



ALLEN MALMQUIST: *Sawtooth Pass, between Sequoia National Park and Mineral King*

Our civilization is rapidly becoming
one in which only two values are recognized:
power and amusement.
It would be a pity if the last refuges
where man can enter into another kind of relation
with the natural world
should be improved out of existence.

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

President's Message

The Club's Advertising Effort — Part II

Keeping the public informed of conservation developments and crises is a primary function of the Sierra Club. It is, we believe, one of our major educational services. John Muir started the effort, alerting people all over the United States to the beauties of the Sierra Nevada and to the threats they faced. To reach a great many people with a compelling presentation of facts, sometimes on short notice, was a challenge. Being an ingenious fellow, Muir did a bit of stumping, initiated the first "Show-Me" trips, persuaded President Theodore Roosevelt to do some stumping for him, pressed into service his good friend, magazine publisher Robert Underhill Johnson, and took up his own eloquent and prolific pen. In short he used every weapon at his command.

Today, the challenge of communicating effectively with the public is even greater, the message far more critical. As the world reels with change and crises proliferate, we seek the best possible means to reach the most people. Our most recent and most dramatic venture has been into advertising, a new departure in conservation.

The club's first major ad was placed just a little over two years ago in newspapers across the country. A full-page "open letter" to President Johnson urging an adequate Redwood National Park, it was signed by the club's president, vice president, executive director, and conservation director. Considered a heroic effort, justified by the redwoods crisis, the ad was prepared with a great deal of care after a great deal of study. And it was costly.

We awaited the outcome with enormous anticipation and not a little trepidation. The results were exciting. Hundreds of new members joined the club, and thousands of dollars were contributed. But most important, millions of people were educated to the fact that a major scenic resource was in danger and that they had a chance to do something about it. Thousands of people *did* do something about it.

Encouraged, we began using magazine as well as newspaper ads to inform the public about the most critical conservation issues. If the tocsin we sounded for Grand Canyon cast doubt on our tax status (see January 1968 President's Message), it also marked a turning point in a battle that until then appeared almost lost. In all, we have now published almost a dozen ads on the redwoods, Grand Canyon, and other threatened areas. Greatly heightened public awareness of conservation issues has been one result; greatly increased public *involvement* in the conservation arena has been another. The redwoods campaign and the fight for a fully protected Grand Canyon will come to a climax in an atmosphere of public understanding that would not have existed without our ads.

Bringing in thousands of dollars to defray a part of their own cost, the ads have also gained for the club thousands of new members. And they have won two coveted advertising awards in 1967. One of these, the Saturday Review Award for Distinguished Advertising, cites the Sierra Club for "outstanding achievement during the past year in the field of public service advertising that serves the public interest. . . ."

The total effect of our advertising effort cannot be judged with finality at this point, of course. But as of now, we believe that advertising can and will continue to serve the cause of conservation, and the public interest, in a unique and highly effective way.

EDGAR WAYBURN



Sierra Club Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1968

Vol. 53 — No. 2

... 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

Georgia-Pacific charges "malicious distortion" and "outright lies," threatens to sue the Sierra Club; rejecting charges, the club demands a retraction and a public apology by G-P

Last month, the club published a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* and the national edition of the *Wall Street Journal* calling attention to Georgia-Pacific Corporation's cutting of redwoods in areas that could be included in the Redwood National Park. "Legislation by Chain-saw?" the headline asked.

R. B. Pamplin, President and Chairman of the Board of G-P, teletyped President Wayburn that "we consider your recent newspaper advertisements attacking Georgia-Pacific . . . to be inflammatory and your statements hysterical and irresponsible." He said that if "malicious distortion of the facts" by the club continues, "Georgia-Pacific Corporation, in its own defense, will be compelled to sue the Sierra Club." Pamplin also referred to "outright lies being spread by club leadership," and suggested that Congress should conduct "a full investigation of the Sierra Club and the vendetta tactics being employed by the club." President Wayburn replied by telegram that "on behalf of the Sierra Club and the undersigned, we hereby acknowledge receipt of your teletype message of January 22, published by major news media throughout the country before we knew of its existence. In the opinion of our attorneys, your statement is libelous per se. . . . Your charges are baseless and we reject them. . . . We hereby demand a public retraction of your libelous statements and a public apology for them." That is where matters stood as the *Bulletin* went to press. More details will be published in March.

Secretary Udall reiterates that dams in Grand Canyon are unnecessary, adding that unless dam builders can make a compelling case, the damsites should be included and protected in an enlarged national park

At House Interior Committee hearings in late January, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall reiterated the Administration's support for a Lower Colorado Project devoid of dams in Grand Canyon. Secretary Udall, who rafted through the Canyon in 1967, tells about it in the February issue of *Venture* magazine. Of the Marble Gorge damsite, the Secretary writes that "there now seems to be a conservation consensus that [it] should be added to the Grand Canyon National Park." As for the proposed dam in the Lower Granite Gorge of Grand Canyon, Secretary Udall writes: "Hualapai dam would consume, not conserve, water. This is beyond dispute. . . . The [recreational] value of a man-made lake is measured by its surface size, the area available for water play, the fish life it sustains, the miles of shoreline it creates, the areas where public access can be provided, the number of side canyons in which boaters can camp and explore. Hualapai falls short on all counts. . . . When the rainstorms come to this region the land surrenders topsoil without a struggle; the result is that such a reservoir would fill up with silt so fast . . . that the lake's 'life' would be seriously shortened. . . . If a hydro dam is not really needed, the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park should be changed. The burden of proof, I believe, rests on the dam builders. If they cannot make out a compelling case, the park should be enlarged and given permanent protection."

Threat of logging on a private inholding within Olympic National Park

Merrill and Ring Timber Co. has filed to log 155 acres of inholdings in the Bogachiel Valley, within the boundaries of Olympic National Park. "We understand that the Department of the Interior has appraised these 155 acres at about \$30,000," writes President Philip Zalesky of Olympic Park Associ-

ates, who notes that the owners have asked for \$120,000. Zalesky favors condemnation of the threatened inholding, and urges that the National Park Service address itself more vigorously to the problem of acquiring other inholdings. Thirty years after its establishment, there are still more than 7,000 acres of private inholdings in 2,000 parcels within the national park.

Interior Department opens bids for oil leases in the Santa Barbara Channel

Seven-story-tall oil derricks may rise from federally-owned waters between Santa Barbara ("Riviera of the West") and the Channel Islands (proposed as a national park). The Sierra Club and others had asked for a one-year moratorium on leasing and development to permit masterplanning, but bids were opened by the Department of the Interior on February 6. In addition to scenic despoliation of the famous seascape, conservationists worry about pollution, navigation hazards, and the lack of building codes for drilling platforms in an earthquake zone. Oil companies have talked of building production facilities on the Channel Island themselves, potential parklands. If federal waters are exploited, pressure will certainly mount for California to open state-owned tidelands (within the three-mile limit around the islands) for development also.

Bills would augment fund for purchase of parklands

Senate and House Interior Committees held hearings in early February on bills to augment the Land and Water Conservation Fund with revenue from offshore oil leases. The fund is the main source of money for land acquisitions by the National Park Service. While opposing offshore development *in certain areas*, the club supports augmentation. It favors an open-ended program with a ceiling of at least \$300 million per year (rather than proposals for a five-year cutoff and for a \$200-million ceiling).

Oil companies are denied permission to explore in Arctic Wildlife Range

The *Alaska Conservation Review* (quarterly; \$3.00 per year; Box 192, College, Alaska 99701) reports that Governor Walter Hickel requested Interior Secretary Udall to permit seismological exploration for oil in the Arctic Wildlife Range. Secretary Udall is reported to have replied that such explorations would not be considered until the wildlife range had been studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Northwest Wilderness Conference will be held in Seattle March 30-31

The Seventh Biennial Northwest Wilderness Conference, sponsored by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, will be held in Seattle on March 30-31. Paul Brooks, Editor-in-Chief of Houghton-Mifflin and a Director of the Sierra Club, will be keynote speaker. For information and reservation forms, write to S. Degenhardt, 2216 - 11th Avenue, West, Seattle, Washington 98119.

Nick Clinch is elected to the presidency of the American Alpine Club

Nicholas Clinch, Jr., an outstanding climber who has led expeditions to the Himalayas and the Antarctic, was recently elected President of the American Alpine Club. Nick is Chairman of the Sierra Club's Mountaineering Committee and Nominating Committee.

I & E Conference will be held in Mountain View on March 30 and 31

The club's 1968 Information and Education Conference will be held March 30-31 in Mountain View, California. The theme: "Intrepid Crusaders—Conservationists at Work." Sponsored by the Sierra Club Council, I & E Conferences are designed for active members who are interested in the way the club works. Address inquiries about the conference to Howard Dienger, 1020 Amarillo Street, Palo Alto, California 94303.



Photograph by Henry B. Roberts

Wilderness Outings 1968

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT OF A WILDERNESS OUTING? A Sierra Club trip is truly a cooperative venture: if you are ready to assume a share of the responsibilities; to offer your help without waiting to be asked; to volunteer some of your time and skills, whether it be toting water or story-telling at campfire—then we will all be happy together. But if you expect to be waited on, if you expect someone to carry your pack and put up your tent, if you expect everything to go like clockwork, with never a hitch, then it is likely you will be disappointed. The individual has additional obligations: he should know his physical strengths and choose outings that are on a par with them; if he is uncomfortable at high altitude, he should choose a low-altitude trip; if his feet are tender, he should stop and tape them; if he has no sense of direction, he should stay close to people who have.

In charge of each trip is a leader. To him the club has given full authority over every aspect of his trip. He decides who is qualified to go; how, when and where you go; whether you are qualified to climb that mountain or go on this side trip. He may even, in rare instances, dismiss someone from a trip. Most Sierra Club members are independent souls and dislike regimentation. The leader dislikes it too, and strives mightily to give free rein to each person's tastes and inclinations. However, the club is responsible for your safety and must make every effort to prevent your being lost or hurt. Carrying out this responsibility involves three simple, minimal rules-of-the-camp: 1) you accept the leader's decisions and instructions; 2) no one may wander off alone; 3) *with the leader's permission* you may do anything reasonable—you may try a different route, climb a peak, explore—as long as he knows exactly where you are going and as long as he thinks you are up to it. Our outing program is not a commercial enterprise (we try only to break even), and our leaders are not professional guides. They are competent and experienced, but they are volunteers, with jobs and families. They snatch hours from their evenings and weekends to scout and

organize their trips, and they do the best they can. We are proud to say that their best is very good, if satisfied trip members are any criteria. However, things do go awry sometimes, and it is then the leader needs your cooperation the most, in adjusting to whatever can't be helped.

Add all this together, throw in a good handful of enthusiasm and a philosophical acceptance of the unexpected—and you have the essence of a happy high-tripper, burro chaser, backpacker, base camper and river runner.

Highlights of this year's outings . . .

—**three Easter outings**—to the Mazatzal Wilderness in Arizona, the Grand Canyon, and a special trip to Hawaii—**followed by May trips** to Baja California and the Escalante River Canyon.

—**outings with a special conservation interest** to the Kenai Moose Refuge in Alaska, the Redwoods, the Whitecloud Mountains of Idaho, and Minaret Summit.

—**a new river trip** down the exciting Rio Grande, and a **salt water trip** down the coast of Mexico from Puerto Vallarta to San Blas.

—**thirty-three outings especially for families** including a **new family canoe trip** in the Quetico-Superior canoe country.

—camps where **mountaineers can try out their hardware** and attempt difficult rock climbs—at Miter Basin in the Sierra and Cramer Lakes in the Sawtooth Range.

—opportunity to **explore by foot** the little-visited Marble Mountains of California.

—**extensive knapsack trips** in the Sierra as well as new trips to the Tchaikazan River Valley in British Columbia, and the Gila Wilderness of New Mexico.

—plans to hike in the **French Alps and Peru**.



*Pack train descending
Bishop Pass.
Photograph by
Philip Hyde.*

The Family High Trip is basically the same as the regular High Trip; the primary difference is the shorter moves between camps. We hope you will interpret *family* rather broadly—we welcome grandparents, who want to bring their grandchildren, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews. It is most important that *all* applicants have some camping experience.

This is camping in style. A skilled commissary crew sets up camp, cooks meals, packs and cleans up on moving days, with occasional help from interested volunteers. This year's chief cook on both High Trips will be famed Al Caldwell. The staff also includes a doctor.

(10) High Trip, Kings Canyon National Park—Dusy Basin, Evolution Valley—July 28–August 10. Leader, Ted Grubb, 1514 Madrono Avenue, Palo Alto, California 94306.

From our road head at North Lake (9200 feet), we climb over Piute Pass (11,400) and into the granite desolation of upper Piute Creek. Camp will be set up several miles farther on in Hutchinson Meadow. Our next layover will be at Evolution Meadow, and from there we move on to Darwin Bench, one of the most spectacular campsites in the Sierra. There is much exploring to be done during our layover at Darwin Bench, and for the climbers, this area offers the challenge of Mounts Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and the other Evolution peaks. From here, we hike over Muir Pass (11,955) to a camp in the upper reaches of Le Conte Canyon, then down the canyon, along the Middle Fork of the Kings River, and up into Dusy Basin. Our camp in Dusy Basin is within climbing distance of North Palisade, Mount Winchell and Mount Agassiz. Our last move takes us out over Bishop Pass (12,000) to South Lake.

(11) Family High Trip—Virginia Canyon, Northern Yosemite — July 13–26. Leader, Phil Berry, 7173 Norfolk Road, Berkeley, California 94705.

Northern Yosemite country is a lightly traveled, wild country of clear small lakes, flower-garden meadows, streams with quiet pools, and typical Yosemite domes. On layover days we plan hikes, climbs, and nature study for children, allowing parents to get away at times for hikes and climbs of their own. On past Family High Trips, youngsters have found working with the commissary to be a most exciting activity.

SIERRA HIGH TRIPS

The Sierra High Trip is the traditional club outing, offered first by the club in 1901 as a three- or four-week outing. It has since be-

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

Genny Schumacher, *editor*

Susan Fousekis, *photo editor, layout*

Betty Osborn, *outing manager*

Jane Edginton, George Hall, Marion Kane, Vivian and John Schagen, and all trip leaders.

come a two-week trip, but we still rove through the same splendid high country with unexcelled views at every turn. The mules carry our duffel, food, and commissary equipment while we move at our own pace from one camp to the next, carrying only lunch and a poncho, camera or fishing rod. There's no need to hurry, just be sure to arrive in time for dinner. In camp, you arrange your bedsite and, after dinner, join the conversation and song around the campfire. On layover days, activities may include rock climbing, cross-country hikes, nature walks, fishing, or just lying on a rock watching a stream rush by.

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

High-Light Trips offer rare opportunities to travel remote wilderness. It would be hard to duplicate them on your own, even at double the cost. We can go farther into the back country than other pack trips; by moving every other day, on a two-week trip we cover at least sixty trail miles and reach country that few travel except knapsackers and commercial horse parties. Yet a High-Light is far less strenuous than a knapsack trip, for mules carry all the food and cooking equipment and 20 pounds of your personal duffel. The High-Light formula—friendly sized groups, small staff, share the work, rugged and remote country, light pack—has proved to be an attractive one. Sold-out trips press us to schedule more. This year our season begins in April with a return to the canyon country of the Escalante. After that, we will range north to Glacier National Park, east to the Maroon Bells of Colorado and south of the border to Baja. New trips include those to Glacier, Baja, the Whitecloud Mountains in Idaho and the Marble Mountains of northern California.

High-Light Trips are a variation of the traditional High Trip. As the name implies, the emphasis is on going light—food is the lightweight variety, and the 20-pound dunnage limit is strictly enforced. Our ratio is an astonishing 4 or 5 people *per mule*; commercial pack trips usually figure *one* person per mule or per *two* mules. We move about every other day; usually you can hike at your own pace and eat lunch when and where you please. Hikes between camps range from five to fifteen miles—seven to ten is average. On layover days, you can be as lazy or as energetic as you wish. As a cost saver (and also because people like to), we share commissary chores. Our staff is small and serves mainly as advisors to trip members as they prepare the meals and take care of all camp chores except packing the mules. About once a week, it will be your turn to cook breakfast and dinner. Unless the trip write-up indicates otherwise, High-Light Trips are fairly strenuous and are not recommended for those who have never been on a wilderness outing. However, they do attract a wide range of ages and abilities, from teen-agers to the gray-haired.

(20) **Bench Valley-Red Mountain Basin, Sierra—July 6–14.** Leader, Norton Meyer, 163 Harrison, Sausalito, California 94965.

Exploring the Le Conte Divide area of the Sierra, we split our time between the equally lovely areas above and below the timberline. At the 8,000-foot level, the headwaters of the North Fork of the Kings River drain

an area of open forest and meadow land typical of the western slope of the Sierra. This below-timberline country has a special charm of its own, which we spend two days discovering before hiking on up to the high country. At 10,400-foot Horsehead Lake we have set aside two full days for resting, fishing, exploring and climbing.

During early July in the Sierra, we can expect balmy weather, plenty of snow on the peaks and ridges with ice still on the highest lakes, full streams, hungry fish and dust-free trails. Summer wildflowers should be blooming in the lower meadows while spring will just be beginning as we climb higher. Elevations are between 8,000 and 10,500 feet and the total mileage is a modest 40 miles.

(21) **Marble Mountains, Northern California—July 14–27.** Leader, John Edginton, 1508 Fernwood Drive, Oakland, California 94611.

The Marble Mountain Wilderness Area lies nestled in the little-visited northwest



corner of California between the Klamath and Salmon rivers. This rugged country is comprised of a series of steep ridges heavily forested at lower elevations but crested with soft meadows and sculptured alpine vistas. Tiger lilies and rose-hued Lewis flowers as well as rarer species such as weeping spruce, Sadler oak and colorful bitterroot accent the streams and alpine terrain. Deer and black bear are plentiful and the very careful may see almost forgotten mammals such as mink, marten, fishers, bobcats and mountain lions.

Our 13-day trip will allow us to visit and explore both the highlights and the remote portions of this wilderness area. Five layover days will provide time to fish and swim in the many lakes and streams. An overnight knapsack excursion will also be arranged for those who wish to bring their pack frames.

The trip will not be difficult since we will be camping and hiking near 6500 feet elevation for the most part. Our moving days should not generally exceed 8–10 miles or involve more than 3,000 feet of climbing and descent. We have chosen our time for good weather although, as in the Sierra, afternoon thundershowers are not uncommon.

(22) **Glacier National Park, Montana—July 15–24.** Leader, H. Stewart Kimball, 19 Owl Hill Road, Orinda, California 94563.

Situated on the northern border of the United States, Glacier National Park is part of the spectacular Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. This region is noted for its alpine peaks, its many waterfalls and lakes, and especially for its numerous glaciers, tucked away in the higher valleys. This High-Light Trip will visit some of the most rugged and scenic sections of the park, where one is reasonably assured of seeing mountain goats, moose and bear, as well as lots of breathtaking scenery.

The trip starts at Logan Pass where the Going-to-the-Sun Highway bisects the park, crosses the Continental Divide and emerges ten days later at Waterton Lake. There a boat will ferry the party on the last leg of the trip to the Canadian town of Waterton Park. We will cover a total of 40 miles with layover days at most camps allowing for exploration of the surrounding country and for climbing. Elevations range from 6,000 to 8,000 feet. The assistant leader of the party is Dr. J. Gordon Edwards who, as an entomologist, has spent numerous summers in the park and is intimately acquainted with the area.

(23) **Maroon Bells, Colorado—July 29–August 8.** Leader, Art Earle, P. O. Box 324, Trinidad, California 95570.

With an itinerary essentially similar to the High-Light Trip into this Wild Area two years ago, we will explore a region studded with six 14,000-foot peaks. The precipitous slopes, broken by deep canyons, are draped with aspen, Englemann spruce, columbine, and lodgepole pine. The reddish-blue sedimentary formation of Maroon Peak and the thin, shattered, igneous ridges of Snowmass Mountain and Capitol Peak will give our 70-



Preparing lunch, 1966 High-Light Trip

Photo by Nattkemper

mile hike that touch of magnitude. All our camps will be close to 10,000 feet in elevation, an ideal starting point for layover day jaunts. These campsites will be near Snowmass Lake, in the headwaters of West Maroon Creek, above Geneva Lake, and along the Avalanche Creek drainage.

There will be several interesting aspects of the Old West to explore before and after the trip. Close to the Wild Area lie the towns of Gothic and Marble, picturesque reminders of Colorado's historic mining days. Aspen, popular for its recreation facilities and summer music festival, is also close at hand.

(24) North Cascades Primitive Area, Washington—August 5–16. Leader, Jay Holliday, 10224 Wellen Lane, Spokane, Washington 99218.

The North Cascades Primitive Area is

wilderness country at its best. Whether flying over or hiking through the northeastern Cascades, one is impressed with the vast high plateau country around Sheep Mountain (8,276 feet) near the Canadian Border, the rugged saw-toothed peaks that rise near Shellrock Pass (7,950 feet), and the many trout-filled lakes and lush larch, pine and fir forests that cover the valley floors and slopes. Wildlife such as deer, elk, mountain goat, black bear and cougar may be spotted. In the sky, hawks and an occasional eagle will be seen soaring in search of prey.

Are you interested in climbing peaks that will test your mountaineering skill? Two layover days in the Shellrock Pass area will allow us to climb the many challenging peaks such as Blackcap Mountain, Wildcat Mountain and Mount Largo. There will also be many less difficult climbs with panoramic views of the glaciated peaks to the west;

these will provide an opportunity for inexperienced climbers to learn the skills of climbing under experienced leadership. Other layover days near trout-filled lakes should satisfy even the most ardent fisherman. The trip will begin at our packer's station on Andrew Creek, 23 miles north of Winthrop, Washington, on the Chewack River. We will move 8–14 miles per day and our highest elevation will be about 7,950 feet. Remember to bring your rain gear!

(25) Whitecloud Mountains, Idaho—August 10–22. Leader, Jerry Lebeck, 430 Pine Avenue, Pacific Grove, California 93950.

The Whitecloud Mountains area straddles the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests in central eastern Idaho. The high country here is a veritable geologic laboratory, exciting to the eye of geologist and layman

alike. The peaks themselves are striking block-fault mountains of pure white recrystallized limestone, bounded on the east by Idaho granite and localized lava, and on the west by dark gray sedimentary rocks which have been tortuously folded and faulted into knife-like ridges. These ridges are magnificently sheer and serrated, resembling the scenery around Mount Whitney and Castle Peak in the Sierra. In addition to exploring these spectacular mountains, we'll hike among pristine cirque lakes, connected by step falls and rushing mountain streams.

This is an area of current conservation interest because of proposed reclassifications of use; misuse in the past has led the Forest Service to consider closing off this magnificent country to hikers and campers.

In High-Light fashion, we will move approximately every other day, leaving plenty of free time for rock climbing, amateur geology or just relaxing. Trip elevations range from 6,000 to 11,500 feet.

(26) **Minaret Summit, Sierra—August 11–23.** Leader, Tony Look, 411 Los Ninos Way, Los Altos, California 94022.

The plateau between the North and Middle Forks of the San Joaquin River abounds in deer trails, beautiful meadows with stands of wildflowers, and tremendous forests that are interrupted by leisurely streams. Should this virgin beauty be subjected to a trans-Sierra highway crossing? Join this outing, follow the route of the proposed Forest Highway 100 and decide for yourselves whether the road is necessary or desirable.

Taking off from the village of North Fork, east of Madera, California, we will follow the route of the controversial Minaret Summit highway (Forest Highway 100) across the dramatic Ritter Range toward Minaret Summit. During layover days, we'll have ample time to explore the lake basins of the Kings Creek Drainage, Iron Lake and Mountain and the numerous abandoned mining camps that dot the infrequently visited western slope of the Ritter Range. While this is a moderately strenuous trip, the pace will be leisurely. Elevations will range from 6,000 to 9200 feet.

(27) **Olympic Mountains, Western Washington—August 19–31.** Leader, Mr. Carroll Davis, Route 1, Box 145, Hood River, Oregon 97031.

This trip near the eastern boundary of Olympic National Park offers unusual variation in scenery and topography. Parts of the 85 miles between Deer Park, on the north, and the North Fork of the Skokomish River, on the south, will be above timberline while other parts will be along the bottoms of deep river-valleys. Along most of the route, one can look out over breath-

taking vistas of extraordinarily rugged glacier-spangled peaks.

Water, both frozen and moving, will be everywhere. Rain may occur during the trip, but the reward will be waterfalls and rain forests. Fishing should be good in the many rivers and lakes near our campsites. Glaciers, mountain meadows, and rain forests will offer opportunity to see plants and animals seldom seen in such close association. Naturalist interpretation will be provided. Four layover days and several days of short travel will provide ample time for hiking and fishing. Optional climbs, ranging from easy to difficult, will be led on Mount Anderson, Mount La Crosse, Mount Duckabush and Mount Hooper; climbing instruction will be available for beginners. Our 13-day adventure begins at the road end, on the North Fork of the Skokomish River, about 20 miles west of Hoodspport, Washington.

(28) **Silliman Crest, Sierra—September 7–14.** Leader, Jerry South, 6434 California Street, San Francisco, California 94121.

The massive Silliman Crest forms part of

the northern boundary of Sequoia National Park and provides an important watershed for the tributaries of the Kings and Kaweah rivers. On either side of this twisted crest lie a series of parallel canyons formed by the ice tongues of ancient glaciers and their descendents—Sugar Loaf, Clover and Silliman creeks. At the heads of these canyons are cradled the blue-black, azure and emerald cirque lakes which are the prime objective of our fall outing. In mid-September, the stark granite, bubbling streams and blue spectrum lakes will be our private reward. Bring along a hand lens and binoculars if you wish to look at the fading sepals of a pentstemon, fat marmots, distant peaks and the mysterious variables of the constellation Cepheus. Bob Simmons, our packer, promises few mosquitoes, warm days, chilly nights and good fishing.

The trip begins at 7600-foot Big Meadow in Sequoia National Forest. From there, we will hike to Jennie Lake for our first layover, then over 10,100-foot Silliman Pass into the Ranger Lakes area, and finally down the south fork of Sugar Loaf Creek and out to Horse Corral. The total distance of this moderate circle trip is under 40 miles.

SPRING TRIPS

In its search for new places and off-season trips, and to cut down the ever-increasing influx of people into the Sierra, the outing committee has focused its 1968 spring outings on the desert wilderness of the Southwest. In early May, a High-Light Trip explores the upper Escalante River Canyon. And in mid-May, we have our first High-Light in Baja California, Mexico. In addition we will return to Hawaii for our seventh Easter-week outing there. *For more detailed descriptions of these trips, see the Spring Outing section of the November issue of the Bulletin.*

Easter

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

(2) **Kanab Canyon Backpack Trip, Arizona—April 7–14.** Leader, Dewey Wildoner, 4138 W. Osborn #4, Phoenix, Arizona 85019.

(3) **Mazatzal Wilderness High-Light Trip, Arizona—April 7–13.** Leader, John Ricker, 555 West Catalina Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

From blooming cactus to snow-covered ridges—this unusual, moderate trip goes from summer to spring to winter as it crosses the Mazatzal Mountains with elevations from 2,000 to 7,000 feet.

May

(4) **Stevens Arch High-Light, Utah—April 28–May 10.** Leader, Howard Mitchell, 65 Hillside Avenue, San Anselmo, California 94960.

Visit the remote wilderness and deep canyons of the upper Escalante River at a time when spring wildflowers and green cottonwoods garnish the brightly colored, wind-carved Navajo sandstone cliffs. This is country for swimsuits, cameras, watercolor pads, and inquisitive amateur archeologists.

(5) **Baja California High-Light, Mexico—May 12–18.** Leader, Wes Bunnelle, Gate Six Road, Sausalito, California 94965.

Take advantage of spring weather, water and wildflowers on this mid-May visit to Baja at its best. There will be ample opportunity to climb Mount Blue, 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.



View of Marmot Towers, Tchaikazan River Valley Area, British Columbia

Photograph by B. Hagen

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Of the many forms of Sierra Club outings, knapsack (backpack) trips are the most challenging and require both good organization and physical conditioning—in a word, *preparation!* Into a backpack, which always looks too small, the knapsacker crams approximately thirty-five pounds of food, sleeping bag, shelter and personal necessities. This he happily carries up canyons, across streams and arctic-like glaciated basins, and often *over* instead of around mountains. The attractions of knapsacking are evidenced by the increasing number of participants, ranging from husky he-men to diminutive damsels. In fact, eight out of ten wilderness visitors today wear knapsacks. Modern design and materials have produced light, comfortable, contoured packs, and even most supermarkets now supply the concentrated foods that have made backpacking feasible for everyone in good physical condition.

If you wish more details about any trip, before you apply, request a trip supplement from the club office. Read the descriptions carefully because knapsack trips range from leisurely to very strenuous. One indication of the degree of difficulty is the number of layover days in one camp; the more lay-

overs, the easier the trip (although a layover has also been defined as a day when you do nothing but climb a peak or two). Other indicators of degree of difficulty are: many cross-country miles, many camps above 10,000 feet, or altitude gains exceeding 3,000 feet a day (1,000 feet a day is considered very easy).

Knapsack trips run on the philosophy that everyone shares equally. Each trip member must carry his own personal gear, a fair share of the food, cooking gear and emergency equipment, and should have strength to spare to give a helping hand to a fellow trip member who needs it. The minimum age for children therefore is usually 16, sometimes 15 if accompanied by a parent. Acceptance depends on the maturity and hiking experience of the individual youngster. Our knapsack parties are limited to about twenty people each, and this year one trip breaks itself into two parties of ten each. On all trips, members take turns cooking and helping with camp chores.

After receiving your application, the leader will contact you to ask about your backpacking experience and your equipment so he can judge whether you and his trip are suited to each other. He is the sole judge of

whether you qualify. He may insist that you go on several mountain trips shortly before his trip begins, to be sure that you are at least partly acclimatized. If you have never carried a pack, you can qualify for one of our trips by going on weekend backpack trips, preferably with one of the club's chapters. The trips listed below are in the Sierra Nevada, California, unless otherwise specified.

(150) Dana-Minarets—June 15–22. Leader, Wes Bunnelle, Gate Six Road, Sausalito, California 94965.

Survivors of the 1967 Sierra season may find this conservation-oriented trip to their liking. The trail from Soldier Meadow follows roughly the proposed Minaret Summit Road, and we will alternate between Highway Department blazes and Forest Service signs. Our return from Granite Stairway may be to the south along the bluffs above the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin, following the 7,000-foot contour line. If snow permits, we will circle Iron Mountain above 9,000 feet before descending to the North Fork. The outing will be moderate, but the route, distances, and the amount of snow camping may not be definite until two days out.

(151) **Parunaweap-Zion, Utah—June 23–29.** Leader, Bill Poston, 549 North Stapley Drive, Mesa, Arizona 85201.

We return this year to the majestic Parunaweap Canyon region of the Virgin River and the Kolob Plateau of southwestern Utah near Zion National Park with a unique knapsack trip that is all downhill. The Parunaweap Canyon was discovered and described by John Wesley Powell in 1868. We will see lavish displays of reds, oranges and yellows in the high and often narrow Navajo sandstone canyon walls.

This trip is in two sections. The first three days include river wading in Parunaweap Canyon, which features a cascading 100-foot waterfall and Indian ruins high above the canyon floor. The second half of the trip in the open country of the Kolob Plateau follows the canyon of LaVerkin Creek passing the 300-foot-high sandstone Kolob Arch.

We consider this an easy trip since the daily distances are relatively short and the loads less than those normally carried on a knapsack trip. Newcomers to knapsacking and old hands over age 12 are welcome.

(152) **Muro Blanco—July 4–14.** Leader, Jim Watters, 6253 Robin Hood Way, Oakland, California 94611.

Lake Basin and the Arrow Creek country on the South Fork of the Kings River have remained isolated from the main-traveled Sierra. Muro Blanco, a wall of finely sculptured white granite rising 4,000 feet, forms the southern side of the bisecting South Fork canyon. The name also applies to the entire trailless gorge—every forbidding mile of its jumbles, thickets, and cascading tributary streams. However, we will see much more in our eleven days than Lake Basin and the Muro Blanco. From Copper Creek (Cedar Grove), we head up the South Fork to its Upper Basin headwaters, then traverse the Cirque Crest to Windy Ridge, Glacier Valley and Goat Crest, on our return. On this longer-than-usual, early season adventure, when the high country should still have much of its snow cover, moves will be reasonable and even short; cross-country days will be moderate and three layover days are planned.

(153) **Mount Conness Junior Knapsack Trip—July 13–20.** Leader, Rich Bonnington, Rt. 2, Box 254, Martinez, California 94553.

Although we will take along a few adults, this will be the first knapsack trip offered particularly for the young (ages 11–13 years plus). Appropriately, our first camp will be at Young Lakes near the foot of Ragged Peak, 6 miles from the Tuolumne Meadows roadhead in Yosemite National Park. Fishing should be good there during the following layover day. Tuesday we hike cross-

country with a noon break at Roosevelt Lake, then on to McCabe Lakes in time for a late afternoon swim. Wednesday we lay over, fish, swim and relax. On Thursday, our longest day, we move to Glen Aulin and the following day take a short hike to Waterwheel Falls. Saturday we hike out.

(154) **Mt. Logan-Park Creek Pass, Washington—July 15–26.** Leader, Dave Corkran, 2522 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California 94705.

The "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" offer knapsackers mountain scenery unsurpassed in the continental United States. Hanging glaciers and sapphire lakes sparkle among rugged peaks in the heart of the spectacular North Cascades and feed tributaries of the Stehekin River, whose waters flow on to Lake Chelan and the mighty Columbia.

Our moderately paced, twelve-day trip will traverse four branches of the Stehekin River and one of the Skagit. We loop around glacier-clad Mt. Logan and towering Mt. Goode, combining both on- and off-trail travel to arrive at lovely Park Creek Pass. A good trail returns us to the primitive Stehekin River Road and a cache. During the second week we ascend Flat Creek, traverse Rimrock Ridge and descend the West Fork of Agnes Creek. Layover days at LeConte Lake and on the West Fork will enable us to explore the rugged country around Mt. Formidable and White Rock Lake, and perhaps look over the crest into South Cascade Glacier. Some long trail days will be interspersed with short cross-country hops, for a total distance of sixty-three miles and a total elevation gain of 13,500 feet.

(155) **Le Conte Divide-Goddard—July 20–28.** Leader, Bob Kundert, 16635 Kildare Road, San Leandro, California 94578.

With Martha Lake and Mount Goddard as our goal in northern Kings Canyon National Park, we will travel along the western slope of Le Conte Divide, visiting lakes along the way to sample the fishing. The terrain, though not as rugged as that we will encounter beyond Mount Goddard, offers a variety of interesting cross-country routes which we will explore. After a climb to the top of Mount Goddard, we will find a route to the John Muir Trail, proceed down Evolution Valley, and conclude the trip where we started at Florence Lake.

The daily mileage will be rather high and the cross-country travel interestingly difficult. This indicates hard work on some days, but the superlative scenery along the Le Conte Divide will make the extra effort more than worthwhile.

(157) **Bear Creek Spire—July 27–August 4.** Leaders, April Miller, 1715 Clovis Avenue, San Jose, California 95124, and Dan Holland, 46 Carmelita, Mill Valley, California 94941.

The 13,000-foot Sierra Crest in the Mono Divide area north of Kings Canyon National Park challenges those with an appetite for adventure. Our moderately-paced cross-country route in open alpine country not accessible to the trail hiker, takes us through Granite Park, Bear Lakes, past moon-scaped Italy Basin, down through the Second Recess and over Hopkins Pass. Evenings will often find us gathered around a pot of simmering soup at campsites generally above timberline. A special feature of this trip will be its small size. Two parties, each with less than a dozen knapsackers, will travel independently of one another. On one of our layover days we will join forces for assaults on the surrounding high peaks.

NORWAY IN 1970

In the summer of 1970, Sierra Club members will have the opportunity to explore the outstandingly scenic country of Norway. We will fly to Oslo and spend four to six weeks traveling by foot, bus, boat and train, in groups of about 15 persons each. The actual hiking part of the trip will be about three weeks in duration and will concentrate on three major areas: the Jotunheimen, a wonderland of mountains and glaciers that contains Norway's highest peaks as well as the Jostedalubre, Europe's most extensive glacier; the Trollheimen, an area of rugged fjords and deep blue lakes; and the Rondane Mountain Range, one of Norway's most popular hiking areas, once aptly compared to a fairy castle. Throughout the trip, we will stay in small hotels, pensions, chalets and huts. Although this is not a knapsack trip and bedding will be provided in the huts, hikers must be able to carry extra clothing and rain gear for four to six day periods.

This trip has been postponed from 1969 to August 1970 to allow plenty of time for scouting and making firm reservations. Watch for further, more detailed information in the fall Outing Preview Issue of your *Sierra Club Bulletin*. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, California 94941.

(158) **Brewer-Videttes Leisure Knapsack—July 27–August 3.** Leaders, Ruth and Walt Weyman, 3059 Deseret Drive, Richmond, California 94803.

The theme is leisure, the scenery spectacular! A layover day of leisure follows every day of exertion, providing an opportunity to contemplate, fish or climb a nearby mountain. From Onion Valley on the eastern Sierra slope we cross 12,000-foot Kearsarge Pass and hike all the way down to Vidette Meadows, nearly ten miles. Our packs will be light on this initial stretch, for the commissary gear and food precede us by pack train. While laying over at Vidette Meadows, one can fish Vidette Lakes or perhaps climb East or West Vidette. The following day a short move will take us down Bubbs Creek to Junction Meadow and up again to East Lake for a second layover and a chance to climb Mount Brewer or visit Lake Reflection, considered by many to be the choicest of all Sierra lakes. A final layover at Charlotte Lake will put us within climbing distance of Mount Gardiner or Glen Pass.

(159) **Bighorn Crag, Idaho—July 30–August 9.** Leader, Jim Skillin, 2426 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California 94705.

Photograph by James McCracken



Bighorn Crag, in the Idaho Wilderness Area, rise west of the Main Salmon River Valley, where rapids and early winter weather turned back the historic expeditions of Bonneville and Lewis and Clark. This primitive country overlooked by the Crag remains remote and affords wilderness hikers a vast terrain of tortuous, hard-to-explore canyons. Jagged ridges separate pleasantly forested valleys, each with its own chain of lakes. Peaks reach above 10,000 feet, timberline is generally at 9,000. Huckleberry grows profusely on open slopes, and fishing is great. Haunted Ridge with its colossal stone pillars, Ship Island Lake above the stupendous gorge anchored by Aggipah Mountain, Barking Fox Lake and Puddin Mountain are among the intriguingly named spots to be visited. While the Crag country is not gentle, low daily mileage, three full layover days, and three half-layovers will allow time for climbing, fishing, swimming, botanizing, photography or loafing.

(160) **Center Basin—August 3–11.** Leader, Bob Maynard, 116 Orchard Road, Orinda, California 94563.

The Muir Trail once passed through Center Basin, but since Forester Pass was opened, it has been left in quiet seclusion.

Center Basin, surrounded by long scree slopes and peaks of jumbled granite blocks, is at the junction of the Kings-Kern Divide and the crest of the Sierra. Hospitable campsites are rare at elevations over 11,000 feet, but with stoves and fuel we will be able to camp comfortably there. Our high camps should put us within easy scrambling of the ridges and peaks.

Our approach via Shepherd Pass demands two days of steep hiking, but a packer will alleviate most "suffering" on the first day. The trip as a whole will not be an endurance contest, but a good conditioning program will make it more enjoyable for all participants. Those who seek remote surroundings should find unparalleled satisfaction in this area of wild and rocky grandeur.

(161) **The Citadel—August 10–18.** Leader, Bob Stout, 10 Barker Avenue, Fairfax, California 94930.

Have you wondered what the country is like beyond those towering, defiant Palisades visible from Highway 395? Have you ever wanted to stroll through lush Grouse Meadows and up Palisade Creek, or try your trusty legs on rocks called The Citadel, Mount Sill, or Black Giant? This trip gives you these opportunities on a moderately difficult, forty-mile loop from South Lake to Le Conte Canyon and Dusy and Palisade basins, where the weather should be good and the mosquitoes gone. Considerable cross-country travel provides superb vistas the trail hiker rarely sees. Two layover days will give you plenty of time for fishing, climbing or just absorbing the mountain solitude.

(162) **Tchaikazan River Valley, British Columbia—August 11–24.** Leader, Tom Erwin, 251 San Jose Avenue, San Francisco, California 94110.

Bear, Franklin grouse and the wily moose will be our companions as we follow glacier-fed Tchaikazan River to its source in the remote coast mountains of western Canada—a wilderness adventure in a challenging, virtually trailless and roadless country. We will drive from our roadhead at Williams Lake, B.C., for 110 miles across the Interior Plateau, ford the Taseko River, and bounce along for another 15 miles to Fishem Lake where we will meet our packer. Two food caches will allow us to begin our 20-mile hike up the valley with light packs.

We will spend several days climbing and exploring glaciers at the head of the valley, with opportunities to test our stalking and photographic skills on the wildlife of the region, which includes mountain goats, sheep and ptarmigan. The last days of the trip will find us skirting glaciers and traversing snowfields and scree slopes as we cross to the Falls River drainage.



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 ...”



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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
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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

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Print name and city

(163) **Thompson Peak, Northern California** — August 18–25. Leader, Merrill Hugo, 1544 Orange Avenue, Redding, California 96001.

Thompson Peak, the highest in northern California's Trinity Alps, will be the focal point for this trip. We will stay high on the sides of the peak, camping near seldom visited Kalmia, Mirror and Grizzly lakes. These cirque lakes, bordered by virgin forest, are well above the range of the casual visitor to the Trinity Alps Primitive Area.

Two full layover days are scheduled to allow us time to take advantage of the usually excellent fishing and to allow us to explore the highest and finest mountains in northern California's Coast Range. This is not a leisure trip, for we will be moving over steep ridges between cirques, and some knapsacking experience is required. The assistant leader is a trained naturalist who will help us better understand and appreciate what we see.

(164) **Matterhorn-Conness—August 17–25.** Leader, Norton Meyer, 163 Harrison, Sausalito, California 94965.

The wild back country of northern Yosemite National Park will be the locale of this cross-country trek. These northern mountains, with their smooth, monolithic, granite ridges and U-shaped canyon walls, give the area a special grandeur even though the country is not as high and rugged as the southern Sierra.

Once we leave the Tuolumne River trail at Glen Aulin, we will be entirely on cross-country routes, visiting Mattie Lake, Return Creek and Matterhorn Canyon by way of Smedberg and Tallulah lakes. A layover will provide time to scramble on the Sawtooth Ridge or climb Matterhorn Peak. Our route then takes us across Spiller Canyon to Soldier, McCabe, and Young lakes with a chance to climb Mount Conness. While the route involves 55 miles in eight moves and a gain of 11,000 feet, we plan to arrive in camp before noon on at least four days to provide time for leisure activities.

(166) **Red Spur—August 24–September 2.** Leader, Gordon Peterson, 1776 Vining Drive, San Leandro, California 94579.

In the heart of Sequoia National Park lies an unnamed plateau, isolated by the steep canyon walls of the Kern River and by the formidable barrier of 13,000-foot-high Red Spur. Because of these obstacles, this plateau has been almost untouched by man. Midway in our outing, we will have the challenge and excitement of being the first club knapsack to cross the ridge of Red Spur and explore this plateau. This trip will appeal to the adventuresome knapsacker, but it will not be suited to the faint of heart because we expect to do some strenuous

cross-country exploration. Both old-timer and newcomer should be in good physical condition.

(167) **Miter Basin—August 24–September 2.** Leader, Anne Coolidge, 1 Buckeye Way, Kentfield, California 94904.

The Whitney region in Sequoia National Park will be the scene of this moderately-paced exploration. Our route will follow a northward arc and swing from our entrance over Army Pass to our exit over Shepherd Pass, passing some of the Sierra's most formidable peaks, six of whose glaciated summits rise to more than 14,000 feet. In between, we will spend a week exploring, climbing, fishing in the high, deep lakes, and learning something about the unique environment that is the southern Sierra. A trip naturalist will be along, and two layover days in choice spots will provide us with time to do justice to this country. While not too strenuous, this trip is not for the totally inexperienced, as we will be high and will want to make good time between camps. Come and discover why the Whitney country is the culmination of the Sierra.

(168) **Great Western Divide-Triple Divide Peak—September 14–22.** Leader, Bill Simmons, 1288 Sunnyhills Road, Oakland, California 94610.

Tired of meeting Boy Scouts, pack trains and other hiking groups? Cheated out of your usual summer vacation by your boss? Afraid of mosquitoes? Fed up with cancelled plans due to heavy spring snow? If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, perhaps this late season trip is for you. Don't misunderstand about the snow; while you will miss the melting spring mush, you may not miss autumn's first snowfall.

We will travel the Great Western Divide from Triple Divide Peak to Mount Brewer, in the course of this moderate, cross-country adventure. Two or three layover days are planned for loafing or climbing these summits and others. Since some of our camps will be above timberline, stoves will likely be carried. This trip is planned for both the tenderfoot, with limited cross-country knapsacking experience, and the old pro.

(169) **Gila Wilderness, New Mexico—October 6–13.** Leader, John Ricker, 555 W. Catalina Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

This autumn trip to the Gila Wilderness Area of southwestern New Mexico is planned to coincide with optimum fall colors. The group will be unusually small, limited to ten hikers. The Gila Wilderness, established by the Forest Service in 1924, covers 438,000 acres in the headwaters of the Gila River and contains several peaks of nearly 11,000 feet in the Mogollon Mountains. Aspen, spruce and fir are dominant at the higher

elevations. Elsewhere large open, park-like stands of ponderosa pine cover mesas separated by deep canyons. This area also includes unusual erosion formations in the volcanic rock, excellent trout fishing streams and prehistoric Indian ruins. We can expect ideal daytime temperatures and crisp nights. The slightly higher cost of this trip will be outweighed by the advantages of a small group—informal atmosphere, optional cooking assignments and menus, and the opportunity to change route in accordance with the wishes of the group.

(170) **Ixta-Popo, Mexico—November 16–24.** Leader, Tom Erwin, 251 San Jose Avenue, San Francisco, California 94110.

Cortez came to Mexico to conquer; we will come as guests of *el Club de Exploraciones de Mexico* to explore the parks, climb some of the highest peaks on the North American continent, and enjoy the hospitality of this gracious country. The trip begins in Mexico City with transportation provided to our climbing areas. Campsites will be as high as 13,000 feet, where flowers still bloom. Frost at night will add a snappy contrast to the warm days, and the high elevations will make this a "breath-taking" excursion. Backpacking will be held to a minimum. The lady of Mexican mountains, Ixtacchuatl (17,343 feet) and her companion Popocatepetl (17,761 feet) will provide the focal point for our major climbing activities.

An optional climb (at additional cost) of the mighty Citlaltepeltl (18,851 feet) may be made at the end of the trip.

(171) **Grand Canyon-Tonto Trail Christmas Backpack, Arizona—December 27–31.** Leader, John Ricker, 555 W. Catalina Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

Maintained chiefly by wild burros, the Tonto Trail runs for more than fifty miles from Hance Rapids on the east to below the Bass Trail on the west. In a seldom visited area of Grand Canyon National Park, the trail crosses the Tonto Platform, a broad bench 3,000 feet below the canyon rim on top of the Inner Granite Gorge. The deep canyons cut into the Tonto Platform cause the trail to wander circuitously so the scenery continually changes.

We enter the canyon by one of the non-maintained trails built in the late 1880's. One or two camps of this moderately strenuous trip will be on the banks of the Colorado River. The weather on this trip will be unpredictable, with the possibility of rain, snow, cold nights, warm days or a combination of all. With no layover days, we will cover a total distance of at least fifty miles in five days.

See also Knapsack Trips listed under *Eastern Trips and Family Outings.*

SPECIAL TRIPS

Redwoods

(201) **Redwood Special — June 8–15.** Leader, David Van de Mark, Route 1, Box 825, Crannell, California 95530.

Five hundred million years ago the first rocks of the rugged Klamath and Coast ranges of California's north coast were forged, producing an infinitely varied topography with a complex geological history. Magnificent forests developed and still thrive in the cool summer fog. The rocky, precipitous coastline is bordered by lovely, wild, sand beaches which are covered with driftwood, and runaway sawlogs. Sand bars have shut off the sea, creating a series of unique fresh-water lagoons. Between the shining sea and distant knolls, virgin redwood forests await our exploration.

The ecological forces that shaped the redwood forests are no match for the ax and saw, and the original forests have been reduced to pitifully small and scattered fragments. Fortunately, these remaining fragments represent some of the best forests ever created and are being considered for national park protection.

On this trip, special emphasis will be given to the exploration of these fine forests along with some of the politics of their conservation. With the permission of the lumber companies, we will explore Redwood Creek from ridge top to river edge—from the Emerald Mile to the junction of Red-

wood Creek and the sea. We will travel by jet-boat up the Klamath River to visit the superb forests along Smith River where some stands contain more than one million board feet of lumber per acre. Our camp near Orick in Humboldt County will be at Prairie Creek State Park, one of the most magnificent campsites in the world. We will spend at least one day exploring the wonders of Prairie Creek, including Fern Canyon and Gold Bluffs Beach. The areas of our other day-long outings will be reached by bus and private car, and hikes will range from very easy to strenuous.

Saddle-Light

(202) **Kern Plateau Saddle-Light Trip, Inyo National Forest—June 19–29.** Leader, Bob Golden, 421 Elm Avenue, Larkspur, California 94939.

Since we reestablished the tradition of saddle trips in 1966, our trips have proved to be a great success and those who came for a vacation went home enriched, rested, and relaxed. This year our trip offers the option of one continuous 11-day trip, two different 3-day trips, a 5-day trip, or an 8-day trip. Starting from Sage Flat on June 19, we reach Beach Meadow on June 23 where members may either leave the trip or join it. Then, we head north arriving at Little Whitney Meadow on June 25 where again

participants may either leave or join the trip. The trip ends at Cottonwood Sawmill on June 29. Our supplemental announcement will explain in detail what there is to do and see on each of the trip's three segments. The key to this year's Saddle-Light trip is a willingness to get along with a good trail horse and an ability to appreciate the subtle beauty of southern Sierra forests and meadows. The Kern Plateau abounds in these, plus streams full of golden trout and a hush that is all too rare in the mountains these days.

In order to assure reasonable compatibility with your mount, all applicants should include approximate age, weight, height, and riding experience along with the trip application. The management reserves the right to reject "dudes," but rarely does so. Costs, including the \$15 reservation fee, are: \$25 per day for 3-, 5-, or 8-day trips; \$225 for 11-day trip.

Alaska

(203) **Kenai National Moose Range Special, Alaska—June 30–July 12.** Leader, Jules Eichorn, 166 Selby Lane, Atherton, California 94025.

An area of abundant, diverse wildlife and rugged, spectacular mountain scenery, the Kenai National Moose Range wilderness deserves increasing conservation attention.

Dall Sheep, Alaska

Photograph by Mal Lockwood



The Outing Committee plans to encourage more trips to Alaska as this area has recently been placed high on the club's long range priority list.

This wilderness in south central Alaska contains geographic features that are typical of nearly all of Alaska; the northwestern portion is a vast forest dotted with hundreds of lakes and the southern portion consists of the Kenai Mountains, with their glaciers and magnificent Harding Ice Field.

The first four days we paddle through the Swan Lakes and the Swanson River Canoe System, a proposed wilderness area that abounds with fish and wildlife; rainbow and Dolly Varden trout are abundant, and we are likely to hear the lonely cry of the loon at our evening campfire. Moose, black bear, beaver and coyote inhabit the shores, along with trumpeter swans, arctic terns, red-necked grebes, other shore birds and a variety of songbirds.

The second part of the trip will explore the heart of the mountainous region in the proposed Andy Simons Wilderness Area. Our packer will transport our gear into a base camp at Indian Creek, while we explore the trail leading into this alpine area. Here, with luck, we should see the giant Kenai moose, Dall sheep, mountain goat, black and brown bear, coyote, and the elusive wolverine. The alpine regions are also inhabited by three species of ptarmigan as well as other arctic birds. Hiking to the foot of the glaciers should give us unrivaled opportunities for photographing the great Alaskan scene. Although we always hope for good weather, be prepared for rain at this time of year.

For those who can spend an additional week after the twelfth of July, a trip to Mount McKinley National Park is being planned.

The cost of this trip is \$295 and includes the \$75 reservation fee. If you cancel, \$60 will be refunded only if your place can be filled by a substitute. Cost does not include transportation from your home to Kenai.

An excellent article on the problems of the range by Richard G. Smith, an assistant professor in geography at the University of North Carolina, can be found in the Fall 1966-67 quarterly of *Living Wilderness*.

Hawaii

(200) **Hawaii Special, Island of Hawaii—September 27–October 6.** Leader, Walt Weyman, 3059 Deseret Drive, Richmond, California 94803.

A recent eruption in the Halemaumau fire pit of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is perhaps an omen that we can prevail upon the ancient Hawaiian goddess Pele to arrange a repeat performance during our visit. This ever popular club outing will again



Photograph by Michael McCloskey

take us away from the usual tourist centers to spend ten days on the Big Island of Hawaii with its volcanoes, vast lava flows, black- and white-sand beaches, streaming waterfalls and lush tropical forests.

We will camp at least twice in the national park, and optional side trips will include an overnight hike down Hilina Pali to isolated Halape Beach, one of the few white-sand beaches on the island, and a climb to the summit of 13,825-foot Mauna Kea. We will have at least one beach camp and negotiations are under way to permit us to camp in the area that was, until a few years ago, the last residence of native Ha-

waiians on this island. Our top-notch commissary crew will feature fresh Hawaiian papaya, pineapple, mango, mahi-mahi, ahi, Parker Ranch steak, and poi.

We leave San Francisco and Los Angeles by commercial jet on Friday morning, September 27, and meet our "island mules," U-Drive sedans, at Hilo Airport. Total cost of the outing, including air fare from either San Francisco or Los Angeles, is \$340. A deposit of \$75, which includes the \$15 non-refundable reservation fee, must accompany each reservation request. If you cancel, \$60 will be refunded provided your place on the plane can be filled.



Kaweah Peaks from Five Lakes Basin

Photo by Allen Van Norman

BACK-COUNTRY CAMP

Geared to seasoned mountain-goers, Back-Country Camp is located each year in some remote part of the Sierra that can be reached only by a two-day trail trip from a road end. Trip members can thus probe surrounding wilderness and become well acquainted with back country that is seldom visited by other outings. A pack train carries the dunnage, and although everyone lends a hand with the chores, an experienced kitchen staff sees to the usual hearty meals. Leadership is provided for various activities, and members are encouraged to conduct their own ventures. Backpacking out from camp, in small groups, is the popular way of exploring. Minimum age for children, 12 years.

(49) **Kaweah Back-Country Camp—Big Five Lakes, Sequoia National Park—August 4–17.** Leader, Allen Van Norman, 3225 Talbot Street, San Diego, California 92106.

With so much recent interest in Mineral King and the Disney development there, there have been several requests for Back-Country Camp to visit this area again. Starting from Mineral King, we zigzag across the Great Western Divide, drop into the remote expanse of Sequoia National Park and establish our camp at Big Five Lakes—a leisurely two-day trip. We leave Mineral King (7800) on a Sunday, cross the divide at Timber Gap (9400), and stop

overnight at Pinto Lake. An easy second day brings us to our campsite at Big Five Lakes (10,500). Some of the attractions of this country are Big Arroyo, Moraine Lake, Sky Parlor Meadow, Chagoopa Falls, Little Five Lakes and Nine Lakes Basin. Dominating the landscape are Triple Divide Peak, the Great Western Divide and the Kaweah Peaks. One- and two-day trail trips will enable groups to hike still farther into the back country. Fishermen will find eastern brook and rainbow trout.

Mules will carry 30 pounds of your gear; any excess you carry yourself. Meals will be prepared by our incomparable cook, Kitty Johnson, and her staff.

NEW OUTING BROCHURE

A new, illustrated brochure on club outings is now available. It does not list specific trip dates and costs as does this issue of the *Bulletin*. It is rather an introduction to the outing program. It describes all the varieties of wilderness outings, tells where to send for information, and gives the philosophy and history of the club's outings. Copies are sent automatically to new members only; other members may have copies on request. Write the club office.

Sierra Burro Trips

If you think you would enjoy the mountains in the company of a long-eared companion, and if you are a do-it-yourselfer who can take a turn with cooking and pot washing, you will find a burro trip is for you. You need have no previous experience with burros or with camping, but you do need to be in good physical condition. On moving days we travel between six and twelve miles, sometimes at high altitudes and over rough trails. About half of our days are layovers, days when you can do whatever you please. Leaders will be available for hiking and climbing. On the other days, we move from camp to camp. By the end of the week, you too will know a few of the wonders of burro psychology, burropacking and burro-finding. You will find that burros have strong personalities, quite unlike any other domestic animal or pet. They can be lovable, affectionate and willing; they can also be exasperating and unpredictable. Yet usually there are fond farewells to your four-legged companions at the end of the trip. You will appreciate a bit more of the old West, understand better how prospectors and miners depended on them, after you have shared a trail with a faithful burro.

This year all our trips center in the Mineral King area, a region of particular interest because of the proposed, controversial Disney ski development. We visit both the lower forested areas as well as the high alpine country of the Great Western Divide. Trail elevations vary from 7100 feet at Giant Forest to 11,800 feet at the summit of Sawtooth Pass. Two trips explore the eastern slope of the Great Western Divide, visiting such places as Lost Canyon, Little Claire Lake, Big Five Lakes and Franklin Pass. All trips are suitable for novices, as well as for expert burro-chasers, and for children six and older.

(180) **Farewell Gap to Franklin Pass—July 13–20.** Leader, Ned Robinson, 1215 Financial Center Building, Oakland, California 94606.

(181) **Big Five Lakes—July 27–August 3.** Leader, Don White, 154 Grover Lane, Walnut Creek, California 94596.

(182) **Mineral King to Giant Forest—August 3–10.** Leader, Jack McClure, 4156 Pomona Way, Livermore, California 94550.

(183) **Giant Forest to Mineral King—August 11–24.** Leader, Ted Bradfield, 601 Clayton, El Cerrito, California 94530.

CLUB OUTINGS: A STUDY OF COSTS

by Genny Schumacher

A NEW SIERRA CLUB MEMBER every so often expresses surprise and concern over "the high cost" of club outings. "Since we are a non-profit organization, what happens to the money?" asked one recently. An adequate answer to such a query can be found only in hard figures, and many of them. Since many members may wonder why outings cost what they do, and since a study of outing finances might prompt one to ask instead "how outings can cost so little," a detailed analysis of 1967 outing costs seems in order.

WHY DO OUTINGS COST SO MUCH?

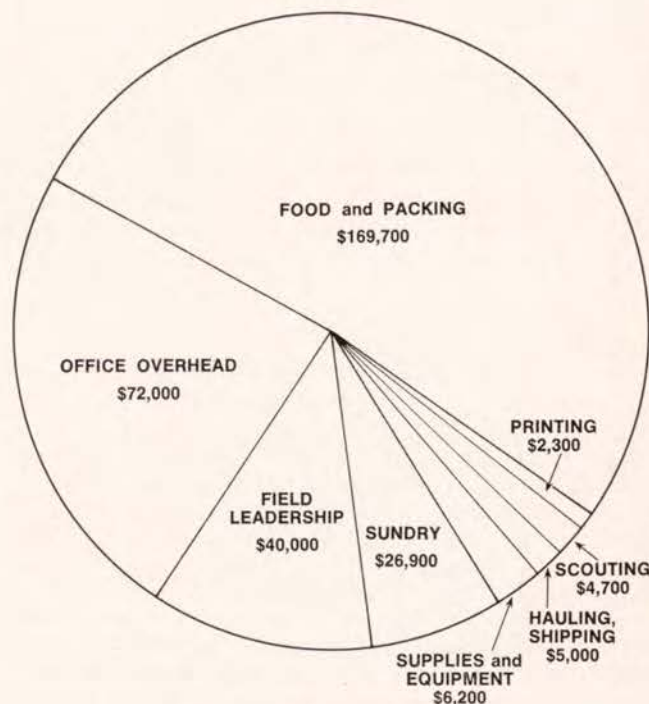
Outings Self-supporting. The club's program of wilderness outings must be completely self-supporting, by direction of the Board of Directors. The outing program receives nothing from membership dues or any club funds. While the program is non-profit, it must also break even, and it must pay for office space, for the expense of answering every letter and phone call pertaining to outings, and for publishing all outing information.

Outing Purposes. The outing program is not profit-making, nor is its aim to provide outings at the lowest possible costs. In fact, changes in outing policy (such as encouraging trips to new places and to mountains other than the Sierra, and reducing the average trip size from 59 people to 36) are *increasing* outing costs, rather than decreasing them. (See "Sierra Club Outings 1957-1967" in the November *Bulletin* for an extended discussion of outing policy and problems.) It aims to provide outings at the most reasonable price *consistent with the club's other goals*. The primary purpose of the outing program in 1968, just as it was sixty-seven years ago when Will Colby greeted the members of the club's first outing at Tuolumne Meadows, is to strengthen the club and to help preserve wilderness.

To serve a membership that is now scattered across the nation, to lessen our use of the High Sierra, and to acquaint members with wilderness everywhere, the Outing Committee has actively encouraged outings to wilderness in all parts of the country. Scouting new areas, finding packers, developing new techniques, recruiting and training new leaders who live far from California, encouraging members to try outings in areas unfamiliar to them—all has entailed not only great effort but also considerable financial risk. 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, outings in the Sierra are almost never financial disasters.

Basic Costs. To explain the more obvious trip costs — food, packers, supplies, hauling, scouting, and printing which account for about 60 per cent of trip fees, and to explain the additional 40 per cent, costs that are real and must be paid but that many members are not aware of, we present the following financial details, with the help of two circle diagrams. The following discussion *excludes* all foreign trips.

DIAGRAM #1



Estimated Outing Costs, 1967
\$327,570, excluding foreign trips

Packing. A packer, his horse, and five mules costs \$60-70 per day.

Office overhead. For breakdown, see diagram #2.

Sundry. Leaders' phone calls, emergency purchase, emergency travel, etc. (When the 1967 books are closed, a good portion of this item will be assigned to other categories.)

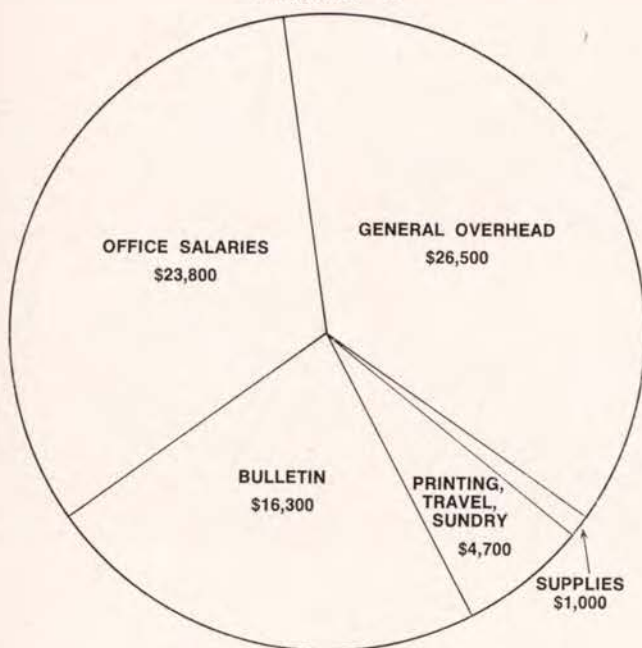
Supplies and equipment. New cooking equipment, tarps, medical supplies, and replacements of same.

Hauling. A 9-day knapsack trip with 20 people may have 500 pounds of food and equipment; a two-week High-Light may have 1700 pounds. Large trips often must borrow or rent trucks; 1½¢ per 100 pounds per mile is allowed for hauling supplies to the road head.

Scouting. Leaders' travel expenses are reimbursed.

Field leadership. Trip leaders receive modest compensation for the time and skill they devote to trip planning and field leadership. Leaders' travel expenses are also paid.

DIAGRAM #2



Analysis of Outing Office Overhead
1967, \$72,420

Office staff salaries. The work involved in the reservations, cancellations, and communications for over 100 trips, 250 leaders, and 3500 participants, plus answering hundreds of inquiries, is far beyond the capacity of volunteers. The Outing Committee employs a full-time outing manager, two reservation secretaries, and a general secretary.

General (non-identifiable) overhead. General overhead is levied by the club Executive Committee, on the advice of the Financial Advisory Committee and the Controller, according to its judgment of the proportion of total club office non-identifiable costs which originate from Outing Committee activities. These costs include rent, telephone, insurance, electricity, bookkeeping, general supervision, computer service, dues notices and elections, board meetings and distribution costs. During 1967, the \$26,500 paid by the Outing Committee amounted to 8 per cent of the total club office general overhead.

Sierra Club Bulletin. The Outing Committee must pay for all *Bulletin* copy, including the November trip previews, the spring Outing Issue, and other notices and write-ups. This is the chief method of informing club members about the wilderness outings.

Printing, travel, sundry. Printing includes the cost of outing flyers and reprints of the spring Outing Issue. Travel is mostly for out-of-California Outing Committee members to attend the twice-yearly committee meetings. Outside services include mimeographing and typing.

\$5 to \$13 Per Day. Most club outings cost between \$5 and \$13 per day, depending mainly on who carries what and how far. It is less expensive to carry all your gear on your own back, more expensive to have a mule carry it for you. Another consideration is the size of the staff. Trips on which members take turns doing all the cooking and all the camp chores can charge less than trips with a commissary crew. Following are the costs per day for 1967 outings:

High Trip	\$10.35	Burro	\$ 7.00
High-Light	\$ 9.00-13	Knapsack	\$ 5.50-7
Base Camp	\$ 8.85	Threshold	\$ 5.40

A few trips have exceptional charges. For example, river trip costs are set by the concessionaires who operate them and include the services of a professional boatman to handle each raft. Trips involving saddle horses, rented canoes, and charter bus and plane transportation also cost proportionally more. Charges for foreign trips are based on estimated costs.

Why Are Leaders Paid? Other club and chapter committees rely on volunteers. Why are club outings different? Most club outing leaders also lead chapter trips, on a volunteer basis. Why aren't they willing to lead club trips on the same basis?

To plan and organize just one club outing, an outing leader may easily devote 25 to 100 hours, in addition to the week or two he donates to actually leading the trip (his vacation time, usually). To plan the first European trip, the leader devoted one night a week for over one year to it, plus other scattered hours, conferences, and luncheon meetings.

While the long-range goal of the outing program is to help acquaint people with the wilderness, the leader's immediate job is "to give people a good time," to make their stay in the wilderness pleasant, safe, and rewarding. These people are probably strangers to him. They are willing to pay their share of the outing and to help with camp chores, but the responsibilities, the headaches, and the months of work necessary prior to the trip are the leader's alone, and are all out of proportion to what even the most cooperative trip member can contribute.

The club outing leader is expected to devote his weekends and his vacations to outings not just once, or occasionally, but summer after summer after summer. To build a stable corps of the most experienced and competent leaders possible, who will thus commit themselves to the outing program on a long-term basis, the Outing Committee feels it is essential and only fair to pay modest fees to leaders and to some of their staff. Trainees, serving their first year or two of apprenticeship, receive nothing. An assistant leader may receive \$60 per week. The head cook for a High Trip receives a minimum of \$100 a week. The leader of a High-Light Trip may receive \$125 per week, plus \$200 for planning.

In return for this token compensation, the leader assumes full responsibility for all aspects of trip planning in addition to actually leading the trip. Trip planning, which begins at least *fifteen months* before the actual trip, includes estimating a budget, planning food, purchasing and repackaging food, contracting with packers, scouting and route-planning, selecting equipment, choosing the trip crew, writing trip de-

scriptions for the fall and spring Outing Issues of the *Bulletin* and writing the trip supplement, corresponding with park or forest officials, planning first aid and emergency evacuation, and answering dozens of letters. On the trip, a good leader is usually relaxed and cheerful, but his not-a-care-in-the-world attitude may disguise the leadership job he is performing unobtrusively—route-finding, campsite selection, food and camp supervision, layover-day activities, packer supervision, treatment and evacuation of the sick and injured, maintenance of high morale, finding lost people, emergency changes of plan, solving any of the dozen unexpected problems that are sure to arise.

How Can Chapters Run Trips That Cost Nothing? While club trips are offered at prices ranging from \$5 to \$13 a day, chapters offer many trips at no cost at all. Why? Analysis reveals that the differences between club and chapter trips are major. Most chapter trips are simple one-day or weekend hiking trips, with no cost to anyone except the expense of transportation to the road head. Inquiries and arrangements can be taken care of by local telephone calls. Few letters need be written. Trips can be planned only a few months in advance; if they must be cancelled occasionally, few people are inconvenienced. Chapter members usually know each other and live near each other, making it easy to call on others for help.

Most club outings, on the other hand, are extended trips of from seven to fourteen days and involve the services of packers or other concessionaires. Participants usually do not know each other and may live several thousand miles apart. The paperwork to handle the reservations, cancellations, inquiries, and questions regarding just one outing fills a thick folder. Contracts with packers must often be made a year in advance. Planning, buying, sorting, and transporting half a ton of food require several days' time. Leaders commonly travel a thousand miles or more to scout the trip. Most of the expenses that are detailed on the two circle diagrams are not necessary on one- and two-day chapter outings, and chapters have been able to offer their members outstanding hiking and camping trips at little or no cost.

The Outing Committee can only applaud chapter outing efforts. It is grateful that so many members are introduced to the wilderness by their chapters, and it is grateful that many members are able to participate happily on extended club wilderness outings.

Chapter and club outings are ideal supplements to each other. Chapters are able to offer year-round outings close to home, at almost no cost. The club, with its greater financial resources and with leaders in all parts of the country and with a full-time staff, can provide the extended, complicated outings in remote areas that attract participants from many chapters.

Deficits and Surpluses. Despite careful estimates of outing demand and special publicity for trips that have unfilled spaces, all trips do not start out 100 per cent full. Last minute cancellations can be devastating to even the best planned trip budget. People on the waiting list seldom can get away

on only a few days' notice; food and packers have already been contracted for; overhead remains the same. Trips are budgeted to break even with an 80 per cent sign-up. If a trip goes out less than 80 per cent full, due to low sign-up or many cancellations, it will lose money. At 90-100 per cent, a trip will often show a small surplus, which may be used to offset another trip's deficit or to build up the reserve. To keep faith with members, trips are rarely cancelled—only if the loss would be exorbitant.

Several years ago, the club Executive Committee instructed the Outing Committee to build up a reserve fund of \$50,000, to defray large and unexpected losses, should they occur. Such a reserve is now on hand, the greater part of it having been built up over the last three years. With this substantial reserve, the Outing Committee now may feel free to budget a bit less conservatively.

HOW CAN OUTINGS COST SO LITTLE?

By those who know the operations of the Sierra Club intimately, the outing department has been pointed to as "a very efficiently organized and well-run department of the club." Understanding the complications of the entire program may prompt one to wonder how such unusual outings can be offered at *such low prices*.

Sierra Club outings are unique, but as far as they can be compared to offerings of other groups and to commercial trips, club prices are equal if not lower. Without the devotion of last year's 250 leaders, however, the outing program could not function at any price. Their belief in the value of the Sierra Club and its purposes, their love of the outdoors, their happiness in introducing others to their favorite wilderness—this is the key to the success of the sixty-seven-year-old wilderness outing program.

There are always far more outing projects that need doing than there are people to do them. Members who wish to help further the outing program in any capacity, whether it be behind the scenes or as part of a trip crew, may write to either the outing manager or the chairman of the Outing Committee (address: club office). Their interest and help are most welcome. The outing program can expand only as more members are willing to learn mountain leadership and to assume the responsibilities of a trip leader.

Outing financial expert, Bob Braun, who collected the statistics presented above (based on figures supplied by Controller Cliff Rudden's office), warns that these figures are estimates only. They are the totals as of October 31 (the books close December 31), with estimated projections to December 31. This explains the relatively large amount listed under Sundry. All funds related to foreign trips, estimated at \$97,000, have been excluded from the totals because they would seriously distort the picture.

1968 Sierra Club

Trip Number	Dates	No. Persons	Dunnage (pounds)	Res. Fee	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader	
SPRING TRIPS								
1	Hawaii Special—Maui and Kauai	April 5-14	100	30	75	265	340	Walt Weyman
2	Kanab Canyon Backpack, Arizona	April 7-14	20	20	15	35	50	Dewey Wildoner
3	Mazatzal High-Light, Arizona	April 7-13	40	20	15	110	125	John Ricker
4	Stevens Arch High-Light, Utah	April 28-May 10	40	20	15	170	185	Howard Mitchell
5	Baja California High-Light, Mexico	May 12-18	30	20	15	120	135	Wes Bunnelle
HIGH TRIP								
10	Dusy Basin—Evolution Valley	July 28-August 10	100	30	15	135	150	Ted Grubb
HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS								
20	Bench Valley—Red Mountain Basin	July 6-14	50	20	15	85	100	Norton Meyer
21	Marble Mountains, Northern Calif.	July 14-27	40	20	15	150	165	John Edginton
22	Glacier National Park, Montana	July 15-24	50	20	15	150	165	H. Stewart Kimball
23	Maroon Bells, Colorado	July 29-August 8	50	20	15	140	155	Art Earle
24	North Cascades, Washington	August 5-16	50	20	15	140	155	Jay Holliday
25	Whitecloud Mountains, Idaho	August 10-22	40	20	15	135	150	Jerry Lebeck
26	Minaret Summit, Sierra Nevada	August 11-23	50	20	15	125	140	Tony Look
27	Olympic Mountains, Washington	August 19-31	50	20	15	140	155	Carroll Davis
28	Silliman Crest, Sierra Nevada	September 7-14	50	20	15	85	100	Jerry South
BASE CAMPS								
40	Hilton Lakes Family Camp, Sierra	June 29-July 12	60	30	15	115*	130	George Hall
41	Hilton Lakes Leisure Camp, Sierra	July 13-26	60	30	15	115	130	George Hall
42	Miter Basin Mountaineering Camp	July 20-August 2	60	30	15	115*	130	Jaye Cook
43	Miter Basin, Sierra Nevada	August 3-16	60	30	15	115	130	Jaye Cook
44	Cramer Lakes, Sawtooth, Idaho	August 4-15	60	30	15	115*	130	Michael Cohen
45	Cramer Lakes, Sawtooth, Idaho	August 18-29	60	30	15	115	130	Michael Cohen
* Family rates, children 15 and under \$95.								
BACK-COUNTRY CAMP								
49	Big Five Lakes, Sierra Nevada	August 4-17	60	30	15	135	150	Allen Van Norman
WILDERNESS THRESHOLD CAMPS								
50	Cottonwood Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 6-13	(10 families)	75 lbs.	15	Total cost	Fay & Bob Golden	
51	Cottonwood Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 13-20	"	for	15	\$125	Harriet & George Hall	
52	Sunrise Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 20-27	"	parents	15	for two	Marilyn & Bob Kirkpatrick	
53	Sunrise Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 27-August 3	"	and	15	parents	Iona & Jack Klinoff	
54	Rainbow Lake, Sierra Nevada	July 27-August 3	"	one	15	and one	Anne & Wayne Zenger	
55	Rainbow Lake, Sierra Nevada	August 3-10	"	child;	15	child;	Anne & Wayne Zenger	
56	Minaret Creek, Sierra Nevada	August 3-10	"	20 lbs.	15	\$30 each	Carol & Dave Gielow	
57	Minaret Creek, Sierra Nevada	August 10-17	"	each	15	additional	Carol & Dave Gielow	
58	Ten Lakes, Sierra Nevada	August 10-17	"	additional	15	child.	Irene & Jerry Fritzke	
59	Ten Lakes, Sierra Nevada	August 17-24	"	child.	15		Bee & Ed Pogue	
60	Virginia Canyon, Sierra Nevada	August 10-17	"		15		Dee & Paul Feldstein	
61	Virginia Canyon 10-day camp†	July 30-August 9	"		15	*	Betty & Dave Sawyer	
62	Black Lake, Sierra Nevada†	August 10-17	"		15		Barbara & Bill Fuller	
63	Black Lake, Sierra Nevada†	August 17-24	"		15		Barbara & Bill Fuller	
64	San Juan Wilderness Area, Colo.†	August 3-10	"		15		Ruth & Bob Weiner	
65	San Juan Wilderness Area, Colo.†	August 10-17	"		15		Carol & Glen Kepler	
66	San Juan Wilderness Area, Colo.†	August 17-24	"		15		Harriet & George Hall	
* Total cost \$180 for two parents and one child; \$40 each additional child. † Veteran families welcome.								
FAMILY HIGH TRIP								
11	Virginia Canyon, Northern Yosemite	July 13-26	(20 families)	25	15	*	* Phil Berry	
* Total cost \$130 for one parent; \$245 two parents; \$90 each child.								
FAMILY BACKPACK TRIPS								
80	Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	July 20-27	(5 families)	20	15	*	* Ruth & Bob Weiner	
156	Sawtooth Ridge, Sierra Nevada	July 20-28	"	20	15	†	† Fran & Gordon Peterson	
81	Sonora Pass-Harriet Lake, Sierra	August 17-24	"	20	15	*	* Helen & Ed Bodington	
82	Sonora Pass-Harriet Lake, Sierra	August 24-31	"	20	15	*	* Helen & Ed Bodington	
165	Mount Goddard, Sierra Nevada	August 24-Sept. 2	"	20	15	‡	‡ Carol & Howard Dienger	
* Total cost \$125 for two parents and one child; \$30 each additional child. † Total cost \$140 for two parents and one child; \$35 each additional child. ‡ Total cost \$150 for two parents and one child; \$40 each additional child.								
FAMILY CANOE TRIPS								
90	Quetico-Superior, Minnesota	July 24-31	(4 families)		15	*	* Ann & Russ Dwyer	
91	Quetico-Superior, Minnesota	July 31-August 7	"		15	*	* Ann & Russ Dwyer	
* Total cost \$240 for two parents and one child; \$55 each additional child.								
FAMILY BURRO TRIPS								
100	Big Five Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 20-27	(5 families)	20	15	Total \$160 for	Robin & Merritt Robinson	
101	Bear Creek-Florence Lake, Sierra	July 20-27	"	20	15	parents and one	Pam & George Glover	
102	Bear Creek-Florence Lake, Sierra	August 4-11	"	20	15	child; \$45 each	Vicky & Bill Hoover	
103	Dana Meadows-Minarets, Sierra	August 10-17	"	20	15	additional child.	Muriel & Louis Kahrs	
104	Dana Meadows-Minarets, Sierra	August 18-25	"	20	15		Betty & Jim Watters	
FOREIGN TRIPS 1969 AND 1970								
Japan	A, B (4 weeks, 6 weeks)	begin mid-July, 1969				(see page 23)		
Trips	C, D (4 weeks, 6 weeks)	begin mid-Sept., 1969					H. Stewart Kimball	
Norway		Summer 1970				(see page 11)	Betty Osborn	

Wilderness Outings

Trip Number	Dates	No. Persons	Dunnage (pounds)	Res. Fee	Trip Fee	Total Cost	Leader
WORK-PARTY TRIPS							
CLEAN-UP PARTIES							
110	Desolation Valley, Sierra Nevada	July 3-10	30	....	15	30	Mark Waller
111	Marble Mountains, Northern Calif.	July 28-August 4	30	....	15	30	Kevin Ahern
112	Mount Rainier, Washington	August 8-17	30	....	15	30	Kevin Ahern
113	Trinity Alps, Northern California	August 8-15	30	....	15	30	Brian Smith
TRAIL MAINTENANCE PARTIES							
114	Bench Lakes, Sawtooth, Idaho	July 6-15	30	....	15	30	Brian Smith
115	Colby Pass, Sierra Nevada	August 22-31	30	....	15	30	Steve Arnon
116	Jackass Pass, Wind Rivers, Wyo.	July 18-27	30	....	15	30	Mark Waller
117	Mount Rainier, Washington	August 22-31	30	....	15	30	Kevin Ahern
RIVER TRIPS							
120	Grand Canyon, Arizona	May 27-June 5	30	40	15	300	Doug McClellan
121	Grand Canyon, Arizona	June 17-26	30	40	15	300	Joan Polsdorfer
122	Grand Canyon, Arizona	June 24-July 3	30	40	15	300	Victor Monke
123	Grand Canyon, Arizona	Sept. 23-October 2	30	40	15	300	Marvin Stevens
124	Gray-Desolation Canyon, Utah	June 17-22	30	40	15	140	Kurt Menning
125	Rogue River, Oregon	June 17-21	25	40	15	170	Sam MacNeal
126	Rogue River, Oregon	June 24-28	25	40	15	170	Steve Anderson
127	Middle Fork Salmon River, Idaho	June 24-29	25	40	15	240	Clark Burton
128	Middle Fork Salmon River, Idaho	July 2-7	25	40	15	240	George Pickett
129	Gulf Islands, British Columbia	June 17-23	25	40	15	95	Rouen Faith
130	Yampa-Green Rivers, Utah	June 24-29	50	40	15	95	Tris Coffin
131	Lodore Canyon, Utah	July 1-5	50	40	15	95	Tris Coffin
132	Main Salmon River, Idaho	July 9-15	30	40	15	210	Rouen Faith
133	Bowron Lakes Canoe Trip, B.C.	July 30-August 8	25	40	15	165	Blaine LeCheminant
134	Foldboat/Canoe Trip, Wyoming	August 12-21	25	40	15	85	Steve Anderson
135	Puerto Vallarta to San Blas, Mexico	November 13-22	35	40	15	285	Ellis Rother
136	Rio Grande Canoe Trip, Texas	November 23-30	25	40	15	65	Bob Burleson
KNAPSACK TRIPS							
150	Dana Minarets, Sierra Nevada	June 15-22	20	20	15	31	Wes Bunnelle
151	Parunawap-Zion, Utah	June 23-29	20	20	15	35	Bill Poston
152	Muro Blanco, Sierra Nevada	July 4-14	20	20	15	42	Jim Watters
153	Mount Conness Junior Trip, Sierra	July 13-20	20	20	15	37	Rich Bonnington
154	Mount Logan-Park Creek Pass, Wash.	July 15-26	20	20	15	60	Dave Corkran
155	Le Conte Divide-Goddard, Sierra	July 20-28	20	20	15	35	Bob Kundert
157	Bear Creek Spire, Sierra Nevada	July 27-August 4	20	20	15	35	April Miller & Dan Holland
158	Brewer-Videttes Leisure Trip, Sierra	July 27-August 3	20	20	15	39	Ruth & Walt Weyman
159	Bighorn Crags, Idaho	July 30-August 9	20	20	15	60	Jim Skillin
160	Center Basin, Sierra Nevada	August 3-11	20	20	15	40	Bob Maynard
161	The Citadel, Sierra Nevada	August 10-18	20	20	15	35	Bob Stout
162	Tchaikazan River Valley, B.C.	August 11-24	20	20	15	95	Tom Erwin
163	Thompson Peak, Northern California	August 18-25	20	20	15	31	Merrill Hugo
164	Matterhorn-Conness, Sierra Nevada	August 17-25	20	20	15	35	Norton Meyer
166	Red Spur, Sierra Nevada	August 24-Sept. 2	20	20	15	39	Gordon Peterson
167	Miter Basin, Sierra Nevada	August 24-Sept. 2	20	20	15	38	Anne Coolidge
168	Great Western Divide, Sierra Nevada	September 14-22	20	20	15	35	Bill Simmons
169	Gila Wilderness, New Mexico	October 6-13	10	20	15	35	John Ricker
170	Ixta-Popo, Mexico	November 16-24	20	20	15	85	Tom Erwin
171	Christmas Backpack, Arizona	December 27-31	20	20	15	25	John Ricker
BURRO TRIPS							
180	Farewell Gap-Franklin Pass, Sierra	July 13-20	26	25	15	40	Ned Robinson
181	Big Five Lakes, Sierra Nevada	July 27-August 3	26	25	15	40	Don White
182	Mineral King-Giant Forest, Sierra	August 3-10	26	25	15	40	Jack McClure
183	Giant Forest-Mineral King, Sierra	August 11-24	22	25	15	95	Ted Bradfield
EASTERN OUTINGS							
190	Smoky Mountain Knapsack, Tenn.	June 9-15	20	20	15	60	Harry Weitz
191	White Mountains Knapsack, N.H.	August 4-10	20	20	15	40	Doug Campbell
192	Appalachian Trail Knapsack, Maine	August 11-17	20	20	15	60	Al Dole
193	Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine	August 20-31	30	40	15	170	Paul Craig
SPECIALS							
201	Redwood Special, Northern Calif.	June 8-15	50	30	15	85	David Van de Mark
202	Kern Saddle-Light Trip, Sierra	June 19-29	25	30	15	*	Bob Golden
203	Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska	June 30-July 12	30	50	75	220	Jules Eichorn
200	Hawaii Special-Island of Hawaii	Sept. 27-October 6	100	30	75	265	Walt Weyman
* \$25/day for 3-, 5-, or 8-day trips; \$225 for 11-day trip.							
FOREIGN TRIPS							
211	The Andes and Jungles of Peru	June 22-July 21 (groups of 30)		100		See	Randal Dickey, Jr.
212	French Alps	July 6-27 (groups of 15)		100		November	Lewis Clark
212	French Alps	July 27-August 17 (groups of 15)		100		1967	Lewis Clark
214	Venezuela and Guyana	October 19-Nov. 17 (groups of 20)		100		SCB	Al Schmitz
214	Venezuela and Guyana	October 26-Nov. 24 (groups of 20)		100		and	Al Schmitz
214	Venezuela and Guyana	November 2-Dec. 1 (groups of 20)		100		Trip	Al Schmitz
Supplement							

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 two trips, send to the club office for additional forms, one per trip. Please print in block letters. 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 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. (For Trail Maintenance, Clean-up, Foreign and Special trips, see below for other provisions re reservation fees.) This fee 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.

For Trail Maintenance and Clean-up Trips only, the reservation fee is a straight \$15 per person. Members of the same family must *each* send in the \$15 reservation fee.

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.

TRIP SUPPLEMENTS

Don't be lured into the wrong camp! Trips vary greatly in size, cost, in distance covered, and in physical stamina demanded. New members particularly may have difficulty judging from these brief *Bulletin* write-ups which outings are best suited to their experience and ability. If you are in doubt as to whether you and a trip are mutually compatible, ask for the trip supplement of the outing you are interested in *before* you send in your reservation. It may help you avoid the expense and inconvenience of changing or cancelling your reservation later. If you have additional questions, get in touch with the trip leader.

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.

FOREIGN AND SPECIAL TRIPS RESERVATIONS AND FEES

Foreign Trips (Peru, French Alps, Venezuela, Japan) require a \$100 reservation fee per person. 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. A charge of \$5 is made to cover clerical costs for any change in reservations from one group to another group within the same foreign trip.

Special trips on which a larger than usual deposit is required, such as Hawaii and Alaska, may each have different provisions for reservations, refunds, and cancellations. These are spelled out in detail in the *SCB* write-up and in the trip supplement; read them carefully.

CHILDREN

Unless otherwise specified, a minor up to the age of 18 may come on outings 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.

Sign up Early

To be sure of a place on the trip of your choice, send your reservation request in early. Last season by February 23, about two weeks after the spring Outing Issue was published, ten trips were sold out. By mid-March 37 trips were full and had waiting lists.



Mt. Fuji and
Lake Yamanaka.
Photograph courtesy of
Japan National Tourist Association

JAPAN

1969

日本
一九六九年

When the Westerner thinks of Japan, he may picture teeming populations, rice fields, carefully groomed gardens, and shrines. Yet Japan is 80 per cent mountainous. The Japanese have preserved the finest scenery of the three major islands in 19 national parks. The northern island, Hokkaido, is the most primitive of the three. Here in three national parks—Shikotsu-Toya, Akan, and Daisetsuzan—are volcanic craters, lakes, waterfalls and gorges noted for their wild beauty. The highest mountains (up to 3,000 meters), the Japan Alps, are on the main island of Honshu in Chubu-Sangaku National Park. These sharp, rugged granite peaks with their snow-filled cirques rise above thick forests. The southern island of Kyushu is semitropical and has one of the most magnificent caldera formations of the world, Mount Aso. Between Honshu and Kyushu is the famed Inland Sea, a national park in itself. Here, sea and seacoast are dotted with innumerable islets. We plan to visit all these areas at a leisurely pace so that we can also enjoy the countryside and small towns along the way. In addition, we plan five days in the cultural and historic region of Kyoto-Nara.

There will be several groups, each with 15 people and a leader, scheduled at various times during the summer and fall. Although

the weather is better and the mountains less crowded during the fall, summer trips are planned for those whose school or professional commitments prevent fall travel. *We urge everyone who can to take the fall trips.*

There will be several 4- and 6-week trips from which to choose, and all will have the option of a climb of Mount Fuji. Those not climbing Fuji will spend more time in the Japan Alps. Each trip is planned to have both moderately strenuous mountain hiking and cultural touring. While in the mountains and small towns, trip members will live Japanese style in the huts and "ryokans." It will not be necessary to carry sleeping bags, only a small rucksack with daily essentials and a bit of extra food.

Itinerary and Dates

Four-week trip. San Francisco to Tokyo for 2 days; the Japan Alps, 9 days; Kyoto, 5 days; cross the Inland Sea by boat to Beppu and Mount Aso National Park; fly to Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido to tour Daisetsuzan and Akan national parks for 7 days; return to Tokyo and then to San Francisco.

Six-week trip. San Francisco to Tokyo for 2 days; the Japan Alps, 10 days; a visit to the old town of Kanazawa on the east-

ern coast of Honshu; Kyoto, 5 days; cross the Inland Sea by boat to Beppu; 3 days in Mount Aso and Unzen national parks; return to Tokyo and take the night train to Hokkaido; 12 days in the Shikotsu-Toya, Daisetsuzan, and Akan national parks, with a boat trip around the Shiretoko Misaki (peninsula); air to Tokyo; San Francisco.

Dates. Trips A (4 weeks) and B (6 weeks) begin in mid-July; trips C (4 weeks) and D (6 weeks) in mid-September.

Reservations and Costs

Firm prices will not be quoted until after a scouting trip this summer. From experience, however, we estimate about \$100 a week plus airfare. The four-week trip should cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200; the six-week trip from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Final plans (for itinerary, dates, and costs) will be announced in a fall 1968 *Sierra Club Bulletin*, but reservations for any of the above trips will be accepted now on receipt of \$100, refundable except for \$15 until six months before the trip. Please indicate *regular* or *Fuji alternate* (for those wishing to climb Mount Fuji). Further information may be obtained from the trip organizer, Dr. H. Stewart Kimball, 19 Owl Hill Road, Orinda, California 94563.

RIVER TRIPS

This year we might well word our heading *Water Trips*, as you have a choice of fresh water, salt water, quiet water or fast water; we're offering fourteen river trips, one lake trip and two salt water trips. The latter are both firsts for the club this year. One is a raft float trip along the coast of Mexico, and the other is a "paddle your own" trip among the Gulf Islands near Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

All of the trips offer that not-too-often opportunity to be "far from the madding crowd"; we guarantee no crowds and nothing to madden you except the fact that the trip must end. For the float trips, all you need is a desire to see a part of the country you can see no other way, and a cheerful acceptance of nature as she presents herself—hot, cold, wet or dry. You don't have to be a mighty swimmer, but the ability at least to dog paddle is essential. For the do-it-yourself trips, of course, you must know which end of the paddle to put in the water and have a ready willingness to "paddle your own canoe." There is a trip to fit almost any family combination of ages, and you can tailor your activities to suit your own desire for exertion, especially on the raft trips. If you wish, you can just sit, hang on, and look, while the scenery drifts by. At camp, you can be as lazy or as energetic as you please. A little homework before the trip will be helpful.

Especially if you are going on any of the Green or Colorado River trips, ask your bookstore or library to order the paperback, *Exploration of the Colorado and Its Canyons* by John Wesley Powell.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado: (120) **May 27–June 5**, leader, Doug McClellan, 10 Mount Hood Court, San Rafael, Calif. 94903; (121) **June 17–26**, leader, Joan Polsdorfer, P. O. Box 424, Ross, Calif. 94957; (122) **June 24–July 3**, leader, J. Victor Monke, 9400 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90049; (123) **September 23–October 2**, leader, Marvin Stevens, 1344½ North Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90046.

Ten days of rare adventure. No other river has so much grandeur and excitement. Since Major Powell pioneered the Colorado River in 1869, very few people have actually run the Marble and Grand canyons and looked up at their mighty walls from below. Since these are popular trips, we are scheduling four for this year, including another September trip. For those who have seen the Grand in the spring and summer, this September trip will be an ideal opportunity to see it in a different mood.

We will ride most of the 56 rated and 112 unrated rapids that the Colorado has to offer, with layover days at Phantom Ranch and Tapeats Creek, and visits to Redwall

Cavern, Little Colorado and Elves Chasm. Along the way, we will see the varied reminders of early western history—Lee's Ferry, Powell's landmarks, Separation Canyon and many others. In addition, leaders of this year's trips are expanding the number of exploratory hikes up historic and beautiful side canyons not generally visited. These are active trips for active people; we suggest some prior river experience.

(124) **Gray-Desolation Canyon, Utah—Ouray to Green River — June 17–22.** Leader, Kurt Menning, 6463 Crystal Springs Drive, San Jose, California 95120.

We travel one of the most brightly colored and awesome stretches of the Green River, quite different from the sections in Dinosaur National Monument. Our river trail from Ouray follows the Green as it cuts deeper and deeper through the Tavaputs Plateau until vermilion walls rise 3,000 feet on either side. A part of the Ute Indian Reservation, this is one of the most isolated and primitive areas in all the West. Our campsites are the very same as in Major Powell's original survey trip in 1869. We'll see the layered cliffs that Powell named "Bookshelves," and hike up a side canyon at McPherson's Ranch to see the view from the top. The last day we run the exciting (but safe) rapids of Gray Canyon. This is an excellent trip for families, beginners or those who like to take pictures of the changing colors in ever-deepening canyon walls.

Rogue River, Oregon—Galice to Gold Beach: (125) **June 17–21**, leader, Sam MacNeal, 10571 Cypress Court, Cupertino, California 95014; (126) **June 24–28**, leader, Steve Anderson, 1082 Lucot Way, Campbell, California 95008.

Variety keynotes this adventure on the magnificent Rogue River. From our starting point at Galice to Gold Beach on the Pacific Ocean, we will float through one hundred miles of primitive country on a river whose pattern and mood change to match the land through which it flows. There are thrills for everyone in the rapids at Tye, Wildcat and the Devil's Backbone, as well as more subtle excitement in the chance to explore the site of an 1855 engagement between the Army and the Indians at Battle Bar, and to see the abandoned gold mines at Argo Falls. Between rapids, the bright sun and clear, warm water invite swimming and air-mattress riding. Wildlife abounds—deer, otter, ducks, osprey and smaller birds are not frightened by our quiet approach. At river's end, we leave our rafts for a short ride in the powerful jet-propelled U.S. Mail

"Ugly Ducklings"

Since our float trips commonly use large neoprene rafts, the following comments on these "ugly ducklings" by veteran boatman, Don Hatch, have special interest for potential river-runners. (Adapted, with permission, from The "Ugly Ducklings" by Don Hatch, American White Water, May 1955.)

The "Ugly Ducklings" in the boating world today are the big rubber rafts, originally designed as bridge pontoons or seven- and ten-man life rafts. Contrary to popular belief, these cumbersome-appearing objects have many distinct advantages over other more classy looking boats. Apart from a good man at the oars, the key to success in the running of a rubber raft is in the rigging. Most rubber boat users carefully rig their boats with oars, sweeps, or motors, or a combination of these. With such rigging, they have found that these boats handle extremely well; they pivot, sideslip, can skirt from one side of the river to the other at remarkable speed, and turn and dodge like little water bugs. Even when fully loaded, they draw less than 3 inches of water so can glide easily over the shallows. They bounce off rocks with great ease where other boats would probably be punched through, and their low center of gravity helps to keep them upright. In rough water, they "swing with the punches" and come through like old pros. Finally, rubber boats are portaged with relative ease because they weigh only slightly more than half as much as other boats having the same length and width. So if you are planning a float trip, you can be assured that these "ugly ducklings" will perform like "swans" when put to the most difficult river tests!

Boat which takes us to Gold Beach and our waiting cars.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho: (127) **June 24–29**, leader, Clark Burton, P. O. Box 44, Hathaway Pines, California 95233; (128) **July 2–7**, leader, George Pickett, 4409 Alma Avenue, Castro Valley, California 94546.

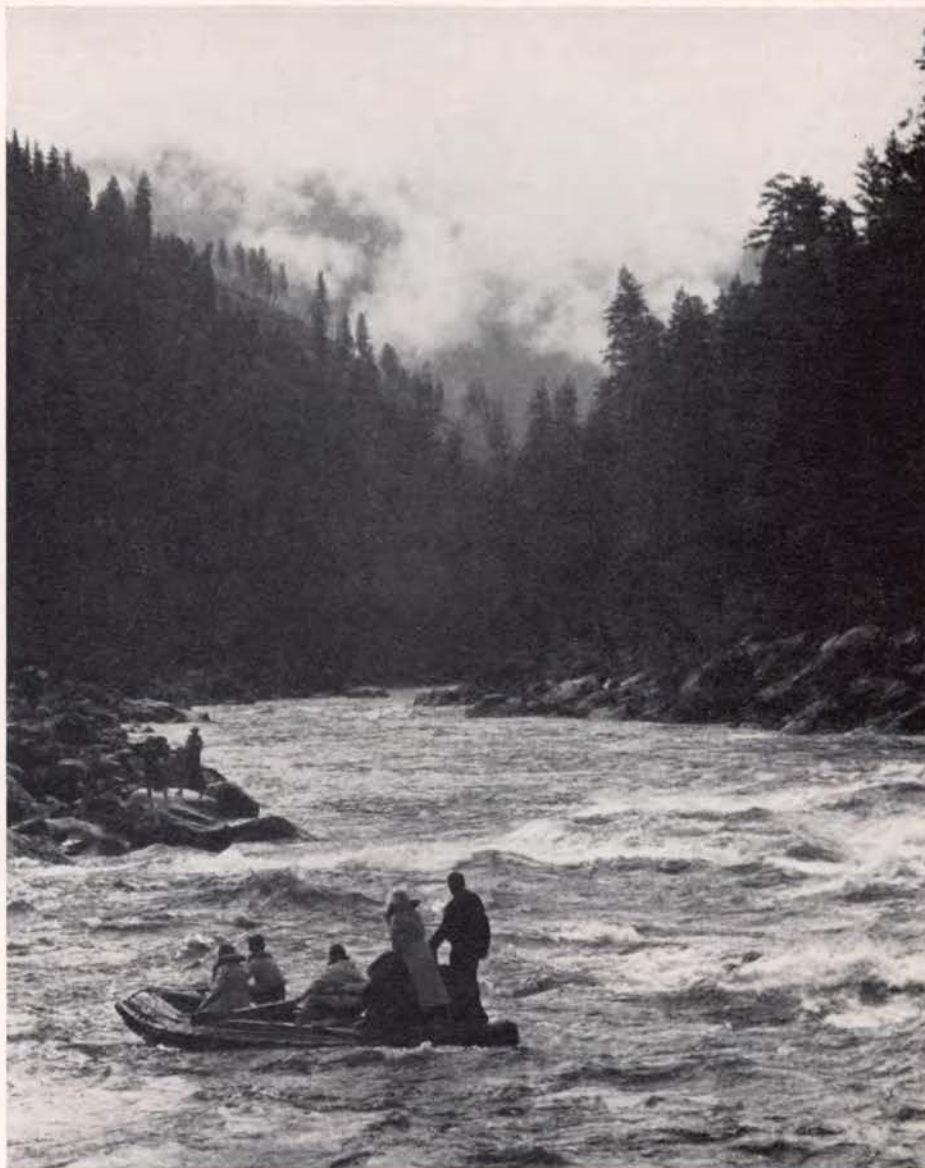
In Idaho, the Shoshoni Indians called this river "Tom-Agit-Pah," Big Fish Water, but fishing is not the only sport we will enjoy on this memorable float trip. Just keeping up with the variety of scenery is a sport in itself. We will find exciting rapids, wide calm pools, dense forests, meadows, deep canyons, many of which are accessible by river alone, and wildlife. There will also be rock climbing and hot spring baths. We start our float trip at Dagger Falls, fifty miles north of Sun Valley, and emerge five days later through the famous Impassable Canyon, where side streams form high waterfalls as they plunge over the steep canyon walls. The rafts we use carry about five persons each.

(129) **The Gulf Islands, British Columbia**—**June 17–23**. Leader, Rouen Faith, 1967 Bohannon Drive, Santa Clara, California 95050.

The scenic Gulf Islands are located in the Georgia Strait just opposite the city of Vancouver, B.C., and north of the San Juan Islands. A two-hour ferry trip from Vancouver to Nanaimo and a shorter trip to Gabriola Island takes us to our put-in place. We will set up a camp on one of the larger islands that will be our home for a week of day and overnight trips to the neighboring islands. The tidal shore lines and the fast-running waters in the narrows between islands supply endless excitement for the kayaker. A storm may blow up huge rollers; oysters and crab are to be had for the picking; and the white shell beaches are a comber's delight. A bonus will be the loop drive from California to Vancouver past Mounts Shasta, Jefferson, Rainier and Baker. Returning, we go south on Vancouver Island to quaint, English, Victoria, then take the ferry to the Olympic Peninsula, and follow the coast south. Minimum age 15. Participants supply their own boats.

(130) **Yampa-Green Rivers, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah**—**June 24–29**. Leader, Tris Coffin, 500 Tamalpais Avenue, Mill Valley, California 94941.

Starting in northwestern Colorado in one of the first of many colorful canyons of the Colorado River Basin, we will float through the exciting rapids and lovely "parks" of the Yampa and Green rivers. This trip of 84 miles lies within Dinosaur National Monument and traverses the entire east-west section. Entering the Yampa



Main Salmon River, Idaho

Photograph by Peter Whitney

near the Veil of Tears, we are soon engulfed by the dark orange sandstone walls of the canyon. We camp on the bright green riverbanks with time to explore the side canyons, swim or fish. Midway, the Green River joins us near Steamboat Rock, at famed Echo Park. After a beautiful layover day at Jones Creek, the trip ends with an exciting run through Split Mountain Canyon. Taking out at Monument Headquarters, we have a chance to visit the fascinating museum and dinosaur quarry. A good trip for families as well as individuals.

(131) **Lodore Canyon of the Green River, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah**—**July 1–5**. Leader, Tris Coffin, 500 Tamalpais Avenue, Mill Valley, California 94941.

Ever since John Wesley Powell floated through this remote area of Utah on his exploration of the unknown Colorado River

system in 1869, people have been enjoying the solitude and excitement of traversing this spectacular canyon country by river. Our trip begins above the Gates of Lodore in an area famous as an early-day outlaw hangout. For a short distance, the river is smooth and lazy but soon the Gates of Lodore are before us and we become immersed in the delights of this exciting river—brisk rapids such as Disaster Falls (where Powell lost a boat), the breath-taking Hell's Half Mile, and leisurely riverbank camping. The trip ends with an exhilarating run through Split Mountain Canyon to Dinosaur Monument headquarters and a visit to the museum and dinosaur quarry. This trip is ideal for individuals and families alike.

(132) **Main Salmon River, Idaho**—**July 9–15**. Leader, Rouen Faith, 1967 Bohannon Drive, Santa Clara, California 95050.

The Salmon flows through a deep, wide gorge among the mountains of the Idaho Primitive Area. Slopes descending to the river are sometimes steep and rocky and in other places rolling and forested. Where side streams empty into the river there are good fishing areas and large camping spots. We may see moose, bear and eagles as well as more common wildlife. Reading about the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this area before the trip, will reward you with a sense of history. One layover day will provide an opportunity to explore a canyon away from the river as well as time for fishing and relaxing. A unique experience will be the visit with Buckskin Bill in his remote refuge on the river; Bill is a master craftsman who loves to exhibit his guns, carvings and artifacts. We welcome experienced boaters in their own craft, subject to the leader's approval.

(133) Bowron Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia—July 30–August 8. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, California 94580.

Bowron Provincial Park is located on the western slope of the Rockies in heavily forested lake country. Typically, the lakes are rimmed with high glaciated mountains. A float plane flies us to deep, clear Isaac Lake, from which we follow the natural water flow through a rectangular chain of six major lakes connected by navigable rivers or short portages. At the end of Isaac Lake, the adventurous may shoot the moderately exciting mouth of Isaac River. From there we portage around some cascades, a log jam, and a waterfall, and emerge into McLeary Lake in view of glaciers and snowfields. Moose abound along the shore. After a four-mile ride down the Caribou River, we enter the milky waters of Lanezi Lake with Kaza and Ishpa peaks towering on either side. A layover day is planned for picturesque Unna Lake with an opportunity to rest, fish for kamloops trout, or take side trips. Previous canoeing experience is not necessary although you need the strength to portage our equipment and to paddle several hours a day. Rain gear is essential! Minimum age, 12 years.

(134) Snake River Foldboat and Canoe Trip, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming—August 12–21. Leader, Steve Anderson, 1082 Lucot Way, Campbell, California 95008.

This combination paddle-backpack trip will explore the waters as well as the mountains of the spectacular Jackson Hole country. We'll put in on the Snake River at the north edge of Grand Teton National Park, and paddle to Jackson Lake. There, surrounded by mountains and their watery reflections, we will enjoy five days along the

western lake shore with plenty of layover time for photography, swimming, fishing and short hikes. From Jackson Lake, we'll spend a memorable day on the swift (but not dangerous) Snake River, then trade our boats for knapsacks and take the trail to Lake Solitude. This three-day hike is not strenuous but men will have to carry about 30 pounds and women 25 pounds in their knapsacks. The trail starts at 6800 feet and rises to about 10,000 feet for a round trip total of 20 miles. Wildlife is plentiful, and we may see moose, elk, beaver, otter and bald eagles. Participants must bring their own boats, have had a little boating experience, and be able to swim. Minimum age, 12 years.

(135) Puerto Vallarta to San Blas, Mexico—November 13–22. Leader, Ellis Rother, 903 Sunset Drive, San Carlos, California 94070.

Enjoy a summer vacation next winter! Starting at Puerto Vallarta, on the west coast of Mexico, we'll have a touch of South Pacific resort life, then set off for ten days of unmatched seascape along the Mexican coast to San Blas. Traveling close to shore and beaching each afternoon, will leave ample time for a variety of experiences without over-exertion. Crystal waters at tropical temperatures offer good fishing, swimming and skin-diving. We are likely to see whales, dolphin, smelt, diving pelicans and wheeling frigate birds. Vast sand beaches backed by tropical forest invite shell searching, sun bathing, and leisure exploring to get acquainted with the exotic fauna and flora. On layover days, you can walk the "Jungle Freeway," a narrow trail through the jungle,

to visit native villages and friendly villagers. This trip is not advised for children under ten years of age.

(136) Rio Grande Canoe Trip, Texas—November 23–30. Leader, Bob Burleson, Box 844, Temple, Texas 76501.

On this pioneering kayak and canoe trip, we will run through the magnificent desert canyons of the Rio Grande on the historic border between Texas and Mexico. This is thorny country characterized by hardy plants, desert wildlife and wilderness conditions. The river here has a strong flow and many safe but exciting rapids. We will put in at Stillwell Crossing or La Linda, a few miles downstream from the eastern boundary of Big Bend National Park, and paddle 100 miles downstream through the Chihuahuan Desert to Langtry, Texas.

The geologic story of this region will reveal itself in the sheer canyon walls and in the fantastic volcanic and erosional formations along the way. There will be ample time for climbing, hiking and exploring the Indian shelter caves hewed into the cliffs. There will be four or more portages at boulder jumbles along the river. Bring your own canoes and kayaks—canoe decks are useful, although open canoes will be accepted. This trip is limited to 25 properly equipped and capable paddlers in good physical condition.

See also, *Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine*, under *Eastern Trips*, and *Family Canoe Trip, Quetico-Superior, Minnesota*, under *Family Outings*.

1967 Yampa-Green River Trip

Photograph by R. W. Davis





Photograph by Ron Partridge

Clean-up and Trail Maintenance Parties

Demand to join our work parties continues to outstrip our supply. Rather than probe the reason, we simply hand our workers a gunny sack or pick, and get busy thinking up *more* service trips. We work hard and play hard with plenty of time left for exploring, climbing, fishing, and swimming.

Trail Maintenance

Trail Maintenance Parties are designed primarily for senior-high and college-age club members (minimum age 16 or completion of sophomore year in high school). These trips are noted for their spontaneity and zest, which frequently manifest themselves in campfire hootenannies and in impromptu water and snow fights. Our work includes leveling and filling trail bed, making water bars and building retaining walls. On alternate days, we are free to hike, climb or just loaf. Camp organization is informal and trip members handle all the chores. Our cooks, it should be noted, are famous for

the quantity of their food as well as for delicacies such as *coq-au-vin* and stream-fresh trout.

(114) **Bench Lakes Trail Maintenance Party, Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho—July 6–15.** Leader, Brian Smith.

Our fifth trip in as many years to this small but superbly sculptured range proves that there is as much work to be done here as there is beautiful country to be viewed and explored. Populated by mountain goats and large rainbow trout, this area is wilderness at its best. We will meet at Redfish Lodge and hike in five miles to our lakeside campsite at the foot of spectacular Mount Heyburn. We will work, along with a Forest Service crew, on a mile of trail between the lovely Bench Lakes.

(115) **Colby Pass Trail Maintenance Party, Sierra Nevada—August 22–31.** Leader, Steve Arnon.

This late-season trip to Colby Pass is in the very heart of the Great Western Divide. For our first visit to Sequoia National Park,

it would be difficult to find a more desirable location. Our camp in Cloud Canyon locates us near the base of Mt. Brewer (13,555) in one of the most isolated spots in the high country. For the ambitious, the top of Mount Brewer offers one of the most panoramic views of the central Sierra, from the Palisades to Whitney. Anglers will find seldom-fished lakes between Cloud and Deadman canyons. The hike in is long but is not difficult. This trip is for the adventurous and physically fit who like to push far into the back country.

(116) **Jackass Pass Trail Maintenance Party, Wind River Range, Wyoming—July 18–27.** Leader, Mark Waller.

An overwhelmingly successful trip to the Wind River Range last year has precipitated this return visit. The wildness and beauty of the Wind River country is well worth the long ride there. Its grassy uplands abound with antelope and deer. Not infrequently, you may be startled by the slap of a beaver's tail as you pass ponds and streams. Fishing is unbelievable. But finest of all is the

glacier-spangled, jagged crest of the Wind River, as breath-taking perhaps, as any in the world. We will camp near the Cirque of the Towers, ten easy backpacking miles from our road head at Big Sandy Opening on the western slope. We promise plenty of work and lovely surroundings to work in.

(117) **Mount Rainier Trail Maintenance Party, Washington—August 22–31.** Leader, Kevin Ahern. For details, see Mount Rainier write-up under *Clean-up Parties*.

Clean-up

Since 1958, Clean-up Parties have been looking for (and finding) revolting campsites and turning them back into the beauty spots they were before people littered them with old shoes, bottles, cans and foil. With shovels, rakes and a homemade can-smasher, we transform piles of rusted cans to a few sackfuls in short order. We burn what we can, and sack what we can't, for mules to haul out. Not that we are volunteering to be garbage men for those too lazy and thoughtless to clean up their own camps. It is the publicity of our small effort—donating our vacations to dispose of other people's trash—that calls public attention to the problem and focuses attention on the need for mountain manners. It has proved a dramatic way of spreading the word that wilderness is no place to leave garbage; that "burying" it may be more destructive than just piling it up, for digging up meadow sod is one of the surest ways to start gullying and erosion; that whatever bottles and cans were carried in full can easily be carried out empty. The press has been generous with its coverage; "before and after" photos vividly portray the carry-out message. Clean-up parties welcome workers of all ages.

(110) **Desolation Valley Clean-up, Sierra Nevada—July 3–10.** Leader, Mark Waller.

Desolation Valley is a broad wilderness basin of glacier-polished granite and erratic boulders. The lakes here are shallow, and warm rapidly to swimming temperatures. The Crystal Range dominates the basin. From its high point, Pyramid Peak, one can look out over the Tahoe Basin and, on a clear day, even catch a glimpse of Mount Diablo. Due to its proximity to Lake Tahoe, Desolation Valley receives heavy use and consequently is badly littered. Our camp on the Channel Lakes will locate us near many peaks; when not working, we will have an endless variety of hikes, climbs and lakes to choose from. This trip has been scheduled to coincide with the Fourth of July weekend so that our efforts may be appreciated by those who use, and misuse, the area.

(111) **Marble Mountains Clean-up, Northern California—July 28–August 4.** Leader, Kevin Ahern.

The Marble Mountains are in the wild northwestern Coast Range of California. Though isolated, they do receive use and the trash piles up. Since we have not worked in this area before, we can guarantee the need for lots of pioneer effort. We will be working near Deep Lakes, among the most remote and scenic lakes in the state. Spelunkers, bring helmets and lamps; there are rumors of caves in these mountains. Any cave exploration that does occur, of course, will take place under supervision.

(112) **Mount Rainier Clean-up, Washington—August 8–17; (117) Mount Rainier Trail Maintenance Party, Washington—August 22–31.** Leader, Kevin Ahern.

Mount Rainier National Park is the scene of two of our work-party trips this year. Both are departures from past adventures.

The Clean-up Trip offers not only the usual assortment of trash and debris but also the opportunity to help install some fireplaces. These will provide much needed relief for Rainier's meadows and over-used campsites.

On the Trail Maintenance Trip, we'll have the task of destroying a trail instead of building one! In the Paradise Park area, trails have proliferated, and the Park Service has asked us to obliterate some of them.

RESERVATIONS \$15 EACH

On Trail Maintenance and Clean-up Parties only, family members may *not* send in their reservations together. A brother and a sister must *each* send in a \$15 reservation fee. Total cost per person per trip is \$30.

During our stay, those qualified and equipped may want to try the summit of Mount Rainier; the Park Service, however, checks out all parties to the summit, and you must have had extensive glacier experience to qualify. Rainier, with acres of crevasses, is both a challenge and a novelty to most Sierrans.

(113) **Trinity Alps Clean-up, Northern California—August 8–15.** Leader, Brian Smith.

Like the Marble Mountains, the Trinity Alps are located in the remote northwestern corner of California. Members of earlier clean-ups in this area report that the unique alpine terrain and the extreme isolation provide endless opportunities for exploration. We will be working around Sapphire Lake at the base of Thompson Peak, a perfect starting point for hikes over glaciers and snowfields as well as an ascent of Thompson Peak.

What to Wear?

Never believe anyone who tells you, "It never rains in August—or at night, or in the Sierra Nevada." It does rain during the day, as well as at night, in August, as well as every other month, and *even* in the Sierra Nevada—occasionally for ten days straight, and particularly when you are counting on it not to. The success of a trip may depend on adequate rain protection that will keep you warm, dry and comfortable in the stormiest, drippiest weather.

But perhaps each one of us must, just once, be thoroughly soaked and miserably cold before we, too, vow never to take on the mountains without the best possible rain gear. It is the gray, forbidding days (and nights) that separate the old-timers from the shivering novices, who "didn't think" it would rain and who are depending on a dacron bag to keep warm, a "water repellent" jacket to stay dry, and a small flimsy tarp to withstand hard, wind-driven rain.

If you need camping gear, consult with trip leaders and other club mountaineers. If they recommend different items, remember many combinations will work.

Buy the *best*, which is *not* synonymous

with the most expensive. Practicality and durability are the best measures of quality. Good camping equipment will last you for many years and will be a joy to use.

Test your gear. Learn how to rig a tarp. Try out that poncho—use the shower or the sprinkler if you haven't a storm handy. If it doesn't live up to its advertised qualities, take it back and try again. Save yourself money and misery and read up on equipment. The following, available from the Sierra Club, are written by experienced mountaineers: *Cutter's List*, an invaluable leaflet by Dr. Robert Cutter on clothing and equipment appropriate for the various club outings, sent to applicants for all outings, or on request; *Knapsack Equipment*, an 8-page leaflet (1965, 50¢), written by Jim Watters and Genny Schumacher and containing detailed information on how to judge and select lightweight equipment essential for any wilderness outing; *Going Light—with Backpack or Burro*, edited by David Brower with 166 pages of advice on wilderness travel and camping—also available in paperback, at bookstores only, under the title, *Sierra Club Wilderness Handbook*, 75¢.

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			Residence Telephone		Business Telephone
Mailing Address			Member or Applicant?	Age if under 21	(1-2) MEMBER NUMBER (3-9) 31
City	State	Zip Code	(41) 5	(42-45)	Amount of reservation fee enclosed. Minimum \$15 per trip. Make check payable to Sierra Club. \$ (14-21)
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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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:

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Write any special instructions or requests here:



Rock Creek near Miter Basin

Photograph by Cedric Wright

BASE CAMPS

A mountaineering camp in the southern Sierra or a leisure camp in the central Sierra; from camps emphasizing activities for children and families to camps in Idaho's Sawtooth Range featuring hiking and backpacking—this is the gamut of Base Camps for 1968. Of all the outings, Base Camps probably offer the widest variety of activities and appeal to people with more diverse interests and abilities. Each camp will emphasize a certain group of interests, giving you a chance to choose or avoid whatever you please. *But everyone is welcome at all Base Camps. Varied activities will be offered and all possible interests and enthusiasms will be indulged, and you needn't participate in the emphasized program.*

The only fixed hours are for breakfast and dinner, and a nightly campfire; the rest of the day is completely flexible, depending

on your desires and the suggestions of the crew. Much is offered; little is demanded of you. Spontaneity is the keynote. Our ideal is to satisfy your desires as they arise. We encourage you to go out with your own small group to the limit of your ability. Overnight knapsack trips and climbs led by a staff member will be planned. Possible activities will include fishing, hiking, practice rock climbing, photography and nature study.

Whenever we can, we establish high (or outpost) camps several miles from the main camp. These are staffed by someone from the commissary crew and stocked with food and cooking equipment. Carrying only your sleeping bag and personal clothing, you can hike to these high camps, stay several days, and explore more choice wilderness.

Base Camps are noted for their fine food;

an experienced crew produces two meals each day and you pack your own sack lunch. Members of the trip expect to help with kitchen duties one day during the trip.

The first night we provide dinner at the road head. The next morning, stock will pack in thirty pounds of your dunnage while you hike or ride into camp.

Children, Family Rates

Children six and over are welcome at all camps; we encourage younger children to attend one of the camps with a family rate. Everyone under 18 years old must be accompanied by an adult responsible for him. At camps specifying family rates, children 15 and younger will pay \$20 less.

Our Base Camps with a family rate, plan activities that are tailored particularly to

families. In addition, meals and campfires will be at hours most suitable for children. We hesitate to set a minimum age for children at these Base Camps. Just understand that we do not provide a nursery or babysitters. Parents have complete responsibility for their own children, getting them into camp, taking care of them all day, and feeding them at mealtime. If you think your child is able to hike into camp (or you are willing to carry him), and if mother and dad are willing to take care of him for two weeks without any of the conveniences—hot running water, special food, automatic laundry—we will be delighted to have him. See below for sessions with special family rates.

Saddle Horses, Extra Dunnage

You may ride a horse to and from any Base Camp for \$10 one way. Payment for horses will be accepted at the road head. Please make reservations for horses (only) with Rick Polsdorfer, 1822 Stoner, Los Angeles 90025, one month prior to the trip.

Excess dunnage—*tents only*—will be packed in and out for 25 cents a pound round trip. Musical instruments, fishing rods, and small amounts of camera equipment will be packed in free, at the leader's discretion.

Mountaineering

This year the first session of our Miter Basin Base Camp will feature mountaineering, and experts will provide climbing instruction for beginners as well as for those with some climbing experience. However, our camp is not limited to climbers; their families are welcome and special family rates are being offered.

SIERRA NEVADA

(40) **Hilton Lakes Family Base Camp—Special Family Rates—June 29–July 12;**
(41) **Hilton Lakes Leisure Base Camp—July 13–26.** Leader, George Hall, 1438 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley 94708.

Just north of the Mono Pass Trail, on the east side of the Sierra, is a basin of twelve

New Edition of Cutter's List

Dr. Robert Cutter has just revised his time-tested *Cutter's List*, a light-hearted leaflet about the clothing and equipment needed on club outings. It also contains reliable and up-to-date information on lightweight, high quality camping gear. Copies are sent automatically to trip applicants. Other members are welcome to have a free copy also. Write the club office.

Peru, The French Alps, Venezuela in 1968

(211) **The Andes and Jungles of Peru—June 22–July 21.** Leader, Randal Dickey, Jr., 5915 Mazuela Drive, Oakland, California 94611.

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

(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.

See the November, 1967, *Bulletin* for trip write-ups. If you wish full details, write to the club office for the trip supplement of whichever foreign trip interests you. The supplement will give you complete information on itinerary, costs, dates and reservations.

lakes. From lowest to highest, these lakes span the ecological extremes of the Sierra wilderness; the lowest is just above the sagebrush desert in a thick pine forest, and the highest is well above timberline among snow patches and the high peaks of Mount Stanford and Mount Huntington. Base Camp will be located in this basin and will look across the fourth lake to an impressive pyramidal peak. High camps, small overnight outposts, will be on a long peninsula in the first lake, and in the last timber above the fifth lake. The Hilton Lakes area offers the Base Camper fishing, short hikes, easy climbs, and an excellent opportunity to see a representative cross section of the Sierra within easy hiking distance from camp. The walk in is a mere six miles and a surprising altitude gain of just 500 feet. There is no chance of getting snowed out here; the lakes were open June 15 last year while many areas of the Sierra failed to open all summer. Activities will be planned for a restful vacation, for families, and for leisure.

(42) **Miter Basin Mountaineering Camp—Special Family Rates—July 20–August 2;** (43) **Miter Basin Base Camp—August 3–16.** Leader, Jaye Cook, 230 Stonewall Road, Berkeley, California 94705.

The spectacular area near the headwaters of Rock Creek, at the junction of Erin Creek, is the setting for our Miter Basin camp. Located at an elevation of 10,800 feet, our camp lies below the 13,000-foot summits of Mounts Pickering, McAdie and Le Conte, just south of Mount Whitney.

The first session will feature family rates and emphasizes mountaineering; climbing instruction will be provided by experts. Both sessions will provide ample opportunity to hike, fish for golden trout, climb, photograph the scenic beauty, or just enjoy the mountain solitude. High camps will be established in upper Miter Basin and near

the Rocky Basin Lakes, thus extending our hiking and climbing range. From our road head below Cottonwood Lakes (9600 feet), west of Lone Pine, we hike ten miles over 12,800-foot New Army Pass to Miter Basin. Mules will pack in thirty pounds of personal dunnage per person. You may arrange for a saddle horse.

SAWTOOTH RANGE, IDAHO

(44) **Cramer Lakes Base Camp—Special Family Rates—August 4–15;** (45) **Cramer Lakes Base Camp—August 18–29.** Leader, Michael Cohen, 18342 Delano Street, Reseda, California 91335.

From our camp in the Cramer Lakes Basin, activities will be many and varied, with something to please everyone: we will hike through pleasant valleys and fir forests to lakes containing rainbow trout; enjoy meadow flowers above and below timberline; and for those who desire a more strenuous trip, climb colorful, sometimes knife-edged peaks. To the north, we will establish an outpost camp at Baron Lake, under Warbonnet Peak, where we will be surrounded by impressive pinnacled ridges. Many short, pleasant rock climbs will be available under the supervision of a climbing leader. To the east, where the crest of the range is easily crossed, we will have another convenient high camp. To get farther away, we can backpack across the crest and visit the beautiful lakes of the area. Flowers should be in full bloom in the alpine meadows.

The twelve mile hike to the Cramer Lakes Basin (8300 feet) can be made easier by boating four miles across Redfish Lake. The vertical gain of only 1300 feet puts us 2,000 feet below the summit of Mt. Cramer, the highest peak in the area. The road head at Redfish Lake, fifty miles north of Sun Valley, Idaho, is reached by paved road.

FAMILY OUTINGS

Families are welcome on most Sierra Club outings, the mixing of ages being a venerable club tradition. However, there is a demand for outings designed especially for families with small children, even two- and three-year-olds. For them the Outing Committee presents the following Family Trips—outings that are less strenuous in every way. Hikes in are shorter and less steep, campsites are suitable for small children, and there are special family rates.

For families who have yet to venture away from roads and campgrounds (and crowds), here is a chance for the whole family to learn how to be comfortable and happy in the wilderness. Leader families are selected for their experience in camping with young children and will gladly pass on to you their knowledge of equipment, clothing, cooking, safety, and most of all, how to enjoy the mountains—preparing you for a lifetime of back-country adventure on your own. Added to this is the camaraderie of an all-family trip, on which ideas and experiences can be shared, everyone has similar problems, and children can enjoy both the pleasure of living outdoors and the companionship of other children.

If you wonder about exposing your child to mountain food, don't worry. Experience has shown that a couple of days in camp works wonders on even the pickiest eater. Menus are carefully planned to appeal to the varying tastes of both adults and children. Some preliminary hikes near home and, if at all possible, one or two days at high altitude just before the trip will help to acclimatize you and toughen up soft city muscles, making your outing far more enjoyable. If you have never camped away from your car, we recommend that your first outing be a one-week Wilderness Threshold Camp.

Threshold

Wilderness Threshold Camps are designed to introduce families to the back country. They are far enough from the road to be true wilderness camps, yet close enough so the hike in is not too much for little people. Dunnage is brought in by mule. Campsites are selected for their beauty as well as for

*Young Lakes
Wilderness Threshold, 1967.
Photographs by
George Byrne.*



their proximity to streams, lakes and peaks—offering lots to do for eager young outdoorsmen. We gather for morning and evening meals, but the rest of the time is your own, to do as much or as little as you like—from strenuous hiking to just loafing or watching the light on a high peak change as the day goes by.

Since parents each take a turn preparing meals, everyone including mother has a vacation from kitchen work for six of the seven days. Sharing commissary chores not

only keeps down trip costs, but gives trip members practical experience in the subtleties of wilderness cooking. Evening hours center around the campfire, with the early hours devoted to the children. A Threshold Camp gives you the knowledge and experience needed to begin wilderness camping on your own, and will prepare you for some of the longer and more complicated club trips. After you have learned to be comfortable, warm and well-fed with only light-weight food and gear, you are ready for a



two-week Base Camp, or a moving trip, such as a High Trip or Burro Trip.

Threshold Camps welcome children over one year old, although parents should realize that small children require extra care and constant supervision in the mountains. Only parents and their *own* children are accepted. Limit, ten families per camp.

For New Families

Most of our Sierra trips are limited to first-year participants. However, we welcome a few repeater families per trip—those still relatively new to wilderness camping, or those whose very young children make it difficult to go on other outings.

Cottonwood Lakes, Inyo National Forest: (50) **July 6–13**, leaders, Fay and Bob Golden, 421 Elm Avenue, Larkspur, California 94939; (51) **July 13–20**, leaders, Harriet and George Hall, 1438 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley, California 94708.

Our campsite will be in the large glacial basin below 14,042-foot Mount Langley on the east side of the Sierra Crest. From our road head at the Cottonwood Sawmill (9500 feet), the trail takes us in five miles and up 1,000 feet to our camp on Cottonwood Creek. The region is typical of the southern High Sierra, abounding in foxtail pine, Clark's nutcrackers and golden trout.

Sunrise Lakes, Yosemite National Park: (52) **July 20–27**, leaders, Marilyn and Bob Kirkpatrick, 1819 Monroe Circle, Los Banos, California 93635; (53) **July 27–August 3**, leaders, Jack and Iona Klinoff, 1129 Arizona Avenue, Los Banos, California 93635.

Middle Sunrise Lake (9300 feet) in Yosemite National Park near Tenaya Lake will be our campsite, after a hike in of four and a half miles and a climb of about 1100 feet. The lake is located in a high basin between Clouds Rest and the massive block of peaks above Tenaya Lake. *Sierra North*, a recently published guide to back-country trails in the northern Sierra, says there are over 100 varieties of flowers in the immediate vicinity. Possibilities for hikes abound; Mildred Lake is one-half mile away, and the more energetic may try for the summit of Clouds Rest.

Rainbow Lake, Sierra National Forest: (54) **July 27–August 3**; (55) **August 3–10**. Leaders, Anne and Wayne Zenger, 41848 Maywood, Fremont, California 94538.

Rainbow Lake, on Madera Creek, is in the Granite Creek country east of Bass Lake and just south of Yosemite National Park. From the road head at Clover Meadow Campground we hike 7 miles and gain 1800 feet to reach the lake at 9,280 feet. The West Fork of Granite Creek has excellent

fishing, as does a nearby six-lake basin that includes Shirley, Lillian, Stanford and Rutherford lakes. Also close by are some good peak scrambles—Gale Peak (10,693 feet) and Triple Divide Peak (11,726 feet)—and possible knapsack trips to Breeze Lake and the Chain Lakes via Fernandez Pass.

Minaret Creek, Inyo National Forest: (56) **August 3–10**; (57) **August 10–17**. Leaders, Carol and Dave Gielow, 709 Pan-chita Way, Los Altos, California 94022.

Our camp on Minaret Creek at 9200 feet is reached from Devils Postpile National Monument by a six-mile hike that gains 1600 feet. Nearby there are beautiful meadows and meandering streams, and not far off are Minaret Lake and the rocky spires of the Minarets and the Ritter Range.

Ten Lakes, Yosemite National Park: (58) **August 10–17**, leaders, Irene and Jerry Fritzke, 961 Country Lane, Walnut Creek, California 94598; (59) **August 17–24**, leaders, Bee and Ed Pogue, 1712 Albion Place, Davis, California 95616.

A moderate seven-mile hike leads to a lovely back-country lake basin. We hike up Yosemite Creek, gaining some 2,000 feet in elevation. Road head is White Wolf Campground. Twenty minutes from camp there is a spectacular view of the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River.

(60) **Virginia Canyon, Yosemite National Park—August 10–17**. Leaders, Dee and Paul Feldstein, 226 Summit Avenue, Mill Valley, California 94941.

A one-week trip following the usual Threshold pattern. For details about the location, see the write-up below for trip #64, under *For Our Veterans*.

For Our Veterans and New Families, Too

(61) **Virginia Canyon, Yosemite National Park—Ten-day Camp—July 30–August 9**. Leaders, Betty and Dave Sawyer, 132 Stephens Place, Monterey, California 93940.

A ten-day trip to a beautiful campsite on upper Return Creek (9600 feet) in the northeast corner of Yosemite National Park. The seven-mile hike into the canyon goes west from the road head at Virginia Lakes and crosses the Sierra Crest at an elevation of 11,100 feet. Ten days will give us plenty of time to explore the forested canyon and numerous remote timberline lakes. The area also provides excellent peak scrambling. This trip is planned especially for families with some camping experience who would like to try a short overnight knapsack hike away from the main campsite.

Black Lake, Inyo National Forest: (62) **August 10–17**; (63) **August 17–24**. Leaders, Barbara and Bill Fuller, 178 Jennie Drive, Pleasant Hill, California 94523.

From Black Lake we can look across Big Pine Creek canyon toward Palisade Glacier, which lies below the spires of Gayley, Sill and North Palisade peaks. We start from the end of the Big Pine Creek Road at 8400 feet and hike a strenuous four miles to Black Lake at 10,640 feet. Once in camp, fishermen and hikers can explore the Big Pine lakes. Many of these lakes have the opaque turquoise color that is typical of glacial lakes. There will be moderate climbs to nearby 12,000-foot ridges and knobs and a chance to visit Palisade Glacier.

San Juan Wilderness Area, Colorado Rockies: (64) **August 3–10**, leaders, Ruth and Bob Weiner, 1484 S. Eudora Street, Denver, Colorado 80222; (65) **August 10–17**, leaders, Carol and Glen Kepler, 9004 Bellehaven N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112; (66) **August 17–24**, leaders, Harriet and George Hall, 1438 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley, California 94708.

Our camp will be on the banks of Vallecito Creek near its junction with Johnson Creek, in a mixed conifer and aspen forest near the Needle Mountains. Although camp will be at a comfortable 9200 feet, we will be surrounded by rugged thirteen- and fourteen thousand-foot peaks. The hike in is an easy eight miles with about 1,000 feet of elevation gain.

Burro

Family Burro Trips travel wilderness trails with loads on the backs of sturdy, lovable (if unpredictable) burros. Moving days average five to ten miles, and since we usually make camp by mid-afternoon, there is time left to fish, play with the burros or make short side trips. On layover days you may "do nothing," climb a mountain or whatever. The older children enjoy helping and learning to find, handle and pack the burros. The leader family will teach you to care for your burro, to become an efficient camp cook and pot-washer, and to select equipment within the 20-pound weight limit. Children must be old enough to walk the entire trip without help from father or burro, and parents must be willing to precondition themselves to unaccustomed exertion at high altitudes. We require that both parents come, for one parent alone just does not have the time or energy to handle burros and children too. Each trip is limited to five families.

(100) **Big Five Lakes, Sequoia National Park — July 20–27**. Leaders, Robin and

Merritt Robinson, 475 Fawn Drive, San Anselmo, California 94960.

Our road head is at Mineral King, which has been much in the conservation headlines because of the proposed Disney development there. Starting at 7800 feet, we cross Timber Gap at 9400 feet and hike on to Cliff Creek and up into Big Five Lakes basin, where we spend several days. Altogether there are sixteen lakes in the area and some trip members may want to climb Mount Kaweah. Since in order to spend as much time as possible in Big Five Lakes basin our hikes in and out will be more rapid and strenuous than usual, this trip is recommended for experienced families with older children.

Bear Creek-Florence Lake: (101) July 20-27, leaders, Pam and George Glover, 1797 Indian Way, Oakland, California 94611; (102) August 4-11, leaders, Vicky and Bill Hoover, 1511 Green Valley Road, Danville, California 94526.

A loop trip of about 35 miles from the Florence Lake-Mono Creek area in the Sierra National Forest. We hike to the John Muir Trail and follow it for ten miles to the high country around Selden Pass. There will be at least two layover days near Rosemarie Meadow and Sally Keyes Lakes, with plenty of time to scramble up peaks or fish Bear Creek for rainbow trout.

Dana Meadows-Minarets: (103) August 10-17, leaders, Muriel and Louis Kahrs, 9889 Stanley Avenue, Oakland, California 94605; (104) August 18-25, leaders, Betty and Jim Watters, 6253 Robin Hood Way, Oakland, California 94611.

Our trip begins near Tioga Pass in Yosemite Park and ends at Agnew Meadows, at the base of the craggy and ancient Ritter Range. The trail crosses Parker and Koip Peak passes en route and meanders among the forests and sub-alpine lakes of the Rush Creek basin; it then crosses Island Pass to Thousand Island Lake below towering Banner Peak. The August 18 trip follows the same route in the opposite direction, after making a car shuttle with the first party.

Canoe

Family Canoe Trip, Quetico-Superior, Minnesota: (90) July 24-31; (91) July 31-August 7. Leaders, Ann and Russ Dwyer, 125 Upland Road, Kentfield, California 94904.

Our course will follow the route of the historic Gunflint Trail along the Canadian border, through deep blue lakes and granite-walled rivers. The trip will be an adventur-



Photograph by Bill Busby

ous fifty miles, easily covered in seven days, with several moderate portages. There will be ample time for swimming, fishing or plain loafing as camp will be made each day in the early afternoon. Threshold Camp menus and routine will be followed. Each trip member will be required to portage his own pack and help with the canoes and commissary. Our outfitter will provide canoes, paddles and a guide. Canoeing skills can be learned on the trip, but each family should have two strong paddlers for each three family members. Adults and teen-agers are considered strong paddlers. It is recommended that everyone be a competent swimmer. Minimum age is eight. Since campsites are small, the trips will be limited to five families. Road head is at Flower Lake Campground, north of Grand Marais.

Base Camps

These sessions of Base Camp have special family rates, and activities and times for meals and campfires are planned particularly for families. See write-ups under *Base Camps*.

(40) Hilton Lakes Family Base Camp, Sierra Nevada—June 29-July 12.

(42) Miter Basin Mountaineering Camp, Sierra Nevada—July 20-August 2.

(44) Cramer Lakes, Sawtooth Range, Idaho—August 4-15.

High Trip

(11) Family High Trip, Sierra Nevada—July 13-26. For families with some camping experience who are up to a two-week moving pack trip. Minimum age, seven years. See write-up under *High Trips*.

Backpack

(80) Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado—July 20-27. Leaders, Ruth and Bob Weiner, 1484 South Eudora Street, Denver, Colorado 80222.

A 25- to 30-mile circle trip in Rocky Mountain National Park. The group will traverse dense forest and high-country tundra as well as visit small glaciers along the crest of the Continental Divide. Elevations will vary from 8500 to 12,700 feet. Limited to 5 families and 8 additional adults; minimum age, 8 years.

(156) Sawtooth Ridge, Northern Yosemite—July 20-28. Leaders, Fran and Gordon Peterson, 1776 Vining Drive, San Leandro, California 94579.

From the road head at Twin Lakes, we circle the Sawtooth Ridge in eight days, with both trail and cross-country travel leading to many beautiful areas not accessible to most back-country campers. Moves are planned to be short and leisurely, and there will be a cache midway. However, parents are required to condition them-

Eastern Trips

(190) **Smoky Mountains Knapsack Trip, Tennessee-North Carolina — June 9-15.** Leader, Harry Weitz, 290 Ninth Avenue, New York, New York 10001.

Rugged, magnificently wooded mountain masses in the high Tennessee-North Carolina divide and spectacular purple rhododendrons, laurel, and flame azaleas highlight this trip into Smoky Mountains National Park, whose wilderness beauty has been an outstanding eastern attraction for generations. Our itinerary has been planned in cooperation with the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club; one of their members will accompany our party as "native guide." We start from the hiking club's cabin in Greenbrier Cove near Gatlinburg, Tennessee. We will follow streams, ridges and open forest, and, during the course of the trip, we will encounter Alum Cave Bluff, Charles Bunyon, Clingman's Dome and Silers Bald.

Participants must be in good physical condition (peaks rise to 6,000 feet from a base near 1,000 feet) and at least 14 years old. Those under 17 must be accompanied by an adult able to relieve a pack load if necessary. Rain is not only possible, but probable, so waterproof clothing and sleeping shelter are necessary. The open-front shelters on the Appalachian Trail may be crowded even in June.

(191) **White Mountains Knapsack Trip, New Hampshire — August 4-10.** Leader, Doug Campbell, 52 Somerset Lane, Stamford, Connecticut 06905.

The White Mountain National Forest is one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the Northeast. From Profile Clearing in Franconia Notch we hike to the top of Mount Lafayette, where we pick up the Appalachian Trail. Our route traverses the high ridge joining Mount Lafayette over Mount Garfield to South Twin and Guyot, and continues on to the Willey House Sta-

tion in Crawford Notch. We then shuttle cars from Willey House Station to Glen House and hike into the Great Gulf. We will swing around the Presidential range, hiking over the summits of Adams and Jefferson and return to the Great Gulf. On Friday morning we ascend Mount Washington (6,228), the highest peak east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas, then hike down into Tuckerman Ravine and end our trip at Glen House. If we are lucky the wind and rain will not be too severe. This is a trail outing, with the mileage (47) and elevations (1,400 to nearly 6,300) moderate, although the trail footing is rough in certain sections.

(192) **Appalachian Trail Knapsack Trip, Maine—August 11-17.** Leader, Al Dole, 214 Glen Avenue, Millburn, New Jersey 07041.

The eastern mountains have a unique, detailed beauty and charm. Except for the highest summits, forested slopes are carpeted with fragile blossoms and a myriad of varicolored fungi. Forest trees are hardwoods and conifers, and blueberries grow along the trail.

The route for the 1968 Maine Knapsack Trip leads to the summit of Mount Sugarloaf (4,237 feet), second highest in Maine, with grand views of lakes, distant ranges, villages and towns. Our proposed trip on the Appalachian Trail between Long Pond and Bigelow traverses the summits of Saddleback, The Horn, Saddleback Jr., Poplar Ridge and Spaulding Mountain, all between 3100 and 4200 feet. The intervening saddles and valleys are at much lower elevations, resulting in many ups and downs although the total mileage is just over thirty miles. We hike seven to twelve miles on moving days and have several layover days to explore the summits of Mount Abraham or Caribou Pond.

Frequent showers keep the land fresh, green, and fragrant all summer, swelling every brook and frequently transforming the trails into unwelcome brooklets. Trip members must bring shelter, be prepared for rain, and plan to carry a fair share of the commissary gear and food. We will take turns with meal preparation and cleanup.

Although this country has been logged, with some cutting possibly in progress now, regrowth is rapid and soon covers the land with dense shrubbery. These logged areas permit good views from along the trail.

(193) **Allagash River Canoe Trip, Maine — August 20-31.** Leader, Paul Craig, 176 Old Town Road, East Setauket, Long Island, New York 11733.

The Allagash River and its connecting lakes and waterways pass through beautiful Maine scenery that has changed little since pioneer days. The approximately 100 miles from Telos Lake to the village of Allagash provides a variety of wilderness beauty as well as slow- and fast-water canoeing. After gathering in Millinocket, Maine, the party goes by charter bus to Telos Lake, then through Chamberlain, Eagle and Churchill lakes. For those with white-water canoeing skills, ten-mile long Chase Carry Rapids will provide a challenging but not too difficult experience, while the rest of the party and the gear are transported around the rapids to the next campsite on Umsaskis Lake.

Since both endurance and some canoeing skills are required, those with limited canoeing experience are urged to participate in canoe training sessions prior to the trip. Trip applicants must be able to swim and are required to bring life preservers. No children under nine will be accepted, and for all children up to fifteen, the family must provide a canoeist strong and able enough to handle the loaded canoe with the child in the bow. You will need waterproof tent, jacket, trousers and dunnage bag.

(Family Outings continued)

selves prior to the trip for physical effort not normal to city living. The trip is open to families who have had some prior camping experience and can acquire the necessary lightweight backpacking gear.

Sonora Pass-Harriet Lake, Toiyabe National Forest: (81) **August 17-24;** (82) **August 24-31.** Leaders, Helen and Ed Bodington, 697 Fawn Drive, San Anselmo, California 94960.

This is a high country, loop trip on the east side of the Sierra Crest between Sonora Pass and the north boundary of Yosemite

National Park. Starting at Leavitt Lake, we climb 1300 feet and then traverse the crest to Harriet Lake and Long Lakes. We then follow the West Walker River north to Leavitt Meadow. Layover days at Harriet Lake will give us time to visit numerous other lakes in the same basin or to climb Forsythe Peak (11,180 feet). Since elevation gains are moderate and there is much downhill, this is a good trip for families new to knapsacking. Minimum age, eight years.

(165) **Mount Goddard, Kings Canyon National Park—August 24-September 2.**

Leaders, Carol and Howard Dienger, 1020 Amarillo Street, Palo Alto, California 94303.

From our road head at Courtright Reservoir, we travel the Le Conte Divide and the region near Mount Goddard. Most of our route will be above timberline and off trail. Designed as a challenging outing for both adults and children, this trip is for seasoned knapsackers and their children who are capable of carrying their own sleeping bags and personal gear over loose rocks and high passes. There will be a food cache midway. Three layover days are scheduled. The trip is limited to six families; minimum age, seven years.

Book Reviews

BACKPACKING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. Sequoia Natural History Association, Three Rivers, California. 20 pages, illustrated. 60 cents.

The guidelines for the beginning back-packer presented in these 20 pages are among the best I've seen offered. The concepts of equipment and camping techniques are completely modern.

Beginners are cautioned to break in slowly. A number of progressively more difficult outings are suggested. Finally, some trips are suggested for advanced backpackers. May guardian angels smile upon anyone taking these outings who is not ready!

The booklet is primarily a guide to wise selection of backpacking gear. Following its suggestions, an individual should be able to pack for an eight-day trip with only 30 pounds on his back. A family of three should be able to manage a week's trip with the man carrying 38 pounds, the woman 20, and a 12-year-old child 17.

The fault I find with the examples is a tendency to minimize the "miscellaneous," or to understate the aggregate weight of all the little semi-essentials that any backpacker is wont to bring regardless of what the expert suggests. We are given a list showing: pack, 3½ pounds; sleeping bag, 5 pounds; rain jacket and emergency shelter, 2 pounds; sweater or down jacket, 1 pound; camera and film, 1 pound; and *miscellaneous*,

2½ pounds. Except for pack and sleeping bag, these weights are spare. But it's that 2½-pound miscellany that challenges credibility. If I pile on a scale an assortment of reasonable items normally carried by most of us—a bare minimum such as a 21-by-56-inch ensolite pad, a couple of small cooking pots, cup and spoon, change of socks and underclothing, a small flashlight, and toiletries—I am accumulating closer to *four* pounds.

I am not convinced that the typical backpacker wants to travel with a spartan 15 pounds, before food is added, nor can he practically do so. In all fairness, however, a discussion of equipment must stick to the very basics in order to put across the essential point of going light.

JIM WATTERS

THE 1926 JOURNAL OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON. Introduction and notes by Alice Ford. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 409 pages, illustrated. \$6.95.

"Wrestle with mankind and stop their increasing ravages on nature, and describe her now for the sake of future ages. Neither this little stream, this swamp, this grand sheet of flowing water, nor these mountains will be seen in a century hence as I see them now. Nature will have been robbed of her brilliant charms. The currents will be tormented and turned away from their

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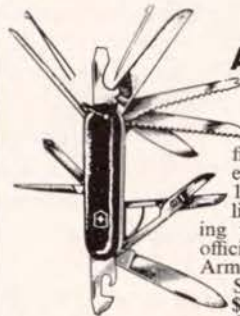


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primitive courses. The hills will be levelled with the swamp, and probably this very swamp have become covered with a fortress of a thousand guns. Scarce a magnolia will Louisiana possess. The timid deer will exist no more. Fishes will no longer bask on the surface, the eagle scarce ever alight, and these millions of songsters will be drove away by man."

These thoughts, penned by Audubon at the prospect of meeting Sir Walter Scott, represent the only expression of such concern in the entire journal. Audubon did much of his drawing from birds he had killed.

The journal covers the better part of a year in which Audubon traveled to England to enlist aid in the publication of a book of colored engravings of his paintings. Notes written during his protracted voyage of 65 days from New Orleans to England are absorbing. The ship was becalmed several times for as many as nine days running. During such intervals, the main diversions of the crew were to shoot whatever birds were around and to harpoon or hook porpoises and smaller prey. Of the few animals actually gotten on board, less than half were used for food. Audubon could use any he wanted as subjects for sketching or dissection. Many small land birds rested on the vessel long enough to be thoroughly described.

Many sketches made during the voyage are fascinating and reveal a surprising degree of versatility. It is a minor distraction that they do not occur with the appropriate text. Numerous portraits of birds (and English benefactors) are

included, and there are 73 pages of letters from Audubon or about him.

Entries addressed to his wife, Lucy, describe Audubon's activities in some detail for almost every day. Numerous vignettes of life among the English middle class are revealing, not only of Audubon himself but of the times. Although Victoria was not yet reigning, there is a distinct victorian air implied by the attitudes of the writer and his acquaintances. Audubon's stays in Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh are covered in great detail. He met many of the leading figures of the day in those cities. Anyone interested in this period will be fascinated by descriptions of meetings with famous people, which cover everything from clothes and menu to conversation. In many instances, Audubon reveals how inadequate he felt because of self-consciousness over his rustic manners and lack of formal education. The refrain is his homesickness for his wife, children, and the wilderness of America.

In her foreword, Miss Ford says the journal is characterized by "typical effusiveness and candor and many engagingly human touches." This effusiveness becomes tedious, but it is indicative of the era as well as the man. It can generally be ignored in favor of the larger picture one obtains.

JOAN MAYERLE

FOOL'S GOLD: The Decline and Fall of Captain John Sutter of California. By Richard Dillon. Coward-McCann, New York. 380 pages, illustrated. \$6.95.

TOO FAR NORTH . . . TOO FAR SOUTH. By Odie B. Faulk. Westernlore Press, Los Angeles. 186 pages. \$7.50.

THE ORIGINAL JOURNALS OF HENRY SMITH TURNER. Edited and with an introduction by Dwight L. Clarke. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 173 pages. \$5.00.

That "Year of Decision" for the United States, that year of Manifest Destiny pushing its weight against Mexico, plays a key role in the books re-

viewed here. And the role is that of a villain in the future destruction of the natural resources of the Far West.

Richard Dillon's *Fool's Gold* is an intriguing and quite possibly a definitive biography of Captain John Sutter. It is a long overdue consideration of the whole man, but it is also a great deal more. For one thing, *Fool's Gold* shows what California might have been. As Dillon points out, Sutter's dream was not of a golden empire—not of a land to be torn apart for quick-gain profits. To the contrary, Sutter's dream was closer to that of Thomas Jefferson; this half-hero, half-rascal from Switzerland saw California as an agricultural kingdom, and such kingdoms do not flourish under a policy of non-conservation and ruthless exploitation.

Sutter himself became the prime example of what exploitation and ruthlessness could do, for his downfall was involved with the attitudes of gold miners who wanted to make a quick fortune and catch the next ship bound for the East. Sutter's dream was of an agrarian paradise, but his nightmare took shape as a golden gleam in the placers. And it was not just Sutter's nightmare. As Dillon puts it: "Even today, with polluted air and water, devastated redwood groves and gutted mines, we are paying for the victory of the get-rich-quick motto California adopted during the unprincipled scramble for gold and land."

Odie Faulk's *Too Far North . . . Too Far South* is a fascinating study of the Gadsden Purchase and the final boundary survey between the U.S. and Mexico. Again, as in Dillon's book, the whole affair has its roots in 1846 and the war with Mexico. Faulk has picked up all the loose ends of this survey, sorted out the myths, and presented a clear version of how the politicians made a sorry mess out of the survey for seven years.

The fact that the border ultimately was established with a fair degree of accuracy was due to such individuals as Major William H. Emory and the Mexican surveyor José Salazar Larregui. However, it is interesting that the ghost of Manifest Destiny appears in the epilogue, where Faulk writes: "The one lasting tragedy of this affair is that the United

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States did not purchase more territory from Mexico while it had the chance."

The final volume in this round-up of the aftermath of President Polk's "Year of Decision" is Dwight Clarke's *The Original Journals of Henry Smith Turner*. As Turner was a Captain of Dragoons and accompanied General Stephen Kearny and the Army of the West on the long march from New Mexico to California in 1846, one would expect fresh descriptions of the Southwest. But Turner apparently failed to see much

but sand, and apparently didn't feel much but heat and loneliness. Perhaps, though, Turner serves well in the company of the other men in these books. While Sutter was the visionary man of the wilderness, and the boundary surveyors were the practical men of the wilderness, Turner was a man out of place in the wilderness. As such, he was the prototype of other city men who would only see the wilderness as a wind-fall to exploit.

FEROL EGAN

Letters

COUNTRY SKIING

I AM A NEW MEMBER of the club, and an attorney. I am also one of a small group of individuals who are attempting to promote the sport of cross-country skiing in the Midwest. We have organized a corporation known as Country Ski, Inc., and with the help of some camping stores and ski stores in the Detroit area, have undertaken to develop a ski touring program. We have imported a thousand sets of touring equipment from Sweden, have made this equipment available to the local shops, and are conducting a free lesson program in conjunction with the rental and purchase of this equipment.

I am extremely pleased to note that you reviewed Johnny Caldwell's *Cross-Country Ski Book* in the November *Bulletin*. The Caldwell book is the one we are distributing and it is indeed a fine one. Our chief instructor was one of Johnny Caldwell's assistants at the Putney School and now is attending the School of Conservation at the University of Michigan.

WILLIAM G. ROSENBERG
Detroit, Michigan

NORTHWESTERN FORESTS

WELDON HEALD'S CONCERN over what is euphemistically called the "harvesting of our forest resources" was not misplaced. Hardly any of the hemlock forest is left along the White River Road near Mount Rainier, and the few remaining patches

are being cut down as quickly as the loggers can turn their machines loose on them. The fact is that the hills to the north and west of Mount Rainier National Park are being scalped.

Mr. Heald's statement that there are no veteran trees still standing along Highway 99 in Washington and Oregon is all too true. About 30 miles north of Seattle, however, just off the road, there is the stump of a giant western red cedar with a tunnel carved through it for cars. This stump was evidently saved through the efforts of a local historical group that felt people might like to see for themselves how large the original trees in the area were.

Mr. Heald certainly was right in suggesting that the interest we have in our forests is almost wholly a monetary one. Even so, opposition to the cutting down of trees in various sections of the Olympics and Cascades is gaining momentum. It may be that the threat to the last few of the country's untouched forest wildernesses is sufficient to alarm even the most citified of us. The destruction continues, to be sure, but we hope at a less frantic pace. We hope also that positive action will be taken soon to create parks and protected wilderness areas in the North Cascades. We can scarcely congratulate ourselves on our past behavior, but this is no reason to suppose that present conservation programs will not be successful.

PETER GELLATLY
Seattle, Washington

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

IT APPEARS TO ME that the *Sierra Club Bulletin* is in very serious danger. It is in danger of completely losing the support of those people for whom the club was originally founded—those of us who actively make use of the wilderness. People who have had direct contact with the wilderness are much more able to understand the basis of arguments for conservation. They are able to think of conservation in terms that go far beyond mere numbers and statistics. They are probably the club's greatest asset. Yet, the *Bulletin* is not written for these people. There is nothing in the *Bulletin* for the mountaineer, the back-country traveler, the person who knows the excitement of the wilderness but sees none of this excitement reflected in the club's magazine.

Each month, I see many articles about problems facing America's conservationists. These articles are well written and usually informative. At first glance, they appear to quite adequately fulfill their role of keeping the membership informed on current topics in conservation. But how well is that role fulfilled if, because of the tedium into which the *Bulletin* has fallen, most of the members I know don't read it? Inevitably, every item tells basically the same story in exactly the same way, using the same arguments and the same style every time. Enough is enough!

Instead of continuing this same routine, let's see an occasional article on what we are trying to save, not just on how we are trying to save it. Let's make the *Bulletin* interesting enough to read. Perhaps the present editors should take a look at the early club *Bulletins*, some of which are classics in mountaineering literature. We need more of this type of writing. The *Bulletin* has already lost a great number of its readers. It is going to have to act quickly to get them back.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON
Beverly Hills, California

A HEALING INTEREST

SINCE THE SIERRA CLUB'S prime interest is in preservation, I think it fitting that you should know of an example of preser-

vation the club was responsible for: the preservation of a human life!

Almost three years ago, my son Aubrey was attending The Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, New Mexico. During his spare moments, he scaled precipitous peaks his peers would not attempt and crawled down abandoned mine shafts. Life was extremely exciting.

Unfortunately, these activities were cut short. Aubrey was in a most serious automobile accident in the spring of that year, suffering a severe skull fracture and a sub-capital fracture of the hip.

It has taken three years to make a complete recovery, and the months that intervened were long and tedious. There was one thing—and I might add, *only* one thing—that sparked this boy's interest in life. That was the work being done by the Sierra Club. He developed an avid interest in the Grand Canyon problem, collecting all available club literature and Eliot Porter's photographic masterpieces. I would never have believed that such an interest could perform magic to the extent this interest did. All impetus had left this boy since his accident had alienated him (and probably would alienate him in the future) from his all-consuming loves: geology and mountaineering. Had it not been for his interest in the club, acting as a cathexis, his prognosis might have been of quite a different nature.

I should like to comment on two particular highlights in the correspondence he received. One was Mr. David Brower's thoughtful offer to act as "your sponsor." The thought of inquiring for membership was fraught with anxiety—"Will they want numerous letters of recommendation? Will they expect me to prove my climbing ability?" Mr. Brower's offer assuaged the first worry; the delightful last paragraph in President Wayburn's welcoming letter put his mind to rest about the gnawing question of proving his physical prowess. [You may choose to take part in any or none of the club's outdoor programs. You may choose to work actively with your chapter on local club and conservation affairs. Or you may simply support the club's purposes as a dues-paying member. And whether you ski the snowy slopes, browse

through the club's books, lead a local hike . . . or elect the role of armchair conservationist, your membership is highly important and highly valued. . . .]

The preservation accomplished unknowingly in relation to one of your newest members will make me forever grateful.

PRUDENCE H. HAMILTON
Burlingame, California

POINT PINOLE

IN HER ARTICLE on Point Pinole (September '67 SCB), Barbara Vincent notes that "in a 1964 election, many thousands of Contra Costa County voters believed that by voting to join the East Bay Regional Park District, they were taking a step toward acquisition of a waterfront park at the Point."

At least one person knew better. On May 1, 1964, William Penn Mott, Jr., then General Manager of the East Bay Regional Park District, wrote to Sherman L. Cray, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Bethlehem Steel Company:

. . . if annexation is successful, the East Bay Regional Park District will not include Point Pinole in its land acquisition program at any time unless asked to do so by Bethlehem Steel Company; and . . . the funds proposed for shoreline acquisition will be used instead to secure a shoreline regional park in the Richmond-Pinole area, but not on any land owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Mott, who is now head of California's Department of Parks and Recreation, has not replied to my inquiry about this letter. His reasons [*for assuring Bethlehem that the Park District would not attempt to acquire Point Pinole for park purposes*] may have been sound, but I believe conservationists should know what those reasons were.

JOSEPH E. ILLICK
San Francisco, California

TRAIL BIKES

MR. KEAST'S PROPOSAL to allow motorcycles to travel over wilderness hiking trails provided they are modified to make less noise leads me to propose a further modification — use our motorcycles on the freeways (when we're in a

hurry and where no one seems to care how much noise they make, or fumes, or dripping oil), but for heaven's sake, use our hiking trails for hiking (in peace and safety).

HERSCHEL B. CHIPP
Berkeley, California

I HAVE A QUESTION. I would like to know how a person can enjoy a wilderness trail while zooming down it on a motorcycle? If he can't take the time to walk or take the conventional four-footed mode of transportation, why should he want to be there in the first place?

LINDA MCCARROLL
Baltimore, Maryland

I CANNOT COMPREHEND any member of the Sierra Club giving consideration to the use of motorbikes on wilderness trails. Should such a use be permitted, why not widen the trails to accommodate automobiles also? Let's bar *all* trails to motorized vehicles, period. All motorbikes should be required by law to have adequate mufflers and be limited to the use of public roads only.

CHARLES F. LECHLER
Torrance, California

THERE ARE MANY REASONS besides noise why motorcycles should not be used on riding and hiking trails. They contribute to erosion, frighten away wildlife, and spook riding horses and mules. Let motorbike users do as others are doing: drive to the roadhead, and hike or ride a horse from that point.

K. W. MACDONALD
Tucson, Arizona

The editors invite your participation in the letters column. Preference is usually given letters that offer additional information about subjects discussed in previous issues, or that correct errors that escaped us. The column is a forum for dissenting views, and within reason, no holds are barred. Short letters (of 300 words or less) have a better chance of publication than longer ones, other things being equal. But longer letters will be used when their interest seems to justify their length.—Ed.

ISSUES IN THE CLUB'S 1968 ELECTION

THE MEMBERSHIP will elect five members of the Board of Directors in the April 1968 election, and will adopt or reject a number of proposed bylaw amendments. Details will be presented in leaflets mailed to members with their ballots, but meanwhile, here are some of the questions to be decided.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE BOARD

There are 13 candidates for election to the Board of Directors this year. In the order (as drawn by lot) in which their names will appear on the ballot, they are:

Raymond Sherwin (Vallejo, Cal.) Luna Leopold (Washington, D.C.), Eliot Porter (Santa Fe, N.M.), Philip Hyde (Taylorsville, Cal.), David Sive (Pearl River, N.Y.), Lawrence Moss (Tarzana, Cal.), Sanford Tepfer (Eugene, Ore.), Nathan Clark (Los Angeles, Cal.), Phillip Berry (Berkeley, Cal.), Robert Marshall (Pomona, Cal.), George Marshall (Los Angeles, Cal.), James Gilligan (Berkeley, Cal.), William Siri (Richmond, Cal.). George Marshall and Robert Marshall are not related.

NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR PETITIONS TO PLACE CANDIDATES IN NOMINATION

The club's bylaws (Article XIII, Section 1) provide that a person may be nominated for election to the Board of Directors by a petition signed by 50 members. By vote of the Board, a proposed bylaw amendment will be submitted to the membership in the coming election. The amendment would require that nominating petitions be signed by a number of members equal to one percent of the ballots cast in the preceding election. (The number of ballots cast in the 1967 election was 17,226; if the proposed amendment were now in effect, the number of signers required to nominate a candidate by petition would be 173.)

NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED FOR PETITIONS TO PLACE QUESTIONS ON THE BALLOT

The bylaws (Article XXII) also provide that: "*The Board shall, upon the written request of fifty members of the club, submit to a vote such question as they may propose.*" The Board proposes a bylaw amendment that would require such petitions to be signed by a number of members equal to three percent of the ballots cast in the preceding election. (If the proposed amendment were now in effect, the number of signers required would be three percent of 17,226, or 517.)

An alternative amendment was proposed by petition. This would require that petitions to place a question on the ballot be signed by a number of members equal to the square root of the total number of members as of the preceding September first. (The number of members as of September 1, 1967, was 55,679; if the proposed amendment were now in effect, the required number of signers would be the square root of 55,679, or 236. Under the square root formula, the number of signers required would increase less rapidly than the increase in membership.)

ASSISTANCE TO SPONSORS OF PETITIONS

On the assumption that the number of signatures required to place a question on the ballot would be increased, the following amendment to Article XXII was proposed by petition:

"Upon receipt of a notice, signed by 50 members of the Club, of their intention to submit a question for vote by the membership, the Directors shall provide, without charge, the following assistance in securing signatures supporting the petition: space in the *Bulletin* to announce and advocate the proposed question and to request signatures for the petition; address labels for letters submitted in sealed post-paid envelopes announcing and advocating the proposed question and requesting signatures for the petition, provided that such address labels need be only those which can be retrieved in reasonable sequence from the address files of the Club."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT CONCERNING THE COUNCIL

Existing Article X(b) establishes the Sierra Club Council. A proposed amendment, placed on the ballot by petition, would substitute regional councils for the club-wide Sierra Club Council. The text reads:

"Section 1. The Board of Directors may create such councils of the Sierra Club as it may from time to time deem necessary for the promotion and proper conduct of the objectives of the club within various regions of the club.

"Section 2. Chairmen of the councils are to be appointed by the President of the Sierra Club, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors, and membership of the councils is to consist of individuals recommended by the executive committees of the chapters within regions designated by the Board of Directors and, further, of individuals recommended by the chairmen of such club-wide committees as the Board of Directors shall from time to time designate as participants in the function of the councils.

"Section 3. The councils shall have power to recommend to the Board of Directors or appropriate committee on any matter affecting the club and to act upon matters delegated to them by the Board of Directors."

Powers of the regional councils would be similar to those of the existing Council, and their memberships would be appointed in the same manner. But chairmen of regional councils would be appointed by the President (while the existing Council elects its Chairman), and Directors would be eligible to serve on regional councils (while they are ineligible under the existing bylaw to serve on the Sierra Club Council).

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP AMENDMENT

It has been proposed by petition that Article XVII be amended to establish a classification of membership for students up to the age of 30. Under the amendment, the Board would set student dues at not less than 25 percent and not more than 50 percent of regular dues. (Regular dues are \$9

per year; under the amendment, student dues would be set somewhere between \$2.25 and \$4.50. Recently, the Board of Directors voted to waive the \$5 admission fee in the case of applicants for membership who are full-time students enrolled in accredited schools.)

DATE AND DETAILS OF THE ELECTION

Ballots will be mailed to members before mid-March, and must be received at club headquarters by noon, April 13. Information about candidates will accompany the ballots, as will arguments for and against the proposed amendments.

Actions of the Board

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met in San Francisco February 3-4 with 13 members present. The unavoidable absences of Directors Paul Brooks and John Oakes were excused. Actions taken by the Board include the following:

Grand Canyon. Proposed "expansion of Grand Canyon National Park to include all of the Canyon from Lee's Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs, including Marble Gorge and Lower Granite Gorge, Kanab, Paria, and Havasu canyons, the northern part of Tuweep Valley, and southern parts of the Shivwits, Uinkarets, and Kaibab plateaus."

Big Bend National Park. Stated its belief "that approximately 95 percent of Big Bend National Park qualifies for protection as wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System," and commended the Lone Star Chapter for its thorough studies of Big Bend wilderness.

St. John River, Maine. Resolved that "because one of the most extensive and important areas of wilderness and white water in the eastern United States is found along the St. John River in Maine, the Sierra Club believes the river should be kept free flowing and wild. Consequently, the club opposes the Dickey-Lincoln School dam which would irreparably impair the wilderness, scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the area."

Baja California. Voted to support "efforts by members of the Commission of the Californias to encourage the government of Mexico to protect the natural qualities of Baja California by declaring it a Mexican National Monument, with only unsuitable areas excluded."

Diamond Head, Hawaii. Resolved that "the Sierra Club considers Diamond Head to be an important natural landmark of significance to the entire nation. It urges that Diamond Head be included in the Department of the Interior's

register of Natural History Landmarks and that most of the area be preserved as a park, with only the lower slopes open to development under zoning for single-family residences exclusively."

Southern California. Urged the transfer of 5,300 acres from the Bureau of Land Management to the California Department of Parks and Recreation for an addition to Mitchell's Caverns State Park; urged the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation to negotiate the purchase of 35,000 acres of BLM land for a state park in the Cima Dome area of San Bernardino County; favored continuation of state ownership and administration of Huntington State Beach and Bolsa Chica State Beach; urged reversal of the decision of the State Lands Commission trading tidelands in Newport Bay to the Irvine Land Company for development that would destroy important wildfowl habitat and the bay's ecology.

Transmission lines. Resolved that "any new authority given to the Federal Power Commission and to state public utility commissions to regulate the routing of transmission lines be accompanied by safeguards which will protect dedicated and other valuable natural landscapes from invasion and which will provide adequate public participation in the process of reviewing routing applications."

Wilderness in national parks. Declared that "in determining the suitability of units of the National Park System for classification as wilderness, the Sierra Club believes that units should not be disqualified solely because of the existence of vested private rights in grazing permits, stock drive-ways, vehicular rights-of-way, mineral claims or leases, and other interests in land. The units should be judged according to their generally wild character under the qualifying definitions of the Wilderness Act, with wilderness restrictions applied 'subject to existing private rights' which should be terminated as quickly as the law permits."

Airports in national parks. Supported the position of the National Park Service that commercial airports should be kept out of national parks and monuments.

Population. Established an advisory committee to report to the Board at its next meeting on ways and means of implementing club policy on population problems.

Charlotte Mauk. In a standing demonstration, the Board expressed its affectionate appreciation of Charlotte Mauk's countless services to conservation and the club. Miss Mauk, who has been a Director since 1943, is not seeking reelection to the Board.