

JERRY LEBECK: Ventana Primitive Area south of Big Sur

Sierra Club Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1968

Preview of 1969 Outings

President's Message

Positive Conservation: The Continuing Challenge

"What's the Sierra Club going to do now that all its battles are won?"

People have been asking me this ever since the first week in October, when President Johnson signed bills establishing a Redwood National Park, a Cascades National Park, and a Central Arizona Project with no dams in the Grand Canyon. (For a full analysis, see page 4.)

The answer is simple: our battles are not all won. Far from it.

And while we are preoccupied with our own internal affairs, we shouldn't forget it. The world is not waiting on us. Areas of immense scenic importance continue to be threatened; our land continues to be mutilated; land-use decisions continue to be made without thought or understanding of the future.

And specifically, our own major projects—some in the first stages of success—are not completed and must be advanced.

- The defeat of the dam threat in the Grand Canyon is a tremendous achievement. Not yet achieved, however, is the greater protection of the Colorado River, with expansion of Grand Canyon National Park to include the incomparable areas so recently and so seriously threatened.

- The newly created Cascades National Park and the recreational complex around it will rank as a crown jewel of the National Park System. Left out of it, however, are certain areas whose highest value to people, we believe, is for parkland. And there remains the threat to one of the earth's most beautiful places, Image Lake and Miner's Ridge, where Kennecott Copper Company still plans an open-pit mine.

- While we have gained a Redwood National Park of far greater size and significance than many people believed possible, it is not adequate to protect fully all the superb forest inside its boundaries. It is certainly not big enough to meet the demands of future generations. Within its 58,000 acres, only 10,000 acres are newly acquired virgin forest—there still remain another 20,000 magnificent virgin acres contiguous to the park's boundaries in our original park plan. They are being logged. The 91st Congress must be made fully aware of the important conservation opportunity still remaining.

- The difficult and time-consuming job of classifying wilderness under the Wilderness Act continues. It will be, in the long run, one of the most significant of our conservation efforts. And, as these areas are delineated, the intent of the Wilderness Act must be clarified; there is wide variation in its interpretation among the administering bureaus.

- Perhaps the biggest challenge ahead lies in Alaska, where land-use decisions of profound importance are being made every day. Nowhere are there greater potentials for protecting great scenic values of land; nowhere are the economic demands more potentially destructive; nowhere is there a greater chance to profit from our past mistakes; nowhere do we have a better chance to preserve as we develop.

- All around us the environmental crises proliferate. Freeways and roads keep a-building—to date, we have paved more than 20,000,000 acres of our land for roads alone. Smog continues to dim our skies even as our greatest smog controllers—the green plants in forests and marshlands—continue to be destroyed. Our waters continue to be polluted.

- Many of our land and tax laws—most of them more than a century old—are obsolete. The mechanics of protecting our environment and ourselves from ultimate destruction must be worked out—and soon.

It all adds up to a formidable task. We can get on with it savoring the sweet taste of our recent successes. Get on with it we must.

Our battles won? We have only begun to fight.

EDGAR WAYBURN



Sierra Club Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1968

Vol. 53 — No. 11

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

COVER: High above the Pacific, south of Big Sur, hikers climb trail to Cone Peak Lookout in Los Padres National Forest. Easter 1969 High-Light Trip will visit this area. The cover photograph was taken by Jerry Lebeck.

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

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NEWS OF CONSERVATION AND THE CLUB

Executive Director Brower cleared on charge of fund diversion

The Sierra Club directors, sitting as a Board of Inquiry, heard testimony October 19 in San Francisco on charges brought against Executive Director David Brower by Board members Richard Sill, Ansel Adams, and Richard Leonard. In summarizing the bill of particulars being brought against Brower, Sill said, "We are charging the Executive Director in the following fashion: (1) he has unlawfully attempted to divert Sierra Club funds; (2) he will not accept a position subordinate to the legally and duly constituted authority of the Sierra Club; and (3) he is financially irresponsible."

Following the morning session, the Board reconvened as a Board of Directors to act on the charges. By a vote of 9 to 3 with one abstention (President Wayburn not voting except to break a tie, and Director Luna Leopold absent), the Board approved the following motion offered by David Sive: "The Board of Directors, acting as a Board of Inquiry pursuant to the direction of the President and under applicable provisions of the bylaws of the club, hereby finds and determines (1) that the charges made by Directors Sill, Leonard, and Adams, insofar as they charge or raise any question of any diversion or any attempt to divert to his personal use or benefit any monies or property of the Sierra Club by the Executive Director David Brower, the said charges are hereby denied and rejected; (2) that insofar as the said charges raise any other questions concerning various publishing and other activities of the club, the charges shall be referred to such committee or other board of inquiry as the Board of Directors shall promptly determine."

In an Executive Committee meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the full Board, the Committee, acting on the second section of the Sive motion, ruled that the Executive Director be given 30 days from October 19 in which to answer the remaining charges in writing. The President was authorized to extend that deadline by another 15 days, if needed, and, after receiving the written answer of the Executive Director, to make further recommendations to the Executive Committee concerning disposition of these charges.

Board creates new post: Administrative Vice President

In the afternoon session the Board also acted on several recommendations contained in the Publications Reorganization Committee report. The committee report recommends that, "while the ultimate objective must be the employment of a full-time paid President, the urgency of the present situation requires that action be taken forthwith to employ an Administrative Vice President." According to the report, "the Executive Director should be in a position to apply his creative talents to the fields of conservation and publication and the administrative concerns of the club should be the responsibility of a professional administrator."

In line with this recommendation, the board approved the motion of Paul Brooks: "That an Administrative Vice President be employed and that the Publications Reorganization Committee be charged forthwith with undertaking a search for a qualified man that they can recommend to the Board for this position, and further that at the time of the employment of the Administrative Vice President the position of Executive Director be designated Executive Vice President, the responsibilities of these two positions to be as described in the report of the Publications Reorganization Committee."

(News continued on page 23)

FOUR MAJOR NEW CONSERVATION LAWS: A REVIEW AND A PREVIEW

by Michael McCloskey

AFTER MONTHS of public anticipation, Congress, in a final burst of activity in September, produced four new laws of basic and enduring import to conservation. When President Johnson signed them on October 2, the dizzying pace of legislation came to an end, and a Redwood National Park, a North Cascades National Park, a National Trails System, and a Wild and Scenic Rivers System came into being (Public Laws 90-545, 90-544, 90-543, and 90-542, respectively). Each law was molded in distinctive ways by the events of September. The shape that each finally assumed merits examination.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

In two days of quick and amicable negotiation, the Conference Committee appointed to reconcile differing House and Senate redwood park bills brought forth a surprisingly strong measure. In the choice between the \$56 million House plan and the \$100 million Senate plan, only \$8 million was lost from the Senate's plan. Realizing that they had to decide between having a park and trying to keep lumber companies in business a while longer, the conferees opted in favor of having a park which followed the format of the Senate's original compromise bill. The only real controversy in the committee revolved around an attempt to have all the Senate plan, and more, included. Budgetary tightness was the stumbling block. While falling short of what conservationists set out to save, the 58,000-acre park represented about the best that political conditions allowed.

TABLE I—SUMMARY IN ACRES

	Old-Growth	Other	Total
Private Acreage:	10,876	17,225	28,101
State Parks:	19,849	7,619	27,468
TOTAL:	30,725	24,844	55,569
Optional Additions:			2,431
MAXIMUM SIZE (excluding submerged lands)			58,000

To arrive at the final compromise, each chamber receded on some points. The House accepted inclusion of part of Mill Creek and Jedediah Smith State Park, which it did not want. The House also accepted use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for exchange purposes and gave up on its desire to have the Van Duzen grove of Georgia-Pacific included, as well as on its insistence that donation of state parks be a condition precedent for federal acquisition. The Senate, in turn, accepted inclusion of the Emerald Mile and a tract

along the Klamath River, which were not in its bill. The Senators also accepted exclusion of Skunk Cabbage Creek and properties north of the Smith River which they wanted included. In a new move, the conferees extended the coastal strip three miles south of Redwood Creek's mouth to Dry Lagoon State Park, thus stretching federal acquisition along 33 continuous miles of north coast beach and headland. (The final shape of the park is shown on the map on page 5, with relevant statistics given in Tables I-IV.)

TABLE II—COMPONENT UNITS
(Private Acquisition)

	ACRES IN SOUTH UNIT		
	Old-Growth	Other	Total
1. South of Pr. Cr. SP	41	2,884	2,925
2. Lost Man Creek	1,886	3,914	5,800
3. Little Lost Man Cr.	2,006	219	2,225
4. Lower Redwood Cr. and Corridor	5,160	3,165	8,325
5. South Klamath Strip	1,031	1,052	2,083
6. Gold Bluffs Beach Strip	16	278	294
7. Lagoon Strip	0	698	698
8. Miscellaneous	0	126	126
TOTALS	10,140	12,336	22,476
	ACRES IN NORTH UNIT		
9. North Klamath Strip	42	983	1,025
10. Mill Cr. and Coastal Strip	694	3,799	4,493
11. Smith River	0	107	107
TOTALS	736	4,889	5,625

The most dramatic new feature inserted in the bill was a legislative declaration of immediate taking—an instant condemnation by Congress of all lumber company holdings. A weak form of such a taking existed in the House bill at the suggestion of some lumber companies who wanted a clear federal commitment to prompt payment. However, the Senate conferees transformed this into a powerful legal instrument for: (1) freezing the price; (2) halting further cutting; and (3) putting unnegotiated claims into the hands of the Court of Claims where fair, rather than inflated, payments will be made. Thought by some to be merely a house-keeping feature, the provisions vested all title to parcels of more than 50 acres in the United States from the moment the President signed the bill.

In summary, the final plan included these elements:

(1) A boundary embracing redwood forest in Little Lost Man Creek and those portions of Lost Man Creek and Redwood Creek included in the Senate plan, with the Emerald



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— *to help people* explore, enjoy, and
protect parks, wilderness, waters, for-
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— *to rescue places* that made America
beautiful and can keep it beautiful,
places only as safe as people, knowing
about them, want them to be.

Life membership, \$150.

Patron membership, \$1000.

Benefactor, \$10,000.

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

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES:

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

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

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



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

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

Signature of Applicant.....

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

Print Mailing Address

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

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

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

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

Print name and city

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Mile added, and reduced acreage in Mill Creek. To serve development needs, a cut-over tract south of Prairie Creek State Park was included, along with some pine forest east of Jedediah Smith State Park. The coastal frontage in the Senate bill was extended slightly.

(2) A provision for protective easements around the periphery of the park.

(3) Authority to maintain a screen of timber along highway 101 between the south end of Prairie Creek State Park and Redwood Creek.

(4) Authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to add another 2,431 acres to the park.

5) Inclusion of the three state redwood parks when they are donated by the State of California.

(6) Use of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit (excluding the Yurok Experimental Forest) for exchange purposes to extend the operations of the affected companies.

(7) An authorized appropriation of \$92 million to cover acquisition costs.

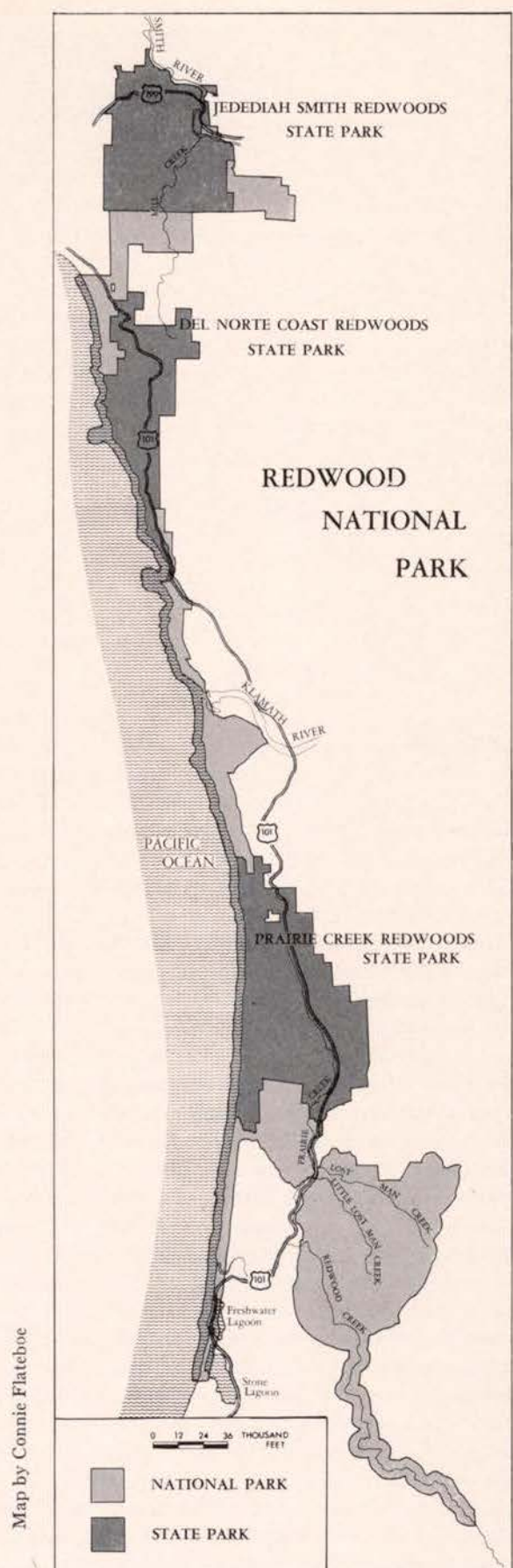
Thus, as it is presently constituted, the park includes 28,101 acres of land formerly in private ownership, which supports 10,876 acres of old-growth redwood. An additional 27,468 acres will be included when the state parks are donated. The future addition of 2,431 acres by the Secretary of the Interior will bring the total to the authorized size of 58,000 acres. At that time, approximately 37,000 acres may be in the southern unit of the park, with about 21,000 acres in the northern unit.

TABLE III — SUMMARY OF NORTH AND SOUTH UNITS
(Acres)

Units	Private			State Parks			Total of State and Private
	Old-Growth	Other	Total	Old-Growth	Other	Total	
South	10,140	12,336	22,476	9,181	3,060	12,241	34,717
North	736	4,889	5,625	10,668	4,559	15,227	20,852
TOTALS	10,876	17,225	28,101	19,849	7,619	27,468	55,569

The congressional taking of lumber company lands stirred last minute opposition in the Senate from Senators Wayne Morse and George Murphy, who complained that they could see no emergency and that condemnation should be put off to be handled later by local federal courts with jury trials. Nevertheless, approval came easily on a voice vote, and in a 329-1 vote only one Congressman in the House (Fountain, N. C.) went on record against the conference report.

The declaration of taking did, however, require a quick follow-up appropriation by Congress, for a debt of undetermined magnitude had been created against the government. Interest on the debt could run to as much as \$13,000 a day. In rapid response, the Interior Department requested appropriation of the full \$92 million. Feeling that values and payment schedules were uncertain, the Congress—following the House's lead—decided to appropriate only \$53 million at the outset for land acquisition. No development money will be appropriated until a master plan is prepared and submitted to the Congress. Initial operating money was also held down,



Map by Connie Flateboe

spurring a Park Service complaint that proper patrolling to protect the park would be hampered. In the weeks immediately following the park's establishment, only one park employee was available to look after the 28,000 acres.

Immediately upon signing the bill, Park Service Director George Hartzog did appoint a superintendent, Nelson Murdock, but he will only establish temporary headquarters in Crescent City sometime in November. Murdock, who has been serving in the Park Service's midwestern regional office, has also served in a number of major western national parks. Complementing Murdock's work will be Edward Crafts, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, whom Secretary Udall has appointed to conduct negotiations with the lumber companies over payments. These negotiations may extend over the next 4-6 months, or longer. A first step in such negotiations is a definitive survey of boundaries, which the Bureau of Land Management is undertaking.

TABLE IV—ACRES IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Owners	
Arcata	11,000
Simpson	5,770
Georgia-Pacific	3,450
Miller	2,260
Miscellaneous	5,551
TOTAL	28,101

The troubles these federal administrators may face were foreshadowed by moves two lumber companies made in the days just before the President signed the bill. In the period between completion of congressional action and the signing ceremony, Georgia-Pacific moved back into the Emerald Mile to remove timber it had felled there last winter in an apparent effort to block inclusion of the area in the park. After public opinion at that time forced it to stop cutting, the company promised to leave the logs in place until Congress finished acting. In technical compliance with this promise, G-P waited until Congress sent a bill to the President, and then, in the ten-day period he had to sign the bill, rushed back in to drag the timber out before his signature put the land in federal possession. Its bulldozers churned up the forest floor, creating an erosion hazard that can endanger timber standing downslope. At the same time Arcata Redwood Company announced it was moving into Skunk Cabbage Creek. About 1,800 feet of roadway were pushed into the area, but Arcata has now agreed to stop further construction until next summer. At that time, its remaining timber supply in the portion of the North Fork of Lost Man Creek outside the park may be exhausted. Hopefully, it will then have exchange timber in the Purchase Unit that it can use to conclude its operations over the next five to ten years. If this arrangement can be made, the Secretary of the Interior should have no problem adding part of Skunk Cabbage Creek to the park under his discretionary authority to expand the park by 2,431 acres (2,100 acres are in the tract). In a press conference the day following the signing, Udall announced he had this under consideration.

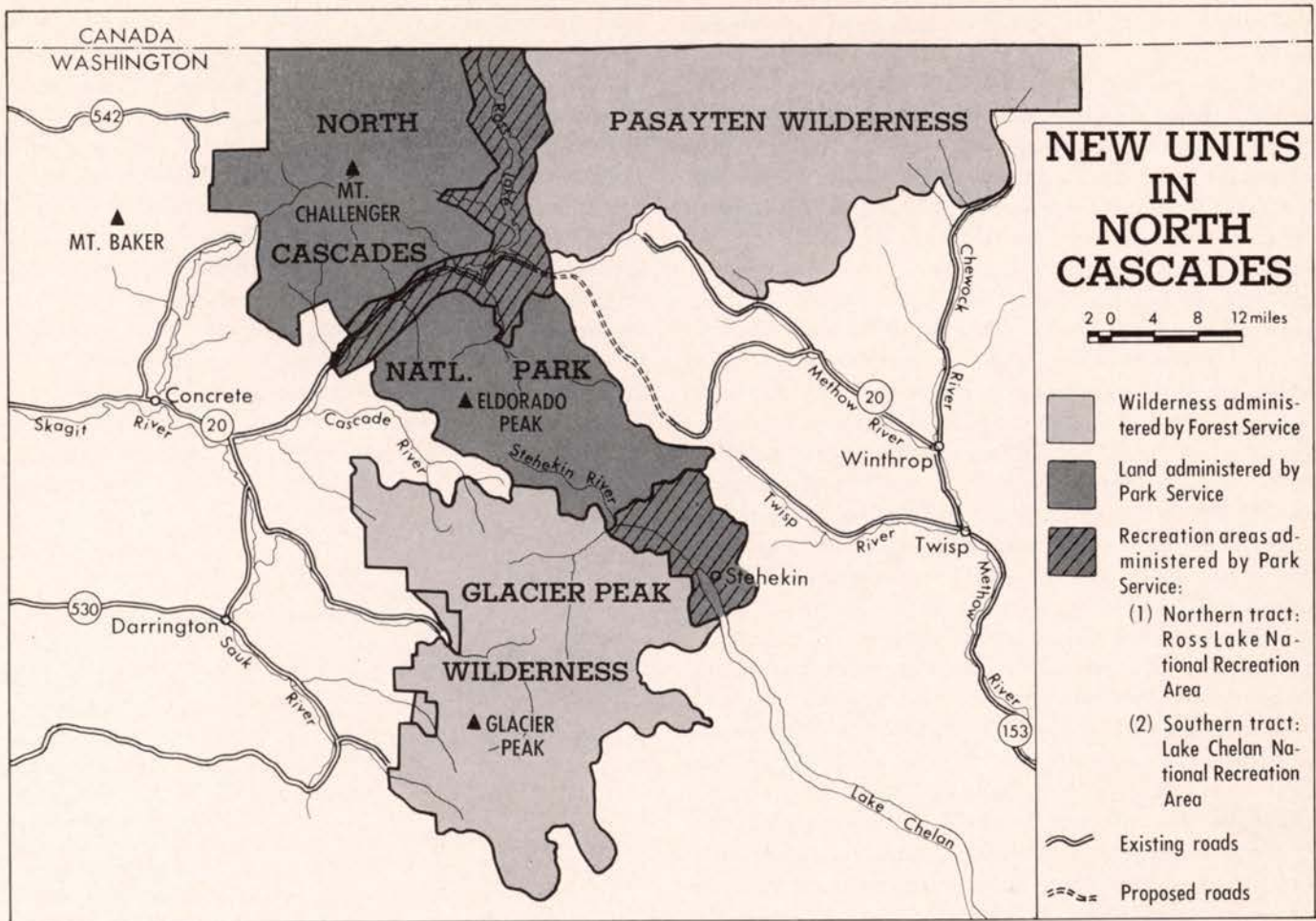
A question mark hangs over what will befall a major tract of timber Arcata owns along the east slope of Redwood Creek outside the park boundary. This slope abuts the half mile wide corridor that runs for seven miles along Redwood Creek. As a vital buffer for the park, as well as a scenic asset in its own right, it is a major target for the protective easement provision of the bill, which also allows acquisition of full title where easement costs are disproportionately high. Under such restrictions, Arcata may not find it worth while to contemplate logging this area. In a statement to the press following issuance of the conference report, Arcata announced that "road layout and economic studies" were necessary before it could decide whether it would want to log the area. It might well work out that the most attractive alternative would be eventual sale to the National Park Service.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Despite questionable prospects in July, the House of Representatives returned from the August recess to pass quickly legislation establishing a North Cascades National Park. Passage seemed to grow out of the denouement attending settlement of the Central Arizona Project controversy which troubled relations between the House and Senate Interior Committees. Once agreement was reached in the protracted conference on that legislation, passage of a number of bills moved quickly in both houses.

Following a brief hearing of administration witnesses in July (as well as a singular statement of opposition later from the National Wildlife Federation under a waiver of the rules), the Subcommittee on Parks of the House Interior Committee reported out the same bill (S. 1321) the Senate had passed a year before. This compromise bill had been carefully constructed by Senator Henry Jackson who both chairs that body's Interior Committee and represents the state involved, Washington. The only change made was to limit appropriations for land acquisition to \$3.5 million, though Rep. John Saylor made an unsuccessful effort to have Granite Creek and the Mt. Baker area added in full committee action. Brought up under a procedure barring amendments, the measure was approved on a voice vote on September 16 without any opposition noted. The Senate concurred in the appropriation limit on September 19, thus sending the measure to the President for signature. While supporters of a North Cascades park had hoped for substantial improving amendments, the tight legislative calendar made it evident that passage without amendment was the best that could be expected.

As adopted, the legislation authorizes transfer of 674,000 acres to the National Park Service, with 667,892 acres vesting in the Service immediately. The difference is accounted for by lands not now in federal ownership which can be acquired. A two unit park of 505,000 acres is established, along with two associated recreation areas: the 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. In addition, the eastern portion of the old North Cascade Primitive Area is reclassified as the 520,000-acre Pasayten Wilderness under the



Map by Julie Cannon

Forest Service, and 10,000 acres are added in two places to the Forest Service's Glacier Peak Wilderness. (See map and Tables V-VI for statistics.)

TABLE V—AREA, SIZE, AND ADMINISTRATION

Area	Acres	Administered By
North Cascades National Park	505,000	Interior Dept.
Ross Lake National Recreation Area	107,000	Interior Dept.
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	62,000	Interior Dept.
Pasayten Wilderness	520,000	Agriculture Dept.
Glacier Peak Wilderness, additions	10,000	Agriculture Dept.
TOTAL	1,204,000	

The legislation brings a number of gains in protecting the area. Within the park, no logging will be allowed (3.3 million board feet are removed from the annual allowable cut of the adjacent national forests). Parkland is withdrawn from mineral entry under the mining acts. The Federal Power Commission is no longer authorized to license dams in the park. The Enabling Act prohibits any road into the Stehekin valley from the North Cross State Highway, as well as any road along the shore of Ross Lake. Wildlife within the park will be protected.

Within the recreation areas the law is more permissive.

Private lands within the recreation areas cannot be condemned as long as they are being used for purposes that are compatible with the management aims of the recreation areas. Logging can be allowed in the recreation areas if it does not significantly impair the scenic and recreational attributes of the areas. Under the same restrictions, permits may be issued for mineral development, though the areas are withdrawn from entry under the mining laws. The recreation areas remain under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Hunting is permitted in designated zones within the recreation areas.

The act also directs that various studies be undertaken. A review of wilderness potential within the 505,000 acres of national parkland is to be completed within two years, with a recommendation forwarded then to Congress for classification under the Wilderness Act. Preliminary studies suggest that about 96 per cent of the park may be recommended for wilderness status in line with the hopes conservationists have long held. No review of the recreation areas is required, though it would be logical for them to be reviewed at that same time. There is no legal bar to such a review.

A second study is also to be undertaken as a joint venture between the Park Service and the Forest Service. They are

directed to review their respective holdings in and around the park to determine where visitor facilities and administrative stations should be located to best serve both their programs. The directive contemplates that Park Service facilities may exist on national forest land and vice versa. Within two years, the agencies are to have a plan prepared on which they can agree. This novel provision forces a trial test of cooperation. If it fails, Congress may have to take a second look at the adequacy of its boundaries.

Despite the fact that the act states that the park will be administered under the basic organic act of the National Park Service, a special effort was made in the House to develop a legislative history suggesting heavy development of the park is desired. Saying the park should "not be the private preserve of a few hardy mountaineers," Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall called on the Park Service to bring forth "a bold development program which will maximize the public use of these areas." While acknowledging at one point that "the national park should probably remain an essentially roadless area," he called repeatedly for installation of tramways, lifts, and other mechanical conveyances. The committee report specifies that "subject to future appropriations, tentative plans for trams, ski lifts, ferry service, short inroads, visitor contact points, and associated public facilities are estimated to involve an investment of \$28,755,000 in the first 5 years and \$6,520,000 in future years." Whether investment of more than \$35 million in development can be squared with a mandate to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects of the park so they remain unimpaired remains to be seen. With the exception of the Arctic Creek tramway, the initial development proposals of the Service did not seem that damaging. However, the whole program is now being re-studied. Conservationists will want to watch plans for this area closely.

TABLE VI—OWNERSHIP OF AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NPS

	North Cascades National Park	Ross Lake National Recreation Area	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	Total
Federal	503,120	104,697	60,075	667,892
State	0	0	200	200
City of Seattle	0	1,086	0	1,086
Private	0	1,117	1,725	2,842
Mineral Patents	1,800	100	0	1,980
TOTAL	505,000	107,000	62,000	674,000

Note: Land acquisition costs: Private land in national park and recreation areas, including mineral patents, \$3,402,000.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

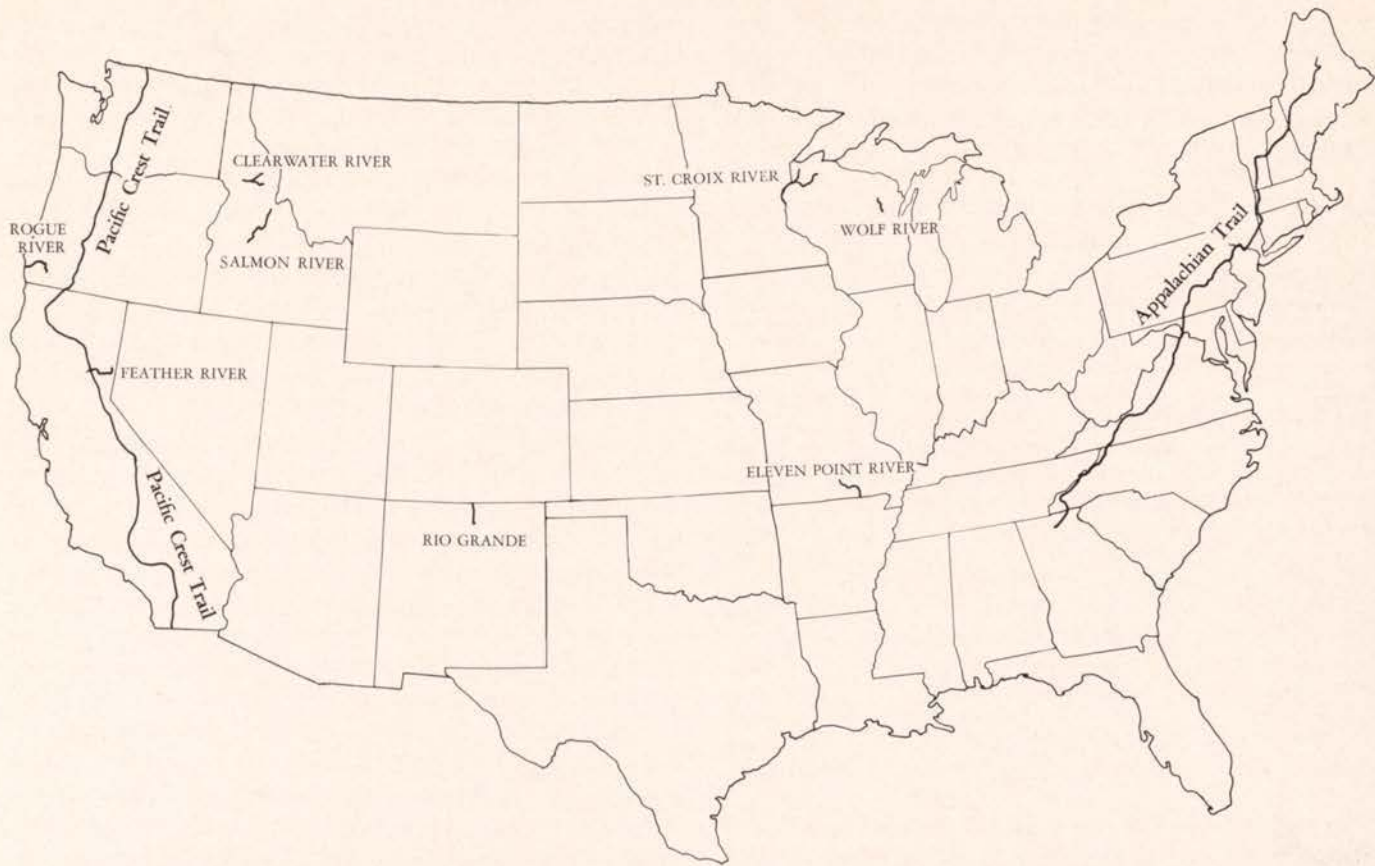
National trails legislation was virtually an orphan through much of its progress through the legislative machinery, with little public impetus evident. Except for heavy interest in the Appalachian Trail, it was carried largely as an innocuous administration measure. A weakened version of the legislation, worked out by the House of Representatives, was adopted. While professing to provide a comprehensive frame-

work for dealing with trail questions and to be oriented toward urban needs, the bill is mainly concerned with designating major trunk trails across large regions of the country. These are called National Scenic Trails.

Two trails are established as the first National Scenic Trails, the 2,000-mile-long Appalachian Trail and the 2,350-mile-long Pacific Crest Trail. In addition, 14 other possibilities for designation are to be studied by the Secretary of the Interior (or the Secretary of Agriculture where lands he administers are affected), with recommendations to be forwarded for Congressional designation of those found to be suitable (see Table VII for listing). Five million dollars are authorized for right-of-way acquisition for the Appalachian Trail and \$500,000 for the Pacific Crest Trail. Thirty-five-member advisory councils are to be appointed for each trail, including representatives of trail users. Such appointments

TABLE VII—POTENTIAL ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Trail	Length	Location
Continental Divide Trail	3100 miles	From Southwestern New Mexico along the Continental Divide to the Canadian border.
Potomac Heritage Trail	825 miles	From the mouth of the Potomac to its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the 170 mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath.
Old Cattle Trails of the Southwest	1600 miles	From San Antonio, Tex., about 800 miles through Oklahoma to Fort Scott, Kan., and the Chisholm Trail from near San Antonio about 800 miles through Oklahoma to Abilene, Kan.
Lewis and Clark Trail	From Wood River, Ill., to the Pacific Ocean in Oregon, following both outbound and inbound routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Natches Trace	600 miles	From Nashville, Tenn., to Natches, Miss.
North Country Trail	3200 miles	From the Appalachian Trail in Vermont through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota.
Kittanning Trail	From Shirleysburg in Huntington County to Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa.
Oregon Trail	2000 miles	From Independence, Mo., to near Fort Vancouver, Wash.
Santa Fe Trail	800 miles	From Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, N.M.
Long Trail	255 miles	From the Massachusetts border through Vermont to the Canadian border.
Mormon Trail	From Nauvoo, Ill., through Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming to Salt Lake City, Utah.
Gold Rush Trails		Alaska
Mormon Battalion Trail	2000 miles	From Mount Pisgah, Ia., through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona to Los Angeles, Calif.
El Camino Real	20 miles	From St. Augustine, Fla., to San Mateo, Fla.



NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS—NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEMS. Trails shown in entirety, sections of rivers shown are those included in National Scenic Rivers Act. Map by Connie Flateboe

are to be made by the Secretary of the Interior from lists of nominees submitted by trail groups.

The main import of the legislation seems to be to authorize use of the power of eminent domain in securing rights-of-way outside such federal reservations as national forests and parks. However, this power is withdrawn in the case of the Pacific Crest Trail, even with respect to inholdings within national forest and park boundaries where the power has existed. In all cases, no more than 25 acres per mile can be condemned for trail rights-of-way (about 85 feet on each side of the trail), and the most direct route is to be chosen.

Uniform regulations and markers along Scenic Trails are encouraged. As footpaths, the trails are closed to motor vehicles, except in emergencies and for access by owners of adjoining private land. Shelters, campsites, and other necessary facilities are allowed.

Much stress is laid in the act on cooperation with private owners in selecting and maintaining rights-of-way, and on cooperation with states affected. The act directs that management of Scenic Trails be harmonized with multiple-use plans for areas through which they run.

The act also authorizes designation of National Recreation Trails on lands serving urban needs and allows side trails and connecting trails to be designated as parts of either the Scenic or Recreation Trails systems. Various departments of

government are also urged to use existing authorities to encourage construction of urban trails.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Passage of the Scenic Rivers bill constituted one of the session's biggest rescue operations. Defeated in the House on July 15 under suspension of the rules, which blocked amendments, the bill was called back up on September 12 under ordinary rules. Passage of the bill was secured then by deletion of any river in the study category that the representative of the district found unacceptable. The Cumberland, Susquehanna, Niobrara, and portions of the Little Miami were deleted in this manner. Passage came then on a 265-7 vote.

Conferees resolved differences between House and Senate bills by adopting the basic framework of the House bill, changing the name, however, to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Portions of eight rivers are placed in the system initially: the Middle Fork of the Clearwater (Idaho), the Middle Fork of the Salmon (Idaho), the Rogue (Oregon), the Rio Grande (New Mexico), the Wolf (Wisconsin), the St. Croix (Wisconsin and Minnesota); and the Eleven Point (Missouri) and Middle Fork of the Feather (California), which had not been in the House bill. (See map, this page.) Twenty-seven rivers are designated for study for possible later inclusion by act of Congress (see Table VIII).

Studies are to be completed within a ten-year period. During eight of those years, all rivers under study (save two) are exempt from application of the Federal Power Act, and land within one-quarter mile of either bank is withdrawn from entry under the mining laws.

TABLE VIII—POTENTIAL ADDITIONS TO SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Rivers(*) or Portions of Rivers (†) Under Consideration	States Involved	Rivers(*) or Portions of Rivers(†) Under Consideration	States Involved
†Allegheny	Pennsylvania	†Moyie	Idaho
†Bruneau	Idaho	*Obed	Tennessee
*Buffalo	Tennessee	†Penobscot	Maine
*Chattanooga	North Carolina	*Pere Marquette	Michigan
	South Carolina	†Pine Creek	Pennsylvania
	Georgia	†Priest	Idaho
†Clarion	Pennsylvania	†Rio Grande	Texas
†Delaware	Pennsylvania	†Saint Croix	Minnesota
	New York		Wisconsin
†Flathead	Montana	†Saint Joe	Idaho
*Gasconade	Missouri	†Salmon	Idaho
*Illinois	Oregon	†Skagit	Washington
†Little Beaver	Ohio	*Suwannee	Georgia
†Little Miami	Ohio		Florida
†Maumee	Ohio	*Upper Iowa	Iowa
	Indiana	†Youghiogheny	Maryland
†Missouri	Montana		Pennsylvania

The act specifies which rivers are to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and which by the Secretary of Agriculture. Within one year of enactment, the administering agency is to select boundaries, develop a management plan, and classify the river under the most appropriate category in a three-fold classification system. Easements can be used to extend boundaries out as far as one-quarter mile on either

side of a stream (320 acres per mile), but full title can be acquired only in a narrower band averaging no more than 100 acres per mile. Moreover, except to provide access, title cannot be condemned where the federal government already owns as much as 50% of the land.

Rivers in the system fall within one of three categories: "wild," "scenic," or "recreational." Wild rivers are unpolluted, unimpounded streams in primitive country accessible only by trail. Scenic rivers are basically in similar condition, but are accessible in places by roads. Recreational rivers are generally in a natural condition but are accessible by road and may have some adjacent developments or have been subject to some diversion or impoundment.

Lands within the system are safeguarded from sale or disposal under public land laws, from mineral entry or leasing, and from the application of the Federal Power Act, thus exempting them from being considered as sites for dams. All federal agencies are directed to avoid planning or aiding any water project which "would have a direct or adverse effect" upon portions of rivers in the system. Agencies such as the Forest Service are directed to review "scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act." However, commercial uses which are consistent with wild river values and do not substantially interfere with them are to be allowed.

A provision exists in the bill for studies by states of candidates for inclusion in the system and for administrative designation if they meet federal standards.

Enactment of these four laws concludes an epochal effort. It also begins a period of painstaking follow-through to fill the systems out, and it poses a continuing challenge to make the parks realize the high purpose which inspired them.

Sierra Club Foundation Grants

The Sierra Club Foundation, chartered in 1960 to handle tax deductible donations for the educational, literary, charitable, and scientific objectives of the Sierra Club, recently made seven grants totalling \$50,750.

Projects and organizations receiving funds are: (1) the Sempervirens Fund for parkland acquisition in the Big Basin and Castle Rock state parks of California; (2) the Eleventh Biennial Wilderness Conference; (3) the Northwest Wilderness Conference; (4) the Sierra Club Outing Committee to help finance transportation and commissary for young people participating in trail maintenance and clean-up trips; (5) the LeConte Memorial Lodge in Yosemite Valley for rehabilitation of the Sierra Club photography exhibit at the lodge; (6) the Sierra Club for purchase of 50 prints of the club's academy award winning film on the redwoods; and (7) the Conservation Law Society of America to enable the Society to defend the public interest through aiding litigation by conservation organizations with non-legislative governmental agencies—for ex-

ample, litigation with the Federal Power Commission concerning dams in Hells Canyon and power generating facilities on the Hudson River.

Previous grants made by the Foundation have included funds to place Sierra Club Exhibit Format books in all state libraries; help in financing the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Biennial Wilderness Conferences; funds to aid defense of the public interest in the Hudson Highlands and in Hells Canyon of the Snake River; and support for the film, "Redwoods," and such publishing projects as *Hawaii Island—An Island Wilderness* and *Maui*.

The Foundation has received full tax deductibility status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Those wishing to make tax-deductible contributions toward the non-legislative purposes of the club may do so through the Sierra Club Foundation, 15th Floor, Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104; those wishing to include a tax-deductible bequest in their wills should consider mentioning the Sierra Club Foundation.

French Pete

by Richard M. Noyes

OREGON'S VOLCANIC CASCADES represent two distinctly different geologic periods. Spectacular peaks along the main crest are of recent origin; it is only a few thousand years since Mount Mazama collapsed to form Crater Lake. Most of the major peaks are now surrounded by areas of dedicated wilderness, but many outdoorsmen feel that some wilderness boundaries approach the peaks too closely to furnish the buffer those monarchs deserve.

"Primitive" and "wilderness" classifications that have protected Oregon's volcanic cones have neglected timbered slopes of the Old Cascades. Tens of millions of years old, the lava flows of the Old Cascades extend from the southern to the northern border of Oregon and often reach as far as 30 miles west of the peaks of the main divide. A century ago, this country was covered with one of the great, unbroken, primeval forests of the world. Today, roads have pushed up almost all of the valleys, and an air traveler from Portland to San Francisco sees a land covered with a crazy-quilt patchwork of logged areas.

French Pete is a creek draining 19,000 acres of Willamette National Forest in the Old Cascades of Central Oregon. It rises near the western boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and flows about 12 miles before it enters the South Fork of the McKenzie River a little above the head of Cougar Reservoir. Along the way, it is joined by dozens of little side streams that help create a delightful area for woodland recreation. The valley is now the center of a controversy as to whether the Forest Service can provide for recreational use intermediate between dedicated wilderness and near roadside.

When the Three Sisters Primitive Area was redesignated as wilderness in 1957, 53,000 acres—including almost all of the French Pete watershed—were declassified. This was vigorously protested by the late Karl Onthank and by a majority of those appearing at hearings, but French Pete seemed destined for a "multiple use" management that recognized no uses incompatible with commercial harvest of most utilizable timber in the watershed. There the situation remained until the fall of 1967, when some residents of Eugene realized that the latest Multiple Use Map for the Blue River Ranger District indicated imminent construction of a road in the middle of French Pete valley and clear-cut removal of about 18 million board feet of timber.

Forest Service maps revealed other facts. Of about 65 valleys in the Oregon Cascades that are more than ten miles

long, French Pete was found to be one of only three that are still roadless and unlogged; of 273 valleys that are more than five miles long, French Pete was found to be one of only seven that are not already committed irrevocably to logging. Forests of the Old Cascades had been a major geographical feature of the United States, but if a single valley were to be preserved to show future generations what had once been, that valley almost had to be French Pete. By fortunate accident, French Pete offers excellent opportunities for uses other than timber harvest. The clear, cold waters of the stream contain one of the best populations of native cutthroat trout to be found. An existing timber-access road to the ridge connects with a level trail that offers superb views, within two miles of the roadhead, of the uncut valley. (Another half mile farther along there is a contrasting view, across the South Fork of the McKenzie, of a valley subjected to "multiple use.") Potential campsites that would be hard to locate in narrower valleys are available in French Pete. If the decision to save one valley in the Old Cascades had been considered in 1908 instead of 1968, French Pete would even then have been a prime choice.

The informal Save French Pete Committee that was formed by concerned local citizens rapidly realized that there are unique opportunities for one-day and two-day recreation throughout the year—recreation of a type not legally permitted in dedicated wilderness. Although French Pete had not previously been unique in offering these values, it has become so because of logging elsewhere.

The Committee prepared a brochure describing the opportunities for intermediate-type recreation in the watershed. It pointed out that existing (or easily constructed) roads provide access to several points on the perimeter of the watershed and that the present trail system would need little extension to reach most parts of the valley and its surrounding ridges. The Committee proposed additional features not compatible with formal wilderness designation, such as a developed camp accessible only by trail but available to Scout troops and similar organizations. Its report also emphasized that the allowable cut at French Pete was only about one percent of that for the Willamette National Forest, and that the watershed could hardly be considered a major factor in the local economy.

The Forest Service at first insisted that the timber sale proceed as planned, maintaining that immediate access was re-

quired to salvage beetle-killed white pine. The Committee countered that white pine comprised only about 5 percent of the timber volume in the watershed, that the proposed sale included only about the same fraction of pine and was mostly Douglas fir, that the areas of worst infestation would not be rendered accessible by the sale, that most of the dead pine had already deteriorated to the point where it had no commercial value, and that the harvest schedule would permit salvage of very few of the still sound but threatened trees.

The sale was to have been announced in May 1968 for bids to be presented in June, but Congressman John Dellenback of the Fourth District in Oregon broke the impasse by requesting a delay for reconsideration. As a result, a thorough study of the watershed has been initiated by a team of Forest Service experts, most of whom have come from the Regional Office in Portland. They are filing specialist reports, apparently without specific recommendations as to the fate of the watershed. A decision is to be announced by David Gibney,

Supervisor of Willamette National Forest, sometime after the middle of November.

The decision, which may well be announced before this Bulletin is in the hands of its readers, will certainly include a management plan substantially different from the one that would have been implemented by the timber sale that was cancelled last May. Many people who have been closely associated with the problem are concerned, however, that the decision might still destroy the last chance to keep a single valley of the Old Cascades in comparatively unmodified condition. The basis for their concern is illustrated by the comment of one Forest Service official: "If an area isn't in the cutting circles, then as far as we are concerned it's wilderness." The Multiple Use Act offers little justification for this viewpoint, but it remains to be seen whether the Forest Service will have enough flexibility, imagination, and courage to develop a land-use pattern that does not commit every single non-wilderness valley to large-scale logging.

Nominating Committee's Report

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

The Nominating Committee proposes the following persons as candidates for the five positions on the Board of Directors to be filled at the election of April 12, 1968:

Nicholas B. Clinch	Raymond J. Sherwin
August Frugé	David Sive
Charles Huestis	Sanford S. Tepfer
Maynard Munger, Jr.	Edgar Wayburn

In its request for suggestions, the Committee said that "a strong candidate should be independent in his thinking, articulate in the presentation of his opinions, objective in his analysis of issues, responsible in his public behavior, energetic in his pursuit of his objectives, and dedicated to the purposes of the Sierra Club as evidenced by a record of services to its affairs." If any members of the Club feel that the Committee has not selected enough persons satisfying its own criteria, or if they wish for any other reason to add to the above slate of candidates, they may make such addition by petition. The requirements for such petitions are:

- (1) Only one candidate may be nominated on any one petition;
- (2) A petition for nomination shall be directed to the Nominating Committee through the Secretary of the Sierra Club at the main office, Mills Tower, 220 Bush St., San Francisco, California 94104;
- (3) Each petition must be signed by at least 156 (one percent of the number of ballots cast in the preceding annual election) members in good standing;
- (4) No petitions will be considered which are received at the Club office after December 31, 1968;
- (5) No petition will be considered

which is not accompanied by the signed, written consent of the proposed candidate.

During its deliberations, the Committee has also noted two problems associated with elections to the Board of Directors, and it feels that serious consideration should be given to their solution:

The Committee is convinced that the continued health of the Sierra Club will require frequent infusions of new Board members with fresh ideas. The need will be a recurring one and relates to many problems including the renomination of incumbent Directors. The Committee is considering specific recommendations directed toward resolving this question and would welcome suggestions from the membership.

Although the Committee was gratified at the number of fine suggestions it received, it was disturbed that several persons of obviously excellent qualifications were known in such limited geographical regions that there was little chance that they could be elected even if nominated. When persons demonstrate the type of leadership potential that marks them as possible future Board members, Chapters would do well to assign these persons as Council delegates so that they could become known to persons in other regions and could become more familiar with the problems of the Club as a whole. The Committee feels it desirable that other means also be considered for developing potential new Board members from all parts of the country.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD M. NOYES, *Chairman*
ROBERT HOWELL, CLINTON KELLEY,
L. BRUCE MEYER, RICHARD SEARLE,
CLARK JONES, *Alternate*



Hawaiian coastline

Photograph by Hugh Nash

1969 SPRING OUTINGS

A WIDE RANGE of spring outings are planned for 1969, with a number of these trips again focusing on the deserts and canyonlands of the Southwest. The delights of this area in the spring are many—wildflowers are in full bloom, insects are few, temperatures are comfortable, and the delicate green of new foliage sets off the massive stretches of colorful stone and sand. During Easter Week, outing choices include a Knapsack Trip in Paria Canyon, a High-Light Trip in the Grand Canyon and a Burro Trip in the Superstition Wilderness of New Mexico. A new High-Light Trip this year will venture into the Ventana Primitive Area along the Big Sur Coast of California, while return trips will be made to Baja California and the wilderness and beaches of Hawaii.

Trips vary markedly in type, size and cost. Some are more rugged and require that trip

members help with all camp chores, while others are leisurely and supply a crew to do the cooking and packing. To determine which outing best fits your expectations, read each of the following trip descriptions carefully. If you have doubts or further questions, write directly to the leader. Reservation requests are being accepted now for all spring trips. See *How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips* in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

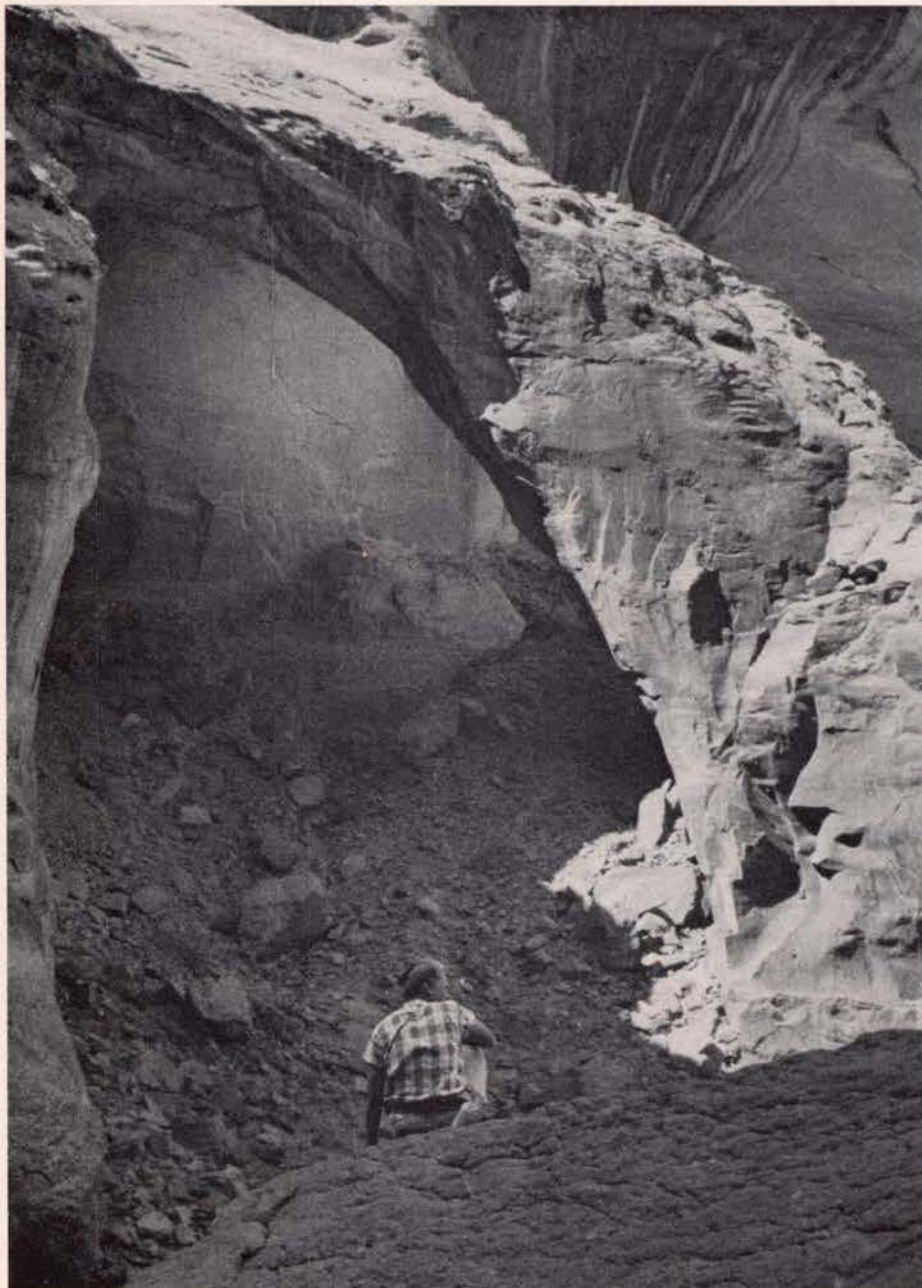
Maui

(1) **Hawaii Special—March 28–April 6.** Limit, 100. Leader, Walt Weyman, 3059 Deseret Drive, Richmond, California 94803.

This year the Hawaii trip will return to the island of Maui. Among the many natur-

al attractions of Maui, perhaps the most spectacular is the Haleakala Crater. Those who wish to, and for whom there is enough cabin space on the crater floor, can take an overnight hike down into the crater. Alternative overnight hikes will go from the crater summit down the Makawao to Poli Poli Springs, where the cabins even have hot showers. We have plans for beach camps at improved campgrounds (Kalama Park, Fleming Beach and Hana Beach) and at some primitive camps, one for snorkeling at Makena Beach and one at 2,500-foot Kipahulu Ranch.

Although the Sierra Club furnishes food and transportation on the island, and sets up all activities, it should be emphasized that this outing in no way resembles the usual commercial tour to Hawaii. We seek out the back country that most tourists and few



Recently-discovered arch near Paria Canyon

Photo by Bob Whitaker

Grand Canyon

(2) **South Rim, Grand Canyon High-Light, Arizona—March 30–April 5.** Total cost, \$150. Limit, 50. Leader, John Ricker, 555 West Catalina Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85013.

The Grand Canyon is at its best in the spring for the weather is mild, trails are dry, and springs are running, although snow may be found at the upper levels. Here is an opportunity to see some of the remote areas of the Grand Canyon following the route of a successful 1965 Knapsack Trip. Most of the trip will be off the main trail, on abandoned trails in use 50 years ago. We will go into Clear Creek with its Indian ruins and waterfalls, and walk the Tonto Trail from Indian Garden to Old Hermit Camp. We will sleep at least one night at the bottom of the canyon beside the Colorado River, where we can look up at the mighty walls from the river that shaped them.

Trip members joining this first Grand Canyon High-Light will share cooking and camp duties in typical High-Light fashion. While a packtrain moves our food, gear and duffel, we will be free to explore this magnificent area. The trip is not an easy one, and some conditioning will be necessary.

Paria Canyon

(3) **Paria Canyon Knapsack, Arizona—March 30–April 5.** Total cost, \$45. Limit, 20. Leader, Dewey Wildoner, 1122 East Maryland, #9, Phoenix, Arizona 85014.

The Paria River starts in southern Utah near Bryce Canyon National Park and flows southeast to Lee's Ferry, Arizona, where it empties into the Colorado. Along eight miles of this course, the river has cut a deep slot in the colorful Navajo sandstone to form a spectacular canyon. On this trip, we will explore the main Paria Canyon as well as numerous side canyons including one with a magnificent, recently-discovered natural arch.

This trip is limited to experienced backpackers. Minimum age 18.

Ventana Primitiva Area

(4) **South Coast Special—March 30–April 6.** Total cost, about \$95. Limit, 30. Leader, Jerry Lebeck, 430 Pine Avenue, Pacific Grove, California 93950.

This Easter Week High-Light Trip will explore the Ventana Primitiva Area, which makes up the northern section of the Los Padres National Forest. We will hike from

residents ever see. We will be sleeping out-of-doors and it always rains at least once, so come prepared with tent or tarp. A crew prepares meals; menus feature fresh island-grown foods.

Special Notice For Knapsackers. A special four-day knapsack trip into Kipahulu Valley for 20 trip members will be led by Dr. Martin Griffin, who was a member of the scientific expedition that first explored this valley in 1967. We will trace a portion of their route. Kipahulu Valley features rare birds, giant lobelias, cloud and rain forests, and waterfalls from subalpine zone to sea level. This is rugged country and hikers will need both rain gear and tent; they will be expected to perform camp duties and do their

share of the cooking. Only participants of proven knapsack ability will be eligible to draw for positions on this side trip. A possible charge may be levied, not to exceed \$15 per person.

We depart from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle on the morning of March 28 by commercial jet and return the evening of April 6. Arrangements can be made through our travel agent if you wish to stay longer. A reservation fee of \$75 must accompany your reservation request (\$60 of it refundable only if your place on the plane can be filled). Total cost, including the \$75 reservation fee, \$350 for adults, \$250 for children under 12.

For More Details of Spring Outings

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

the rugged and remote, oak- and pine-filled valleys of the interior to the coastal redwood groves along the Big Sur Coast. From the 3,000- to 4,000-foot peaks of the Santa Lucia Mountains, which are the backbone of this country, we will enjoy magnificent views of the California coastline and the Pacific Ocean. Spring promises full waterfalls, colorful ferns and wildflowers, and the occasional sight of deer grazing on the steep slopes. Picturesque place names such as Pico Blanco, Church Creek and Outlaw Camp testify to the early history of this area. The trip will be moderately difficult, and, as on all High-Light Trips, members are expected to help with chores. For a more detailed description of the Ventana Primitive Area, see the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Book *Not Man Apart*.

Colorado River

(5) **Grand Canyon of the Colorado Raft Trip, Arizona—March 30–April 8.** Total cost, \$320. Limit, 30. Leader, Peter Myers, 20420 Quedo Drive, Woodland Hills, California 91364.

Running the incomparable Grand at Easter is the perfect way to start the celebration of Major John Wesley Powell's pioneer exploration of the Colorado River one hundred years ago. This outing, the first Grand Canyon River Trip held at Easter affords club members the rare opportunity to see the Canyon in early spring from water level. In the ten days we are afloat, we cover 312 miles of river from Lee's Ferry to Temple Bar, riding most of the 56 rated and 112 unrated rapids, from Marble Canyon until the

river goes to sleep in Lake Mead. We plan layover days at Phantom Ranch and Tapeats Creek, and will stop to explore Redwall Cavern, the entrance of the Little Colorado, and Elves Chasm. Along the way we will see unique folds of geologic time as well as many artifacts of early western history. This is an active trip for active people; not recommended as a first experience in running rivers. Minimum age 16.

Superstition Wilderness

(6) **Superstition Wilderness Burro Trip, Arizona—April 6–12.** Total cost, \$95. Limit, 22. Leader, Tom Pillsbury, 1045 Castle Rock Road, Walnut Creek, California 94598.

This spring will mark our first Burro Trip to the Superstition Wilderness Area, a spectacular and historic desert region about 50 miles east of Phoenix. In April, this region abounds with blooming flowers and cacti, and the streams are filled with running water. We will travel about 30 miles in a loop trip along good trails, with an opportunity to visit and explore Indian ruins and old mines.

By the end of the week, you will appreciate a bit more of the old West and understand better how prospectors and miners depended on burros. You will find that burros have strong personalities; they can be lovable, affectionate and willing. They can also be exasperating and unpredictable. Everyone learns to pack and care for a burro on the trail and everyone takes a turn with cooking and pot washing. You need to be in good

physical condition, but no previous experience with burros or camping is necessary, for this trip is suited to novices as well as expert burro chasers. Children six and older are welcome.

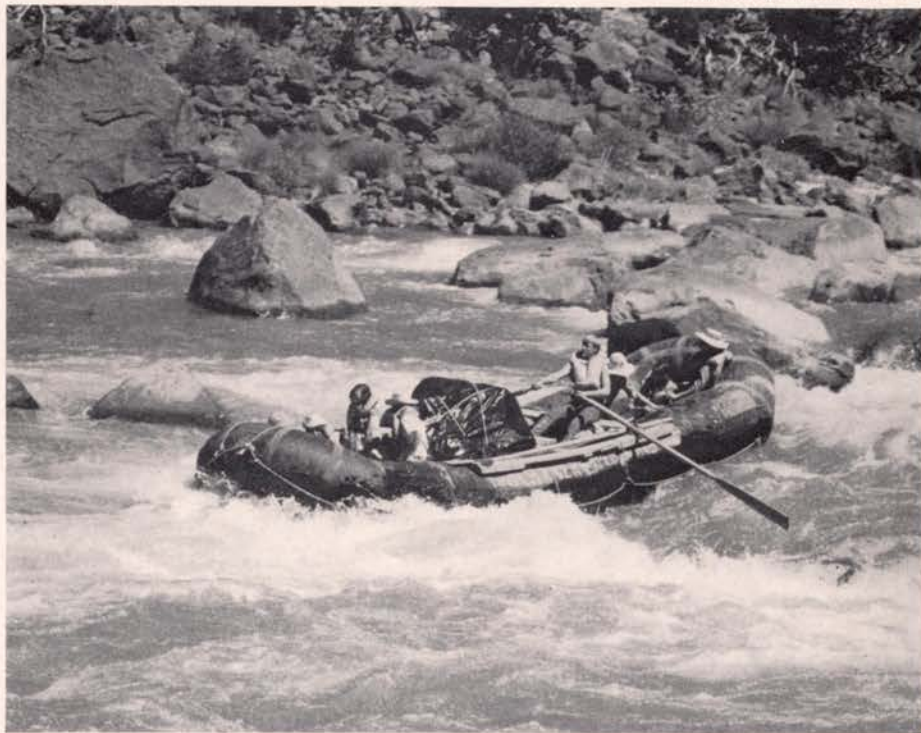
Baja California

(7) **Baja California High-Light, Mexico—May 17–24.** Total cost, \$135. Limit, 30. Leader, Tom Pillsbury, 1045 Castle Rock Road, Walnut Creek, California 94598.

The high, forested wilderness of San Pedro Martir will be at its best in mid-May, when we can expect good weather, water and abundant wildflowers. We gather at the Meling Ranch on Sunday and are transported to the end of an early-day mining road. Monday morning we hand over our duffel bags (20 pounds) to the mules and commence a circuit of this little-visited, open pine country. There will be five moving days with one layover scheduled for La Grulla Meadow. The 50 miles of this outing will be at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet, starting in oaks and then circling through open pine forests and meadows. There will be an opportunity to climb Blue Bottle, the second highest peak in the range, and to enjoy dramatic views of the Gulf of California and of 10,500-foot Picacho del Diablo across a 3,000-foot canyon. The trip will end Saturday noon with showers and lunch at the Meling Ranch, allowing a day and a half for the drive home.

Running the rapids

Photo by Nattkemper



Preview and Summary of

FOR THOSE who must plan their vacations far ahead, we present this summary of the Sierra Club's 1969 wilderness outings. Places and dates of a few outings are still tentative and may be changed. You will find complete information and prices of all summer and fall trips in the coming Outing Issue (January or February) of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*. Unless otherwise specified, reservation requests for these trips are now being accepted.

HIGH TRIPS

The opportunity to enjoy the High Sierra with only a jacket on your back and lunch or camera in hand is the unique offering of the traditional Sierra High Trips. On moving days, stock carry the loads while you hike the 7 to 14 miles between camps. Once in camp, a veteran cook and commissary staff cater to your mountain appetite. On layover days, a minimum of required camp chores leaves plenty of time for side trips and for enjoying the wide variety of age and experience of other trip members. Camps are usually located near timberline.

(10) **High Trip, Sequoia National Park—July 27–August 9.** Leader, Ted Grubb. Come find Lost Canyon, color the Kaweahs Red and Black and add up the lakes—Big Five plus Little Five plus Nine—in this spectacular area.

(80) **Family High Trip, Humphreys Basin Loop—July 12–25.** Leader, Phillip Berry. An alpine trip around Humphreys Basin from Piute Pass to Pine Creek Pass. Camps above 10,500 feet.

HIGH-LIGHT TRIPS

High-Light Trips are designed for those who want to go farther and faster than on High Trips, but still enjoy the luxury of having stock to carry the dunnage. The emphasis is on going light—food is the lightweight variety and personal dunnage is limited to 20 pounds. Moves between camps average 5 to 15 miles and are often followed by a layover day. While in camp, trip members take turns with all chores except packing the mules. Because of the more strenuous, do-it-yourself nature of these trips, they are not recommended for those completely unfamiliar with wilderness travel.

The outing material in this issue of the *Bulletin* has been prepared by Susan Fousekis, editor, with the assistance of Jane Edginton and Marion Kane.

(2) **South Rim, Grand Canyon, Arizona—March 30–April 5.** See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(4) **South Coast Special, Los Padres National Forest, California—March 30–April 6.** See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(7) **Baja California, Mexico—May 17–24.** See *Spring Outings* in this issue.

(20) **Woodchuck Country, Sierra—June 28–July 5.** Leader, Howard Mitchell. A leisurely trip in the North Fork of the Kings River area of Sierra National Forest.

(21) **Trinity Alps, Northern California—July 4–12.** Leader, Wes Bunnelle. This new trip includes rugged cross-country scrambles over high ridges. Three layover days leave ample time to enjoy the high lakes and peaks.

(22) **Northern Yosemite, Sierra—July 12–26.** Leader, John Edginton. Bob Simmons will pack us into the seldom-visited high country north of the Tioga Road.

(23) **Oregon Cascades—July 20–August 2.** Leader, Al Combs. From the Three Sisters to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area where alpine terrain combines with cinder cones and lava flows.

(24) **Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Wyoming—July 27–August 8.** Leader, Mike Passovoy. Another new trip to an area marked by soaring 13,000-foot Blacktooth Mountain and Cloud Peak.

(25) **Mission Mountains, Montana—August 3–15.** Leader, Tony Look. An area of scenic grandeur comparable to Glacier National Park.

(26) **French Canyon, Sierra—August 9–16.** Leader, Norton Meyer. A leisurely-paced trip from North Lake to Pine Creek through alpine country with many peaks to tempt the ambitious.

(27) **High Uintas, Utah—August 17–31.** Leader, David Van de Mark. Across immense glacial banks, along the 10,000-foot Highline Trail, where lakes teem with trout in this little known and only east-west range in the United States.

(28) **Silver Divide, Sierra—September 6–13.** Leader, Wayne Woodruff. A moderately-paced autumn trip into the high country of Sierra National Forest with layovers at Graveyard and Wilbur May lakes.

(29) **Navajoland, Arizona and New Mexico—September 28–October 6.** Leader, Tris Coffin. An area of contrasts—high mountains in prime fall colors overlooking desert monuments of the Navajo reservation. We end in the deep canyons of de Chelly National Monument.

BASE CAMPS

Base Camps traditionally attract people with a wide range of abilities, ages and enthusiasms. They can serve as a base both for strenuous mountaineering or leisure vacationing. Base Camps are usually one day's hike from a road end, and horses are often available for those who prefer to ride. You need pack nothing on your back as mules carry all the loads, including 30 pounds per person. While you are expected to help whenever you are needed, camp chores are minimal. An experienced cook and several assistants prepare the excellent food for which Base Camps have always been noted. Leaders are available for hikes, natural history sessions, overnight backpacks and rock-climbing. Children six and over are welcome at all camps, but we encourage younger children to attend one of the camps with a family rate, where activities and times for meals and campfires are planned especially for families.

A more rugged version of Base Camp is Back-Country Camp, which is geared to seasoned mountain-goers. Located in a remote part of the Sierra that can be reached only by a two-day trail trip, Back-Country Camp provides a convenient center for reaching surrounding peaks, lakes and valleys on one-, two- and three-day knapsack trips.

Sierra Base Camps. Locations and dates of the four Sierra Base Camps are not yet determined. One session at each camp will feature family rates, and one location will be farther from the road head and at a higher elevation.

San Juan Wilderness, Colorado—special family rates: (44) **July 26–August 8;** (45) **August 9–22.** Leader, George Hall. Camp in the Needle Mountains is in a broad valley amidst aspen and blue spruce, near the confluence of Vallecito and Leviathan creeks, and immediately east of the spectacular Sunlight, Eolus and Windom group of 14,000-foot peaks.

(49) **Back-Country Camp, McGee Canyon-Evolution Country—July 27–August 9.** Leader, Allen Van Norman. A two-day trail trip from Florence Lake brings us to

the 1969 Wilderness Outings

camp at 10,200-foot McGee Creek, overlooking Evolution Valley and the Sierra Crest.

FAMILY OUTINGS

Families are welcome on most Sierra Club trips, the mixing of ages being one of the joys of club outings. There is a special demand, however, for outings tailored to the needs of couples who want to take young children. For them we offer Family Trips, which are less strenuous in every way than regular club outings, and have special family rates.

Wilderness Threshold Camps

Basic to the program of family outings are the Wilderness Threshold Camps. These camps are planned especially to introduce families with little or no camping experience to the wilderness. The hike in is easy enough for little people, and mules carry the loads. While in camp, all families take turns preparing the meals. Each camp is limited to ten families, most of which are new to the program. However, some trips will be open to repeater families. Campsites this year will include Minaret Creek, Pine Lake, Graveyard Meadows and Donkey Creek in the Sierra; the Marble Mountains in northern California; and the Colorado Rockies.

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

Family Knapsack Trips

For families whose children are older and who can equip themselves with the necessary light-weight gear, we offer two Family Knapsack Trips in the Sierra. Reservation requests are accepted now.

(85) **Little Lakes Valley—July 26–August 3.** Leaders, Fran and Gordon Peterson. A fairly easy cross-country takes us into areas not accessible to trailbound travelers.

(86) **Lone Indian—August 23–30.** Leaders, Helen and Ed Bodington. A leisurely exploration of the area above Lake Thomas Edison.

See *Eastern Trips* for Family Knapsack Trip in the Adirondack Mountains.

Family Canoe Trips

Family Canoe Trips are planned especially for families with teen-agers. A family must have at least one teen-ager to qualify. Some

experience is preferred, as well as an enthusiasm for adventure. Reservation requests are accepted now.

(90) **Upper Sacramento River—July 6–13.** In the Redding-Red Bluff area. Minimum age, 9 years.

(91) **Middle Fork of the Eel River—June 22–29.** From Alder Point to the South Fork of the Eel. Minimum age, 6 years.

Family Burro Trips in the Sierra

Previous experience in burro-handling and camping is not essential for these fun-packed family trips. The only requirement is that both parents come; one parent alone just doesn't have the time and strength left over from camp and trail duties to enjoy the trip. Trips are limited to five families each. Children must be over four and a half years of age. Reservation requests are accepted now.

(94) **Graveyard Lakes—July 19–27.** Leaders, Pam and George Glover. Just west of the Sierra Crest in Sierra National Forest, this area abounds in seldom-visited lakes and streams.

(95) **Big Arroyo—August 9–17,** leaders, Vickie and Bill Hoover; (96) **August 23–September 1,** leaders, Diane and Al Fritz. From Mineral King we enter the heart of Sequoia Park where views of the spectacular Kaweahs and Whitney Crest unfold.

(97) **Sawtooth Ridge—August 16–24.** Leaders, Judy and Peter Nelson. A loop trip in northern Yosemite where we can fish, climb and explore the remains of old Indian hunting camps.

Other Family Trips

See listings under *High Trips* and *Base Camps* for additional trips with special family rates.

CLEAN-UP PARTIES

Clean-up Parties offer the chance to mix a little wilderness housekeeping with the fun of an energetic outing. In an effort to restore campsites that have been overused or misused, Clean-up Party members scour the wilderness for refuse, burning what they can and sacking the rest for mules to haul out. After each day's work, there is the satisfaction of sharing the camaraderie of others who want to actively spread the conservation message. Alternate days are free for

hiking and climbing. Enthusiastic workers of all ages are welcome.

(100) **Surprise, California—June 21–28.** Leader, Kevin Ahern. Location will depend on the snowpack. Be pleasantly surprised.

(101) **Yosemite, Sierra—July 13–20.** The Lyell Fork is our objective. A leisurely hike in, but lots of work when we arrive.

(102) **Sequoia National Park, Sierra—August 10–19.** Leader, Kevin Ahern. A two-day walk across the backbone of the Sierra to our camp near Crabtree Meadow. Climb Mount Whitney on the way!

(103) **Mount Whitney, Sierra—August 24–31.** Leader, Kevin Ahern. A trip for the stalwart and hardy. We will work between 10,000 and 14,000 feet, from Mirror Lake to the summit of Mount Whitney.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PARTIES

Trail Maintenance Parties are designed primarily for high-school and college-age club members, minimum age 16. These trips are noted for their spontaneity and youthful zest, which frequently manifests itself in campfire hootenannies and impromptu water and snow fights. Work involves building and repairing trails under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. Alternate days are free for hiking and climbing. Camp organization is informal and trip members handle all the chores.

(105) **Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho—July 10–19.** A return trip for we still haven't run out of trails to work or vistas to enjoy.

(106) **Yosemite, Sierra—July 24–August 2.** Leader, Ron Jones. Come along and be in the movie Ron Jones will be producing about Service Trips.

(107) **Mount Rainier, Washington—August 1–10.** Leader, James Ludden. A return to the Northwest for those who missed out or were rained out last year.

(108) **Sequoia National Park, Sierra—August 19–31.** Leader, Steve Arnon. Another two-day hike in characterizes this return trip.

RIVER TRIPS

River running can be the most effortless and enjoyable means of wilderness travel. Most of the river trips listed are float trips,

using large neoprene rafts and requiring no previous river experience; professional boatmen, who also double as cooks, guide the rafts while you sit back and enjoy the wild-life and scenery. For the more rugged, there are some trips of the "paddle-your-own" variety. The ability to swim is not essential, but you must be willing to be wet from time to time, and not have any real fear of water. It is mandatory to wear the life jackets provided. Traveling usually ends in the afternoon so that there is ample time for hiking, fishing and swimming.

While all the rivers offer a unique experience, in 1969 the Grand Canyon trips will be of special interest since it was 100 years ago that Major John Wesley Powell ventured into the then unknown depths of the Canyon.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona: (5) **March 30–April 8**, leader, Peter Myers; (120) **May 26–June 4**, leader, John Wagner; (121) **June 16–25**, leader, Blaine LeCheminant; (122) **June 23–July 2**, leader, Victor Monke; (123) **June 30–July 9**, leader, Marvin Stevens; (124) **September 22–October 1**, leader, Doug McClellan. Three hundred and twelve miles of unforgettable experience on the greatest river adventure of all. From Lee's Ferry through Marble Canyon and the Grand Canyon to Lake Mead.

Rogue River, Oregon: (125) **June 16–20**, leader, Sam MacNeal; (126) **June 23–27**, leader, Bill Huntley. A wonderful family raft trip with opportunities to laze on warm beaches, swim, or fish for steelhead.

(127) **Gray-Desolation Canyon, Utah—June 16–21**. Leader, Rolf Godon. This peaceful river winds through the Ute Indian Reservation, one of the most isolated and primitive areas of the West.

(128) **Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, Utah—June 23–26**. Leader, Tris Coffin. One of the least explored sections of the Colorado River.

(129) **Yampa-Green Rivers, Utah—June 23–28**. Leader, Peter Myers. Another good trip for families. Smooth water for gliding, small rapids for mattress riding, and larger rapids for excitement. We end in Dinosaur National Monument.

(130) **Glen Canyon, Utah-Arizona**. Leader, Rolf Godon.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho: (131) **June 23–28**, leader, Carl Frost; (132) **July 1–6**, leader, Clark Burton. Exciting but tamable white water with hot springs for bathing.

(133) **Gulf Islands, British Columbia—June 23–29**. Leader, Martin Lutz. A salt water trip for kayaks, canoes and foldboats in the Inland Passage off the east coast of Vancouver Island.

(134) **Lodore Canyon of the Green River, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah—June 30–July 4**. Leader, Peter Myers. From historic Brown's Park to Disaster Falls and Hell's Half Mile; then along more peaceful stretches to Rainbow Park.

(135) **Lewis and Clark Wilderness Waterway, Missouri River, Montana—July 8–12**. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant. A new club trip on the last wild portion of this river as Lewis and Clark found it in 1805. In your own canoe, kayak or foldboat, you will travel 150 miles from historic Fort Benton to the Fort Peck Reservoir.

(136) **Main Salmon River, Idaho—July 8–14**. Leader, Rouen Faith. A 90-mile raft trip through rugged scenery and secluded mountains in the Idaho Primitive Area.

(137) **Bowron Lakes Canoe Trip, British Columbia—July 29–August 7**. Leader, Gordon Wallace. Through a chain of six mountain-rimmed lakes with three portages. Previous canoeing experience not necessary, but you need the stamina to portage canoes and backpacks and paddle three to four hours a day.

(138) **Snake River Foldboat and Canoe Trip, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming—August 11–20**. Leader, Rouen Faith. A combination boating and backpacking trip for the family. Bring your kayak, canoe, or foldboat, and paddle down the Snake to the head of Jackson Lake; then hike to Lake Solitude.

(139) **Puerto Vallarta, Mexico—November 12–21**. Leader, Ellis Rother. A Pacific raft trip along jungle-lined beaches, with tropical food and small native villages.

(140) **Rio Grande Canoe Trip, Texas—Thanksgiving Week**. Opportunities to hike, explore Indian ruins, and rock climb.

KNAPSACK TRIPS

Knapsack Trips are geared to those modern-day pioneers who want to explore the most challenging and remote wilderness areas. Because the knapsacker carries all of his own food and equipment on his back, he must demonstrate a strength and perseverance not always required of other wilderness travelers. It is important that the knapsacker and the trip he chooses are well matched. Trips vary from those suitable for the novice

backpacker to very strenuous cross-country scrambles. Juniors Trips are designed especially for 11- to 15-year-olds; parents are welcome also. Personal gear is always limited to 20 pounds and to that a share of community food and equipment is added; starting loads usually weigh between 30 and 40 pounds. Unless otherwise specified, trips listed are in the Sierra.

(150) **Lower Kern—June 14–22**. Leader, Terry Bissinger. A leisurely spring hike along the Kern River follows old trails in the seldom-explored "tip" of the Sierra.

(151) **Mount Clark Juniors Trip, Yosemite National Park—June 28–July 12**. Leader, Rich Bonnington. Two-week cross-country adventure. An advanced trip for intrepid 11- to 15-year-olds.

(152) **The Palisades—July 4–13**. Leader, Dan Holland. Ten days to seek and enjoy the most remote basins of northern Kings Canyon, always under the spell of the indomitable Palisades.

(153) **Siberian Outpost Juniors Trip—July 12–20**. Leader, Molly Edlin. A loop exploration of the vast Siberian Plateau and Big Whitney Meadows country.

(154) **Milestone Swing—July 12–20**. Leader, Jim Watters. Fifty miles from Cedar Grove across the Great Western Divide to Milestone Creek country.

(155) **Sunlight Peak, Colorado—July 14–23**. Leader, Bob Berges. Visit the spectacular Needle Mountains in the San Juan Primitive Area with layovers for the tired and foot-sore and summits for the stalwart.

(156) **Mono Recesses—July 19–27**. Leader, Bob Maynard. Trail and cross-country travel across the recesses of the Mono Divide.

(157) **Crystal Range Circular Leisure Trip—July 19–27**. Leader, Jim Dodds. Easy travel in the Desolation Valley Primitive Area.

(158) **Mineral King Leisure Trip—July 27–August 2**. Leader, Paul DeWitt. Leisure loop to the Chagoopa Plateau, Kaweah Peaks Ridge and Big Five Lakes of Sequoia National Park. Every second day a layover.

(159) **Gardiner Basin, Kings Canyon—August 2–10**. Leader, Larry Pohl. Peak-rimmed, lake-studded Gardiner and Center basins are the highlights of this moderate high-country loop.

(160) **Marble Mountains Leisure Trip, Northern California**—August 3–10. Leader, Lynn Stafford. This green, lake-filled, alpine country is surprisingly little traveled. A naturalist will interpret the unique features of the area.

(161) **Vogelsang Juniors Trip, Yosemite**—August 9–16. Leader, Rich Bonnington. A week of adventure for the uninitiated, ages 11 to 15. Each day's camp is at a different lake with good fishing and swimming.

(162) **Deadman Canyon**—August 9–17. Leader, Dave Perkins. Rugged alpine country of the Silliman Crest is nearby on this moderately-paced circular trip in the Sequoia-Kings.

(163) **Cascade Crest, Washington**—August 10–21. Leader, Dave Corkran. A moderate-bordering-on-strenuous trip. Trail and cross-country travel in the eastern portion of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

(164) **Teton Range, Wyoming**—August 17–28. Leader, Bill Colvig. A mecca for climbers, the majestic Tetons are exciting, rugged ground for knapsackers, too. A moderately-strenuous ramble through spectacular canyons and major peaks and spires.

(165) **Monarch Ice Cap, British Columbia**—August 19–28. Leader, Tom Erwin. A wilderness mountaineering "base camp," this knapsack trip promises superb climbing, unequalled photography, abundant wildlife sightings and more.

(166) **Bear Lakes Juniors Trip**—August 23–31. Leader, Betty Michener. From Florence Lake we climb to Bear Lakes via the San Joaquin River and French Canyon.

(167) **Goddard Country**—August 23–31. Leader, Walt Oppenheimer. Black Mount Goddard looms above its barren surroundings—barren, but laced with lakes, streams and meadows.

(168) **Ragged Spur**—August 23–September 1. Leader, Gordon Peterson. Cross-country over obscure knapsack cols to country almost untouched by man. Strenuous.

(169) **Whitney Cross-Country**—September 6–14. Leader, Jim Skillin. Novel one-week look behind Mount Whitney, offering an intriguing double crossing of the main crest. Stays high and off trail.

(170) **Hell-For-Sure Leisure Trip**—September 6–20. Leader, Norton Meyer. Wander with a naturalist by trail and easy cross-country from Florence Lake through Red Mountain Basin, Bench Valley and Goddard Canyon. Food cache midway.



Leader and assistant plan day's activities

Photo by R. J. Baccigaluppi

(171) **Ritter-Banner**—September 20–28. Leader, Bill Simmons. Have the mountains to yourself on this after-the-season excursion in the Ritter Range.

(172) **Gila Wilderness, New Mexico**—October 5–12. Leader, John Ricker. A repeat of 1968's highly successful trip over relatively easy terrain with fall colors at their best.

(173) **Pinacate, Mexico**—December 28, 1969–January 1, 1970. Leader, John Ricker. A series of short backpacks assisted by four-wheel-drive vehicles. View recent volcanic action and huge craters in northern Mexico.

(174) **Havasupai, Arizona**—December 27–31. Leader, Terry Bissinger.

BURRO TRIPS

If you want to explore the mountains in the humorous company of long-eared, pack-carrying burros, then the trips listed below are for you. On these do-it-yourself trips, you'll learn the joys of finding, packing and leading burros. Moves, averaging 6 to 12 miles, often at timberline altitudes, alternate with layover days. In camp, each trip member helps with the chores.

Dusy and Palisade Basins, Sierra: (180) July 12–19, leader, Tom Pillsbury; (181) July 19–26, leader, Don White; (182) July

(Continued on next page)



*Mount Fuji in autumn
Japan National Tourist Association photo*

JAPAN 1969

A visit to eight national parks including the mountain parks of Mount Aso and Daisetsuzan, and stop-overs in such cultural and historic cities as Kyoto, Kanazawa and Nagasaki are a part of the offering of the 1969 Sierra Club trip to Japan. A selection of

four- and six-week trips have been arranged during a recently completed scouting trip to Japan. These trips provide a variety of alternatives so a member can choose one which emphasizes his choice of interest—from cultural exploration to moderate or strenuous

trail travel and climbing. An unusually authentic flavor will distinguish this outing, for most of the time members will live in the same manner as the Japanese, eating native food and staying in the "ryokans" and mountain huts. The Japanese Alpine Club will provide English-speaking mountain guides.

Each of the five trips will be divided into two groups of 15 persons; a Sierra Club leader will accompany each group. Dates for the trips are as follows:

Trip 1: July 12–August 23 (6 weeks)

Trip 2: July 26–August 23 (4 weeks)

Trip 3: August 23–October 4 (6 weeks)

Trip 4: August 23–October 4 (6 weeks)

Trip 5: September 6–October 4 (4 weeks)

Groups will leave together from San Francisco on the specified departure date. However, trip members may return at any time within 90 days of departure.

Reservations are being accepted on deposit of \$100. The trips are filling rapidly so send in your deposit as soon as possible. For further information, write to the club office for the more detailed Japan Trip Supplement or see the previous description of this trip in the February, 1968, *Sierra Club Bulletin*. No reservations will be accepted after February 1, 1969.

Fees were not available when the *Bulletin* went to press; however, they are available now and can be obtained at the club office.

(Preview continued)

26–August 2, leader, Ned Robinson; (183) **August 2–9**, leader, Jack McClure. From South Lake over Bishop Pass to the spectacular area west of the Palisades, with a chance to climb North Palisade and Mount Sill.

(184) **Evolution Basin and Piute Creek, Sierra—August 10–23**. Leader, Ted Bradford. The only two-week trip goes from South Lake to North Lake via Dusy Basin, Muir Pass, and Piute Pass.

(6) **Superstition Wilderness Burro Trip, Arizona—April 6–12**. See *Spring Outings*, this issue.

EASTERN TRIPS

(190) **St. John River Canoe Trip, Maine—June 16–27**. Leader, Bob Reeves. A challenge to experienced canoeists with plenty of canoeable water and some interesting rapids.

(191) **Mount Katahdin Knapsack Trip, Maine—June 29–July 5**. A return to Baxter State Park.

(192) **Green Mountains Knapsack Trip, Vermont—July 6–12**. Leader, Dick Williams. An opportunity to follow a portion of the Long Trail which traverses the Green Mountains.

(193) **Adirondacks Family Knapsack**. Leader, Adolph Amster. This Knapsack Trip will follow the pattern of the Wilderness Threshold Trips in the West. Parents are encouraged to bring children eight years and older. *Reservations will not be accepted until the spring Outing Issue of the Bulletin is published.*

MID-WEST TRIP

(196) **Canoe Country, Minnesota—June 16–25**. Leader, Richard Thorpe. A unique wilderness experience awaits you in the

Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the Minnesota-Ontario border. Canoe, portage, and camp through the land of the Voyageurs, a lake and forest area unsurpassed in beauty.

SPECIALS

Hawaii Specials: (1) **Maui—March 28–April 6**. See *Spring Outings* this issue. (205) **Island of Hawaii—Fall 1969**. From the arid reaches of Volcanoes National Park to the rain forests of Kohala and Waipio.

(200) **Teton Wilderness Saddle-Light Trip, Wyoming—July 8–18**. Leader, Gordon Wallace. An early season horseback trip amidst splendid scenery just below the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park.

Alaska—late July and early August. A choice of trips in this unspoiled state. Details will be announced in the February *Bulletin*.

Trip number	Name of first choice trip	Departure date	Alternate number	Alternate choice trip, if first choice filled	Departure date
Print name of applicant FIRST MIDDLE LAST			Residence Telephone	Amount of reservation fee enclosed. Minimum \$15 per trip. Make check payable to Sierra Club. \$ (14-21)	
Mailing Address			Business Telephone	(1-2) 31	MEMBER # (3-9)
City	State	Zip Code	Age	Member or Applicant? (41) 5 (42-45)	
Print name of all other family members going on this outing FIRST LAST			Member or Applicant?	Age	Relationship
					Residence Telephone
					Business Telephone

READ INSTRUCTIONS OTHER SIDE BEFORE COMPLETING!

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY — USE BLOCK LETTERS!

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READ INSTRUCTIONS OTHER SIDE BEFORE COMPLETING!

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING REQUEST FOR OUTING RESERVATIONS

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

1) Read carefully "How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips" in the Fall and Spring Outing issues of the *Bulletin*.

2) Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership, and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members; children over 12 should file application for junior membership. You may apply by completing the membership application below and sending your admission fee and annual dues along with your reservation fee.

3) The reservation deposit for each domestic trip is \$15 per family or per person unless otherwise specified in the trip writeup. It is not refundable and must accompany this reservation request. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21. Grandchildren, nieces, and nephews are not considered immediate family and should send in separate requests and reservation deposits. Different rules applying to foreign trips are stated in the *Bulletin*.

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

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

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

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY — USE BLOCK LETTERS!

Write any special instructions or requests here:

SIERRA CLUB — 1050 MILLS TOWER — 220 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

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Write any special instructions or requests here:

SIERRA CLUB — 1050 MILLS TOWER — 220 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

How to Apply for Sierra Club Trips

It is essential that you apply on the reservation form attached to this issue of the *Bulletin*. If you are applying for more than two trips, send to the club office for additional forms, one per trip. Please print (in ink) in block letters. Fill out your application carefully and completely; writing you for missing information could delay processing your request and result in your not obtaining a place on the trip you want.

• In the space asking for "membership number" insert the 7-digit number you will find on your membership card or on the address label of your *Bulletin*.

• In the space marked "trip number" insert the number you will find before the name of each trip listed in the *Bulletin*.

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

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

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

PAYMENTS, CANCELLATIONS, REFUNDS AND TRANSFERS

DOMESTIC TRIPS:

A reservation deposit of \$15 per family or per person must accompany each reservation application, except for Trail Maintenance and Clean-up trips where the family reservation policy does not apply and a \$15 per person deposit is required. The reservation deposit is not refundable. *Family* means husband, wife, and their own children under 21—all of whom must be Sierra Club members, except children under 12. Grandchildren, nieces and nephews are not considered "family."

The full trip fee is due two months before the beginning of each trip; if such payment

is not made, the reservation may be cancelled.

Refunds (not including the non-refundable \$15 reservation deposit) following cancellation are made in accordance with the following schedule,* based upon the date notice of cancellation is received by the outing office:

1) 100% up to 30 days before the trip starts; 2) 90% if cancellation occurs in the period 14 to 30 days before the trip starts; 3) 75% up to 14 days before the trip starts (not including the day of departure); and 4) 75% or less, in the discretion of the leader, if cancellation is made on the day trip starts or if a trip member leaves during the trip. A "no-show" will generally not receive a refund.

A \$15 transfer fee is charged for changing reservations from one trip to another.

FOREIGN TRIPS: (Japan)

These trips require payment in accordance with the following schedule: 1) a deposit of \$100 per person with the reservation application, and 2) the balance of the trip fee paid, in full, 60 days before the trip leaves. The trip leader may replace a reservation holder with a person from the trip waiting list, if full payment is not made 60 days before trip departure date.

Refunds following cancellation are made in accordance with the following schedule,* based upon the date notice of cancellation is received by the Sierra Club outing office:

1) the entire amount paid, less \$15, up to six months before the trip begins; 2) within six months of departure, the entire amount paid, less \$15, if the vacancy created by the cancellation is filled; and, 3) if no replacement is available, the entire amount, less \$15, less out-of-pocket and Sierra Club outing office overhead expenses. This charge will be computed by the trip committee after the trip is concluded and bills have been paid.

A transfer of reservation from a foreign trip is treated as a cancellation, and entitles the applicant only to refunds in accordance with the cancellation policy.

* These rules will apply as indicated unless different provisions (e.g. Alaska and Hawaii) are expressly stated in the *Bulletin* trip write-up and in the trip supplement, which applicants should review carefully.

CHILDREN

Unless otherwise specified, a minor under 18 years of age may come on outings without the consent of the leader, only if he or she is accompanied by a parent or other responsible adult.

EMERGENCIES

In case of accident or illness, the club, through its leaders, will attempt to provide aid and arrange evacuation when the leader determines evacuation is necessary or desirable. Costs of specialized means of evacuation, such as helicopters, and of medical care beyond first aid, are the financial responsibility of the person involved.

MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS

Since the trips are fairly strenuous, a physical examination is advised. As the danger from tetanus (lockjaw) is extreme in accidents occurring where stock have been, members are strongly urged to consult their physicians regarding the advisability of anti-tetanus injections, or a booster shot as appropriate. Full effectiveness from an initial tetanus immunization takes about two months—do it now!

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from a trip is the responsibility of the individual. For information, write to the trip leader whose address is supplied in the trip supplement and *Bulletin* write-up. A form is provided with your reservation acknowledgement for advising the leader whether you want, or can provide, transportation on a shared-expense basis to the road head. The Sierra Club outing office does not make transportation arrangements.

CONDUCT OF TRIPS

The leader is in complete charge of the trip. He may require a trip member to leave the trip at any time if, in his sole discretion, he feels that such member's further participation in the trip would be detrimental to the trip or to the member's health. Any such required departure may be treated as a cancellation or voluntary departure insofar as any refund is concerned. Acceptance of reservations for trips are within the discretion of the club and the trip leader.

Book Reviews

SOUTH OF YOSEMITE: SELECTED WRITINGS OF JOHN MUIR. Edited by Frederic R. Gunsby. Photography by Philip Hyde. 269 pages. New York: The Natural History Press, 1968. \$7.50.

Frederic Gunsby, former editor of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, and Philip Hyde, whose photographic work is well-established through such Sierra Club publications as *The Last Redwoods*, *Time and the River Flowing* and the *Wild Cascades* have produced a work drawn from Muir's writings and superbly punctuated with illustrations of the Southern Sierra that will provide an enjoyable reading experience for all.

Perhaps Muir has never been better presented as an individual. Since the book draws on his writings from 1872 until 1912, including his correspondence, Muir can be seen in his various roles as a romanticist, scientist, and conservationist. No better insight into the many-faceted Muir is available in the same number of pages. For this reason *South of Yosemite* is an appropriate document for old friends of Muir, as well as new inquirers.

The book contains Muir's usual colorful descriptions of the area, enhanced by editorial notations which inform the reader of the background of the particular venture and in whose company Muir was traveling. Few naturalist writers other than Muir have been blessed with such remarkable powers of observation and the ability to so clearly pass them along to the reader.

Muir describes his ascent of Mount Ritter and Mount Whitney, his discovery of the "yosemite" of the Tehipite, his encounters with animal life (including the most pleasant stories of the Water Ouzel and the theft of his teapot lid by a wood rat), the nature and ecology of the giant redwoods, and an account of early conservation efforts on behalf of Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks.

This entire literary effort is best summed up by the editorial words of the *Sacramento Record Union* referring to one of Muir's first conservation articles, "The views of a practical man and a scientific observer—a profoundly interesting article."

JOHN EDGINTON

CRANBERRY LAKE FROM WILDERNESS TO ADIRONDACK PARK. Edited by Albert Fowler. Illustrated. 207 pages. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1968. \$13.75.

Many of us "old westerners" carry beneath our contemporary California finishes a ripe nostalgia for the land of the Mother East. Cranberry bogs, autumn maples, harvest moons—all make for rich remembrance. Here is a book containing the story of the salvation of an area that is the quintessence of Eastern wildness.

GORDON CURTIS

GRASS LAND. By Jim and Alice Wilson. Photography by Steven C. Wilson. Polk, Nebraska: Wide Skies Press, 1967.

The American Great Plains occupies a lasting place in the imagination of the world and the nation as the typically American region—the great frontier. Here was played out the American epic of man against hostile forces, struggling to put down roots for his sons and future generations.

It is a story of work, tenacity, and endurance. The story is one of early hardships and success followed by brutal and ignorant exploitation. *Grass Land* is a short, concise chronicle of that history.

The five-page section entitled "Return of the Natives" provides this historical look at the grass lands and is far more poetical than the verse which accompanies the photographs or the "Twenty Commandments for Grass Men" which conclude the book. Within these five pages are delineated the growth and death of the ecological community of the majestic grass lands. The authors describe the climax community as it once was and trace its progress from its dust bowl death to its rebirth under 20th Century conservation practices.

The color photographs are exceptional and not only show the plains, but also capture some of the warmth and mystery of the grass and sun. The photography fails only in that it does not capture the broad horizontal sweep of the Great Plains.

This small book is remarkable for its success, in a few words and photographs, in showing the spirit of an important part of the American heritage. If there is any weakness in the book, it is that the grass lands depicted are those of early spring and early summer with little mention of the tragic magnificence of winter blizzards and spring storms.

LARRY CANNON

Statement required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946, June 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208), and October 23, 1962, showing the OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published monthly at San Francisco, California—for October 1, 1968.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and executive director are: Publisher: Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor: Hugh Nash; Executive Director: David R. Brower.
2. The owner is the Sierra Club, an incorporated non-profit membership organization, not issuing stock; Edgar Wayburn, M.D., President, 30 Sea View Terrace, San Francisco, California; William Siri, Treasurer, 1015 Leneve Place, Richmond, California.
3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

The average number of copies of each issue of the publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 48,900.

(Signed) Hugh Nash

**Board approves
stronger controls for
Publications Committee**

The Directors also unanimously voted in favor of directing the Publications Committee to operate within the following directives to enable the effective control of the publishing program: "A book report on each project shall be submitted to the Publications Committee by the Publications Manager before any contract is signed or any oral commitment is made. Such a report shall include the principal purpose of the book, a definition of the market, information about the author and photographer, royalty terms, estimated plate, printing, paper and binding costs, advertising and promotional allowance, list price, first printing, estimated first year sales, and estimated profit before overhead. The Publications Committee shall also operate with current information on hand of titles scheduled with publications dates, titles under contract, and titles under consideration. The publications program shall be within the framework of a definitive publications budget for the ensuing year, no publication date shall be announced until the book is ready for the printers and serious effort shall be made to schedule at least 18 months ahead." The directives set forth in the resolution are drawn from recommendations in the Publications Reorganization Committee report.

**"Crash" program to
obtain new capital okayed**

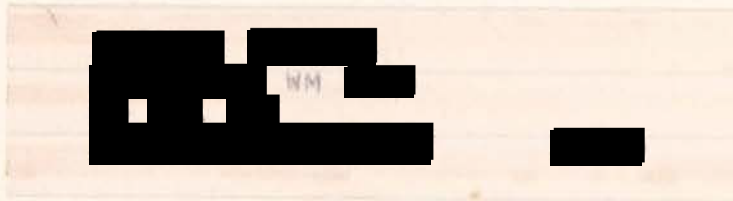
The Reorganization Committee stated "that the capital requirements of the club are far in excess of the funds available for its major publications and conservation programs as now constituted" and recommended "that steps be taken to mobilize the best talent and resources of the club to initiate a 'crash' program to obtain new capital." The committee advised that the Board "should immediately appoint six of the most knowledgeable people in the Club as a special task force to organize a capital funding program." Acting on this recommendation, the Board of Directors unanimously approved a motion by William Siri, club Treasurer, that the task force be authorized.

**Executive Committee
declares club policy on
Diablo not overruled at
"mountain meeting"**

The Executive Committee approved and adopted the interpretation of the September 15, 1968, resolution in regard to Diablo Canyon carried in Secretary Phillip Berry's letter of September 16, 1968, to the president of P.G.&E.

In his letter to the president of P.G.&E., Secretary Berry wrote: "This is to advise you of action of the Sierra Club Board of Directors taken on September 15, 1968, with respect to Diablo Canyon. Not voting upon a proposed resolution before it which would have changed club policy to a position of active opposition to your company's plans for development at Diablo Canyon, the Board instead passed by majority vote a substitute resolution commenting upon its own earlier stand. . . . The substitute motion, made by the writer, was explained in advance of the vote as not overruling our membership referendum on the subject. This same interpretation was given the resolution by a majority of those voting for it immediately after the vote. In my opinion the new resolution does not change the existing club stand with respect to the particular site."

At the September 14-15 meeting at Clair Tappaan Lodge, the Directors had resolved: "The Sierra Club Board of Directors regretfully acknowledges 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."



Washington Report _____ by W. Lloyd Tupling

The search for national policy to cope with environmental crisis recently brought about an unusual and portentous meeting in the Capitol Building. Described as a joint House-Senate "colloquium," the all-day session found some 30 Senators, Representatives, Cabinet members, scientists and others discussing at length how to incorporate the concept of environmental quality into the decision-making process of government.

The procedural innovation, bringing together several committee and subcommittee chairmen of the House and Senate, was decided upon to "obviate certain jurisdictional limitations of committees," according to Rep. George P. Miller of California, who, with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, was co-chairman of the colloquium.

Formal statements were presented by Laurence S. Rockefeller, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty; Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, Secretary Robert C. Weaver of Housing and Urban Development, Assistant Agriculture Secretary John A. Baker, Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Director, Office of Science and Technology; Secretary Wilbur Cohen of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Philip Lee, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, and Dean Don K. Price of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

In a summarization of the statements, Dean Price outlined four principal organizational actions suggested during the colloquium as steps toward decision-making procedures:

1. Establishment of a special short-term commission "to define the problem, to help publicize it and help bring public attention to it."
2. Creation of an intervener within the framework of government "to be a watchdog for the environment, to review the plans and projects of the various departments and agencies . . . with power at least to delay for critical attention if not to issue orders to stop entirely."
3. A presidential staff agency or "at the very least an inter-departmental committee or set of committees authorized to try and reach agreement."
4. Congressional reorganization which recognizes that "there are problems of mutual interest that cut across present jurisdictions."

In concluding his summary, Dean Price remarked that no sentiment was evidenced "which said that we cannot deal with this problem in some fashion within our constitutional system. But, heaven knows the range of possible action is great

enough to leave us with plenty of agenda for this afternoon, and I daresay for many years to come."

Although the day-long session was somewhat inconclusive by itself, the colloquium resulted in assurances from the co-chairmen and from Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario of Connecticut, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development, and a prime mover in setting up the meeting, that more would be heard about a national policy for the environment next year when the 91st Congress convenes.

The possible direction of these forthcoming discussions was indicated by special report material from the Senate Interior Committee which was distributed at the meeting. A report summation said in part:

"Although historically the Nation has had no considered policy for its environment, the unprecedented pressures of population and the impact of science and technology make a policy necessary today. The expression 'environmental quality' symbolizes the complex and inter-relating aspects of man's dependence upon his environment. Through science, we now understand, far better than our forebears could, the nature of man-environment relationships. The evidence requiring timely public action is clear. The Nation has overdrawn its bank account in life-sustaining natural elements. For these elements—air, water, soil, and living space—technology at present provides no substitutes. Past neglect and carelessness are now costing us dearly, not merely in opportunities foregone, in impairment of health, and in discomfort and inconvenience, but in a demand upon tax dollars, upon personal incomes, and upon corporate earnings. The longer we delay meeting our environmental responsibilities, the longer the growing list of 'interest charges' in environmental deterioration will run. The cost of remedial action and of getting onto a sound basis for the future will never be less than it is today. . . . In our management of the environment we have exceeded its adaptive and recuperative powers and in one form or another must now pay directly the costs of obtaining air, water, soil and living space in quantities and qualities sufficient to our needs. Economic good sense requires the declaration of a policy and the establishment of an environmental quality program now. Today we have the option of channeling some of our wealth into the protection of our future. If we fail to do this in an adequate and timely manner we may find ourselves confronted, even in this generation, with environmental catastrophe that could render our wealth meaningless and which no amount of money could ever cure."