramas as seen from viewpoints within the park. Towers located within the basin above 10,500 feet would be visible outside the basin, within the national park.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK IS NOT PROTECTED

The project was not planned with the protection of Sequoia National Park in mind. Mineral King is an enclave surrounded by Sequoia National Park on three sides, with its drainage flowing through the park. Logically a part of the park, the 15,000-acre area was excluded from it in deference

to a mining operation, now defunct. The area's park quality was recognized by Congress in legislation designating it as a refuge, where wildlife is given the same protection it gets within the park itself.

The proposed ski development at Mineral King was planned by the Forest Service with little thought of its impact on the national park, as if approval by the National Park Service were certain to be routinely granted. This oversight is a major defect in the plan. Protection of the park, a precious asset of the state and nation, should be a primary objective in planning for the area. The National Park Service, in evaluating the project's impact, issued the following statement.

In order to make sure that every effort will be made to protect national park values, the National Park Service has requested that alternative means of access, such as tramways, monorails, and tunnels be fully considered. Moreover, the National Park Service is insisting that the relative effect of the several construction possibilities upon the ecology of the national parklands be fully



Aspen Flat, focal point of proposed development in Mineral King Valley. Existing road through Sequoia National Park to Mineral King, bottom photo, respects trees and contours. Extensive impairment of park values would certainly result if route were built to higher standards.

evaluated. This will include a comparative analysis of the results of road and other construction possibilities upon the soil drainage near the Sequoia trees—particularly in the Atwell Mill vicinity; a careful consideration of different ways of making the construction alternatives most compatible with the important scenic values involved; and the relationship of the Mineral King development with the recent Sequoia National Park wilderness proposals. The effects upon park values of possible long-term demands for additional roads and other developments which might follow the development of the Mineral King area are also being considered. A permit to improve the access to Mineral King outside of the presently county-owned right-of-way for the eleven-mile section of road within the park is being withheld pending completion of these studies.

A FINANCIAL BURDEN UPON THE STATE

Qualified experts warn that the ultimate cost of an improved access road might be twice as much as now estimated, which is \$23 million. This current estimate is labeled by the California Division of Highways as a "very preliminary estimate." When the state placed this route in the state highway system, it was told that the cost would be \$5 million. Just how big a subsidy would actually have to be borne by the gas-tax payers of California is anybody's guess.

Funds would be allocated to this project at the expense of other urgent highway projects. J. C. Womack, State Highway Engineer, stated on February 8, 1967, that "in consideration of the many other critical highway needs and the limited

sums available, financing of the entire amount with state highway funds would be extremely disruptive within the time allotted." Nevertheless, the State Highway Commission has voted to take these funds from the unallocated portion of Southern California's highway monies during the next five years. Simultaneously, claiming that monies are not available, the Highway Commission has denied pleas for the funding of many other long-pending projects.

An access road should be paid for by the users and beneficiaries. Why should the taxpayers undertake to subsidize a dead-end road designed to serve a monopoly concessionaire? Realizing the strength of this point, the Highway Commission voted on April 20, 1967, to ask the legislature to investigate the possibility of toll financing for an access road. The legislature has authorized such a study.

Other modes of access would be less destructive and would place the financial burden where it belongs. Disney interests admit that a cog-assisted railway could be built for \$27 million, with fares set at \$14. It is reported also that a monorail could be built with fares of only \$8. Why shouldn't Disney Enterprises and recreationists pay for access facilities, rather than the general public? And why shouldn't the public insist that Sequoia National Park and the Mineral King enclave be protected against destructive development?

Even if a less grandiose scheme than Disney's were proposed, with acceptable provisions for public access, some basic objections to heavy development would remain. At its May 1965 meeting, the Sierra Club Board of Directors voiced "support of the primitive aspects of the Mineral King Valley and the fragile ecological values of the timberline zone surrounding it." The Board resolved at that time—before Disney's plans were made public—that "the Sierra Club opposes any recreational development in the Mineral King area as contemplated in the Forest Service 'Prospectus for a Proposed Recreational Development at Mineral King in Sequoia National Forest,' dated February 1965."





Grand Canyon, Arizona

Photograph by Allen J. Malmquist

1968 SPRING OUTINGS

SPRING 1968 brings a greater choice and more unusual outings than ever before. You may fly to the subtropical wilderness and beaches of Hawaii, pack into the mountains of Baja California, or choose from several trips into the river and desert wilderness of the Southwest. This spring also brings more High-Light trips on which stock carry the loads, you hike with a minimum pack, and everyone shares the work—a combination ideal for many ages and abilities.

During Easter week, for the first time a club trip explores the valleys and mountains of the Mazatzal Wilderness in Arizona. Also at Easter is a knapsack trip into the Grand Canyon country and the ever-popular Hawaii Special. Later in the spring there is a High-Light trip among the great sandstone arches and cliffs of the upper Escalante River canyon. And in mid-May we have our

first High-Light in Baja California.

This will be the club's sixty-third year of taking people not to the tourist spots anyone can ride to on wheels, but into the wilderness where there are only trails. Trips vary markedly in size, in physical stamina required, and in cost; some outings have a crew to manage the cooking, on others everyone takes his turn. To determine which outing is right for you, read the trip descriptions very carefully; if you have doubts or questions, write the leader. Reservation requests are now being accepted for all spring trips. See *How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips*.

Mazatzal Mountains

(3) **Mazatzal Wilderness High-Light Trip, Arizona—April 7–13.** Total cost,

about \$125. Limit, 40. Leader, John Ricker, 555 West Catalina Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

Easter in the Mazatzal Wilderness, 60 miles northeast of Phoenix, will find the desert plants in flower and the cactus in bloom. We will go from summer to spring to winter as we cross the rugged upthrust of the Mazatzal Mountains, from the Tonto Creek drainage on the east to the Verde River on the west. If we become cold while crossing the 7,000-foot, snow-covered ridges, we will have a chance to warm up in the lower elevations of the Verde Valley. We will spend a day or two traveling up the Verde River and then back over the mountains by another route to our starting point. There will be opportunities to explore side canyons, look for game and birds that are abundant in this area, just loaf, or swim in the Verde

River. This should not be a strenuous trip although some of the days will be long, the trail dry, and the terrain steep. Elevations range from 2,000 to over 7,000 feet.

Grand Canyon

(2) **Kanab Canyon Backpack Trip, Arizona—April 7–14.** Total cost, \$55. Limit, 20. Leader, Dewey Wildoner, 4138 W. Osborn #4, Phoenix, Arizona 85019.

Kanab is a canyon of towering rose-red walls with hanging orchard gardens and interesting side canyons, including Jumpup, Sowats, Scotties Holler, and Whispering Falls. It is perhaps the most scenic canyon that drains into the Colorado from the north. The trip will be moderately strenuous, with some easy days; total hiking distance probably will be under 40 miles. Wading is necessary in Kanab and Scotties Holler. See *Arizona Highways*, July 1965.

Mauí and Kauai

(1) **Hawaii Special—April 5–14.** Limit, 100. Leader, Walt Weyman, 3059 Deseret Drive, Richmond, California 94803.

Two of the Hawaiian Islands have recently come into the conservation spotlight. On Maui there is a proposal to add a corridor—from Haleakala Crater to the sea—to existing Haleakala National Park. And on Kauai a campaign is underway to establish a Kauai National Park. This Easter outing will give club members a first-hand look at these two exceptionally beautiful areas.

Before you sign up, first consider that a Sierra Club outing to Hawaii in no way resembles the usual commercial tour. We seek out the back country that most tourists and even few residents ever see. This involves some strenuous (always optional) hiking. We will be sleeping out-of-doors, and it can rain—hard. So, if you want to spend most of your time lazing on a beach and if you don't want to put up with tropical rainstorms, then this is not the trip for you.

Both islands are fascinating—Maui probably has more variety, but Kauai has some of the most spectacular scenery in the island chain. On Maui we will camp at the west end (Fleming Beach) and the east end (Seven Pools) of the proposed national park addition. Some may wish to take the two-day hike to the floor of Haleakala Crater. On Kauai we will camp on the drier south coast and then at Haena, in the wetter northwest portion. A hike to the Kilohana Lookout across the Alkalai Swamp is a muddy but rewarding trip. Some may choose to take the overnight hike to Kalalau Valley, along the rugged and spectacular Na Pali coast. Many short hikes are possible,

For More Details of Spring Outings

For further details of our coming spring outings, ask the club office for that specific *Trip Supplement*. Trips vary greatly in size, cost, in physical stamina demanded, and in distance covered; ages range from one year to over eighty. New members, particularly, may have difficulty judging from these brief *Bulletin* writeups which outings are best suited to their experience and ability. Don't be lured into the wrong camp! If you are in doubt as to whether you and a trip are mutually compatible, ask for a *Trip Supplement* before you send in a reservation—saving yourself the cost and inconvenience of changing or cancelling your reservation later. Telephone or write the trip leader (not the club office) if you have further questions.

such as in Waimea Canyon and in Kokee State Park. Hasse Bunnelle heads the commissary crew; menus feature fresh, island-grown foods.

We leave the west coast by commercial jet on Friday morning, April 5. Awaiting us at the Kahului Airport on Maui will be our "island mules," U-drive sedans that serve all our transportation needs. A reservation fee of \$75 must accompany your reservation request (\$60 of it refundable only if your place on the plane can be filled). Total cost, including the \$75 reservation fee, \$340 from San Francisco or Los Angeles. You need not return on April 14; you have the option of returning later if you wish.

Escalante River

(4) **Stevens Arch High-Light, Utah—April 28–May 11.** Total cost, \$185–\$195. Limit, 40. Leader, Howard Mitchell, 65 Hillside Avenue, San Anselmo, California 94960.

Far up the Escalante River, well above the flooding waters of Lake Powell, we will find unspoiled, remote wilderness and deep canyons seldom visited by man. Long ago, Indians occasionally visited this region and signs of their habitation remain in the grottos above the Escalante River and in the more accessible side canyons.

Our loop trip beginning at Harris Wash will explore this wild, beautiful country of red Navajo sandstone cliffs, wonderfully sculptured and carved by ages of wind and water action and striped in fantastic vertical patterns, in brilliant hues of yellow, orange, black and brown. These towering red canyons are brightly accented by green cottonwoods and spring wildflowers in full bloom. As we approach Coyote Creek, a canyon of

arches, Stevens Arch stands majestically on the skyline, rising spectacularly above the river which carved it out of sandstone many centuries ago.

Trip members joining this first venture into the upper Escalante canyons will share cooking and camp duties in typical High-Light fashion. While a packtrain moves our food, gear, and duffel, we will be left free to leisurely explore these magnificent canyons. The trip will be quite easy with a gradual drop down the Escalante River canyon and a slight climb out as we leave by Coyote Creek. We expect warm weather of 70°–80° in the daytime and cool 40° nights.

This is a country for swimsuits, cameras, watercolor pads, inquisitive amateur archeologists, and meditation. Write for the trip supplement and a photo of Stevens Arch.

Baja California

(5) **Baja California High-Light, Mexico—May 12–18.** Total cost, about \$135. Limit, 30. Leader, Wes Bunnelle, Gate Six Road, Sausalito, California 94965.

Mid-May will find the San Pedro Mártir wilderness at its best for weather, water, and flowers. We gather at the famed Meling Ranch Sunday noon and will be transported to the end of an early-day mining road. Monday morning we hand over our duffel bags (20 pounds) to the mules and commence a circuit of this little-visited open pine country. There will be five moving days with one layover scheduled for La Grulla meadow, a green carpet stretching as far as the eye can see, through which runs a trout stream. The 50 trail-miles of this outing will be at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet, starting in oaks and then circling through open pine forests and meadows. There will be an opportunity to climb Blue Bottle, the second highest peak in the range, and enjoy dramatic views of the Gulf of California and of Picacho del Diablo across a 3,000-foot canyon. The trip will end Saturday noon with showers and lunch at the Meling Ranch, allowing a day and a half for the drive home.

CHRISTMAS KNAPSACK ARIZONA

Christmas Knapsack Trip, Paria River Canyon, Arizona—December 27, 1967–January 1, 1968. Total cost, \$43. Limit, 20. Leader, John Ricker, 555 W. Catalina Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85013. From the vicinity of Bryce Canyon National Park, the Paria River flows southeast to empty into the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry. Although this trip is sold out, cancellations could allow several more to come.

1967 High-Light Trip
Breakfast.
Photo by
Beverly Steveson

Sierra Club Outings 1957-1967 ACCOMPLISHMENTS and CHALLENGES

by Genny Schumacher



This article has been expanded from a talk given by Bob Braun, Chairman of the Leadership Training Program, at the opening of the Outing Leadership Meetings, held last spring in Oakland, California.

NINETY-EIGHT WILDERNESS OUTINGS were offered to club members in 1967. This year's outing program was a \$400,000 operation involving 270 trip leaders and 3600 participants. Ten years ago 28 trips attracted 1600 members.

The rapid growth of the club membership (from 12,000 in 1957 to 55,000 now), questions of appropriate wilderness use, controversies over wilderness lands and their boundaries, and rising costs of doing business—all these problems bearing on the outing program have arisen at the same time. Coping with these situations has made the decade 1957-1967 the most eventful in the history of the 66-year-old Outing Committee, which is charged with establishing outing policy as well as administering the program. Some questions remain to be answered and some solutions are still experimental. Members' comments and suggestions are welcome. They may be addressed to the editor of the *Bulletin* or to H. Stewart Kimball, Chairman of the Outing Committee, 19 Owl Hill Road, Orinda, California 94563.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Wilderness Preservation. To study and to bring to public notice little known and endangered wilderness regions, the committee has sent trips to areas such as the Redwood country, Glacier Peak in Washington, Dinosaur National Monument in Utah, the Colorado River, Glen Canyon, the Wind

River Range in Wyoming, the Allagash River in Maine, and the Sawtooth Mountains in Idaho. Scouting, finding packers, developing new techniques, training new leaders, encouraging members to try outings in these unfamiliar areas—all this has required great effort and expense.

The committee is particularly proud of the enthusiasm and success of the Work-Party Trips, which have undone the accumulated damage of many years and turned many sites back into the beauty spots they were before thoughtless people ruined them. These are the only trips that do not pay their own way and are subsidized from outing funds.

Fewer Trips in the Sierra. The increasing public use of the Sierra Nevada, the doubling and doubling again of man-days in the wilderness, have led some to wonder if we have not already reached the point at which popular mountain campsites, particularly meadows, simply cannot survive the trampling of all the two-footed creatures (and the four-footed ones they bring with them) who want to visit them. Other serious problems that have developed at the most heavily used campsites include over-grazed meadows, deeply rutted trails, stream pollution, and scarcity of wood.

To alleviate these problems, the committee avoids as much as possible scheduling Sierra trips during the busiest vacation time, the latter part of August, and is encouraging early July and September trips. Leaders have also worked out itineraries that avoid the most popular trails and campsites in favor of just-as-beautiful but little traveled portions of the Sierra.

Most important, the committee actively encourages trips to areas other than the Sierra. In 1957 a third of the trips went out of the Sierra; in 1967 over half of the trips were

non-Sierra. But in numbers of people, the record is less satisfactory. In 1957, 860 people (53 per cent of the total) went on Sierra trips. In 1966, 1270 people (44 per cent of the total) went on Sierra trips. Progress in diverting people away from the Sierra is slow—probably because many of our California members prefer to vacation near home and also because the Sierra has such grand scenery and more good weather than most mountain ranges. Attempting to encourage non-Sierra trips, the committee has experienced some catastrophically low sign-ups and has lost considerable money. For example, in 1966 all three sessions of a Canadian Rockies Base Camp, which would have accommodated 180 people, were cancelled due to a very low sign-up. In contrast, Sierra outings are rarely financial disasters.

Minimum Impact on the Wilderness. While study continues and proof is yet lacking, the committee generally feels that very large trips may damage the wilderness more than several smaller trips. Trip size has been reduced significantly. In 1957, 50 per cent of the trips had under 50 members; in 1967, 80 per cent had under 50. Average trip size ten years ago was 59 people; today it is 36. New kinds of trips have been developed—such as High-Lights, Wilderness Threshold Camps, and Back-Country Camp—which have minimum impact. These trips are smaller and use a very low ratio of pack

stock to people. High-Light trips commonly figure an astonishing 4 or 5 people *per mule*; commercial pack trips usually take *one mule per person*. Obviously, how people behave counts more than just the number of people. Eight careless people can leave the wilderness severely damaged—their camp strewn with litter, willows cut, meadows trenched and trampled—while fifty careful people can leave an area with almost no scars at all. A digest of wilderness camping manners is distributed to every trip member and may be obtained by writing the outing office. Leaders re-emphasize these points during trips.

The committee continues to pioneer new techniques of camping that reduce impact. Cooking with propane stoves (and small gasoline stoves on knapsack trips) reduces wood consumption and eliminates fire scars. Imaginative menu-planning and using the best lightweight foods cut down weight and reduce the number of pack stock necessary. Other ways trips reduce weight are by using light and compact kitchen hardware and by strictly limiting the pounds of personal dunnage people may bring. Many trips allow only 20 pounds per person; others allow up to 30. Other routine practices to prevent trampling of meadows include locating campsites and children's play areas *away* from meadows, and routing people and stock *around* rather than through them.

Service to Members. In addition to offering more trips to serve our members scattered across the nation, the committee has encouraged spring trips in the Southwest, summer trips in the Cascades of the Northwest and the Canadian Rockies, and plane trips to foreign countries. This has required an expanding and costly program of leadership recruitment and training. New types of trips have also required new subcommittees; in 1957 there were 7, today there are 14. The Outing Committee feels that members in all parts of the country should have the opportunity to become trip leaders. At the request of members in Portland, a small team of key people from the Outing Committee will travel to these centers of membership to conduct concentrated training sessions. Requests have been received from other regional centers which will no doubt result in further geographic expansion of the training effort.

To build a stable corps of the most experienced and competent leaders possible who will commit themselves to the outing program on a long-term basis, the committee pays modest fees to trip leaders and some of their staff. Trainees and those assuming little responsibility are not paid. The 1967 outing program required the services of about 250 leaders.

To get trip information out early enough so that members who need to can arrange their vacations far ahead, an Outing Preview of the following year's trips is now published in the November *Bulletin*. This early notice has made it necessary to advance all phases of planning several months. Trip plans must now be submitted to the committee in April of the year *preceding* their date, an average of fifteen months lead time. The spring Outing Issue of the *Bulletin*, containing all trip details, has been expanded and the publication date has been pushed back to early February.

Management. The growth and complexity of the outing program has called for new budgeting and accounting controls and for simplified and speedier reservation procedures.

Membership of the Outing Committee

Chairman: *H. Stewart Kimball, M.D.

Sub-Committee Chairmen:

<i>River Trips</i>	Monroe Agee
<i>Service Trips</i>	Steve Arnon
<i>Knapsack Trips</i>	James T. Watters
<i>Wilderness Threshold</i>	William Busby
<i>Eastern Trips</i>	Carl Denison
<i>High-Light Trips</i>	Jerry South
<i>High Trip and Hawaii</i>	Edward (Ted) Grubb
<i>Family Burro</i>	Gordon Peterson
<i>Burro Trips</i>	Thomas Pillsbury
<i>Base Camp</i>	Rick Polsdorfer
<i>Southwest Trips</i>	John Ricker, M.D.
<i>Alaska Trips</i>	Alfred Schmitz
<i>Foreign Trips/Leader Training Program</i>	*Edwin (Bob) Braun
<i>Back-Country Camp</i>	Allen Van Norman

At Large:

<i>Administration</i>	*Stuart Dole
<i>Assistant Chairman</i>	Richard M. Leonard
<i>Base Camp Coordinator</i>	Scudder Nash
<i>Finance Officer</i>	Walter Oppenheimer
<i>Impact Study</i>	Ned Robinson
<i>Editor</i>	Genny Schumacher
<i>Secretary</i>	*James T. Watters
<i>Special Equipment</i>	R. Clifford Youngquist

Ex-Officio:

<i>Executive Director</i>	David R. Brower
<i>General Services Manager</i>	*Robert V. Golden
<i>Outing Manager</i>	Betty Osborn
<i>Club President</i>	Edgar Wayburn, M.D.

*Members Outing Administration Committee



A 1965 trip 700 miles down the Yukon River in Alaska emphasized the need to protect the Yukon Flats from flooding by the proposed Rampart Dam. Photo by Margaret Durrance.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OUTING COMMITTEE

The chairman of the Outing Committee is appointed by the club president, with the confirmation of the club's directors. H. Stewart Kimball has been the committee chairman since 1951. The chairman appoints the members of the committee; at present there are 28. They consist of: (a) the trip sub-committee chairmen, i.e. the chairmen of the river trips, the knapsack trips, the foreign trips, etc.; (b) ex-officio members; and (c) members-at-large such as the assistant chairman, secretary, and finance officer. The full committee meets about twice a year, to set policy and coordinate planning. Membership on the committee is strictly voluntary.

All trip planning takes place within the sub-committees. The initiative rests largely with trip leaders, who submit their ideas to the sub-committee chairman, work out their own budget and set prices, and do all their own scouting and planning. The sub-committee chairmen iron out any conflicts of places and dates among the various types of trips.

The committee rents office space in the Mills Tower. It employs a full-time outing manager, Betty Osborn, two reservation secretaries and a general secretary.

CHALLENGES

The wilderness outing program is not profit-making nor is its aim to provide outings at the lowest possible prices. Its primary purpose is to strengthen the club and to help preserve wilderness in all its aspects. Many of the changes in policy referred to above, such as smaller trips and new areas, *increase* outing costs rather than decrease them. (A detailed

discussion of outing costs, too lengthy to be presented here, will appear in the spring Outing Issue of the *SCB*.) To offer trips at the most reasonable price *consistent with our other goals*, how do we proceed?

With the rapid growth of outings expected to continue, how fast can the program expand and still remain financially sound and retain high standards of organization and safety? Where and how can we find the many more leaders who will be needed? How can we train leaders on a national scale and what sort of training should be given?

How can a leader candidate be evaluated? We are interested in knowing how good his mountain sense is, how well he can plan a route, how good his food planning is, whether he can lead a safe and enjoyable second-class scramble, whether he knows some elementary rope-climbing for emergencies, whether he can handle a medical problem or discontent among trip members, whether he is sensitive to other people, whether he knows his abilities and limitations, and so on.

Despite more people and more trips, how can we further reduce our impact on the wilderness? A major study is under way; its conclusions may lead to modifications in the program.

In spite of efforts to send outings elsewhere, trips in the Sierra continue to attract more and more people. Should the total number of people on Sierra trips be held to the present level or even reduced gradually, despite protests? Should the expansion of the outing program then be restricted to non-Sierra trips only?

And, in working toward ever-higher levels of efficiency, control, and economy, can we retain the flexibility, the inventiveness, the personal initiative and responsibility which have always been the great strengths of the outing program?

Preview and Summary of t

OUTINGS FOR 1968 range from the traditional Sierra High Trip to month-long journeys to Peru, Venezuela, and New Zealand; from family outings paced to the capabilities of small children to strenuous backpack trips over 12,000-foot passes. For those who must plan their vacations far ahead, we present this summary of the Sierra Club's 1968 wilderness outings, over one hundred of them. Places and dates of a few outings are still tentative and may be changed. You will find complete information and prices of all summer and fall trips in the coming Outing Issue (January or February) of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Unless otherwise specified, reservation requests for these trips are now being accepted.

HIGH TRIPS

The traditional Sierra High Trip is a roving pack trip on which stock carry the loads while you hike to a series of camps that are usually over 9,000 feet, near timberline. On moving days you hike as slow or as fast as you please, 7 to 14 miles, carrying only your lunch and a jacket. On layover days you can be as lazy or as energetic as you wish. Camp chores are minimal, although everyone expects to help occasionally. A veteran cook and a commissary crew set up camp and do all the cooking.

(10) **High Trip, Sierra Nevada**—July 21–August 3.

(11) **Family High Trip**—July 7–20. Leader, Phil Berry. Special family rates.

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

The High-Light Trip evolved from the High Trip as an outing for those who like a more strenuous, primitive, do-it-yourself kind of trip. The emphasis is on going light—food is the lightweight variety and your personal dunnage is limited to 20 pounds. We move about every other day, with mules carrying the loads. Hikes between camps are from 5 to 15 miles. Trip members take turns with

cooking and all other camp chores except packing the mules.

(3) **Mazatzal Wilderness, Arizona**—April 7–13. See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(4) **Stevens Arch, Escalante River canyon, Utah**—April 28–May 11. See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(5) **Baja California, Mexico**—May 12–18. See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(20) **Bench Valley-Red Mountain Basin, Sierra Nevada**—July 6–14. Leader, Norton Meyer. We travel through open, park-like forests to the alpine country under Le Conte Divide.



(21) **Marble Mountains, northern California**—July 14–29. Leader, John Edginton. Moderately paced safari in this little traveled wilderness. Good fishing, lush vegetation.

(22) **Glacier National Park, Montana**—July 15–24. Leader, H. Stewart Kimball. From Going-to-the-Sun Highway north along the main crest to Waterton Lake.

(23) **Maroon Bells, Colorado**—July 29–August 8. Leader, Art Earle. Magnificent high country near Aspen.

(24) **North Cascades, Washington**—August 5–16. Leader, Jay Holliday. Wilderness along the Canadian border.

(25) **Whitecloud Mountains, Idaho**—August 10–22. Leader, Jerry Lebeck. Little known wilderness of eastern Idaho.

(26) **Minaret Summit, Sierra**—August 11–23. Leader, Tony Look. We explore the

route of the proposed Minaret Summit trans-Sierra highway across the dramatic Ritter Range.

(27) **Olympic Mountains, western Washington**—August 19–30. Leader, Ross Petrie.

(28) **Silliman Crest, Sierra**—September 7–14. Leader, Jerry South. Leisurely trip in the high country of Sequoia Park.

BASE CAMPS

Base Camps traditionally attract people with a wide range of abilities, ages, and enthusiasms. They can serve as a base for strenuous mountaineering trips; or you can choose to spend your days there "doing nothing." One camp will feature mountaineering and climbing, and several camps will have special family rates. Base Camps are usually one day's hike in from a road end. Horses are often available for those who wish to ride in. You need pack nothing on your back; mules carry all the loads, thirty pounds per person. While you expect to help whenever you are needed, camp chores are minimal. An experienced cook and several assistants whip out the excellent food Base Camp has always been noted for. Leaders are available for hikes, natural history sessions, photography, overnight backpacks, and rock-climbing. Children six and over are welcome at all camps. We encourage younger children to attend one of the camps with a family rate, where activities and times for meals and campfires are planned particularly for families.

Hilton Lakes Leisure Base Camps, eastern Sierra: (40) **June 29–July 12—special family rates;** (41) **July 13–26.** Our camp on Fourth Lake is a short six miles and less than 1,000-foot altitude gain from the Rock Creek Pack Station. Two outpost camps will make some fine Sierra scenery within easy reach.

Miter Basin Base Camps, Sierra: (42) **July 20–August 2—Mountaineering Camp with special family rates;** (43) **August 3–16.** Leader, Gary Colliver. From the end of the new road to upper Cottonwood Creek west of Lone Pine, ten miles and 2,000 feet of climbing over New Army Pass take you to the spectacular headwaters of Rock Creek, south of Mount Whitney, below Mounts Pickering, McAdie, and Le Conte. Our first session will feature mountaineering, and experts will provide climbing

The outing material in this issue of the *Bulletin* has been prepared by:

Genny Schumacher, *editor*

Susan Fousekis, *photo editor and layout*

Jane Edginton, *assistant editor*



The Sierra Club was founded in 1892 — *to help people* explore, enjoy, and protect parks, wilderness, waters, forests, and wildlife.

—*to rescue places* that made America beautiful and can keep it beautiful, places only as safe as people, knowing about them, want them to be.

Life membership, \$150.
Patron membership, \$1000.
Benefactor, \$10,000.

“... not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress ...”

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES:

Admission fee, \$5. per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time.

	Dues	Admission	Total
Regular	\$ 9.00	\$5.00	\$14.00
Spouse	4.50	5.00	9.50
Junior (12-21)	3.50	5.00	8.50
Supporting	15.00	5.00	20.00
Contributing	25.00	5.00	30.00

Dues are for one year's membership and renewal notices will be sent annually. Processing of an application takes 30-45 days.



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(Please save to keep in touch with conservation)

This multi-purpose stub:

1) provides a handy way to notify the club if you are moving;

2) gives you wallet-size application blanks to hand friends who would enjoy the club.

Notice of
Address Change

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

City

State

SIERRA CLUB, 220 Bush St., San Francisco 94104 Date.....

I have informed myself about the purposes of the Sierra Club and wish to support them. I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$..... as admission fee and dues, which will be refunded if I am not elected.

Signature of Applicant.....

Print Name ^{Mr.}_{Mrs.}
_{Miss}

Print Mailing Address

..... Zip Code.....

Tel. No. If under 21, give date of birth.....

I sponsor the applicant and believe him interested in advancing the club's purposes. (Sponsor must be over 21 and a member for a year.)

Signature of sponsor..... Date.....

Print name and city

SIERRA CLUB, 220 Bush St., San Francisco 94104 Date.....

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Print name and city

Trip number	Name of first choice trip	Departure date	Alternate number	Alternate choice trip, if first choice filled	Departure date
Print name of applicant FIRST MIDDLE LAST			MEMBER NUMBER	Amount of reservation fee enclosed. Minimum \$15 per trip. Make check payable to Sierra Club.	\$
Mailing Address			Residence Telephone	Business Telephone	
City	State	Zip Code	Member or Applicant?	Age if under 21	
Print name of all other family members going on this outing FIRST LAST			Member or Applicant?	Age if under 21	Relationship
					Residence Telephone
					Business Telephone

READ INSTRUCTIONS OTHER SIDE BEFORE COMPLETING!

PLEASE PRINT — USE BLOCK LETTERS!

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SIERRA CLUB
1050 MILLS TOWER - 220 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

REQUEST
for
OUTING
RESERVATIONS



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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

REQUEST for OUTING RESERVATIONS



INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING REQUEST FOR OUTING RESERVATIONS

One family or one individual may use this form to apply for one trip.

- 1) Read carefully "How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips" in the Fall and Spring outing issues of the *Bulletin*.
- 2) Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members; children over 12 should file application for junior membership. You may apply by completing the membership application below and sending your admission fee and annual dues along with your reservation fee.
- 3) The reservation fee for each trip is \$15 per family or per person unless otherwise specified. It is not refundable and must accompany this reservation request. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21. Grandchildren, nieces, and nephews are not considered immediate family and should send in separate requests and reservation fees.

When special trips warrant a greater deposit, it is also not refundable, unless your place can be filled by a substitute. In such cases, all but \$15 will be refunded.

4) When the trip of your first choice is filled, but the alternate is open, you will automatically be placed on your second choice. If the alternate choice is filled as well, you will be placed on the trip with the shortest waiting list. If you wish to be placed on the waiting list of your first choice, regardless of status, please indicate so in the box for special instructions provided below. Registration for more than one waiting list requires additional deposit.

5) When you write a trip leader (re additional information or re reservations requiring the leader's approval), write him on a separate sheet of paper, not on this reservation form. See trip writeup for his address.

PLEASE PRINT — USE BLOCK LETTERS

Write any special instructions or requests here:

SIERRA CLUB

1050 MILLS TOWER - 220 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

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PLEASE PRINT — USE BLOCK LETTERS

Write any special instructions or requests here:

The 1968 Wilderness Outings

instruction. Both sessions will provide out-post camps and fishing for golden trout.

Sawtooth Range, Idaho: (44) August 4-16—special family rates; (45) August 18-30. Leader, Michael Cohen. An easy hike (you can make it even easier by boating four miles across Redfish Lake) takes you to our campsite near the Cramer Lakes, at the headwaters of the Salmon River. Out-post camps, easy hikes, knapsack trips, pinnacle climbing, or just relaxing are yours for the choosing in these rugged, colorful mountains.

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP

(49) **Big Five Lakes, Sequoia National Park—August 4-17.** Leader, Allen Van Norman. Geared to seasoned mountain-goers, Back-Country Camp is located each year in a remote part of the Sierra that can be reached only by a two-day trail trip. Our campsite this year will be at an elevation of 10,500 feet, in the superb Kaweah country. From the roadhead at Mineral King we hike in over Timber Gap and Black Rock Pass; we come out via Claire Lake and Sawtooth Pass. Pack trains carry the dunnage, and although everyone lends a hand with the chores, an experienced kitchen staff manages the food. Minimum age for children, 12 years.

FAMILY OUTINGS

Families are welcome on most Sierra Club trips, and one of the joys of club outings that we hold dear is the mixing of all ages. We have found, however, that there is a demand for outings tailored to the special needs of couples who want to take their two- and three-year-olds camping. For them we offer Family Trips, which have special family rates and are less strenuous in every way—altitude gains are smaller, and hikes are shorter.

Basic to the program of family outings are the Wilderness Threshold Camps. They are planned especially to introduce families with little camping experience to the wilderness. After you have learned some of the tricks—how to be comfortable, well-fed, warm and dry with only lightweight food and gear—you may want to try a longer trip such as a two-week Base Camp, or a trip on which you move from camp to camp such as a Family High Trip or a Family Burro Trip.

Wilderness Threshold Camps

Thirteen Sierra camps are planned primarily for families new to the program.

However, several repeater families per trip are welcome, especially those who need more experience or whose very young children make it difficult for them to join other outings. Campsites will include Cottonwood Creek, Virginia Canyon, Minaret Creek, Big Pine Lakes, McGee Creek and Ten Lakes Basin. For veterans, as well as new participants, we offer two trips in the Trinity Alps and four in the Colorado Rockies. Each camp is limited to ten families. The hike in is easy enough for little people, and mules carry the loads. All families take turns preparing the meals in camp.

Reservations for Threshold Camps will not be accepted until the spring Outing Issue of the Bulletin is published.

Family Knapsack and Canoe Trips

For those whose children are older and who are ready for a new challenge, we offer family knapsack and family canoe trips. Experience is not required, just your enthusiasm for a new type of outing. Three family knapsack trips are scheduled for the Sierra and one for the Colorado Rockies. Two one-week family canoe trips are planned for the Quetico-Superior Canoe Country. Children must be old enough and strong enough to paddle a canoe.

Reservations for these trips will not be accepted until the spring Outing Issue of the Bulletin is published.

Family Burro Trips in the Sierra

Previous experience in burro handling and camping is not essential. We require only that both parents come. One parent alone just doesn't have the time and strength left over from camp and trail duties to enjoy the trip. Limited to five families each. Children must be over 4½. Reservation requests accepted now.

(100) **Big Five Lakes—July 20-27.** Leaders, Robin and Merritt Robinson.

Selden Pass-Bear Creek: (101) July 27-August 3, leaders, Pam and George Glover; (102) August 4-11, leaders, Vickie and Bill Hoover. A short, open-end loop trip. Forested stream-cut canyons contrast with timberline lakes where golden trout abound.

Dana Meadows to the Minarets: (103) August 10-17, leaders, Beth and Horace Bawden; (104) August 18-25, leaders, Betty and Jim Watters. From the green canyons of Yosemite to the rugged backbone of

the Ritter Range, a fairly easy 36 miles in seven days. Layovers in "the best places," with fishing, climbing, and swimming in mind.

Other Family Trips

See above, *High Trips* and *Base Camps*, for sessions with special family rates. Also see above, *Knapsack Trips*, for additional listings of family knapsack trips. Reservation requests accepted now.

CLEAN-UP PARTIES

Clean-up Parties, since 1958, have been looking for (and finding) revolting campsites and turning them back into the beauty spots they were before people littered them with old clothes, bottles, and cans. We burn what we can and sack what we can't, for mules to haul out. Trip members have all the pleasures of other mountain trips, plus the satisfaction of restoring scenery and actively spreading the conservation message. The press has been generous with its coverage. Enthusiastic workers of all ages are welcome.

(110) **Desolation Valley, Sierra—June 29-July 6.** We'll clean up trash in whatever snow might be left in this much-used wilderness area.

(111) **Marble Mountains, California—July 28-August 4.** Spelunkers bring helmets and lamps; there are rumors of caves in these isolated mountains.

(112) **Mount Rainier, Washington—August 8-17.** We guarantee carpets of wildflowers and tons of trash. Leader, Kevin Ahern.

(113) **Trinity Alps, California—August 24-31.** It's a long walk into camp, but we'll be isolated!

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PARTIES

Trail Maintenance Parties are for high-school and college-age members, minimum age 16, who want to contribute something tangible to wilderness conservation. These trips are noted for their spontaneity, zest, and enthusiasm, which are manifest in campfire hootenannies, snow fights during lunch, and large appetites. We repair and build trails, under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. And since we work only al-

ternate days, there is plenty of time to hike, climb, swim, and loaf.

(114) **Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho—July 6–15.** We return to put in some new trail above Redfish Lake.

(115) **Surprise, Sierra Nevada—July 13–22.** We just don't know the exact location, but we will by the spring Outing Issue.

(116) **Surprise, probably not in California—July 21–30.**

(117) **Mount Rainier, Washington—August 22–31.** Leader, Kevin Ahern. We really won't be building a trail but obliterating one.

RIVER TRIPS

River running can be the most effortless of wilderness adventures. Unless noted otherwise, all are float trips using large neoprene rafts and requiring no previous river experience. You merely sit and hang on, and watch the scenery drift by. Professional boatmen guide the rafts and also double as cooks. Traveling usually ends in the early afternoon, leaving time for hiking, fishing, and swimming. While you need not be a swimmer, you should at least be able to dog-paddle. Most important is that you have no fear of water and don't mind getting wet from spray and having wet feet and wet pants. It is mandatory to wear the life jackets provided.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado: (120) **May 27–June 5,** leader, Doug McClellan; (121) **June 17–26,** leader, Joan Polsdorfer; (122) **June 24–July 3,** Steve Anderson; (123) **September 23–October 2,** Marvin Stevens. The greatest river adventure of all, running the Colorado from Lee's Ferry through Marble Canyon and the Grand Canyon to Lake Mead—312 miles you will never forget.

(124) **Gray-Desolation Canyon, Utah—Ouray to Green River—June 17–22.** Leader, Kurt Menning. The portion of the Ute Indian Reservation we travel through is one of the most isolated and primitive in the West. A trip suitable for all members of the family.

Rogue River, Oregon—Galice to Gold Beach: (125) **June 17–21;** (126) **June 24–28.** Leader, Sam MacNeal. Good swimming, wildlife, rapids, beautiful Rainey Falls.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho: (127) **June 17–22;** (128) **June 24–29.** Leaders, Clark Burton, Rolf Godon. A river

known the world over for its beauty and its fishing. Lots of white water from start to finish. Good wilderness camping.

(129) **The Gulf Islands, British Columbia—June 17–23.** Leader, Rouen Faith. An island-exploring, salt-water trip for kayaks, canoes, and foldboats in the Inland Passage off the east coast of Vancouver Island.

(130) **Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 24–29.** Leader, Tris Coffin. Great family trip. Lots of Indian lore, with fast water on some days and slow water on others. One of the best trips we have.

(131) **Lodore Canyon of the Green River, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—July 1–5.** Leader, Tris Coffin. From historic Brown's Park we drift slowly down the twisting Green; for a grand finale we plunge through Split Mountain Canyon. A good family trip.

(132) **Main Salmon River, Idaho—July 1–8.** Leader, Rouen Faith. A 90-mile raft trip down an exciting river through forty rapids, in the Idaho Primitive Area.

(133) **Bowron Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia—July 30–August 8.** Leader, Blaine LeCheminant. After a float plane flight to Isaac Lake, we canoe through a chain of six major mountain-rimmed lakes that form a perfect rectangle and are connected by navigable streams and two short portages. Previous canoeing experience not necessary, although you need the strength to portage our equipment and to paddle several hours a day. A great family trip, minimum age 12.

(134) **Snake River Foldboat and Canoe Trip, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming—August 12–20.** Leader, Steve Anderson. A bring-your-own-boat trip for all the family (minimum age, 12), combining boating and backpacking. We paddle down the Snake to the head of Jackson Lake, then hike to Lake Solitude.

(135) **Puerto Vallarta to San Blas, Mexico—November 13–22.** Leader, Ellis A. Rother. Coasting on the Pacific by powered raft, floating from one magnificent beach to the next—110 miles of primitive lands and peoples, exotic tropical sights, vast spaces.

(136) **Rio Grande Canoe Trip—Thanksgiving weekend.** Leader, Bob Burleson. From Big Bend National Park to Langtry, Texas—150 miles with opportunities for hiking, exploring Indian ruins, and rock climbing.

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Only the knapsackers may leave the trails when it suits them and explore the wildest of the back country. Add a food cache somewhere, and their range is unlimited. Their compact knapsacks hold all they need to eat, sleep, and stay warm and dry for a week or more in the wilderness. All knapsack trips demand physical strength and endurance, although we plan some especially for those with little backpack experience. The trips we offer vary from Leisure Trips (fewer miles, smaller altitude gains, more layover days) to very strenuous cross-country scrambles. A "moderate" trip is something in-between. You limit your own gear (sleeping bag, shelter, clothing, pack) to 20 pounds; to this you add a share of the food and community equipment. Starting loads usually weigh between 30 and 40 pounds. Trip members take turns preparing the meals and doing all camp chores.

Trips listed below are in the Sierra Nevada unless otherwise specified. Trips usually are limited to 20 people.

(150) **Dana-Minarets—June 15–22.** Leader, Wes Bunnelle. Moderate cross-country exploration south of the Minarets, in the area threatened by the Mammoth Pass Road.

(151) **Zion Canyons, Utah—June 23–29.** Leader, Bill Poston. The only all-downhill knapsack trip scheduled. We will hike down one wet and one dry canyon.

(152) **Muro Blanco—July 4–14.** Leader, Jim Watters. In eleven days we traverse the Cirque Crest of the Monarch Divide in Kings Canyon National Park and accept the challenge of the Muro Blanco!

(153) **Juniors Knapsack Trip, Mount Conness, Yosemite National Park—July 13–20.** Leader, Rich Bonnington. An experimental trip to see whether eleven-to-fifteen year olds can travel farther, go higher, eat more, sing louder, take better pictures, and have more fun than the old folks.

(154) **Mount Logan-Park Creek Pass, Washington—July 15–26.** Leader, Dave Corkran. Moderate, combining trail and cross-country travel through the headwaters of the Stehekin River in the North Cascades.

(155) **Le Conte Divide-Goddard—July 20–27.** Leader, Bob Kundert. On-trail and off-trail along the western slope of the Le Conte Divide in the John Muir Wilderness, crossing to Lake Martha and Mount Goddard.

(156) **Sawtooth Ridge Family Knapsack Trip—July 20–28.** Leaders, Fran and Gordon Peterson. A leisurely trip planned to introduce families to the pleasures of backpacking in Northern Yosemite.

(157) **Bear Creek Spire—July 27–August 4.** Leaders, April Miller and Dan Holland. Moderately paced off-trail adventure into the high country surrounding Pioneer Basin, Granite Park and the Mono Recesses. We will divide ourselves into two parties of 10 members each.

(158) **Brewer-Videttes Leisure Knapsack Trip—July 27–August 3.** Leaders, Walt and Ruth Weyman. Over Kearsarge Pass to Vidette Meadows and Lakes, East Lake, Mount Brewer, and Charlotte Lake.

(159) **Bighorn Crags, Idaho—July 30–August 9.** Leader, Jim Skillin. Huckleberry Country—a land of lakes and unusual craggy ridges alternate with verdant pine forest. Moderately strenuous.

(160) **Center Basin—August 3–11.** Leader, Bob Maynard. “Complete” exploration of the Kings-Kern Divide country via Shepherd, Junction, and Forester passes. We’ll take a bag of peaks en route.

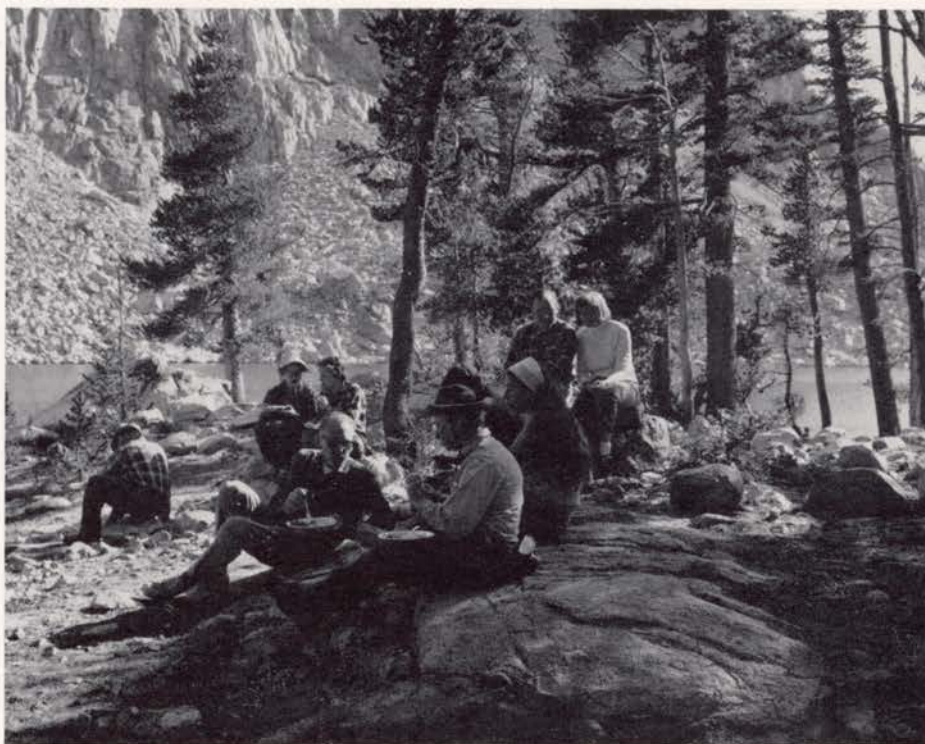
(161) **The Citadel—August 10–18.** Leader, Bob Stout. Match muscle against mountains among the Palisade peaks and the sentinel spires of the Black Divide.

(162) **Tchaikazan River Valley, Coast Mountains, British Columbia—August 13–24.** Leader, Tom Erwin. Moose, bear, and Franklin grouse will be our companions as we follow the glacier-fed Tchaikazan River to its source on this moderately paced trip. We will share views of the Waddington Massif and Homathko Snowfield with mountain goats, sheep, and ptarmigan.

(163) **Thompson Peak, northern California—August 17–25.** Leader, Merrill Hugo. Loop trip around and perhaps over Thompson Peak in the heart of the Trinity Alps.

(164) **Matterhorn-Conness — August 17–25.** Leader, Norton Meyer. A lively paced cross-country tour of the great canyons and peaks of Northern Yosemite.

(165) **Mount Goddard Family Knapsack Trip—August 24–September 2.** Leaders, Carol and Howard Dienger. A trip for experienced knapsackers whose children and spouse can carry packs. Off-trail exploring of the lakes and canyons of the Le Conte Divide as far east as Mount Goddard.



Dinner, Back-Country Camp

Photo by Philip Hyde

(166) **Red Spur—August 24–September 2.** Leader, Gordon Peterson. Explore a remote ridge and plateau in Sequoia National Park never before visited by a Sierra Club trip.

(167) **Miter Basin—August 24–September 1.** Leader, Anne Coolidge. Moderately paced exploration of the south-of-Whitney country, with fishing, climbing, and lake-collecting. Good weather and good food guaranteed.

(168) **Triple Divide—September 14–22.** Leader, Bill Simmons. Cross-country, yet moderate, adventure at the junction of the Great Western Divide and Kaweah Peaks Ridge.

(169) **Gila Wilderness, New Mexico—October 6–13.** The Gila Wilderness, a mountain range straddling the Gila River, is in southeastern New Mexico. A select trip limited to 10.

(170) **Mexico Thanksgiving—November 16–24.** Leader Norteamericano, Tom Erwin. A new trip in the volcanic national parks of Mexico run jointly with the Club de Exploraciones de Mexico.

(171) **Grand Canyon—Christmas 1968.** Leader, John Ricker. We will hike trails that

are not maintained, in little visited areas of the national park, including the Tonto Trail.

SIERRA BURRO TRIPS

For do-it-yourself-ers who enjoy a turn at cooking, pot-washing, and learning the wonders of burro-finding, -packing, and -leading. We travel about half of the days, from 6 to 12 miles, often at timberline altitudes. On layover days you do as you choose. Next summer's trips are all in Sequoia National Park, in the southern Sierra.

(180) **Farewell Gap to Franklin Pass—July 13–20.** Leader, Ned Robinson.

(181) **Big Five Lakes—July 27–August 3.** Leader, Don White.

(182) **Mineral King to Giant Forest—August 3–10.** Leader, Jack McClure.

(183) **Giant Forest to Mineral King—August 11–24.** Leader, Ted Bradfield.

EASTERN TRIPS

(190) **Smoky Mountains Knapsack Trip, Tennessee-North Carolina—June 9–15.** The late rhododendron will still be in bloom.

(Continued on next page)

How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips

RESERVATIONS AND FEES

It is essential that you apply on the reservation request form attached to this issue of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. If you are applying for more than one trip, send to the club office for additional forms, one per trip. Please print in block letters. The reservations desk is changing from a manual to a computer-operated system in the near future. It is important that you fill out your reservation request carefully and completely; having to write you for missing information will delay processing your request and could result in your not obtaining a place on the trip you want.

- In the space asking for "membership number" insert the number you will find on your membership card.

- In the space marked "trip number" insert the number in parenthesis you will find before the name of each trip.

Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members; children 12 and over should file application for junior membership. You may apply by completing a membership application (see fall and spring Outing Issues of the *Bulletin*, or ask for one) and sending your admission fee and annual dues with your reservation fee.

The reservation fee for each trip is \$15 per family or per person (if you come by yourself) unless otherwise specified. It is not refundable and must accompany a reservation request. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21—all of whom must be Sierra Club members, except children under 12. Grandchildren, nieces and nephews are not considered as immediate family and should send in separate requests and reservation fees.

When special trips—such as Hawaii and all foreign trips—warrant a greater deposit, it is also non-refundable, unless your place can be filled by a substitute. In such cases, all but \$15 per person will be refunded.

A charge of \$5 is made to cover clerical costs for any change in reservations from one trip to another.

If a trip is full, you are notified; we put you either on the waiting list or on the alternate trip you chose. If a vacancy does not occur, all fees will be refunded.

The trip fee must be paid by the deadline date, two months before the trip starts. If we do not hear from you, your place will be filled from the waiting list.

Refunds of trip charges (not including the non-refundable reservation fee) will be made for cancellations under the following schedule: 100% up to two weeks before trip starts; 90% during last two weeks before trip; 80% or less at discretion of trip leader, if made the day trip starts, at roadhead, or during trip.

MEMBERS

may send for up to four free copies of this Outing Preview Issue of the *Bulletin*, for friends who might be interested in wilderness outings.

CHAPTERS

may send for up to fifty free copies of this issue, for display purposes and to interest prospective members.

Sierra Club Outings
1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104

If the Sierra Club must cancel a trip for any reason, all charges will be refunded.

Listed trip fees will probably cover expenses; the management reserves (but has seldom exercised) the right to levy small assessments.

CHILDREN

A minor up to the age of 18 may come on outings (except for Clean-up and Trail Maintenance Parties) only if he is accompanied by a parent or other responsible adult.

EMERGENCIES

In case of accident or illness, the club, through its leaders, will make every reasonable effort to provide aid and evacuation. Costs of specialized means of evacuation, such as helicopters, and of medical care beyond first aid, are the responsibility of the person involved.

MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a physical examination is advised. As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extreme in accidents occurring wherever pack stock have been, members are strongly urged to have a series of anti-tetanus injections, or a booster shot if appropriate. Full effectiveness from your tetanus immunization takes about two months—do it now.

TRANSPORTATION

For transportation information, by public carrier as well as by private car, write to the trip leader. Tell him whether you want transportation to the roadhead or can provide it for others. Transportation is usually on a share-expense basis. The club office does not make arrangements for rides nor does it have any information on public transportation.

(Preview continued)

(191) **White Mountains Knapsack Trip, New Hampshire—August 4–10.** Leader, Doug Campbell. Trip in the beautiful Presidential Range.

(192) **Appalachian Trail Knapsack Trip, Maine—August 11–17.** We follow a section of the trail to the west of the Rangely Lakes.

(193) **Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine—August 18–29.** An ever-popular trip with a wonderful combination of lakes and riv-

ers that will challenge the skilled canoeist, but whose demands can be met by a canoeist of moderate strength and skill.

SPECIALS

Hawaii Specials: (1) **Maui and Kauai—April 5–14.** See *Spring Outings* this issue. (200) **Island of Hawaii—September 27–October 6.**

(201) **Redwood Special—June 8–15.** Leader, David Van de Mark. See-for-yourself conservation trip to the redwood for-

ests that we hope will comprise a Redwood National Park.

(202) **Kern Plateau Saddle-Light Trip—June 22–28.** Leader, Bob Golden. Horseback trip offering a splendid variety of Sierra scenery, from desert scrub to the alpine lakes of the Golden Trout country.

(203) **Kenai Moose Refuge Wilderness Special, Alaska—June 30–July 12.** Leader, Jules Eichorn. Combination river and High-Light trip, near Anchorage. Excellent opportunities to photograph wildlife.



Refuge and glacier, Col de la Vanoise, France

Courtesy Photothèque du Ministère de L'Agriculture

FOREIGN TRIPS

THE CLUB'S FOREIGN TRIPS are a part of our continuing program of exploring and enjoying the world's scenic resources. And we're conducting these trips for exactly the same reasons we've run the High Trips since 1901—that wilderness can be preserved only in proportion to the number of people who know its values first hand. In spite of their being a lot of fun, foreign trips have additional objectives. We hope to strengthen communications between the Sierra Club and similar organizations elsewhere; to gain insight into the natural resource problems of other countries; to develop a perspective on other methods of resource and recreation management; and to build up an increasing fund of wilderness knowledge and experience among our members.

In the light of the unfortunate cancella-

tion of the 1967 French Alps trip, members may be wondering how firmly they can count on the foreign trips scheduled for 1968. A few details about transportation problems—and how we are solving them—may ease your misgivings. The 1967 trip relied on a charter plane. Since the signup came to about half that necessary to fill a charter plane, attempts were made in late spring to arrange other transportation; when they were unsuccessful, the entire trip had to be cancelled. To avoid such a predicament again, foreign trip leaders are shifting from charters to scheduled airlines, although even the lowest group fares are higher than charter fares. Scheduled lines give us greater flexibility in planning, avoid jeopardizing thousands of dollars of outing funds, and enable us to run a foreign trip with as low a

signup as 15. So—in brief—all 1968 trips are planned so that they can depart on schedule and break even financially even with low signups.

RESERVATIONS AND FEES

A recently established reservation policy on foreign trips (not fully described in the *How to Apply* section of this *Bulletin*) requires a \$100 reservation fee per person payable when the reservation is made. This fee is refundable less \$15 up to 6 months before the trip begins; at 6 months an additional \$100 is due; no refunds will be made after this date unless there is a replacement. The full trip fee is due 3 months prior to the start of the trip and is refundable only if there is a replacement.

The French Alps

(212) **French Alps—July 6–27; July 27–August 17.** Leader, Lewis F. Clark, 1349 Bay Street, Alameda, California 94501.

The famous Savoie; magnificent Mont Blanc looming over Chamonix; and the Vanoise, France's first national park, with its challenging peaks, glaciers, and cascading torrents. The balmy *ambiance* of the Vésudie and the Maritime Alps of southern France. Abundant wildflowers. Tasty products from the French cheese and wine country. How are the French solving the problems of making their scenic resources accessible yet preserving their naturalness? These

are just a few of the highlights of our 21-day walking tour in the French Alps in the summer of 1968.

Two parties of 15 persons each leave July 6 and July 27 from New York on Air France jets. Each party will divide up into groups of five that will travel from place to place in VW buses. This will allow us to be flexible and to change our route if the occasion demands. We will take our meals on the trail or en route, or get them at the chalets, refuges, or small hotels where we sleep.

After our arrival in Paris Sunday morning, a day of sightseeing and relaxing will be followed by an evening with members of the Paris Section of the Club Alpin Français. We hope that two or three mem-

bers of the C.A.F. may guide us on our mountain rambles.

On Monday we fly to Geneva, drive back into France in our VW buses, and arrive at Chamonix in the evening. A scenic chalet overlooking the town will be our base for five days of exploring and enjoying one of the world's outstanding mountaineering centers. We will ride a téléphérique up the flanks of Mont Blanc massif or of the facing Brevant and then hike on the many trails available. Some may wish to ascend airily to the Aiguille du Midi and continue high above the Glacier du Géant to the crest of the Italian frontier.

We will drive through the new Mont Blanc tunnel, swing through the Aosta Valley of northern Italy, across the Col du Petit St. Bernard into France and the Parc National de la Vanoise. The alpine meadows of the Vanoise have the richest variety of wildflowers in Europe, for it is the meeting place of flora from several regions.

Our route over scenic mountain passes such as Col du Galibier and Col de Restefond passes the medieval walled town of Briançon on our way to the international boundary mountains of the Haute Vésudie in the Maritime Alps, where we will spend three days. This is an animal sanctuary where chamois and ibexes are frequently seen. Here also are many prehistoric petroglyphs. On our return we go through the tunnel at Col du Tende and northward through Italy to the high alpine village of Breuil-Cervinia, nestled snugly below the southern face of Mont Cervin (the Matterhorn).

Reservations and Fees

This trip is suitable for members in good health who can walk up to 10 miles a day comfortably. Climbing experience is not required. Total cost, including the 21-day special group air fare (non-extendable), is approximately \$660 from New York, or \$860 from San Francisco or Los Angeles. To reserve a space, send in the reservation request form attached to this issue with \$100.

Travel requirements and a detailed itinerary are included in the French Alps trip supplement, available on request from the club office. If you have further questions write the trip leader.



*Park rangers
Vanoise National Park.
Courtesy Photothèque du
Ministère de L'Agriculture.*

Venezuela

(214) Venezuela and Guyana — October 19–November 17; October 26–November 24; November 2–December 1. Leader, Al Schmitz, 832 York Street, #12, Oakland, California 94610.

Between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, La Gran Sabana (The Great Savanna—a huge expanse of grassland dotted with palm trees) stretches from eastern Venezuela into Guyana, where it merges into lush forest. This is a wilderness of exquisite beauty, with only here and there some Indian camps and small settlements of gold and diamond miners. These three 4-week trips to South America are essentially a repeat (with some changes) of the successful 1967 trips. Our focus will be tropical wilderness—the splendor of its flora, its colorful birds, and its native people.

During our week at Ucaima in Venezuela, we will be in a land of “black-water” rivers, saw grass and palmetto prairies, high mesas, and splendid waterfalls. We will have ample time for exploring the forests and swimming in the lovely warm, amber-colored water. Some may want to take the six-day dugout trip to the base of Angel Falls, the world’s highest.

From Venezuela we fly around the shoulder of South America to the border between Guyana (formerly British Guiana) and Brazil to spend several days at the Manari Ranch. We’ll visit the Kanuku Mountains, watch native Indians dance, and see a Brazilian village. By a series of charter flights, interspersed with boat trips and hikes, we will see the primitive jungle country of the upper Mazaruni River near Mount Roraima, Conan Doyle’s “Lost World.” We will meet the Pork Knockers, the diamond miners of Guyana, and see delicate waterfalls and Indian rock paintings.

After a day at Guyana’s finest beach we travel to Surinam. At Albina we board large dugouts and go 150 kilometers up the Marowijne River, which separates Surinam and French Guiana. This is the glorious jungle country of the Djuka, the Bush Negroes who still retain the primitive ways of their African heritage.

Reservations and Fees

The cost of the outing is about \$800 per person, plus round-trip air fare from your home to Paramaribo. We will travel in groups of 20. A deposit of \$100, including the \$15 non-refundable reservation fee, will hold a place for you; send it with the reservation request form you will find in this issue.

A trip supplement furnishing more details will be mailed to you, upon request to the club office. If you have further questions write the leader, *not* the office.



Bush-Negroes, Surinam

Peru

(211) **The Andes and Jungles of Peru—June 22–July 21.** Limit 180, traveling in groups not to exceed 30. Leader, Randal Dickey, Jr., 2329 Santa Clara Avenue, Alameda, California 94501.

Sign-up immediately if you wish to be included, as the interest is great. A trip supplement has just been completed and is being mailed to all who have made requests. We fly from Los Angeles and Miami to Lima, Peru, via Peruvian Airlines. Our route in Peru will take us to altitudes of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in the Southern and Northern Andes. We will visit the sites of ancient civilizations and enjoy spectacular mountain scenery; finally, we will travel to the Amazon jungle and become acquainted with the Jivaro Indians. Approximate cost of \$1300, all inclusive, may vary slightly depending upon local conditions and a choice of several alternatives to the basic trip. While most will prefer energetic activities, the outing is also planned to accommodate those who wish to be less active. See writeup in the April 1967 *Bulletin* and send for the illustrated trip supplement.

New Zealand

(210) **New Zealand—January 28–February 25.** Cost, \$1,375 all inclusive from the West Coast.

We visit Stewart Island and six of the most beautiful and interesting national parks, travel the new west coast highway along the Tasman Sea, hike the world-famous Milford Track, and visit beaches of the North Island. Send for trip supplement; see also, writeup in the March 1967 *Sierra Club Bulletin*.

Coming in 1969

Watch for writeups of these 1969 trips in the coming spring Outing Issue of the *Bulletin*.

Japan. Four- and six-week trips, departing in July and September. Groups of 15. Leader, H. Stewart Kimball.

Galapagos Islands. Leader, Randal Dickey, Jr.

Nine Nominated for Election to the Board of Directors

TO THE PRESIDENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE SIERRA CLUB:

The Nominating Committee proposes as candidates for the Board of Directors at the election of April 13, 1968, the following persons.

Nathan C. Clark (*Los Angeles, California*)
George Marshall (*Los Angeles, California*)
Eliot Porter (*Santa Fe, New Mexico*)
William E. Siri (*Richmond, California*)
Sanford S. Tepfer (*Eugene, Oregon*)
James P. Gilligan (*Berkeley, California*)
Robert R. Marshall (*Pomona, California*)
Raymond J. Sherwin (*Vallejo, California*)
David Sive (*Pearl River, New York*)

Charlotte E. Mauk requested that she not be considered for renomination.

The following were invited but declined nomination: Richard C. Bradley, Milton Hildebrand, and Daniel P. Luten.

The members of the club may add to this slate of candidates by petition. The requirements of such petitions are:

1. Only one candidate may be nominated on any one petition;
2. A petition for nomination shall be directed to the Nominating Committee through the Secretary of the Sierra Club at the main office, Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104;
3. Each petition must be signed by at least 50 members in good standing;
4. No petitions will be considered which are received at the club office after December 31, 1967;
5. No petition will be considered which is not accompanied by the signed, written consent of the proposed candidate.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
Nicholas B. Clinch, Chairman
Kent Gill
Robert P. Howell
Clinton M. Kelley
Richard M. Noyes
Mrs. Genny Schumacher,
Alternate
Clark Jones, Alternate

[*The two Marshalls nominated by the committee are not related. Incumbent members of the Board of Directors whose terms are expiring are Nathan Clark, George Marshall, Charlotte Mauk, Eliot Porter, and William Siri. — ED.*]

In Memory of Inspiring Mountain Leaders

IN RECOGNITION of the unusual and self-sacrificing leadership in which both Larry Douglas and Larry Williams pioneered Sierra Club trips, the Outing Committee of the Sierra Club has invited their wives and children to be the guests of the Sierra Club Outing Committee on future trips.

Friends and fellow Sierra Club members are invited to join with those who have already contributed toward a memorial fund for these leaders. This fund has been established to perpetuate their devotion to the preservation and enjoyment of mountain recreation in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Sierra, and other mountain regions of the Western United States. A committee has been formed to select an appropriate natural area on Mt. Tamalpais which will be purchased and added to the present Mt. Tamalpais State Park. Many Sierra Club hikers and climbers have been introduced to this area by these men.

Contributions to this memorial fund should be forwarded to the Sierra Club Foundation, 15th floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California 94104. Checks should be made payable to the Foundation in memory of Larry Douglas and Larry Williams. (Note: the Foundation is not involved in the Internal Revenue Service's action against the Sierra Club; donations to the Foundation are tax-deductible.)

FRED GUNSKY, TONY LOOK

In Memory of James B. Clifford

The Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee, which recently suffered the loss of its long-time leader, co-worker, and friend — Jim Clifford — is considering various possible ways to honor him. As soon as the committee has decided how members and friends may join in honoring Jim's memory, an announcement will appear in the *Bulletin*.

Royal Robbins reviews ASCENT

Mr. Robbins, internationally known as a superb climber, wrote this review for another publication but agreed to let us publish it in the Bulletin.

ASCENT is a new mountaineering journal published by the Sierra Club. It is primarily a transfer of the "Mountaineering Notes" from the pages of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* to a separate publication, a transfer made inevitable by the club's skyrocketing membership and the consequent disproportion between non-climbing mountain lovers and mountain climbers. An additional pressure was the need to devote every page of the *Bulletin* to the conservation fight. In other words, mountaineering was squeezed out of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* by conservation. This, I think, is as it should be. Considering the seriousness of the conservation fight and the club's strained resources, the Mountaineering Notes were an expensive luxury that could no longer be afforded. Furthermore, if ASCENT becomes viable, the transfer is all to the good; for imagination, love, and talent have made this new journal much more than the Mountaineering Notes ever were or could be. The club is supporting this first issue, but ASCENT must become self-supporting by obtaining enough subscriptions to pay costs. To subscribe, send \$2.00 for each year's subscription to ASCENT, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104.

What sets ASCENT apart from all other similar publications is its peculiar *whimsicality*. While serious about climbing, there is nevertheless always the background chuckle—the healthy Mid-Summer Night's absurdity of it all. It is a delightful and tasteful melange of mountaineering; an eclectic potpourri of adventure, polemics, cartoons, photographs, poetry, humor and information, all strung together with a few central threads: California climbing, significant mountaineering successes, and *belles-lettres* of alpinism.

Allen Steck's article on the ascent of the Hummingbird Ridge on Mount Logan skillfully weaves the second two of the above-mentioned threads into an outstanding description of a mountain adventure. It is one of the most beautifully written climbing articles I have ever read: completely believable, wryly humorous, exciting, human, and philosophical in an original and very personal way. His coda, a lucid explanation of his *raison d'escalader*, is particularly memorable.

William Long's account of the American Antarctic Expedition is an example of "belles-lettres" giving way to "significant mountaineering successes." It's a drab account of a marvelously successful expedition. Such mountaineering achievements deserve to be chronicled, and editors of periodicals like the *American Alpine Journal* must include articles about such successes even if they are poorly written. But ASCENT, being under no such obligation, lowers its overall quality by including such dreary fare, no matter how important the climb.

Lito Tejada-Flores soon rescues us from the barren Ant-

arctic snowfields with an engaging dialectic in which he argues that climbing is a game, further explaining that there are many variations to this game, each variation with its own set of rules. These games or variations range from bouldering to climbing Mt. Everest. But the urges remain the same: to move upward and to struggle to overcome obstacles.

And by the time we finish Leif-Norman Patterson's fine account of his superb ascent of the west face of Yerupaja, we are once again in a euphoric appreciation of *quality*.

Speaking of quality, that of the photographs throughout the journal is as high as the quality of the pictures in *La Montagne*, the prestigious French mountaineering publication. Glen Denny is the principal contributor and captures with personal vision the struggle between mitey man and mighty mountain. He further reveals a talent for portraiture. I particularly liked his studies of Fredericks, Kor, and Chouinard.

On the more purely *belles-lettres* side are included some classics and excerpts from other publications. Among these, I liked Gervasutti's "A Moment of Suspense." But Morgenthaler's prose-poem, "The Icefall," left me cold.

Steve Roper's "Climber's Guide to Lover's Leap" is a very welcome inclusion in ASCENT and a valuable addition to California rock climbing lore. The descriptions plus the intriguing pictures should soon double the number of climbers visiting this fine area south of Lake Tahoe.

Chuck Pratt performs the difficult and arduous task of chronicling the important climbing in Yosemite. He includes route descriptions of the better new routes, and lists 27 (!) aid routes which now go "free." But I must raise a squeaky voice of protest against the naming of one of the new routes: the so-called "Psychedelic Wall." This hallucinogenic phrase refers to one of five routes on the north face of Sentinel Rock. Only the first ascent party has the right to name a face, and to call a crack system a "wall" is to try to dignify something by calling it what it isn't.

Joe Fitschen does the book reviews. His discussion of *Climbers in Action in Snowdonia* is a superb short review, a model of its kind. There are other good ones, but his review of *Direttissima* seems curiously perfunctory.

Rounding out the issue is a brief article on Yosemite by Ian Howell, an Englishman who recently climbed there; a drawing, several poems (good, I think), and some cartoons which beautifully capture and convey the happy-sad whimsicality of a sport which embraces bouldering and two-month Himalayan struggles. Although especially interesting to Californians, the beauty and varied content of ASCENT should give it great appeal to climbers from other regions, including Europe.

Three cheers for an outstanding creation by editors Steck, Fitschen, and Roper.

ASCENT. Volume 1, Number 1. 1967. 48 pages, 8½ by 11. 12 full-page photographs, many smaller ones. Sierra Club, San Francisco. \$2.00.



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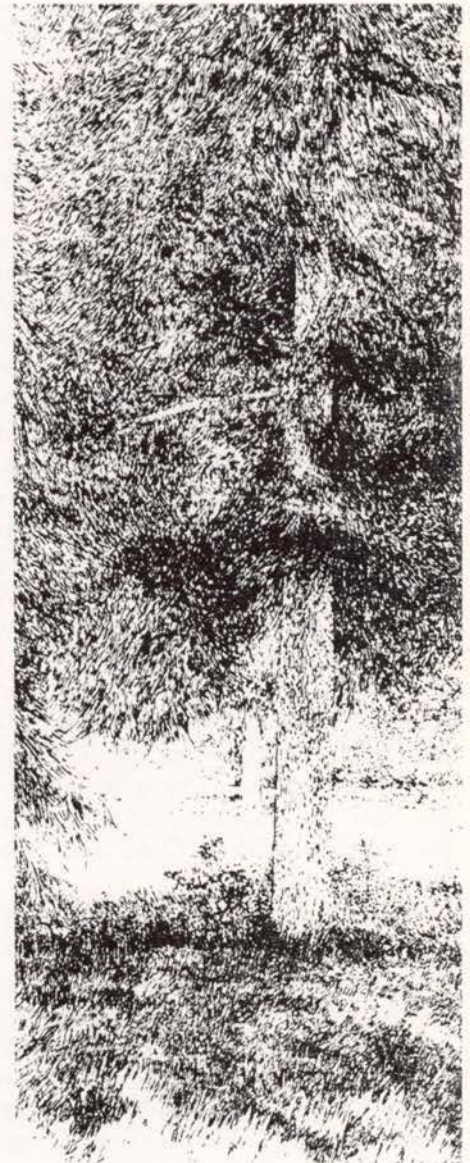
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Yale University Press New Haven and London

Book Reviews

THE ATLANTIC SHORE. By John Hay and Peter Farb. Illustrated with drawings by Edward and Marcia Norman. Harper & Row, New York. 1966. 246 pages. \$6.00.

From the moment one begins to read this book, it is evident that the authors have an intimate affection for their subject, and know it well. And that subject—the North Atlantic shoreline from Labrador to the mouth of the Hudson River—is as varied and changing as any in the world. With an easy and graceful style that frequently surprises the reader by its eloquence, Mr. Hay and Mr. Farb first trace the history and geology of the shoreline and then explore the various ways in which the shore and ocean meet: rocky coastal regions, sandy beaches, salt marshes, and tidal grounds. In the later chapters, the authors discuss more specifically the area's fish, crustaceans, sea and shore birds, and human inhabitants. It is almost needless to say that humans are the villains of the plot.

When the Europeans came to America, the conquest they started “. . . was not only of the Indians, but of all that was in the way to be taken—the high-standing trees, the wild turkey, the otter, the wolf, the great auk, the sweet prodigality of these spring shores; and it is not over yet. . . .” Man, it seems, has not been able to abide any prodigality but his own and has not, for the most part, been able to see that, “The numbers, the life met with over and under and beside every single rock or stone . . . are more than accumulations precisely adapted, they are a sign of the unknown scope of the universe.” But perhaps man is beginning to learn that what the authors say of a salt marsh is true also of wild rivers, open canyons and coastlands, and ancient forests: “Perhaps it is as an open and at the same time untouched and secret place, a matrix of variety, complex and wild, full of the new and renewing colors, changes and motions that we admire in all nature, that we have to defend a salt marsh, a place we can still go

to learn, to be enlightened. Its longevity is an asset we cannot match.”

Despite its quality as a general introduction to the region it covers, *The Atlantic Shore* suffers from several serious deficiencies. In discussing a general subject, the authors too often neglect to focus on a detail that will bring the reader close to that subject and enable him to grasp the general context in which the detail is placed. The discussions are often so general for so long that the reader is left with nothing but the style to sustain his interest. Finally, a word about the drawings: they are so poor in the quality of their draughtsmanship and fail so completely to depict the subjects the authors discuss that their presence is inexplicable.

SIDNEY J. P. HOLLISTER

ACROSS THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS: The Press Expedition, 1889–90. By Robert L. Wood. The Mountaineers and the University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1967. \$5.95.

It was 1890 before men crossed the jumbled mass of the Olympic Mountains and knew the nature of the wilderness peninsula lying across Puget Sound from Seattle. Indians had little reason to venture beyond the wave-washed, forested rim of the Olympic Peninsula, and settlers were only beginning to homestead there at the end of the nineteenth century.

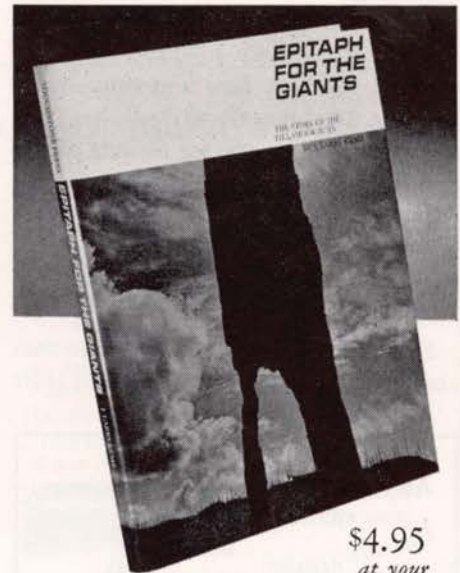
Into the void of knowledge plunged six young men sponsored by a Seattle newspaper, the *Press*, and led by one James H. Christie whose qualifications included adventures in the arctic wilds of northern Canada, plus a dauntless spirit. In his book *Across the Olympic Mountains*, Robert Wood has deftly interwoven entries from the journals kept by the men with background commentary based on his own detailed knowledge of the Olympics. The result is a spirited account sure to interest readers who have visited the northwest tip of Washington State, and also valued by anyone interested in the continuing involvement of man with wilderness.

The Press Expedition started in De-

ember of 1889 because pressure was building “to solve this mystery lying at the very door of Seattle,” and a winter crossing was the only way to be sure of scooping other parties that were planning expeditions for the following spring. Christie unfortunately decided to approach the inner peaks by boat up the Elwha River. Anyone familiar with Olympic National Park knows the folly

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of this plan, but you only need look southward from the ferry crossing to Victoria, B.C., to understand why the route seemed suitable at the time. Seen from salt water—and this was the only vantage point possible until recent years—the Elwha seems to cut a sharp vee straight from the innermost snow peaks to the gravel beach of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

For two cold months, the party battled to make the route work. They built a boat, the *Gertie*, using green lumber that soaked up water and froze as it was dragged overland to the banks of the Elwha. The men had to spend much time and energy in cutting wood to build fires to thaw the lumber to build the boat, which, when launched on New Year's Eve, "took in water like a thirsty fish [and sank] . . . thus end[ing] our labor for 1889."

Eleven days later the boat had been raised, recaulked, and relaunched, this time floating "like a duck"—a short-lived advantage because the river entailed nothing but trouble from the outset. Swift currents and frequent log jams capsized the boat time and time again, and the 16-degree weather sheathed equipment and men in ice because of the splashing and repeated dunkings. "We have made this day not more than a quarter mile," wrote Christie in mid-January, "but every foot was worked for and honestly won."

So the trek went. Eventually the men abandoned the boat and shouldered their

1,500 pounds of gear. Food became a worry—spruce bark is reported as a tolerable breakfast "when there is none better"—and the route proved both tougher and longer than expected.

In early May, however, they at last struggled over the divide between the valleys of the Elwha and the Quinault, and before the month was out, they had reached Aberdeen and telegraphed their success to the world.

The route the Press party pioneered is now a favorite of backpackers—a five- or six-day, 47-mile hike. How astonished the explorers would have been at the sight of today's Kelty pack and freeze-dried food! Yet except for a spur road at each end and a trail threading between, the heartland of their route is little changed. Elk, deer, bear, and grouse are still the inhabitants of the valleys and peaks; and man still comes on a journey of discovery and self-discovery.

RUTH KIRK

THE CROSS-COUNTRY SKI BOOK.
By John Caldwell. Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vermont. \$3.50.

Caldwell's book doesn't need a review; it needs notice. It's the best short book in English on this subject. In fact, it's the only book.

Caldwell taught himself to run. He was a Dartmouth skier, and Olympic skier. He has taught his wife and children to run. He has the whole of Putney School on cross-country skis; he runs relays, and "Park Races" at night with the course

illuminated by log fires, braziers of oil, and the ruddy faces of a howling crowd of Putney girls. He is our U.S. Olympic running coach.

In short, Caldwell knows a lot about cross-country. That's why he can write so good a book so short. It tells you by directions what you need to know, and, by indirections, why you'll be glad to know it.

Equipment, waxing, technique, touring, racing—all are there in 80 pages. For the next steps after this, you should turn to the Sierra Club's *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*.

DAVID BRADLEY

PIONEERS IN PETTICOATS. By Shirley Sargent. Introduction by Francis Farquhar. Trans-Anglo Books, Los Angeles. 80 pages, illustrated. \$3.95.

Pioneers in Petticoats proves it is impossible to keep women out of wilderness. This book shows female fortitude and even fanaticism running rampant in Yosemite Valley. By 1856, two Mariposa women were scrambling up the rocks alongside Nevada Fall. But they were Sunday climbers compared to Sally L. Dutcher, who climbed Half Dome in 1875. Then, to make a sounder case for mountain women, the year 1876 saw thirteen-year old Florence Hutchings and her grandmother make the same climb.

Yet, climbers and hikers were only part of Yosemite's early flock of females. Ladies cooked, kept hotels, and made life

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easier for weary tourists. Some women gave birth to Yosemite's first white children, and the presence of children resulted in the coming of schoolmarm, who fought both mosquitoes and ignorance in a clapboard schoolhouse. The Valley's beauty also acted as a catalysis for romances—some permanent, some ephemeral. Yosemite attracted all kinds of women, and it received its share of literary ladies. Two of the most famous were Helen Hunt Jackson, who wrote *Ramona*, and Therese Yelverton, who wrote *Zanita*. The latter was a romantic novel with a Yosemite setting, with a hero modeled after John Muir, and a heroine modeled after Florence Hutchings.

For old time Yosemite buffs, *Pioneers in Petticoats* is loaded with names that belong to a span of many summers, to another time when the Sierra Nevada was younger. To readers who have recently discovered Yosemite Valley, there are at least two names left over from the Valley's pioneer past, for descendents of the Curry and Degnan women still carry

on the family tradition of public service within the park.

The major flaw in this book is the rather pedestrian quality of the author's prose. The writing simply does not match the stated facts about Yosemite Valley's wonderful women. Still, the facts are stated. Perhaps they'll serve as guideposts, for other writers who wish to give fuller treatment to the ladies of the wilderness.

—FEROL EGAN

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REWARD!

KAYAKS TO THE ARCTIC. By Elinor B. Nickerson. Howell-North, Berkeley, Calif. 1967. \$4.95.

THIS IS A FOLKSY TALE of a kayaking East Bay family that took an 1,100-mile journey along the Mackenzie River in Canada's Northwest Territories to Tuktoyaktuk. Mrs. Nickerson relates their adventures and meetings with Indians and Eskimos at villages along the route. Illustrations include, incidentally, some of the litter left by pioneers and GI's in their contacts with the fragile northland.

LUELLA K. SAWYER

ROAD GUIDE TO POINTS OF GEOLOGIC INTEREST IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By Harold T. Stearns. Pacific Books, Palo Alto, Calif. 1967. \$1.50.

Lists notable geologic formations approachable by car. Will appeal particularly to members who have visited these points on Sierra Club trips.

L. K. S.

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statement, etc. (on which your number is imprinted), or a note giving your number and an explanation of what the payment is for. By including this information, you will save the Membership Services staff hours of work and stretch your conservation dollars farther. Thank you.

Sincerely,
1009283
(for the staff)

MINERAL KING

MY ATTENTION HAS BEEN CALLED to the Mineral King controversy by friends and by letters to the editor in the *Bulletin*. Is the Sierra Club opposed to skiing? Or possibly just downhill skiing, for the club sponsors a Ski Touring Section? But in order to even ski with the club you must pass a fourth class test, and where else but at your local ski areas do you learn the basic skills required to ski?

The *Bulletin* prints in every issue "Not blind opposition to progress but opposition to blind progress." Would the *Bulletin* please print a statement on just how they feel Mineral King is blind progress! I have read nothing but high praise for the Disney development. I am finding it increasingly hard of late to defend the club's position to my skiing friends.

MRS. ROBERT FORBES
Burbank, Calif.

[The club has a long history of encouraging skiing, including downhill. Basic skills may be learned from instructors at Clair Tappaan Lodge (August SCB, pages 23-24), which offers beginners' slopes and the longest rope tow in the West. We hope skiers (and others) will

not fail to read carefully Michael McCloskey's article, "Why the Sierra Club Opposes Development of Mineral King," beginning on page six. — ED.]

CONTRIBUTORS

I ENCLOSE my check . . . as a contribution to the Sierra Club [and have] sent a similar amount to the Storm King Mountain preservation project.

I have been concentrating my attention primarily on conservation efforts abroad, through the I.U.C.N. [*International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, with which the club is affiliated*] and W.F.F. [*World Wildlife Fund.*]. I have been watching with admiration your campaigns at home in the United States. To me, conservation requirements are essentially world wide, and can be met successfully only through support in every country.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Darien, Connecticut

OUR CLASS HAS COLLECTED \$130 for conservation purposes. We are going to give \$65 to you. We would like it to help save Grand Canyon and preserve the California redwoods. We collected money from our parents, from university students, by setting up a stand in front of the Co-op, and by selling hot dogs to the other students in our school.

JONATHAN R., MIKE ROMANYSHYN, SEAN MCGUIRE, ERIC FISCHER, DAVID BELL, DAVID G., TODD SARGENT, HENRY HILL, JOHN MYHILL, DAVID KASLE, STEPHEN WACHTER, PAUL MARGOLIS (the 4-5 group at Walden Center School, Berkeley).

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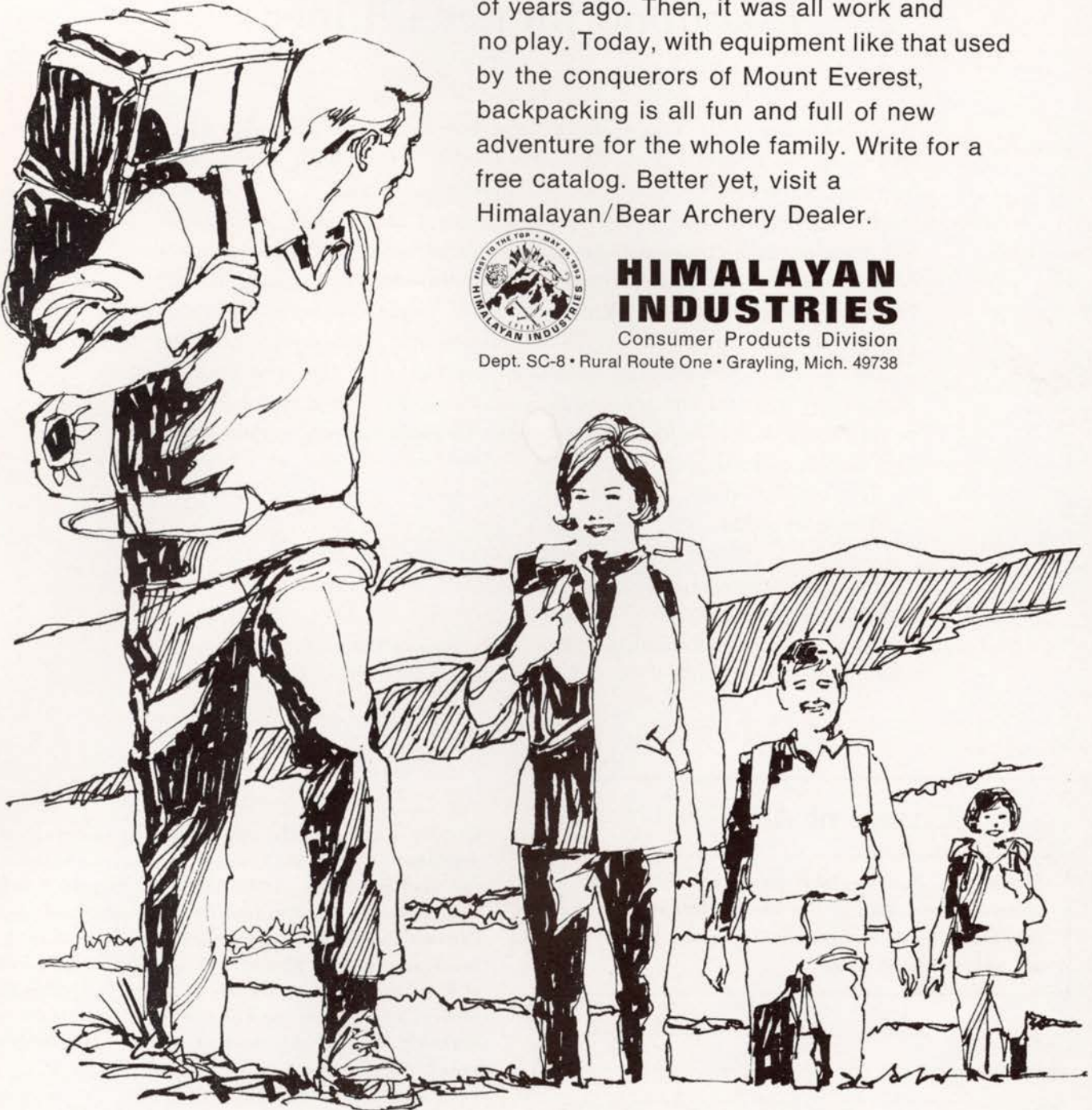
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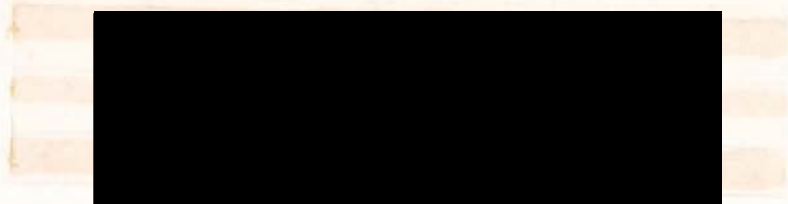


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Diamond Jubilee Dinner

December 9, 1967

A gala banquet in the Grand Ballroom of San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel will mark the celebration of the Sierra Club's Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall will be guest speaker.

Prominent personalities will present a colorful kaleidoscope of the club's first 75 years, and let you peer into its future. Included in the program will be brief talks by Dr. Harold Bradley, David Brower, Lewis Clark, Francis Farquhar, Richard Leonard, William Siri, and Edgar Wayburn. Early club history will be illustrated with slides and movies, and many unique historical photographs and memorabilia, assembled especially for the occasion from Sierra Club archives and the private collections of old-time members, will be on display. Valuable Sierra Club books will be given away as door prizes.

No-host cocktails: 6 p.m.

Dinner: 7:30 p.m.

Dress: informal.

Tickets: \$7.50 per person. Tables for ten may be reserved.

Make your reservations as early as possible. No reservations can be accepted after December 7.

Mail ticket requests with payment and stamped return envelope to club headquarters, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104.

Change of Address

Please affix Bulletin label here and write new address below. Mail to the Sierra Club Membership Dept., Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104. Thank you.

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FRONT COVER: The photograph of the club's first president (1892-1914) was loaned to the *Bulletin* by the 21st president (1957-59), Dr. Harold Bradley. Taken by W. E. Dasonville and exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, in San Francisco, the photograph was owned by a friend of Muir and charter member of the club, Dr Bradley's father Cornelius; it has hung in the Bradley's study in Berkeley throughout most of the Sierra Club's 75-year history.