



ELIOT PORTER: Land iguana from Galápagos: The Flow of Wildness.

. . . There are the land iguanas, the lions of the Galápagos bush. Big, tawny, heavy-headed, they lie in the dappled shade, relaxed except for the heads, which keep up a lazy vigilance; cool in the heat of midday, and sleepy with weight of a new kill, only here the kill is cactus pads. . . .

Sierra Club Bulletin

OCTOBER 1968

President's Message

Sixteen years ago, a relatively small California-based organization tied in for its most arduous expedition—a long uphill climb. The Sierra Club decided to “go national” on a conservation basis in its concerns and membership; to allow itself to grow as much as need be; to become, if possible, the most effective action-oriented volunteer organization in the field of conservation. We have succeeded thus far beyond all expectation. Since 1952, our progress has been phenomenal. The measure of some of our achievements can be gauged from the report of our Washington representative on page 24. We have moved upward steadily, and chances of continuing success are increasingly brighter.

But today—somewhat ironically—we’ve encountered a tough pitch. And with a membership of 66,000 positive-minded volunteers, there are many different ideas of the route to take. Some members want to bivouac. Some want to rappel down and start over. Others want to continue climbing but would split the party.

Plainly, the first order of Sierra Club business at this time is to evaluate our position, make our decision and get on with the expedition.

Anticipating this crisis, the Board of Directors in May, 1967, set up the Publications Reorganization Committee to study and recommend on our burgeoning publications program, its relation to our total operation, and the efficiency of that operation itself. The committee, chaired by Charles B. Huestis and comprising some of the club’s finest management talent, has now made its report, presenting it to the Board of Directors on September 15th.

Briefly stated, these are the committee’s findings and recommendations:

(1) New funds are urgently needed if the Sierra Club is to continue its total, vigorous, conservation activity on its present level. A dues increase is necessary, and, at the same time, a “crash” fund-raising program is strongly urged.

(2) The establishment of a separate publishing organization is not recommended; it would seriously deplete present assets and handicap our total effort.

(3) Better administrative and financial control is imperative. The club should have a full-time, paid President. However, since this calls for a by-laws change, an interim restructuring of staff is recommended to include an Executive Vice-President for conservation and publications and an Administrative Vice-President as management and financial executive. Both Vice-Presidents would report to the volunteer President.

(4) The concept of the club committees, as presently organized, is satisfactory, although certain specific changes are recommended to increase efficiency.

(5) The Council should be re-structured to relieve the Board of Directors of important responsibilities related to internal organization.

(6) The staff should be re-structured to increase overall efficiency.

The committee notes that “the present administrative difficulties of the club are typical of any organization with such a rapid growth pattern. The problems will not, however, solve themselves. . . .” Recognizing that all its recommendations cannot be implemented in short order, even if accepted “as is,” the committee urges immediate action on sections 1 and 3 of the report. (See page 5 for Board action already taken on section (1).)

The Publications Reorganization Committee has worked with diligence, thoughtfulness, and expertise; it deserves the sincere thanks of the entire club.

The Board is giving careful study to its report, intending to take early action, and solicits your comments and ideas. (All chapters have the report in full for the reference of club members.)

We now have specific recommendations of certain ways we can continue; undoubtedly, these recommendations will engender more. It may not be easy to act upon them dispassionately, objectively, and constructively. But it is our clear responsibility, Board, Chapters, Members, to put aside our personal differences and work together on this crucial job.

Or we may not finish the climb.

EDGAR WAYBURN



Sierra Club Bulletin

OCTOBER 1968
Vol. 53 — No. 10

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

COVER: One of 138 Eliot Porter subjects reproduced, in color, in the new Exhibit Format book, *Galápagos: The Flow of Wildness*.

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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.

DIRECTORS

Edgar Wayburn	President
Paul Brooks	Vice President
Phillip Berry	Secretary
William Siri	Treasurer
Patrick Goldsworthy	Fifth Officer

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Michael McCloskey	Conservation Director
Hugh Nash	Editor
Julie Cannon	Associate Editor
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Board of Directors Meets September 14-15 at C.T.L.

THE SIERRA CLUB BOARD OF DIRECTORS met September 14 and 15 at the club's Clair Tappaan Lodge in Norden, Calif. Open sessions during the two-day "mountain meeting" were held on the front lawn of the lodge. Present were 14 members of the Board—Director Clark was unavoidably absent—and nearly 200 club members, several coming from as far as Alaska, Washington, D.C., and Hawaii.

After convening the meeting, President Wayburn made his report to the Board and membership, noting, "Fifteen years ago we could only dream of the strength the conservation movement was to develop. No one visualized the magnitude of the victories that we would be winning this year of 1968."

Conservation Director Michael McCloskey in his report outlined these victories. "This is one of those rare moments in history when the labor of years, on many fronts, is on the threshold of success. Within the last few days, three major conservation bills have passed, and within the next few days more will be passed. Probably never again will so many major bills pass in so short a time. The record this Congress will soon have will make it one of the great conservation congresses in history—a prospect that seemed impossible two months ago," he said.

Among the conservation achievements of the 90th Congress McCloskey listed: the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park, the 671,000-acre North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area, the 104,000-acre Biscayne Bay National Monument, the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the expanded Land and Water Conservation Fund, a scenic rivers system, a national trails system, an estuarine study system, the Great Swamp Wilderness, the San Gabriel Wilderness, and the defeat of both Grand Canyon dam proposals.

"Today let us thank those who made this much possible. Most of all, credit is due our members who never failed to respond to our urgent calls for help, time and time again, on short notice and with insufficient information, late at night, and when the effort had become tiresome. Our thanks go to all those who were always there to answer our pleas," McCloskey said.

He stressed the debt the Club owed the leaders in Congress "who were the instruments of success." Among those mentioned were Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Thomas Kuchel, R-Calif., and Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., and Representatives John Saylor, R-Penn., Jeffery Cohelan, D-Calif., and Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash.

In further business before the Board, action was taken on the following items:

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC MATTERS

● **Diablo Canyon policy review.** Following a lengthy discussion, the Board declared:

"The Sierra Club Board of Directors regretfully acknowl-

edges its belief that it made a mistake of principle and policy in attempting to bargain away an area of unique scenic beauty in its prior resolutions in regard to Diablo Canyon and environs.

"The Sierra Club Board of Directors, as a matter of policy and general principle, opposes the use for industrial purposes, including the purpose of electrical power generation, of wild, natural, native, pristine, scenic, or pastoral shores of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and their bays and estuaries, and inland waters."

Speaking for the resolution were representatives from the Atlantic, Mackinac, and Hawaii chapters, and against it, representatives from the Angeles, Loma Prieta, Los Padres, Mother Lode, San Francisco Bay, and Ventana chapters, as well as the Southern California Regional Conservation Committee. The chairman of the Council stated that six additional chapters had resolved against raising the issue.

The resolution passed 9 to 5 with Directors Berry, Brooks, Eissler, Goldsworthy, Leopold, Litton, Moss, Porter, and Sive in favor and Directors Adams, Leonard, Sill, Siri, and Wayburn opposed.

Prior policy on Diablo Canyon, adopted May 7, 1966, reads:

"The Sierra Club reaffirms its policy that the Nipomo (Oceano, Santa Maria) Dunes should be preserved, unimpaired, for scenic and recreational use under state management, and considers Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, a satisfactory alternate site to Nipomo Dunes for construction of a Pacific Gas & Electric Company generating facility; provided that (1) marine resources will not be adversely affected; (2) high-voltage transmission lines will not pass through Lopez Canyon, located in the same county, anywhere north of parallel 35° 15' N; and (3) air pollution and radiation will not exceed licensed limits."

● **Nipomo Dunes.** In related action at its September 1968 meeting, the Board reaffirmed club support for the establishment of a Nipomo Dunes state park.

● **Coastal access.** In support of efforts underway in both the Pacific Northwest Chapter and the Redwood Chapter to gain public ownership of tideland areas, the Board resolved: "The Sierra Club believes that most beaches and coastal areas on the Pacific Coast subject to tidal overflow in recent historic times should be in public ownership and that regular public access should be secured." Coastal access will be a ballot issue in Oregon and in Sonoma County, Calif., this November.

● **Thermal pollution prevention.** In the club's first policy statement on thermal pollution, the Board resolved: "Until a more satisfactory administrative possibility becomes available, the Sierra Club supports amendment of the Federal Power Act to ensure that licenses for the construction of fossil and nuclear fueled electrical generating plants can only



David Sive, chairman of the Atlantic Chapter and newly-elected Director.
Photo by John Flannery.

be granted by the Federal Power Commission after the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration certifies that established water quality standards will be maintained through prevention of thermal pollution." Currently, the only federal licensing agency for thermal power projects is the Atomic Energy Commission, but the AEC is concerned only with the safe operation of the nuclear plant itself. Of the other related agencies, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration has after-the-fact authority to require correction of serious environmental pollution problems caused by a power plant once it is in operation, and the Federal Power Commission's authority is limited to hydroelectric plants.

● **Adirondack Forest Preserve.** In response to the Atlantic Chapter's policy recommendation concerning the Adirondack Forest Preserve of New York State, the Board resolved: "The Sierra Club approves the policy recommendations of its Atlantic Chapter with respect to the New York State Forest Preserve, to wit: That continued administration by the state is desirable under the 'Forever Wild' provision of the state's constitution, but that enlargement is necessary as well as stricter control of incompatible activities on intermingled private land, with recreational facilities on public land limited to those compatible with the area's wild character." The full text of the Atlantic Chapter's policy recommendation is to be attached to the minutes of the meeting. Though the more than 2-million-acre Adirondack Preserve has had "Forever Wild" protection since 1894, this constitutional provision has been weakened through a series of

court decisions and through enactment of piecemeal amendments.

● **Potomac National River.** At the recommendation of the Southeast Chapter, the Board resolved: "In order to preserve the free flowing qualities and natural values of the Potomac River and certain of its tributaries upstream of Washington, D.C., the Sierra Club urges establishment of a Potomac National River in which maximum emphasis will be placed on retention and restoration of natural and historic values." A federal inter-departmental task force has proposed establishing a 67,000-acre Potomac National River which would extend from Washington, D.C., 195 miles upstream to Cumberland, Md. The 67,000-acre proposal includes 5,250 acres presently within the C & O National Monument.

● **Indiana's Big Walnut Creek.** "Because the valley of upper Big Walnut Creek in Indiana contains a unique and rich association of plants and animals in a region with few pristine places still remaining, the Sierra Club opposes proposals to inundate it and urges that it be preserved intact from its flood plain to its high uplands," the Board resolved. For three years the Corps of Engineers has sought authorization to build a \$36 million dam for flood control, water supply, and recreational purposes on Walnut Creek, 35 miles west of Indianapolis. The area to be flooded has been declared eligible by the Department of the Interior for designation as a federal natural landmark. Authorization of the dam project passed Congress with the stipulation that it receive specific presidential approval before construction is begun. The Bureau of the Budget is undertaking an investigation and will make a recommendation to the President.

● **Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.** The Board approved the following resolution submitted by the Mackinac Chapter: "In order to preserve the natural diversity of the Sleeping Bear Dunes region, to protect against further subdivision and land speculation, and thus to secure public opportunity to enjoy its values, the Sierra Club urges immediate action to establish a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore under federal administration." The Sleeping Bear Dunes, America's largest inland dunes, are in an area which presents a tableau of the geologic forces that shaped the entire Great Lakes region. This area was recommended for national lakeshore status in the late 1950's by the Park Service, and bills to this effect have been before Congress since 1961.

● **Tahoe Basin Moratorium.** California and Nevada, each having jurisdiction over a part of the Lake Tahoe Basin, recently agreed on an inter-state compact to create a regional planning agency. To protect the area during the time it takes Congress to ratify the compact and the time the new regional agency will need to prepare its plans, the Directors resolved: "In order to assure compatibility of public planning the Sierra Club urges all public agencies to suspend their programs in the Tahoe Basin which conspicuously disrupt the natural scene until the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency can prepare a master plan for full protection of public values in the Basin."

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

● **Oakes resigns; Sive elected to Board.** John B. Oakes, an editor of *The New York Times* and Sierra Club Director since 1966, resigned his directorship as of the September meeting. Oakes, who was unable to attend, telegraphed before the meeting: "The sole reason for my voluntary act of resignation from the Board is that I honestly believe that no member should occupy so important a position unless he is able consistently to attend Board meetings and actively participate in club affairs. I find to my great regret that I have been unable to do so this past year. . . ."

The Board unanimously elected David Sive, a New York attorney, to the vacant seat. Sive, a close runner-up in the 1968 election, will hold the seat until the April 1969 election. Involved in a number of conservation organizations and issues, he is chairman of the club's Atlantic Chapter, heads the newly formed Conservation Committee of the New York State Bar, and is serving as club counsel in the Storm King Mountain power project litigation.

● **Sierra Club to seek tax relief bill.** The Board of Directors announced the club's intention to seek a private bill in Congress which will restore its charitable and educational (C-3) tax-exempt and tax-deductible status recently revoked by the Internal Revenue Service. In the meantime, on the advice of its attorneys the club will apply for tax-exempt status under another provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

Gary Torre, a member of Lillick, McHose, Wheat, Adams, and Charles, attorneys for the Club, told the Board, "The IRS has gone a long way in indicating that it considers the Club to qualify as a 501 C-4, that is, a social welfare organization. . . . The main difference between a social welfare organization, the C-4 organization, and a C-3 organization is that there is no inhibition on the C-4's ability to seek to influence legislation. However, C-4's cannot offer charitable deductions to large gift donors." Torre said that applying for C-4 status will not jeopardize the club's right to seek legislation or to litigate for its former C-3 status.

In other action concerning the Club's tax status, the Board voted to support the suit of any taxpayer who wishes to challenge the IRS's ruling that his donation to the club is not deductible. The Board did not rule out the possibility of the club itself taking legal action to challenge the ruling as well as the constitutionality of the statute. *Torre emphasized that the IRS action against the Sierra Club in no way affects the charitable and educational C-3 status of the Sierra Club Foundation.*

● **Three new chapters named.** Chapter status was granted, effective October 1, to Alaska, Hawaii, and the Santa Lucia Group. The Alaska Chapter and the Hawaii Chapter boundaries are to correspond with their respective state boundaries. Los Padres, parent chapter of the new Santa Lucia Chapter, has ceded the county of San Luis Obispo to Santa Lucia. Current membership in the three chapters is: Santa Lucia, 225; Alaska, 160; and Hawaii, 140.

● **Members to vote on dues increase.** Club Treasurer William Siri moved that a dues increase of \$3 per year be put to a vote of the membership on the spring 1969 ballot. The Board approved the motion with the stipulation that one-third of the sum would be earmarked for chapter expenditures with the remaining two-thirds of the new monies going to conservation.

● **Advance billing for dues.** To help ease the club's immediate cash flow problem, the Board moved to institute a system of advance billing. Beginning in October, a member will be billed for his club dues three months in advance of the date his membership expires. Advance billing is commonly practiced in many, if not most, organizations; it does not affect membership expiration dates.

Executive Director David Brower reports to the Board of Directors during the opening session of the two-day "mountain meeting" at Clair Tappaan Lodge.

Photo by John Flannery.





Looking across The Maze, proposed addition to Canyonlands National Park.

INTO THE MAZE

Text and photographs by Philip Hyde

WHEN CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK WAS PROPOSED, some Utahans thought it was too big. The boundaries as originally proposed took in The Maze—a wild, rarely visited, and little-known canyon complex of intricately eroded sandstone. Perhaps the decision to delete The Maze and certain

other areas was a wise compromise; by reducing local opposition, it probably helped insure passage of the park bill.

Happily, the few years that have passed since the establishment of the park have brought no major changes here, only a few threats and alarms. These years have brought



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.

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES

- \$14.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$9 annual membership dues for one person.)
- \$18.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$13.50 annual membership dues for husband and wife.)
- \$8.50 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$3.50 annual membership dues for Junior member, 12 to 21.)
- \$20.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$15.00 annual membership dues for Supporting member.)
- \$30.00 (\$5.00 admission fee* and \$25.00 annual membership dues for Contributing member.)
- \$150. Life membership.
- \$1000. Patron membership.

*Admission fee, \$5 per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time. Admission fee waived for full-time students; please supply name and location of school. Dues include subscription to Sierra Club *Bulletin*.

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



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

(Please save to keep in touch with conservation)

This multi-purpose stub:

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

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

Notice of
Address Change

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, 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 Telephone

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

(If you do not know a member, write the Sierra Club President)

SIERRA CLUB, Mills Tower, 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.

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Signature of Sponsor Date

Print name and city

(If you do not know a member, write the Sierra Club President)

Name (printed)

Old address

New address

City

State

local interests to a sharpened awareness of the values of having a national park next door, and out of this warmer atmosphere has come a proposal that would add The Maze and a portion of Horseshoe Canyon to the park.

Wild country has a strong attraction for us, so my family and I set off on a September morning for southeastern Utah. After the freeway crossing of the intervening thousand miles, we eased gently into the mood of the country. Rounding a sharp bend after 20 miles of dirt road, we went into our first camp in the shade of the Flat Tops. Here we got acquainted with the Ekkers, of Robbers Roost Ranch, who would take us into The Maze. For two days after reaching the ranch, another 20 miles in, we unwound and gave ourselves over to absorbing the atmosphere of Lands End Plateau. We watched while Art Ekker and his son A. C. brought in the horses, cut out those that would go, shod them, checked gear, and packed.

When the morning of departure arrived, we were full of anticipation. Even cloudy skies and stiff west winds didn't seem ominous. We drove in jeeps along the top of Lands End Plateau, then down a switchbacked twin track called the Flint Trail that negotiates a rubble-filled break in the Orange Cliffs. (Our two-year-old, David, decided here that rough roads are for sleeping, and inaugurated a custom that he followed for the next month on some of the roughest roads southeastern Utah has to offer.) Below the Orange Cliffs, we dropped down through a Moenkopi dugway that leads out to Elaterite Basin. Meandering around the heads of several box canyons, we were unprepared for the breath-taking view that opened suddenly in front of us as we crossed the shoulder of Elaterite Butte and looked into The Maze from its rim.

This is surely one of the spectacular views of this canyonlands country. It rivals the more celebrated ones, and particularly in late afternoon light, has its own special uniqueness. Here is a panorama of thousands of canyons and pieces of canyons, rims, curves, shadowed recesses—a black-and-white landscape set off by deep red accents, remnants of a higher stratum that overlay the white sandstone. To the left is Petes Mesa, then the Chocolate Drops, and more distant, Lizard Rock flanked by Candlestick Spire, then more gray rims and arc fading into the spires of the Needles, across the Colorado River from the lower regions of The Maze. The far-off Abajos (or Blue Mountains) give this wild, broken country a solid backdrop to fade into.

The Maze is descriptively named. Seen from the air, or on a topographic map, its form is dendritic but more complex than the vein patterns of most leaves. It seems amazing that drainage channels should be so intricately carved in a landscape where sculpturing forces have had so little rainfall to work with.

A ride into The Maze begins with a walk. The thirty to forty-foot sheer cliff of the White Rim breaks just enough at the head of Horse Canyon to let you and the horses scramble down over rubble, talus, and loose dirt. Mounting at the bottom, you can be grateful that the horses do the walking along a sandy wash that drops gradually as the canyon walls



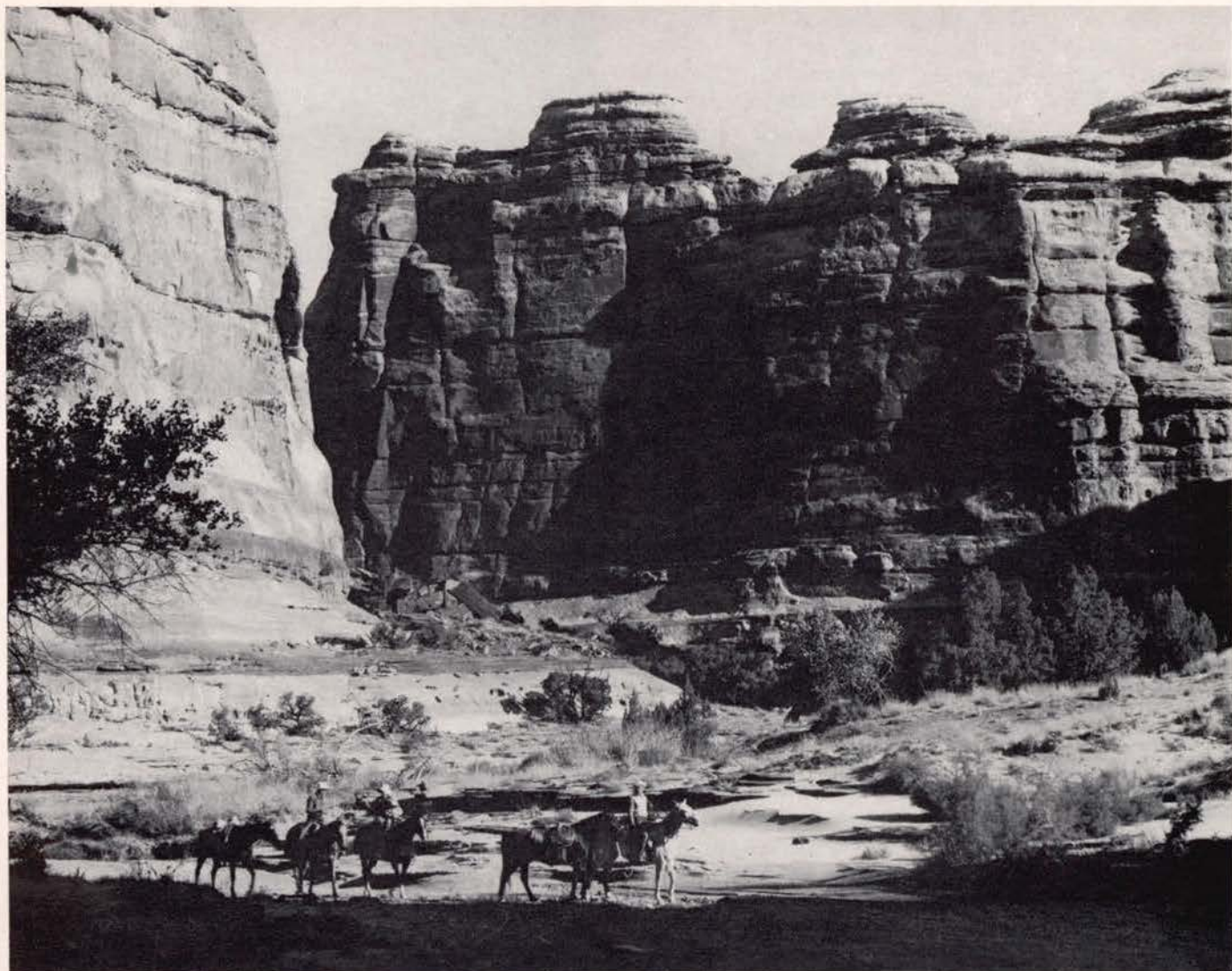
David Hyde gets acquainted with horses, and vice versa, as his mother Ardis and Art Ekker look on.

rise higher above it. After eight miles or so, you reach a bend and see a miracle: water coming out of the sand in a pure, sweet stream, creating a green eden of grass, rushes, cattails, and on the bench above, a grove of cottonwoods. Here is first water in The Maze, and first camp. You can explore The Maze from here if you are a good rider, or you can move another eight miles or so up the main canyon to a meager seep that provides a base camp for closer exploration of the tributary canyons.

A few bends up a side canyon not far from this seep is a wall of fine pictographs, many standing seven feet high, with intricate designs inside their outlines. Another canyon contains a triple pothole arch—three arches in the same vertical plane but on different levels, one above the other. Such

Descent through gap in White Rim into Horse Canyon at beginning of trip into The Maze.





Hyde party in The Maze.

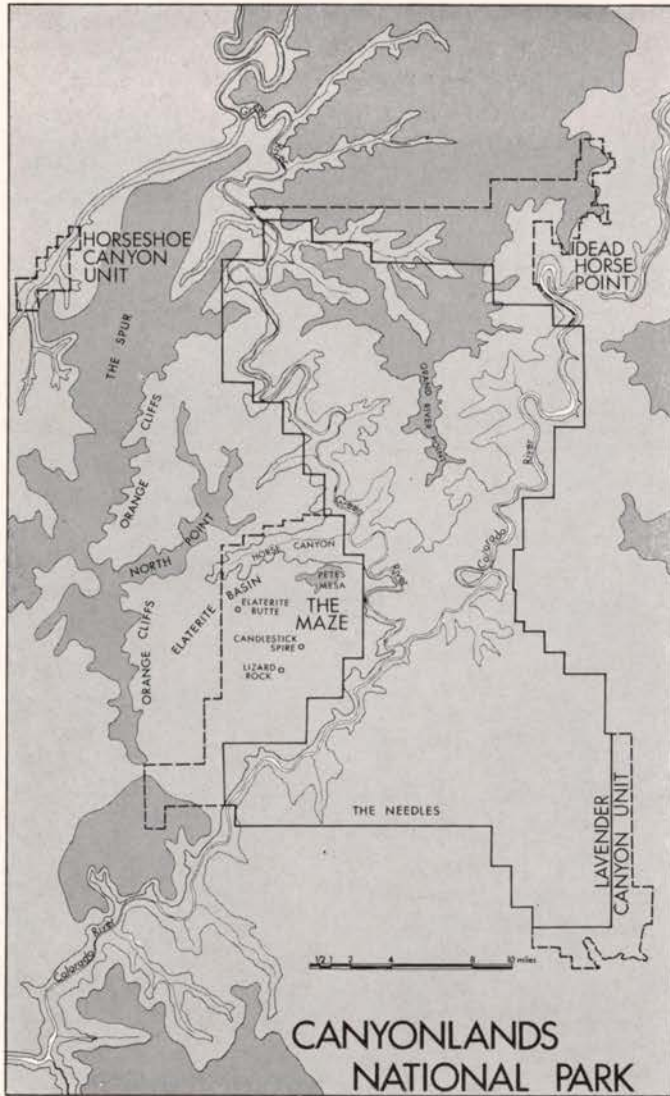
arches, characteristic of sandstone formations in this land, are found abundantly in all stages of development in The Maze and across the Colorado River in the Needles area.

There is a great variety of rock sculpture on the walls and buttresses of these canyons, but the quality of this country that most impresses me is the remoteness of it and the assurance of wilderness. Even if the landscape were less fascinating, it would be worthy of preservation because of its wild remoteness.

(Having said this, though, I must add that when gusty winds and scudding clouds of the first few days gave way to calmer and clearer air, some of the remoteness vanished as a small fleet of light planes roared over us at low enough altitude for us to see tourists who were only minutes away from civilization and their cars. I've looked through that other end of the telescope, and I know what a wonderful way it is to knit together a piece of country after you have walked over it. But I still think there should be air-space reservations over truly remote places to help preserve the mood, as well

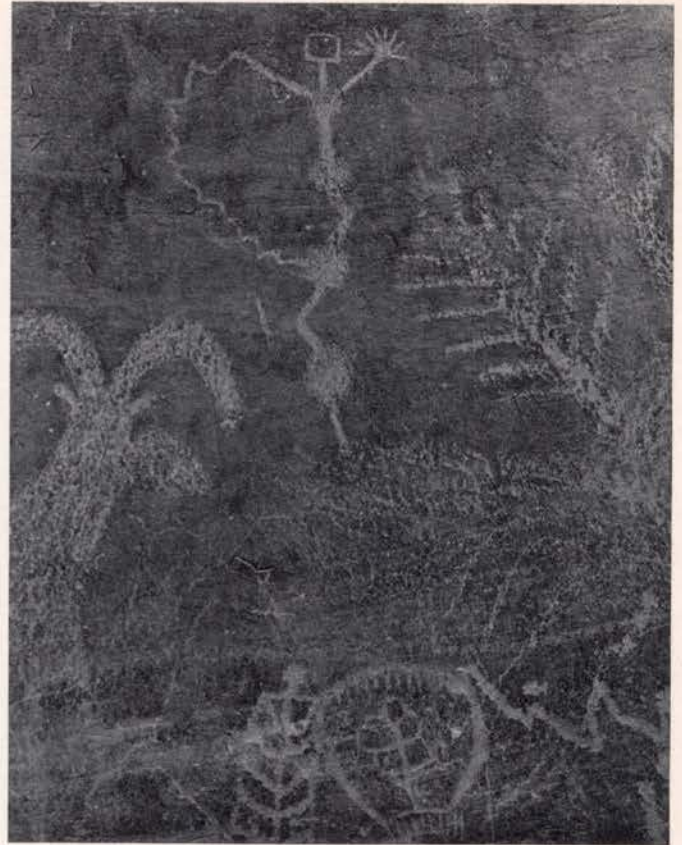
as the actuality, of remoteness. A complete "wilderness bill of rights" would provide for air-space reservations, applicable to supersonic aircraft as well as smaller ones, over our park and forest wilderness areas.)

Coming back out of Horse Canyon, we capped our exposure to The Maze with a trip out to North Point, a long sliver of land supported by the thousand-foot sheer wall of the Orange Cliffs. North Point rises above the Green River's Stillwater Canyon with about the same setback as Grand River Point on the opposite, eastern bank. It provides a complement to the vista from Grand River with the added attraction of a close look down into The Maze, which stretches southward from the base of the Point. As with the overlook at Elaterite Butte, distant views that were screened by juniper and piñon burst suddenly upon you when you reach the rim. And we reached North Point when the sun's rays were slanting low across the canyons, picking out rims and dropping bottoms into deep shadow—a condition guaranteed to make photographers ecstatic and exhausted.



Map by Julie Cannon.

Two proposed additions to Canyonlands National Park, Utah, are discussed in the text: The Maze and Horseshoe Canyon. A third proposed addition, the Lavendar Canyon area, also contains archeological sites and scenic canyon country; physically part of the Upper Salt Creek topographical unit, the rest of which is already in Canyonlands National Park, the Lavendar Canyon area contains no significant mineral deposits or grasslands that commodity interests might covet. A fourth proposed addition, the Dead Horse Point area, is now a unit of Utah's park system. The state, which once recommended that the area be added to the national park, has more recently favored its retention in state park status. A National Park Service spokesman says the Park Service has "no strong feelings on the subject other than a desire to see this outstanding scenic point in public use as either a state or national park." Topography of this area, as complex as any in the world, is greatly simplified and generalized in this map. Dark gray shading represents major plateaus and mesas and light gray, the areas of greatest erosion.



Petroglyph in The Maze.

A few days later, we made the long traverse of the Spur to look at the pictographs of Horseshoe Canyon. Access to Horseshoe is provided by a nearly washed out section of a road that was built in the twenties to service a well that never reached oil. Remoteness has done a fair job of protecting the ancient Anasazi art, but for how much longer?

Horseshoe Canyon contains many petroglyphs (incised

Pictographs in Horseshoe Canyon.





Deadhorse Canyon and Island in the Sky from North Point.

into the rock) and pictographs (painted on the rock). The climax for us was a great panel, more than 75 feet long, on a smooth sandstone wall under an overhang. The paintings are so well sheltered by the overhang that chalk marks made on them by WPA artists copying the paintings in the thirties look as though they were put on yesterday. These great figures are better preserved than those in The Maze, with fine details standing out clearly. Seven to nine feet high, with some smaller figures intermixed, they appear to be more sophisticated than most pictographs. These figures have designs inside the outlines, some with very fine lines. People ask "What are they?" But there is no definitive answer yet, and perhaps there never can be. Mystery enhances these figures, and if their secret is unlocked, I hope it will prove immensely complex—contrary to the "simple savage" stereotype.

Proposals for the enlargement of Canyonlands National Park would add The Maze and portions of Horseshoe Canyon containing Indian art. The Maze has been thoroughly pros-

pected, but includes no known deposits of mineral or oil; except for a few grassy parks in the extreme southwest portion, there is almost no grazing. As for the proposed Horseshoe Canyon detached unit, the only possible conflict is that the canyon is used as a source of water for livestock. But pipelines would permit livestock to water above the canyon.

There appears to be no logical basis for opposition to park enlargement by mining and grazing interests. And there can be no doubt that The Maze and Horseshoe Canyon are both eminently qualified to be included in Canyonlands, one of the newest and wildest of our national parks.

A professional photographer, Philip Hyde has frequently contributed to the Bulletin and to Sierra Club books. His work appears in Island in Time, The Last Redwoods, Time and the River Flowing, The Wild Cascades, and Navajo Wildlands.

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION: FACTS AND FICTION

DRAWINGS BY ROBERT OSBORN
from his book *Mankind May Never Make It!*
New York Graphic Society, 1968.

by Paul R. Ehrlich

Professor of Biology and Director of Graduate Study for the Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Dr. Ehrlich specializes in population biology. He is the author of The Population Bomb: Population Control or Race to Oblivion? (a Sierra Club-Ballantine paperback book). Dr. Ehrlich, a club member, delivered the following sermon at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, on September 1.

THE FACTS OF TODAY'S POPULATION CRISIS are appallingly simple. Mankind at first gradually, but recently with extreme rapidity, has intervened artificially to lower the death rate in the human population. Simultaneously we have not, repeat *have not*, intervened to lower the birth rate. Since people are unable to flee from our rather small planet, the inevitable result of the wide discrepancy between birth and death rates has been a rapid increase in the numbers of people crowded onto the Earth.

The growth of the population is now so rapid that the multitude of humans is doubling every 35 years. Indeed in many undeveloped countries the doubling time is between 20 and 25 years. Think of what it means for the population of a country like Colombia to double in the next 22 years. Throughout its history the people of Colombia have managed to create a set of facilities for the maintenance of human beings: buildings, roads, farms, water systems, sewage systems, hospitals, schools, churches, and so forth. Remember that just to remain even, just to maintain today's level of misery, Colombia would have to duplicate all of those facilities in the next 22 years. It would have to double its human resources as well—train enough doctors, lawyers, teachers, judges, and all the rest so that in 22 years the number of all these professionals would be twice that of today. Such a task would be impossible for a powerful, industrialized country with agricultural surpluses, high literacy rate, fine schools, and communications, etc. The United States couldn't hope to accomplish it. For Colombia, with none of these things, with 30–40% of its population illiterate, with 47% of its population under 15 years of age, it is inconceivable.

Yes, it will be impossible for Colombia to maintain its

present level of misery for the next 22 years—and misery it is. Death control did not reach Colombia until after World War II. Before it arrived, a woman could expect to have two or three children survive to reproductive age if she went through ten pregnancies. Now, in spite of malnutrition, medical technology keeps seven or eight alive. Each child adds to the impossible financial burden of the family and to the despair of the mother. According to Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, the average Colombian mother goes through a progression of attempts to limit the size of her family. She starts with ineffective native forms of contraception and moves on to quack abortion, infanticide, frigidity, and all too often to suicide. The average family in Colombia, after its last child is born, has to spend 80% of its income on food. And the per capita income of Colombians is \$237 per year, less than one-tenth that of Americans. That's the kind of misery that's concealed behind the dry statistic of a population doubling every 22 years.

But, it seems highly unlikely that 22 years from now, in 1990, Colombia will have doubled its present population of 20 million to 40 million. The reason is quite simple. The Earth is a spaceship of limited carrying capacity. The three and one half billion people who now live on our globe can do so only at the expense of the consumption of non-renewable resources, especially coal and petroleum. Today's technology could not maintain three and one half billion people without "living on capital" as we are now doing. Indeed it is doubtful if any technology could permanently maintain that number. And note that, even living on capital, we are doing none too well. Somewhere between one and two billion people are *today* undernourished (have too few calories) or malnourished (suffer from various deficiencies, especially protein deficiencies). Somewhere between 4 and 10 million of our fellow human beings will starve to death this year. Consider that the average person among some 2 billion Asians has an annual income of \$128, a life expectancy at birth of only 50 years, and is illiterate. A third of a billion Africans have an average life expectancy of only 43 years, and an average annual income of \$123. Of Africans over 15 years of age, 82% are illiterate. Look at the situation in India, where Professor Georg Borgstrom estimates that only about one person in fifty has an adequate diet. For the vast

majority the calorie supply "is not sufficient for sustaining a normal workday. Physical exhaustion and apathy [is] the rule."

No, we're not doing a very good job of taking care of the people we have in 1968—and we are adding to the population of the Earth 70 million people per year. Think of it—an equivalent of the 1968 population of the United States added to the world every three years! We have an inadequate loaf of bread to divide among today's multitudes, and we are quickly adding more billions to the bread line.

As I said at the beginning the facts are indeed simple. We are faced by a most elementary choice. Either we find a way to bring the birth rate down or the death rate will soon go back up. Make no mistake about it—mankind has not freed itself of the tyranny of arithmetic! Anyone, including Pope Paul the 6th, who stands in the way of measures to bring down the birth rate is automatically working for a rise in the death rate.

The death rate could rise in several ways. Perhaps the most likely is through famine. The world has very nearly reached its maximum food production capacity—even with the expenditure of our non-renewable resources. Agricultural experts such as Professor Borgstrom and the Paddock brothers present a dismal picture indeed. The Paddocks' best estimate of the onset of the "Time of Famines," the time when many tens of millions will starve to death annually, is 1975. How accurate their prediction is will depend on many factors, such as the weather, over which we have no control. It will also depend in part on what actions mankind takes to attempt an amelioration of the situation. I must, however, agree with the Paddocks that massive famines are now inevitable.

Plague presents another possibility for a "death rate solution" to the population problem. It is known that viruses may increase their virulence when they infect a large population. With viruses circulating in a weakened population of unprecedented size, and with modern transport capable of spreading infection to the far corners of the globe almost instantly, we could easily face an unparalleled epidemic. Indeed, if a man-made germ should escape from one of our

biological warfare labs we might see the extinction of *Homo sapiens*. It is now theoretically possible to develop organisms against which man would have no resistance—indeed one Nobel laureate was so appalled at the possibility of an accidental escape that he quit research in this field.

Finally, of course, thermonuclear war could provide us with an instant death rate solution. Nearly a billion people in China are pushing out of their biologically ruined country towards Siberia, India, and the Mekong Rice bowl. The suffering millions of Latin America are moving towards revolution and Communist governments. An Arab population boom, especially among Palestinian refugees, adds to tensions. The competition to loot the sea of its fishes creates international incidents. As more and more people have less and less, as the rich get richer and the poor poorer, the probability of war increases. The poor of the world know what we have, and they want it. They have what is known as rising expectations. For this reason alone a mere maintenance of current levels of living will be inadequate to maintain peace.

Unfortunately we will not need to kill outright all human beings to drive mankind to extinction. Small groups of genetically and culturally impoverished survivors may well succumb to the inevitably harsh environment of a war-ravaged planet. War not only could end this population explosion, it has the potential for removing the possibility of any future population growth.

Faced with this dismal prospect, why haven't people, especially in an educated country like the United States, taken rational action to bring the birth rate down? Why haven't we led the way toward a world with an optimum population living in balance with its resources? Why indeed have most Americans remained unaware of the gravity of the entire problem? The answers to these questions are many and complex. In the rest of this talk I'd like to discuss one major reason why we have not managed to defuse the population bomb. This reason is the perpetuation of a series of fictions which tend to discount the problem or present fantasy solutions to it. These fictions are eagerly believed by many people who show an all-too-human wish to avoid facing unpleasant realities. Let's look at some of the fictions, and some of the unpleasant realities.

FICTION: The population explosion is over, at least in the United States, because the birth rate is at an all-time low.

FACT: Although the birth rate of the United States has hit record lows (around 16 per thousand per year) for brief periods this year it has not approached the death rate, which is down around 9 per thousand per year. Even at the record low rate (if it were to continue) the population of the United States would double in about 100 years. But the low birth rate will not persist since the large group of women born in the post-World War II baby boom move into their peak reproductive period in the next few years. Birth rates are subject to short-term fluctuations, according to the number of women in their reproductive years, the condition of the economy, the occurrence of wars, etc. Viewing a temporary de-



cline of the birth rate as a sign of the end of the population explosion is like considering a warm December 26th as a sign of spring. The ballyhooing of the temporary decline of birth rate (with, if you recall, no mention of death rate) has done great harm to the cause of humanity.

FICTION: The United States has no population problem—it is a problem of the undeveloped countries.

FACT: Considering the problems of air and water pollution, poverty, clogged highways, overcrowded schools, inadequate courts and jails, urban blight, and so on, it is clear that the United States has more people than it can adequately maintain. But even if we were not overpopulated at home we could not stand detached from the rest of the world. We are completely dependent on imports for our affluence. We use roughly one half of all the raw materials consumed on the face of the Earth each year. We need the ferroalloys, tin, bauxite, petroleum, rubber, food, and other materials we import. We, one fifteenth of the population, grab one half as our share. We can afford to raise beef for our own use in protein-starved Asia. We can afford to take fish from protein-starved South America and feed it to our chickens. We can afford to buy protein-rich peanuts from protein-starved Africans. Even if we are not engulfed in world-wide plague or war we will suffer mightily as the “other world” slips into famine. We will suffer when they are no longer willing or able to supply our needs. It has been truly said that calling the population explosion a problem of undeveloped countries is like saying to a fellow passenger “your end of the boat is sinking.”

FICTION: Much of the Earth is empty land which can be put under cultivation in order to supply food for the burgeoning population of the planet.

FACT: Virtually all of the land which can be cultivated with known or easily foreseeable methods already is under cultivation. We would have to double our present agricultural production just to adequately feed today's billions—and the population of the Earth is growing, I repeat, by some 70 million people per year. No conceivable expansion of arable land could take care of these needs.

FICTION: Although land agriculture cannot possibly take care of our food needs, we still have “unmeasurable” resources of the sea which can be tapped so that we can populate the Earth until people are jammed together like rabbits in a warren.

FACT: The resources of the sea have been measured and have been found wanting. Most of the sea is a biological desert. Our techniques for extracting what potential food there is in the sea are still very primitive. With a cessation of pollution, complete international coöperation, and ecologically intelligent management we might manage to double our present yield from the sea or do even better on a sustained basis. But even such a miracle would be inadequate to meet the needs of the population growth. And there is no sign of such a miracle. Indeed there is increasing pollution of the sea with



massive amounts of pesticides and other biologically active compounds. In addition, a no-holds-barred race to harvest the fish of the sea has developed among China, Japan, Russia, the United States, and others. This race is resulting in the kind of overexploitation which led to the decline of the whaling industry. All the signs point to a *reduction* of the food yield of the sea in the near future—not to a bonanza from the sea.

FICTION: Science (with a capital S) will find a new way to feed everyone—perhaps by making food synthetically.

FACT: Perhaps in the distant future some foods will be produced synthetically in large quantity, but not in time to help mankind through the crisis it now faces. The most discussed methods would involve the use of micro-organisms and fossil fuels. Since fossil fuels are limited in supply, and much in demand for other uses, their use as a food source would be a temporary measure at best. Direct synthesis, even should it eventually prove possible, would inevitably present problems of energy supply and materials supply—it would be no simple “food for nothing” system. But, I repeat, science holds no hope of finding a synthetic solution to the food problem at this time.

FICTION: We can solve the crowding problem on our planet by migrating to other planets.

FACT: No other planet of the solar system appears to be habitable. But, if all of them were, we would have to export to them 70 million people a year to keep our population constant. With our current technology and that foreseeable in the next few decades such an effort would be economically impossible—indeed the drain on our mineral resources and fossil fuels would be unbelievable. Suppose that we built rockets immeasurably larger than any in existence today—capable of carrying 100 people and their baggage to another planet. Almost 2,000 of such monster ships would have to leave each day. The effects of their exhausts on the atmosphere would be spectacular to say the least. And what if through miracles, we did manage to export all those people and maintain them elsewhere in the solar system? In a mere 250 years the entire system would be populated to the same

density as the Earth. Attempting to reach the planets of the stars raises the prospect of space ships taking generations to reach their destinations. Since population explosions could not be permitted on the star ships the passengers would have to be willing to practice strict birth control. In other words, the responsible people will have to be the ones to leave, with the irresponsible staying at home to breed. On the cheery side, getting to the stars might not be so difficult. After all, in a few thousand years at the current growth rate, all the material in the visible Universe will have been converted into people, and the sphere of people will be expanding outward at better than the speed of light!

FICTION: Family planning is the answer to the population explosion. It has worked in places like Japan; it will work in places like India.

FACT: No country, including Japan, has managed to bring its population under rational control. After World War II Japan employed abortion to reduce its birth rate, but it did not stop its growth. Indeed, in 1966, with its birth rate at a temporary low because it was the "Year of the Fiery Horse" (considered inauspicious for births), Japan's population was still growing at a rate which would double it in 63 years. Japan is in desperate straits. Today it must import food equivalent to its entire agricultural production. In addition it depends heavily on its fisheries from which it gets food equivalent to more than one and one half times its agricultural production. Japan is so overpopulated that *even if her population growth stopped* she would succumb to disaster as her sources of food imports dry up and as her share of the yield from the sea shrinks. But, remember, grossly overpopulated Japan is continuing to grow at a rapid rate.

Family planning in India has had no discernible effect even though it has had government support for some 17 years. During those years the population has increased by more than one half, and the growth rate itself has increased. The IUD (intrauterine device) was promoted by the professional optimists as the panacea for India, but the most recent news from that country indicates a recognition of the failure of the IUD campaign and a return to the promotion of condoms.

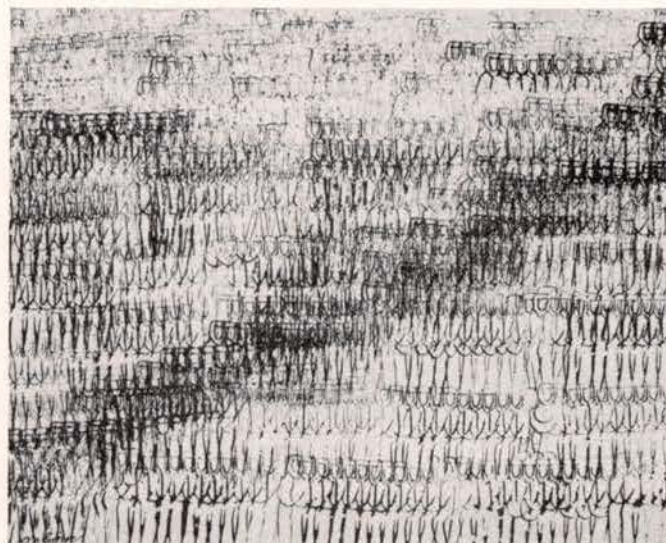
Most depressing of all is the point that family planning promotes the notion that people should have only the number of children they *want* and can support. It does not promote family sizes which will bring about population control. As Professor Kingsley Davis has often pointed out, people *want* too many children. Family planning has not controlled any population to date, and by itself it is not going to control *any* population.

These fictions are spread by a wide variety of people and organizations, and for a wide variety of reasons. Some have long-term emotional commitments to outmoded ideas such as population control through family planning. Others wish to disguise the failure of the government agencies they run. Still others have simple economic interests in the sale of food

or agricultural chemicals and equipment. Almost all also have genuine humanitarian motives. Most of these people have an incomplete view of the problem at best. The less well informed simply have no grasp of the magnitude of the problem—these are the ones who propose solutions in outer space or under the sea. More sophisticated are those who hold out great hopes for agricultural changes (now often referred to as a "green revolution") which will at least temporarily solve the problem. Such people are especially common in our government.

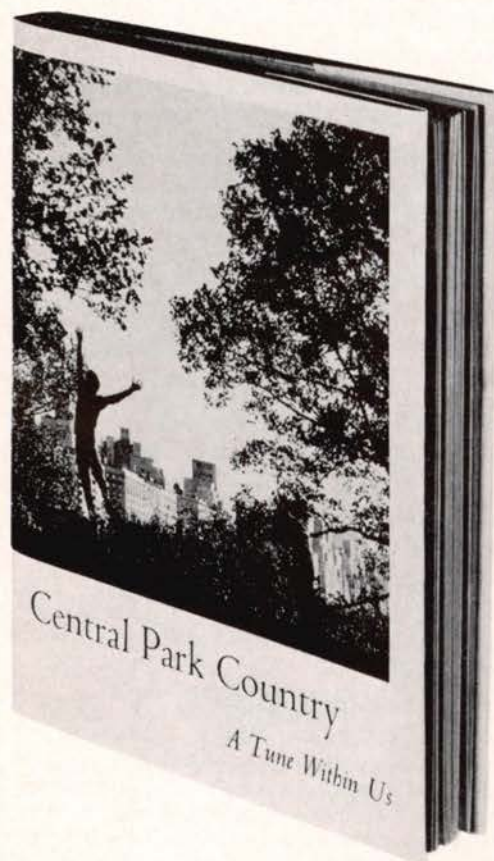
This sophisticated group tends to be ignorant of elementary biology. Our desperate attempts to increase food yields are promoting soil deterioration and contributing to the poisoning of the ecological systems on which our very survival depends. It is a long and complex story, but the conclusion is simple—the more we strive to obtain increased yields in the short run, the smaller the yields are likely to be in the long run. No attempt to increase food yields can solve the problem. How much, then, should we mortgage our future by such attempts?

I've concentrated, in my discussion, on the nature of the population explosion rather than attempting to detail ways of reaching a birth rate solution. That is because the first step towards any solution involves a realistic facing of the problem. We must, as that first step, get a majority of Americans to recognize the simple choice: *lower the birth rate or face a drastic rise in the death rate*. We must divert attention from the treatment of symptoms of the population explosion and start treating its cause. We have no more time; we must act now. Next year will not do. It is already too late for us to survive unscathed. Now we must make decisions designed to minimize the damage. America today reminds me of the fabled man who jumped off the top of a 50-story building. As he passed the second floor he was heard to say "things have gone pretty well so far."



Spring: masses of bloom, white and pink cherry blossoms on trees given us by Japan. Summer: fragrance of black locust and yellowwood flowers. Autumn: a leaf rustles. Winter: one catches sight of a skater, arms folded, leaning to the wind—the very symbol of peaceful solitude, of unimpaired freedom. We talk of peace. This is it.

*Marianne Moore
from her Introduction to Central Park Country*



Central Park Country

A Tune Within Us

Photographs by *Nancy and Retta Johnston*.

Text by *Mireille Johnston*. Edited by *David Brower*.

CENTRAL PARK COUNTRY *A Tune Within Us* is 18th in the Exhibit Format Series and a new kind of book for the Sierra Club. For more than two years now a happening has been going on in Central Park that few New Yorkers know about. Two girls and their cameras have been exploring, finding, and revealing the special beauty that has been created in a place and in the people who seek it out, and their sister-in-law, an impressionist with words, has composed a counterpoint.

There are many Central Parks and the Johnstons' is one of the most beautiful of all. CENTRAL PARK COUNTRY is neither a totally poetic meditation nor a sociological study—it is the Johnstons' view, shown through a series of rituals and activities, of how the New Yorker (thanks to the park) can accept himself and New York City.

"We thank all the people, from Olmsted's time on down to yesterday, who have manned the Central Park defenses again and again. They have staved off proposals for inappropriate structures that would otherwise have used up the park's open space about three times in the last century. We thank them for our chance to know all the park's values, to know how much not having it on the tax rolls paradoxically adds to the worth of the city the park distinguishes. We are relieved not to have to contemplate the cost of clearing alien buildings away and putting the trees and sky back if those defenders had ever lost courage. We are glad we could help Central Park a little before various city

administrators and in the courts. Our members and friends are ready to do it again but hope they will not need to.

"So we are grateful, finally, for the days when Central Park is bigger inside because of Thomas Hoving's idea of keeping automobiles outside. After all, the human foot is a cleverly constructed device, amazingly efficient, and still capable of the direct contact that rewards those who will take time to feel the touch of the earth."

From the Foreword by:

David Brower, Executive Director, Sierra Club

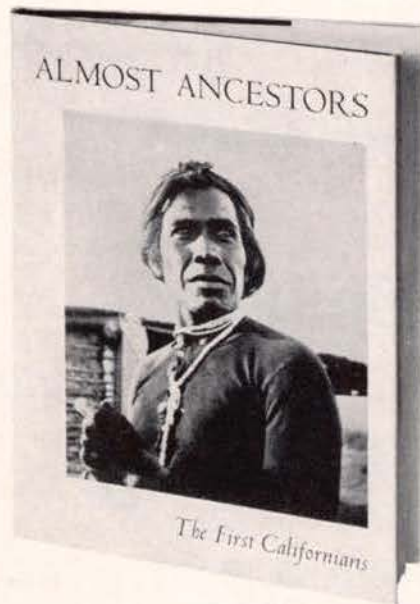
#18 in the Exhibit Format Series, 160 pages, 96 color plates \$25.00

ALMOST ANCESTORS:

The First Californians

By *Theodora Kroeber*, author of the best seller

Ishi in Two Worlds, and *Robert F. Heizer*. Edited by *F. David Hales*.



An informed, deeply compassionate book about the generally peace-loving and intensely religious Indians of California, who at the time of Columbus numbered about 300,000 and today are possibly less than 30,000. The Sierra Club has celebrated the American wilderness in earlier books; now, with this affectionate work of scholarship, we have a book strictly about the Indians who inhabited the wilderness. The 117 photographs in black and white (one a daguerreotype dating back to about 1851) show us the weather-worn, rugged and proud men, women and children of the Yokut, Mojave, Hupa and other tribes or groups that once flourished in California. The text, simple and poignant, tells the story of a way of life and a people now almost completely vanished. A haunting, terribly human book. Co-author Theodora Kroeber wrote "Ishi In Two Worlds" (*California*, 1961).

117 Photographs in black and white,
large page size (8½ x 11 inches) 168 pages . . . \$15.00

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THE LAST REDWOODS

And the Parkland of Redwood Creek

Text by *François Leydet*.

Introduction by *Edgar and Peggy Wayburn*.

Photographs by *James D. Rose* and others.

The text, from the Exhibit Format edition of *The Last Redwoods* (now out of print), makes movingly clear exactly how important the redwoods are to us and what is happening right this minute to this irreplaceable natural resource. Illuminating the text are new photographs, all in color, of the great redwood groves that have known the millenniums. Some have been rescued in the new Redwood National Park. Others face needless destruction. Here is a window on a wilderness world of giants.

80 color plates, 160 pages 6½ x 9½ inches . . . \$8.50
Available late 1968

GRAND CANYON OF THE LIVING COLORADO

Photographs by *Ernest Braun*. Text by *Jeffrey Ingram*.

Ernest Braun's 66 color photographs give an extra life-like dimension to this adventure portrait of the living Colorado. Here in full color are the monumental beauty of the canyon and the extraordinary action of the living river still free and flowing. Never will the fight to save Grand Canyon take on a more personal importance to you as when you realize that almost all of these beautiful photographs were taken in places that still need protection in a complete Grand Canyon National Park.

160 pages with 64 photographs. 6½ x 9½ inches . . . \$8.50
Available late 1968

BAJA CALIFORNIA

And the Geography of Hope



Text selected from the writings of
Joseph Wood Krutch
Photographs by *Eliot Porter*
Foreword by *David Brower*
Edited by *Kenneth Brower*

"Baja California is a wonderful example of how much bad roads can do for a country. Nature gave to Baja California nearly all of the beauties possible in a dry, warm climate—towering mountains, flowery desert flats, blue water, bird-rich islands, and scores of great, curving beaches as fine as the best any-

where in the world. All of this has remained very nearly inviolate just because very little of what we call progress has marred it. Baja has never needed protection because the land protects itself." Joseph Wood Krutch in his *Introduction to BAJA CALIFORNIA And the Geography of Hope*.

But the 20th century will soon be catching up with Baja California. Right now a blacktop road penetrates the peninsula for only 128 miles to San Felipe. The remaining nearly 800 miles of Baja is accessible only by very rough roads—the further South you travel the rougher the road. And as Mr. Krutch points out, "Bad roads act as filters. They separate those who are sufficiently appreciative of what lies beyond the blacktop to be willing to undergo mild inconvenience from that much larger number of travelers which is not willing. The rougher the road, the finer the filter."

However, the time is fast approaching when the Mexican government will have to decide whether to halt certain kinds of exploitation or let them destroy things which, once lost, can never be recovered.

To illustrate the beauty of this land—its strange and fascinating landscape with giant carbon cactus and contorted elephant trees, its tropical brilliance—Eliot Porter is the ideal photographer. Again to quote Mr. Krutch: "Eliot Porter's photographs, for all their detail and realism, are not just a traveler's record of Baja, they are works of art which record an individual artist's special vision. Looked at from one point of view, they are primarily mood and pattern pictures. In this respect they belong in the finest tradition of modern art. But they are fundamentally different from pure abstractions because the moods are generated by external nature and the patterns are those discovered in nature, not purely human inventions. Porter's is an art which reasserts the old conviction that nature is the source of all beauty and the sole inspiration of art."

"The sense that nature is the most beautiful of all spectacles and something of which man is a part; that she is a source of health and joy which inevitably dries up when man is alienated from her; these are the ultimate reasons why it seems to us desperately important that the works of nature should not disappear to be replaced by the works of man alone."

#17 in the Exhibit Format Series,
160 pages with 72 color plates. \$25.00

GLACIER BAY *The Land and the Silence*



Photographs and text by *Dave Bohn*.
Foreword by *L. J. Mitchell*.
Edited by *David Brower*.

"Every now and then a man steps onto a landscape and stubs his toe, violently, on the wonder of it all. Not all people can share such wonder or will want to. But Dave Bohn fortunately wanted to and could, and has brought back alive the awesome landscape that Glacier Bay National Monument is. His is an extraordinary one-man show, in which the photographer also selects the cast and

directs the play. The photographs—five years of them, from a tent, in the snow and the gales and floating ice, that meant numb feet, frigid hands, sometimes-wet cameras—were not made to illustrate the text. They were all taken for themselves. Nor was the text

written for the photographs. But when the elements are brought together, the Glacier Bay country comes through—a combination of man, camera, notebook, and empathy that is not going to happen again soon."—David Brower in the *Preface to Glacier Bay*.

No single adjective or phrase can do justice to this huge land. With the publication of *Glacier Bay: The Land and the Silence*, the Sierra Club attempts to come as close as possible.

#16 in the Exhibit Format Series,
83 photographs, 16 in color. \$25.00

KAUAI *and the Park Country of Hawaii*



Text and Photographs by *Robert Wenkam*.
Edited by *Kenneth Brower*.

"It is a historic document of the land and what man has done to it, carefully researched, stated with eloquent and blunt honesty. It tells of man's efforts to save as well as his wanton destruction of native, natural life.

Most of all, it is a book of beautiful pictures, each of which, technically perfect, sings the message of a sensitive poet of the camera. The book is photographer Robert

Wenkam's masterpiece. After the foreword, there is an amazing tour de force—a unique pictorial interpretation of the Hawaiian creation chant.

It is doubtful if a finer collection of pictures of Hawaii has ever been put together in a single book."—Urban M. Allen in the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*.

#15 in the Exhibit Format Series,
72 color photographs. \$25.00

NAVAJO WILDLANDS

As Long As the Rivers Shall Run



Photographs by *Philip Hyde*.
Text by *Stephen C. Jett*.
Edited by *Kenneth Brower*

"As long as the rivers shall run and the grass shall grow" was used in many Indians treaties to say "forever" in a way that Indians and the federal government could understand. The Navajo have awakened to the danger the wild rivers face. In August 1966 the Navajo Tribal Councilman Howard Gorman said: "Crops can be replanted. Stock can reproduce. So can human beings. But the land

is not like these. Once it is taken away it is gone forever." *Navajo Wildlands* is intended to serve that beautiful land, to explain what man has done to it and for it, and what it can continue to mean to generations yet unborn if it is protected.

Selection from the writing of Willa Cather and Oliver La Farge and from the Navajo Creation Myth and Navajo chants combine with Philip Hyde's photographs to produce an Exhibit Format book of a new dimension.

#14 in the Exhibit Format Series,
72 color photographs. \$25.00

SUMMER ISLAND: *Penobscot Country*



by *Eliot Porter*.
Foreword by *Carl Buchheister*.
Edited by *David Brower*.

One of America's most renowned color photographers, for half a century a summer resident of Great Spruce Head Island in Penobscot Bay, shares his years of discovering the beauty of the Maine coast. Mr. Porter's photographs in his two previous Exhibit Format books have made book history. His genius is here focused on the water, rocks, forests, and wildlife in a region that for generations has been a classic vacationland.

Many thousands of Americans will discover in these photographs the beauty that is the reason for this fame; many thousands more will rediscover its charm. Hopefully all will re-experience the irreplaceable values to be gained from knowledge of such places, and out of this experience draw inspiration for the ways to preserve them.

#13 in the Exhibit Format Series, 200 pages,
48 color, 48 varnished gravure. \$25.00

EVEREST: *The West Ridge*



By *Dr. Thomas Hornbein*, photographed by the American Mount Everest Expedition and its leader, *Norman Dyhrenfurth*.
Foreword by *Dr. William E. Siri*.
Edited by *David Brower*.

"... quite simply the most glorious book of color photographs one can ever hope to see. Here at last the treasure chest has been thrown wide open. It is a big book, and the color has air to breathe in. The mountain air pours through these photographs and the most subtle colors are rendered with fidelity. The photographer and the engraver have

made the perfect marriage. Perfection at last!"

The above direct quote is what the *New York Times Book Review* said about this moving story, told first-hand by the man who accepted the challenge of Everest's West Ridge. Here is all the excitement of the incredible traverse and the longest night.

#12 in the Exhibit Format Series,
200 pages, 90 color photographs. \$25.00

THE WILD CASCADES:

Forgotten Parkland



By *Harvey Manning* with lines from *Theodore Roethke*. Foreword by *Justice William O. Douglas*.
Edited by *David Brower*.

"... Harvey Manning evokes mood and feeling with words and pictures. This is a work of art, another in the Sierra Club's startlingly beautiful "Exhibit-Format Series." It combines superbly reproduced photographs and skillful interplay of lines from Theodore Roethke's poems, with Harvey Manning's text. . . .

The upshot is a proposal for establishment of a new North Cascades National Park. . . .

A Justice, so we say, must be impartial, but William O. Douglas is a brazen advocate for a client—future generations who will prize the wonders of outdoor America."—Secretary Stewart L. Udall, in *Natural History Magazine*.

#11 in the Exhibit Format Series,
89 photographs (21 in color). \$20.00

NOT MAN APART



Lines from *Robinson Jeffers*.
With photographs of the Big Sur Coast by *Ansel Adams, Morley Baer, Wynn Bullock, Steve Crouch, William Garnett, Philip Hyde, Eliot Porter, Cole Weston, Edward Weston, Don Worth, Cedric Wright*, and others.
Foreword by *Loren Eiseley*.
Introduction by *Margaret Owings*.
Edited by *David Brower*.

The Big Sur Coast of California is often called "The Jeffers Country." The poet and his environment were one. "The sea-beaten coast, the fierce freedom of its hunting hawks, possessed and spoke through him. It was one of the most uncanny and complete relationships between a man and his natural background that I know in literature." — *from the introduction by Loren Eiseley*.

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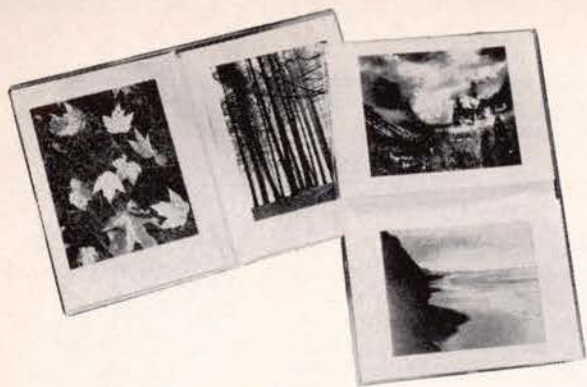
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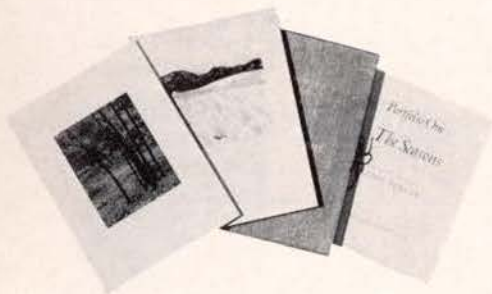
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1-43210	C	1	Hungry Packer Lake, Sierra	1-43320	C	12	Monument Valley, Buttes
1-43220	C	2	Boogums Blooming, Baja California	1-43330	C	13	Lava Falls, Grand Canyon
1-43230	C	3	Primeval Forest, Lost Man Creek	1-43340	C	14	Sierra Timberline Rock Garden
1-43240	C	4	Lake Ann Trail, Cascades	1-43350	C	15	Near Glen Aulin, Tuolumne River
1-43250	C	5	Leaves, Wainiba Stream, Kauai	1-43360	C	16	Happy Isles, Winter Morning, Sierra
1-43260	C	6	Surf and Rocks, Big Sur	1-43370	C	17	Trees and Snow, New England
1-43270	C	7	Blue Stone Tablet, Everest	1-43380	C	18	Water and Rocks, Glen Canyon
1-43280	C	8	Black-throated Warblers, Maine	1-43390	C	19	Spruce Forest, Maine
1-43290	C	9	Sunset, Grand Canyon	1-43400	C	20	Autumn Leaves, New England
1-43300	C	10	Navajo Petroglyphs				
1-43310	C	11	Sunset on Makalu, Everest	1-43410	C	200	One each of the above 20 notes.
				Total sets _____ @ \$3.95 _____			

PORTFOLIOS AND PRINTS

0-00000	_____	Portfolio One: The Seasons (Eliot Porter) \$225.	_____
1-10100	_____	Gentle Wilderness Portfolio. \$8.95.	_____
1-10350	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "Kauai"). \$2.95.	_____
1-10200	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "Time and the River Flowing") \$2.95.	_____
1-10300	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "In Wildness . . ."). \$2.95.	_____
1-10400	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "The Place No One Knew"). \$2.95.	_____
1-45250	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "Everest: The West Ridge") \$2.95.	_____
1-45500	_____	Color Lithograph Prints (from "Summer Island"). \$2.95.	_____

GIANT FULL COLOR WILDERNESS POSTERS:

17 different full color posters (25 x 37 inches) on heavy poster paper. Each poster is individually wrapped to insure perfect condition on arrival. Posters are available individually at \$2.50 each.

1-47020	U 8272 S	Autumn: Tree and Rock from "In Wildness . . ."	1-47520	U 8297 S	Tortoise from "Galápagos"
1-47060	U 8274 S	Waimea Canyon from "Kauai"	1-47460	U 8294	Pomo from "Almost Ancestors"
1-47080	U 8275 S	Boy and Hat from "On the Loose"	1-47480	U 8295	Mohave from "Almost Ancestors"
1-47100	U 8276 S	Oar and River from "Grand Canyon"	1-47000	U 8271 S	Spruce Forest from "In Wildness . . ."
1-47160	U 8279 S	Muir Inlet from "Glacier Bay"	1-47040	U 8273 S	Climbers on Hummingbird Ridge from "Ascent"
1-47200	U 8281 S	Evening: Canyon de Chelly from "Navajo Wildlands"	1-47120	U 8277 S	Wave and Foam: Barking Sands Beach from "Kauai"
1-47320	U 8287 S	Damaged Redwoods from "The Last Redwoods"	1-47140	U 8278 S	Serenade to the Sea from "On the Loose"
1-47260	U 8284 S	Giant Yucca in Bloom from "Baja California"	1-47220	U 8282 S	Lost Man Creek from "Last Redwoods"
1-47360	U 8289 S	Center Basin from "Gentle Wilderness"	1-47240	U 8283 S	Miners Ridge and Ten Mile Peaks from "Wild Cascades"
1-47420	U 8292 S	Climbers Approaching West Ridge from "Everest"	1-47380	U 8290 S	Devil's Postpile from "Gentle Wilderness"
1-47440	U 8293	Drummer, Kathmandu from "Everest"	1-47340	U 8288 S	Dungeon Canyon from "Place No One Knew"
1-47500	U 8296 S	Sunrise from "Galápagos"	Total individual posters _____ @ \$2.50 _____		
				Amount of Order \$ _____	

SIERRA CLUB MEMBER'S CASH DISCOUNT

Under \$20	15%	(These discounts are available to MEMBERS ONLY when your check accompanies your order. If you prefer to charge your order, deduct 10% member's discount from the amount of the order instead of the above discounts.)
\$21 to \$100	25%	
\$101 to \$500	33%	
\$501 and over	40%	

My payment is enclosed. (We pay all shipping and postage charges.)
 Please bill me.

Charge my WILDERNESS PREPAID ACCOUNT.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

TOTAL \$ _____
 (California deliveries, add 5% Sales Tax)
 (New Jersey deliveries, add 3% Sales Tax)

Book Reviews

NOT SO RICH AS YOU THINK. By George R. Stewart. Illustrated by Robert Osborne. 248 pages. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1968. \$5.00.

Picture some future historian. His task is to record man's past relationship to his environment. He writes: "Of the waters, they made a cesspool; of the air, a depository for poisons; and of the good earth itself, a dump where rats nuzzled in piles of refuse." So begins this study of man's destruction of earth, sky, and water.

What Stewart has sometimes called his "Crud" book is a contemporary horror story. Its roots can be traced to a time of few people, far horizons, and filthy campgrounds. But the residue is our wasted and tarnished inheritance, and we continue to treat it as though we were about to break up camp and never return.

In this account of our undoing there are demons enough for all. They cast no curses or magic spells. They cast litter on the ground; send clouds of industrial smoke and automobile smog into the sky; pile tons of garbage in primitive dumps; and flush their own droppings into leaky sewers for transportation to nearby waters. In an age of affluence, man has become a master of waste—a true specialist of the quick throw-away can, bottle, package, paperbag, or plastic container.

Stewart's history of man's incredible stupidity is filled with factual data about the befouling of this planet. *Sewage*: "... 2000 tons of water to move *one* ton of solid." This is not as primitive as a two-holer in the backyard, but it isn't anything to rave about. *Factory effluents*: The mighty Columbia is polluted, and Mark Twain's favorite river is now called "the colon of the Middle West."

And what of the garbage stuffed into cans? It's burned in open dumps; heaped into great, stinking mounds; dropped into the sea; or dumped and covered with dirt. In short, it is dumped, and we are running out of space for dumps.

But we also have junk—those broken, worn out, or obsolete TV sets, cars, planes, and battleships. Much of this can be used again. Still, such unsightly junk has to be stored until it can be compressed into blocks.

Then there is litter, that human habit of simply dropping or tossing away anything no longer needed or wanted whether it's a candy wrapper or a beer can. "If the litter thrown yearly upon and along all highways were to be concentrated upon one highway, it would cover such a road, from New York to San Francisco, a foot deep."

One is tempted to give a multitude of examples of how man pollutes his environment. For there is poison in our water, on our land, and in our air. And in his only *dirty* book, Stewart has chronicled man's filthy habits, and made it quite clear that we are *Not So Rich As You Think*.

FEROL EGAN

POPULATION IN PERSPECTIVE. Edited by Louise B. Young. Illustrated, 460 pages. New York: Oxford University Press, 1968. \$10.00.

Miss Young has put together a fine collection of essays on the problems of population that will serve well both as an introduction for laymen and as a general resource volume for any library.

The articles are well chosen and skillfully arranged. The text is divided into sections on the biological, economical, political, religious, and sociological aspects of the problem, and winds up with a chapter which discusses future prospects. There are forty-four authors in all, including such diverse personalities as Julian Huxley, H. G. Wells, James Thurber, Pope Paul, Joseph Wood Krutch, Frederick Osborn, Karl Marx, Marston Bates, James A. Pike and Fyodor Dostoyevski.

The attempt is obviously to present an objective appraisal of the problem from every conceivable angle, and Miss Young has succeeded admirably. The picture is grim.

TOM TURNER

THE ATLANTIC SALMON: A VANISHING SPECIES? By Anthony Netboy. Illustrated. 457 pages. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1968. \$6.95.

Mr. Netboy sieved 350 publications and traveled 15,000 miles gathering information for this book. It conveys the impression that he enjoyed the process thoroughly. He has organized his material geographically, with a dozen chapters telling the stories of the Atlantic salmon resources in as many countries or groups of countries ringing the North Atlantic.

The coverage is broad and often detailed, including the geography of each area as it relates to the salmon, some interesting anthropological sidelights, the distinctive biological characteristics of the local races of salmon, the history of the resource, and a commentary on its uses and misuses. Past and present sport and commercial fisheries are also described in detail. Frequent asides describe the notable characters who have caught and eaten the Atlantic salmon in various parts of the world since the days when Roman soldiers named him "Salmo", the leaper. Brief introductory and terminal chapters on life history and conservation round out the text.

There is a strong conservation message. In discussing the once immense salmon resources of the eastern United States, the author says, "No nation has frittered away its salmon wealth so completely." The parallel between 19th century events which wiped out our Atlantic salmon and those which are now shrinking Pacific salmon runs in many western rivers is uncomfortably close. In 1846 Thoreau was pointing to the damage to New England wildlands from logging; and others were bemoaning the ill effects of dams, pollution and heavy fishing. Let's hope we have more success in this century than they did in the last.

The author's enthusiasm for his subject is sometimes almost too much; for example, in describing the outmigration

of smolts, "At last they encounter the fresh breezes of the sea which is their home, and are pulled forward by the welcoming tide." And 3 or 4-inch smolts do not weigh 2 or 3 ounces! But these are minor shortcomings. Anglers and conservationists will find the book good browsing, and fisheries professionals will appreciate the wealth of reference material and the bibliography.

ALEX CALHOUN

THE EASTERN ESTABLISHMENT AND THE WESTERN EXPERIENCE. By G. Edward White. 238 pages. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1968. \$6.75.

Academic presses have had a useful participation in American publishing because of their non-profit status and use of endowments to issue material that commercial publishers find unprofitable to handle. Yale has long had such a career and understandably has stood by its own, providing an outlet for the works of its faculty and graduate students.

The book here being considered is a Yale publication and having such superior sponsorship should be subject to the most exacting criticism. But it does not meet the test. As scholarship it is adequate but mundane; as history, derivative; as literature, no more than of average merit.

The choice of Roosevelt, Wister, and Remington as a group of three to prove the author's thesis seems arbitrary. Any number of active public figures of the time would have served as well. And what is this thesis? Presumably that the "experience" of the Wild West was recreated and formulated by their writing from Anglo-American backgrounds, upper middle class social standing, and economic advantage, though Remington had his ups and downs.

What is gained by Mr. White's study? How substantial is his analysis in explaining a period of history as extravagant, controversial, and sensational as any ever known? Much of the nineteenth century Eastern intellectual arro-

gance is brought out but little of the actual Western spirit, that is, a pioneer essentiality which was a confused combination of bravery and foolhardiness, human warmth and brutal greed, stoicism and violence, faith and ignorance, idealism and ruthless rivalry.

The conclusions derived by the author are, to this reader at least, neither perceptive nor stirring. He has written what amounts to a painstaking doctoral dissertation but not one important enough to be further examined or remembered.

EDWARD DORO

WILD FOX. By Roger Burrows. Illustrated. 203 pages. New York: Taplinger Publishing Company, 1968. \$6.50.

An Englishman, author Roger Burrows, has completed a fascinating study of this small but important predator including chapters on the animal's senses, diet, mating and family life and his ecology. The careful notes and memos were made over a three year period at Kent's Green, Tibberton, Gloucestershire, in England. Among his illustrations are excellent photographs of the courtship of these animals, vixen feeding their young, and an unforgettable view of cubs at their den entrance, waiting for food.

The mortality of these small creatures, apart from some diseases from parasites, is mostly attributable to man with his use of pesticides on plantings. Consumed by birds, the chemicals, in turn, poison the fox. An increasing number have been killed in road accidents. In 1964 some 50,000 were killed by hunting and trapping in the British Isles, a reminder that Oscar Wilde's comment on fox hunting, "the unspeakable after the uneatable," still holds good. That the fox manages not only to survive, but also to thrive, despite man's determined efforts to destroy him, is a tribute to his sagacity.

LUELLA K. SAWYER

Washington Report _____ by W. Lloyd Tupling

GROWING CONCERN for man's environmental problems had appreciable impact on the 90th Congress. Confirming evidence is the long list of legislation, much of it enacted in the climactic final weeks, to give added protection to vital resources—land, water, and air.

Final approval of bills to prevent dam building in Grand Canyon, to establish a Redwoods National Park, and to establish a North Cascades park, recreation area, and wilderness complex attracted the most public attention. This is as it should be, because the enactment of these bills resulted from years of unrelenting effort by dedicated citizens seeking protection for unique scenic assets. But in addition to action on these three bills, long on the "top priority" agenda of the Sierra Club, the total conservation record of the 90th Con-

gress affirms the existence of an expanding national attitude favoring the preservation of natural areas.

Indeed, this Congress has opened the way for the creation of extensive "systems" for the protection of fragile and scenic elements of the environment. A landmark national policy for the preservation of portions of our waterways in a natural, free-flowing condition was enunciated by the enactment of the National Scenic Rivers Act, long sought by Representative John Saylor and Senator Frank Church. Initially, the system includes only the Middle Fork of the Feather (California), the Clearwater and the Middle Fork of the Salmon (Idaho), the Eleven Point (Missouri), the Rio Grande (New Mexico), the Rogue (Oregon), the St. Croix (Minnesota-Wisconsin), and the Wolf (Wisconsin). Pend-

ing studies by federal agencies of their suitability for eventual inclusion in the system, however, twenty-seven other streams are now covered by a moratorium on development.

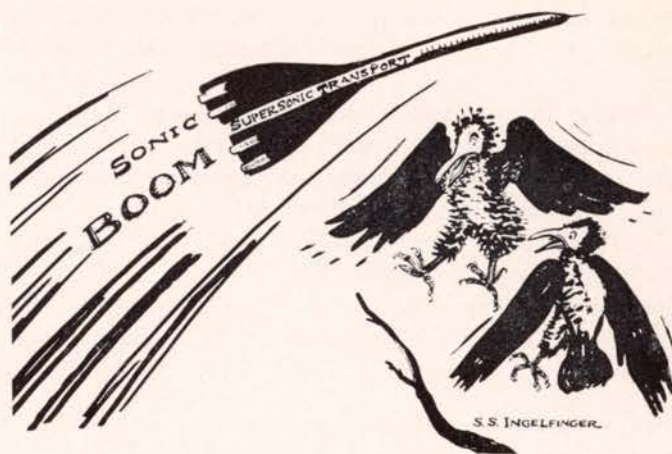
A protective system also came into existence for thousands of miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (Canada to Mexico) and the Appalachian Trail (Maine to Georgia). Congress made provision for the acquisition of additional land and property rights to make the trail systems continuous, and to limit use to hiking and packing. After further study, some 15 other recognized trails may be added to the National Trails System.

The Estuarine Study Act is another measure that promises improved environmental protection. This measure has far-reaching possibilities, depending on the diligence with which the next Secretary of the Interior pursues its objectives. The new law calls for a study and inventory of marine coastal waters and the Great Lakes. In 1970, the Secretary is to report to Congress on the desirability of establishing a nation-wide system of estuarine areas. In a somewhat related field, a seven-member National Water Commission was created to conduct a comprehensive review of water resource problems and programs. Commission findings and proposals are to be sent to Congress and the President within five years.

The 90th Congress scored a first in another area. A bill was passed to permit the Federal Aviation Agency to abate sonic booms, a major bane of our technological era. At the same time, action was taken to expand federal programs for the control of air and water pollution. Appropriations were provided for the first time to implement the Air Quality Act of 1967, which emphasizes the control of air pollution on a regional basis.

Congress made valuable additions this year to the National Wilderness Preservation System—San Rafael and San Gabriel in California, Mt. Jefferson in Oregon, and Great Swamp in New Jersey. Wilderness added to the system during this session totals about 290,000 acres—slightly less than half the area of the state of Rhode Island. Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, with 325 square miles in Utah and Wyoming, including 375 miles of Green River shoreline, was also approved.

With all good things, however, an end must come. Closing days of the session left several park and wilderness bills on committee dockets. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan, twice approved by the Senate in recent years, remained in the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House despite completion of hearings. The delay results from differences within the Michigan delegation concerning the scope of the lakeshore and the inclusion of private holdings. Representative Guy Vander Jagt, whose district includes the lakeshore area, testified in favor of a less extensive park than was provided for in versions sponsored by other Michigan Congressmen and Senators. Historically, House committees have been most reluctant to approve bills affecting the district of a colleague who objects to their pro-



WHO SAID SONIC BOOMS ARE FOR THE BIRDS ?

visions. Perhaps the climate will be right for revival of the Sleeping Bear Dunes legislation in the next session.

When House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall announced the conclusion of meetings for this session, several park and wilderness bills were pending. These included Apostle Island National Seashore (Wisconsin) and wilderness areas at Pelican Island (Florida), Edmunds Unit and Birch Islands (Maine), Monomoy (Massachusetts), Huron, Michigan Islands, and Seney Ref-

Committee Seeks Your Suggestions

The following Nominating Committee has been selected to prepare a list of candidates exceeding the number of persons to be elected in 1969 to the Board of Directors: Richard M. Noyes, Chairman (Pacific Northwest), Robert Howell (San Francisco Bay), Clinton Kelley (Rocky Mountain), L. Bruce Meyer (Ventana), Richard Searle (Angeles), and Clark Jones, Alternate (Riverside).

Although candidates may also be nominated by petition, the Nominating Committee hopes that this method will be resorted to only on behalf of candidates whom the petitioners believe to have been unjustly overlooked by the Committee. The Committee is looking for responsible and articulate persons who have taken an active interest in the Sierra Club and who, in aggregate, will represent the most important of the divergent viewpoints entertained by the membership. It can function best if it has help in identifying those persons.

If you have any persons to suggest as candidates, please send their names and a few identifying comments to Richard M. Noyes, 2014 Elk Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97403, or to another member of the Committee.

— R.M.N.

uge (Michigan), Wisconsin Islands, and Washakie (Wyoming). The Senate had approved all but the last of these on July 10.

Despite this unfinished business, and despite preoccupation with Vietnam, fiscal problems, and civil disturbances, the 90th Congress achieved an outstanding conservation record—perhaps the best in many years. Chairmen Henry Jackson of the Senate Interior Committee and Wayne Aspinall of the House Interior Committee were instrumental in the enactment of a major advance in scenic area protection. This was the bill augmenting the Land and Water Conservation

Fund, which created a billion-dollar drawing account for park and recreation projects during the next five years. Now that the federal government is virtually guaranteed the wherewithal to pay for new additions, the authorization of new parks and scenic areas may encounter less Congressional resistance in the years immediately ahead.

This hopeful possibility, however, hinges to a great extent on the occurrences of Election Day 1968. Whether the nation will continue to press forward in meaningful pursuit of conservation objectives depends on decisions to be made in voting booths.

SEPTEMBER SETS A RECORD FOR CONSERVATION LEGISLATION

When Congress recessed from August 2 to September 4 for the national political conventions, several major natural resource measures were left hanging. Among these issues, the possibility of a "mini-redwood park" and the question of water diversion from the Pacific Northwest loomed large. Conservationists spent an anxious month waiting for Congress to reconvene and for the House-Senate Interior Conference committee to report its final draft for both the Central Arizona Project and a Redwood National Park.

But from the day Congress reconvened, conservationists have met with unprecedented success, not only on the Grand Canyon and Redwood Park acts, but the North Cascades Park bill, the Scenic Rivers, National Trails, Estuarine Study, and a number of other acts as well. (See Washington Report, page 28.)

While supporting all of these scenic resources issues, the Sierra Club has rated protection of the Grand Canyon and establishment of the Redwood and North Cascades parks high on its priority list. The following days and their events are the culmination of many years' work:

SEPTEMBER 12. The Colorado River Basin Project Act, stripped of authorization for any of the proposed dams in the Grand Canyon, was approved by Congress and sent to the President. The act provides \$779 million for building an aqueduct system from the Colorado River to Phoenix and Tucson in Arizona and \$392 million for water projects in Colorado with funds for smaller projects in New Mexico and Utah.

Provisions of the act of special concern to conservationists are the statutory protection against dam building in the Grand Canyon from Glen Canyon Dam downstream to Hoover Dam and the 10-year moratorium set on any plans for diverting water into the Colorado River from the Columbia.

SEPTEMBER 19. A \$92 million, 58,000-acre Redwood National Park was approved by Congress. The coun-

try's 34th national park and the most expensive in the park system brings protection to nearly 11,000 acres of virgin redwood that had been slated for logging.

Most of the private land to be acquired is in the southern unit of the two-unit park. Some 22,350 acres will be purchased in the following areas: Lost Man Creek, Little Lost Man Creek, and Lower Redwood Creek. In the park's northern unit, 5,625 acres will be bought from private owners, most of it in the Mill Creek drainage. If the State of California chooses to donate them, three state redwood parks, Prairie Creek, Del Norte County and Jedediah Smith, will be included. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered to add 2,431 acres to the park.

Boundaries of the park have been planned so that the California coastal redwoods will be preserved in a variety of settings, from ridge-top stands to slope and bottomland groves and west to the seashore. When the bill is signed into law by the President, title to the privately-owned timber will immediately pass to the United States and logging in this unique area will be at an end.

SEPTEMBER 19. The House, following similar action by the Senate last year, approved the North Cascades National Park bill. The bill creates a national park of 505,000 acres; the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, 107,000 acres; and the Chelan National Recreation Area, 62,000 acres. Other provisions of the bill add 10,000 acres to Glacier Peak Wilderness and earmark 520,000 acres for the Pasayten Wilderness.

The North Cascades bill brings park and wilderness protection to an exceptional alpine environment, guaranteeing that the area's scenic values will be safeguarded. Though the North Cascades region harbors no economic resource of consequence, there has been a steady succession of attempts to develop marginal resources, with proposals for logging, mining, and dams.

A future Bulletin will present a look at these new parklands and the story of the struggle to preserve them.

Important: Skiers Please Save!

1968-69 Winter Season at Clair Tappaan Lodge



AS THE SKI SEASON APPROACHES, we want all club members to know about the facilities, rates, and reservation procedures for Clair Tappaan Lodge. The lodge is located on old Highway 40, two miles above the new Interstate 80 turn-off to Soda Springs and Norden, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from most major ski resorts in the Donner area. The lodge address is Box 36, Norden, California 95724; its phone number is 426-3632 (area code 916).

During the summer and fall, the attractions of the lodge region draw many visitors. In the winter, skiing, snowshoeing, and ski touring become the main attractions. Opportunities for overnight tours to nearby ski huts and shelters are available. The lodge operates the longest rope tow in the West. For those who want assistance, ski instructors are on hand and weekly fun races are held.

The lodge has a capacity for 150 people and provides hot meals morning and evening, and food for bag lunches. Dormitories, dormettes, and two-bed rooms are equipped with beds and mattresses, but no sleeping bags or blankets are provided. In the evening, the dining room is available for cards, music, or movies; the living room, for square, modern, or folk dancing; and the library, for reading or studying. Since the lodge is run in a coöperative fashion, with only a paid manager and a cook, each person must sign up for a daily housekeeping or maintenance chore. This is a *must!*

Advance reservations for meals, lodging, or chartered bus will be needed from December 1 through April 6. Requests for these reservations will be accepted at the Sierra Club of-

fice from November 4 until April 4, and can be made in person, by mail, or by telephone if money is on deposit for this purpose.

To stay at the lodge before December 1 or after April 6, telephone or write the lodge manager, telling him the time of your arrival, the length of your stay, and the size of your party.

Application envelopes containing information on lodge rates and procedures should be used when requesting reservations. These envelopes can be obtained from the club office or the lodge. Applications from minors under 18 must have signed approval of parents.

Reservations at the office will be made only for weekends of two full days (lodging and three meals for each full day), and for any number of weekdays. Anything less than a full weekday or a full weekend must be arranged with the lodge manager. If the lodge is filled and reservations cannot be confirmed, names will be kept on a waiting list, money refunded, or payments credited to the member's account for future use as indicated on the application. Full payment must be made before a reservation can be issued. Members are encouraged to send money in advance as a deposit to draw upon during the season. Records are kept and any balance will be refunded upon request.

Deadline for making lodge reservations at the office for a weekend is 1 p.m., on the Thursday before that weekend; but charter bus transportation may be reserved all day Friday. For those who have work party priorities, ten beds will be held in reserve until the preceding Monday noon. If there have been cancellations, space may be reserved at the lodge on Fridays by telephoning the manager. Until Wednesday of each week, a maximum of ten non-member guest reservations will be accepted. After Wednesday, additional guest reservations will be accepted if space is available. Sponsors must accompany their non-member guests for their entire stay.

The chartered bus will run from January 3 through April or May—as long as there is sufficient demand for it. There will be no bus service on Easter weekend. The bus will leave San Francisco Fridays at 6:15 p.m., from the United States Mint, Market and Duboce Streets, and will stop for passengers at Berkeley at 7 p.m., at the Southern Pacific Station, Third Street and University Avenue. Arrival at the lodge is planned for about 11 p.m. Departure from Norden will be after Sunday dinner, with arrival in Berkeley about 10:30 p.m., and San Francisco about 11 p.m. There is ample space

for skis and luggage. Upon request made at the office, passengers with hand luggage (no skis) will be picked up near the freeway at Vallejo, Davis, and Sacramento. Aside from private car, this chartered bus is now the only direct transportation to Norden; the trains and Greyhound bus no longer stop there. The club regrets it cannot provide pick-up service.

"Rides wanted" and "Rides available" registers are maintained at the club office in San Francisco and at Jim Davis Sports Shop and the Ski Hut in Berkeley, for those who may wish to make arrangements to share private cars. Use of these registers should be in person; no phone calls please! Applications for Christmas and Easter holiday weeks will be accepted after November 4, but will be held until December 1 and March 6 before being acted upon. If demand exceeds available space, the lodge will be filled by lot and remaining applications will be kept on a waiting list or the money refunded or credited. Members desiring the three days at Washington's Birthday should get their applications in early.

If a reservation has to be cancelled, telephone the office or lodge as soon as possible; there are graduated cancellation charges. Ask the name of the person receiving the call and follow up at once with a letter of confirmation enclosing the reservation slips. If cancellation of a weekend reservation is made after 1 p.m. Thursday, it is necessary to telephone the lodge manager. However, even on Fridays, charter bus cancellations must be cleared through the club office.

Any member may be required by the lodge manager to show his membership card.

Please, *no pets allowed!*

HUTCHINSON LODGE, with a capacity of 20 persons, is available during the winter only to groups, which must supply their own food. Rates are \$2 per day per person, with a minimum non-refundable payment of \$16 per day due at the time the reservation is confirmed. (For weekends, minimum reservation at "Hutch" is for two days, i.e., \$32.) Preference will be given to Sierra Club groups that make reservations a month or more in advance. All Hutchinson Lodge arrangements and reservations must be made by the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager and not through the club office. Chapters, committees, sections, and other divisions of the Sierra Club may have reservations confirmed six months in advance in order to meet publication deadlines. For other parties, reservations will not be confirmed longer than 30 days in advance.

MEMORIAL SKI HUTS are primarily for the benefit of Sierra Club groups, but if space is available, they can also be used by other conservation groups. Food and supplies must be carried in to all four huts, although food may be supplied by the lodge if arrangements are made in advance. Always clear your plans through the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager. The suggested voluntary rate per person is \$1 per day, which may be paid by using the remittance envelopes provided at each hut. The lodge manager is instructed to deny use of a hut and assistance to any group that in his judgment is inexperienced or lacks necessary equipment; or if weather conditions or other factors would, in his judgment, make the trip to a hut too great a risk.

— CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE COMMITTEE

1968 - 1969 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge	
<i>American Plan by Reservation</i>	<i>For members, applicants, and guests</i>
7 consecutive days (not to start with Saturday lodging).....	\$36.00
5 weekdays—Sunday lodging through Friday dinner.....	27.00
5 weekdays—children under 12 except Christmas weeks.....	18.00
Weekends—Friday lodging through Sunday dinner.....	12.00
Single days—weekdays may be reserved at the club office.....	6.00
Single days—children—weekdays only except at Christmas....	4.00
Chartered bus transportation—round trip.....	8.00
one way	5.00
Partial reservations made only at the lodge	
Lodging—available only at the lodge.....	3.00
Breakfast—available only at the lodge.....	1.50
Breakfast and lunch—available only at the lodge.....	2.50
Lunch alone or as first unit of stay.....	not available
Dinner	2.00
Cancellation charges	
Minimum charge for cancellation of meals and lodging.....	\$1.00, Bus \$2.00
Cancellation with more than six days' notice.....	10 per cent
One to six days' notice.....	25% meals and lodging \$3.00 bus (\$2.00 one way)
Less than 24-hours' notice — meals and lodging.....	\$2.00 per day
— chartered bus..\$4.00 (\$2.00 one way)	
Failure to arrive or give notice of cancellation.....	100 per cent
Except for failure to arrive or give notice, the maximum charge per person for cancellation of meals and lodging reservations shall be \$5.00. All cancellation charges will be figured to the nearest 25 cents. Reservation slips must be returned with request for cancellations and refunds. Late arrival, early departure, or not completing a reservation, must be certified by the lodge manager before a refund can be considered. Unscheduled snow-camping or car-camping in the vicinity that involves entering or using any lodge supply, service, or facility shall be at a minimum of \$1.00 per day per person. All such camping must be approved by the manager.	

the Sierra Club's Best Seller...
50,000 in print



*He was alone. He was unheeded, happy,
and near to the wild heart of life. He was
alone and young and wilful and wild-
hearted, alone amidst a waste of wild
air and brackish waters and the seahar-
vest of shells and tangle and veiled grey
sunlight. —James Joyce*

ON THE LOOSE

Photographs and
hand-lettered text
by
Terry and Renny Russell.

Here is a homage to the unadorned grandeur of the land, sky, the
water—and to the spirit of freedom that loves it.

128 pages, 6½ x 9½ with color photographs. Individually slipcased. \$6.95.



"In Wildness Is the
Preservation of the World"

IN THE SIERRA CLUB EXHIBIT FORMAT SERIES

GIANT FULL COLOR WILDERNESS POSTERS

From all the full color photographs in our books we have selected 23 which we feel are the most striking. Utilizing the same reproduction techniques that have become known as "Sierra Club color" in the trade, we have reproduced these exciting photographs on heavy poster paper in giant size—a full 25 x 37 inches.

While we may refer to these posters as "something new in wilderness propaganda" we only mean that they eloquently speak for themselves of the beauty of the wilderness. The posters themselves contain no "messages" of any kind. They only name the book from which that particular photograph was taken.

In this way you will be proud to display them in your home or office. Since we borrowed the poster idea from the "younger generation," they are ideal for the student's room, either at home or at school.

Of course, we can't reproduce all the posters here nor can we fully describe the impact they make. All we can say is order a few now and we are certain you will come back for many more for Christmas gift giving.

The photographs taken from Sierra Club books are reproduced on heavy poster paper—25 x 37 inches. Posters are individually rolled in plastic to insure perfect condition on arrival.

(Poster shown is *Autumn: Tree and Rock*

from *In Wildness is the Preservation of the World*

No. U 8272.)

GIANT FULL COLOR WILDERNESS POSTERS:

17 different full color posters (25 x 37 inches) on heavy poster paper. Each poster is individually wrapped to insure perfect condition on arrival. Posters are available at \$2.50 each.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| 1-47520 | U 8297 S Tortoise from "Galápagos" | 1-47500 | U 8296 S Sunrise from "Galápagos" |
| 1-47020 | U 8272 S Autumn: Tree and Rock from "In Wildness . . ." | 1-47000 | U 8271 S Spruce Forest from "In Wildness . . ." |
| 1-47060 | U 8274 S Waimea Canyon from "Kauai" | 1-47040 | U 8273 S Climbers on Hummingbird Ridge from "Ascent" |
| 1-47080 | U 8275 S Boy and Hat from "On the Loose" | 1-47120 | U 8277 S Wave and Foam: Barking Sands Beach from "Kauai" |
| 1-47100 | U 8276 S Oar and River from "Grand Canyon" | 1-47140 | U 8278 S Serenade to the Sea from "On the Loose" |
| 1-47160 | U 8279 S Muir Inlet from "Glacier Bay" | 1-47220 | U 8282 S Lost Man Creek from "Last Redwoods" |
| 1-47200 | U 8281 S Evening: Canyon de Chelly from "Navajo Wildlands" | 1-47240 | U 8283 S Miners Ridge & Ten Mile Peaks from "Wild Cascades" |
| 1-47320 | U 8287 S Damaged Redwoods from "The Last Redwoods" | 1-47380 | U 8290 S Devils Postpile from "Gentle Wilderness" |
| 1-47260 | U 8284 S Giant Yucca in Bloom from "Baja California" | 1-47340 | U 8288 S Dungeon Canyon from "Place No One Knew" |
| 1-47360 | U 8289 S Center Basin from "Gentle Wilderness" | 1-47420 | U 8292 S Climbers Approaching West Ridge from "Everest" |
| 1-47460 | U 8294 Pomo from "Almost Ancestors" (b & w) | 1-47440 | U 8293 Drummer, Kathmandu from "Everest" |
| 1-47480 | U 8295 Mohave from "Almost Ancestors" (b & w) | | |

Sierra Club Bulletin

Mills Tower • San Francisco, California 94104

Dear Member:

The Sierra Club becomes one of the nation's busiest membership bookstores during the last three months of every year. The strain of our dual role as publishers and purveyors is a great one and every year we take every step possible to give better service; this year our bookwarehouse has worked hard to set up smoother, safer service both at the New Jersey processing center and especially at a new West Coast point in Reno, Nevada. Arrangements have been made to improve communications in the matter of unavailable stock and all advertised material is now available except where noted in the catalogue.

Of the new books highlighted in the catalogue, GALÁPAGOS combines the artistry of Eliot Porter, the wisdom of Loren Eiseley, and some of the best of those writers and scientists who have been inspired by the enchanted isles. A journey to GALÁPAGOS is the dream of naturalists of every kind. No greater substitute for this journey exists than these two volumes.

Even though the GALÁPAGOS set is advertised at the prepublication price of \$45 for the two volumes, we would like to make it easier for all to own them by offering them for a limited time only and to members only on a special time payment plan - 3 equal payments of \$16.50. Your initial order must be sent in before Dec. 31, 1968, the second payment will be due 30 days after the initial order and the final payment will be due 60 days after the initial order.

CENTRAL PARK COUNTRY will introduce you or perhaps help you rediscover the joys of wilderness to be found in unusual places. This is a new kind of book for the Sierra Club and has the greatness of discovery both in aspect and portent.

ALMOST ANCESTORS is also a new kind of book for the Sierra Club emphasizing as it does with fascinating pictures and text the life and death of a whole people. A reviewer has called it, "a haunting, terribly human book." It represents in a more poignant way than ever before that man's conduct toward man is inextricably bound up with his conduct toward his environment.

If you haven't already chosen your Christmas Cards you may read with interest the news about Wilderness Greeting Notes. Both black and white notes and color notes are now available for the first time in solid packs, that is, twenty or twenty-four cards of one subject. As always, except where noted, your membership discounts are in addition to all special prices including prepublication offers.

John R. Schank





The Galápagos, an Isolated Group of Islands 600 Miles Off the Coast of Ecuador, Held the Key to Our Past.

In 1835 a young man, having traveled halfway around the world from his native England, stepped from a brig onto an enchanted island 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. The young man was Charles Darwin, voyager-naturalist. The brig was the famous *Beagle*. Darwin's scientific venture revolutionized our concept of the creation of all living things. The enchanted islands were the Galápagos.

Of the Galápagos, Darwin wrote: "Considering the small size of these islands we feel

the more astonished at the number of their aboriginal beings, and at their confined range. Seeing every height crowned with its crater, and the boundaries of most of the lava-streams still distinct, we are led to believe that within a period, geologically recent, the unbroken ocean was here spread out. Hence, both in space and time, we seem to be brought somewhat near to that great fact—that mystery of mysteries—the first appearance of new beings on this earth."



The Sierra Club Announces the First in its New International Series devoted to the Earth's Wild Places.

GALÁPAGOS

The Flow of Wildness

Photographs by *Eliot Porter*.

Text by *Loren Eiseley, John P. Milton* and *Eliot Porter*, with excerpts from *Charles Darwin, Herman Melville, William Beebe*, and others.

Edited by *Kenneth Brower*.

Published in cooperation with The Conservation Foundation, the two large volumes, *GALÁPAGOS: The Flow of Wildness*, is the premiere publication of the new Sierra Club International Series devoted to the Earth's Wild Places. *GALÁPAGOS* captures all the dimensions and moods of the islands. In addition to selections from the writings of Darwin and Melville, you will read the historic commentaries of many other men, noted and unnoted, who sailed to the Galápagos since their discovery in the 16th Century: the Spanish, who were the first to set eyes upon them . . . the pirates who came in search of refuge . . . the whalers and oilers who came in search of food . . . and the scientists who came in search of knowledge.

"This book is in praise of islands," states Kenneth Brower, editor of *GALÁPAGOS*. "Its two volumes are an investigation of the virtue of islands as points of reference, both scientific and poetic. The book arose from concern for islands and the fragile life forms they have evolved, the gentle insular wildness that is vanishing so rapidly around the world. Its concern is both for oceanic islands

like the Galápagos, and for islands isolated in other ways—for islands of life, like the very small North American island of whooping cranes. Its plea is for diversity, for all possible variety, animate and inanimate. A living planet is a rare thing, perhaps the rarest in the universe, and a very tenuous experiment at best. We need all the company we can get on our unlikely journey."

In *GALÁPAGOS* you'll share in the observations of Loren Eiseley, world renowned anthropologist, and John P. Milton, the ecologist who heads the international studies of the Conservation Foundation. Eiseley calls the Galápagos "a world still being shaped . . . they belong less on the genuine equator and rather more in the latitude of literature and science." To John Milton, the Galápagos represent an unparalleled inheritance of wildness that brings with it a challenge to keep it from being destroyed by today's ever-growing technocracy. "In a world where wilderness is vanishing more quickly than any other resource," writes Milton, "these islands still retain that special quality of wholeness."

\$55.00 after January 1, 1969—\$45.00 before January 1, 1969.

Note: Price includes both volumes in embossed slipcase.

2 volumes of Exhibit Format size,
360 pages, 138 color plates.