

# Sierra Club Bulletin

An aerial photograph of a tropical river valley. The river flows through the center, surrounded by lush greenery and terraced fields. The foreground is dominated by large, detailed palm fronds. The background shows a rocky riverbank and more dense forest.

OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 1972

“NO VACANCY”  
in the Wilderness



# In the beginning was...the estuary

As the earth grew cooler its crust thickened and warped up into hills and mountains, folded itself, and warped up again. The clouds thinned out and sunlight poured down like a wash of fire in the full spectrum of its radiance, for there was no atmosphere as we know it, no free oxygen nor veil of ozone. Storms continued, and young rivers began to cut channels, shaping and scouring the restless land. And where the rivers met the growing sea, primitive estuaries formed and filled with sediments and formed again as the land pushed up. In the estuaries the particles of the land and the sediments of the sea made thick oozes and clays, compounds with magic in them.

As the eons passed, new and strange things began to happen in the rich brew of the primordial waters. Atoms of hydrogen and carbon, oxygen and nitrogen began to make tiny chains, arranged already in powerful patterns. They formed the simplest amino-acids, the elemental building blocks of life. And the tides pulled the waters against the shores and then drew them back, leaving behind the drift of the sea. Where the waters beat against the rough young rocks, the fragments of pre-life were scattered. But in the quieter parts of the estuaries, the waves left the sea's drift more gently to sink into the rich clays and oozes of the tidal flats.

How many times the waves stroked patiently over those primeval tidal flats we do not know, nor how many estuaries formed and filled and formed again. It was an infinitely slow alchemy, with the repeated wetting of the sea, and the sunlight shattering on the wet clays, and the earth sending out its radiant forces, and the lightning stabbing those shores. And always there were the encounters of amino-acids, those magic scraps made of the dust of stars; they met and parted and met again, until, caught by the estuaries' clay particles and held in that primordial ooze, they began to assume new forms.

In that world of sun and rock and water and patient moving sea, certain tides pulled down and left behind the shape of life, a gift of the universe, within the estuaries. At first it was nothing, a scrap, a speck, a microscopic blob of jelly. But at the same time, it was everything. Tiny, tough, mindless, it had the ability to survive, to nourish itself on the world around it, to grow and multiply and change and become a million different living things. The stuff of stars had become the stuff that would be man.

The earth was young, we think, less than a quarter of its present age when the miracle occurred. There was no witness, of course, and no trace of that first life has yet been found. But we know that there was a particular place where the particles of life came together and were linked and bound. And we surmise that it was in the warm ooze of the estuary. In rich colloidal clays, in the quiet reaches of tidal flats where the sea came flooding in each day, the elements of the land and ocean and river and star came together, joined in mysterious order into a living thing.

The estuary is a place for us to look at once again, a place in which to regain our sense of wonder...\*

\*This text is continued on page 82 of *EDGE OF LIFE: THE WORLD OF THE ESTUARY*, a new Sierra Club Landform Book by Peggy Wayburn, with color photographs by Dennis Stock. 144 pages. Books available November 25. Reserve your copy now: Book Order Department, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. Member's price: \$12.95.

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1972 / VOLUME 57 / NUMBER 9

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Cover: Terraced rice paddies in the highland forests of Bali. Ray Simpson, who took this photograph, will lead a Sierra Club tour of Indonesia in the summer of 1973. Announcements of spring outings and foreign trips begin on page 21 of this issue.

Founded in 1892, the Sierra Club works in the United States and other countries to restore the quality of the natural environment and to maintain the integrity of ecosystems. Educating the public to understand and support these objectives is a basic part of the club's program. All are invited to participate in its activities, which include programs to "...study, explore, and enjoy wildlands."

The **Sierra Club Bulletin**, published 10 times a year, is the official magazine of the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104. Annual dues are \$15 (first year \$20) of which \$3 is for subscription to the **Bulletin**. (Non-member subscriptions: one year \$5; three years \$12; single copies 50c.) Second class postage paid at San Francisco, California and additional mailing office. Copyright © 1972 by the Sierra Club. No part of the contents of this magazine may be reproduced by any means without the written consent of **Sierra Club Bulletin**. Other Sierra Club offices: Alaska: 119 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska 99801 / Atlantic: 373 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016 / International: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017 / Legal Defense Fund: 311 California Street, San Francisco, California 94104 / Midwest: 444 West Main, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 / Northwest: 4534 1/2 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98105 / Sacramento: 927 10th Street, Sacramento, California 95814 / Sierra Club Books: 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 / Southern California: 2410 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90057 / Southwest: 2041 E. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85719 / Washington, D.C.: 324 C Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003 / Wyoming and Northern Great Plains: P.O. Box 721, Dubois, Wyoming 82513.







# NO VACANCY in the Wilderness

RONALD B. TAYLOR

ON MONDAY NIGHT, August 27, 1962, a long string of mules and horses stumbled down out of 11,978 foot Glen Pass in the dark. When the packers reached the isthmus between upper and middle Rae Lakes, they stopped and began to unload tents, cots, baggage, and food. Seventeen boy scouts and their leaders wearily dismounted. It was 10:30 at night. They were tired and hungry. The scouts had come into California's Sierra Nevada by way of Onion Valley. They had ridden over both Kearsarge and Glen Passes in a single day to get into this wilderness area in Kings Canyon National Park. A back country ranger told the packers a new regulation prohibited grazing their stock in the immediate area; the ranger told the scout leaders the area was quite crowded with other campers and suggested they move a couple of miles farther north along the John Muir Trail to a spot where there was more room and where the stock could graze.

The men and boys were too tired to move. Reluctantly the ranger agreed to let them set up camp between the two lakes, but he would not allow the packers to turn their stock out to further overgraze the area. That night approximately 30 head of horses and mules were tied to trees and the next morning they were led back out over Glen Pass, empty. The scouts were spending the week at Rae Lakes.

The situation was less than ideal. Within a stone's throw of the big scout encampment was a large group of teenagers. Guided by a church minister, they were hiking the John Muir Trail, towing four heavily laden burros. Nearby was another smaller, but better equipped group of backpacking boy scouts. Several other parties, mostly families, were scattered along the isthmus and around the middle Rae Lake. In all, I counted 150 people camped within a mile and a half. This count included a group of 25 led by then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The Secretary and his friends had hiked cross-country, up past Dragon Peak, and down into Rae Lakes, while a mule packer had brought in their dunnage and camp supplies over Glen Pass.

I was at Rae Lakes to write a story about the impact of people and livestock on such popular areas as the Kearsarge Lakes-Rae Lakes-Charlotte Lake country. In 1958 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks rangers had started pioneering wilderness-use controls in an attempt to reverse the damage to fragile lake and meadow environments. One of their first drastic steps had been to close Bullfrog Lake—



*Ron Taylor is a reporter for the Fresno Bee. His article, "Subdividing the Wilderness," appeared in the January 1971 issue of the Bulletin.*



the traditional "first night out" over Kearsarge Pass—to all camping. By 1962, grazing was limited in several areas to burros and mules led by hikers, and these walking stock parties had to move daily. This grazing regulation diverted much of the pack stock trips into other areas.

Even so, the use of Sequoia-Kings Canyon wilderness, including travel on the Rae Lakes Loop, continued to increase rapidly. From 1962 to 1971 the total back country travel in this 1,100-square-mile wilderness rose from 57,000 to 207,000 visitor days. These figures follow a national trend. Assistant National Parks Director Larry Hadley reported, "The wilderness use throughout the system is up dramatically, and there is little or no evidence that it is leveling off. This is largely attributable to the new lightweight backpacking equipment, the dried foods, and apparently to the fact that young people—high school and college kids—see this as a chance to get out on their own, to be away, to get out of the cities, get out of the smog."

In Rocky Mountain National Park the "impact erosion" created by such increased back country travel forced rangers to establish formal, designated camp sites in 98 wilderness areas in 1970. Other parks were discussing similar controls. But wherever regulations and controls were discussed or implemented, rangers avoided the ultimate control, the limiting of people allowed in a given area. They shied away from establishing absolute *people carrying* capacities and hanging out the "Sorry, No Vacancy" sign on the wilderness—until March 1, 1972. On that date Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton surprised park officials by announcing on NBC-TV's *Today* show that rangers in three national parks would indeed be establishing such limits, and when these limits were reached the trails would be closed. The secretary named Rocky Mountain National Park, the 68-mile section of the Appalachian Trail through the Great Smokies, and the Rae Lakes Loop in Kings Canyon. He explained, "This will be a temporary and experimental program to try and limit the visitations to the wilderness areas to that number of people that the environment can be compatible with . . . so that these areas will not be destroyed or degraded."

The order from the secretary sent

staff officers in the three parks scurrying to their planning boards. After reviewing wilderness travel figures and establishing a seasonal population limit for the areas involved, the rangers came up with a daily quota that would be allowed on the trails. Setting such a figure for the Appalachian Trail was relatively simple. The number of overnight campers was governed by the 268 spaces available in the 20 Adirondack shelters scattered along the trail. In Rocky Mountain and Kings Canyon National Parks, the rangers had to use more arbitrary figures, based on observations and estimates of what impact they felt various natural areas could tolerate without damage.

Approximately 90 percent of Rocky Mountain's 400 square miles is classified as backcountry or wilderness. This rugged area of deep canyons and high peaks is divided into a 56 square mile "cross country zone," where use is limited to one party of no more than seven people per square mile, and an area where all camp sites are specifically designated. (There are 198 of these designated camps in 58 locations.) At places such as Long Lake—reached by a seven mile long trail that climbs 3,000 feet—there are six individual campsites with a capacity of 42 people and a group campsite for up to 25 people. Pit privies are located near the camps.

Sequoia-Kings Canyon Superintendent John McLaughlin dislikes the idea of designated camp sites and would like to avoid their use wherever possible. Using a one day camping limit on the Rae Lakes Loop to keep travelers moving, rangers allow 60 people to enter the loop at the Cedar Grove trail head and 50 can come in each day over Kearsarge Pass from Onion Valley. These controls are complicated by "through traffic" on the John Muir Trail. Travel on the Muir Trail is unrestricted but the travelers are counted; they are part of the 15,000 people allowed in the loop area from June through September.

To enter any of the wilderness control units named by Secretary Morton, visitors must get a special use permit. These are issued on a first-come-first-serve basis. When the daily quotas are filled, the "Sorry, No Vacancy" signs go out. From late July through Labor Day, rangers in Rocky Mountain and Kings Canyon National Parks report they have had to turn away a dozen or more parties a day. Alternate routes

are suggested if the people want to start hiking that day. If they don't mind delaying their start, they are given an entrance permit for the following day. Rangers can issue permits up to 24 hours in advance.

In addition to the permit, which logs their daily schedule and routing, the users are given a list of backcountry regulations and a small tag (at Rae Lakes it is blue) to affix to the pack-frame of the party leader. The tag notes the day of entry—no one can stay more than ten days on the loop—and is a quick visual reference for backcountry rangers patrolling the enforcement areas. On the Rae Lakes Loop rangers are stationed at the trail-heads on the east and west sides of the Sierra and at Woods Creek, Rae Lakes, Charlotte Lake, and Vidette Meadow. The Woods Creek and Vidette backcountry stations also act as John Muir Trail control points. (On the north the Muir Trail joins the Rae Lakes Loop trail at Woods Creek and moving south, over Glen Pass, the two trails are one until they reach Vidette Meadow.)

All of these controls sound very formal and restrictive. The word "wilderness" and the phrase "controlled, regulated use" seem antithetical. To find out what happens to wilderness enjoyment when such controls are applied, I hitched a ride in a park helicopter and rode into Rae Lakes. From there, I hiked over Glen Pass to Vidette and then down Bubbs Creek to Cedar Grove, spending four days interviewing people and getting a feel for the area.

My first impression was one of surprise—there were so few people at Rae Lakes. Ten years before, the noise of kids whooping it up as they swam in the icy water, the crowding of 150 people and half that many horses, mules, and burros into this Alpine lake basin left an impression that is hard to forget. On this trip I saw 15 to 20 people camped around the lakes; there were no scouts and no large church groups, the area was peaceful—beautiful.

I talked with a couple of teenagers who agreed the controls were needed. A bit farther on, a father and son were not bothered by the controls and felt the ban on wood fires in wood-scarce areas was a good idea. Fred Cutter, a veteran backpacker traveling the John Muir Trail with his family commented, "I hate to see it become too restrictive.



I hate to feel that I just can't pack up and go and not feel closed in, but we can see the need to put controls on the popular routes."

The Cutter party was carrying two stoves and three quarts of fuel. The ranger at Woods Creek had contacted them the previous evening—they had camped not far from where the Muir and Rae Lakes trails join—and briefed them on the special controls being tried along the loop. Cutter observed, "The trail looks good. It's clean and, except for a few individuals who still use wood fires, things are improving."

The trails are cleaner, the travel more regulated, the people more "aware." Part of the reason, of course, is that they can no longer hike a day without meeting some ranger somewhere along the 50 mile loop. The rangers spend most of their time explaining the experimental programs, checking back country permits, and warning users to obey the regulations. (Ranger Charles Watson said, "I wish people would learn that tin foil does not burn, and that empty metal fuel cartridges do not self destruct.")

At the bottom of Glen Pass I met Art Rathje, an outdoorsman who works for a city recreation department in the Los Angeles area. Rathje annually takes junior and senior high school students on wilderness treks. Because this part of the Sierra is so well-known, group leaders like Rathje hear about Rae Lakes and the Sixty Lakes Basin. The area is ideal for their trips. Too often they haven't heard of the overuse and the resulting controlled access.

Rathje said, "We didn't know about the regulations until we got our wilderness permit at the Onion Valley ranger station. If we had known about them, we wouldn't have come in, not into this area anyway."

Was he unhappy?

"No. We've had a good time." He explained that he saw the need for the controls and he would have gladly gone to another area to help reduce the impact.

The problem is common to most parks. Hiking clubs, recreation departments, church groups all set out to "do" the Appalachian Trail or the Rae Lakes Loop or the climb to the top of Mt. Whitney. These areas or trails become traditional challenges. Boy scouts earning their 50 mile hike merit badges receive special patch awards for fulfilling the requirements



The Rae Lakes area.

on these trails.

Scouts from other parts of the country write for advice from scout councils in Los Angeles or San Diego. Dr. E. V. Johnson, a Mesa, Arizona surgeon leading some explorer scouts, explained how they came to be camped in Vidette Meadow: "We wanted some information, and the San Diego council seemed the closest, so we asked them." The San Diego Council gave the Mesa Explorer Post 155 detailed routes, suggested equipment lists, and reams of advisory pamphlets. Because of such "standardization," as many as four boy scout troops have been camped in Vidette Meadow at once. Most are hiking the Kearsarge Pass to Mt. Whitney "50 miler," now that the Rae Lakes Loop is unofficially unrecommended. (When Park officials asked boy scout councils to help lessen the impact on the Rae Lakes Loop, most scout officials cooperated, recommending the boys use other areas.)

In four days of walking the Rae Lakes loop, I found only one negative response. Milton Sue and some friends had driven into Cedar Grove from Los Angeles. They planned to start hiking the loop Saturday morning, but a group of 25 boy scouts arrived at the trail head before the Sue party. The quota was filled. Sue and his friends

were told to come back Sunday.

He and his hiking partners were mad: they had written park headquarters several weeks earlier, outlining their trip plans. (Before the 1972 season, wilderness permits often were issued by mail.) A clerk in the chief ranger's office wrote Sue: "We ask that you obtain your wilderness permit upon arrival. According to your itinerary you may obtain your permit at Cedar Grove or Road's End ranger station. They will be happy to help you."

End of message. The note did not mention the daily quota, the need for back packing stoves, or the one-day camp limit. Sue said, "I think it was pretty bad considering we were not told these things. We didn't even bring a stove with us, we didn't know about the quota, and we had to wait until Sunday."

Still Sue is not unhappy with the idea of regulations. He sees the need for controls. His problem typifies one of the difficulties the parks face: getting enough accurate information to the public. Because of this need, District Ranger Gordon Boyd has instructed his backcountry staff to spend most of their time just talking to people.

Plans are now being made to extend the Rae Lakes Loop controls—including





*A park helicopter hauls out garbage.*

ing the limited access—to all the Sequoia and Kings Canyon wilderness areas by 1974. In addition, park officials are considering the installation of a computerized reservation system.

When asked what he thought of having to get a reservation to come into the back country, Mark Johnson, a solo hiker from China Lake, Calif., responded: "Oh! Wow! That's too much. I just don't know. I can see why they need controls, but it would be a real hassle for anyone who wanted to go out on the spur of the moment."

A reservation system is now being tested in Grand Canyon National Park. Reservation books for overnight camping along the Kaibab and Bright Angel Trails open October first of each year. Overnight trips into the canyons along these two trails are limited to the number of designated camp sites at the Indian Gardens, Phantom Ranch, and Cottonwood campgrounds. Trail travel into these areas is also regulated by a permit system similar to that used along the Rae Lakes Loop.

The idea of reservations did not bother Sam Bloom of Palos Verdes. "I think it would be okay. You have to plan ahead anyway. We have three children and believe me, you don't go anywhere without some planning.

"Besides," he said, "planning and anticipating the trip is half the fun. We sit at the kitchen table sometimes

in the evenings and go over the maps, figure out routes. When you can only make one or two trips a year you like to stretch out the pleasure."

David Mulliner of San Diego, encamped in Vidette Meadow with his sons Steve and Paul, had made their plans. They were experienced backpackers, anticipating a trip into new country. They drove up into the Onion Valley and that evening went to the ranger station to get their wilderness permit, unaware of the new controls. When the rangers explained the system, Mulliner asked for advice on an alternate area. If one place was so crowded that controls were needed, he was willing to try another area.

The rangers suggested Vidette Lakes, up off the John Muir Trail, above Vidette Meadow. Mulliner explained, "We decided that would suit us just fine. The rangers said the lakes were off the beaten path, the fishing would probably be good. I think it is a good idea to take the alternate routes the rangers suggest. After all we want the country to stay primitive, don't we?"

All of the people I talked to, I think, would have answered Mulliner's question with a resounding "Yes." They all seemed to see the need for controls. The older, more experienced hikers were nostalgic; they prefaced their agreement with a wish for the freedom of the old days when fewer hikers came up the trail. The younger backpackers seemed to favor more con-

trols; they would have all wood fires banned and would spread the use over wider areas.

The Rae Lakes Loop controls appear to be working well; the trail travel is well dispersed. Although we did find a few littered camps, the trails were relatively clean. From a budgetary point of view, Sequoia-Kings Canyon officials point out that establishment of similar controls throughout the 1,100 square miles of wilderness will cost \$157,000 and will require 43 rangers to "police" the back country.

This figure may have to be pruned if Congress doesn't come up with enough funds. To maintain control of the trail heads, the park (in cooperation with the three national forests that surround it) will establish road's-end ranger stations in a dozen locations on both east and west flanks of the Sierra.

All these experiments are in the formative stages. Rangers from Sequoia-Kings, Rocky Mountain, the Great Smokies, and Grand Canyon National Parks will meet this winter to mull over their successes and failures. Out of these sessions will emerge a set of wilderness control policies. Now, while these policies are in the formative stage, is the time for back country users to offer their suggestions or to make their complaints. Now is the time for careful consideration and planning and—to me at least—it seems very important to have "user input" into this planning process.





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## Hard Sell in the Hinterland

PETER BORRELLI

FOR THE PAST several decades the major demographic pattern in this country has been the migration of rural populations to urban areas, a trend that now seems likely to continue. Seventy-five percent of the nation's people now live in or near large cities, a dreary statistic that nevertheless stands out as one of the facts of contemporary life in America. The growth of cities has been a function of new technologies and economics, but the price of our new efficiency and affluence has been a staggering list of social costs. Within the cities these costs are reflected in such things as air pollution, inadequate housing, poor schools, obsolete transportation systems, and deteriorating municipal services. To escape such problems, people moved to the suburbs, where the air was cleaner and the vistas brighter; but now even these would-be havens, with their freeways, subdivisions, and shopping centers, provide little escape from the pressures of modern urban life.

The failure of both city and suburb to enlighten the human spirit now has raised the spectre of yet another plague upon the land—countermigration to the countryside. Each year, hundreds of thousands of urbanites flee to the hills and shores in search of peace and solitude. And though most environmentalists sympathize with and share this drive to return to the land, the problem is that uncontrolled development of our remaining wildlands, marshes, and coastal wetlands will soon result in very little land left worth fleeing to. Here in the East, where distances are relatively short and super-highways are in abundance, the suburbs now extend 80 and 90 miles from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington and beyond these are the treasured wildlands of northern New England, the

Catskills, Adirondacks, Shenandoahs, Blue Ridge Mountains, and Smokies, not to mention the shores and quiet bays of the Atlantic coastline.

These lands are now the target of a major land rush on a par with those that swept Florida in the '20s and Southern California in the '30s and '40s—the vacation home boom.

The second home has become as much a symbol of affluence as the second car was not so long ago. According to the National Association of Home Builders, two to three million Americans presently own second homes, and that figure is increasing by at least 100,000 homes a year. The American Land Development Association, a recently formed trade association of subdividers, estimates that the growth may be as high as 150,000 to 250,000 a year. By 1980 it is estimated that nearly twice as many families will have both the resources and the inclination to purchase a second home away from the noise, problems, and pollution of the city.

This countermigration phenomenon threatens virtually any kind of undeveloped land: swamp land, isolated tracts of second growth timber, and abandoned pastures, as well as land of prime agricultural, forestry, and recreational value. Prefabricated homes on fabricated lakes are a big favorite. And price seems to be no obstacle. Within two hours of major cities, prices of country property have risen 20 percent a year in the past five years. In the northernmost reaches of Vermont, land sold for an average of \$10 an acre ten years ago. Today the minimum rate is \$500 an acre. In the quiet community of Shelburne, Vermont (population 567), land sold for \$100 an acre in 1957. Today prices run as high as \$15,000 an acre, several thousand dollars more than some prime suburban homesites to the south. The

growth is phenomenal, and it is changing both the face of the landscape and the character of many previously isolated communities. New Hampshire, for example, now reports a second home population of 287,000, one-third the state's total permanent population. "Our state is rapidly becoming an upper middle class suburb," reports former Vermont Governor Philip Hoff. And according to officials in Maine, land development is presently grossing about \$1 billion a year. Needless to say, such a sudden injection of people into these economic backwaters is straining both local and state governments' ability to provide and pay for adequate services.

Complicating matters is the fact that big business has begun to cash in on the land rush in a big way. No one seems to know exactly how big, but according to the U.S. Office of Interstate Land Sales, sales volume is estimated at \$4 to \$6 billion a year. Much of this volume is spurred by corporate giants such as Boise Cascade and ITT (whose latest venture involves speculative land investment and subdivisions). The corporate gimmick is to buy up cheap lands, promote the hell out of them, and resell at a huge profit, promising buyers a booming resale market that rarely materializes. Promises, promises. As a rule of thumb, the gross sales break down to one-third for land and improvements, one-third for unctuous sales promotion, and one-third for profit. For example, ITT's resource development subsidiary, Raymidga Co., recently acquired 45,000 acres of Maine's northeast backcountry. Raymidga officials won't reveal what they plan to do with the land, but it does not take much imagination to envision havoc downeast in the near future. In Florida, ITT already has plans to turn the sleepy,

*continued on page 26*



# THE POLITICS OF JOHN MUIR

J. S. HOLLIDAY



*J. S. Holliday is executive director of the California Historical Society and newly selected chairman of the Sierra Club Bulletin committee.*

FLYING HOME to California, from Chicago to San Francisco, is an experience which reconfirms and redefines one's awareness of the vastness of the West, the wilderness half of the continent—in March all brown and black, gray and white, patterned in orderly squares by the straight lines of section roads west of the Mississippi, fading to the emptiness of endless plains, wrinkled into the tangled masses of the Rocky Mountains and smoothed again by the sweep of deserts, separated by thrusts of mountain ranges, until suddenly you see, and the pilot confirms, Yosemite Valley below. The valley and its shouldering heights are clearly recognizable, impressive even amid the Sierra mass. Looking down, pressing my face against the plastic window to hold the view a little longer, I thought of John Muir and of what he had written about the Sierra, a wilderness he had so joyously, poetically described beginning in the 1870's and continuing until his death in 1914. I thought of the contrast between Muir's personal experience in the Sierra Nevada and that of tens of thousands of overland immigrants who struggled across the great barrier to reach California, beginning in 1841 and continuing through the 1860's.

That contrast between a tradition of conquering the Sierra wilderness, of forcing entry via trails and wagon passes and finally a railroad route, and the philosophy of sharing and protecting the fragility and beauty of the wilderness world—a contrast created by John Muir's eloquence—marks a significant change from the centuries-old attitude toward wilderness. Muir's message of preservation and protection began to be heard at the very time the West was attracting America's pioneering avarice as never before, when mining frontiers were opening Indian retreats and desert wilds, when Americans, more consciously than ever before, were conquering and exploiting the continent. In contrast to that force and temper, John Muir spoke out in magazines, books and speeches that were read and listened to from California to Washington, D.C. By the beginning of the 20th Century, Muir's poetic writing, his lobbying and politicking, his cajoling and organizing of clubs and pressure groups had become a force that was shaping public and congressional opinion. Seventy to 80 years ago John

Muir forecast the viewpoints, values and arguments of today's environmentalists and ecologists.

From earliest colonial times, Americans looked west to a wilderness they knew stretched across the continent to the Pacific. Through the centuries, conquering the western wilderness became the great American epic, the reassuring evidence of progress. Most Americans who moved west were hostile to their new environment, careless, wasteful, greedy. The forests and their inhabitants were challenges to progress either to be civilized or removed.

In 1892, Frederick Jackson Turner presented *The Significance of the American Frontier*, and the same year John Muir organized the Sierra Club for the purpose of preserving the wilderness of America. The combination of these two events led to a new contrast in attitudes toward wilderness. In place of past centuries' compulsion to tame and improve the wilderness, the beginning of the 20th Century saw two different views toward wilderness emerge, both under the rubric of conservation: to conserve nature by its wise *use* or planned development for the good of civilization vs. preservation, the belief that nature should *not* be treated as a resource at all but instead should be regarded as a force to be respected and treated with restraint and infinite care.

In the early 20th Century, these two points of view—conservation vs. preservation, reflecting the ambivalence in America's attitude toward wilderness—engaged in a struggle of national scope and attention, leading to a dramatic confrontation over the Hetch Hetchy Valley.

The controversy continues today, with Muir's Sierra Club the paramount voice of preservationists who have on their side a new ally identified in the 1960's as "ecology." But ecology is not a new force; rather it is the scientific name or label for views and values that John Muir set forth in his writing. He was an exponent of ecology long before the public knew the term.

Consider John Muir as environmentalist. His writings reveal his basic ecological understanding and philosophy: the unity of nature, the interdependence of every growing thing, the delicate balances of our environment, the wholeness, the oneness and the consequent fragility of nature. John Muir became the lyric ecologist,



revealing for city dweller and president the wilderness world of Yosemite and the Sierra where man could restore and find himself. Through his writings, Muir educated the public to a new awareness of and sensitivity to the beauty of wilderness. These were places to be sought out and protected from destructive forces—"hoofed locusts," lumbering operations, dams, public men who would destroy in the name of the people. Muir recognized man as a destructive force to be curbed.

Beyond his writings, Muir consciously used propaganda to influence the public, and political force to coerce the government through friendships, lobbying to get federal power to counter local exploiters, and federal

relationships." Muir spent six years responding to that invitation, intensively studying the Yosemite environment. He found order and beauty everywhere, from the grandest features of the glacier-sculptured mountains to the minutest flowers. With the exalted vision of a poet, he wrote of all he saw and experienced, "rejoicing and wondering, bathing in the glorious radiance on the trees and rocks and snow, the flush of the alpenglow, and a thousand dashing waterfalls with their marvelous abundance of irised spray. . . ." His first full-length book, *The Mountains of California*, published in 1894, has been judged "the most consequential awakening of the public mind." In this book he

all living things and all parts of the environment was a basic tenet in Muir's writings. "Everything is hitched to everything else," he said. "Each for all and all for each." In nature, "no particle is ever wasted or worn out but is entirely flowing from use to use." Thus, if man does not act as "an integral part of a harmonious whole," he will "bring unbalance and beget ultimate loss and poverty." Here we see how precisely John Muir anticipated the principles of ecology and revealed a unified world of flowers, birds, animals, forests and mountains, streams and waterfalls. He also recognized man as the enemy of that world.

Of his book, *Our National Parks*, John Muir wrote: "I have done the



*Yosemite Valley*

regulations to protect natural environments. He organized public opinion as a force, thus foreshadowing the tactics of the modern environmentalist. Consider examples of these stages of John Muir's development from an unknown naturalist in 1869 to a national force 40 years later. His nature writings stress the ecological principles of concern today. Of his first summer in Yosemite, 1869, he wrote: "The best gains were the lessons of unity—interrelation of *all* the features of the landscape. How interesting *everything* is! Every rock, mountain, stream, plant, lake, forest, garden, bird, beast, insect seems to call and invite us to come and learn something of its history and re-

wrote about a large variety of elements of the natural world—"The Douglas Squirrel," "A Wind Storm in the Sierras," "The Water Ouzel," "The Wild Sheep"—presenting them as part of a delicate whole. From his experience as a shepherd, naturalist and explorer and his training at the University of Wisconsin in botany, chemistry and geology, Muir came to realize and reflect in his writing that by studying the diversity within nature one could thereby discover its fundamental unity. Through this realization, Muir developed his theory of the glacial origins of Yosemite.

This unity of nature, this ecological sense of the interdependency among

best I could to show forth the beauty, grandeur and all-embracing usefulness of our wild mountain forest reservations and parks, with a view to inciting the people to come and enjoy them and get them into their hearts, so that at length their preservation and right use might be made sure."

Thus Muir knew himself to be an educator and a propagandist, an advocate seeking to influence public thinking and political decisions. For himself, John Muir said, "I am on the side of nature in any conflict with man." And there indeed were conflicts. In them John Muir used his knowledge and understanding as a pragmatic ecologist to produce per-



suasive arguments (propaganda in the best sense) to shape governmental thinking. He turned to politics to secure preservation of the wilderness.

First, there was the fight to save the region around Yosemite from the ravages of sheepherders and lumbermen. The only safety lay in making this region a national park, and John Muir began the campaign to do so with a series of articles in magazines, especially in *Century Magazine*, which published his essays, "Treasures of Yosemite" and "Features of a Proposed Yosemite National Park." By October, 1890, the huge section of the Sierra that encloses the Yosemite Valley was withdrawn from settlement and incorporated into the national park system, with the valley itself remaining a state park as designated by President Lincoln in 1864.

Next there was an effort to create forest reserves. As early as 1876, John Muir had proposed a commission to study exploitation of our forests and to recommend measures for their proper preservation. He became a

member of the Forestry Commission. President Harrison, encouraged by John Muir and his persuasive pen, began setting aside forest reserves, and President Cleveland in 1897 created 13 reserves, four in California. Once these reserves were created, John Muir sought to protect them by writing articles to educate the public: "Any fool can destroy trees. They cannot run away; and if they could, they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or dollar could be got out of their bark hides, branching horns, and magnificent bole backbones. . . . Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, but he cannot save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that."

The initial victory of preserving forests was expanded and strengthened by President Theodore Roosevelt, who set aside 148 million acres as national forests. Next came the battle for the return of Yosemite Valley to the federal government from

the State of California. In 1903 Muir spent three days in Yosemite Valley with President Roosevelt and gained his support for placing the valley under the control of the national park system. The proposal came before the California state legislature in 1905, and in the ensuing political struggle Muir used his friendship with E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific, to gain support for recession. Muir also worked through William Herrin, the SP's political boss in California. When victory for Yosemite Valley was finally achieved in 1906, Muir wrote:

"On the way to Yosemite in 1903, both the President and our governor were won to our side, and since then the movement was like Yosemite avalanches. But though almost everybody was with us, so active was the opposition . . . we might have failed but for the help of Mr. H—, though of course his name or his company were never in sight through all the fight. . . . I am now an experienced lobbyist; my political education is





complete. Have attended legislatures, made speeches, explained, exhorted, persuaded every mother's son of the legislators, newspaper reporters and everybody else who would listen to me."

And to his friend Robert Underwood Johnson, an editor of *Century Magazine*, he wrote: "Yes, dear Johnson, sound the loud timbrel and let every Yosemite tree and stream rejoice. . . . The fight you planned by that famous Tuolumne campfire 17 years ago is at last fairly, gloriously won, every enemy is down."

And at last came the great battle to save Hetch Hetchy, an effort that fully revealed John Muir as our first national environmentalist and ecologist, calling out to and leading the nation's conscience. On this important issue the Sierra Club itself was divided, with Warren Olney, a co-founder of the Club, favoring San Francisco's use of the Tuolumne River. To protect the Sierra Club from schism, Muir and the Club's secretary, William Colby, formed the Society for the Preserva-

tion of National Parks, with Muir as president. Later the Sierra Club voted to support Muir's stand to save Hetch Hetchy.

In this struggle Muir once again worked as a politician. In 1911 he spoke in New York City and Washington, D.C., met with the Secretary of the Interior, House Democratic leader and Speaker of the House; he wrote letters, gave interviews, directed the Sierra Club in letter and telegram campaigns. In the midst of the political effort, in 1911 he wrote: "Had a long, hearty, telling talk with the President, three with Secretary Fisher, lunched with Champ Clark . . . smoked and talked over the whole Hetch Hetchy history with . . . Joe Cannon . . . saw lots of senators and representatives, and made an hour and a half speech on Hetch Hetchy and parks at a grand dinner of the influential Boone and Crockett Club. . . ."

Throughout the nation the Hetch Hetchy issue aroused debate and stirred the first national awareness and concern for the values and principles of preservation. Newspapers from Brooklyn to Chicago, Philadelphia to Mobile, Boston to Denver went on record against the plan to dam the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir for San Francisco's water system. In Lincoln, Nebraska, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, newspapers spoke out against the Hetch Hetchy plan as a dangerous precedent that would destroy the integrity of a national park and thereby encourage attacks on any and all national parks.

As always, John Muir's eloquence best stated the case, but now that eloquence was edged with despair: "Like anything else worthwhile, from the very beginning however well-guarded, they [national parks] have always been subject to attack by despoiling gains-seekers and mischief-makers of every degree from Satan to senators, eagerly trying to make everything immediately and selfishly commercial, with schemes disguised in smug-smiling philanthropy, industriously, shamelessly crying, 'Conservation, conservation, pan-utilization,' that man and beast may be fed and the dear nation made great. Thus long ago a few enterprising merchants utilized the Jerusalem temple as a place of business instead of a place of prayer, changing money, buying and selling cattle and sheep and doves; and earlier still, the first forest reser-

vation, including only one tree, was likewise despoiled. Ever since the establishment of Yosemite National Park, strife has been going on as a part of the universal battle between right and wrong, however much its boundaries may be shorn or its wild beauty destroyed."

Despite his work as a propagandist speaking out for preservation, John Muir and Hetch Hetchy lost the fight. President Wilson signed the Raker Act on December 19, 1913. Muir wrote to his friend Dr. Hart Merriam: "That a few ruthless ambitious politicians should have been able to run a tunnel lined with all sorts of bewildering statements through both houses of Congress for Hetch Hetchy is wonderful, but that the President should have signed the Raker Bill is most wonderful of all. As you say, it is a monumental mistake, but it is more, it is a monumental crime."


To another friend, Muir wrote: "I'm glad the fight for the Tuolumne Yosemite is finished. . . . Am now writing on Alaska. A fine change, from faithless politics to crystal ice and snow."

A year later, while working on his writings about Alaska, John Muir died in Los Angeles.

Like ecologists today, John Muir roused the public. He called upon the city to save the wilderness. He foresaw the dangers of civilization and machinery. Today the four-wheeled machine is banned from parts of Yosemite as the "hoofed locusts" were in Muir's time.

Our environment is better understood today because of John Muir, whose words fire the energy and the conviction of the ecologists of the 1970's. His poetic eloquence, his joyous descriptions create in ink the smell and color of the forests, the sound of wind and water. Muir spoke to us more than 70 years ago to reveal that the sight of glistening mountains and fields of flowers sooth discontent and create humility. Today the John Muir Trail opens the way to a new awareness of our world and restores a sense of proportion of man's place, of his smallness in the world.

John Muir's record of fighting for our wilderness reminds us today that in our own ways, with our own voices and pens, we can each serve as a John Muir, if not to the nation then at least to our families and thus to the family of man.



"Any fool can destroy trees."—JOHN MUIR

*Joseph N. LeConte captured this view of John Muir showing some influential visitors around the Mariposa Grove of big trees. From the right: Benjamin Ide Wheeler (president of the University of California), Private Secretary Loeb, Nicholas Murray Butler (president of Columbia University), John Muir, Dr. Rixey, President Theodore Roosevelt, Governor George Pardee, Secretary of the Navy Moody—and two shifty-eyed Secret Service men.*



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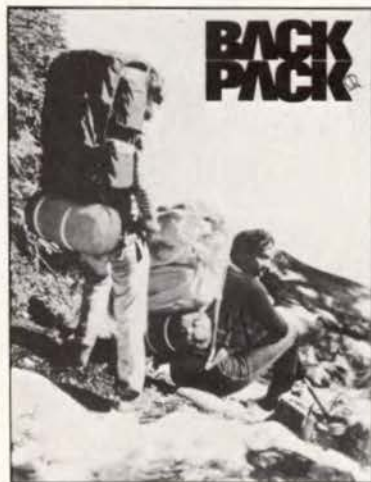
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# Sierra Club COMMENTARY

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## News View

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### Court decisions swell Club legal arsenal

Two U. S. District Court decisions in California have strengthened conservationists' legal weaponry in the battle to preserve and restore wetlands and national forests.

The Sierra Club's complaint against Leslie Salt Company had alleged that Leslie had illegally diked off Bair Island in South San Francisco Bay without permits for diking and filling wetlands required by the Federal Rivers and Harbors Act.

Judge William T. Weigert rejected Leslie's legal contention that only the U. S. Government could sue to enforce the act's provisions. He also upheld the right of the Sierra Club and other plaintiffs to seek an injunction under the act.

"These wetland areas are perhaps the most threatened and least protected of our natural resources," said Club attorney John Hoffman. "Only a very few states have enacted laws to prevent them from being indiscriminately filled and destroyed, and the federal government has not always enforced the Rivers and Harbors Act with the diligence that is needed. Today's decision means that citizens who are injured by the destruction of these vital and productive areas can fill this legal vacuum by bringing suit for an injunction where the federal permit laws have been violated."

A few days earlier a federal judge threw out a timber company's \$6.5 million countersuit aimed at preventing the Sierra Club from "interfering" with management of national forest lands. U.S. District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli dismissed the countersuit brought by the

Humboldt Fir Company against the Club and four conservationists. He said that as a matter of law it would violate the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs to present and argue their viewpoints on public matters to government agencies. "This means the public can file suit without intimidation from lumbering interests," said James Moorman, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund executive director.

John Hoffman, who with Barry Fisher represented the Club in the litigation, said the ruling "has confirmed what every active conservationist has firmly believed: that the right of concerned groups and individuals to present their views for consideration has constitutional status and cannot be strangled by specious claims of interference with government contracts, or by other attempts to impose monetary penalty for the exercise of these rights."

Humboldt brought the countersuit after the club sued to prevent the Forest Service from permitting logging on some 60,000 acres of national forest land abutting the Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area in Humboldt County, and to prevent Humboldt from logging on 1,000 acres with a permit it had already been issued. The Club wanted the land included in a review of public land for possible designation as a wilderness area.

"We believe this to be the first decision in the country on this specific point," said Fisher, "and we hope that it will rapidly become the unquestioned law of the land."



SUSAN LANDOR

### Aspinall's defeat opens Interior chairmanship

Lawyer-conservationist Alan Merson defeated House Interior Committee chairman Wayne Aspinall in the Colorado Democratic primary. Merson, a 38-year-old law professor, zeroed in on Aspinall's poor conservation record, including his proposed legislation to open up the public domain to review and disposal procedures and his efforts to bring the Winter Olympics to overcrowded ski areas.

Aspinall's defeat left in doubt the chairmanship of the House Interior Committee for the next Congress. If Democrats retain control of the House, new rules might allow election of a new committee chairman without regard to seniority. Rep. James Haley of Florida, 73, present chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, would be senior Democrat. Rep. John Saylor of Pennsylvania is ranking GOP member and would be in line for the chairmanship if Republicans take House control. The defeat of Aspinall and others reflects the increasing political impact of environmental issues.

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### Study group proposes national park changes

A federally sponsored panel of citizen experts studying the national



park system for the past year has proposed radical changes in the 100-year-old system.

The main thrust of the panel's recommendations was that the system be managed with a return to the goal of preserving these areas in their natural state as opposed to recent tendencies to redesign the parks into manmade resorts and playgrounds.

Organized by the Conservation Foundation of Washington, D.C., the panel called for the continued expansion of the national park system, but suggested that: private cars have no place in public parks; "homes on wheels are contrary to the park ethic"; the National Park Service should not provide vehicular campsite facilities; private enterprise and all but rudimentary overnight accommodations should be phased out of national park operations.

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### Sherwin delegate at Moscow environmental talks

Sierra Club President Raymond J. Sherwin went to Moscow as a member of the US delegation charged with reaching agreement on joint US-USSR environmental programs. The programs will be conducted under the environmental cooperation pact signed last May by President Nixon and Soviet President Podgorny. Among proposals proposed by the US: joint Arctic research, marine and air pollution control programs, joint efforts to preserve wildlife and endangered species, and exchange of information on national parks and preserves.

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### Judge clears Mineral King suit for trial

A federal judge in San Francisco denied a government motion to dismiss the Sierra Club's suit to halt Disney Productions' planned resort complex in Mineral King. The judge ruled that the issue of Forest Service failure to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act was sufficient to warrant bringing the case to trial. The government's contention that the merits of the case had been decided by a federal appeals

## Editorial

**P**RESIDENT NIXON recently vetoed the new water control bill because of its supposed inflationary effect, but fortunately, Congress disagreed and overrode the President's decision. In considering inflationary forces we should not forget that a number of the most environmentally destructive goods and practices of our society are heavily subsidized, thus enabling those who benefit most from them to do so without paying the full cost. This artificially stimulates demand for such goods and further increases environmental damage and the net cost to the general public.

Some subsidies, such as those for water development projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers and for highway programs at all levels of government, come in the form of direct grants or low interest government bank loans. Special tax benefits, such as depletion allowances and the write-off of "intangible drilling costs," are examples of another form of subsidy. Still other subsidies arise when some users of a product or service pay less than their fair share, thus requiring other users to pay more. Examples of this kind of subsidy are the graduated rate schedules used by various public utilities, which favor the large user over the small. One utility has admitted that the marginal cost of providing electricity during hours of peak demand was more than three times the price charged to large users.

Perhaps of greatest importance for those concerned with the quality of the environment is the subsidy given those who ravage the land and pollute the air and water. They are given a "free ride" at the expense of the general public and the environment, both of which must bear the costs of damage from strip mining, damage to health and property from air pollution, loss of recreational opportunities and viable natural ecosystems from water pollution, and the destruction of park lands and cohesive urban neighborhoods by highways.

The net effect of all these subsidies is that our valuable raw materials are squandered at a rate far in excess of what would be optimum from the point of view of the country as a whole: environmentally destructive projects go forward, although they are usually economically not justified; polluters use all of their considerable ingenuity, legal resources, and government influence to frustrate stringent regulation; new initiatives and technology more compatible with a quality environment and the needs of society often die stillborn because they do not benefit from the existing subsidy system; and many wealthy individuals and corporations pay less than their fair share of taxes—thus throwing more of the total tax burden on those of more moderate incomes.

How do we change this system? We can make a start now, by informing our Congressmen and Senators of the adverse environmental impact of many of these long-standing subsidies. The House Ways and Means Committee has promised to consider tax reform as its most urgent priority early in the next session of Congress. It is within its power, and the power of the Congress, to phase out depletion allowances in favor of severance taxes; to eliminate tax write-offs not based on actual depreciation; and, most important, to establish a system of pollution taxes, starting with a charge of 20¢ per pound on the emission of sulphur to the air. It might be useful for Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to hear of your concern.

The Sierra Club is also moving forcefully on the regulatory front, with interventions in electric utility rate-making proceedings. Already the Virginia Electric Power Company has made a number of changes in its proposed rate increases that are in the direction requested by the Club.

How important is all of this? In my opinion, the long-term success of the environmental movement hinges on reforms such as these. The enormous gulf between the public policy of improving and sustaining environmental quality and the economic self-interest of those who benefit from the present subsidy system will doom all of our best efforts unless it is bridged.

Lawrence I. Moss, *Vice President.*



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court in 1970 was denied. In 1970 that court overturned a preliminary injunction against the Mineral King recreational development.

## Congress clears Gateway, Golden Gate bills

Bills establishing Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey and Golden Gate National Urban Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay area were passed and sent to the President during the last days of the current session of Congress. The measures would establish the first major national park units next to major population centers.

The 26,172-acre Gateway National Park will include Jamaica Bay and most of Breezy Point, Queens, Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Great Kills Park, most of Miller Field and Fort Wadsworth, and Hoffman and Swinburne islands. The 34,000-acre Golden Gate Recreation Area will extend from Point Reyes National Seashore southward to Fort Funston, and include parts of the Presidio and Angel and Alcatraz islands in the bay.

## Wilderness and park bills go to White House

Among bills designating new wilderness and national park system units and sent to the White House for signing are: Minam River addition to Oregon's Eagle Cap Wilderness, wilderness in Lassen Volcanic National Park, Hohokam Prima National Monument in Arizona, Wyoming's Fossil Butte National Monument, and Georgia's Cumberland Island National Seashore.

## Club sues Froehlke on Meramec Project

The Sierra Club has sued Army Secretary Robert E. Froehlke in St. Louis Federal District Court to halt construction and land acquisition for the Meramec Park Dam. The Club contends the project is unauthorized and in violation of the 1938 Flood Control Act because its major pur-

pose is not mainly for navigation or flood control on the Mississippi River.

The Meramec Park Dam is one of seven major and 24 lesser dams planned for the Meramec River Basin. At stake is the upper Meramec River and the Courtois and Huzzah tributaries, famous for their clear water, springs, caves, wildlife, and desirability as family floating and fishing streams.

Ozark Sierra Club chapter chairman David E. Bedan reports that the suit contends the Army Corps of Engineers failed to provide an environmental impact statement, failed to treat the basin project in a systematic way, and failed to present and develop appropriate alternatives to the dams.

## Club appeals FPC go-ahead for bay gas terminal

The Club and the Maryland Conservation Council appealed a Federal Power Commission decision to allow construction of a liquid natural gas terminal at Cove Point on Chesapeake Bay. The suit, filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of

Columbia, faulted FPC compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act in the consideration of alternate sites for the gas terminal. The FPC had supported the gas company's contention that the Cove Point site was the only one available between New York City and Norfolk, Virginia.

## Oil shale expert doubts profitability

Testifying at the request of Sierra Club Rocky Mountain treasurer William Rose, an oil shale expert told the Interior Department in a hearing in Denver that production and distribution costs for oil shale delivered to Los Angeles were higher than those for oil from conventional sources. The expert, Professor Theodore Ellis of Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, added that projected costs by the industry thus far did not include adequate provision for environmental cleanup.

## California court mandates impact study for local permits

A California Supreme Court decision has aided conservationists in halting environmentally destructive development projects. The court ruled that under the state's Environmental Quality Act of 1970 local governments must submit environmental impact studies before issuing building permits. Among projects affected by the decision are a high-rise condominium complex at Mammoth Lake in the Inyo National Forest and a beach-front high-rise apartment complex in San Francisco.

## Nixon's remarks on public lands get clarified, but . . .

Shocked by reports that President Nixon had told his Property Review Board that the federal government owned too much land in some western states and "that's ridiculous; we don't need it," conservationists asked for a clarification. Sierra Club executive director Michael McClos-

*continued on page 26*

## Annual Election

The annual election for directors of the Sierra Club will be held on April 14, 1973. The Nominating Committee has presented the required seven names for the five positions to be elected. They are as follows: Bruce Collier, Kent Gill, Holway Jones, Vicki Mattox, Ted Schultz, Ted Snyder, and Dwight Steele.

Members of the Club may add to this slate of candidates by petition. The requirements for such petitions are: 1) a petition for nomination shall be directed to the Nominating Committee, c/o Secretary of the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104; 2) each petition must be signed by at least 398 members in good standing (1% of the ballots cast in the last election); 3) petitions must be received at the Club Office by December 31, 1972; 4) each petition must be accompanied by the signed, written consent of the proposed candidate.



## Regional Rep's Reports

### ALASKA

In September, Secretary Morton announced his final national interest study area withdrawals totaling 78.4 million acres. Congress must now take affirmative action over the next six years before any of the areas can be added to the national park, wildlife refuge, forest, and wild and scenic river systems.

Changes were made in the status of 27 million of the 147 million acres initially withdrawn in March, but the net reduction in national interest areas was less than a million acres. Hit hardest by these boundary adjustments were National Park Service and conservationist proposals for new national parks in the central Brooks Range and the Wrangell Mountains and for a major addition to Mt. McKinley National Park. The Forest Service's hopes for 44 million acres in eight new national forests were curtailed by trimming 16 million acres they wanted. Wild and scenic river and wildlife refuge proposals were unchanged. Overall, Morton's final withdrawals reflected an emphasis on waterfowl areas and a willingness to compromise with the state of Alaska in areas of greatest conflict over wildlife and park values.

These changes centered on the three potential park areas after negotiations between Interior and the state resulted in an out-of-court settlement of the state's lawsuit against Morton's original withdrawals of March. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game played a key role in these negotiations. Along with the Department of Natural Resources, a stronghold of the hard-rock prospectors, Fish and Game has been setting land policy for Governor Egan's administration. It may be helpful at this time to review the department's interest in the federal lands in Alaska as we enter the all-important congressional period of the effort to enlarge the four national systems in the state.

Like most, if not all, state fish and game departments, Alaska's is opposed to new national parks, as well as to additions to existing parks or monuments, for the obvious reason that hunting is not permitted within park boundaries. Park Service wilderness proposals for Glacier Bay and Katmai National Monuments were opposed by Fish and Game because the status quo means continued management flexibility. The department prefers to retain the remote possibility of a role for itself in the management of future "excess wildlife populations" and in habitat

manipulation and "rehabilitation."

State game managers also object to new national wildlife refuges in Alaska, particularly for "resident" or big-game species, again because federal control of the habitat interferes with their own management objectives. Hunting takes place in all Alaska refuges, with Fish and Game setting bag limits and seasons, but retention of land ownership by the federal Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife gives the bureau control over types of access and measures to change habitat. The bureau's wilderness proposals for its refuges are anathema to Fish and Game because the loss of administrative discretion following wilderness designation would prevent the state from mounting the kind of political pressure necessary to open the refuge for the state's desired uses. A good

## Washington Report

**W**HETHER OR NOT PRESIDENT NIXON'S coattails have sufficient pulling power to give Republicans a majority in the Senate or House, or both, it is quite clear before the coming election that the 93rd Congress will be profoundly different when it convenes next year.

Of course if Republicans take control, sweeping changes will occur in House and Senate leadership, and GOP members, who have been ranking minority members of committees, will take over the reins of chairmanships. At this writing, possibility of a GOP take-over is in the realm of speculation. Republicans need five Senate seats so that Vice President Spiro Agnew could break a tie vote and give his party the Senate control they have been without for 20 years. The GOP needs to gain 39 House seats, a considerably longer shot than the Senate situation.

Republican victories would place such men as Rep. John Saylor of Pennsylvania and Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado in charge of the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committees. Rep. William Harsha of Ohio and Sen. J. Calen Boggs of Delaware would be the likely chairmen of the Public Works committees, assuming their reelection.

But the 93rd Congress will see many changes even if the Democrats retain their leadership roles. For example, it is expected that the new Congress will see between 150 and 180 new members in the House. There will be less of a shift in the Senate. Only 33 Senate seats are up, and none of the present chairmen of the committees handling major environmental legislation face reelection campaigns this year.

Actually, major changes in the House were a certainty before adjournment of the 92nd Congress because of announced resignations or primary election defeats of leading committee chairmen.

One of the most important shifts will result from the resignation of Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, who long dominated the House Rules Committee with Southern conservatism. Assuming a Democratic victory, the Rules Committee—which serves as traffic cop for the flow of House bills—will



example of such pressure was the department's successful effort to persuade Interior to open portions of the Kenai National Moose Range to snowmobiles over the objections of its own bureau here in Alaska.

The Moose Range wilderness proposal is a classic example of the department's attitudes towards wilderness areas in Alaskan refuges. Wilderness, said the state managers, would prevent mechanized access by their legions of local meat-hunters. Furthermore, it would rule out extensive habitat manipulation, which on the Moose Range involves replacing forest with willow and other browse. Here, as in other refuges, the department's quest for maximum sustained yield is at odds with Interior's trophy hunting and wildlife observation objectives. Put another way, it's the usual conflict between

local and national interests.

In addition to negotiating reductions in the three national park proposals, the department also got Interior to agree to no new national park on the Alaska Peninsula and to a joint management agreement that may block the southern extension of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. A recent public hearing to consider firearm regulations for the state park system was packed by hunters alerted by an official-looking flyer headed "ADF&G" which used the department's records for mailing purposes.

Meanwhile, Alaska's conservationists, many of them hunters and firm supporters of the national park and refuge systems, are angered by Fish and Game's extremism and are looking to Congress for an open discussion of the issue, as opposed to the closed-door negotiations

avored by state game managers and prospectors. Senator Jackson, who with Alan Bible sponsored the national interest area provisions of the native claims bill, has insured such a congressional review in a letter to Secretary Morton that registers his displeasure with the out-of-court settlement: "While some of these (d-2) adjustments will improve the [Interior] Department's ability to manage these lands and reduce conflict with Native and State of Alaska interests, many people have expressed concern over proposed adjustments in the area south of Mt. McKinley National Park and in the Gates of the Arctic area of the Brooks Range. It is my hope that you will not take any action with respect to these two areas which would in any way foreclose congressional review of your legislative recommendation for these areas by permitting lands to pass out of federal ownership which the Congress may want to consider for inclusion in new or existing units of National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Forests, or Wild and Scenic Rivers."

Jack Hession

## W. Lloyd Tupling

be under the chairmanship of Rep. Ray J. Madden of Indiana. As an indication of differences in viewpoint, a voting analysis on environmental bills by the League of Conservation Voters gave Colmer a zero score, compared to 61 for Madden—a mark which puts him among the top 25 percent of House members.

Equally significant, change also will come in the House Interior Committee as the result of the primary election defeat of chairman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, who came to Congress in 1949. Aspinall lost out to Alan Merson, a young lawyer and land-use planning consultant. Thus, if seniority continues to prevail in the next session, Rep. James Haley of Florida will have celebrated his 74th birthday by the time he takes over as Interior chairman. Haley was once president of Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus, which gives him unique qualification to head a committee which has seven subcommittees.

Other shifts will also occur in the House. Rep. Walter Baring, chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee, was defeated in his primary; and Rep. Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma, chairman of the subcommittee on Mines and Mining, is running for a Senate seat. Thus, new chairmen will take over these spots in January. Rep. Philip Burton of California is next in line for the Mines and Mining Subcommittee; and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona for Public Lands, although some shuffling of subcommittee chairmanships could occur when the committee organizes in the new year.

In addition, there will be new chairmen of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee because of the resignation of Rep. Edward Garmatz of Maryland and of the House Forestry Subcommittee, due to the primary defeat of Rep. John McMillan of South Carolina. McMillan was author of the ill-conceived National Timber Supply Act defeated two years ago by a coalition of conservationists.

Departure of these potent chairmen could have far-reaching effects. For instance, Rep. Aspinall had steadfastly opposed repeal and revision of the archaic Mining Act of 1872. The 93rd Congress could be the one to wipe out this 100-year-old giveaway to mining interests.

## NORTHERN PLAINS

After months of interagency discussion and bureaucratic manipulations, the federal government announced in early October the creation of an interagency federal-state task force to study the potential environmental, social, and economic impacts which might result from future development of coal resources in the Northern Plains states. The Northern Great Plains Resource Study will be jointly directed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and the Old West Regional Commission, and it includes at a lower level citizen and industrial interests.

Initial movement toward a resource study was begun by the administrator of EPA in March of 1971 after he had received requests from the Sierra Club and local conservation organizations to lead a regional study. Environmentalists view this as an opportunity to have a part in directing the future of their states and to help avoid the mistakes of Ap-



palachia strip mining and southwest power plant degradation. Indications are that the study structure and leadership are a cut or two above the Southwest Energy Study and that its intent is directed more toward scientific studies and ecological research. One result this investigation could have is to give government institutions, private organizations, and individuals an opportunity to assure that development, if or as it occurs, will be consistent with regional, social, and environmental values.

Projections for large plants have been made for the Northern Plains, but instead of encouraging old, inefficient, and dirty production of electricity, the study should direct attention to new techniques and cumulative environmental advantages of new systems in setting priorities for development. The framework for this type of analysis is provided for in the National Environmental Policy Act.

To maintain the environmental integrity of the Northern Plains, special attention should be directed toward conservation of wildlife, domestic livestock values, and the tourist industry. And in order to allow a full and complete range of study the federal government should extend its freeze on coal leasing throughout the study period. Existing leases are sufficient to meet industrial and power needs until well beyond the study period. Agency leaders anticipate the study will last about three years. Preliminary results could be incorporated into state and regional planning by the end of the first year.

Laney Hicks

## EAST

Congress has gone home leaving undone for another year the crucial task of establishing federal strip mining controls. Breathing sighs of relief are the National Coal Association and the Nixon Administration, both of whom have played political flip-flop with the issue for more than a year.

Although President Nixon has declared strip mining a major environmental priority for his administration, the White House and In-

terior Department spent most of the year in a characteristic state of double-think: first, by introducing a bill weaker than most existing state laws (which have been unenforced for the most part or too weak to make much difference); second, by frustrating congressional efforts to crack down on stripping; and third, by not enforcing existing Interior regulations on federal and Indian lands in the West. When the going got rough toward the end of the session, the Administration was virtually invisible.

The coal lobby was equally equivocal, though much more visible. When in the closing weeks of the session the House Interior Committee reported a moderately restrictive regulatory bill, HR 6482, NCA president Carl Bagge was reported to have given it his endorsement. In some quarters this was taken to be an act of industrial statesmanship worthy of his six-figure salary. But when strip mine operators in Appalachia began complaining that the bill required an operator to prove that reclamation is possible on steep slopes (defined as 20 degrees or greater) before being issued an operating permit, Bagge began sending out private telegrams in an effort to torpedo the legislation. Also, local surface mining associations, from West Virginia and Virginia in particular, stepped up fear campaigns by prophesying massive unemployment and coal shortages.

The bill itself prohibited nothing. Introduced by Representative Wayne Hays, whose home county in southeastern Ohio has been nearly ruined by stripping, the bill was modeled after existing statutes in Ohio and Pennsylvania. It provided minimal effective reclamation standards—standards which in several years of operation have not forced a single operator out of Ohio or Pennsylvania. The standards have also not curbed production. Further measure of the bill's moderation was the strong support it received from Oklahoma Representative Ed Edmondson, a candidate for the Senate and chairman of the subcommittee that worked on the bill, and Pennsylvania Representative John Saylor, who became the target of intensive industrial and labor lobbying. Opponents of the bill included Interior

Committee member James Kee and chairman Wayne Aspinall, both of whom lost primaries because of their close ties with mining and other related interests. Given the choice of total abolition advocated by Ken Hechler, HR 6482, or the fate of Aspinall and Kee, the House passed HR 6482 by a vote of 265 to 75. It was a vote for moderation, based on the worn but popular assumption that reclamation can work and that that toothless old hag, the Department of the Interior, is capable of preventing the havoc and obliteration we have seen in the East.

If the House can be faulted for its moderation, the Senate should be condemned for its total indifference. Though it would seem that destruction of much of the West is imminent, the western oriented Interior Committee never seriously dealt with the legislation. After superficial hearings late last year, the committee went through the motions of preparing a bill. By early October, the best the committee had to show was a Minerals Control Bill, S. 630, providing sound administrative procedures for federal-state enforcement, but reclamation criteria weaker than those of most states. Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, recognizing the hopelessness of compromising the committee's work with the House's bill, mercifully shelved it before it came to a vote, with the promise of early action next year. In the meantime, 4,650 acres a week will be strip mined.

Given the political estrangement and lifelessness of the 92nd Congress, it is not surprising that this year's struggle to control strip mining died along with numerous other environmental reforms. Those of us across the country who lament the utter ruination of the land caused by strip mining and who have labored to direct our outrage toward a rational cure are left with a sense of defeat and disillusionment. The challenge now is to overcome cynicism about the future, to accept the natural slowness of reform, and to begin again. As journalist Colman McCarthy believes, it is not slowness that is to be feared, but lifelessness. "National Survival will take care of itself if personal survival is cared for."

Peter Borrelli



# 1973 Spring Outings

**(1) Virgin Islands Base Camp, St. John Island, Virgin Islands—February 1-15.** Leader Stephen Rogers, M.D., 50 E. 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. Limit 14, cost \$395; deposit \$50 per person.

Camp in a tropical paradise at Cinnamon Bay in the Virgin Islands National Park. Underwater swimming trails are fantastic, tropical fish and coral formations in crystal clear water off beautiful beaches. Campers will stay in fully outfitted floored tents, with hot showers and flush toilets nearby. Jeeps are available for group trips to remote parts of the island. You'll enjoy the best weather in the Caribbean, and unlimited swimming. Age limit 16, or 12 if accompanied by a parent.

**Okefenokee Swamp—Suwannee Canoe Trip, Georgia and Florida—(2) March 17-24 and (3) March 18-25.** Leader, Tom Bullock, 1420 NW 30th Street, Gainesville, Fla. 32601. Limit 18 each, cost \$125.

The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge remains perhaps the most enigmatic and pristine swamp in the United States and the most famous in the world. We will spend the first three days crossing the swamp. It will be necessary to spend at least one night sleeping in the canoes. Canoe skills are desirable but the most important prerequisite is some wilderness camping experience and a cheerful acceptance of whatever comes. This is a journey for adventurers. Members must bring or hire their own canoes. Age limit 14, with a parent.

**(5) Sierra Ancha Wilderness Trail Maintenance, Arizona—March 24-31.** Leader, Malcolm Smith, Box 52 W-1, Del Mar, Calif. 92014. Limit 20, cost \$45; deposit \$15 per person.

This second southwest desert trail maintenance trip will continue work begun last year in a wilderness area 100 miles east of Phoenix. The escarpment rises precipitously 3000 feet above Cherry Creek and is indented by deep canyons with caves and Indian ruins. Our work will consist of repairing the little used trail which rises from the creek at 3000 feet to the top of the plateau at 6500. The creek is permanent and should have plenty of water.

**(8) Easter Grand Canyon Raft Trip, Arizona—April 12-25.** Leader, Rouen Faith, 5434 Cribari Green, San Jose, Calif. 95135. Limit 21, cost \$465; deposit \$50 per person.

Like all Sierra Club raft trips on the Colorado this one is strictly oar-powered, no motors. And after riding all the 56 rated, and the 112 unrated rapids the river can offer, you'll attest to the skills of our boatmen. We'll visit Phantom Ranch, Tapeats Creek, Redwall Cavern and many little-explored side canyons. This is an active trip for active people, some prior river experience is advised. Minimum age 16.

**(9) Hawaii, Kauai and Molokai—April 13-22.** Leader Jim Dodds, 2013 Skycrest Drive #1, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94595. Limit 30, cost \$395 from California, \$50 deposit per person.

The more intimate islands of Kauai and Molokai with the spectacular Waimea Canyon, Kalalau Valley and Kalaupapa Peninsula will be the destination of this outing. On Kauai we will camp on sunny beaches within sight of Mt. Waialeale. Our superb cuisine will be selected from all across the West Pacific. Trip members will take a turn at cooking and cleanup. Arrangements can be made through our travel agent to extend your stay in Hawaii. Hawaiian residents may join us at Kauai, \$155; children under 12, \$275.



DOLPH AMSTER

**(10) Canyonlands High-Light Trip, Utah—April 15-21.** Leader, Jerry Lebeck, 339 17 Mile Drive, Pacific Grove, Calif. 93950. Limit 20, cost \$145.

Canyons, mesas, buttes, yucca and cottonwood, deep skies and twisting washes, in a thousand variations . . . this is Canyonlands. We'll make five easy moves while our duffel goes by jeep the long way around. We will penetrate deep into canyons of red sandstone, discovering Indian pictographs, and enjoying warm days and cool nights. Canyonlands National Park is west of US Highway 160, in southeast Utah.

**(12) PenneKamp Coral Reef, Underwater Exploration, Florida—April 15-21.** Leader, Kent Schellenger, 20800 Homestead Road, Apt. 5-F, Cupertino, Calif. 95014. Limit 18, cost \$210.

The club's second year in the ocean wilderness opens with snorkeling and scuba diving on this living coral reef. A marine preserve 21 miles long, it still offers clear water and abundant life. We will also visit the nearby Everglades with the naturalist on the trip staff to learn about the complex relation between estuaries and the sea. Instruction for first-time snorkelers is offered but scuba divers must be certified. This trip will **not** provide meals.

**(15) Navajo Mountain-Rainbow Bridge High-Light, Arizona-Utah—April 15-21.** Leader, John Ricker, 2950 N. Seventh Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85014. Limit 20, cost, \$145.

This trip in the Navajo Indian Reservation in northern Arizona and southern Utah will include a visit to Rainbow Bridge, a 300-foot sandstone arch. We will completely circumnavigate Navajo Mountain with our last night on top of the mountain. This will be a modified, but moderate high-light trip in which the members will carry personal gear, but food, water and commissary gear will be carried by stock. Total distance traveled will be about 60 miles in 6 days.

**(19) Puerto Vallarta Boat Trip, Mexico—May 7-19.** Leader, Jim Dodds, 2013 Skycrest Drive #1, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94595. Limit 30, cost \$310; deposit \$100 per person.

Nine nights of sleeping and eating on beaches washed by tropical Pacific breakers . . . layover days spent hiking, fishing, snorkeling or visiting little primitive villages . . . that's the Puerto Vallarta trip. We travel in powered fishing boats from camp to camp, landing through the surf. The surf, humidity and outdoor exposure make this a trip for active people with camping experience. The trip begins and ends with a night or two in a resort hotel. Minimum age 14.





SUE OSBORNE

**(20) Salt River Boat Trip, Arizona—May 13-18.** Leader, John Ricker, 2950 N. Seventh Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85014. Limit 16, cost \$60.

Heavy winter snowfall and warm spring weather make the upper Salt River ideal for white-water boating in May. We will put in at U.S. Highway 60 and end the trip at Roosevelt Lake. There are numerous rapids which can be negotiated with a little practice by anyone with experience. The river is rocky and in places narrow; 4- and 6-man rubber boats are recommended. The last four days will be leisurely with an opportunity to explore side canyons and Indian ruins. Members will supply their own boats.

# Knapsack Trips

Knapsack trips offer the freedom and challenge of wilderness exploration with everything you need on your back. You are free to follow your own route, alter plans on whim, and camp almost anywhere. Young and old are today showing an eagerness for the adventure, solitude and personal challenge of knapsacking. Sierra Club trips provide all these rewards as well as the example of how to knapsack knowledgeably and comfortably. Knapsacking is strenuous activity, however, for a trip of a week, the starting load may weigh from 30 to 40 pounds, but the exhilaration and extra physical effort make you feel more a part of the wilderness. With today's new designs in backpacking equipment, almost anyone in good health and physical condition can enjoy knapsacking.

All trips require members to help with the cooking and camp chores, although the leaders provide commissary equipment and food. Trip members bring their own packs, sleeping bags, shelter, and clothing.

Trips are categorized as leisure, moderate, and strenuous as rated by the individual leader. The ratings are made as accurately as possible on the basis of total trip miles, cross-country miles, the aggregate climb, terrain difficulty and elevation. Of course, the effect of optional recreation activities and the weather cannot be accurately predicted; early-season trips in high mountains, for example, tend to be more adventurous because of snow and full, rushing streams.

Strenuousness is measured also in less obvious ways. Desert trips usually pose water problems, and members are often required to carry liquids which significantly increase their pack loads. Canyon trips obviously entail steep descents and climbs and quite variable temperatures from top to bottom.

The special demands of knapsacking require that the leader approve each trip member. Approval is based on your response to questions about previous knapsacking experience and equipment. If you lack experience or have never knapsacked at high elevations for any length of time, you may qualify for one of the less strenuous trips by going on weekend knapsacking outings prior to the trip. Acclimatization before each trip is essential. Unless otherwise stated, minimum age on knapsack trips is 16, although qualified youngsters of 15 are welcome if accompanied by a parent.

**(7) Kofa Mountains, Arizona—March 25-31.** Leader, Lester Olin, 2244 Avenue A, Yuma, Arizona 85364. Limit 12, cost \$60.

The Kofa Mountains are located about 60 miles north of Yuma, a part of the Kofa Game Refuge. We will travel short distances, but over rugged terrain and the trip will be strenuous. Our last night will be spent near the summit of Signal Peak.

## Foreign Trips for 1973

Wilderness Earth offers rewards beyond our domestic shores. The Sierra Club Foreign Outings seek to acquaint club members with these diverse areas, their conservation problems and their natural beauty.

- (430) Guatemala Bicycle/Hiking, Jan. 26-Feb. 11.
- (425) East Africa, March 10-April 9; (455) June 18-July 16; (456) Aug. 13-Sept. 8; (457) Sept. 24-Oct. 23.
- (428) Tasmania and New Zealand, Feb. 13-March 18.
- (415) Galapagos Islands-Ecuador, Feb. 20-March 17; (416) Summer.
- (420) Nepal, April 7-May 5.
- (440) Peru-Colombia Archaeological Trails, June 16-July 22 and June 23-July 29.

- (445) Indonesia-Bali-Java, Mid-July through Aug.
- (450) Norway Rucksack Trip, July 30-Aug. 19.
- (452) Walking in Norway, Aug. 8-30.
- (437) American and Western Samoa, Sept. 1-16.
- (460) Nepal-Kali Gandaki, Sept. 29-Nov. 3.
- (300) Nepal-Makalu Base Camp, Oct. 20-Nov. 28.
- (305) Nepal - Rolwaling - Tesi Lapcha Mountaineering Trek, Oct. 27-Dec. 5.
- (310) Puerto Vallarta, Nov. 5-17.
- (462) Nepal-Mount Everest Base Camp, Nov. 30-Dec. 31.

## 1974

- (320) New Zealand and Fiji, February.

Further information on most of these trips is available now. Write to the Outing Office for the individual trip supplement. A \$100 deposit per person is needed to reserve space. See July/August **Bulletin** for details.





JIM McCracken

**(4) Guadalupe Mountains, Texas—March 24-27.** Leader, John Baker, 115 Woodin, Dallas, Texas 75216. Limit 16, cost \$40.

Terribly difficult, very rewarding . . . that's the gist of this trip to a little known 8000-ft. mountain range jutting into the desert along the Texas-New Mexico border. Each member must bring his own food, water, and stove. Limited to experienced backpackers in top condition.

**(6) Lower Escalante Canyon, Utah—March 25-30.** Leaders, Larry and Helen Gaudreau, 710 S. Alton Way, Denver, Colo. 80231. Limit 16, cost \$75.

This uniquely beautiful canyon in south-central Utah is currently being considered for wilderness status amid much controversy. Expect cold evenings and mild days on this moderate hike with little elevation change. We will average 8 miles a day, with a lower age limit of 16.

**(11) Upper Escalante Canyon, Utah—April 15-20.** Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, Calif. 94580. Limit 16, cost \$75.

No other place on earth is like it! Its deep, narrow, meandering canyons, hidden alcoves, natural bridges and arches, hanging gardens, seeps and waterfalls make it a one-of-its-kind. Moderately strenuous hiking demand that members be in good condition. Minimum age 14.

**(13) Toroweap-Tuckup Canyon, Arizona—April 15-21.** Leader, Bob Madsen, 3950 Fernwood Way, Pleasanton, Calif. 94566. Limit 16, cost \$75.

A remote region of colorful cliffs, narrow canyons and wide valleys in the Grand Canyon. This strenuous cross-country trip will follow the Colorado River from Toroweap Point to Tuckup Canyon. We will explore the natural arch at Fern Glen Canyon as well as Tuckup and Cottonwood canyons.

**(14) San Pedro Martir, Baja California—April 15-21.** Leader, John Robinson, 2700 Peterson Way, Apt. 12-F, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626. Limit 16, cost \$70.

Few know of the cool, forested tableland of the San Pedro Mártir Mts., an alpine oasis above the arid Baja California desert. Approaching from the west, we will traverse the range and visit a ruined mission. With no layover days, this trip is rated strenuous.

**(16) Kolob Plateau-La Verkin Creek, Utah—April 15-22.** Leader, Michael Sakarias, 1552 Olive Hills Avenue, El Cajon, Calif. 92021. Limit 16, cost \$75.

We will hike through the back-country of Zion National Park . . . a land of deep chasms, inaccessible mesas and wooded plateaus . . . all in full color; a challenge to photographers and a delight to those interested in natural history. This is a moderate trip, but may present challenges.

**(17) Grand Gulch Canyon, Utah—April 21-28.** Leader, Frank Nordstrom, 800 Glade Road, Farmington, New Mexico 97401. Limit 16, cost \$70.

Few penetrate the remote reaches of this, one of the largest canyons in southeast Utah. And once in, there are few ways out. Cliff dwellings and pictographs, left by a pre-historic people are visible along the towering walls. Other places of interest include a huge arch and the "pinch." Moderate.

**(18) Smoky Mountains, Tennessee, N.C.—April 22-28.** Leader, Randy Fort, 3100 North Sheridan, Chicago, Ill. 60657. Limit 10, cost \$95.

Observe one of the most varied botanical and geological areas in the U.S. We will include a portion of the Appalachian Trail and will range from about 1800 ft. to well over 6000 ft., all on trails. Both beginners and experienced backpackers are welcome. Bring your camera! Moderately strenuous.

**(21) Dark Canyon, Utah—May 19-26.** Leader, Frank Nordstrom, 800 Glade Road, Farmington, New Mexico 87401. Limit 16, cost \$70.

The Forest Service has recommended this half-mile deep gash in the slickrock country of Utah for wilderness classification. Our trip will begin at Natural Bridge and descend into the canyon via an old earthquake fault. We will leisurely explore the canyon bottom along a lovely stream. The hike is moderate.

#### FOR MORE DETAILS ON SPRING OUTINGS . . .

For more information on any of these trips, write the Sierra Club Outing Department for the specific supplement of that outing. Trips vary greatly in size, cost, in the physical stamina and experience required. New members may have difficulty judging from these brief write-ups which one is best suited to their own abilities or interests. Don't be lured onto the wrong one! Ask for the trip supplement before you make your reservation, saving yourself the cost and inconvenience of changing or cancelling a reservation. Write or phone the trip leader if any further questions remain.

#### OTHER 1973 WILDERNESS OUTINGS

More than two hundred other outings will be described in the annual Outing Issue of the Sierra Club Bulletin, which will be sent to all members in early January. Included will be many more trips in almost every category . . . knapsack trips, boat trips, highlight, burro, bicycle and family trips. Information about these outings is **not** available in the club office at this time.



● **HOW TO APPLY**

It is essential that you apply on the reservation form. One form may be used by an individual or by an entire family to apply for a single trip. In this context "family" means parent(s) and their children under 21. Grandchildren, nieces, and nephews are not considered "family" and must submit separate application forms and deposits.

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 No. of Applicant" it is imperative that you insert the 8-digit number you will find on your membership card or on the address label of your Bulletin.

● **RULES AND CONDITIONS**

Sierra Club outings are open only to members, applicants for membership and members of conservation organizations granting reciprocal privileges. Children under 12 need not be members. You may apply for membership by completing an application and sending your membership fee with your reservation deposit to the Outing office.

Some trips require that each applicant be screened by the leader before final acceptance. If this requirement applies to a trip, it will be noted in the Bulletin write-up.

● **PAYMENTS, CANCELLATIONS, REFUNDS AND TRANSFERS**

**Domestic Trips**

A nonrefundable reservation deposit (\$25 per family or per person for trips priced under \$100, \$35 for trips priced between \$100 and \$200, and \$50 for trips priced at \$200 or more) must accompany each reservation application and is counted as part of the trip cost. Some trips require a larger or per person deposit; service trips require only a \$15 per person deposit. Check the trip listing for this information.

The balance of the trip price is due two months before the beginning of the trip. If payment is not timely made, the reservation may be cancelled.

Refunds of the trip fees in excess of the nonrefundable deposit, following cancellation of a confirmed reservation, 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 45 days before the trip begins; 2) 90% if cancellation occurs in the period 45 to 30 days before the trip begins; 3) 75% during the 30 days before the trip begins (not including the day of departure) and 4) no refund if cancellation is made on the day the trip begins or if a trip member leaves during the trip.

A transfer fee of \$25 is charged for changing a reservation from one trip to another.

**Foreign Trips**

Payments are required in accordance with the following schedule: 1) a deposit of \$100 per person with each reservation application; 2) an additional deposit of at least \$100 per person six months before the trip leaves and 3) the balance of the trip cost, 90 days before the trip departure date. If full payment is not made 90 days before the trip departure date, the reservation may be cancelled by the Club.

Refunds, following cancellation of a confirmed reservation, are made in accordance with the following schedule, based upon the date notice of cancellation is received by the outing office: 1) the entire amount paid, less \$50 per person, up to six months before the trip begins; 2) within six months of departure (a) if the vacancy created by the cancellation is filled, the entire amount paid, less \$50 per person, and (b) if no replacement is available, the entire amount, less \$50 per person, less incurred costs and budgeted overhead.

**Full Refunds**

All payments, for both domestic and foreign trips, will be refunded under the following conditions: 1) if a vacancy does not occur; 2) if a person cancels off the waiting list; 3) if a reservation is not accepted or 4) if the Sierra Club must cancel a trip.

Trip reservations are accepted subject to additional rules and conditions which will be furnished upon request. A statement of the rules and conditions accompanies each reservation acknowledgment.

MEMBERSHIP NO. (CHECK BULLETIN LABEL)			Trip number	Trip name	Departure date
Print Name:	FIRST	LAST	DEPOSIT ENCLOSED \$	(Leave blank)	No. of reservations requested
Mr. Mrs. Miss					
Mailing Address			Residence telephone (area code)		Business telephone (area code)
City	State	Zip Code	Age	Relationship	Membership No.
PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND THE NAMES OF ALL FAMILY MEMBERS GOING ON THIS OUTING			How many national trips (not chapter) have you gone on?		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					



Date \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ total payment (see schedule above) for a gift membership in the Sierra Club in the name of:

Mr.

Mrs.

Print Name(s) Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. & Mrs.

Print Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

For additional members other than spouse, please use separate form.

DONOR:

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

Print Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Check if you wish to be billed for the renewal of this membership next year.



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The Club is working to do all this and more.

And, of course, there are the outings, the Club's unique and educational book program, the *Bulletin* to keep members informed on current environmental topics, and a chance for members to get involved *personally* in the Club's conservation activities.

Use the attached application to share the Sierra Club with a friend. A greeting card like the one below will announce your gift before Christmas and a special new member information packet will arrive shortly after.



*You shall see storms arise  
and, drenched and deafened, shall exult in them.  
You shall top a rise and behold creation.  
And you shall need the tongues of angels  
to tell you what you have seen.*

Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104

	<i>Admission fee</i>	<i>Dues</i>	<i>Total</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Life	—	400.00	400.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	\$5.00	50.00	55.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting	\$5.00	25.00	30.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$5.00	15.00	20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> with Spouse	\$5.00	22.50	27.50

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ admission fee and dues as a gift membership in the Sierra Club for:

PRINT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

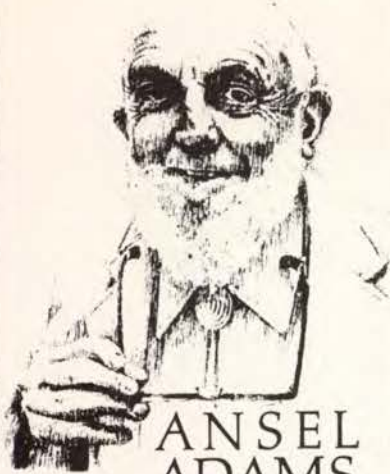
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

DONOR'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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## News View (continued)

key wrote Nixon that public land is important because "it is the one-third of this country that has been less mishandled than any other part, and it is the part for which the chances for retaining environmental quality are greatest." McCloskey urged Nixon to use the influence of his office to retain these lands in public ownership and to maintain them in the highest standards of stewardship.

Nixon aides replied that the President had been referring only to the 54.9 million acres of acquired federal lands and not to the 707 million acres of public domain lands. The implication was that the acquired federal lands were primarily Defense Department properties. However, most federal lands in the western United States, including Defense Department holdings, are public domain lands. Nor did the clarification do much to appease those concerned with the possible fate of such acquired properties as national seashores and national forests.

## Club says Reclamation Bureau understates wildlife damage

A draft environmental statement filed by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Bonneville unit of the Central Utah Water Project was criticized by the Sierra Club, the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Forest Service for glossing over the project's harmful effects. "The project will destroy or severely impair a high percentage of Utah's remaining prime trout streams" and other wildlife, testified Uinta chapter conservation chairman David C. Raskin at hearings in Orem, Utah.

## Congress passes national environmental data system

Congress sent to the White House a bill establishing a national environmental data system to be administered by the Council on Environmental Quality and including a system of regional and state environmental data centers. The system would be "the central national coordinating facility for the selection,

storage, analysis, retrieval, and dissemination of environmental data" from federal agencies, state and local governments, individuals, and private institutions "in order to provide information needed to support environmental decisions in a timely manner."

The Environmental Protection Agency is offering career employment to persons qualified to fill several high-level management/scientific/technical positions in the Office of Pesticide Programs. If you are interested, submit a resumé to the office of the president of the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104.

## Hard Sell (continued)

rural country of Flagler County (pop. 4,454) into an instant city of 750,000 persons sprawling along the east coast from St. Augustine to Daytona Beach. ITT's local subsidiary, the Community Development Corporation, envisions the 100,000-acre tract, known as Palm Coast, as a city the size of Philadelphia with the density of Beverly Hills. All told, Palm Coast will consume one-third of Flagler County with a development three times the size of Disney World. Through other subsidiaries, with disarming Indian names such as Choctaw, Huron, and Arapaho, ITT also owns six miles of ocean frontage and 17 miles along the Intercoastal Waterway.

More than 100,000 families have bought land from Horizon Corporation of Tucson in recent years, many of them in the 150,000-acre Rio Communities tract south of Albuquerque. But all this has been a prelude to what Horizon now envisions. According to Horizon President Sidney Nelson, who left New York in 1959 to help found Horizon, the big plum has got to be the Northeast. "New York is a tough, sophisticated state," he told the *New York Times*. "That's why no major developer is working here now." (Not long ago Boise Cascade dropped plans for a recreation community in Columbia County after environmentalists voiced opposition.) But Horizon now feels ready to break the ice. It began by buying up 24,300 acres from the Northern Lumber Company in upstate New York, where the Adirondacks rise from the plains of the St. Lawrence Valley. The entire





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- Keep "your child" in school by directly financing shoes, clothing, and other necessities. (Right now many Indian children have little more than the threadbare clothes on their backs.)
- Open a new world "beyond the reservation" for your child through your concerned friendship.
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Decide now to sponsor a young Indian boy or girl. It will be a rewarding experience for your entire family.



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5612 Parkston Road,  
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SC872

tract lies within the famed "blue-line" that describes the six-million-acre Adirondack Park, an area the size of the state of Vermont. The park, created by the state legislature in 1892, covers two million acres of state-owned land, one million of which has been designated as wilderness, making it the largest wilderness area east of the Mississippi. News of Horizon's plan to subdivide its new purchase and to spur a countermigration of 21,000 to 36,000 people comes at a time when the state is preparing a land-use plan for all private and public lands within the park. It is a critical time, with the future of the Adirondacks in great doubt.

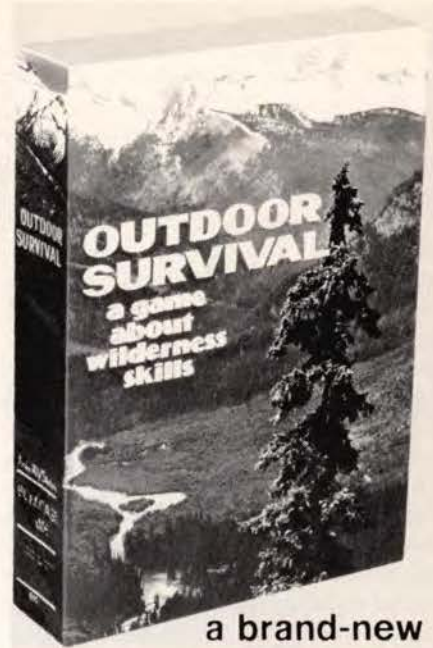
No sooner did word get out about Horizon than another scheme to carve up 18,500 acres of the park was disclosed. The project, with the alluring name of Ton-Da-Lay, has brought many of us to the realization that without an effective land-use plan for the region, the Adirondacks will be lost to the urban horde. Both Ton-Da-Lay and the Horizon project must seek approval from the fledgling Adirondack Park Agency, which is responsible for coming up with a balanced plan. The question is how much control the legislatively formed body can exert over these and other projects, given limited police powers and inordinate pressures from mutually exclusive demands on the same resources.

An example of what is happening all through the mountains of the South is Massanutten Mountain, a 45-mile ridge which rises like a giant ship from the Shenandoah Valley at the foot of Shenandoah National Park. "We Sell Fun," and "Own a Piece of the Mountain," read the Sunday advertisements.

From a developer's standpoint Massanutten is ideal. An afternoon's drive from any of the Washington suburbs or Richmond, the land is situated near the national park and is almost surrounded by the George Washington National Forest. The latest tally reveals plans for about 50 separate subdivisions, but the leader of the band is another western subdivider in search of greener pastures, Del Webb, the multi-million dollar builder of Phoenix's Sun City.

These are not isolated cases. They are typical of what has happened already to much of California and the

*continued on page 30*



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## Clair Tappaan Lodge

AS THE winter season approaches once again, we want Club members to know about the facilities, rates, and reservation procedures for Clair Tappaan Lodge. Enjoyable for either a short visit or an extended vacation, the lodge is located on old Highway 40, two miles after leaving Interstate 80 at the Soda Springs—Norden turnoff, and is only a few minutes' walk or drive from most major ski resorts in the Donner Summit area.

Though operated year-round for recreational use, primary emphasis is on winter sports. Skiing, snowshoeing, and ski touring are the main attractions in the winter. Overnight trips to nearby ski huts and shelters are scheduled throughout the winter as weather and snow conditions permit.

The lodge operates the longest rope tow in the West on nearby Signal Hill. Each winter weekend ski instructors and members of the National Ski Patrol are on hand to assist as needed. Fun races—the weekly Sunday slaloms—are open to all, and local one-day touring can be a way of enjoying the beauty of the area.

With a capacity of 150 people, the lodge provides hot meals morning and evening in the family-style dining room; food for bag lunches is available at breakfast time. Dormitories, dormettes or family rooms of five to eight bunks each, and cubicles of two bunks each are equipped with mattresses, but no sleeping bags or blankets are provided. Guests are expected to bring their own sleeping bags or bedding.

In the evenings, social activities center in the living room, library, or downstairs rumpus room. Movies are shown most Saturday evenings. The atmosphere is convivial, and since the lodge is run in a cooperative fashion, each person must sign up for a daily housekeeping or maintenance chore.

Advance reservations for meals and lodging will be needed for any stay

beginning December 1, 1972 through Easter, April 22, 1973. These can be made by writing Clair Tappaan Reservations, in care of the Club office at 1050 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94104. Requests will be handled at the Club office in San Francisco from November 15 through April 19, and can be made in person, by mail, or by telephone if money is on deposit for this purpose. *Full payment must be made before a reservation can be issued.*

To stay at the lodge before December 1 or after Easter, telephone or write the lodge manager (916-426-3632), telling him the time you plan to arrive, the length of your stay, and the size and composition of your party.

Application envelopes containing information on lodge rates and procedures should be used when requesting reservations. These envelopes can be obtained from the Club office in San Francisco or the lodge.

Reservations at the office will be made only for weekends of two full days (starting with Friday night's lodging and including three meals for each full day), and for any number of weekdays. Anything less than one full weekday or one full weekend must be arranged with the lodge manager on a space-available basis. Members are encouraged to send money in advance as a deposit to draw upon during the season. Records are kept and any balance will be refunded upon request.

Deadline for making lodge reservations at the office for a weekend is 11 a.m. on the Thursday before that weekend. For those who have worked to maintain the lodge, ten beds are held in reserve until the preceding Monday noon. Until Wednesday of each week, a maximum of ten non-member guest reservations will be accepted at the rate of no more than one guest per member. After Wednesday, additional guest reservations will be accepted if space is available. Sponsors must accompany their non-

member guests for their entire stay.

As in past seasons, a charter bus will leave San Francisco and Berkeley each Friday night, beginning January 5, and will return each Sunday night throughout the ski season as long as there is sufficient demand. The bus will also return on Monday night, February 19 (Washington's Birthday). There will be no bus service Easter weekend. The bus will leave San Francisco each Friday at 6:15 p.m. from the United States mint, Market and Duboce streets, and will stop for passengers in Berkeley at 7 p.m. at the Southern Pacific station, Third Street and University Avenue. Arrival at the lodge is planned for about 11 p.m. Departure from Norden will be at 6 p.m., after Sunday dinner, with arrival in Berkeley about 10 p.m. and San Francisco about 10:30 p.m. There is ample space for skis and luggage. When arrangements have been made at the office, passengers with hand luggage (no skis) may be picked up near the freeway at Vallejo, Davis, and Sacramento. Aside from private car, this chartered bus is now the only direct transportation to Norden; the trains and Greyhound bus no longer stop there.

Applications for the Christmas and Easter holiday weeks will be accepted after November 10, but will be held until December 1 and March 13 before being acted upon. If demand exceeds available space, the lodge will be filled by lot, and remaining applications kept on a waiting list or the money refunded or credited.

If a reservation has to be cancelled, telephone the office as soon as possible; there are graduated cancellation charges. Ask the name of the person receiving the call and follow up at once with a letter of confirmation enclosing the reservation slips. If cancellation of a weekend reservation is made after 11 a.m. on the preceding Thursday, it is necessary to telephone the lodge manager. Even on Fridays,





LEONARD B. BAVINS

however, charter bus cancellations must be cleared through the Club office. Any member may be required by the lodge manager to produce his membership card.

Hutchinson Lodge, with a capacity of 20 persons, is available during the

winter only to groups, which must supply their own food. Rates are \$2.50 per day per person, with a minimum non-refundable payment of \$20 per day due at the time the reservation is confirmed. (For weekends, minimum reservation at "Hutch" is

for two days, i.e., \$40.) Preference will be given to Sierra Club groups that make reservations a month or more in advance. All Hutchinson Lodge arrangements and reservations must be made by the Clair Tappaan Lodge manager and not through the Club office. Chapters, committees, sections, and other divisions of the Sierra Club may have reservations confirmed six months in advance in order to meet publication deadlines. For other parties, reservations will not be confirmed longer than 30 days in advance.

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

We love animals, but please do not bring pets.

—Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee

## 1972-1973 Winter Rates at Clair Tappaan Lodge

### American plan by reservation

	<i>For members, applicants, and guests</i>
Weekends—Friday lodging through Sunday dinner . . .	\$15.00
7 consecutive days (not to start with Saturday lodging)	45.00
5 weekdays—Sunday lodging through Friday dinner . .	34.00
5 weekdays—children under 12 except Christmas weeks	22.50
Single days—weekdays may be reserved at the Club office	7.50
Single days—children—weekdays only except at Christmas	5.00

### Charter bus transportation

(WEEKENDS ONLY) January 5 through April  
except Easter weekend

Round trip . . . . .	12.00
One way . . . . .	7.00
(Bus \$15 on 3-day weekends.)	

### Partial reservations made only at the lodge

Lodging—available only at the lodge . . . . .	3.50
Breakfast—available only at the lodge . . . . .	2.00
Breakfast and lunch—available only at the lodge . . . . .	3.00
Lunch alone or as first unit of stay . . . . .	not available
Dinner—available only at the lodge . . . . .	2.50

### Cancellation charges

Minimum charge for cancellation of meals and lodging . . . . .	\$1.50, Bus \$3.00
Cancellation with more than six days' notice . . . . .	10 per cent
One to six days' notice . . . . .	25% meals and lodging \$4.00 bus (\$3.00 one way)
Less than 24 hours' notice—meals and lodging . . . . .	\$2.50 per day —chartered bus . . . \$5.00 (\$3.00 one way)
Failure to arrive or give notice of cancellation . . . . .	100 per cent

Reservation slips must be returned for cancellations and refunds. Make CTL reservations at the Sierra Club office, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 94104. Send full payment, and give age and sex of each person wishing reservations, to facilitate assignment of bunks.

**Hutchinson Lodge**—Reservations are made directly with the Manager, Clair Tappaan Lodge, Norden, California 95724. Rates are \$2.50 per person per night with a minimum charge of \$40 per weekend. Bring your own food. Scheduled groups of the Sierra Club have priority.

**Memorial Ski Huts**—Scheduled trips have priority. Reservations are made with the manager at CTL, and keys are obtained from him. The suggested voluntary donation of \$1 per day can be paid at the Lodge when checking out for the hut.



## Hard Sell (continued)

Southwest, and what is planned on a much larger scale all up and down the Appalachian chain and Atlantic coast.

The countermigration carries with it not only people, but a laundry list of problems. First, there is the problem of vanishing open space. Many of the areas being gobbled up such as Massanutten Mountain, the Adirondacks, or New Hampshire's Waterville Valley are prime areas that should be preserved for public access and use. Others have limited carrying capacities and should be subject to far less intensive development, whether it be public or private. And in many instances such as those found in Vermont and New Hampshire, a once bucolic and open landscape is threatened by an ugly form of suburban sprawl.

The vacation home boom has had particularly adverse effects on our coastline. The lemming-like rush to the seashore has resulted in the dredging and filling of wetlands—from an ecological point of view, the single most destructive act of the whole second

### Public Lands

What future for our public lands? One excellent way of finding out is to read *What's Ahead for Our Public Lands*, a review of the activities and final report of the Public Land Law Review Commission. Prepared by the National Resources Council of America, an association of conservation organizations that includes the Sierra Club, *What's Ahead for Our Public Lands* presents a collection of papers touching on such matters as timber, grazing, mining, and fish and wildlife policies.

Copies of *What's Ahead for Our Public Lands* are still available from the National Resources Council of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The pre-paid prices are \$2.50 per copy for paperbacks and \$3.50 for hardcover editions.

home industry. Then, too, the land rush represents the last raid on the fond notion of public beaches in the East. The fact is that private interests got to the shore before the lawmakers. A survey of shoreline ownership just completed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers indicates that of the total of 17,864 miles of the coastal shoreline (counting the myriad bays and estuaries) about eight percent has been reserved for public recreation. Numerous state and federal legislative initiatives have been made in just the past few years, but it will take decades to reverse the adverse impact of the land rush. The Coastal Zone Management Act, however, stands a good chance of approval in Congress and offers a glimmer of hope that we can begin to patch the tattered fabric of coastal legislation.

The land speculation associated with the countermigration also has created numerous tax problems that threaten the character of the countryside. Because most property taxes are based on the speculative value of land for residential or commercial development rather than on existing land uses, it is virtually impossible for many natives of these areas to hold on to their land. Taxes are killing off the small farmer, and owners of small woodlands have little if any incentive to practice forestry.

The countermigration also poses mind-boggling problems for local communities. Blinded by prospects of an expanded tax base, local and county governments have given blanket approval to many second-home subdivisions, only to discover later that the added taxes scarcely cover the cost of services to the new communities. A major environmental and health problem is sewage. Septic tanks are the standard method of treatment, though in many areas impermeable bedrock makes septic tanks useless. Most of the upper Great Lakes states are unsuited for septic tanks, and in Maine less than 15 percent of the soil is suitable for septic tanks.

The problems associated with the countermigration lead one to some obvious conclusions, not the least of which is the need for a land ethic. "We cannot command nature except by obeying her," wrote Sir Francis Bacon. It is clear that despite much talk of land-use planning, the system's primary allegiance is to Mammon. Only recently have states such as

Vermont and Maine begun to look at land as a resource and not as a commodity, but it is questionable whether new laws and institutions can radically alter conditions unless the public actively joins in what has been termed the "quiet revolution in land-use control."

It seems highly unlikely that there can be any effective land-use planning without drastic reform of counterproductive laws and institutions such as the property tax. As it stands, the property tax and its bias toward speculation is the catalyst for poor planning. In most instances it triggers the very kind of development that land planners and environmentalists are opposed to. It follows that without the tax incentive to develop, develop, develop, we stand a better chance of shaping a new land ethic. The wild land rush might be somewhat curbed by removing the capital gains tax advantage in resale of land. Beyond these rudimentary reforms there is, of course, the need for both sound regional planning and site planning, a task that must assume a much higher priority among conservation organizations and the general public.

Fortunately, one positive step has already been taken to control rural land sales and subdivisions in—of all places—California, where the vacation home boom probably began. In 1971 the California state legislature passed the McCarthy Subdivision Act, which requires for the first time the preparation of environmental impact statements for all rural subdivisions containing more than 50 units. It further requires counties and cities to reject any subdivision proposals that "are likely to cause environmental damage or substantially and avoidably injure fish or wildlife or their habitat." This act is a good first step toward controlling ill-conceived rural subdivisions and land-sales schemes, but even stronger measures are needed to halt the proliferation of second-home developments. Some areas, for example, should not have to bear the costs that inevitably attend even the best-planned developments, and some environments are ruined by even the most seemingly insignificant incursions. What is needed—really needed—is a thoughtful, comprehensive, and rigorously enforced land-use policy that looks beyond the quick buck to more enduring values that so far we have only begun to assess.



# Directory



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4th and Addison Sts., Berkeley, CA 94710

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# How sleeping bags with Du Pont Dacron Fiberfill II conquered Mt. McKinley

as told by Paul Petzoldt\*\*

"In June of 1971, our National Outdoor Leadership School set out to spend a month and a half on Alaska's Mt. McKinley. The objective was to set up a training class that would teach how to adjust to high altitudes and how to keep warm in rain, snow and freezing cold. All 30 of us took along sleeping bags and parkas filled with Dacron\* polyester Fiberfill II. What follows is a report of this equipment's performance.

"On the lower glaciers of Mt. McKinley, the bags were continually getting soaked due to very heavy rains. However, we'd wring them out, hang them over snowshoes, and they'd be completely dry in about 15 minutes.

"As we reached even higher altitudes, we began sleeping in snow caves, and of course, the bags got wet there too. But we would just hang them out to let the water freeze, and in a matter of minutes, the ice would sublimate. An added reward to the bags was that even if we couldn't get them completely dry due to bad weather, they'd keep their loft around us, and everyone slept very comfortably.



"From our final camp at 17,400 made several summit assaults. The first team of seven reached the 19,500 ft. level. At that elevation, the temperature was -16°F., with winds gusting to 40 mph. Our parkas, which were also filled with Fiberfill II, kept us very warm, even though we were quite tired. In all, 10 of the 30 members reached 19,000 ft. or higher and there wasn't a single complaint of discomfort due to cold.



"The NOLS McKinley Expedition was the largest expedition in the history of the mountain, and the first to use gear filled with 'Dacron', rather than down. I would have to say that Fiberfill II made history right along with us. We couldn't have been more pleased with these items in all phases of their functioning. We plan to make a New Year's expedition to the Grand Teton, and we will most definitely take along gear filled with Fiberfill II."

\*\*Paul Petzoldt is a Teton guide, legendary mountaineer, and Director of the National Outdoor Leadership School with headquarters in Lander, Wyo. Equipment for this expedition was produced under his direction using material given to him by Du Pont.



Look for this label as your assurance of sleeping bag filling of 100% Du Pont "Dacron" polyester Fiberfill II.



\* Du Pont registered trademark. Du Pont makes fibers, not sleeping bags.