

# SIERRA

THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN



October/November/December 1978  
Alaska—Letters Needed Now  
Understanding Federal Legislation  
1979 Sierra Club Outings

**Waterproof,  
Windproof,  
& Breathable...**

**Garments of GORE-TEX™ Fabrics**



GORE-TEX fabrics represent a radical technological breakthrough in outerwear design. This new family of outerwear materials is a combination of breathable fabrics and a microporous polymeric film. This unique film, GORE-TEX expanded PTFE, has 9 billion pores per square inch. Each pore is 20,000 times smaller than a drop of water yet 700 times larger than a molecule of water vapor. Liquid water cannot penetrate, but it allows body-generated moisture vapor to escape from within. The large volume of extremely small pores also reduces the air permeability of the fabric, resulting in effective protection from chilling winds. The result is a garment that is waterproof, windproof and breathable.

The bottom line is a versatile garment that offers full protection and comfort, leaving you free to fully enjoy your sport. For more information write to:  
Att. Dept. S.C.B.  
W. L. Gore & Associates  
P. O. Box 1220  
Elkton, MD. 21921



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."

#### Directors

Theodore Snyder	<i>President</i>
Joseph Fontaine	<i>Vice President</i>
Ellen Winchester	<i>Secretary</i>
Denny Shaffer	<i>Treasurer</i>
Richard A. Cellarius	<i>Fifth Officer</i>
Phillip S. Berry	Mark G. Hickok
Helen K. Burke	Leslie V. Reid
Richard Fiddler	Nicholas A. Robinson
Marty J. Fluharty	Lowell Smith
Kent Gill	Edgar Wayburn

#### Regional Vice Presidents

Howard Saxion	Norman E. Nelson
Edward Easton III	Michele Perrault
Doris Falkenheiner	Roger Pryor
Ruth Frear	Susan Steigerwalt
Jake Miller	Peter Wyman

Michael McCloskey	<i>Executive Director</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

#### SIERRA Staff

Frances Gendlin	<i>Editor</i>
David Gancher	<i>Managing Editor</i>
Carey Charlesworth	<i>Assistant Editor</i>
Gene Coan	<i>News Editor</i>
Richard Dinihanian	<i>Art Director</i>
Gerald Klein	<i>Production Coordinator</i>
Vivi Lazarus	<i>Advertising Manager</i>

United States offices: Alaska: 545 E. 4th Ave., #5, Anchorage, AK 99501/New York & International: 800 Second Ave., New York, NY 10017/Legal Defense Fund: 311 California St., San Francisco, CA 94104/Midwest: 444 West Main, Madison, WI 53703/Northwest: 4534½ University Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105/Southern California: 2410 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057/Southwest: 338 East DeVargas, Santa Fe, NM 87501/Washington, D.C.: 330 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, D.C. 20003/Wyoming and Northern Great Plains: Box 1078, Lander WY 82520.

Canadian chapters, Western Canada Chapter, Box 35520, Station E, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4G8 or Ontario Chapter, c/o National & Provincial Parks Assn., 47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1E3.

Sierra, published bimonthly, is the official magazine of the Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, California 94108, (415) 981-8634. Annual Dues are \$20 of which \$3.00 is for subscription to Sierra (Nonmember subscription: one year \$8.00; three years \$20; foreign \$12; single copy \$1.50). Second-class postage paid at San Francisco, California, and additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1978 by the Sierra Club. Publication number 495920. No part of the contents of this magazine may be reproduced without the written consent of Sierra. Reprints of selected articles are available from Sierra Club Information Services.

Change of address should be sent to Sierra Club Member Services, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108. Along with your old and new addresses, please include an address label from a recent issue, if possible.

Editorial and business offices: 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108. Unsolicited manuscripts must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Advertising: General Advertising East and Midwest: Erwin Baker and Associates, 20 Evergreen Place, East Orange, NJ 07018, (201) 673-3950. Ecology Sports East: William H. Fields III, 22 Montgomery St., Boston, MA 02116, (617) 262-7532. Pacific States: Cindy Anderson, 97 Clark St., San Rafael, CA 94901, (415) 454-1862. Mountain States and Midwest: Jean K. Olin, 655 South 44th St., Boulder, CO 80303, (303) 499-3018.

# SIERRA

THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1978

VOLUME 63/NUMBER 8

- 7 Alaska 1978—The President's Greatest Environmental Opportunity  
*Edgar Wayburn*
- 8 The Overthrust Belt  
Oil and Gas Development in Opposition to Wilderness Once Again  
*Bruce Hamilton*
- 12 Mountains Without Handrails  
On a Recreation Policy for Federal Lands  
*Joseph L. Sax*
- 18 Pipelines, Parks and the Porcupine Caribou  
The Yukon Gas Pipeline  
*Rosemary J. Fox*
- 22 The Price of Progress in the Philippines  
*Charles B. Drucker*
- 28 1979 Sierra Club Outings
- 33 A Conversation With Ted Snyder  
*Frances Gendlin*
- 36 Special Ballot for Members  
Arguments For and Against a Dues Increase
- 40 Russia Diary  
*Amy Meyer*
- 45 Hiking the Highlands  
*Phyllis W. Allan*
- 48 The Farallons—A Photoessay  
*Tupper Ansel Blake*
- 50 Understanding Federal Legislation  
*Howard Marlowe*
- 54 Lobbying: A Question of Resources  
*Brock Evans*
- 56 "Brighter Fires"—A Fall Photoessay
- 58 The Case of the Hidden Car Subsidies  
Overuse of Cars Is Encouraged by the Current Tax Structure  
*Stanley Hart*
- 69 Index: Volume 63, 1978

#### Departments

- 5 Editorial  
Some News of Sierra and the NNR  
*Frances Gendlin*
- 6 Letters to the Editor  
Southern Pines  
*Howard S. Muse, Jr.*  
Wrong Name  
*Erin Mitchell*  
BWCA and Big Brother  
*William Robinson*
- 59 Books  
A Point of Tolerance  
*David Gancher*  
A Conversation with John McPhee  
*Dennis Drabelle*
- 64 For Younger Readers  
The "Waste Not, Want Not" Game
- 66 The Observer  
*Robert A. Irwin*

Cover: Rackliff Creek, in Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest. Our national forests will be affected by a new—and inadequate—set of proposed Forest Service standards for such practices as clearcutting and stream protection. Comments must be sent to the Forest Service by November 30; for details, write the Sierra Club. Photograph by Ed Cooper.

# FRIENDS.

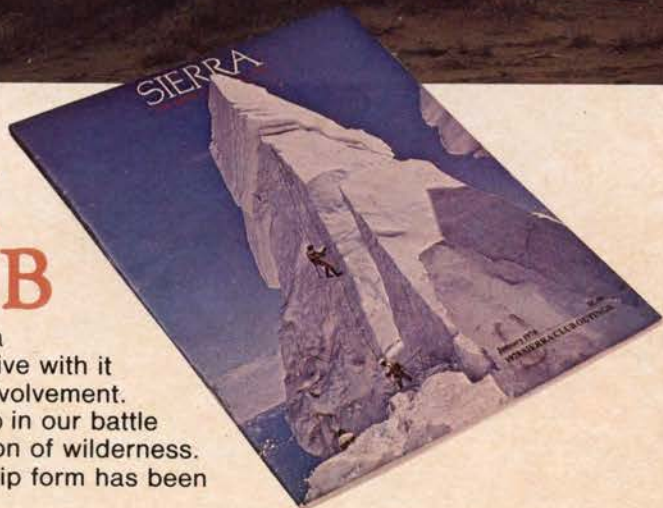


## GIVE THEM THE SIERRA CLUB

In a world of wasteful, nonsense gifts, a Sierra Club membership is truly beautiful . . . for you give with it the opportunity for excitement, education and involvement.

Each new member strengthens the Sierra Club in our battle for a cleaner, healthier world and the preservation of wilderness.

For your convenience a special gift membership form has been inserted in this issue of Sierra.





## *Sierra Club Gift Memberships*

Share the special feeling of Sierra Club membership.  
Your gift will be appreciated - and effective.  
For each new member strengthens the Sierra Club  
in our battle for a cleaner, healthier world.

## MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$20.00
with spouse	30.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting	40.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life (per person)	750.00

## SPECIAL CATEGORIES

<input type="checkbox"/> Junior (thru 14)	\$10.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	10.00
with spouse	15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior (over 60)	10.00
with spouse	15.00

I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as total payment. (See schedule above.) Dues include subscription to the Sierra Club BULLETIN (\$3.00) and chapter publications (\$1.00).

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

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

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

FOR GIFT MEMBERSHIPS: A card will be sent acknowledging the membership as a gift in your name. Fill your name as donor, in below.

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

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

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

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

Mail to: The Sierra Club, Dept. 10, Box 7959 Rincon Annex San Francisco, CA 94120

## MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$20.00
with spouse	30.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting	40.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life (per person)	750.00

## SPECIAL CATEGORIES

<input type="checkbox"/> Junior (thru 14)	\$10.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	10.00
with spouse	15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior (over 60)	10.00
with spouse	15.00

I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as total payment. (See schedule above.) Dues include subscription to the Sierra Club BULLETIN (\$3.00) and chapter publications (\$1.00).

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

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

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

FOR GIFT MEMBERSHIPS: A card will be sent acknowledging the membership as a gift in your name. Fill your name as donor, in below.

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

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

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

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

Mail to: The Sierra Club, Dept. 10, Box 7959 Rincon Annex San Francisco, CA 94120

For additional gifts, simply include list on a plain sheet of paper.

# Some News of *Sierra* and the *NNR*

IT SEEMS that each year in the Fall I announce that something "new" is going to happen to the Club's magazine—and here I am, doing it again! With this issue, *Sierra* will reduce its frequency to bimonthly; yet at the same time increase the number of pages included in each issue.

We do this for a number of reasons and, to be honest, the main one is financial, although we do also think that the quality of the magazine will improve with the change. *Sierra's* postage has increased by more than 50% over the last three years, since the Club lost its special second-class mailing permit; we must now meet enormously increasing postage costs, paying at a much higher rate. In addition, the printer has raised his rates consistently every few months, reflecting the widespread rise of costs.

So, we have had to look for ways to save money, yet making sure we do no harm to this major aspect in the Club's dissemination of important environmental information. In this connection, the Board of Directors and the Bulletin Advisory Committee—along with Michael McCloskey and myself—have decided that for an indefinite period, the Club will publish its magazine every other month, while increasing each issue's pages. Thus, *Sierra* will present almost the same amount of information, yet expenses will be cut substantially. The savings will come precisely in those areas where our costs have risen most; we'll be using the printing press three fewer times per year, plus saving greatly on postage.

It is our intent during this period to continue to improve the quality of *Sierra*, as we have during the past few years. When we are once again able to expand, we hope to resume our normal publication schedule. For members who would like to keep abreast more immediately of current environmental concerns, we are pleased to announce that although we are reducing the frequency of *Sierra*, we will at the same time heighten the overall impact of the Club's publication package by increasing the annual frequency of our (almost) weekly *National News Report* (NNR) to about 35 issues, concentrating especially on those weeks when Congress is in session. Printed on Friday afternoon, the NNR wraps up the entire week's conservation happenings, both in Congress and in our grass-roots efforts; it is mailed first-class the same day, so readers can have the latest news by Monday's mail in time to take action the coming week. Calls for citizen action are included telling what member can do to help the Club's most pressing efforts. The NNR costs \$12.00 a year, and we hope you will become a paying subscriber. If so, then you will be receiving the most up-to-date news as provided by the NNR, in addition to the in-depth treatments of our conservation priorities and the background nature stories and features that *Sierra* provides.

*Sierra* will also continue to provide increasing revenue to cover more of its own expenses. During the last three years, our advertising income has almost tripled, thus paying for many of the costs of the expansion and improvements we've undergone. As part of this effort, we're now accepting broader categories of

advertising—including some corporate advertising—but I'd like to assure our readers that the Club's credibility still remains paramount. Some environmental magazines, in the quest for income, have decided to take all advertising offered, explaining that their readers are smart enough to know what's true, and claiming that all money should be accepted in order to continue the good fight. That's not our position by any means. *Sierra's* policy, as set by the Board, is to accept no advertising copy that is in direct opposition to any Sierra Club position. Therefore, we would certainly not run an oil company ad that advocated drilling in sensitive areas; on the other hand, we might accept from that same company an ad that promoted a television nature documentary the company was sponsoring, or one that advertised one of their products we feel is environmentally acceptable. It is not our position that we are against large companies *per se*, or that we want them to go out of business. We are working to ensure that whatever business is done is environmentally sound, and we will continue to insist that all companies and industries, large and small, take the environment seriously into account. All advertising is screened by the editor before being accepted, to ensure it adheres to Club policy.

In this issue there are three separate inserts. In the centerfold you will find the ballot for a special election. We hope members of the Sierra Club will read the material pertaining to the ballot on page 36, and then mail in the ballot as soon as possible. Second, between pages 4 and 5 there is a membership coupon we hope you'll also use, to give gift memberships for Christmas. And finally, there's a new type of service *Sierra* is providing our readers and advertisers, a multiple return-card. Our advertisers realize that some of our readers don't want to damage their magazines by cutting out coupons, so they've placed these return cards in the magazine for your convenience. If you're at all interested in what is being offered, do mail in the cards. This first set of cards is an experiment; we hope they work and that we'll be using them again in the future—the cards benefit readers, the Club and advertisers alike.

We hope too that you will like this expanded, heftier *Sierra* and that it will prove even more effective and appealing than before. Many readers have written during the last year to encourage the changes we've made. We think our larger magazine is another step in the right direction—more stories, a wider variety of articles, and more room to publish our readers' responses to stories and articles.

Watch us as we get into the swing of our larger format, and in addition to writing your congressional representatives when we ask for your help, write us too, and let us know what you think of the magazine. Although our "Letters" section had to be cut out almost entirely in this issue to include last-minute news on the Alaska campaign, we do look forward to expanding the Letters in future issues. We also look forward to hearing from you—whether to comment, explain, criticize or commend. After all, it's your magazine.—*Frances Gendlin*

## Southern Pines

As someone with an interest in the forests of the South (I am a tree farmer, tree-planting contractor and firewood dealer), I was, of course, interested in Ed Easton's article, "Fending Off the Tree Farms," in the February/March *Sierra*. His statement, "Almost all the private forestland in the area is managed this way," meaning that it is planted in "endless rows of pines grown and harvested as a crop," is simply without foundation in fact. More than half of the harvested pine land is *not* reforested as pine monoculture at the present time. It is simply abandoned. Large forest products companies *do* replant their lands following harvesting; currently perhaps 30% to 50% of their land is pine plantations. That proportion might eventually rise to 75% to 80%, with the remainder managed for hardwood production. The figures vary from state to state, but perhaps no more than 10% to 15% of the South's forests are now pine plantations.

Howard S. Muse, Jr.  
Whispering Pines, North Carolina

*Edward Easton replies:*

Mr. Muse's point is well taken. I had intended only to convey the public impression of private forestry practices in the Southeast.

However, as Mr. Muse states, corporate forest interests increasingly are managing their lands as pine plantations. Stand conversion and pine monoculture appear to be staple elements of the tree farms in the Southeast that are considered to be soundly managed.

Mr. Muse is far more knowledgeable than I about the reforestation of noncorporate private lands. I'm loathe to generalize, but little appears to be under way to help remedy this problem.

## Wrong Name

In your article "Six Alaskan Families" (July/August) you called baby swans goslings. I believe baby swans are called cygnets!

Erin Mitchell  
Denver, Colorado

*The Editor replies:*

Right you are! Sorry about the error, and thanks to those of you who wrote.

## BWCA and Big Brother

Patricia S. Record's Boundary Waters Canoe Area article (May 1978) embodies an uncompromising position, based not on environmental issues but rather on aesthetic preference, that justifiably angers most northern Minnesotans and many of



us summer residents. It would not hurt my feelings if all motorboats dried up and blew away, but this attitude does not justify my seeking to take away long-enjoyed rights of others. The "canoes: 100, 'stink pots': 0" approach is not only unfair, it is not based on facts so much as it is on emotion. Unfortunately, the facts clearly point to canoe campers as the group that has the most damaging impact on the environment. The Burton bill is a severe blow to fishermen who have a genuine appreciation for wilderness values and clean water. Let's hope this group does not lose interest in the fight against the Canadian power plant that threatens the BWCA with acid rain.

The idea that a national recreation area will "help guide reasonable development on the BWCA's periphery" is at best naive. The long-term effect of this aspect of the Burton bill is to drive out current residents, people who live in the area because of their love of the land. The Forest Service has treated people in other NRAs in high-handed and dictatorial ways. Do those of us who have property along the Gunflint Trail have any reason to expect better treatment?

The Sierra Club has been one of the most responsible and constructive forces in the wilderness preservation movement. With respect to the BWCA, it has taken positions that have serious civil liberties and legitimate property rights implications.

William Robinson  
Baltimore, Maryland

*Patricia S. Record replies:*

William Robinson's reading of the BWCA article was unfortunately cursory if he truly came away with the impression that it could be characterized as taking a "canoes: 100, 'stinkpots': 0" approach. The very heart of the historic debate over management of the BWCA is the necessity for rational allocation of recreational resources. The issue, both historically and currently, is *not* whether a wilderness

canoe experience is greater than or less than a lakeland motorboat trip. Both are worthwhile recreational activities that have their own devotees. (Indeed, some people, including myself, actually enjoy both types of activities.) The issue is whether our natural resources will be allocated so that sufficient areas will exist for both types of activities.

As my article pointed out, under current management policies for the Boundary Waters there has been a major *misallocation* of the resource in this regard. The very essence of a wilderness experience is its freedom from motorized transport—not only one's own motors, but other people's as well. Studies conducted in the Boundary Waters have concluded that canoeists almost unanimously object to meeting motorboats on what the canoeists had intended to be a wilderness trip. But in spite of this fact, and in spite of the fact that over 70% of the area's use is by canoeists (and this percentage continues to grow), still 60% of the BWCA's water surface area is open to motorized use. Not only is this basically inequitable, it also poses difficult problems in planning routes for wilderness trips.

The inequity becomes even more obvious when one notes that within the three northern Minnesota counties containing the BWCA there is more than two and one-half times the water surface area outside the BWCA than there is inside, and virtually all of those outside lakes are open to motorized use. The Sierra Club and the other organizations that make up the Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness are not asking for the abolition of the motorboat from northern Minnesota. We are merely asking that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area be managed as a canoeing wilderness, so that sufficient space and opportunity is provided for those who seek that kind of recreational experience.

As for Mr. Robinson's comments on the national recreation area proposal, there has been an unfortunate amount of misinformation circulated as to what that proposal, if implemented, would and would not do. But one thing that it would definitely *not* do is to "drive out current residents," as Mr. Robinson charges. All existing uses within the proposed NRA would be "grandfathered," so that existing uses would be exempt from future land-use controls.

*Update: A bill passed in the closing days of the 95th Congress will eventually eliminate motor use on 75% of the water-surface area of the BWCA. The NRA provision was not included in the bill.*

—The Editor.



# The President's Greatest Environmental Opportunity

## Alaska 1978

EDGAR WAYBURN

**T**HE 95th Congress of the United States has passed up the conservation opportunity of our lifetimes.

It wasn't the House of Representatives. Congressman Morris Udall (D-Arizona), chairman of the House Interior Committee, and 80 cosponsors first introduced H.R. 39 (the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), a model bill designed to protect entire ecosystems in Alaska. A special Subcommittee on Alaska Lands, chaired by John Seiberling (D-Ohio), and the full Interior Committee both labored long, hard and thoroughly and emerged with a more limited but adequate bill; it passed the House of Representatives on May 19, 1978, by the incredible vote of 277-31.

The problem was in the Senate—particularly in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Chairman Henry Jackson (D-Washington) had been devoting his time and efforts to the President's energy program; he paid comparatively little attention to the Alaska legislation. So the bill sat in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee . . . and sat . . . and sat. At first, conservationists were lulled into disregarding the delay by their confidence in Senator Jackson's long-time conservation record and by his repeated assurances that the committee would report a bill soon after the House had voted. But eventually the inactivity and then the decisions of the committee began to alarm conservationists. The most articulate opponent of the conservation viewpoint, Senator Theodore Stevens (R-Alaska), although not a member of the committee, participated in its deliberations and greatly influenced its votes. When the committee's proposal was finally reported on October 5, it was clear that its decisions would have perpetuated unwise policies that have brought ecological grief to too much of our country by pursuing short-term economic gains at the cost of long-range destruction of our natural heritage.

In the waning days of Congress, the legislation finally reached the floor of the Senate; leaders of the House and Senate, using H.R. 39 as a base, attempted to draft a compromise that could be agreed to rapidly by both houses of Congress—without

a full-scale Senate-House conference. Negotiations appeared fairly promising until Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), who had announced earlier his intention to stage a filibuster, demanded that multiple transportation corridors for economic development be established within national conservation lands. The compromise was off. Senator Jackson and Congressman Udall next tried to get a one-year extension for the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. But when this came up in the Senate on the last day of the session, Senator Gravel filibustered.

Thus the 95th Congress missed its historic opportunity. And there is no Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

The focus and the action now shift to President Jimmy Carter and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus. They have repeatedly stated that if Congress did not act, the President would protect areas that should be preserved for the nation by designating them as National Monuments. The 1906 Antiquities Act gives the President this authority, and most presidents have utilized it to some extent. However, Alaska presents a grander opportunity for President Carter than any president has ever had. The country is aware of this opportunity; so are the President and the Interior Secretary. This unusual combination offers the Administration the chance to succeed where Congress has failed.

President Carter has declared this the highest environmental priority of his Administration. We are fully confident that it will honor its commitment to protect Alaska's wilderness. At this writing, Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) are being prepared for all the areas that had been considered by Congress. These EISs have been scheduled to become available on November 1, and comments from the public are welcome. Because of the necessity for action before December 18, 1978, when temporary protection of the lands expires, comments must be in by December 1.

So once again it is up to us. We must let the President and the Interior Secretary know that we encourage and applaud their intentions. Congress's mistake must be made the nation's gain.

We must not fail. Please write the President and the Interior Secretary now and urge that they move to preserve Alaska.

# The Overthrust Belt

BRUCE HAMILTON

Wilderness advocates in the Northern Rocky Mountains have a formidable new adversary. For years conservationists have fought for wilderness designation for such spectacular roadless areas as the Great Bear in Montana, the Gros Ventre in Wyoming and Mount Naomi on the Idaho-Utah border against timber companies, off-road-vehicle enthusiasts and miners. Now, just when success seems close at hand, oil and gas crews are converging on the region and decrying the wilderness "lock up."

The conflict is most intense along the western flank of the Continental Divide and concerns a complex geologic feature known as the Overthrust Belt. Here, 100-million-year-old sedimentary rocks have been folded, cracked and then thrust up over themselves, trapping pockets of oil and gas in a contorted maze that has baffled petroleum geologists for years. But recent advances in seismic technology have helped give exploration crews a clearer picture of the puzzle.

The belt runs from Canada through western Montana, along the Idaho-Wyoming border and south into Utah in a 60-mile-wide band. In 1975, near Pineview, Utah, American Quasar made the first strike in the belt, and the rush was on. By last year, the *Oil and Gas Journal* was calling the Overthrust Belt the "hottest new area for drilling in the U.S., offshore or on."

The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that the belt contains 1-to-3 billion barrels of oil and 4-to-12 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. But no one knows for certain how much recoverable petroleum is contained in the belt. As with any wildcat drilling operation, the odds run strongly against making a significant discovery. There have been more than 70 wildcat wells drilled, and a handful of strikes have been made. But information that would enable one to judge the value of these finds has not been released. And to date, there has been no production in the national forests along the belt. The oil and gas industry is calling it "another Prudhoe Bay"—referring to the major oil and gas field on the North Slope of Alaska.

Talk of "another Prudhoe Bay" doesn't bring visions of millions of barrels of oil to the minds of regional conservationists. Instead, the phrase suggests a potential replay of the bitter struggle between energy companies and wilderness advocates before the Trans-Alaska Pipeline was finally approved to transport Prudhoe Bay oil across Alaska.

Unfortunately, the Overthrust Belt underlies some of the most spectacular wild land in the lower 48 states. It passes under parts of Glacier, Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. Prime habitat for whooping cranes, grizzly bears, bighorn sheep and elk is also the prime target for oil and gas exploration. Dozens of top candidate wilderness areas and wild and scenic river corridors have been leased for oil and gas or are under lease application.

The oil companies argue that exploratory drilling is needed before lands are "locked up" as wilderness. But conservationists argue that some of these wild



*With the exception of the summit, the entire area shown in this photograph—on the southwest flank of Wyoming's Gros Ventre range—was leased by the BLM, with Forest Service approval, for oil and gas development.*

lands are so fragile and so valuable in their wilderness state that even exploration should not be allowed. They say the exploration process, by itself, can be damaging enough to disqualify areas for wilderness consideration.

Phil Hocker, chair of the Wyoming Chapter of the Sierra Club, fears that wildcatters may destroy wilderness and wildlife habitat with roads and wells when there is only a slim chance that significant amounts of petroleum will ever be found and tapped.

Hocker lives in Jackson Hole, Wyoming—the gateway to Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks. From his home you can hear the explosions of oil and gas seismic exploration on the nearby Bridger-Teton National Forest. The Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) identified 1.75 million acres of roadless tracts in the Bridger-Teton. About 70% of these tracts have already been leased for oil and gas.

"I think the oil and gas development we now face demonstrates that so far there's no way to guarantee any protection for these areas without actual wilderness designation," says Hocker. "The only areas in the Bridger-Teton that are not immediately threatened are the Teton and Bridger wilderness areas."

Jim Connor, planning director for the Bridger-Teton National Forest, told *High Country News* late last year, "There's not going to be as much of a conflict as the oil people and the environmentalists think. When RARE II is completed in December 1978, we'll know which areas will be developed and which will not. They have to let the planning process work." This optimism now seems misplaced; the RARE II planning process appears to be heavily skewed in favor of oil and gas exploration and development—largely at the urging of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

In a January 1978 report, DOE stated: "Due to the complexity of the geology of the belt and the fact that exploration has not occurred on RARE II acreage located within it, one must conclude that any RARE II tract containing sedimentary rocks may overlie all or part of a multimillion-barrel oil field or its gas equivalent. . . . Consequently, the removal of RARE II acreage of high or medium oil and gas potential from the nation's prospective petroleum resource base via wilderness designation . . . would be very undesirable from the perspective of domestic energy supply and U.S. balance of payments."

"Generally, the RARE II inventory was made unconstrained by the existence of prior oil leases," notes Howard Banta, director of minerals and geology for the Forest Service. "This was done in speculation that most of the leases will expire or lapse without being drilled upon and that, if drilled upon, the impacts on wilderness values will be minimal because no commercial discoveries will result. Indeed, there is a strong historical basis for such speculation."

But Banta points out that in the Overthrust Belt these assumptions were incorrect. "With the discovery of the Pineview



*Development of oil and gas wells in the Overthrust Belt area could affect more than 20 nearby national forests, parks and roadless areas.*

field in January 1975, followed by discoveries of the Ryckman Creek, Yellow Creek, Whitney Canyon, Painter Reservoir and Hogback Ridge fields in 1976 and 1977, the pressure on the Forest Service to approve drilling in roadless areas has been intense," he says. "At the same time, opposition is mounting against allowing drilling in roadless areas, owing to fears that wilderness values may be irretrievably lost and wilderness options may be foreclosed."

When Hocker realized that the pressure from the oil industry and DOE could make the whole RARE II evaluation meaningless in the Overthrust Belt, he called on the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) in Denver and the Club's Northern Great Plains Regional Office for help. SCLDF dispatched a researcher, Cynthia Wayburn, to map the extent of the conflict between existing leases, lease applications and RARE II tracts. Her findings confirmed the worst fears of the Club volunteers and even shocked the Forest Service.

Oil and gas under national forests are leased by the U.S. Bureau of Land Man-

agement (BLM) after consultation with the Forest Service about measures to protect surface resources. The Forest Service had a policy of recommending to BLM that all leases in RARE-identified roadless areas be granted only if stipulations were attached forbidding "surface occupancy." This policy has usually been followed. But on just three national forests in Idaho and Wyoming, Wayburn discovered more than 150 lease errors covering over 300,000 acres. In each case leases were let without the "no surface occupancy" stipulations after the areas had been identified as potential wilderness through the RARE process.

The Sierra Club's initial reaction was to file administrative appeals with the Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey and BLM. The appeals asked that leases and drilling applications be withheld in areas where significant environmental damage was anticipated until the actions were reviewed in environmental impact statements (EISs), as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The appeals asked that EISs be prepared before oil and gas activities were approved in potential and existing wilderness areas, in important wildlife habitat and in potential and existing wild and scenic river corridors.

The appeals were followed by a motion for stay on four pending decisions. The motion asked Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to postpone approval of drilling near Cache Creek in the Gros Ventre Roadless Area in Northwest Wyoming and in the Caribou City Roadless Area in southeastern Idaho. It also asked Andrus to postpone granting leases in two prime wilderness-candidate study areas—the Palisades on the Idaho-Wyoming border and Mt. Naomi on the Idaho-Utah border.

The Club is attempting to approach the conflict on a case-by-case basis. Club volunteers, staff and lawyers met with industry and government representatives to talk about where exploration and development would be acceptable and where it would be unacceptable. The intent of the legal actions was not, as some industry opponents claimed, to shut down all oil and gas activity on all public lands, but rather to see that key areas were protected from damaging activities.

The final outcome of the legal challenge is still uncertain.

The Forest Service has denied the Club's appeal on the grounds that it did not specify which actions were of concern. Since more than 100 known leases and countless numbers of unknown actions

were of concern, the Club had not gone into the detail requested by the Forest Service.

Interior Secretary Andrus refused to rule on the appeal and motion for stay. Instead, the Club was invited to take up these matters before the Interior Board of Land Appeals. There have been reforms outside the legal arena that were a direct result of the legal actions.

The Forest Service has tightened up its lease application review process and has begun to correct past lease errors on a case-by-case basis. The agency has also released new guidelines designed to provide more protection for roadless areas under lease, when lease development could damage wilderness values.

The Interior Department has ordered a review of leasing in the Overthrust Belt to address the issues raised by the Club. Recommendations for reform are expected to result from the agency review.

On the other hand, the Forest Service's RARE II options for wilderness designation on national forests along the Overthrust Belt were disappointing to the Club. Potential conflicts with oil and gas exploration were probably a major reason for the small amount of wilderness in most of the options in the draft EIS on RARE II.

It is still unclear how the federal government plans to use EISs to analyze decisions affecting oil and gas leasing and exploration. The Forest Service prepared an EIS on the Flathead National Forest in Montana when there was a conflict between leasing and the protection of grizzly habitat and a wild and scenic river watershed. But there have been numerous leases granted in environmentally sensitive areas of public land without the benefit of EISs.

The Club is still waiting to see what action, if any, will be taken by government and industry in the four areas mentioned in the motion for stay. In the case of Cache Creek, the Forest Service has recommended to the U.S. Geological Survey that an EIS be prepared before drilling is allowed. SCLDF attorney Tony Ruckel says that the Club still has numerous legal options available—including a lawsuit, if necessary.

Meanwhile seismic explosions and helicopter overflights by exploration crews regularly break the silence of the wilderness—an ominous reminder of the conflict and the challenge that lie ahead for conservationists. □

*Bruce Hamilton is the Club's representative in the Northern Plains.*

# defy the COLD!

It's 10° outside . . . Even getting colder. So you bundle up in layers and layers of heavy clothes. First with long underwear . . . then bulky, restrictive thermalwear on top.

Oh, you were warm, all right. Like in a Turkish bath. Because you began to perspire from all your activity. And perspiring in that mountain of clothes is like perspiring in a plastic bag! The perspiration is locked in. So there you are. Wet and miserable.

But now, at last, Damart has solved the problem. Because Damart invented underwear that keeps you *warm, dry and comfortable* no matter how cold it is or how long you stay out. Underwear that's soft and light so you can move easily. Underwear that *lets the perspiration evaporate through* so you always stay warm and dry next to your skin.

Damart does this with a new miracle fabric—Thermolactyl. It not only retains and reflects your natural body warmth, it's knitted to let *perspiration out!* No other underwear does this! Damart Thermolactyl is so comfortable that the Mount Everest climbing expedition wears it. So does the Mt. McKinley Bicentennial Expedition and the U.S. Bobsled Team. Damart is also worn by the Chicago Bears Football Club, New England Patriots and Philadelphia Eagles.

Our free color catalog tells the full Damart Thermolactyl story and displays the whole Damart line for men and women. Send for your FREE copy now!



THE PROOF IS IN THE WEARING!

**Damart** Thermawear, Inc.

WHEN IN THE BOSTON AREA, VISIT OUR  
PORTSMOUTH, N.H. STORE. (603) 431-4700



THERE IS NO WARMER UNDERWEAR MADE!

Fill out and send to:  
DAMART, INC. Dept. 13388  
1811 Woodbury Ave.  
Portsmouth, N.H. 03805

YES! Rush me your FREE DAMART Catalog . . . I want to enjoy the fantastic warmth of Thermolactyl Underwear, a DAMART® exclusive. (I understand there is no obligation.)

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

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ © 1978, Damart, Inc.

# On a Recreation Policy for the Federal Lands Mountains Without Handrails

JOSEPH L. SAX

RECREATION HAS BEEN a federal concern since 1864, when Congress entrusted Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove to California "for public use, resort and recreation." Yet the question why we made it a public task to give people opportunities to encounter nature is one that neither the Congress nor the public land management agencies have ever probed very deeply.

Engagement with nature is a permanent theme in American literature, from Cooper and Melville to Faulkner and Hemingway. The nature writers—Muir, Thoreau, Burroughs, Leopold, Abbey—have always attracted a substantial and devoted readership. The idea that nature is profoundly important to us is deeply implanted in the American consciousness. Nonetheless, one searches our public land policies in vain for any specific notion of how its promise is to be fulfilled.

To look at the public recreation lands in operation is inevitably to wonder what goals are being sought. At some major national parks—Yosemite, Yellowstone and the south rim of the Grand Canyon—thousands of people visit on a single summer day, with traffic jams, long lines at restaurants and shops, noise, congestion and litter—banal, standardized tourism. The style and rhythm of urban life have been imposed on a series of highly scenic backdrops.

On the California desert, or in the snow-covered north country, recreational vehicles import the noise, intensity and high-speed freeway style to the public lands.

Nightclub entertainment in the parks; a golf course on the desert at Death Valley; and motorized trips down the timeless Colorado River in Grand Canyon, defended on the grounds that they are necessary to meet tight vacation schedules, complete a picture of incongruity. Of course there is nothing new in this. Even the gentle John Muir, in a letter to a friend, remarked on "the blank, fleshy apathy" of most of those who came to Yosemite in the early days. "They climb sprawlingly to their saddles like overgrown frogs," he said, "ride up the valley with about as much emotion as the horses they ride upon and, comfortable when they have 'done it all,' long for the safety and flatness of their proper homes."

The familiar comment that the parks have been the victims of their own success turns out to be a cliché with more bite than is usually recognized. The problem is not simply that the parks' physical capacity to meet demand is being strained; rather, their popularity is largely built upon uses quite at odds with the idea that underlies their very existence.

Our reluctance to recognize that something incongruous is happening rests on a tension between two very different public philosophies. A prescriptive tradition, illustrated by the writings of figures such as John Muir, Frederick Law Olmsted and Theodore Roosevelt, holds that nature is important to us and that it is the task of government to provide encouragement and opportunity for engagement with nature as a democratic ideal. Echoing what Olmsted had said nearly 40 years earlier in his brilliant

Yosemite Report, Roosevelt remarked, on laying the Yellowstone cornerstone in 1903:

"I cannot too often repeat that the essential feature in the present management of the Yellowstone Park, as in all similar places, is its essential democracy—it is the preservation of the scenery, of the forests, of the wilderness life and the wilderness game for the people as a whole, instead of leaving the enjoyment thereof to be confined to the very rich who can control private reserves."

But like Olmsted, Roosevelt believed the lands should be reserved as settings in which the American people could test and affirm fundamental social values—not merely as amenities, but as necessities for a nation of free, independent people.

This prescriptive view is in tension with a libertarian, neutralist tradition, far more familiar to us, that rests upon a deep suspicion of government's attempts to make people good, and on an even deeper distrust of the notion that public servants know what is good for people.

Much of what we see as the fashioning of public policy for recreation lands is an effort to reconcile these two conflicting traditions without admitting that any real conflict of political philosophies need be faced. We continue to be captivated by the idea that our parklands should be managed to promote encounters with nature as something fundamentally important to the citizens of an urban, industrial society; and we resist their assimilation into the model of industrial tourism, however great and popular the pressures in that direction may be. At the same time we resist diligently the proposition that some "we"—the government or the National Park Service—knows better than the visitor how he or she ought to experience the lands.

The dilemma has created some strange anomalies. The first and most common of these is the assumption that we don't really have to make *recreation* policy at all. Rather, it is thought, we need only "manage the resource" by scientific principles. The seemingly neutral value of scientific land management appears to avoid the painful necessity of having to choose among various visitor preferences. Of course any intelligent policy must prevent uses that destroy the land; and of course it is appropriate to have a preservation policy—to maintain species, to promote scientific study or to reserve options for the future. While such policies are to some extent necessary for, and consistent with, a recreation policy, they are not themselves a recreation policy; and it is disingenuous to treat them as if they were.

Every human use affects the resource to some extent, and no scientific principle can tell us whether 500 or 5000 or 15,000 people should be allowed to boat down the Colorado River in Grand Canyon; whether a ski lift should be installed in an alpine valley or a highway be permitted to cross a park. Land-management knowledge may tell us how severe and how long-lasting the impacts of such decisions will be. But recreation policy necessarily asks a different question: How do we find a balance between impact on the land and the sustenance of some kind and level of human experience? This is a question of policy, not of science.

*Ultimately we have to decide  
what ends we  
want our public  
recreation lands to serve.*

Nor can recreation-policy choices be avoided by referring to something called public demand. Demand is simply a measure of how people are willing to spend their time and money. There is no doubt that if we were to build gambling casinos, elegant restaurants, race tracks and carnivals in the parks, they would attract a large clientele. There is public demand—perfectly legitimate, it may be assumed—for all these activities. But to meet such demand would put government in the position of a mere landlord, and would abdicate the public policy question altogether.

Neither is it sufficient to claim that public recreation lands ought to be reserved for those uses that cannot, or will not, be served by private entrepreneurs. No entrepreneur can offer the opportunity to visit Yosemite Valley or the Colorado River in Grand Canyon, whose attractions lie in their uniqueness. The question remains, which of the various and conflicting demands to use those resources should be favored?

Nor, finally, can we avoid the difficulty of choice by asserting that we will simply hold the resources available and permit the users themselves to decide how to enjoy them. Management decisions *must* perforce be made, and those decisions themselves imprint an agenda on the landscape. When the government decides to build hotels, supermarkets, restaurants and shops in Yosemite Valley, the valley necessarily provides a different kind of experience than if it had been left undeveloped, and it will attract different numbers and a different mix of visitors. Demand is not some ethereal presence; it is generated in significant part by management decisions. A park with an elegant hotel generates a demand for certain kinds of supportive services, just as a park filled with roads generates a demand for a number of service stations, and as a park managed to serve many thousands of visitors requires measures for crowd control.

The fact is that demand exists, in its most important form, simply as an enormous quantity of leisure time that Americans have to spend. The public lands have the capacity to provide space to fill as much or as little of that time as we wish to make available. They could be managed to absorb more of that time; and one can imagine a range of choices, from the present situation to something like a Disneyworld complex. No principle of science, or economics, tells us where on that spectrum we must alight. Certainly no catch-phrase like “meeting the recreation needs of the American people” tells us anything decisive.

Ultimately we have to decide what ends we want our public recreation lands to serve. Beneath the prescriptive and neutralist traditions, behind our efforts to find compromising principles, lies a conflict between the parks as institutions serving popular demands and the parks as a vehicle to promote our aspirations to become better than we are. In either case they could meet the standard of a free society: that government must give us what we want rather than what some official thinks we ought to want. The dilemma is that we want both things in some degree—service of current preferences as well as opportunities to probe our ideal

aspirations—and we can't have all of everything simultaneously.

The key to understanding the problem of public recreation is an appreciation that the issue is not, at its heart, a conflict between some elite minority and a popular majority, but a conflict within us all—one in which current gratification of perfectly legitimate desires is set against the chance to explore a more ideal version of what we would like to be. That is the secret of the continuing appeal of a figure like John Muir.

The precise balance to be drawn between these competing desires is not a matter I can explore in these few pages. I do want to suggest here that the prescriptive tradition is more than just self-indulgent escapism or the preference of some discrete minority of climbers, backpackers and misanthropes. It rests upon an idea of culture values that are not only appropriate to, but important for, a free and democratic society. Therefore, the choices in park management must be made on a basis far more profound than the notion that some official thinks he knows how to make us good, or that some vocal elite thinks it is entitled to a disproportionate share of tax-supported public resources.

I began with the observation that there is something about the idea of an encounter with nature that has a powerful hold on the American imagination—an idea of independence, of self-reliance, self-sufficiency and autonomy. These are ideas that lie very close to the core of the culture values we prize most, and that seem peculiarly to be threatened by the style of modern, urban, industrial society. The opportunity for an encounter with nature—of which the parks are a physical symbol—can be seen as an act of resistance against the threat. Rather than being a symbol of escape from the harsh facts of the real world, the parklands can be seen as a culture-bearing medium, a setting in which deeply held values can be renewed, reaffirmed and realized as a source of strength and confidence against the pressures continually being exerted in the workaday world.

Perhaps such a view sees the parks as an artifact of secular religion, and I am prepared to accept this as an apt description. The encounter with nature, in these terms, is very much like a sabbatical experience; a venture out of the everyday world, not as an act of rejection but as an experience of renewal and reaffirmation. It is significant, I think, that John Muir entitled one of his most celebrated articles “The Gospel for July,” and in it invited those who were “business-tangled and . . . burdened by duty” to take time out for an experience of renewal.

In the same vein, in what is perhaps the greatest of all American nature stories, Hemingway's “The Big Two-Hearted River,” Nick undertakes his fishing venture as a means to restore contact with authentic values, knowing full well that he soon must and will return to the conventional and brutal world. So he uses the experience to renew values that come from what Thoreau called, in *Walden*, the art of living deliberately. There has probably never been in literature a more beautiful description of deliberateness than that in “The Big Two-Hearted River”—the camping, the cooking, the preparation for the fishing ritual. And with it, the powerful feeling of self-renewal:

*Like literature and art,  
the encounter with nature is  
a means of self-discovery . . .  
unburdened by conventional expectations.*

"Now things were done. . . . He had made his camp. He was settled. Nothing could touch him. . . . He was there, in the good place. He was in his home, where he had made it."

Aldo Leopold, in his essay "Wildlife in American Culture," has described this experience in another form. "There is value," he said, "in any experience that reminds us of our distinctive national origins and evolution . . . that stimulates awareness of history. . . . On [these experiences] is based a distinctively American tradition of self-reliance, hardihood, woodcraft and marksmanship. These are intangibles, but they are not abstractions. Theodore Roosevelt was a great sportsman, not because he hung up many trophies, but because he expressed this intangible American tradition in words any schoolboy could understand. . . . It is not far amiss to say that such men created cultural value by being aware of it, and by creating a pattern for its growth."

These observations suggest a content for an authentic idea of the encounter with nature, drawing upon cultural values that have both contemporary vitality and practical (rather than merely escapist) relevance. It is an idea of personal engagement

with basic values through a ritual of self-discovery and reaffirmation. It rests upon a conscious detachment from the values, expectations and preconceptions we carry around from our daily experience, for the purpose of finding a gauge against which to test our goals, our behavior and our institutions.

Like literature and art, the encounter with nature is a means of self-discovery, unburdened by conventional expectations; though, notably, it is more accessible to the general population than the bulk of high culture. Discovery may take any of a number of forms. It may unfold as challenge—finding out what we can do, measured against standards we set for ourselves. It may express itself as discovery of what interests us, abstracted from conventional ideas of what ought to be interesting. It may involve a means to provoke understanding, looking at the world and seeing it whole: as complexity, as ambiguity, as struggle, serenity, continuity, repose or change.

Encounters with nature offer the opportunity for freshness of perception, for individualization and for intensity of experience.

**OWL**  
A NEW MAGAZINE  
FOR CHILDREN ABOUT THE  
OUTDOORS AND WILDLIFE



"OWL is probably the only kids' magazine that parents pick up after the kids have finished."  
—*The Christian Science Monitor*

\* Have a child-friend try the OWL puzzle in this issue of SIERRA

**OWL**  
59 Front Street East,  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
M5E 1B3

Please send OWL to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

10 issues \$9;  20 issues \$15 For Canadian subscriptions deduct \$2

Please send sample copy. \$1 enclosed.

Your name (donor) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me a gift card  I enclose my cheque for \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Credit card no. \_\_\_\_\_  Visa  Master Charge



*It offers what art offers:  
a fresh vision of the world, independent of  
customary moral and aesthetic views, demanding  
effort and a creative response from an audience.*

Engagement with nature is—at its best—distinctive to the extent that it offers what art offers: a fresh vision of the world, independent of customary moral and aesthetic views, demanding effort and a creative response from an audience. Such encounters are everything that differs from the packaged, familiar, standardized recreation, offering only what is accepted, predictable and unproblematic, its end implicit in its beginning.

Perhaps I can give some concrete content to these reflections by describing what I have called an authentic encounter with nature. Hiking with a pack on one's back appears superficially to be a strangely unappealing activity. The hiker, vulnerable to insects and bad weather, carries a heavy load over rough terrain, only to end up in the most primitive sort of shelter, where he or she eats basic foods prepared in the simplest fashion. Certainly there are often attractive rewards, such as a beautiful alpine lake with especially good fishing. But these are not sufficient explanations for such extraordinary exertions, for there are few places indeed that could not be easily accessible, and by much more comfortable means.

To the uninitiated backpacker a day in the woods can be, and

often is, an experience of unrelieved misery. The pack is overloaded; tender feet stumble and are blistered. It is alternately too hot or too cold. The backpacker has the wrong gear for the weather or has packed it in the wrong place; the tent attracts every gust of wind and rivulet of water. The fire won't start, or the stove fails just when it's needed. And the turns that seemed so clear on the map have now become utterly confusing.

Such experiences, familiar in one form or another to all beginners, are truly unforgiving; and when things go wrong, they do so in cascading fashion. Yet others camping nearby suffer no such miseries. Though their packs are lighter, they have an endless supply of exactly the things that are needed. Their tents go up quickly; they have solved the mystery of wet wood, and they sit, dry under a deceptively simple rain shelter, eating their dinner in serene comfort. What is more, they are having a good time. The woods, for the beginner an endless succession of indistinguishable trees apparently designed to bewilder the hapless walker, conceal a patch of berries or an edible mushroom; nearby, but unseen, are beautiful grazing deer or, overhead, a soaring eagle.

## REST STOP by Franklin Jones *Signed, Limited Edition Prints*



The original of this painting hangs in the lobby of *BACKPACKER Magazine's* offices. It is 26" x 36" and is framed in weathered wood frame by the artist.

The editors of *BACKPACKER Magazine* are proud to be able to offer this fine print. A faithful reproduction of the original oil painting by Franklin Jones, it is the result of many months of hand engraving by the finest Swiss printing craftsmen under the personal supervision of artist Franklin Jones. The printing is the finest full color printing on U.S. sheet fed photolithographic presses. The image area measures approximately 20 x 30 and is printed on a brilliant 80-pound luxury coated paper. Each print is individually inspected for color fidelity and personally signed by the artist before it is mailed. We are certain you will find *Rest Stop* a fine framable addition to your home. It also makes a superb gift. Our guarantee is that if you are not fully satisfied we will refund the purchase price.

Order now. *REST STOP*, Item No. P90105, \$20.00 plus \$2.50 postage, handling and insurance. Prints will be mailed rolled in a substantial mailing tube. Backpacker Books, Drawer RP02, Orwell, VT 05760. Or call (802) 948-2770. Master Charge and VISA welcome.

We are also offering a framed version of *Rest Stop*, which includes an exact reproduction of the artist's original frame, and cover glass. Expertly prepared, it is shipped complete and ready for hanging. Order Item No. P90106, \$85.00 plus \$10.00 shipping. For the framed print, please allow four to five weeks delivery.

*The backpacker discovers  
that the positive quality of the voyage  
is directly related  
to one's own knowledge and resources.*

With time, patience and effort one recognizes that these things are available to everyone; that one can get in control of the experience. The pack lightens as tricks are learned; how to substitute and how to improvise quickly, out of available materials, the things previously lugged. The more known, the less needed. Everything put in the head lessens what has to be carried on the shoulders. The sense of frustration falls away, and with it, the fear that things will break down. One knows how to adapt. The pleasure of adaption is considerable in itself because it is liberating; one is able to take advantage of conveniences, but is not a captive of them.

It isn't only a lifting of burdens. The backpacker discovers that the positive quality of the voyage is directly related to one's own knowledge and resources. There is often a dramatic revelation that the woods are full of things to see—for those who know how to see them.

The kind of encounter that routinely takes place in the modern motorized vehicle, or in the managed, prepackaged resort, is calculated to diminish these opportunities. Rather than exposing us, it insulates us from immediacy of experience and makes it unnecessary to see and feel the details of our surroundings with clarity. Nothing distinctive about us as individuals is crucial. The margin of error permitted is great enough to neutralize the importance of what we know. If we roar off in the wrong direction, we can easily roar back again, for none of *our* energy is expended. It isn't important to pay close attention to the weather; we are insulated from it. We need not notice a small spring; we are not at the margin where water counts. The opportunity for intensity of experience is drained away.

It is not that the motorized tourist or the visitor at a highly developed site must necessarily lose intensity or deliberateness; or that he is compelled to experience his surroundings at a remove, just as it is not inevitable that backpacking or fly-fishing will produce these responses. Rather it is that the circumstances we impose on ourselves have the power to shape our experience. The automobile visitor, as Edward Abbey noted, is routinely drawn into "tedious traffic jams, the awful food of park cafeterias and roadside eateries, the nocturnal search for a place to sleep or camp, the dreary routine of One-Stop Service . . ." And for this reason, the questions he asks change; as Abbey puts it, with his usual sharpness of tongue, the three things the motorized tourist most often wants to know are: "(1) Where's the john? (2) How long's it take to see this place? and (3) Where's the Coke machine?"

The challenge for public-land recreation, then, is this: If the great promise of the lands is to be kept, the experience they distinctively offer should be uncommon and must demand a good deal from the visitor. For the encounter with nature essentially means an opportunity to engage the world freshly and on one's own. Nothing in public-land management should suggest that the familiar, predictable, comforting facilities and activities many visitors expect are improper or unenjoyable. Rather, the

visitor can be told that in these places he is offered something out of the ordinary, the whole purpose of which is to present a contrast to what has become familiar and predictable.

This does not by any means suggest that our recreation lands should be managed only for experienced backcountry hikers or those who are prepared to go ski-touring in the wilderness. Perhaps the most important management task is dealing with those who are new to encounters with nature; they should be encouraged. As novices, they are often understandably hesitant and fearful, for the woods *are* dark and deep. The danger is that in seeking to make the lands accessible we make them familiar—and that visitors who come to a park (often hesitant, often without clear expectations) to find out what John Muir was talking about, find themselves confronted by a full panoply of urban facilities and services designed (with every good intention, to be sure) to put their fearfulness at rest—but with the result that they find themselves in a version of the protected urban environment to which the public land can be a contrast.

In the case of such visitors, the task is to offer more provocative and unfamiliar settings—a desert where one is made aware of the heat, the geological and biological complexity and the sparseness of life rather than a place where one can go from air-conditioned room to roadside scenic overlooks to an irrigated golf course; a valley where the predominant sounds are of birds and water, rather than of motors; a place where—if dangerous wildlife lives—it is the visitors who must accommodate; mountains without handrails.

Nearly 40 years ago, the Forest Service published a book entitled *Forest Outings*, in which it captured precisely the task of mediation that faces public management officials, spelling out policy objectives that steer the middle course between making the lands familiar and unchallenging to the novice, and ignoring his needs altogether. The goal, it said, was "to provide graded steps through which the individual may progressively educate himself from enjoyment of mass forms of forest recreation toward the capacity to enjoy those demanding greater skill, more self-reliance, and a true love of the wild. Most men or women previously unacquainted with the forest in its natural state would experience discomfort and fear. . . . But if progressively they may experience the urbanized forest park, the large forest campground, the small camping group, the overnight or week-end hike, and so gain a sense of confidence in their own resourcefulness and lose the fear of wild country, then the final step is simple and natural."

Converting this illustrative suggestion into a coherent set of management decisions is the central task for a public-land recreation policy. □

---

*Joseph L. Sax teaches environmental law, public land management and water law at the University of Michigan. He is currently finishing a book on recreation policy for the public lands. This article is published with permission of the Horace M. Albright Lectureship of the Department of Forestry and Resource Management, College of Natural Resources, University of California at Berkeley.*

# Fill out this coupon and save the children

Complete this simple questionnaire, and befriend a needy child through Save the Children. For only fifty-two cents a day, your money, combined with that of other sponsors, can breathe new life into an impoverished village... help hardworking people in their fight for dignity... turn despair into hope for a child who has known only disaster. Fifty-two cents may not buy much where you live. But for the poorest of the poor where the need is so desperate, it can work miracles.

SCB 11/8

My Name Is \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**Tell us how you want to help, by answering these questions:**

**1. What kind of child would you like to help?**

Boy  Girl  No preference

**2. What geographical area are you interested in?**

Urgent need exists in all the areas listed below, especially overseas. If you have a strong preference for a particular location, check the area of your choice. If not, won't you please let us assign a child where the need is greatest?

**Certainly. Choose a child for me in an area of greatest need.**

**I strongly prefer:**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appalachia (U.S.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dominican Republic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Inner Cities (U.S.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh        | <input type="checkbox"/> Honduras               | <input type="checkbox"/> Israel              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chicano (U.S.)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Latin America) | <input type="checkbox"/> Korea               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colombia          | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (U.S.)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanon             |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia              | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico              |
|  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Rural South (U.S.)  |
|  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta         |

**3. Would you like a picture of your sponsored child?**

Shortly after we select a child for you, we can send you a photograph and brief personal history, if you desire.

Yes  No

**4. Would you like to exchange correspondence?**

If desired, correspondence can build a meaningful one-to-one relationship and provide a unique educational experience for the sponsored child. In areas where illiteracy is high, a village representative will keep you informed of the progress your child is making. Translations, where necessary, are supplied by Save the Children.

Yes  No

**5. Would you like information about the child's community?**

Several times a year you can receive detailed reports on the activities and projects being undertaken in the community to benefit your sponsored child. These community reports show how your money is being used most effectively for permanent improvements to the child's environment—for health care, education, food production, nutrition, and community training. Would you like to receive such information?

Yes  No

**6. How do you wish to send your sponsorship contribution?**

Enclosed is my check for \$\_\_\_\_\_.

- Monthly, \$16  Semi-annually, \$96  
 Quarterly, \$48  Annually, \$192

**7. Do you wish verification of Save the Children credentials?**

Save the Children is indeed proud of the handling of its funds. Based on last year's audit, an exceptionally large percentage (77.3%) of each dollar spent was used for program services and direct aid to children and their communities. Due to volunteered labor and materials, your donation provides your sponsored child with benefits worth many times your total gift. Would you like to receive an informative Annual Report (including a summary financial statement)?

Yes  No

(A complete audit statement is available upon request.)

**8. Would you rather make a contribution than become a sponsor of an individual child at this time?**

- Yes, enclosed is my contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_.  
 Check here for general information about our unique programs for aiding impoverished children.



1977 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.



Mail to:

David L. Guyer, President

**Save the Children®**

50 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880

YOUR SPONSORSHIP PAYMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS ARE U.S. INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Established 1932. The original U.S. child sponsorship agency. Member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

photo: Bentley Kassal

*Building Any Pipeline Through the Southern  
Yukon Poses Major Problems*

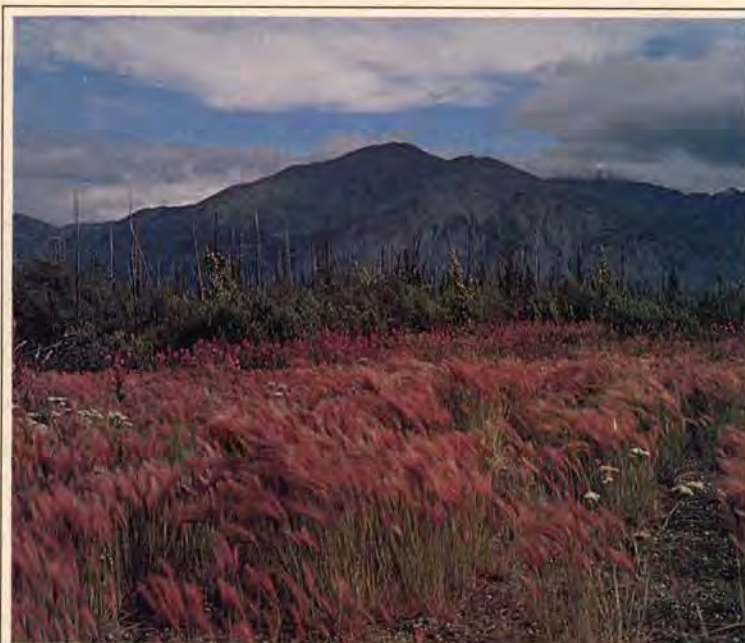
# Pipelines, Parks and the Porcupine Caribou

ROSEMARY J. FOX

**D**URING the great pipeline debate over delivery of Prudhoe Bay gas to the Lower 48, environmental organizations, including the Sierra Club, generally supported the route along the Alaska Highway proposed by Foothills Corporation, in preference to the Mackenzie Valley route proposed by Arctic Gas. A pipeline would do less damage if constructed along an existing transportation corridor than if it took a route through the pristine wilderness of northern Alaska and the Yukon—and where it would interfere with remote native communities that have had hitherto little contact with the outside world.

While in relative terms the superiority of the Alaska Highway route to the Mackenzie Valley route cannot be denied, the fact remains that building any pipeline through the southern Yukon poses major problems for the region.

The Yukon is about three times the size of the state of Washington and has only 22,000 human inhabitants. Its economy is based on mining and tourism. Although resource-extraction industries have made inroads, vast tracts of wilderness and their associated populations of wildlife remain. The clear air and pure water attract increasing numbers of people to the Yukon. The impact of constructing the Yukon pipeline will probably be comparable to that of the trans-Alaska pipeline. The Alaska Highway project in the Yukon will employ only approximately 7.5% as many workers as the Alyeska project—but the population of the Yukon is only 6% as large as Alaska's. In other words, although the Alaska Highway pipeline in the Yukon is a much smaller project, the proportionate increase



*Looking across Kluane Lake, in the Canadian Yukon on the route of the Alaska Highway Pipeline. In the background is the Ruby Range.*

Peter Browning

in the labor force will be about the same.

Under the pipeline agreement drawn up between the United States and Canada, the U.S. will pay a major part of the cost of constructing a pipeline "lateral" from Whitehorse through Dawson City to the Mackenzie Delta along the Dempster Highway, in order to transport gas from reserves in the delta and in the Beaufort Sea. This is a very strong incentive to the Canadian government to build the lateral. However, pipeline construction along the Dempster corridor is not comparable to construction along the long-established Alaska Highway. The Dempster Highway, which the pipeline lateral would approximately follow from Dawson City to the Mackenzie Delta, is a highly controversial project begun in 1959 as part of the Canadian government's "road to resources" program. Despite the intervention of concerned individuals and groups, no environmental impact assessment has ever been made of the highway, and the gov-

ernment has been blindly committed to its completion, scheduled for 1979.

Starting close to Dawson City, the Dempster Highway follows the North Klondike River. Then, continuing in a northeasterly direction, it crosses the Ogilvie Mountains, the wintering range for the Porcupine caribou herd and habitat for Dall sheep, grizzly bear, golden eagles and other birds of prey. The highway then crosses Eagle Plain, a region of rolling hills of moderate relief also used by the Porcupine caribou herd in winter. East of Eagle Plain the highway crosses the Richardson Mountains at a relatively low point (less than 2500 feet) where the slopes are comparatively gentle. Peregrine falcons,

gyrfalcons and golden eagles nest in the area; it sustains a little-known population of Dall sheep, and grizzlies are common. The Porcupine caribou herd has used the Richardsons as a migration route consistently during the past several years.

The highway then crosses the Peel Plateau and descends to the Peel River at Fort McPherson. From Fort McPherson to the town of Arctic Red River on the Mackenzie River, the highway traverses the Peel Plain, where small lakes provide nesting habitat for many species of waterfowl. From Arctic Red River to the terminus at Inuvik, the highway crosses Anderson Plain, an undulating drift-covered lowland that is an important area for grizzly bears.

For most of its length the highway crosses permafrost, much of it in ice-rich, fine-grained soils; considerable terrain has been damaged. The highway's most serious potential impacts involve wildlife. The route comes close to wildlife populations that are highly sensitive to disturbance—

in particular, caribou, Dall sheep, grizzly bears and certain species of raptors. The Dempster has been touted as the latest place to hunt for Dall sheep, and in the spring of 1977 it was reported that hunters from Fort McPherson, riding snowmobiles, were using the highway to reach the Peel Plateau, where they killed migrating caribou; the carcasses were flown out from an oil company airstrip.

If not hunted, Dall sheep will probably become accustomed to the highway. However, hunted animals may learn to avoid it, thus cutting themselves off from critical habitat, which could lead to long-term population declines. Peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons and golden eagles nest in cliffs along the highway route and could suffer disturbance and habitat degradation from off-road recreational activities, borrow pits or quarries, and illegal killing of young.

Because the Porcupine herd is one of the last great aggregations of caribou left in North America, an international resource valued and utilized by both the U.S. and Canada, the greatest concern raised by environmentalists is the highway's potential impact on the herd. To date, no caribou population has been able to withstand a highway through its range without suffering a decline, although the Nelchina herd in Alaska is now reported to be increasing under complete protection from hunting. The Porcupine herd is currently more or less in balance; it could be slowly increasing or decreasing, but data are insufficient to tell. Last spring a workshop of internationally respected caribou specialists meeting in Edmonton concluded that if the herd is to continue to sustain the native users who depend upon it, no increase in the rate of mortality can be permitted, nor any decrease in the rate at which young animals reach breeding age.

The concerns of Yukoners regarding the proposed pipeline along the Alaska Highway fall into four categories:

### 1. Will the pipeline be built according to specifications?

A serious problem in all major construction projects is that as work proceeds, the pressures increase for completing the project as rapidly and as economically as possible; shortcuts are taken, and standards are not met. The Canadian government has established the Northern Pipeline Agency to issue and enforce regulations that will apply in the construction of the Alaska Highway pipeline. However, this in itself may not be enough to see that standards are met and the public interest protected. Experience elsewhere has shown that regu-

latory agencies develop a bias in favour of those they are set up to regulate. The public must remain vigilant to ensure careful adherence to standards and regulations. The public, however, is at a disadvantage; lack of time and expertise make it difficult to keep track of what is going on, leaving it at the mercy of the pipeline company and the regulatory agency. To deal with this problem, the Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel, an independent body formed to monitor the environmental, social and economic effects of the pipeline, has proposed establishment of an independent Impact Audit Group to conduct a continuous check on pipeline controls.

### 2. What kinds of environmental, social and economic effects can be expected?

The direct environmental effects of a pipeline along the Alaska Highway need not be serious if all specifications are met. But failure to abide by the controls could result, for example, in severe erosion at stream crossings, permafrost zones and other susceptible areas and in the abandonment of critical winter range by Dall sheep.

In general it is the socio-economic effects of the pipeline that cause the most concern:

- With the exception of Whitehorse, all the communities on or near the pipeline corridor have populations under a thousand. Even relatively small changes may be very disruptive.
- During construction of the Alyeska pipeline, many native villages lost their leaders and those who maintained essential community services because these were the people most qualified for pipeline jobs. Old people, who had been cared for in extended family relationships, suffered hardships when the younger ones moved away to take pipeline jobs.
- The native people are underrepresented politically in the Yukon. With an influx of people from outside they will become more submerged, to the detriment of their own interests.
- The direct requirements of pipeline construction and the expected influx of people will increase the demand for certain goods and services, which will in turn provide the impetus for inflation. While some business interests and members of the labor force may stand to gain, high inflation rates can be expected to have a destabilizing effect on the economy.
- Pipeline development will lead to substantial increases in the housing demand. Pipeline-related activity has already made short-term accommodation scarce, to the detriment of the tourist industry—one of

the most important economic sectors in the territory.

To help involve the public in managing the impact of the pipeline, the Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel organized a workshop in Whitehorse last April. For the first time since the pipeline decision was announced, representatives from business and Indian organizations, women's groups, the Yukon Conservation Society, the tourist industry and others sat down together to seek a consensus on what they wanted done. The groups agreed, among other things, on the need for (a) an independent monitoring group to report regularly on activities associated with the pipeline; (b) an autonomous Yukon Advisory Council that would conduct a public review of socio-economic conditions in the region, and would receive applications and make recommendations to fund interest groups so that they might participate in the process; (c) immediate establishment of an Impact Information Centre to collect and disseminate pipeline-related information, prepare rural communities for impacts of the pipeline, analyze information and submit findings to governments and advisory groups; and (d) an ombudsman with the power to receive complaints, demand information and recommend corrective measures.

### 3. What will be the effect of the Dempster lateral if it is built?

Pipeline development along the Dempster corridor will tend to exacerbate the problems already caused by the highway rather than create new ones of its own. As with the highway, the major concern is for the caribou. They are unlikely to be affected by a buried pipeline, but there are grave doubts about the feasibility of building the pipeline without seriously disturbing the herd because of the technical difficulties of undertaking construction during the summer in a permafrost area—the only time when the caribou are absent from the corridor.

Dall sheep (particularly if subjected to hunting harassment), grizzly bears and cliff-nesting raptors are also susceptible to disturbance from pipeline construction. Before work is begun, surveys should identify grizzly denning and summer-use areas; and critical areas for peregrines, gyrfalcons and golden eagles should be explored. Raptor protection zones should be established around raptor nest sites, as recommended by Justice Thomas Berger in his terms and conditions for a pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley. Sedimentation in water courses could have a detrimental effect on fish, especially chinook

**"MAKES DOWN OBSOLETE"**



**"Most Advanced Design Yet— Truly A Marvelous Garment"**

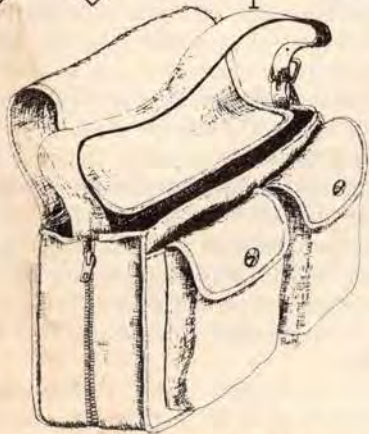
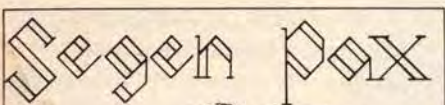
Pictured: Ned Gillette on the first single day ascent of Mt. McKinley, wearing a Synergy Works Fiberpile sweater in below zero temperatures, at 19,000 feet.

Price: \$53 shipping included.

Photo by Galen Rowell

**For Your Free Catalog of the Finest Parkas, Packs, and Insulation Send in the Postcard on the opposite page**

**Synergy Works  
255 Fourth St., Suite 45  
Oakland, Ca. 94607**



**THE EUROPEAN TOWN PACK**

This handsome looking shoulder pack answers the needs of "professionals on the go". Six individual pockets organize everything from books and magazines to photography equipment. Fashioned from durable #8 duck canvas, distinguishly trimmed in red latigo leather.

Order today \$48.00  
Khaki  Brown   
Check or money order enclosed

Send me your free brochure on your canvas walking luggage

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**SEGEN PAX 190 River Loop One, Eugene, OR 97404**



This pocket-sized waxing torch fits in the palm of your hand and is available from Rivendell Mountain Works. Adjustable flame. Detachable waxing iron. 2500° F. 2 Cartridges included. Total Weight: 4 oz. \$14 Postpaid P.O. Box 199 Victor, ID 83455

Please send \_\_\_\_\_ complete mini-torches at \$14.00 each. Idaho residents add 3% sales tax.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please send Rivendell's new winter catalog.

and chum salmon. Pipeline construction could also damage terrain through thermal erosion, thaw settlement and slope instability, and a chilled pipeline could create frost heave in areas of noncontinuous permafrost.

**4. Will the pipeline stimulate further development?**

The greatest overall threat to the Yukon's natural environment is that pipeline construction will bring about further industrial development. Much will depend on whether a decision is made to operate the pipeline compressor stations with electric power instead of natural gas. Such a decision would be welcomed in the United States, where it would mean that more gas would be available to offset the probability of severe shortages of natural gas in the near future. But what would it mean for the Yukon?

First of all, it would open the way for damming rivers to create hydroelectric power. Dammed rivers mean inundated valleys and the loss of valuable bottomlands. The Yukon is short of timber, and valleys provide the best forest stands.

Second, development of electric power for the pipeline, which would require approximately three times as much power as is currently used in the Yukon, would mean even more could be made available to attract industrial development to the territory.

The prospect is attractive to many people in the Yukon. Incredible though it may seem, the Member of Parliament for the Yukon, Erik Nielsen, recently prophesied with pride that the pipeline would lead to the Yukon becoming the "Pittsburgh of Canada."

Strange though it may seem at first, the dangers of land-use decisions in the absence of clearly defined priorities and goals are inherent in the recent announcement by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs that the Canadian government intends to create a 5.2-million-acre national park in the northern Yukon, from the Alaska border to the Babbage River, encompassing the Yukon Coastal Plain, British Mountains and Old Crow Flats.


The park has been widely acclaimed south of the 60th parallel; it appears to signify the intent of the government to act on Justice Thomas Berger's recommendation, in his report on the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline, for a 9-million-acre national wilderness park in the northern Yukon. (The much larger area recommended by Justice Berger, from the Alaska border to the border of the Northwest Territories north of the Porcupine and

**Stay Warm  
And Dry  
Outdoors**  
with the  
**Synergy Works  
System**

(Fiberpile pictured  
opposite is one  
part of the system)

**For A Free  
Catalog Send  
The Attached  
Card**

or write to

 Synergy Works  
255 Fourth St., Suite 44  
Oakland, Ca. 94607

Explore the river  
with equipment from  
Northwest River Supplies.  
Order your free 1979  
catalog today.



**Awareness  
begins with  
education**



**Sierra Club  
Information Services**  
530 Bush Street  
San Francisco, California 94108

**FREE**



**Synergy Works Catalog**

**We Make It Best Or  
We Don't Make It At All**

**Packs, Parkas, and Insulation**  
for

- BackPacking
- Fly Fishing
- Running
- Bicycling
- Kayaking
- Sailing
- Canoeing
- Mountaineering
- Skiing (Downhill)
- Caving
- Photography
- Snow Shoeing
- Cross Country
- Rock Climbing
- Winter Bivouacking



**YES, Rush  
A FREE  
Synergy Works  
Catalog to me.**

Number your sports in order of greatest interest.

Send this card in **Now** and get a special bonus of the **Synergy Works  
Quarterly Newsletter** delivered to you **Free** for 1 year. (A \$5 value free)

**Just Fill in Return Address, Stamp & Mail Today**  
(on reverse side)

SIERRA 1



**THE WHOLE RIVER CATALOG**

See the best and the latest in canoes,  
kayaks, rafts and whitewater equipment from  
Northwest River Supplies. Order quality,  
reasonably-priced river equipment tested by  
the people who sell it. Order our 1979 catalog today.

**Yes—Please send my free catalog on January 1**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

SIERRA 1

Our Environmental  
Education Packet  
will provide you  
with the tools:

Resources  
Ideas  
Information  
Projects

- Please send literature list (free)
- Enclosed is my check or money order in the  
amount of \$3.00 for the Environmental  
Education Packet



SIERRA 1  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

20 A

FROM

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP



**TO: SYNERGY WORKS**

255 Fourth Street  
Oakland, CA 94607

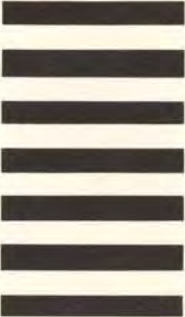
First Class  
Permit No. 192  
Moscow  
Idaho

**Business Reply Mail**

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

Postage will be paid by

Northwest River Supplies  
P.O. Box 92435  
Moscow, Idaho 83843



Please  
Place  
Stamp  
Here


**Sierra Club  
Information Services**  
530 Bush Street  
San Francisco, California 94108

**Stay Warm  
And Dry  
Outdoors**  
with the  
**Synergy Works  
System**

(Fiberpile pictured  
opposite is one  
part of the system)

**For A Free  
Catalog Send  
The Attached  
Card**

or write to

 Synergy Works  
255 Fourth St., Suite 44  
Oakland, Ca. 94607

Sorry—our order form  
is gone, but you can still  
order your free 1979  
Whitewater Catalog from:

Northwest River Supplies  
P.O. Box 92435  
Moscow, Idaho 83843  
Or call: (208) 882-2383



**Awareness  
begins with  
education**

Our Environmental  
Education Packet  
will provide you  
with the tools:

Resources  
Ideas  
Information  
Projects





Bell rivers, has been proposed by Canadian conservationists as a park that would complement the National Arctic Wildlife Range in Alaska.) However, the government's park proposal has not been universally welcomed.

Although there is wide recognition of the urgent need to protect the Porcupine caribou herd, the proposed park is not intended to protect the caribou, but rather to preserve a part of the only extensive landscape in Canada that escaped glaciation during the last Ice Age. This is certainly a feature of great national interest, particularly since it contains archaeological and palaeontological sites of great value that have yielded the earliest known artifact in the western hemisphere—a caribou bone tool more than 30,000 years old. But considering the internationally recognized wildlife values of the region, is this the right priority for a park? The danger is that if the northern Yukon gets a park that does not have the protection of the caribou herd as a high priority, and at the same time no land-use plan is developed to ensure protection of the range of the Porcupine caribou herd lying outside the park, international efforts to preserve the ecological base of the herd may fail.

A park encompassing the entire range of the caribou herd is unrealistic, so what is needed is an area (of at least the size proposed by Justice Berger) set aside as a land reserve with strict controls on activities within the herd's range until a park (or whatever designation is selected) can be established in accordance with an overall land-use plan to protect the entire range. Clearly, no land-use plan can be put into effect until Indian land claims are settled.

### An Encouraging Update

Since this article was written, the Canadian government has announced several important measures that will help protect the Yukon:

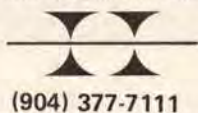
- the withdrawal of all land north of the Porcupine and Bell rivers from new development;
- the establishment of a task force to develop a management plan for the entire Canadian range of the Porcupine caribou herd;
- the Canadian government will initiate discussions with the U.S. government on an agreement to protect the Porcupine caribou herd.

*Rosemary J. Fox is a Conservation Cochairman of the Club's Western Canada Chapter, and she chairs the Vancouver Group.*

## WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HISTORY TRIPS FOR 1979

The Best of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS in a private yacht — limited to 15 passengers — optional Machu Picchu or Easter Island . . . . .	January
The Forests of COSTA RICA — natural history trip . . . . .	January
KENYA, EAST AFRICA — the best of its National Parks . . . . .	January
The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS in a private yacht — limited to 15 passengers — optional Machu Picchu or Easter Island. . . . .	February
ECUADOR AND THE WESTERN AMAZON BASIN — a natural history and birding expedition . . . . .	February
PANAMA — a birding trip, limited to 15 passengers . . . . .	March
The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS in a private yacht — limited to 15 pass. . . . .	April
The Best of the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS AND MACHU PICCHU — limited to 15 passengers . . . . .	May
Hiking the INCA TRAIL, the Inti Raymi Festival, & the PERUVIAN JUNGLE . . . . .	June
The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, climbing the Volcano Alcedo . . . . .	June
The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, the AMAZON BASIN, & MACHU PICCHU . . . . .	June
ALASKA. . . . .	July
KENYA & TANZANIA — the best of EAST AFRICA . . . . .	August
TANZANIA, EAST AFRICA — the best National Parks & Kilimanjaro Climb . . . . .	August
SRI LANKA (Ceylon) — a wildlife expedition . . . . .	August
AUSTRALIA — a wildlife expedition with optional extension to New Guinea or New Zealand . . . . .	September/October
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. . . . .	September/October
Land's End — PATAGONIA & TIERRA DEL FUEGO — a natural history trip . . . . .	November
The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS & MACHU PICCHU . . . . .	December

For further information of the above listings, please write us at the following address:



### HOLBROOK TRAVEL, INC.

*We offer you the world*  
3520 N.W. 13th St., Gainesville, FL 32601

### How to Argue and Win!

Here is a clear simply written basic guide to logical thinking, showing how to spot the fallacies, the prejudices and emotionalism, the inappropriate analogies, etc., in the other fellow's argument and how to watch for and avoid the irrational in your own judgments. The author makes plain not only how but also why people resist facing the truth. A tool for clear thinking as well as convincing others. ORDER NOW: THE ART OF ARGUMENT By Giles St. Aubyn \$6.95, plus 85c handling, 10-Day Money-Back Guarantee.



### Mind Tickling Brain Teasers

By Eric Emmet

For the novice who finds fun and satisfaction in solving problems of logic. This is a marvelous book to entrap the beginner in the life-long pleasures of problem solving. It provides exercise for the mind, develops the ability to think logically and reason effectively. As the book progresses the degree of difficulty increases. No special knowledge of mathematics is required. Answers and full explanations to each puzzle are provided. Humorous illustrations and a colorful cast of characters add to the fun.



\$7.95 plus 85c handling, 10-day Money-Back Guarantee

### Brain Puzzler's Delight

By E. R. Emmet

A treasury of unique mind-stretching puzzles that can be solved by straight logical thinking and reasoning. No specialized math. Offers the pleasures of discovering solutions through use of ingenuity, imagination, insight, and logic. Stimulates and refreshes the mind. Fascinating, entertaining puzzles, arranged in order of difficulty, with (some amazing!) solutions and full explanations at end of book. ILLUSTRATED. ORDER NOW! \$7.95 plus 85c handling, 10-Day Money-Back Guarantee



### HANDBOOK OF Knots and Splices

Now tie knots for every purpose. Charles Gibson gives you detailed step by step illustrated directions showing you how to select and tie the most effective knot for any job. He covers every aspect of splicing, lashing, braiding, making rope slings, straps, hoists, etc. Over 100 kinds of knots and rope work are all here in this comprehensive volume. Includes instructions for splicing steel wire and fancy uses of rope. Specification tables for rope and wire help you determine your specific needs for any project.



ORDER NOW.  
\$6.95 plus 85c handling, 10-Day Money-Back Guarantee

#### 10-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Please send books checked. I enclose \$  
 — THE ART OF ARGUMENT \$6.95  
 — BRAIN PUZZLER'S DELIGHT \$7.95  
 — MIND TICKLING BRAIN TEASERS \$7.95  
 — HANDBOOK OF KNOTS AND SPLICES \$6.95  
 Add 85c handling for each book. No handling charge on 3 books or more!

EMERSON BOOKS, Inc. Dept. 854-D  
Buchanan, New York 10511

MINIMUM CHARGE ORDER: \$10.00

MASTER CHARGE  VISA

Your credit card number: \_\_\_\_\_

Interbank # (Master Charge Only) — Expires \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

*On the Island of Luzon, the Igorot  
Culture and Rice Terraces Developed Together*

# The Price of Progress in the Philippines

CHARLES B. DRUCKER



HE Igorot people inhabiting the mountainous interior of the Philippine island of Luzon have labored for centuries to construct and maintain the rice terraces from which, today, their livelihood is drawn. This livelihood and the way of life that creates it, however, probably will not survive the inundation of the terraces when a Chico River Dam Project, proposed by the Philippine government, is constructed. On the one hand, there is a great need for hydroelectric energy for developing Philippine industry. On the other hand, what's at stake is an ancient and remarkable culture, for the Igorots' culture coevolved with their rice terraces.

How many centuries of patient industry development of the rice terraces required, no one is quite sure. For every rice terrace, huge volumes of earth had to be redistributed so that a precipitous patch of mountain might yield a level terrace some few yards wide. For each retaining wall, tons of smooth stones had to be carried up from the river bed, hundreds of feet below; to provide irrigation water, canals from reliable water sources five or ten kilometers distant had to be cut—through solid rock in some places. With digging sticks, crude wooden spades and woven carrying baskets their only tools, many generations of Igorot farmer-builders must have been at work to sculpt whole mountainsides into precisely stepped, watery tiers.

The first Americans to visit the Philippine highlands, in the first years of the twentieth century, were profoundly impressed by these monumental earthworks, particularly because they were constructed by the head-hunting, truculent Igorots, whose mechanical technology seemed otherwise unsophisticated. Archeologists calculated that constructing the earthworks must have involved three or four thousand years of sustained effort.

Other travelers of that era, taken more with the beauty of the Igorot terraces than with their reputed antiquity, simply dubbed them "The Eighth Wonder of the World."

It is now believed that the terraces are not ancient, but relatively recent, and that few of them could have existed prior to Spanish colonization of the Philippine lowlands in the early sixteenth century. If this view is correct then the accomplishment of the Igorot terrace builders is all the more remarkable. Given the simple tools they had at hand and the steep, easily eroded terrain, the work of construction proceeded at a pace that must be judged remarkable.

Although the Spanish did not succeed in penetrating the Luzon highlands until late in the nineteenth century, colonial activities in neighboring lowland regions produced massive shifts in population throughout the island that indirectly initiated an epoch of intensive terrace construction in the land of the Igorots. As Spanish soldiers, priests and landowners tightened their grip upon the coastal plains and low-lying river valleys of northern Luzon, many native groups fled to the foothills to escape economic and religious oppression. However, the areas in which they took refuge were already inhabited, and when the foothill indigenes were faced with this tide of coastal immigrants, they, in turn, retreated farther into the densely forested mountains of Luzon. For the Igorots of the rugged interior, there was no further sanctuary. The colonial pressures originally imposed on the people of the lowlands were thus transmitted in a chain-reaction of population movements to remote and isolated montane communities whose inhabitants had neither seen nor heard of the shiny armor and the monstrous horses of the Conquistadores.

So that they might adapt to the systematic encroachment upon their lands, the Igorots embarked on a radical transformation of their mode of subsistence and their way of life. Previously, they had practiced a form of shifting cultivation (also called

swidden or slash-and-burn agriculture) that utilized large land areas and so could support only a low population density. They lived in isolated hamlets, each composed of a few closely related extended families. But as new populations moved into the mountains, and as the land available to the Igorots contracted, the tiny, scattered settlements assembled into larger, more nucleated, more easily defensible villages. And to feed this denser population, the people gradually changed from shifting cultivators into settled farmers who could reap consistent harvests of rice from irrigated fields.

Despite centuries of high-intensity food production, the rice terraces of northern Luzon show no signs of exhaustion. Year after year, generation after generation, they produce consistently abundant harvests—without chemical fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and elaborate farm machinery. Impeccable maintenance is one reason for the longevity of the Igorot terraces: retaining walls are weeded regularly to prevent them from eroding into a chaotic mass of stone and earth. Composting and green manuring in a never-ending cycle help, too, but these practices alone cannot account for the remarkable sustained fertility of the rice terraces. There are other processes perpetually in operation, natural processes that form a part of the complex ecology of the pondfield.

The nutrients that rice plants utilize are primarily provided not by the soil substratum, as in most forms of agriculture, but by the water medium. Some nutrients are carried by the irrigation water in the form of detritus—the leaves, twigs and other organic debris drifting down through the canals and waterways. But the greatest contribution to fertility is made by the nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae that in-

---

*The Igorots' elaborate rice terraces were centuries in the making. They, in turn, enable a stable-state society to exist. Inset: a village woman carries rice on her head.*

---



habit the top centimeter of the warm, muddy terrace soil. The growing rice and the algae live in a mutually supporting, symbiotic relationship. Respiration by the root systems of the rice plants increases the supply of carbon dioxide needed by the algae for photosynthesis. The leaves of the rice plants shade the terrace mud, preventing it from reaching temperatures that would inhibit nitrogen fixation by the algae. As a consequence, the amount of nitrogen fixed by the algae in the presence of a rice crop is considerably greater than in its absence. Soil fertility may actually be improved by wet-rice cultivation, and the dangers of resource depletion and declining yields are absent.

This form of ecosystem is stable, self-perpetuating, inherently conservative and nearly indestructible. Even high population pressure does not cause environmental degradation, since rice yields can be increased almost indefinitely by more intense cultivation practices. The rice terrace has a truly amazing ability to respond to appropriate attentions, so much so that a single hectare (2.47 acres) of rice fields affords a family of five almost all the staple foods they will consume in an entire year.

Such high yields in the absence of chemical additives and farm machinery are achieved only through considerable human effort. The work must not only be unceasing, it must also be extremely efficient. Solitary labor is wholly impractical given these demands, and so the highland farmers organize themselves into large cooperative labor groups that are active year round, performing the many chores of maintenance and cultivation without which subsistence would be impossible. Working collectively is an economic necessity of Igorot life, a *modus vivendi* that has come to dominate the social order. The cooperative ethic is all-pervasive and is as important as the ties of kinship in promoting village unity.

The labor groups bring individuals from many families and households into close and prolonged contact, guided by the principle of compulsory reciprocity. Social ties in time evolve into political alliances, partnerships in a variety of enterprises and lasting friendships. The working groups engender and perpetuate a complex, interlocking network of relationships, from which all village social life derives.

Likwan Orowan, a young woman of nineteen living in the Igorot village of Sadanga, explained to me how the women's working group functions. "In my working group, the women are constant companions," she related. "Each day we

go together to work on the rice fields. Today we transplant seedlings in the fields of my family, tomorrow in the fields of the family of another member, and so on, until all have had their turn." Likwan went on to describe how, after work, in the late afternoons, the women will separate and go to the houses of their own families where they pound rice, cook and eat their evening meal. And later, when their chores are completed, they meet again at the *pangis*, the dormitory where they sleep each night.

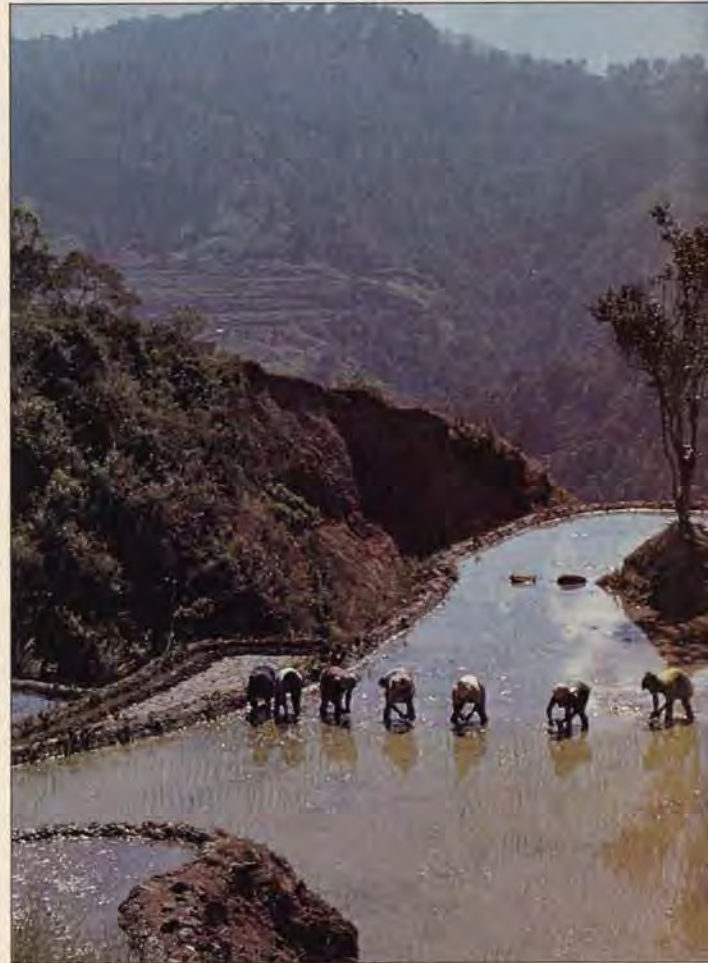
Likwan and her friends have been companions this way, working in the fields and sleeping in the *pangis* together, since they were little girls.

The members of the women's working groups are in constant contact from childhood through early adulthood, and the friendships that emerge from this intense association are strong and durable. Married couples establish their own homes, but this does not prevent the women from remaining working partners and daily companions in later life. Youngsters who work and play together are likely to do so still when they are grandmothers.

The men's working groups are also organized on the basis of cooperative labor exchange, but in one important respect they differ from those of the women; whereas a young girl may enter any dormitory/work group where she finds congenial companions, a boy will most often join the same group as his father. The men's group, called the *ator*, constantly recruits new members from among the sons of its constituency, though nonrelated villagers may also join if they are so disposed. Thus the *ator* develops into a large, multigenerational social institution, capable of participating in many areas of Igorot village life.

There are eleven such men's groups in the village of Sadanga, each with its own name and body of traditions. One of the more than 40 members of the *ator* called Ferwan is Tomokchow, a venerable elder

statesman of Sadanga. "I joined Ferwan when I was just a small child," he explained, "because my father was a member there, and my father's father, and his father before him, as far back as we can remember. I went there to sleep every night, along with the other boys and with a few old men whose wives were no longer living." Just as when Tomokchow was a boy, there is a paved courtyard in front of the *ator*, where men like to congregate during the evening, after work is done or on



Work groups are far more than temporary gangs of laborers; they form the basis

rest days, to discuss the affairs of the village over a leisurely pipeful of tobacco. The youngsters, too, still sit nearby listening to the gossip and the stories, acquiring in this informal village classroom the knowledge and the behavior proper to adult society.

Like the women's dormitory, the *ator* is not a purely social institution. Its members, both young and old, form themselves into reciprocal working groups, and without their energy and efficiency, village life as the people of Sadanga have known it for so many generations could not continue. Together they maintain the elaborate net-

work of irrigation canals, repair the massive stone walls of their rice terraces, laboriously build new fields, plow the earth's muddy surfaces and harvest the golden crop of rice that bursts forth each season. "Without rice we people of Sadanga could not live," Tomokchow told me, "but without the working groups, the harvest would never come."

Igorot working groups, though, do far more than just organize labor. They are, in fact, at the very heart of village social life.



*for much of Sadangan society. Here, a work group transplants rice seedlings.*

They sponsor rituals, and they help to resolve disputes; they form political parties, and in times of trouble they become military units. They enter into virtually every phase of the community's activities. Perhaps most importantly, they provide the Igorots with a stability of association, a continuity in their personal relationships that in our own affluent, mobile society is becoming ever more rare and valued. The interdependence of the working groups has made the Igorots so culturally conservative that almost a century of contact with Western Society has resulted only in superficial changes in their way of life. This is

because individual thought and behavior are gently molded into appropriate form by the peer/working groups, which are, in turn, shaped by the need for cooperative labor.

As long as the Igorots continue to cultivate their rice terraces, the labor groups will remain powerful proponents of customary values and beliefs. The economic forces that tie the people to the land will also tie them, just as firmly, to their traditions. The sole way in which this stable

alliance of culture and environment could be disrupted is by the physical destruction of the terraces themselves.

Just such a disruption, however, could be the fate of many thousands of highland farmers, who are scheduled to be the unwilling victims of a project designed by the Philippine government to develop and modernize the nation. This growing country of more than 40 million needs inexpensive electrical power for new industries. With no apparent oil reserves, the Philippines is already heavily energy dependent, and fuel costs and the demands of a growing population are both increasing at a frantic pace. Yet the potential renewable energy resources of this region are actually numerous and abundant. A vast amount of solar energy is received annually, as it is in most tropical areas, and biomass production is

accordingly generous. What is more, the Philippines possesses many sites where geothermal energy might be harnessed, and a pilot plant is, in fact, now operating not far from Manila. But these alternative technologies have not yet been implemented on the scale that the Philippines requires, and it might prove difficult to convince the World Bank and other international finance agencies that they ought to invest heavily in "experimental" and costly energy projects. Thus the Philippines drifts, by default, into the energy strategy of the developed nations: a hydroelectric present and a nuclear future.

A major factor in the National Power Commission's current energy initiative is the construction of four huge dams across the gorge of the Chico River in northern Luzon. Unfortunately, this deep, steep-sided chasm—ideal for dam construction—also happens to be the Igorot heartland.

The Chico River Dam Project may someday rank as one of the most ambitious hydroelectric power schemes in all of Southeast Asia. It would create a vast system of reservoirs, submerging as many as a dozen Igorot villages, including the homes and the granaries of thousands of people. Inundated, too, would be many thousands of hectares of irrigated rice terraces, upon which Igorot life and livelihood depend.

The Philippine government may devise relocation and compensation programs for those displaced by the dam, but no such program, no matter how well intentioned, could supply the centuries of back-breaking human labor that would be needed to restore elsewhere all that the Igorot ancestors have provided. Modern technology could conceivably replicate the rice terraces on the slopes above the planned reservoirs; bulldozers could chisel mountainsides in a matter of weeks; reinforced concrete could retain the new contours; irrigation pumps could provide the water supply that is the lifeblood of wet-rice cultivation. But this plan would greatly increase the dam's cost, and so the government does not at present consider it a practical alternative.

The mountain people who stand in the path of hydroelectric progress face an uncertain future. The construction timetable is constantly being revised because the Chico River Dam Project is not yet completely financed, and the Igorots have won a temporary reprieve through their strong, sometimes violent opposition to resettlement. They have been shown the undeveloped, almost uninhabitable region to which they would be shunted, and they do not feel that a shoddy new village, without a road, without facilities and without the water and land resources they need to continue their way of life, represents adequate compensation for the loss of their ancestral lands.

Someday, though, if their homes and farms are under 30 fathoms of water, they may have no choice but to leave. If there is still no acceptable resettlement program, then, as millions of displaced and dispossessed have done, many will migrate to nearby cities, hoping to find occasional employment in an already overcrowded unskilled-labor market. Some will go to live with more fortunate kinsmen in

nearby villages, straining to the limit the resources of those communities. The few who remain near the site of their deluged property, unable to build new terraces, will be forced into subsistence routines more individualistic, more competitive and probably more environmentally disruptive than those that have descended to them from their forebears. All in all, their traditional way of life will end.

The Igorot villages whose fields escape the rising waters will nonetheless be swept by tides of change. Dam construction will mean new transport facilities, new goods and contact with people from other areas. As villagers from inundated regions seek new homes on higher ground, an oversupply of labor will develop, and wage rates will be depressed. Many of the younger Igorots, whose ways are not yet fixed, would then find the lure of the lowlands to be irresistible. And should they leave in search of prospects brighter than those they think a backward, troubled mountain village can provide, the Igorot working groups and the society that exists around them could not long survive unaltered.

It is probably difficult for those who have not traveled among the Igorots, who have never experienced the solemn grandeur of the terraces slowly shifting in texture and hue as the seasons progress to be

deeply affected by the finale that could soon be written to their culture. The Igorots' story is, after all, one that has become quite common. Governments of developing nations believe that if they are to improve the quality of life for the population as a whole, they must embark upon large and ambitious projects of settlement, development, expansion and environmental modification that are bound to discommodate a few scattered groups. Such changes have happened repeatedly, not just in the Philippines, but in the American West, in the rain forests of the Amazon, in the river valleys of East Africa. But is it always to be the price of progress that traditional cultures the world over must, one by one, sadly disintegrate and disappear?

Endangered plant and animal species have finally come under legal protection, and the stability and diversity of ecosystems are now seen as matters of global concern. The status of cultural minorities, however, is usually deemed an internal affair, a human-rights issue that is swept under the diplomatic table, and so their plight remains largely ignored. Hunter-gatherer societies are already near extinction; hundreds of other indigenous groups are currently endangered, and before many more years are past, only a handful will linger on. Surely, if there are aesthetic and

practical benefits to be derived from maintaining and preserving the most fragile species of ecosystems, there are equally compelling reasons to prevent the needless destruction of those few remaining traditional cultures. Their unique and ingenious social and ecological solutions to the problems of being human present us with important lessons about ourselves.

The Philippine government is beleaguered with problems of financing and local opposition for this and other schemes; with a lingering religious war in the South; and with a populace increasingly disillusioned and discontented by six years under martial law. Damming the Chico might come to be seen as more trouble than it's worth; or it may, with grinding bureaucratic inevitability, become a reality.

If there proves to be no avoiding an untimely end for the Igorot way of life, perhaps we can at least learn something from its demise. We must see the disappearance of this culture as *our* loss, as well as theirs; as one more step towards the spiritual impoverishment of us all. But with some luck, the Chico River Dam project may be permanently shelved. □

*Charles B. Drucker has done fieldwork in the Philippines and is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California at Berkeley.*

## JOIN A SMALL EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE A REMOTE CORNER OF THE WORLD . . .

Mountain Travel, the pioneer in international adventure travel, fields expeditions to trek, climb, raft, sail or ski in the most exciting wilderness environments on earth—from the Himalayas to the Hebrides, from the Andes to the Arctic.

To name a few:

**Arctic Dog Team Trek**  
March 24 to April 6, 1979

**The Trans Andean Trek**  
June 2 to July 2, 1979

**Trekking in Hunza & Around Nanga Parbat**  
July 27 to August 25, 1979

**Hoggar Camel Safari**  
January 13 to February 5, 1979

Send for 64-page 1979 catalog describing 80 expeditions and outings on 5 continents (include \$1 for postage).



1398-SC Solano Avenue  
Albany, Ca. 94706  
(415) 527-8100

# Paradise Lost?



We don't think so. But the growing number of hikers, backpackers and campers is placing undue stresses on many of our more popular woodlands and trails. It's a problem that concerns everyone who uses and enjoys the great outdoors.

That's why we've recently published a booklet

entitled, "Stepping into Wilderness". It's packed with information and practical suggestions on how to "soften" our passage through the wilderness. If you'd like a copy, complete the coupon below and return it with \$1.



**QUABAUG**  
RUBBER COMPANY

Exclusive U.S. licensee for VIBRAM® soles and heels.

## QUABAUG RUBBER CO.

P.O. Box 276M, North Brookfield, Mass. 01535

Please send a copy of "Stepping into Wilderness". Enclosed is \$1.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

**Get involved in preserving our wilderness.  
Every thoughtful step you take helps!**

# 1979 Sierra Club Outings

**A**S USUAL, the Spring Outings will be concentrated in the desert and canyons of the Southwest and Mexico. But don't forget the other trips: a wilderness outing by canoe in the Okefenokee Swamp, camping on Hawaiian beaches, ski-touring in Minnesota or the Adirondacks, and leisurely boat trips off the Mexican coast.

Sierra Club trips average from 12 to 30 members and are generally organized on a cooperative basis: trip members help with the camp chores, including food preparation and cleanup under the direction of a staff member. First-timers are often surprised at the satisfaction derived from this participation. To determine which outing best fits your needs, read the following trip descriptions carefully and see "For More Details on Spring Outings." Reservation requests are being accepted now for all spring trips. See "Reservations for Sierra Club Trips," page 32. Trip prices do not include transportation to and from the roadhead.



Adolph Amster

## Knapsack Trips

**K**napsack trips offer the most freedom for exploring wilderness because everything you need is on your back. 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 35 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 rated as leisure, moderate and strenuous (and shades in between) 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.

Strenuousness is measured also in less obvious ways. On desert trips members are often required to carry liquids that significantly increase their pack loads. Canyon trips obviously entail steep descents and climbs and quite variable temperatures from top to bottom.

The demands of knapsacking require that the leader approve each trip member based on responses 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. Unless otherwise stated, minimum age on knapsack trips is 16, although qualified youngsters of 15 are welcome if accompanied by a parent.

**(25) Baja Cape Traverse, Sierra de la Victoria, Mexico—February 1-8.** Leader, Tom Erwin, 631 Elverta, Elverta, CA 95626. Cost: \$270.

Starting at La Paz, on the Sea of Cortez, this unusual trip will cross the desert through various life zones to a 7000-foot plateau, and descend to the Pacific Ocean. The pace will be

moderate, on trail, with some of the commissary being carried by mules. More than a backpack trek, the trip includes hotel accommodation, two restaurant meals and bus transportation. Rated M.

**(26) Desert Spring Knapsack, Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona—March 4-10.** Leader, John Peck, 4145 E. Fourth St., Tucson, AZ 85711. Cost: \$90.

Hike through this photogenic central Arizona Wilderness, past Buzzard's Roost, Red Tanks Canyon, Music Mountain and Weaver's Needle, among the towering saguaro cactus and other abundant hardy vegetation. Easy access by air to Phoenix, good food. Up to eight miles and 2000-foot elevation gain per day; some travel in dry streambeds. Rated M.

**(27) Cottonwood Mountains, Death Valley National Monument, Southeastern California—April 7-13.** Leader, Laurie Williams, Box 124, Canyon, CA 94516. Cost: \$95.

The outing starts on the floor of Death Valley and climbs to 5000 feet up the almost untraveled canyons north of Marble Canyon. One may still see bighorn sheep, which are giving way to the expanding burro population. Along with the emphatic conservation lesson, the trip offers exceptional scenic enjoyment. Roads west of the crest give access to two water caches. Distances will be short. Rated M.

**(28) Springtime in Ishi Country, Lassen Forest, Northern California—April 7-14.** Leader, Nancy Morton, 390 E. 4th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Cost: \$105.

Wildflowers and our Indian heritage make a trip into the Ishi Country a special experience. We will see Mill Creek and Deer Creek and, in fact, northern California as the Yahi Indians did. The trip will please history buffs with its wealth of archeological sites and those who would sample the remote foothill country in prime season. Rated M.

**(29) Escalante Canyon Photo Educational, Utah—April 8-14.** Instructor, Joe Holmes. Leader, Bob Hartman, 1988 Noble St., Lemon Grove, CA 92045. Cost: \$140.

The sublime canyon of the Escalante River of Utah will host this educational outing. Throughout the journey we will conduct workshops emphasizing the techniques of the zone system and environmental photography. Escalante Canyon provides a setting of dramatic hues and textures which make this outing one of opportunity for the photographer, delight for the knapsacker. Rated M.

**(30) Grand Canyon, Arizona—April 8-14.** Leader, Tom Pillsbury, 1735 Tenth St., Berkeley, CA 94710. Cost: \$120.



This will be a strenuous backpack trip over unmaintained trails and cross-country in Grand Canyon National Park and nearby regions. There will be no layover days. Some use of climbing ropes may be necessary. Rated S.

**(31) Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mountain, Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona-Utah—May 6-12.** Leader, Edith Reeves, 1739 E. San Miguel Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85016. Cost: \$125.

Navajo Mountain, sacred to the Indian, stands mostly in Utah just north of the Arizona border. The trail contours the west side, dropping down 2000 feet into sculptured sandrock canyons. An arm of Lake Powell extends under Rainbow Bridge. Spectacular views to the north as we circle the mountain. Rated M-S.

**(32) Kanab Canyon-Deer Creek, Grand Canyon, Arizona—May 13-19.** Leader, Ginger Harmon, Berth 20, Issaquah Dock, Waldo Point Harbor, Sausalito, CA 94965. Cost: \$110.

We will spend three days descending from the North Rim to the Colorado River by way of Kwagunt Hollow Canyon, Jumpup Canyon and deep, narrow, twisting Kanab Canyon. Along the way we will explore side canyons and swim in clear pools. After hiking upstream along the banks of the Colorado River, we will visit the spectacular waterfalls at Deer Creek and Thunder River, and the Esplanade. Rated S.

**(33) Sierra San Pedro Martir, Baja California, Mexico—May 27-June 2.** Leader, Bob Hartman, 1988 Noble St., Lemon Grove, CA 92045. Cost: \$100.

This moderate knapsack will cover the plateau of Baja California's highest mountain range. Giant pines and lush meadows leave the desert far below. Our cross-country route will ramble over the faint trails of this Mexican national park. Rated M.

## Spring Trips

**(35) Island of Lanai, Hawaii—April 6-15.** Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122. Cost: \$350.

We camp on Hulopoe Bay on a white-sand beach facing an underwater park. Snorkel and swim over coral reefs amid colorful fish, explore petroglyphs, caves, ancient villages, Helaus and high sea cliffs, hike Shipwreck Beach, littered with Pacific flotsam. In contrast, our last day will be at Lahaina, Maui.

**(36) Natural History of the Anza-Borrego Desert Base Camp, California—April 8-14.** Naturalist, Will Neely. Leader, c/o Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022. Cost: \$175.

Our Easter camp will be located near Borrego Springs, some 90 miles northeast of San Diego, in California's largest state park. The outing is designed for those who would like to



Sierra Club

explore and study the natural wonders of the living desert with a naturalist. We will use members' cars to radiate out to various points of interest from which our easy daily hikes will begin.

**(37) Panamint Mountains Burro Trek, Death Valley, California—April 8-14.** Leader, Jack McClure, 75 Castlewood Dr., Pleasanton, CA 94566. Cost: \$220.

The Panamint Mountains offer many abandoned mines and beautiful high desert covered with sagebrush and piñon pines; wildflowers should be in bloom. Upon reaching the crest, we overlook the Great Death Valley to the east, and the Panamint Valley to the west. As in the mining days, hardy burros will carry our food, equipment and water as we travel from spring to spring.

**(38) Boquillas Canyon and Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande, Texas—April 28-May 5.** Leader, Bernie Millett, 708 Mercedes, Fort Worth, TX 76126. Cost: \$305.

Canoe through these spectacular canyons with high, jagged cliffs, fascinating side canyons with deep, narrow slots and quiet glens. The trip starts and ends at the Midland/Odessa, Texas, airport. Canoes and transportation to the river will be furnished.

**(39) Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia—April 29-May 4.** Leader, Peter Bengtson, 19315 Frenchton Pl., Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Cost: \$185.

Canoe with a small group through this swamp forming the headwaters of the Suwannee and St. Marys rivers. This is a moderate trip, but we must move every day. We will camp on platforms built in the swamp and on an island in the swamp. Canoes are not provided, but rentals are available. Leader approval required.

**(40) Dolores River Paddle-raft,**

**Colorado—May 25-June 1.** Leader, Jerry Lobel, 2216 E. Sahuaro Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85028. Cost: \$375.

Using five sixteen-foot rafts, this exciting whitewater trip will give participants a chance to see 100 miles of the scenic Dolores. This river is being considered for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Its unique features include several climatic and geologic zones. Three experienced guides will help make the run both a safe and yet outstanding adventure.

## Service Trips

**(34) Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona—April 8-14.** Leader, Rod Ricker, P.O. Box 807, Cottonwood, AZ 86326. Cost: \$55.

This is a knapsack-oriented trail maintenance trip in the seldom-used eastern portion of the Superstition Mountains. We will move our base camp and have time for several side trips. Expect warm days with desert flowers in the lower elevations and a slight chance of snow in the higher elevations.



### VICTORY for WHALES

RUN with this blue whale during the year ahead as you keep fit in a pair of our shorts and explain to you friends about the moratorium vote on whale hunting in June 1979. Tri-color design on 100% cotton twill with kelly green, navy or scarlet trim. By nation's largest manufacturer of athletic wear. Men's sizes XS(24-6), S(28-30), M(32-4), L(36-8) \$5.50. POSTER: "Mother Earth: Her Whales," from Gary Snyder's 1975 Pulitzer Prize winning poetry collection, TURTLE ISLAND. Poem published with two color illustration of whales, dolphins, and schools of fish on quality 23x17 1/2 paper. \$5. Write: OREGONIANS COOPERATING TO PROTECT WHALES, 873G Willamette Street, Eugene, Oregon 97401 (an Oregon non-profit corporation).

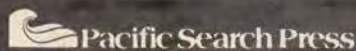
# Announcing... a major new book on MARINE MAMMALS

Twenty-one of the world's foremost marine mammal authorities share their knowledge of and experiences with these intriguing sea dwellers—the whales, dolphins, sea lions and sea otters of eastern North Pacific and Arctic waters—in a comprehensive work written for

both scientist and novice. Includes unpublished information and unusual photos, traces marine mammal origins, examines conservation issues. Edited by Delphine Haley. Cloth-bound, 8½ x 11" 272 pp. 16 color plates, over 100 black and white photos. \$26.50.

Humpback whale breaching

...an essential experience for anyone thrilled by these marvelous creatures



715-K Harrison St., Seattle WA 98109

Send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies  
MARINE MAMMALS at \$26.50 plus  
75¢ shipping.  
(Wash. State res. add 5.4% tax)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## Boat Trips

(421) **River of Ruins by Raft, Mexico—February 19-March 1.** Leader, John Garcia, 124 Romero Cir., Alamo, CA 94507.

After visiting the ruins of Bonampak, we will raft down the River of Ruins (Rio Usumacinta), visiting Maya ruins of Yaxchilan and Piedras Negras, exploring tropical jungles and having fun in the back country of Mexico. We'll swim in the beautiful pools near the Rio Budsilja waterfall, see colorful tropical birds and butterflies and hear the calls of the small howler monkeys. Trip members should be in excellent health to visit this remote area, although the trip is not particularly arduous. Approximate cost: \$850.

(423) **Sea of Cortez Leisure Boat Trip, Mexico—March 31-April 7.** Leader, Mary Miles, 2140 Santa Cruz Ave., #E-301, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

(424) **Sea of Cortez Leisure Boat Trip, Mexico—April 7-14.** Leader, Ruth Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.

These cruises are adventures in sea life, designed to meet the requirements of both the physically active and the more sedentary. These coastal trips along the east coast of Baja California pass between La Paz and San Felipe. We will visit exotic islands and observe the abundant sea life of whales, dolphins, sea lions, frigate birds, boobies and pelicans as they go about their undisturbed way. Approximate cost: \$725.

### For More Details on Spring Outings

For more information on any of these trips, write the Sierra Club Outing Department for the specific supplement on that outing. Trips vary in size and cost, in the physical stamina and experience required. New members may have difficulty judging from these brief write-ups which trip 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. The first five supplements are free. Please enclose 50 cents apiece for extras. Write or phone the trip leader if any further questions remain.

Clip coupon and mail to: 11/78

#### SIERRA CLUB OUTING DEPARTMENT

530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108

Sierra Club Member  Yes  No

Send Supplements:

# \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for supplements requested over 5 at 50¢ each.



**(425) Sea of Cortez, Mexico, Leisure Beach & Boat Expedition—May 13-20.** Leader, c/o Martn Friedman, 353 Montford Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941.

Carried by the all-new 75-foot DON JOSE between our secluded island and coastline beach camps, we can snorkel, swim and fish the warm, clear waters of the Gulf between La Paz and Loreto. From pongas or afoot, we will explore, savor and photograph this remote natural world of vast sand and shell beaches, dunes, expanses of sea, bird-laden mangroves, rich tidepools, a sea-lion rookery, sea caves and rock sculptures, losing all sense of time. For the physically active or less so. Those who wish to may sleep aboard ship. Approximate cost: \$525.

## Ski Touring

**(273) Ski Touring Clinic, Steamboat Springs, Colorado—January 7-12.** Leader, Sven Wiik, Box #5040, Steamboat Village, CO 80499. Cost: \$95.

Here is an opportunity for five days of excellent skiing with all levels of touring instruction. Your instructors will all be certified, the trip leader a former Olympic Nordic coach. Included in the program are selection and care of equipment, ski-touring technique, half- and full-day tours. Arrangements must be made directly with the Scandinavian Lodge for room and board.

**(274) Maine Backcountry Ski Touring—January 7-13.** Leader, Frank Roberts, 15 Sewall Dr., Old Town, ME 04468. Cost: \$135.

This trip will operate from a remote set of cabins on a large wilderness lake between Monson and Baxter Park, Maine. The cabins will

provide a base camp for moderate day trips along the Appalachian Trail and old wood roads. Participants should have some experience on cross-country skis, and must be capable of backpacking the six-mile ski approach to the cabins. Some instruction will be included. Leader approval required.

**(275) Adirondack Ski Touring, New York—January 21-27.** Leader, Walter Blank, Omi Rd., W. Ghent, NY 12075. Cost: \$210.

Trips will be run daily for all levels of skiers. The first five nights will be spent at a delightful farmhouse with homecooked meals; lunches will be on the trail. The sixth night we will ski in to two remote cabins heated by wood stoves. Packs and sleeping bags are required for the last night. Skis may be rented. Leader approval required.

**(276) Superior-Quetico Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario—February 25-March 3.** Leader, Stu Duncanson, 1754 Ryan Ave., Roseville, MN 55113. Cost: \$220.

Cross-country ski or snowshoe, listen to the wolves, photograph, sketch, or take in the beauty of the frozen north. Our base camp will be on the Gunflint Trail, 30 miles from Grand Marais, one mile from the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and about three miles from the Canadian border. We will be taking day trips from our cabin-based camp, with overnight trips if desired. No experience necessary; minimum age 15.

### Foreign Outings

For information about 1979 Foreign Outings, please see SIERRA's September issue. Reservation policies/procedures are in this issue, page 32.

## DOWN COMFORT



Luxurious down comforters by the makers of the world's top rated down sleeping bags. Egyptian cotton or soft cotton blend encasing pure goose down. For free brochure write Dept. B.

*Feathered Friends*  
1314 N.E. 43rd / Seattle, WA. 98105

### ANSWERS

*Answers to the "Waste Not, Want Not" Game on page 64.*

1. Open windows let the heat out.
2. Open curtains at night also let the heat out.
3. Dripping taps waste water.
4. Leaving lights on in empty rooms is wasteful.
5. The refrigerator door should be kept shut when possible.
6. The TV and radio are on at the same time in an empty room.
7. An open door lets the heat out.
8. This garbage is wasteful. If possible, recycle bottles and newspapers.
9. The heat from the large element is being wasted heating a small pot.
10. Large fires are bad because most of the heat goes up the chimney.
11. Full baths waste hot water. Try a half-full bath or a short shower.
12. The snow on the roof has melted, causing icicles, because the roof is not properly insulated.
13. Unused rooms should have the heat turned off and the doors shut.

# Reservations for Sierra Club Trips

Changes have been made in deposit/cancellation/refund policies. Please read this page carefully.

## Eligibility

Our trips are open to Sierra Club members, applicants for membership and members of organizations granting reciprocal privileges. You may include your membership application and fee with your reservation request. Children under 12 need not be members.

Unless otherwise specified, a person under 18 years of age, unless accompanied by a parent or sponsored by a responsible adult, may join an outing only with the consent of the leader. If you lack a sponsor, write the trip leader for assistance.

## Applications

One reservation form should be filled out for each trip by each individual. However, spouses and families (parents and children under 21) may also use a single form. Mail your reservation together with the required deposit to the address below.

Reservations are generally confirmed on a first come, first served basis. However, when acceptance by the leader is required (based on applicant's experience, physical condition, etc.), reservations will be confirmed upon acceptance; such conditions will be noted in *Sierra* or the trip supplement. When a trip's capacity is reached, later applicants are put on a waiting list. The Sierra Club reserves the right to conduct a lottery to determine priority for acceptance in the event that a trip is substantially oversubscribed shortly after publication of *Sierra*.

Reservations are accepted subject to these general rules and to any specific conditions announced in the individual trip supplements.

## Deposits

Trips priced up to \$499 per person: \$35 per individual or family (parents and children under 21) application

Trips priced \$500 and over per person: \$70 per person; no "family" deposit rate

All trips listed under "FOREIGN" section: \$100 per person; no "family" deposit rate

The deposit is applied to the total trip price and is *non-refundable* unless 1) a vacancy does not occur or you cancel from a waiting list; 2) you are not accepted by the leader; 3) the Sierra Club must cancel a trip.

## Payments

Full payment of trip fees is due 90 days prior to trip departure. In addition, most foreign trips require a payment of \$200 per person 6 months before departure. Payments for trips requiring the leader's acceptance are also due at the above times, regardless of your status. If payment is not received on time by any

trip applicant except those waitlisted, the reservation may be cancelled and the deposit forfeited. You will be billed before the due date.

## Refunds

The following policy is effective for all trips departing on or after January 1, 1978. Refunds following cancellation of a confirmed reservation (*less the non-refundable deposit*) are made as follows, based on the date notice of cancellation is received by the Outing Department:

- 1) 60 days or more prior to trip: full amount of remaining balance.
- 2) 14-59 days prior to trip: 90% of remaining balance.
- 3) 4-13 days prior to trip: 90% of remaining balance if replacement is available from a waiting list.  
75% of remaining balance if no replacement is available from a waiting list.
- 4) 0-3 days prior to trip: No refund.
- 5) No refund will be made if you are a "no show" at the roadhead or if you leave during a trip.

Transfer of a confirmed reservation from a trip priced up to \$499 incurs a \$35 transfer fee. Transfer of a confirmed reservation from a trip priced \$500 and over per person is treated as a cancellation. See Refund Schedule above. A transfer 0-3 days prior to trip departure is treated as a cancellation.

## Your Kind of Trip

Give thought to your real preferences. Some trips are moderate, some strenuous, a few are only for highly qualified participants. Be realistic about your physical condition and the degree of challenge you enjoy.

## Emergency Care

In case of accident, illness or a missing trip member, the Sierra Club, through its leaders, will attempt to provide aid and arrange search and evacuation assistance when the leader determines it is necessary or desirable. Cost of specialized means of evacuation or search (helicopter, etc.) and of medical care beyond first aid are the financial responsibility of the ill or injured person. Medical and evacuation insurance is advised, as the Club does not provide this coverage. Professional medical assistance is not ordinarily available on trips.

## Additional Conditions

Reservations are subject to additional conditions regarding transportation and conduct during a trip. A complete statement accompanies each reservation acknowledgment and is available upon request.

MAIL TO: SIERRA CLUB OUTING DEPT.—P.O. BOX 7959 RINCON ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120

MEMBERSHIP NO. (CHECK SIERRA LABEL)			Trip number	Trip name	Departure date
Print Name Mr. Mrs. Ms.	FIRST	LAST	DEPOSIT ENCLOSED \$	(Leave blank)	No. of reservations requested
Mailing Address			If you have already received the trip supplement, please check. <input type="checkbox"/>		
City	State	Zip Code	Residence telephone (area code)	Business telephone (area code)	
PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND THE NAMES OF ALL FAMILY MEMBERS GOING ON THIS OUTING			Age	Relationship	Membership No.
					How many trips have you gone on? Chapter    National

# A Conversation with Ted Snyder

FRANCES GENDLIN

**Fran Gendlin:** *First, Ted, congratulations on becoming president of the Sierra Club. We now have our second southeastern president in a row. Do you think the members of the Club no longer feel the weight of having so many California members?*

**Ted Snyder:** Thanks for your good wishes; I appreciate them. Since I've been active in it, though, I don't think that there has been a feeling that California members dominated or controlled the Club. In fact, it's probably the opposite. It was under the leadership of such Californians as Phil Berry that the Club elected to pursue nationwide membership, to bolster and increase our strength in other parts of the country.

**Gendlin:** *Yet we do have so many new members from the Southeast, including three on our board's executive committee. Why do you think so much of the new, vigorous leadership is coming from the Southeast?*

**Snyder:** Traditionally there has been a burst of activity whenever a new Club subdivision is formed, whether it's a chapter, a group or a committee. We noticed in the Southeast that whenever a new group or chapter was formed, for example, its membership doubled almost instantly, just because of the enthusiasm of people who realized there was a place they could go to get help and to become a part of the environmental movement. And so there has been a great surge of membership in the Southeast in the last six to eight years, as contrasted with other regions that have been organized for a longer time. The enthusiasm of having some place to come home to, some place to relate to in conservation activities in the Southeast, has generated a lot of leaders who have become visible in Club ranks because they were taking on fights in new areas. As a result of this visibility, these activists have become respected and recognized by all Club members, and so they garner the votes in Club elections.



Ted Snyder

**Gendlin:** *But couldn't we assume the same thing about Club members from the Northeast? Yet, we don't see them getting elected to the board.*

**Snyder:** The Northeast has been organized for a longer time than the Southeast, and its membership was originally based on California members who moved to the big eastern cities. They've had different kinds of problems than those of ours, which have been closer to traditional Club interests, such as wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. But the Southeast has also been active in the area of new problems that the Club has been tackling in the Northeast, like clean air, which affects cities so much, and some of the power plant problems. I think the potential is there now, particularly as we start tackling the urban problems, for a surge of highly visible leadership in the Northeast. That's not to say we haven't had a lot so far—people who have elected to work in other ways than by running for office. Marvin

Resnikoff has done so much work on power plants, and Chris Wasiutynski in transportation, and they've never sought to rise through the chairs. Yet they've done the same kind of good, strong, hard conservation work that still brings them to everybody's attention.

**Gendlin:** *What about you? How did your involvement with the Sierra Club start?*

**Snyder:** I think the dawning of my awareness of conservation and environmental problems came in 1966, when my brother and I went on a safari in Africa. Our guide was very sensitive to environmental problems. About the same time I learned about wilderness trips and that there were places in the United States where you could walk for weeks and never get to the other side. And I hadn't realized that! It really hadn't dawned on me that we had places like that left in this country. So I signed up as a member of the Club to go on national outings. My first was in the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming, in the summer of

1967. The leaders of that outing worked conservation discussions into the trip. That increased my awareness and got me up over the threshold, but I still didn't do anything about it when I got home.

I really got involved when some people in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, got a list of Club members and sent a letter to everyone in the two Carolinas, asking them if they were interested in forming a group. The letter had a little questionnaire to check off, asking what we thought some of the problems were. Well, I was feeling mad that day, and I filled out the questionnaire, turned over the page and wrote down all the things I thought were wrong and needed working on. I sent it back, and they sent me a postcard with a note saying they were going to put me on the list of candidates to be in charge of the new group. I didn't even answer.

**Gendlin:** *And the next thing you knew . . .*

**Snyder:** And the next thing I knew somebody called me up and said "You got the most votes. You're the new chairman." It was a complete fluke because I didn't know any of those people, and none of them knew me. So, we had a meeting following that election, and I went and confirmed that I had to be chairman. And so we appointed an executive committee and we started doing things. First we organized an outings program, and it turned out over the years that it was one of the best things we ever did because it was a tremendous recruiting tool in our formative months. The outings program brought in swarms of new members. About two months after we got organized, I got a letter from George Alderson, chairman of the Potomac Chapter that covered all the Southeast from Delaware down to Mississippi. He said that our group should be involved in conservation issues and asked what we were doing. It was a little early to ask us that, but probably it was the best thing George ever did for us because, as a result of his letter, we looked around and made a list of conservation issues we could work on, and we started tackling them. The first was the Chattooga River, which had been proposed as a wild and scenic river. Immediately we organized a task force to coordinate and stir up citizen support in the Carolinas. The Georgia people were getting organized at the same time, and we took it from there. We cut our teeth learning how to do things on a conservation issue that was not too controversial, so we had an easy learning process.

**Gendlin:** *Last year, when I talked about the concerns of the South with Bill Futrell, he spoke of supporting President Carter on his water resource projects, and of the*

*problem of clearcutting in the national forests. Can you discuss what's happening now?*

**Snyder:** Those same issues are still with us. The clearcutting problem has been resolved to some extent by the recent passage of the Forest Management Reform Act. Regulations are being drawn up under



*Ted and Ann Snyder with their son, Teddy.*

that act which we hope will limit, to some extent, the clearcutting of the Appalachia hardwood forests, but probably not to the degree that we hope for. It's too soon to say because we haven't seen the final draft of the regulations. In the future there will be some problems, but progress has been made. Also, the Southeast is very deeply involved with the Rare II process.

Water policy is still important, and we support President Carter. Of course people from all parts of the country are involved—people from the West where irrigation is a great problem; people from the south-central and southwestern states, where protection of aquifers is important. So it's not strictly a southeastern problem.

Another problem we have is with forest management in general. The Forest Service is issuing forest management plans full-steam ahead, without waiting for regulations of the Resource Planning Act and the Forest Management Act to be implemented, which means they are devising forest management plans under the old rules. They say the plans will be revised when the new rules are settled, but that won't work because it takes time to change course, and it looks to us like they are rushing to get in under the wire with bad plans. And the plans submitted are exceptionally bad plans. They're loggers' dreams! They pay attention to all values connected with

logging and give only lip service to the other forest practices.

Another problem we have in our part of the country is with ORV plans. The Forest Service has taken the attitude that the entire forest should be open to ORV use and that the trails ORVs can't use be reserved for hikers. Our position is just the opposite, that the forest should be closed to ORVs, or that there should be properly constructed and designated trails for them. ORV users should have their place and are entitled to consideration. You can't run them out and say they should have nothing. But the approach is backwards. The noise and fumes and erosion of the hills associated with ORVs should not be visited upon everybody who wants to go into the forest.

**Gendlin:** *How's the Eastern Wilderness Bill progressing?*

**Snyder:** It's moving through Congress, but the bill now has very few areas in it. Most of the eastern wilderness areas that will be considered in the future are areas that are being developed in the Rare II process. It varies from state to state. In some states the new programs and processes of selecting the Rare II areas have been done properly and fairly. But in other national forests, such as in North Carolina, administrators have deliberately set out to delete or downgrade as many areas as they possibly can, and they have been successful, in the sense that they were able to assign some low overall ratings to areas. Thus, from state to state there is absolutely no consistency. The best thing you can say for Rare II is that within one state or within one forest the ratings are internally consistent, in that the best areas usually have the best grade, even though it is a low grade comparatively. That's going to cause us trouble—to lose wilderness areas that should be in the system, and it's going to cause harder fights and far more difficulty by requiring much more vigorous efforts on the part of volunteers to see that these places are protected.

**Gendlin:** *Rupert Cutler, who has always been identified with environmentalists, is in charge of the Forest Service as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. How do you feel he's interacting with us on Rare II?*

**Snyder:** Rupe has been available any time we wanted to talk to him. He's made some field trips into our part of the country, so he knows what's going on, and he knows our concerns. But we have to recognize that the timber interests have a right to be heard, too, and they have their lobbyists and their way of putting pressure on him, just as we do. And they have access to Congress. So Rupe will have to strike a

balance between the competing interests that are working on him, even though he might like personally to give us 100% of what we want. As a practical matter, that just can't happen. We'll have the same tug of war in Congress because it must also resolve competing interests in a way that solves its own problems. There's an old story that the first thing a congressman asks himself when he gets up in the morning is "What can I compromise today?" It's funny, but it's true, for that's the way the political process works. The final result of the Rare II process is going to be a political compromise, giving wilderness advocates some wilderness areas, and the lumber interests are going to get some areas restored to logging. Our gains in new wilderness areas are going to be a direct reflection of our political strength.

**Gendlin:** *In terms of the Club in general, Alaska (and protection of its National Interest Lands) is called our "mega-priority." What do you see as our other, long-term Club issues?*

**Snyder:** We have been, as you know, very deeply involved in the field of energy, and we have been most vocal in our insistence that there be some solution to the problem of nuclear waste disposal before any new nuclear plants are constructed.

**Gendlin:** *Has there been any progress? Has anyone come up with a safe way to dispose of nuclear wastes?*

**Snyder:** No, they haven't. We keep going round and round, but there isn't a solution in sight. Although the scientists in favor of nuclear power keep preaching that it's a scientifically resolvable question, so far they haven't been able to do anything except make their pronouncements. They have neither presented nor suggested any practical way of solving the waste-disposal problem.

On the positive side, we have been involved in promoting solar energy, and we need to accelerate that. And there are other things. Many energy policy decisions are being made now by government agencies. Of necessity, then, we've been involved in a wide range of energy questions. I hope as policies become established we'll be able to draw in our forces and concentrate on two or three specific areas so that we can outline campaigns and accomplish the types of victories we're accustomed to.

**Gendlin:** *What other issues do you see us involved in? We've mentioned Alaska, our top priority, plus Rare II and energy.*

**Snyder:** We have our traditional concerns of clean air and clean water, in which we'll be continually involved; we'll have to be eternally vigilant. We are also taking an

interest in improving the urban environment.

**Gendlin:** *But that also has to do with clean air and clean water, doesn't it?*

**Snyder:** That's right. And the majority of Sierra Club members live in the larger cities and are interested in seeing that they are made livable places.

**Gendlin:** *Sure, we live in cities seven days a week for 50 weeks, and then we get to take two weeks' vacation in the wilderness. We can't live with pollution all year only to enjoy those two weeks. How do you think we should proceed?*

**Snyder:** We have organized an urban environmental task force, which will make recommendations on how to proceed. There are two other things we're doing. First, I've asked Bill Futrell, the outgoing president, to become personally involved in the urban environment issue, and he's agreed. So, we are indicating our concern by putting our highly talented and effective leaders to work. Second, an urban environment conference, cosponsored by the Sierra Club and the Urban League, will take place early next year. We formed the conference hoping that we'll be able to derive some insights and recommendations as to how the Club can best use its talent and influence to take the next steps.

**Gendlin:** *Our February issue of Sierra pictured a city on the cover, and it had articles on the urban environment. Most letters I got were favorable, but a few people said the Club ought to stick to the natural wilderness. "What is this with cities?" they asked. "That's not what John Muir told us to go into." How would you respond to these people?*

**Snyder:** If we don't pay attention to the cities, they are going to gobble up the wilderness. Subdivisions are still gobbling up farmland. The cities are spewing out the dirty air that makes the wilderness uninviting. The cities take water from the wilderness. I think the connection is very natural—if we don't take care of the cities, the cities will not be able to help us take care of the wild places.

**Gendlin:** *How would you respond to people who say that the Club, in general, is spreading itself too thin, that we have too many interests, some of them peripheral to the main purposes of the Club?*

**Snyder:** It's easy to spread ourselves too thin, but the Club is a volunteer organization, and the vast bulk of its work is done by volunteers. We have many dedicated people who want to work on issues outside the mainstream of wilderness issues. Those members should not be told we don't want their help. So we encourage

*Continued on page 37*

## Celestron<sup>®</sup> Telescopes



C-90  
Astro  
Telescope

Visually  
observe

Photograph  
with 35mm



Total  
eclipse

Dealer  
inquiries  
invited

Celestron  
photo's



Taken  
at 70 ft.

Celestron Telescopes/Telephoto Lenses available from \$245.00 to \$3995.00, (3½" to 14" aperture). All have folded optical paths to give portability. Ideal for the casual observer, scientist, photographer or teacher.

Free 4 page brochure or send \$2.00 for giant color catalog on how to select & use a Celestron Telescope or lens system.

**Celestron International**  
2835 Columbia St., Box 3578-KS  
Torrance, California 90503  
Telephone 213-328-9560

# Concerning a Dues Increase

*Inserted between these pages is a ballot for voting by Sierra Club members. This ballot is being inserted only in those copies that are sent to Sierra Club members. For joint members entitled to two votes, an additional ballot will be sent to you through the regular mails. This also applies to members living in foreign countries who will be able to mail the ballots back more quickly than could be possible had they come via the magazine. Please read the arguments on this page, make your decision and mail us back the ballot, making sure it is folded properly and that the glue is adhering. Do not staple. The election closes at noon on **January 6, 1979**; we must have received your ballot by then. Thank you.—Lewis Clark, Chairman, Judges of Election Committee*

## For a Dues Increase

**T**HE SIERRA CLUB has been called the nation's environmental conscience—the leading advocate for preserving wilderness and acquainting people with wilderness values. Recent important additional concerns embrace basic environmental issues: land-use planning, forest and water practices, clean air and more—all to protect our planet home. But the Club's effectiveness depends on sufficient funding; as members, we must now decide whether the Club is to continue in this tradition or whether it will be forced to make major retrenchments. We must decide whether we are willing to increase our dues for regular memberships by 25%—from \$20 to \$25 a year (or, from 5½ cents to 7 cents a day).

Hard economic facts force this decision: (1) Since 1975, when we last voted a dues increase, inflation has eaten away nearly 30% of the dollar's value. In constant dollars, our \$20 dues today buy less than 1972's \$15 dues. (2) During the past several years, certain of our operating costs have soared even higher and more dramatically than the rate of inflation. Our insurance rates have increased 184% in the last four years. Our interest payments for financing operations have zoomed 148%. Postal rates have shot up over 65%; this year alone, *Sierra* has had a 30% increase in postal rates. We are the only conservation organization burdened with such unfavorable postage rates—the result of our effectiveness in the legislative arena, which lost us our tax deductibility. (3) Administra-

tive costs have soared because of newly required governmental red tape.

The Club's Board of Directors has taken every possible step to meet these economic exigencies: the Club's budget has been pared to the bone. Staff members continue to work extra hours without extra pay; volunteers give generously of their time and talents and often pay their own way. Chapters and leaders are launching larger fund-raising drives. We are pursuing a vigorous growth of membership.

Still, this is not enough. The Club is currently faced with major deficits that threaten to grow each year. If the dues are increased, these deficits can be met with an income augmented by an additional \$400,000. Without a dues increase, the Club will have to cut back drastically on every front; staffing in the field, in Washington, D.C., and in San Francisco will be reduced. Chapter subventions (already devalued along with the dollar) will be lessened, and, most critically, the Club's conservation programs will be sharply curtailed.

Contributions help enormously, but dues run the Club—providing the largest, most dependable segment of the Club's income. The longer we wait before increasing dues, the more severe will be our cutbacks.

As you vote, remember what \$5 will buy on today's market . . . a roll of developed film, a dinner, a bottle of wine, or a piece of the most effective environmental action available. Choose the last option. Support a dues increase.

EDGAR WAYBURN

Member of the Board of Directors

## Against a Dues Increase

**W**ITH THE SIERRA CLUB short of the funds needed to maintain the kind of presence necessary to provide for the conservation needs of the volunteers—including an adequate professional staff and administration—and with the zero growth-rate of membership during the past year, including a 22% drop rate, the last thing we need is a raise in the dues to \$25. If \$20 dues didn't increase or maintain the membership count, how can \$25 dues?

The Club is short of necessary funds because the one group that cares the most, the members, don't understand that dues cannot and will not pay for all the things they want done by the Club.

The Sierra Club has always been a volunteer organization in which volunteers decide what is important. Once, the Club was a small outings organization. But volunteer interest in the total environment has driven the Sierra Club into the forefront of the conservation movement. The volunteers asked for the outings, the conser-

vation department, issue committees, regional conservation committees, the council and the field and Washington, D.C. offices. The volunteers asked for coordinated communications and for accounting of membership monies and goals. All these "wants" have resulted in the large, diversified Sierra Club, with expenses that have grown with volunteer needs.

The Sierra Club needs the financial support of the members beyond yearly dues, whatever they cost. Members cannot expect that their dues alone will make an adequate monetary contribution to the cause they joined the Club to further.

The choice of where to donate additional money is varied: the Sierra Club, the Sierra Club Foundation, the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, regional conservation committees, chapters, issue committees and specific issues. One evening "on the town" costs members more than their yearly dues. Where are the priorities?

A vote against the raise in dues offers membership opportunities to more people who care. Remember, only contributions in addition to dues will make the Sierra Club really work. That is the winning combination.

MARK HICKOK

Member of the Board of Directors



**SPECIAL**

**ELECTION**

**BALLOT**





DETACH HERE

**Shall the dues for a regular membership in the Sierra Club be increased from \$20.00 to \$25.00?** (If the dues increase is approved, the Board of Directors will follow the Membership Committee recommendation that student-junior-senior dues be raised from \$10.00 to \$12.00. A joint membership in each category will cost an additional \$4.00. Thus, the cost of joint regular memberships will be \$29.00, in contrast to the current cost of \$30.00.)

**The Board of Directors recommends a "yes" vote on this question.**

FOLD HERE

Sierra Club Bulletin

Please mark the appropriate box with an X.



**YES**

**NO**

FASTEN SECURELY

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

NO  
POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

Place  
15¢  
Stamp  
Here

**Sierra Club**  
**P.O. Box 2178**  
**Oakland, CA 94621**

Continued from page 35

them, because they are a part of the general aim of the Club to improve the environment everywhere. We need their talents and their help, and it doesn't take us outside our real interests. At the same time, what the Club does in its budgeting process is to determine its priorities, and our old-line priorities are still at the top of the list. They take the greater part of our staff time and budget. I think we are putting adequate assets and manpower into accomplishing our traditional purposes. You have to remember, also, that we have other organizations helping on those old-line issues, and we don't have as much help on the newer things.

**Gendlin:** *One of our new directions is the Women's Outreach Program, trying to educate women's groups to the need for environmental protection. In this regard, the board at its last meeting endorsed the ERA. How do you see the role of women in leadership positions, not only in the Club, but in the environmental movement? There have been a lot of complaints that women are not as visible as men in the environmental movement. You probably don't hear them, but I do.*

**Snyder:** I don't hear them, but I can see the problem, because I see who the speakers are at public meetings, and I see who is involved in the various campaigns, and I don't see as many women involved as there should be. I'm in favor of encouraging women and using their talents. They often have insights and perspectives that men overlook. I know it's true in the case of my own wife, and I rely on her to help me. Her viewpoints are different, and she gives me valuable help in making me see a fuller picture. I'm sure women everywhere can do the same thing.

**Gendlin:** *But your wife stands on her own, too, and has her own activities, not just in helping you. She's chaired the Honors and Awards Committee and been involved in chapter work, hasn't she?*

**Snyder:** Yes, and that's what makes her advice so much more valuable, her experience in doing things herself. She's able to help me by bringing in those insights. It's not just her viewpoint as a woman, but her viewpoint as a woman doing the leadership things that we all do.

**Gendlin:** *At the board meeting recently, one volunteer leader from a southern state protested the Club's endorsement of the ERA, saying it might alienate some of our conservative members. Certainly the mass media think of us as a liberal institution. How do you think the conservative-versus-liberal question relates to Club ac-*



*tivities? Are we conservative or liberal, or does it make a difference?*

**Snyder:** It doesn't make a difference in the first place, and second, it's impossible to answer your question because we're conservative sometimes and liberal other times; it depends on who's putting on the label and what their own philosophy is. Our goal is to seek protection of the environment and, in a sense, that's above political labels. It really ought to be part of the goals on both sides of that dichotomy.

**Gendlin:** *Speaking of labels, though, there's been some discussion recently about how we should proceed with those who have formerly been labeled our adversaries. Some members say we should deal constructively with industry leaders, for example, in the hope of working out environmentally sound policies before positions become too polarized. Others insist that maintaining an adversary relationship is the only way we'll be able to get our positions across and also maintain our credibility. What do you think? Should we come closer or should we stay apart and maintain the battle?*

**Snyder:** Being a lawyer, I'm comfortable with adversary positions, and my inclination is to be more combative, to adhere to our principles longer, and to resist giving up anything in a compromise until all other efforts to achieve our goals have been exhausted. So you can put me down as a hardliner. That doesn't mean you don't keep lines of communication open with "adversaries." Something we haven't done enough of is to have a continuing, ongoing dialogue with people who are our traditional adversaries.

**Gendlin:** *Yes, isn't it better if we talk with them?*

**Snyder:** Oh, we learn from them and they learn from us. I'm not saying we shouldn't talk; I'm just saying we shouldn't be too ready to talk compromise, that we should take our position and stick to it until the pragmatic view indicates that we should give some. I'm one of those who think the giving should come close to the end and that we shouldn't open with talk about where we can give in.

**Gendlin:** *But doesn't that perpetuate the myth that we're against all development, instead of saying that we want environmentally sound development?*

**Snyder:** No. There's a great need for continual communication between ourselves and our adversaries. The fact that we can talk with each other is a hopeful sign that we may be able to reach mutually agreeable solutions. But I think we should look to compromise as a last resort, only after all other efforts have failed.

**Gendlin:** *You're a lawyer, and you must believe in litigation, but some people say that the environmental movement as a whole relies too heavily on litigation to attain its ends.*

**Snyder:** I haven't heard that criticism, but I think it's completely wrong. Environmental litigation certainly has achieved many gains for us and is extremely important, but the Sierra Club doesn't rely on it as the major way to achieve gains. It's an important part of our program, of necessity, but we have always realized that in most cases the ultimate victory or loss is made by Congress or some state legislature, and in the final analysis, the political process is where the lasting solutions are usually reached.

**Gendlin:** *Recently you and other conservationists met with President Carter to talk about environmental issues. First, how was the meeting, and second, how do you feel the President is doing on these issues that concern us so greatly?*

**Snyder:** The meeting was very broadening for me. The general tone of the things the conservationists said to him was critical; there is a growing consensus in the conservation community that we're not realizing in this Administration the conservation goals we had hoped would be achieved upon the President's election.

**Gendlin:** *But hasn't he tried to stop the water projects and been encouraging on energy conservation? Doesn't he see himself as wanting to protect the environment?*

**Snyder:** Yes, but there's been some frustration in seeing an erosion of what we thought were achievable gains with a sympathetic President. There was the appointment of Schlesinger as the Adminis-

## Nature Expeditions International



Nature, Cultural, and Photography Expeditions to Unique Environments Worldwide  
Expert Leaders • Small Groups  
An In-Depth Travel Experience

### Winter/Spring Expeditions 1979

Baja California  
Kenya • Tanzania  
Galapagos Islands  
Australia • New Zealand  
India, Sikkim, and Bhutan  
Nepal • Mexico  
Ecuador and Peru  
Sea of Cortez • Hawaiian Islands  
Yucatan and Guatemala

For information, write

Nature Expeditions International Dept. S  
599 College Avenue • Palo Alto, CA 94306  
(415) 328-6572

### Step into these toasty warm Gore-Tex laminate Down Booties.

Custom crafted using 600 cu. in. fill goose down and 11 oz. Cordura covered 3/8 in. Ensolite sole. Available in blue or green.

Price: \$29.50  
Postpaid.

Ask for our free catalog of down garments, sleeping bags and our unique one man Gore-Tex Shelter.



- Please send free catalog  
 Please send me ( ) pair of your Down Booties postpaid.  
Size ( ) Color Blue Green  
(men) S 4-6 M 7-9 L 10-12 XL 13+

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- Check Enclosed       Master Charge  
 BankAmericard      Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_



**Blue Puma**

Custom Crafted Outdoor Equipment

650 10th St  
Arcata, Ca 95521

(707) 822-2204

tration's chief spokesman on energy, who then fostered interest in nuclear power development while downgrading the role of alternative sources of energy. The suggestion that timber in the national forests should be cut at an even accelerated rate arises from the myth that that would help fight inflation. The missteps in opposing the long list of bad water projects, and then compromising—in effect, accepting most of them. So there's been a growing sense that things were not going as well as they could.

**Gendlin:** How did the President respond to the criticism?

**Snyder:** He was impressed by the unanimous criticism and said he was disappointed to hear it, and that he was doing the best he could. And I believe him. I think he is really sincere. I wondered after hearing him speak whether maybe we hadn't been too critical of him. We might have spoken too soon without finding out more about his own pressures. Nonetheless, he offered us a new start, and this was, for me, the most exciting part of the meeting. He said he was not wavering from the environmental goals of his campaign, and I am absolutely convinced of his sincerity on that. He called upon us to reforge a partnership between conservationists and his Administration, and he opened up a better channel of communication within the Administration, so that we can communicate our concerns and opinions on a daily basis, if necessary.

**Gendlin:** What channel did he open up? How are we going to have daily contact with him?

**Snyder:** He's instructed his staff to receive information from us, and he's allowing us to send him a certain number of pages of written material each week, which he promised to read himself, and which he will respond to as appropriate. His staff people were at the meeting, and there's no disagreement. The President and his staff are accessible. If we fail to make use of this opportunity we have only ourselves to blame.

**Gendlin:** Do you think we haven't been as forceful with the President as we should have been in making our positions clear?

**Snyder:** It was clear to me that the President hasn't heard from us, that he wasn't aware that criticisms were building up to such a degree on the side of conservationists. The fact that he didn't have this information demonstrates that we had fallen down by not making use of the challenge of communication with him. So, we're blameworthy, and I think he took us to task, rightfully. On a positive note, we now know, without any doubt, that we

have the access and the lines of communication, and we must make use of them.

**Gendlin:** I know that communication and education are two of your own priorities in the Club. Can you talk about what you mean, exactly?

**Snyder:** The Sierra Club is the country's foremost adult education organization, and the adults we have to educate are our own members. The Club, traditionally, has had a reputation for having done its homework and for having the facts. So, when we go to hearings, people know we're speaking the truth and that we know what we're talking about.

What our volunteers need is help in educating themselves in the various processes and procedures, as well as in getting facts and information. So I've suggested preparing a bookshelf of seminar or workshop outlines, probably in the form of notebooks, with prepared agendas, together with handout material to accompany them and instructions on how to put on the workshops. Volunteers can be found with expertise on the subjects under discussion, or at least with knowledge on how to put on a seminar. I think we can prepare workshop agendas on all the myriad internal problems we have to address, such as how to be a chapter chairman or treasurer, or how to publish a good newsletter. One series is set on conservation issues—how to lead a campaign to stop unsound development or how to do a Forest Service administrative appeal. It would be strictly a way of getting the information to our volunteers, so that when they say "I'd like to help but I don't know how," we can send material that will teach them how to do it.

**Gendlin:** The people who join us, of course, are already somewhat environmentally aware. Can we assume that the majority of the people in the country who are environmentally aware are Club members? And is our next task to increase the environmental awareness around the country? How would we do that?

**Snyder:** We certainly haven't enrolled all the people who want to join the environmental movement, even though our membership is growing at a steady rate.

**Gendlin:** Is it growing at the rate we'd like it to?

**Snyder:** No, not at the rate we'd like it to. We'd like to have 250,000 members by 1980, but aside from just getting members, we have to attract and enlist the help of a vast majority of people who never will join the Club. We have an enormous reservoir of sympathy and agreement among the general population. They're going to keep helping us, and their numbers are growing,

but we have to keep doing the things we do to keep them informed and aware that the Club is out there. That means the things that the chapters and groups have been doing, like holding meetings to which the public is invited. And publishing our magazine, books and calendars is important. We have to be visible through our public statements and not be afraid to take a stand and say what we think, even though it might be controversial. If we aren't willing to stand up for our principles, nobody will back us at all.

**Gendlin:** *Do you think we'll be able to attract more inner-city people?*

**Snyder:** Yes, I do. I don't see why not, since we're saying to the inner-city people that we're standing up for things that will help them. Of course we're asking them to listen to us, but we're saying we can help get the things they want, that we all want, to make our cities more livable.

**Gendlin:** *Yes, the poorest people live in the most polluted areas with the fewest services. How do we get our point across, though, to people who think of us mainly as being interested in wilderness for recreation?*

**Snyder:** There are a number of ways. We're doing it by taking positive stands that get reported in the newspapers and are commented on by the media. We're doing it by sponsoring the urban environment conference, the results of which will be read about and known to the people who live in the inner city. We have a very positive inner-city outings program in which experienced outings leaders take inner-city children on hikes and outings, either to local parks or to wilderness areas. It gives them an experience they couldn't otherwise have had. We have teacher packages that we send out to schools, and our books program is starting to put out books for children that will reach into the inner city. I can foresee that they will want to join with us to get the things that they want, too.

**Gendlin:** *It seems that so many of the things we do take money, and money is so hard to come by. You were treasurer before you were elected president. How are we doing financially?*

**Snyder:** During the period I was treasurer, we were right on target, doing the things we wanted to with the budget, and I think we're going to stay that way. The board is committed to a sound financial program. Our budget has not been in deficit now for the last several years, and we have a strong financial position. Everyone is cooperating in seeing that expenses are kept under careful control, so I can only see good things coming out of the way we're managing our finances.

**Gendlin:** *So, we're being fiscally responsible.*

**Snyder:** Yes, in the sense that we're living within our income. We're being conservative. But at the same time we need much more money. We're making deliberate choices of not funding programs that would be very helpful to our cause because we simply don't have the money. We're not able to expand *Sierra*; we're not able to expand the *National News Report*. We're not able to give our issue committees enough money to hold meetings because we don't have it. We desperately need more money in order to do a better job.

**Gendlin:** *Relating Sierra to the education you've spoken of, the magazine is the one publication all our members receive. Isn't it really one of our most effective educational tools?*

**Snyder:** It certainly is. And it's one I've promoted consistently, all the time I've been on the board. It's really our only point of contact with the general membership in terms of letting them know what's going on in the Club. We must have a good magazine, and it must be able to convey this information.

**Gendlin:** *Do you want to hear from people if they disagree with you?*

**Snyder:** I'm very willing to hear from people who disagree with me. The fact that I state my views positively and take stands, even on controversial issues, doesn't mean that my mind is thereafter closed. I would very much prefer to hear from people if they disagree with me, because otherwise I might make mistakes. I'm always ready for any kind of conversation or dialogue on any position I'm taking, so I can become more fully informed. And if I'm wrong, I'll be willing to change or modify my position.

**Gendlin:** *How do you plan to interact with members during this year?*

**Snyder:** In order to know what's going on in the Club, I'm going to do several things. First, I'll be visiting the San Francisco office in connection with meetings, and I also intend to go to our office in Washington, more perhaps than a California-based president would. Second, I've asked Mike McCloskey, our controller, Allen Smith, and Brock Evans, chief of our Washington office, to give me telephone briefings periodically, so that I'll be constantly in touch with current conservation issues. And third, I want to visit a lot of chapters and groups. I think one of the most important things I can do is get out and talk to the volunteers who are doing the work. I'm looking forward to that. □



## VANISHING WILDLIFE NOTECARDS

A wonderful gift idea and perfect for personal use. Eight cards and matching envelopes in a handsome box.

Two pen and ink drawings each. Eagle, Calif. Bighorn Sheep, Trumpeter Swan and Wolf. Notes on back describe animal's plight. Printed on heavy, buff color, linen finish paper.

Send check or money order for \$2.25 and 35¢ postage (N.J. residents add 5% sales tax) to:

CROSSROADS CONCEPTS  
641 Lincoln Avenue  
Orange, N.J. 07050

## DAY PACKS

All Packs as shown with these added features:

- Water Repellent • Durable nylon construction
- Comfort Padded adjustable shoulder straps • Money-Back Guarantee • No added shipping when you enclose ad with order.

### STANDARD PACK

3 1/2" x 12" x 16". Request Light Blue or Red. Only \$6.95 delivered!



### NORDIC PACK

5" x 12" x 17". With waist band. Request Light Blue or Orange. Only \$9.95 delivered!



### TEAR-DROP PACK

6" x 13" x 17" streamlined for unobstructed freedom! Request Light Blue or Green. Only \$7.95 delivered!

Request Free Brochure, or Save by sending check with ad to:

COCOMO, Suite 217-C  
564 Central Avenue  
Alameda, CA 94501

Calif. residents  
add 6% sales tax

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

# A Club Member's Observations on a Trip to the Soviet Union

## Russia Diary

AMY MEYER



Moscow's Red Square at night. In the foreground is Lenin's tomb; behind it, the walls of the Kremlin and the Spasskaya tower, with its seventeenth-century clock. To the left is the church of St. Basil—now a historic monument.

Photographs courtesy of Soyfoto

Last fall, a Bay Area Trade Union and Cultural Delegation visited four cities in the Soviet Union: Moscow, Kiev, Tbilisi and Leningrad. A dozen representatives of such diverse unions as the Retail Clerks, the United Auto Workers and the American Federation of Musicians made the trip, along with labor consultants and teachers. Amy Meyer, a Recreation and Parks Commissioner for the city of San Francisco and a member of the Club's Bay Chapter executive committee, was one of four "cultural" delegates. The host for the trip was the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), which claims the largest membership of any organization in the Soviet Union: 113.5 million members out of a population of 258 million. The following is excerpted from Ms. Meyer's record of the trip.—The Editor

*September 19* Arriving in Moscow in the evening and unable to sleep, eight of us take a bus to Red Square. None of us speak Russian; this deficiency will hinder us for the rest of the trip. We are entirely dependent on sign language and a Berlitz book, unless accompanied by one of the translators as-

signed to us—and even then must accept their interpretation of what is said.

Directed by two French tourists, we view the midnight changing of the guard at Lenin's tomb. We immediately grasp that one aspect of environmental conservation is an intensive effort to preserve monuments. Half the public buildings appear to be in the process of renovation, painting or reconstruction.

*September 20* A 7 a.m. walk before breakfast—and following a translator's instructions I go around the corner from the Sputnik Hotel and stroll along a tree-lined boulevard. Women are sweeping leaves from the sidewalks with twig brooms. There are apartment houses and extensive neighborhood recreation facilities, including a small stadium. Just beyond is the park land of Lenin Hills, overlooking the Moskva River. Commuters and students hike on the paths of the Lenin Hills; most are headed for or leaving a "metro" station in the middle of the park. There are beautiful flower beds amid the deciduous trees. Horticultural upkeep is high; also, the park is immaculate. In contrast, most of the immediate neighborhood buildings seem in sad con-

dition, with cracked cement and peeling paint.

After breakfast we visit the AUCCTU for a presentation of basic facts and issues concerning the Soviet trade unions. I try a question about worker exposure to such materials as insecticide sprays and asbestos fibers: "Is there a department or agency concerned with such problems?" I am told that the AUCCTU and various ministries have scientific institutes that study new materials, subject them to tests, endeavor to work out means of use and protection that will ensure safe labor conditions. The AUCCTU also has a special section on labor protection.

After lunch we go sightseeing and are shown numerous monuments, parks, athletic facilities and public buildings, all in excellent condition.

*September 21* We visit the Auto Plant of Lenin's Komsomol where 26,000 workers manufacture Moskvitch cars. We are told that the U.S.S.R. produces two million new cars a year and exports about 40% of them. By contrast, the U.S. produces ten million cars a year for a slightly smaller population and exports 20% to 25% of them. A Moskvitch costs 6200



rubles cash (about \$8500). There is no credit, and there is a long waiting list to buy a car. Several delegates closely question the Russian trade union representatives: "Aren't you worried about air pollution?" "Aren't your streets becoming too crowded with autos?" "What will happen to your public transit system?" Perhaps it is ten years too soon for such questions; the Russians do not appear alarmed. Someone asks, "How often do the models change?" and is told "Once every six years." An English-speaking Russian mutters, just audibly, "More like 600."

As we tour the factory, one of our group points out numerous health and safety hazards: there are holes in the floor where one could twist an ankle; the spot welders are not wearing eye-goggles; there are no safety shields for spray-painting and no safety helmets.

I skip the afternoon shopping trip to visit the Moscow Zoo. My thick package of plans and books from the San Francisco Zoo is gratefully received. The 35-acre zoo needs renovation. One official informs me that he expects such renovation after the 1980 Olympics: "It will be our turn then." Although the housing is antiquated, the zoo has several unusual animals and breeding groups. If, as zoo officials hope, a wildlife preserve is established on the outskirts of Moscow, an outstanding zoo may well be developed in the future.

*September 22* We visit the Exhibition of Economic Achievement, which is similar to a permanent state fair. We select pamphlets from a wide range of literature concerning the protection of fauna, flora, air and water quality. They are, of course, in Russian.

The varied exhibits include a map of the Moscow greenbelt and its relation to the city center, an exhibit on wildlife preservation, a display devoted to an explanation of environmental preservation near oil fields, and an entire wall delineating the efforts to preserve Lake Baikal in southeast Siberia, which is both the largest lake in Eurasia and the world's deepest lake.

As we discuss the exhibits, our translator Igor Yourgens takes pains to teach me about the interdependence of all elements of Soviet society. He describes how the sense of interrelatedness of each Soviet citizen with all others is fostered from the earliest days of childcare and schooling. The range of displays under one roof confirms his statement; even without understanding Russian, I can



*Kreschatik, the main street of Kiev, a city on the Dnieper River, has preserved much of the architecture—and landscaping—of its past.*

sense how each problem is viewed as part of a larger fabric. Much of the U.S.S.R. is still frontier, and some Soviet attitudes toward conservation seem to resemble those held currently by a number of American public agencies. Labor, management and conservationists do not openly compete for jobs, lumber and forest preservation, for example. While there is no private organization such as the Sierra Club, the All-Russia Society for Nature Protection, an apolitical group concerned about pollution problems, has an extensive tree-planting program—a tree is planted for every new baby. Igor informs me that he pays dues to this group, perhaps twenty kopecks a month—approximately 30 cents—and that he will help me locate the current president.

In the afternoon, we ride the Moscow subway which, in our brief experience, lives up to its reputation for speed, handsome stations and cleanliness. Even in midafternoon it is full of passengers, and the trains run frequently. A ride anywhere on the system is five kopecks. Some delegates make flattering comparisons with American and Western European public-transit systems; if only they were so inviting!

This evening we take the overnight train to Kiev.

*September 23* Our first sight of this city is of an incredibly huge area of new apartment buildings along the shores of the Dnieper River. Beyond, upstream and closer to the old city of Kiev, there is a large, flat, wooded shoreline area. We learn that this land had been an inhabited portion of the city before World War II that had been razed by the Germans. After the war it was turned into a park,

and we can see beach facilities and paths through the woods.

According to my Rand McNally handbook on the Soviet Union, 60% of the total area of Kiev is occupied by parks and gardens. In the afternoon we visit Vladimir Park on the cliffs above the Dnieper River. Again we see a well-maintained park with cultivated areas featuring colorful flower beds; the park has cliffside natural areas with paths to the river. Our sightseeing includes a trip to one of the major war memorials. In a fifteen-minute period, three wedding parties arrive, and each bride places her bouquet at the base of the monument. During World War II, Kiev was occupied for two years, 300,000 residents were killed or deported, and 1000 factories and 42% of the housing stock were destroyed.

*September 24* We drive an hour and a half to visit a collective farm of 5800 hectares (one hectare=2.47 acres). An individual may use up to a half acre of land for personal needs; the rest is for community cultivation. Some 1680 families live on this farm with black soil that produces wheat, peas, corn, sugar beets and fodder. Also, there are some 600 head of cattle and some swine. About 10% of the 43,000-volume library is in English, and a representative short-story collection includes Truman Capote and Erskine Caldwell. The people we see look work-worn. A translator explains to us that gradually the isolation and hardship of the collective farms are being replaced by the wages-and-hours approach of the state farms.

*September 25* Nick Robinson of the Club's International Committee has told me of two parks to visit: Suzdal, the Russian equivalent of Williamsburg, is two hours from Moscow. The other is a "zapovednik" north of Kiev on the Dnieper, a large park combining wilderness area, nature preserve and national park. Zapovedniki are justified by scientific research, resource husbanding and watershed protection. These are not "parks-for-parks'-sake"—they are staffed by scientists and caretakers. Our time in Moscow was too limited to visit Suzdal, but surely now we will take the hydrofoil to the zapovednik; it was my principal request through the trip's leaders to the consulate in San Francisco and was seconded by others in the delegation. No—we take a trip planned for many months to a hydroelectric plant on the Dnieper, one of seven.

However, in the afternoon we go to the

new Museum of Folk Architecture and Mode of Life of the Ukrainian Peasantry. Located in a park of 100 hectares, it will eventually include an archaeological museum, parts of two towns and six portions of villages from different regions of the Ukraine, all dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The buildings we see are relocated original huts, churches, etc., not reconstructions, and the exhibit is as good as any I have seen in the U.S. or western Europe.

*September 27* We take a morning flight on Aeroflot, the Russian airline, to Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R., a city of one million located between the Great Caucasus and Little Caucasus mountains in the valley of the Kura River. Our afternoon is spent in the trade union meeting which is, for the first time, conducted by a woman. She is dressed in black and is very serious; the meeting is tedious and not overly productive. Some of us walk back to the hotel in a downpour, noting that the faces, colors of clothing and animated walk of passers-by are more near-Eastern than Slavic.

*September 28* We take a modern cable car up the Mtatsminda Mountain, at least a 60% grade. Halfway up we pass the former Monastery of St. David, where Stalin's mother is buried. At the top of the mountain is a formal park. We can see the city below us through the fog; the view must be spectacular on a clear day.

Later, we take a bus tour of the city and as we drive along, Ludmila goes up to Igor and tells him he has a surplus of translators this morning. May she and Tanya go see a special art exhibit in the city? She comes back looking sheepish because "Igor has chastised me for 'lack of the proper collective spirit!'" Five minutes later, Igor—grinning broadly—lets them off the bus, and we laugh at their joke with us.

We stop along the banks of the Kura. Leon Bruschera of the Fire Fighters Union looks down at slick patches on the surface of the silt-laden river and says to me, "Isn't that oil? What's the use of a river you can't fish or swim in?" I appreciate his concern. But at lunch that day our youngest union delegate suddenly calls across the room, "Amy, do you have any more of those bumper stickers?" I say I've left my bumper stickers in California, and she comes running over, "Oh, you don't know which ones we're talking about. They say SAVE A WHALE AND SHOOT A RUSSIAN!" For the rest of



*The Arbatskaya station of Moscow's famous Metropolitan subway.*

the trip that joke is on the conservation movement, although the slogan was the product of fishermen in Northern California who, some time back, were incensed at apparent Russian trawler violations of the twelve-mile fishing limit. The Russians appear to take it in good spirits, but Edward, another translator, teases me when he gets a chance, "Save the lice and shoot the people!" and "You'd never find a slogan like that here." I growl that we have more freedom of expression, and he pounces, "What about the Wilmington Ten?"

*September 29* Tbilisi has an ancient culture; it has been a capital city for 1500 years. This morning our tour bus barely squeezes through an old narrow gate into a courtyard and stops before a group of spacious, handsome government buildings. We meet with a panel of high-ranking officials that includes the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian S.S.R. and the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Agency. The Georgian Parliament has 400 deputies who serve on commissions of fifteen to nineteen members each and concern themselves with such topics as nature protection and youth affairs.

I ask about the current principal concerns of the Commission on Nature Protection. While a staff member looks up the exact information, we are told that all commissions draw up a three-month schedule of current issues, that they collect data, meet with representatives of interested ministries, take field trips and develop and pass recommendations. Broad problems and annual plans are submitted

to the Supreme Soviet. The Chairman sees to the introduction of necessary legislation. Three years ago environmental protection assumed increased importance all over the U.S.S.R. As a result, special commissions were organized for environmental protection, including the one in this republic.

A list of recently-considered issues is brought in that includes pollution of the Black Sea coastline—particularly that area bordering Georgia—preservation of monuments and natural sites in the republic and protection of the atmosphere of Tbilisi from automobile and industrial exhausts and fumes. The work of this commission is supplemented by that of the Commission on Planning.

Also, the planning agency of Georgia has a special department that deals with problems of the environment and nature protection with both planning and enforcement capabilities. For example, to be approved, development plans must include systems to dispose of all sewage, detritus and exhaust fumes.

The panel said that these were issues of global importance and that people from all over the world needed to come together to discuss them.

*September 30* We fly north over 1200 miles to Leningrad, where we are met at the airport by representatives of the Regional Trade Union Council who give each of the women a bouquet of six red carnations. We drive into the city and stop at a huge war memorial that commemorates the siege of Leningrad during W. W. II. One million people, a quarter of the city's population, died during the

siege. Dividing the carnations among our fellow delegates and translators, we lay them on a pedestal of the monument.

George Nelson, who is an international representative of the United Auto Workers Union, asks about auto emission standards. He is told that while the number of cars is lower in the Russia than in the United States, the U.S.S.R. is starting to face the same problems that we know. The State Sanitary Committee of the U.S.S.R. has established threshold limits for auto emissions but since they are standards set for the industry, this is not really a trade union matter. George notes that in the U.S. the trade unions help to set the standards by lobbying agencies and members of legislatures.

The Palace of Labor is a magnificent building that was once the Institute of Noble Maidens, an exclusive school for girls.

*October 1* It has been raining most of the time, but this does not prevent the group from seeing and commenting on the beauty of Leningrad. The Russian capital was moved to Moscow from Leningrad shortly after the Revolution, and the central city escaped the construction of modern government buildings; much of Leningrad is essentially a graceful eighteenth-century city. Today we meet with the city's Chief Architect to ask about the general plan for Leningrad.

The city is being developed in accordance with a plan approved in 1966; it is expected to be completed in 25-30 years. The plan is considered to be a national document of major importance. Only two cities, Moscow and Leningrad, have their plans approved by the state; all other city plans require only the approval of local governments. The plan determines the size, scale and location of housing projects, utilities, transportation and deals with problems of nature preservation.

We are told that national housing policy limits the growth of large cities and encourages small ones to grow and develop their resources. New industrial enterprises will not be built in Leningrad; some existing ones will not be permitted to expand, and some 122 enterprises must leave the city, including those which need not be located in the northwestern part of the USSR. Some research institutions will also be moved; no new institutions of higher education will be built, and some will be relocated to the suburbs. Placing these activities at the edge of the city means that commuting distances will be lessened for workers and students.

Leningrad is a city on the sea whose

# Put some class in your outdoor meals.

Your favorite posh restaurant is 200 miles away. Who cares? You've got it all right here. Delightful atmosphere, incomparable view, candlelight—and a selection of Mountain House freeze dried foods to satisfy the appetite of any gourmet. Ready to serve in just 10 minutes. No cooking. No KP.

For a free Customer Catalog and Menu Planner, send a 28¢-stamped, self-addressed envelope to Dept. SC, Oregon Freeze Dry Foods, Inc., P.O. Box 1048, Albany, OR 97321.

**MOUNTAIN HOUSE**  
BORN TO TRAVEL  
Also available in Canada, Great Britain, Europe, Australia and Japan.  
Keep nature beautiful. Burn combustibles. The empty foil pouch packs out light.

## MINIATURE PORCELAIN WHALES

CLASSIC DESIGNS, BEAUTIFULLY HAND-FINISHED, FOR COLLECTORS, WHALE BUFFS, SOMEONE SPECIAL

Humpback  
Sperm Whale  
California Grey  
Orca

\$6 EACH, OR THE COMPLETE SET\* FOR ONLY \$21  
Mail check or m. o. to:

**STONEWHALE®**  
600 Jean st., Oakland, Ca. 94610

Please send me: \_\_\_ Complete Set s  
\_\_\_ Humpback s \_\_\_ California Grey s  
\_\_\_ Orca s \_\_\_ Sperm Whale s

WHALES SHOWN APPROX. HALF SIZE

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State & Zip \_\_\_\_\_

\*With each Complete Set we will send a Complimentary Miniature Porcelain Baby Harp Seal

# Free Catalog

An unique collection of the world's finest outdoor equipment for the self-propelled outdoor enthusiast.

Lightweight backpacking & mountaineering tents. Gore-Tex® rain wear, waterproof, yet breathable down clothing & bags. Internal frame packs. The finest snowshoes & much more!

New! 3 1/2 lb. 2-person tent. 1 minute set up!

## Early Winters, Ltd.

110- Prefontaine Pl. S., Seattle, WA 98104  
For fast, easy service call—(206) 622-5203

Please send me your free color catalog of unique outdoor equipment just off the press and loaded with new & exciting items, most of which simply can't be seen or purchased anywhere else in the world.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## *In Memoriam* September 1977–July 1978

The Sierra Club, the Sierra Club Foundation and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund have received gifts in memory of the following persons:

Dr. Saribek Agamian	Lawrence Hinkle	Joseph Patrick Polian
John Brice Ethan Allen	Clark Warren Hinman	Frank W. Polleys
Edward Robert Anthony	Gerald T. Hoffman	Michelle Prieskorn
Samuel Ashbridge Armstrong	Dr. S. Thatcher Hubbard	Mario Proto
Sharon Barnes	Joseph Immerman	Oscar Rastad
Mrs. Sally Braun	John S. Irwin	Richard K. Reed
Eugene Becker	Mark A. Jeffers	Olga A. Reifschneider
Sarah Jane Bintz	Andrew P. Johnson	Donald S. Robb
John M. Cain	Richard Kahlstrom	Natalie Roberts
Robert Carignan, Jr.	Mrs. Ida Karfiol	William Roberts
Ann Carlson	Christopher Karlin	Sam Rubin
Thomas B. Carter	Joseph Keenan	Stephen Sales
John J. Concannon	Bong Hi Kim	Vivian Schagen
Peter Cook	Edna King	Lorraine Scheele
Henry S. Crall	Carl T. Koerner	George Schmaltz
Hiliary H. Crawford, Sr.	William Krakowka	William H. Sebring
Helen Stubbs Cunliffe	Dr. Julius Kreitman	Christina Sessions
Brian & Vriana Dean	Claire Krummes	Charles W. Shepherd
Benjamin H. Dewey, Jr.	Marshall Kuhn	Eleanore Kitching Shultz
Anthony DiLorenzo	Rick Lane	Nancy Simon
Ralph Dimmick	James Laufer	Harold Skillman
Mr. M. Dix	Dr. Chauncey Leake	Fannie Steiner
Alan Eddy	Mrs. Anna Lehman	Karen Frances Steinman
Charlie Erickson	Carol Lispcomb	Mark Swartzwelder
Weston Farrand	John Loft	H. C. "Jay" Sylvester
Yetta Fleisher	Timothy Joe Lucking	Richard Telford
Robert S. Fox	Phil Magee	Ruth Thayer
Ruth K. Funk	Jennifer Jean McIntyre	Joe Trac
C. A. (Tony) Gaebel	Alan Warren Mead	John Tyler
Byron Gaertner	Larry N. Michaels	Dr. Robert Tyson
Gary A. Gissendaner	Bret Miller	Thomas A. Wafford
E. Keith Glover	S. A. Minnich	Mose (Buz) Waller, Jr.
Christopher Goetze	Jeffery P. Moeller	Robert Warner
J. Willard Gragg	Perry Moody	Dick Weithorn
Donald Griffith	Beatrice Moser	Jay West
Golden Clarence Hadley	Zero Mostel	Kim Wickholm
D. Hart Haller	Harry Neal, Sr.	Bob Williams
Sheryl Colburn Harrington	Lloyd Nealand	George Williamson
Robert Carr Harrison	Jean Katherine Noller	Dean & Gina Wisniewski
Albert Paul Heter	Mej Nova	Donald B. Witherell
Vivian A. Highburger	Elizabeth Olsen	Stephen Wolfe
Gertrude Hiipakka	Curt Page	Bill Zuver

### *Commemorating Warren Olney*

A number of gifts have been received in the past year in honor of Warren Olney, one of the founders and early leaders of the Sierra Club. These funds are used to support the work of the Club in all its aspects—legislative, educational and legal.

marshes flood regularly. Some areas will be reclaimed and used for building sites; these areas must be raised three meters above the Gulf of Finland. It is an economic necessity, however, to preserve arable land for farming.

Leningrad has extensive parks and gardens. Coastline parks have been preserved. There are some 268,000 hectares of forest and parkland in and around the city and some 1.5 million hectares more beyond the city's boundaries.

We leave the Chief Architect and go on to visit the Palace of Pioneers in the central city. It is a well-maintained 200-year-old building, and the interior rooms have been either restored or modernized.

*October 2* We visit Pavlovsk, Paul's Palace, 30 kilometers south of Leningrad. It is within a park of 600 hectares, the largest near the city, and has both formal paths and gardens and large natural-looking areas. The palace, built between 1777 and 1803, was severely damaged by the Nazis during World War II. In each restored room there is a photograph showing how the room looked just after the war. The restoration has been done with infinite care and at great cost. The ceiling of a large ballroom has been painted in intricate detail and by the use of tricks of perspective appears to be a high dome, although it is flat.

At dinner that night, a festive farewell banquet, I ask Tanya why so much money and effort is expended upon the restoration of the buildings we have seen—particularly because we have all noticed the relative lack of consumer goods to be had by the general population. "It is so that each may enjoy what was once available to only a few," she tells me.

*October 3* A last morning walk around and through a little park near the hotel. There is a mechanical street-sweeper on one side of the street and a man with a pushbroom on the other—both sweeping up yellow autumn leaves. Some of the union delegates have commented that, at least, this seeming inefficiency prevents unemployment. Later in the morning we make a brief visit to the Port of Leningrad.

A quick meal and we are off to the airport. We sadly part from the four translators; we all feel that they tried hard to show us their country.

"Save the swans!" Edward reminds me. We take off for Helsinki and home. □

*My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,  
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,  
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,  
My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.*

# Hiking the Highlands

PHYLLIS W. ALLAN



1640—and Scotland, where the Allans lived and which I have come to love through the eyes and hearts of my husband's parents.

A Sierra Club member for years, I finally signed up for a Sierra Club outing described as "Walking through Scotland." It seemed a shame to go so far and see only one section of Britain, so I planned to combine several dreams and do some sightseeing before and after the Scotland walk.

I found a bus tour that began in London and reached Edinburgh just in time for me to meet my hiking companions. The English countryside was all I expected—rolling and green, with hedgerows dividing fields and pastures. Lots of trees and shrubs. The gorse was all in bloom, and the hillsides were gold with it. We passed stately houses, occasional castles, beautiful old farms, even a few thatched-roof cottages. Horse and red chestnut trees were in bloom everywhere and lots of white lilac and laburnum. And the red hawthorns along the roadsides were breathtaking.

The Sierra Club group gathered outside Edinburgh, at Melville Castle. Formerly a private home, it has been leased to a Norwegian gentleman and his daughter for use as a guest house. It was like a country weekend in an English novel; we all had our own rooms, and mine had a feather tick I could hardly wait to try. We assembled for our first briefing, and I met the rest of the group for the first time. The trip leader was John Ricker, who is also the Sierra Club Outings Chairman and former board member. There were three couples and nine women. Eight of us were from the East, and eight were from the West; everyone but me had been on Sierra Club outings before. Ages ranged from two young women in their twenties to several people in their sixties. One older man, Dan Ciucci, had had serious knee surgery and had only one ligament left holding everything to-

The old song kept running through my mind as I packed and re-packed, sorted, made lists and prepared to live out a long-cherished dream of visiting the England I have studied for so many years—the country of my family's origin before they migrated to the new world in

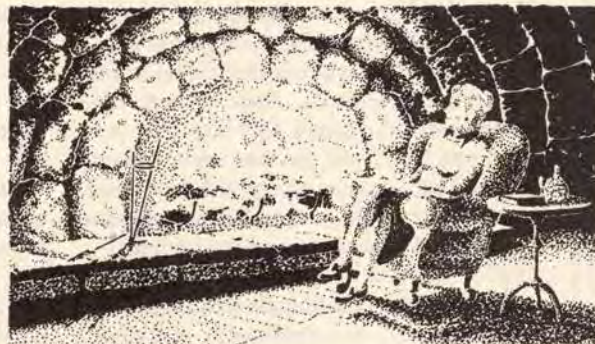
gether. He climbed with a cane. The group contained doctors, nurses, teachers, librarians, a travel agent, a magazine publisher, retirees and housewives like myself.

The plan was to hike in several areas of the Highlands, staying for the most part in youth hostels and traveling from area to area in two twelve-passenger Bedford vans. The first day's drive took us to Loch Lomond, where we checked into the class-A youth hostel at Rowardennan—the only hostel we visited where the food was prepared by the staff.

The next day we climbed Ben Lomond. "Walking through Scotland" suddenly became "Climbing through Scotland." Life in flat northern Ohio hadn't prepared me for that. A sympathetic couple sensed that I needed looking after and suggested I climb with them. The ascent was fairly steep with no level areas where I could catch my breath; the pace was fast, and I was in difficulty right away. All that kept me going were many short rest stops and the knowledge that if I turned back, someone would have to go with me. That was one of the most trying days of my life. Besides being so difficult physically for me, there was the humbling realization that I was the slowest, most out-of-condition hiker in the group—



including Dan and his cane. Moreover, it rained all morning, my glasses were a constant blur, and my raingear was too effective—while I was dry on the outside layers, underneath I was wet with perspiration and too warm despite the 35° temperature and a constant wind. But the main misery was climbing. After lunch, seven of us decided to return to the buses rather than climb to the top with the fog rolling in. John and



our ranger continued up with the group I began to think of as the "mountain goats." The ranger gave us directions for a shortcut down the mountain, and off we went. We had climbed about 2500 feet and it seemed a long way down, but I found it much easier on the thigh muscles than climbing. Downhill it's the knees that do the work. Unfortunately, one pasture looked pretty much like another, and we had descended a long way when we came to a deep gorge with steep rock sides and realized we were lost. We could see Loch Lomond below, but it was a real case of

“you can’t get there from here.” So—back up, up, over hills suddenly steeper, around the mountain, up again, until we finally crossed the path we had taken in the morning. There we met the rest of our group and, led by the ranger, set off cross-country again. The descent was steep and taken at a bouncing trot, but underfoot it was all heather, peat, grass and bracken cushioning our steps. I kept thinking of the marvelous hot shower waiting at the hostel. Alas! The curtain wore an “out of order” sign, so it was a piecemeal bath at the bathroom sink. That night a friend tucked me in with two aspirin and a hot-water bottle, but I had dim thoughts about climbing Ben Lawers the next day. The one bright spot was that my feet were fine, and my new hiking boots, well broken in before the trip, were so comfortable.

The next day was to bring my spirits to their lowest ebb. We left Rowardennan after breakfast, bound for Ben Lawers. About an hour along the road came the awful realization that my hiking boots were still in the bootrack on the hostel porch! We couldn’t turn back just for that. I called the warden at Rowardennan and gave him an address where I would be farther along on the trip, arranging to have the boots mailed there. So the group climbed Ben Lawers while I sat in the visitor center for five hours and waited. I felt like an outcast and had a strong urge to chuck the whole thing and come home. But by evening things began to look brighter. Everyone was kind and friendly and made no comments (in my presence) about my failings. We stayed at a bed-and-breakfast home in Killin, a quaint little village surrounded by mountains. I shared a room with two younger friends, and our landlady thought I was their “mum.” She even served us tea that evening in our own sitting room. From that point on, the trip began to be fun for me.

After visiting a distillery, we made one more stop for a rainy hike along the Tummell River, where we were intimidated by

a herd of cows, then on to the hostel at Aviemore in the Cairngorms. Aviemore is the center of a booming resort and ski area. We visited the excellent Landmark Visitors Center and saw a film on the geology and history of the Cairngorms, visited an osprey hide in Loch Garten Nature Reserve, ate lunch on a rock at Loch-an-Eilean with the gulls screaming overhead as they waited for scraps, and walked through one of the last remaining stands of the ancient Caledonian pine forest to see a ruined castle on a tiny island in the loch. Then on to a museum of Scottish life and a wildlife center that featured all the animals still in existence that had ever lived in Scotland. We saw bear, bison, wolves, polecats, roe and red deer, owls, eagles, arctic fox, beaver, otter, lynx, wild boar.

The next day dawned clear and sunny, so we were off with our rangers to climb the Cairngorm. “Cairngorm” is Gaelic for blue hill and is the name of the mountain range as well as its highest peak. A friend and I discovered that her extra pair of walking boots were a good fit for me, so I was set to climb again. The first part of the ascent was by ski chairlift. What a way to climb a mountain! The chairlift stopped at 3000 feet and we had a steep and rocky thousand-foot climb to the top. I made it in good shape! We hiked along the peaks; the terrain was barren, mostly broken pink granite with tufts of low grasses, lichens and club mosses. I looked for cairngorms as I walked—a yellow or smoky-brown quartz—but found only common quartz. Often there was snow underfoot. One more rocky hill and we ate lunch on top of the world, with fantastic views in all directions in the clear, pure air. I discovered that Sierra Club people never want to return the way they came, and so we hiked down the mountain to the parking lot. In a letter home I described the descent: “. . . down, down, down, over hill, dale, rock; peat, heather, burn, bog, lichen; up, down, until the knees feel like jelly and you aren’t sure you can take another step. But the pace was easy, and the day was a delight. Sunshine at last! We are all sunburned and looked so healthy at dinner.”

I had kitchen duty again that night. We were getting into a routine by that time. Kitchens often seem to be my province, and there I do feel competent and comfortable. John had planned the menus, and all the major purchasing of staples had been done prior to our arrival. We were beginning to think and act as a cohesive group by that time. There evolved a breakfast crew, a dinner crew and two wash-up crews. Lunch fixings were set out after breakfast

and everyone fixed what he or she wanted to take on the trail.

The next day was a traveling day with sightseeing stops. On our way to Inverness we visited Culloden battlefield, where the decisive battle was fought that destroyed the hopes of the Stuarts for a return to the Scottish throne. Culloden is a truly haunted place, permeated by an oppressive feeling of wasted life and sadness. In complete contrast was a prehistoric burial site nearby. Called the Clava Cairns, it consists of six-foot standing stones and two circular burial cairns. The atmosphere there was tranquil, the rowan trees all in bloom and full of birdsong. Then Inverness, a medieval-appearing little city with narrow, winding streets, closes, arcades and many shops.

The change in the appearance of the countryside as we drove west was striking. The hilly, green country with thriving farms thinned to moorland. Near the west coast, mountains appeared again, stark and barren-looking from a distance.

The hostel at Torridon was a pleasant surprise. Only three years old, it is well-kept and equipped with hot showers, a large kitchen and pleasant lounges. Loch Torridon was visible from the front windows and Beinn Liathach loomed at our back door. The next morning we met the local ranger and set out to climb Beinn Liathach. Our cross-country ascent was so steep that I was in four-wheel drive (hands and feet) much of the time. Lunch was eaten in a lovely high meadow among spotted heath orchids and mosses. With the ranger’s help we found grouse and pipit nests with eggs and young birds. Deep in a hollow we spotted eight red deer and, later, a large herd of nearly 100. Our good weather continued, to hold, with hazy mornings and increasing sunshine as the day progressed—Torridon is so far north that it was still daylight at 10:30 in the middle of June. One evening I set out at ten on the mile walk to the post office; as I walked, all the birds were singing their evening songs accompanied by the splashing of a little burn down from Beinn Alligin, and the sun was setting. All the time we were in the Highlands, I never saw it dark. Dawn came sometime before 4 a.m., and it was still light at 11 p.m. when I fell into bed.

Very early one morning I was lying in my bunk asleep when I heard a cuckoo clock striking. Foggily I lay there and counted, “One, two, three . . . eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen . . .” until it registered on my sleepy brain that it was no clock, but the genuine article singing its

**Galapagos Islands Expeditions**



Combine adventure, discovery, learning and vacation on 20-day expeditions to Darwin’s enchanted isles.

Leisurely explore all of the major islands in the archipelago, including Tower, Hood, Fernandina, and James, traveling and living aboard motor/sailing craft.

Expert leadership, small groups, superb wildlife photography.

1978/79 Departures: December, January, April, June, July, and August

**Nature Expeditions International**  
599 College Ave. • Dept. K • Palo Alto, CA 94306 • (415) 328-6572

morning song. Another morning at Torridon we were awakened by the stirring strains of "Scotland the Brave" on the bagpipes . . . in the hall! It was the warden's inimitable way of getting two departing groups of young people up and underway. What a delight! I sat there in my upper bunk and grinned to myself.

Traveling again to Fort William, we stopped to meet another ranger for a three-hour "stroll" up a hill called Sgurr Mor in the Kintail area. We had lunch on top with a beautiful panorama on all sides—the Torridon hills in the distant east, the Isle of Skye to the west, water on two sides and the peaks called the Five Sisters of Kintail to the south. By that time, climbing was getting easier and more enjoyable, and I was in my own boots again. After a brief visit to Glenfinnan, where Bonnie Prince Charlie called the clans together for the rising of 1745 that ended so sadly at Culloden, we set out for Mailleg and the ferry to the island of Rhum. The boat trip took two and a half hours, with stops for passengers at several smaller islands. There is no harbor on Rhum; the ferry anchored in Loch Scresort, and a motor launch made several trips to get us and our gear ashore.

We had been told that Rhum would be the high point of the trip, and it lived up to its billing. Tourists may visit the island but must leave the same day, since there are no public facilities there. The only building of any size is Kinloch Castle, where we were privileged to stay; it is an extravagant hunting lodge built in 1902 and now owned by the Nature Conservancy. From the keyhole-shaped tub sheathed in mahogany (with matching square-seated commode) in one of the bathrooms, to the hand-embroidered white silk brocade wall-covering in the ladies' drawing room with its white glazed-chintz furniture covers, to the hand-carved oak frieze around the walls in the grand salon, it was the epitome of Edwardian splendor. There were elegant parquet floors, cherry paneling, and leaded-glass windows with fruit motifs in the dining room where we dined in state on white linen. We used the smoking and game room as our sitting room and had coffee there after dinner. One whole wing of guest rooms was furnished with sixteenth-century and seventeenth-century antiques. A complete pipe organ that used player rolls was tucked under the main staircase. Up one flight were lovely bedrooms, elegant Edwardian baths, carpeted halls; some of our group slept there. My room was up another flight, in the former servants' quarters.

We hiked two days on Rhum, dividing into smaller groups to wander as we wished. My first hike was a hill walk to a hidden loch and a noon nap in a sunny meadow. It was another "best day yet." The next day, I hitched a ride on what must be the world's rockiest road across the island to Harris Cove and hiked the eight miles back to the castle.

Midsummer's eve was spent in our sitting room playing crazy games of pool on a 1902 pool table so big that some of the cues looked like long fishing poles. It was a lovely, giggly evening.

Back again on the mainland, we drove to our last hiking area, Glencoe. This is another spot rich in beauty, varied in terrain and steeped in Scottish history. If it seemed anticlimactic to me it was only because of our recent idyll on Rhum. We hiked through the Allt Lairing Eilte—the Valley of the Hind. All my thoughts on the importance of hiking boots came back when I saw the ranger, who wore high, black rubber boots—Wellingtons—and never shifted gears. Up or down the mountain was all the same to him. Later that afternoon, three of us climbed the hill to the signal rock where the bonfire was lit that signaled the massacre of the MacDonald clan by the Campbells. The valley we had hiked was the escape route for the surviving MacDonalds.

From Glencoe our buses headed back to Edinburgh, with a brief stop at the little town of Balquhider where Rob Roy is buried. His grave is in a wooded setting in front of a ruined church with only its side walls remaining. I was again aware of an atmosphere of tranquility, and it was surprisingly good to be among trees again.

Our final dinner in Edinburgh was festive and sentimental. We presented John with a Harry Lauder record that he had wanted, and a "thank you" speech for a job well done. He, in turn, told us we were a most cooperative group—never late, never grumbling, kitchen duties done beautifully and with no need for prompting on his part. It was a real mutual-admiration society.

The trip was over, but not really over. Friendships made while walking through the Highland hills will last, and we may meet again on another trip. The experience stays fresh in my mind and calls me back to the Highlands to walk in the heather, feel the cool rain on my face, lie full-length in a high meadow, drink pure cold water from a mountain burn and hear the cuckoos calling in the valleys once again. □

*Phyllis W. Allan is a Sierra Club member living in Elyria, Ohio.*



## Tina has never had a Teddy Bear.

A mother's love. A doll to cuddle. Tina knows nothing of these things. But she does know fear, rejection, and hunger.

For just \$15 a month, you can help save a child like Tina.

Through our "adoption" program you can help provide a child with a better diet, clothes, medical attention, school. And even a toy or two.

But don't wait. There are so many. And somewhere, right now, a child is dying from starvation and neglect.

Write to: Mrs. Jeanne Clarke Wood,  
Children, Incorporated, P.O. Box 5381,  
Dept. SC 97, Richmond, Va. 23220 USA

- I wish to "adopt" a boy  girl  , in  
 Asia,  Latin America,  Middle East,  
 Africa,  USA,  Greatest Need.
- I will pay \$15 a month (\$180 a year).  
Enclosed is my gift for a full year  , the  
first month  . Please send me the child's  
name, story, address and picture.
- I can't "adopt," but will help \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Please send me further information.
- If for a group, please specify.

Church, Class, Club, School, Business, etc.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. gifts are fully tax deductible.  
Annual financial statements are available on request.

**CHILDREN, INC.**

## A Craggy Haven for Sea-Birds and Wildlife Spurs Scientific Interest

# The Farallons

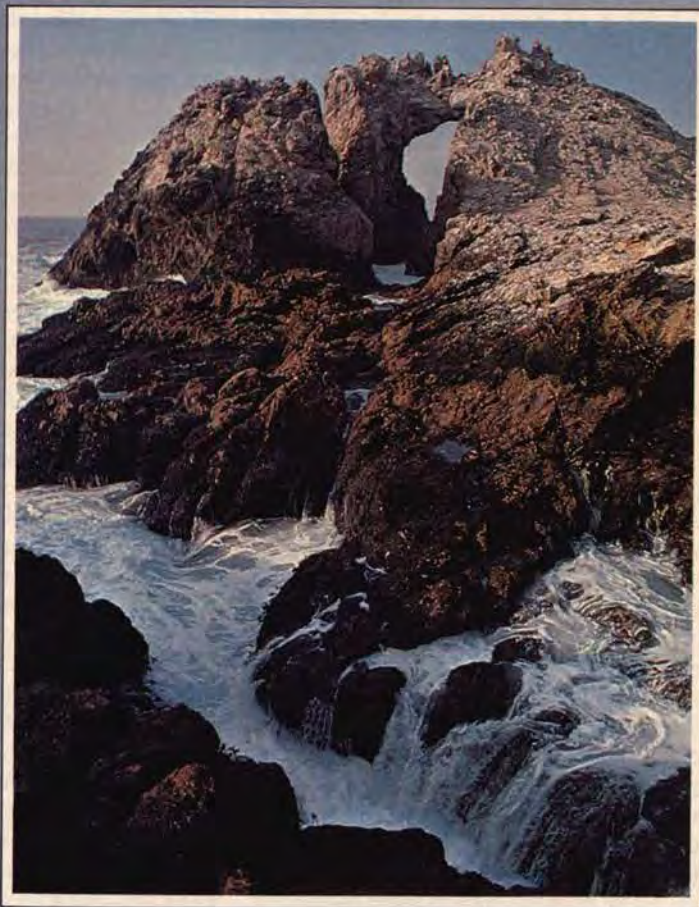
Text and Photographs by  
TUPPER ANSEL BLAKE

The Farallon Islands are a group of rocky granitic peaks in the Pacific Ocean, 25 miles west of San Francisco, in the middle of the south-flowing, nutrient-rich, cold water known as the California Current. Though small in land area—only 211 acres—these islands are rich in wildlife. The Farallons are the largest sea-bird rookery south of Alaska, and are also frequented by whales, sea lions and various species of seals.

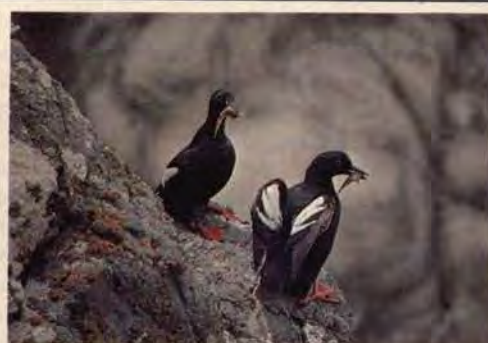
During the nineteenth century, the Farallons were heavily exploited by sealers and egg collectors, but today the islands enjoy federal protection as the Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. (Some areas are also designated as the Farallon Wilderness Area.)

Scientists involved with such varied groups as the Farallon Research Group, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Academy of Sciences, the Oceanic Society, the Marine Mammal Commission and the Coast Guard have all turned their attention to these craggy, sea-swept islands. The scientists are seeking baseline data for monitoring changes in environmental quality on the Farallons—for despite official protection, the Farallons are still vulnerable to damage. The islands lie squarely in the path of the increasing oil-tanker traffic from Alaska along the Pacific Coast and could also be harmed by pollution caused by increased drilling on the continental shelf. □

*Tupper Ansel Blake is a photographer of western wildlife. An exhibit of his Farallon Islands photographs will be at San Francisco's California Academy of Sciences through January 1979.*



*Above: The dramatic Great Arch on South Farallon Island was originally an ancient sea cave formed beneath the ocean's surface; an early geologic disturbance thrust the formation above the waves.*



*Clockwise from left: A tufted puffin walks with wings outstretched for balance. Called "sea parrots" by early whalers, puffins range as far north as coastal Alaska; the Farallons are the southernmost tip of their range.*



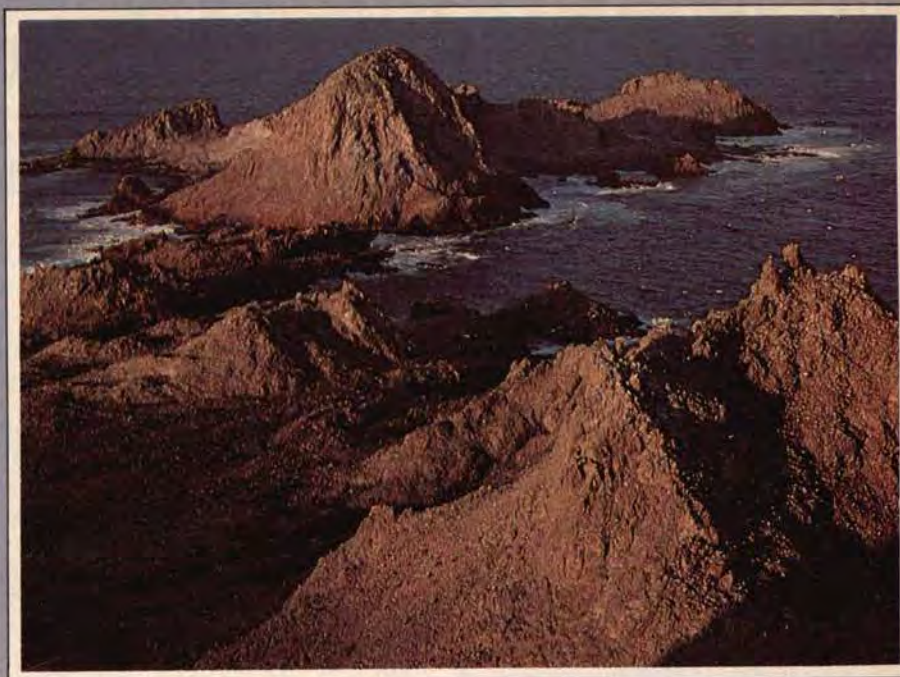
*Two adult pigeon guillemots have returned from fishing with a catch of sculpins for their young, who wait in nests hidden among the rocks.*

*A western gull grasps a beakful of Farallon weed, a native plant. Several of the dozen species of seabirds that breed on the islands gather this weed for use in building nests.*

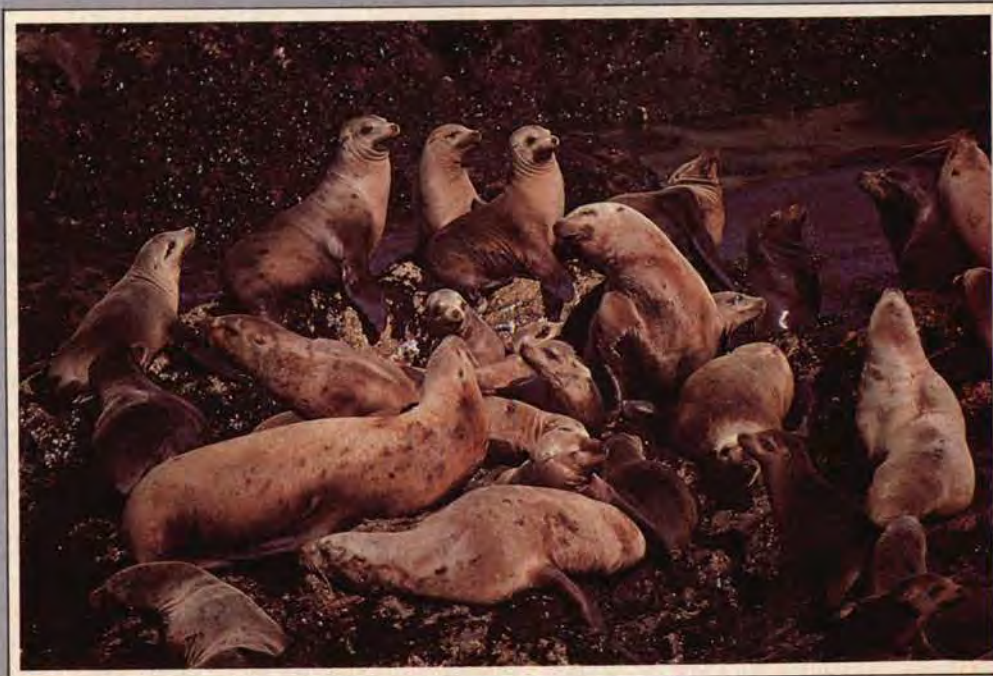
*The oystercatcher, despite its name, does not catch oysters. It eats marine worms, crustaceans, barnacles, limpets—and especially mussels, using its long beak to sever the adductor muscle that holds the mussel's valves (its two halves) together.*



*Below: A western gull silhouetted against the sunset. Right: Southeast Farallon Island, the largest of the group, was once the site of intensive commercial activity. Sealers and gatherers of murre eggs exploited the Farallons for years (and sometimes fought each other) before the islands and their wildlife were finally protected.*



*Above: Inside a sea cave. Formed by the pounding of waves, the caves are extremely rich in intertidal life forms. Scientists, concerned about increasing West Coast oil tanker traffic, have studied the undisturbed basic ecosystems of the caves intensively; the caves would be the first victims of marine pollution. Above right: two sub-adult male northern elephant seals engage in mock combat, rehearsing for the day they may challenge the "alpha male," the head elephant seal bull—for dominance and a family. Right: a group of Steller's and California sea lions; both species of marine mammal haul out on the Farallons' rocky ledges and beaches to rest, breed and raise their young.*



# Understanding Federal Legislation

## (A Guide for Activists)

HOWARD MARLOWE



Illustration by Colleen Quinn

**T**HERE ARE many sources of federal legislation. The most prestigious and effective source is the President, who may ask a member to introduce a bill the administration or a particular federal agency wants passed. Federal agencies themselves also actually initiate a considerable amount of legislation.

Obviously, legislative ideas often originate with a member. He or she may get an idea while reading a newspaper, watching television or after talking with an office visitor or reading a constituent's letter. Many ideas come from staff assistants. Or members may make what they feel are improvements on the legislation of others and then introduce their own bill.

Another source of many bills is the committee or subcommittee staff itself, though such a bill is usually introduced under the name of the chairperson of the committee. Often a bill will evolve out of hearings the committee has held on a particular issue.

Organizations and interest groups can also be a source of legislation, and this is an important point of entry into the legislative process. An organization may approach a member of Congress with legislative ideas expressed in a "policy paper" or drafted into bill language. If the member is interested in the proposal, he or she may choose to introduce the legislation as is or with modifications.

**T**HE process of introducing a bill in Congress is relatively simple. A member simply hands over the proposed legislation with his or her signature on it to

a clerk while the House or Senate is in session. In the Senate, the member usually submits an explanatory statement about the bill which is printed in the *Congressional Record*. A representative and a senator may jointly sponsor a bill, introducing it at the same time. In addition, members can have their names added as cosponsors after a bill has been introduced.

Members will often solicit others to cosponsor a bill to demonstrate support for it.

Though a "bill" is the most common, there are three other forms in which a legislative proposal may be introduced. A "joint resolution," which is very similar to a bill and carries equal legal weight, may originate in either house. It is commonly used to propose amendments to the Constitution or to make limited appropriations for a special purpose. Joint resolutions must be approved by the President. "Concurrent resolutions," which do not have the force of law, are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of Congress on a

particular issue. "Simple resolutions" concern matters which affect only the operations of one house and are considered only by that body.

**O**NCE a bill is introduced, it is given a number (corresponding to the order in which it was introduced during each two-year congressional term) and then referred to the committee having jurisdiction over that legislation, and in turn to the appropriate subcommittee for initial consideration. For example, a bill creating a system of national health insurance would be referred to the Finance Committee in the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee in the House, while a bill to increase federal aid to education would be referred to the Senate Human Resources Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee.

There are now 15 standing committees in the Senate and 22 in the House, plus various special and select committees. The number of committees was recently reduced as a part of efforts to reform Congress, though the problem of many committees having jurisdiction over the same legislation still exists.

If the subject of a bill spans the jurisdiction of two or more committees, the bill may be jointly referred to more than one committee. Successive referral, the most common action, requires one committee to act on the bill before another begins considerations.

After referral to a committee, most bills die quiet deaths. They are simply placed on the committee's legislative calendar

and never heard from again. For example, of the 12,800 bills introduced in both houses during 1977, fewer than 1000 had been reported out by committees at year's end, and only 210 had become law. Once a two-year congressional term ends, any bill that has not become law must be reintroduced if the sponsor wants it considered again.

Committees are the heart and soul of the legislative process, allowing a relatively orderly division of the huge congressional workload and a detailed consideration of each piece of legislation.

Each house has established its own system of committees and committee jurisdiction. Each committee, in turn, creates its own subcommittees and adopts procedural rules governing such issues as meeting times, quorum requirements, proxy voting, etc.

Members of each standing committee are selected by their respective party caucuses. The exception to this rule is in the House, where the Speaker selects the members of the Committee on Rules, subject to the approval of his or her party caucus. Senators may serve on three committees and as many as eight subcommittees; representatives usually serve on two committees. Assignment to key committees is one of the most important rewards a political party bestows on its members.

Within each committee, the ratio of Democrats to Republicans reflects the proportion of the total membership of that house which is claimed by each party. At the present time, the ratio in both houses is approximately two Democrats to one Republican. Subcommittees maintain the same majority/minority ratios, assignments being determined by the full committee.

Within a committee, the chairperson is the dominant figure. Traditionally, chairpersons are selected by their party caucus on the basis of seniority. In recent years, however, there have been some successful efforts by newer members to make these selections subject to the approval of either the full House or Senate.

Although the days of the autocratic committee chairperson are largely past, those who occupy these positions remain powerful. They exercise a large measure of control over which bills are considered by their committee, what happens to that legislation and how fast it happens. In some cases, subcommittee chairpersons have almost equal power over legislation within their jurisdiction.

Several factors influence the fate of legislation once it has been referred to a committee. Nearly all bills introduced at

the request of the President are assured of further committee action. While committee chairpersons have the power to kill presidential proposals through inaction, this is rarely done. Legislation within a committee's jurisdiction which has been introduced by the chairperson or by one of the subcommittee leaders is also likely to get committee action. Next in priority comes legislation introduced by other members of the committee. It is because of these realities that a member introducing a bill will usually try to get early support from powerful members of the committee(s) that will be considering it.

Absent any of these factors, it takes broad public support or—more usually—the work of interested groups and organizations to lift legislation from the obscurity of the committee legislative calendar into the light of day.

When a committee decides to act on a bill, it usually will make a formal request for both the administration's views on the legislation and a report from the General Accounting Office (GAO). The GAO functions as a congressional "watchdog" over the executive branch, making recommendations designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations. It usually operates in response to a request from a member or committee of Congress.

**T**HE committee will then hold one or more days of public hearings. On some occasions, the hearing may be called primarily to get the administration's views on record. In other instances, the committee chairperson may preselect witnesses in order to expedite the committee's deliberations or to weight opinion either for or against the bill.

Some committee hearings are not connected with specific legislation. They may be called to monitor a particular government program or agency, in which case they are called "oversight hearings," or they may be called simply to discuss an issue of interest to the committee. Oversight hearings in an organization's field of interest can be quite important, for an evaluation of current law might set the stage for legislative change.

While the public's opportunity to present oral testimony in some types of hearings may be limited, most committee hearings are structured to give the public an opportunity to testify. This is an excellent chance to lobby. Organizations should get on the mailing lists of committees considering legislation in their interest area in order to receive hearing notices, which inform the public of the date, time and place

## Rules for Speaking to Congress

Here are some general rules to follow in presenting oral testimony to a congressional committee:

- **Be concise.** Limit your oral presentation to between five and ten minutes. Try to summarize your prepared statement, making your essential points clearly. You can request that the full text, together with exhibits or appendices, be placed in the hearing record.
- **Be prepared.** Know your subject thoroughly so that you can answer the questions of committee members and staff. If you don't know an answer, say so and offer to supply the facts as soon as you can get them.
- **Be polite.** Even in the face of questions which seem hostile, your responses should be courteous, one of the hallmarks of the congressional environment.
- **Be specific.** Think of the points you want to make, the points made by the opposition and the amount of information which a member is likely to both understand and retain. Use concrete examples or graphic exhibits to heighten the impact of your testimony.
- **Don't use excessive technical jargon.** You may understand what all those terms mean, but they may only serve to confuse the member.
- **Don't be intimidated.** It's all too easy for a person holding high elective office to fluster a witness. Be prepared, and it won't happen to you. □

**T**HE SIERRA CLUB has published a detailed guide to the art of environmental politics. "The Sierra Club Political Handbook," edited by Eugene Coan, outlines the workings of Congress, explains how legislation is written, and offers useful advice on a variety of topics: how (and where) to lobby, how to work with the current Administration, how to make effective use of the media and how to use political candidates and campaigns to environmental advantage. The pamphlet is comprehensive, well written and one of the best works available on the subject. It's available from Chapter Services, Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108 for 75 cents.

of the hearing and explain how to make requests to testify in person or in writing.

**A**FTER a bill is reported, several procedural details affect its status. In fact, the reporting of a bill in no way guarantees its consideration by either house. Rather, the leadership of Congress wields mighty power over legislation on the floor. Committee chairpersons must consult with—and hopefully gain the support of—congressional leaders to expedite a bill's consideration and chances for passage.

When a bill is reported in the House, it is usually sent to the Rules Committee, which establishes the length of time for debate on the bill and determines whether any floor amendments will be allowed. The committee's decision is called a rule, and the rule is placed on a House calendar together with the bill itself, which is marked with a calendar number.

There are several House calendars. Revenue-raising or appropriation bills are placed on the "Union Calendar." The "Private Calendar" is reserved for private relief bills, such as claims against the government. The House Calendar contains most public bills and resolutions. The Senate does not have a rules committee review. Instead, reported bills are placed directly on the calendar and given a number.

In both houses, bills are "called up" for floor action in numerical order. Since some measures are more urgent than others, both houses have systems for bypassing this numerical sequence. In the House, this can be done by the Rules Committee, by a two-thirds vote of the House or by special request made by committee chairpersons on certain days. In the Senate, a majority vote is needed to get a bill considered early.

When floor debate is scheduled in either House, the committee chairperson or a designee acts as floor manager for the bill, while the ranking member of the minority party on the committee or a designee acts as floor manager for the opposition. Both houses have extensive rules and precedents of parliamentary procedure which govern the debate and voting.

While the ultimate work of Congress is done on the floors of the Senate and House, visitors watching in the galleries of either chamber are struck by the desolateness of those floors during legislative debates. The average floor attendance in the House is usually no more than a dozen members, while in the Senate it is usually about a half dozen. Back in their offices, members have no way of keeping track of the debate. Though some send staff members to

listen to discussions of special importance, most simply await the system of bells (they are actually buzzers) which summon them to the floor for a vote or a quorum call.

Somewhere between the time the bells sound and a member reaches the floor, he or she must find out what the vote is about and then decide how to vote. On all except the most important issues, both the information and the decision are based on brief conversations with staff aides or colleagues. This fact underscores the importance of effective lobbying, for it can

help to eliminate the often woeful paucity of information upon which a member's vote is based.

When a bill is passed by one house it is then sent to the other, where it is usually referred once again to a committee. There may be more hearings and a favorable committee report, or the committee may decide to take no action whatsoever, in which case the proposal dies.

**E**VEN after both houses approve a bill, the legislative process has not ended.

## Committees that Deal with Environmental Issues

### Senate

*Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry* (bills on agriculture, forestry, pesticides, soil conservation, non-public-domain wilderness)

*Appropriations* (funding of all federal programs and agencies)

*Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs* (urban affairs, such as mass transit and HUD's sewer-grant program for waste treatment; housing and construction standards)

*Commerce, Science & Transportation* (marine fisheries, shipping, coastal zone management, interstate transportation, some water pollution, noise)

*Energy & Natural Resources* (public lands, parks, national forests, wilderness, Indian affairs, mining, energy, irrigation and reclamation)

*Environment & Public Works* (flood control, roads, air & water pollution, solid waste, power & water resource projects, NEPA, fisheries and wildlife)

*Finance* (taxation, as on the oil industry, autos; tax credits)

*Foreign Relations* (international treaties, including marine; international environmental matters)

*Government Operations* (government reorganization and operation of government agencies)

*Human Resources* (environmental education, occupational safety and health, birth control)

*Judiciary* (constitutional amendments, jurisdictional questions)

### House of Representatives

*Agriculture* (forestry, pesticides, soil conservation)

*Appropriations* (funding of federal programs and agencies)

### *Banking, Currency & Housing*

Urban mass transportation, housing, consumer affairs)

*Education & Labor* (environmental education, occupational safety & health)

*Government Operations* (governmental reorganization, intergovernmental relations)

*Interior & Insular Affairs* (public lands, national forests, parks, wilderness, Indian affairs, mining)

*International Relations* (international resources, food, energy)

*Interstate & Foreign Commerce* (air & water pollution, noise, solid waste, interstate transportation, birth control, energy)

*Judiciary* (constitutional amendments, jurisdictional questions)

*Merchant Marine & Fisheries* (fisheries, marine mining & shipping, wildlife)

*Public Works & Transportation* (roads, flood control, water power, water pollution)

*Rules* (see explanation under "Path of a Federal Bill")

*Science & Technology* (environmental laboratories, scientific research and development programs, some environmental education, energy and transportation research and development)

*Small Business* (some energy)

*Ways & Means* (taxation, such as oil industry, autos, tax credits)

Both houses also have "select" and "special" committees that generally have an investigative function but sometimes handle legislation. There are also several "joint committees," such as the one on atomic energy that handles most of the legislation on that subject.

# Free Catalog

The new 1979  
**EARLY WINTERS** Catalog of  
*unique outdoor equipment*  
 is just off the press  
 and loaded with new & exciting  
 items . . . most of which simply  
 can't be seen or purchased  
 anywhere else!

If the card is missing, drop us a line for your  
 big, new copy.

**Early Winters, Ltd.**

110-TH Prefontaine Pl. S., Seattle, WA 98104

# Mail this card today for your **EARLY WINTERS** catalog of unique outdoor equipment . . .

*Just imagine . . .*

- A sleek 2-person tent that sets up in just 1 minute . . . withstands gale-force winds . . . and weighs a mere 3¼ lbs.!
- Hiking socks so tough we guarantee you 1 year of use or 1000 miles of wear . . . whichever comes last!
- The largest selection of premium Gore-Tex® clothing available anywhere. Parkas, jackets, pants, chaps, gaiters, hats & mittens to give you impressive protection from wind, rain, and your own body's moisture!

Just some of the many exciting items featured in the pages of the new Early Winters Catalog . . . an absorbing source book loaded with fascinating equipment & new items, most of which simply can't be seen or purchased anywhere else.

For your free copy packed with thousands of words of descriptive copy & scores of pictures, fill out the other side of this card & mail it today.



**FREE!**

SIERRA 1

## Free EMS CATALOG

Detailed charts, facts/figures, photos and illustrations make the EMS catalog unique. They help you compare product specifications, performance data, make it easier to evaluate, select exactly what you want in skiing, hiking, climbing, camping equipment and clothing. Catalog gives information on care, proper use of outdoor equipment.

Covers clothing, skis, tents, sleeping bags, packs, boots, stoves, food, rope, storm gear, "how to" books and some good gift ideas. Latest full color edition now available.

**Eastern Mountain Sports, Inc.**  
 Specialists in Lightweight Mountaineering and Camping Equipment

Please send me your free catalog. Thanks.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Mountain Sports, Inc.  
 16212 Vesper Farm Rd.  
 Peterborough, NH 03458

## EMS Specialists In Quality Lightweight Camping, Backpacking, and Mountaineering Equipment

The **Eastern Mountain Sports Catalog** offers a complete selection of clothing, skis, backpacks, sleeping bags, tents, hiking equipment, and accessories for every outdoors person, from the casual woods-walker to the expedition mountaineer. Information, evaluation, comparative data and quality products are beautifully presented in our new 112 page full color Fall/Winter Catalog.

Fill in your name and address below, and that of a friend if you like, and we will rush you the free EMS Catalog.



NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
CITY	CITY
STATE	STATE
ZIP	ZIP

**EASTERN MOUNTAIN SPORTS, INC.**

SIERRA 1

### Adirondack Institute Skidmore College

Director: Jonathan Fairbanks, Ph.D.  
 (American Literature)  
 former instructor,  
 Devon, England and Colorado  
 Outward Bound Schools.

### Sampling of Field Instructors:

- Anne LaBastille, Ph.D.  
 author of **Woodswoman**
- David S. Roberts, Ph.D.  
 author of **Mountain of My Fear**
- Frank Bergon, Ph.D.  
 co-editor, **Looking Far West**

### The Adirondack Institute at Skidmore College

announces 10-day and 2-week Wilderness Workshops  
 Summer 1979

in

the **COLORADO ROCKIES**, the **ADIRONDACKS**, and **NORTHERN ONTARIO**  
 3 hours credit offered / non-credit applicants welcome  
 (in 1978, 50% of the participants were post-collegiate adults)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado<br>(Western American Literature) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adirondacks<br>(American Literature) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado<br>(Mountain Photography)        | <input type="checkbox"/> Adirondacks<br>(Field Astronomy)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Ontario<br>(Canadian Literature) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adirondacks<br>(Sociology)           |

For further information, check appropriate box and complete name and address on reverse side.

FROM:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please print)  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please  
Place  
Stamp  
Here

*Mail today for your  
FREE COPY!*

TO:  
**Early Winters, Ltd.**  
 110 Prefontaine Place South  
 Seattle, Washington 98104



NEW 1979 CATALOG...  
 just off the press & loaded  
 with new & exciting items  
 ... most of which simply  
 can't be seen or purchased  
 anywhere else!

**FREE  
 COLOR  
 CATALOG**

Mail this  
 card today  
 for your copy!

■Thousands of words  
 ■Scores of pictures

Note: If you have received any of our catalogs during the past year, you'll automatically be sent this new issue. You might like to pass this card along to a friend.

TH 7879

Please  
Place  
Stamp  
Here

Sorry the order card is gone, but you can still order the Fall/Winter **EMS** Catalog from:  
 Eastern Mountain Sports, Inc.  
 16212 Vose Farm Road,  
 Peterborough, NH 03458

**Eastern Mountain Sports, Inc.**  
 16212 Vose Farm Road,  
 Peterborough, NH 03458

**EMS: Outdoor Specialists**



FROM:  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Place  
Stamp  
Here



**ADIRONDACK INSTITUTE**  
 Skidmore College  
 Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866



**Adirondack Institute**  
 Dana 112  
 Skidmore College  
 Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866

Summer 1979  
**WILDERNESS EXPEDITIONS**  
 carrying college credit

**Field Sites**  
 Colorado, the Adirondacks  
 and  
 Northern Ontario

(if card is missing, write for further information)

If there are any differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill—and there usually are—the normal process is to appoint a conference committee, consisting of members of both houses, who iron out the differences. Conferees can only debate issues of disagreement between bills and cannot exceed the recommendations of the passed bills.

When agreement is reached, a conference report together with a final version of the bill is presented to both houses for approval. Only when this approval is given does the bill get sent to the President.

ONCE the President has received a bill passed by Congress, he or she may sign it into law or veto it within ten days and return it, with a statement of his or her objections, to the house which originated the legislation. He or she may also allow the bill to become law without a presidential signature by failing to act on it within ten days. Or, the President may “pocket veto” the bill if Congress adjourns before the ten-day period has elapsed.

If a bill is vetoed by the President while Congress is in session, two thirds of the members of the house which originated the legislation can vote to override the veto. If they do, the bill then goes to the other house, where a two-thirds vote will turn the bill into law without the President's signature.

No matter what your area of interest, the basic source of information about congressional activity is the *Congressional Record*. Published daily while either House is in session, subscriptions are available for \$45 per year from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The *Record* is not a verbatim transcript of congressional proceedings, appearances to the contrary. Most statements which appear in the *Record* as if they were made orally were, in fact, simply submitted in writing to a clerk. Members also can revise the actual remarks they made during a floor debate. While these revisions are not supposed to change the substantive meaning of the original remarks, this rule is flagrantly violated on many occasions. In addition, the rules of congressional decorum lead to the deletion of angry exchanges on the floor, making the *Record* a rather docile, G-rated document.

INFORMATION about upcoming committee hearings and other committee action often can be obtained by being placed on that committee's mailing list. Two other useful mailing lists, maintained by the

**Senate Majority Whip** (Rm. S-148, Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510) and the **House Majority Whip** (Rm. H-107, Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515), provide weekly press releases about the upcoming week's floor schedule. And if you receive the *Washington Post*, you'll find that it prints a daily listing of “Today's Activities in the Senate and House,” which is primarily a schedule of hearings.

Since lobbying involves a great deal of personal and telephone contact, a basic lobbying library would have to include directories of the people of Congress. There are several good ones available.

The *Congressional Directory* (\$6.50 from the Superintendent of Documents or the nearest federal bookstore) is a standard “white pages” for Congress. It contains the names, biographies, office addresses and phone numbers of all members, plus listings of committees and subcommittees and their membership, administrative assistants to members and congressional officials. It also contains other valuable information about Congress and the executive and judicial branches.

The House and the Senate each publish their own directories (\$2.50 and \$2.40 respectively from the Superintendent of Documents) listing telephone and office numbers for all members and their staff aides, plus other useful numbers.

For those lobbyists hoping to corral members of Congress in Capitol Hill hallways, the *Congressional Pictorial Directory* (\$2 from the Superintendent of Documents) is a handy resource. (And when a new election renders it obsolete, the photos can be cut out to serve as pinups or dartboards.)

Additional political savvy can be garnered from *The Almanac of American Politics*, which provides a political description of each state and congressional district as well as a political biography of every member of Congress. Written by Brone, Ujifusa and Matthews, the paperback is \$7.95, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York.

To learn more about congressional aides before meeting with them, it might be useful to consult *The Congressional Staff Directory*, which contains brief biographies of 2000 staff aides (\$19.50 from P.O. Box 62, Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121, or call 703-836-7500). □

Reprinted with permission from *The Grantsmanship Center News*, January-February 1978.

*Howard Marlowe is president of Washington Non-Profit Services and was formerly counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Foundations.*

## Edwin Way Teale



### A WALK THROUGH THE YEAR

A walk through the seasons with America's leading naturalist. “This little while with a man who both loves and understands [the land] is for treasuring.”

—Publishers Weekly

A Book-of-the-Month Club Alternate  
\$15.00

**DODD MEAD**

## Unique Free Catalog



Detailed charts, facts/figures and photos make EMS catalog unique. They help you compare product specifications, performance data, make it easier to select the right hiking, climbing, camping gear. Catalog also gives information on care, proper use of outdoor equipment. Covers tents, sleeping bags, packs, boots, clothing and more. Latest full color edition now available.

Please send me your free catalog. Thanks.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**Eastern Mountain Sports, Inc.**  
6205 Vose Farm Road  
Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458

# Lobbying: A Question of Resources

BROCK EVANS

ACCORDING TO *Time* magazine, lobbying is now a big business in Washington. An estimated 15,000 people here now spend about \$2 billion a year on the gentle art of persuading all branches of government that the cause they represent should receive favorable treatment. There are 20,000 lawyers who are now members of the District of Columbia Bar Association, serving a city population of about 700,000 people. One can be sure they aren't all drafting wills and going to court.

It is easy to see why this is so. Every year the power of the federal government increases, as does its ability to touch and influence the lives and fortunes of nearly all of us. Tens of thousands of new regulations, each with the force of law, are issued each year by the hundreds of federal agencies and departments that inhabit the vast, warren-like buildings along Independence Avenue and are scattered elsewhere throughout "downtown." The legislative branch is not idle either; some 20,000 bills are introduced each session of Congress that deal with virtually every subject under the sun—and even including the sun: several dozen bills were introduced this last session that involve solar energy. A thousand or so of these bills see the light of day in some way, and each of them affects some group's interest in a substantial way.

To the fact of the awesome and growing power of the federal government in all its branches must be added a necessary concomitant: the fact that this power is fairly easily influenced. Other countries, even other democratic countries, of course, have powerful and expanding federal governments. But very few, if any, divide power as we do between the executive and legislative branches. In other words, if you can't influence one, you might influence and get the same result from the other. Our whole legislative structure—powerful committee chairmen, lack of party discipline and independent-minded representatives who come from many parts of a pluralistic society—is made to order for getting special-interest bills passed and un-

favorable ones stopped, and for influencing vital decisions.

You can see tangible evidence of the concentration of people who flock here to influence decisions by taking a brief walking tour downtown, a tour not in the standard tourbooks. Start at the ten-story building of the National Coal Association, all done up in coal black, and walk just a few blocks to the ten-story building of the National Forest Products Association, the chief lobbying arm of that industry, with its redwood trim in front to remind you of what they cut down.

But this is just the beginning. A book called *The Washington Influence Directory* lists the names and addresses of some 6000 lobbying interests, from the China Trade Association to the American Hellenic Institute and everything in between. The AFL-CIO has 300 employees in a modern glass and steel building just across the park from the White House; its chief rival, the National Chamber of Commerce, true to style, is just as close to the White House but in a dignified stone building. The Chamber of Commerce has a \$3-million annual budget and is heavily engaged, as is the AFL-CIO, in opposing many environmental laws and regulations. The salary for one of Washington's chief oil industry lobbyists—about \$200,000—is not much less than the total budget of the Sierra Club Washington office.

This little walking tour through the world of the rich and the powerful gives a flavor of the millions of dollars behind these interests: money to buy expensive media campaigns to influence opinion, to run expensive computerized mailings at the flick of a button, to attend \$1000-a-table "fund-raising" parties for the reelection of a powerful congressman whose committee affects their special interest. It gives some hint also of the thousands of employees behind these interests: research economists who crank out "facts"; public relations flacks to rebut any criticism; and, of course, the high-priced lobbyists themselves who speak and deal with Congress and the Administration.

But this world of money and power is not all there is in Washington; there are also several hundred "public interest groups," such as the Sierra Club. Their quarters are usually very different—dingy rooms in upstairs walk-ups—and the resources available are vastly different also: no researchers, no PR, no unlimited telephone or mailing budgets and few lobbyists. But we must be there, because it is Congress that ultimately decides which areas shall be logged and which shall remain wild; it is the EPA that promulgates the vital air and water pollution regulations; and it is the President himself and his aides who, by a phone call, can often determine the fate of a bill in Congress or a policy in the bureaucracy.

In this world of money and power, the Sierra Club does whatever it can and uses whatever tools are available to help pass good environmental laws and regulations and stop bad ones. That is the primary mission of the Washington office. To do this, the Club employs a total of ten people, including lobbyists and support staff, located on the second floor of an old building on Capitol Hill, about three blocks from the U.S. Capitol. There are no economists, no researchers, no public relations specialists; whatever must be done is done by the lobbyists as they find time.

Obviously we cannot work on every one of the several hundred environmental bills or issues that come before Congress or the Administration each year. A lengthy, complicated and sophisticated process of consultation between staff and Club leadership across the country takes place in the late fall of each year, and the board of directors itself sets priorities based on the results of this process. This year, for example, subjects to receive major attention from the Washington office staff were mining-law reform, forestry regulations, the National Energy Act, Redwood National Park, outer-continental-shelf legislation, the Highway Trust Fund, Alaska, wilderness legislation, park omnibus legislation, water projects legislation, implementation of the Water Pollution Control Act amendments and urban-policy legislation.



But the process does not and cannot end here. Some issues such as "wilderness" involve dozens or even hundreds of areas, each with special problems, constituency and opposition. Of the others, such as urban legislation and the National Energy Act, each embraces several different and highly technical, complicated subjects. In addition and just as important, several hundred issues, bills, crises or new regulations are brought to the attention of the Washington office; each of them affects our vital interests in some way, and each requires us to "do something." This might mean making a phone call, signing a joint letter prepared by another group, or going to a press conference; or it may mean testifying at a hearing, calling constituents in a key state to contact their congressional representatives, or all of these things.

But we concentrate on the major issues, and these are divided among the professional staff at the beginning of each year, after the board meets. They are generally divided according to the staff person's particular interest or expertise because knowledge is one of the most important attributes of a successful lobbyist and it takes years to develop. Once a lobbyist is considered an expert in his or her field, and once the necessary contacts with key congressional and administration staff and members have been developed, then that lobbyist is well on the way to helping shape policy.

Once an issue is assigned, each staff person is expected to follow it in whatever form it takes, or to shape it if possible. This may mean drafting bills or amendments, writing speeches of introduction to be given by congresspeople persuading committee chairmen to schedule hearings and markups, testifying, calling local Sierra Club groups and chapters to alert them to what is going on and asking them to send witnesses or volunteer lobbyists, or organizing coalitions of other environmental groups to work together for the same issue. All these things are required for the successful passage of a bill, and all are done every day in one form or another.

There are several basic rules that good lobbyists must follow, or they will soon lose their effectiveness and have to find other lines of work. The first rule is that one must be absolutely honest; credibility is the most important asset of all. One must always tell the truth to everybody, even if it seems to hurt the interest espoused. If a lobbyist ever gets a reputation for misleading, no one will listen to him or her again.

Second, a good lobbyist must know the subject thoroughly. The Sierra Club cannot and does not send lobbyists into con-

gressional offices unless we are sure they know the issue backwards and forwards. Otherwise, they are of no service.

Finally, lobbyists must be articulate and presentable. All the knowledge and honesty in the world doesn't help if one can't explain the subject in simple terms. Likewise, style of dress must conform to the general style and expectations of Congress. A good lobbyist is not trying to project or advocate lifestyle or personal preferences; he or she is trying to articulate a point of view and get that across. If a senator's attention is distracted by the oddity of someone's dress, he or she won't concentrate on what is being said.

Because the Sierra Club Washington office has such a small staff to deal with such an enormous number of issues, we must rely heavily on knowledgeable volunteer leaders for help. Calls for help go out every day to various groups and chapters who are involved in certain issues. If local leaders come to testify, they are asked to stay on a few more days in order to go lobbying with us on their issue. Some local leaders have developed such good reputations as lobbyists that we often call them in and ask them to help us on issues outside their own states. If resources were ever available, much more could be done to increase the effectiveness of the Club's operation in Washington.

Lobbying in Washington is a fascinating and exciting experience, and we have the constant feeling that we are helping to save the places we love, helping to make a better environment. At the same time, the issues are so numerous and so technical, the opposition from sophisticated opponents is so fierce and intense, and the demands and pressures on time are so great, that lobbying can be very frustrating. We know that much more could be done more effectively if we had resources anywhere near matching those of our many opponents.

Nevertheless, a look at the record over the past seven or eight years shows what many consider to be a stunning string of victories, considering our resources: the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Endangered American Wilderness Act, the expansion of Redwood National Park, and hundreds of other bills. All were hard-fought and nearly complete victories, won in the face of sophisticated and intense opposition. This is a real tribute to the unique blend and interaction of staff and volunteer that characterize the Sierra Club. □

*Brock Evans is director of the Club's Washington Office.*



**A limited edition of 1000 prints THE NORTH FACE OF MOUNT EVEREST By Keith Shackleton, R.S.M.A.**

A superb print in full color, size 24" x 36", color surface 17" x 25-1/2", each to be signed by: N.E. Odell, John Noel, Lord Hunt, Chris Bonington and Doug Scott. Price: \$180. All proceeds go to charities: Royal Geographical Society, Mount Everest Foundation, Federation of British Artists.

Orders or further details from: **Federation of British Artists, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5BD, England.**



**RUGGED**

Finest Grade of 100%

cotton chamois in heavyduty 10 oz. weight. Same soft, luxurious fleece inside and out. Full cut. Long sleeves and shirttails. Collar lined with smooth whisker-proof nylon. Grows softer, more comfortable with each washing. Colors: Red, Tan, Navy, Brown, Light Blue. Sizes: Men's 14-17 1/2 neck. #1462 Chamois Cloth Shirt \$15.95 ppd.

**SOFTIES**

**Order Today! Money Back Guarantee!**

Enclosed is my check or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Add sales tax where applicable.)

Please rush my #1462 Chamois Cloth Shirt.

Neck Size \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Send me FREE your unique color catalog of quality outdoor apparel and equipment.

*Eddie Bauer*

Dept. SFA, Third & Virginia, Seattle, WA 98124

# "Brighter Fires"

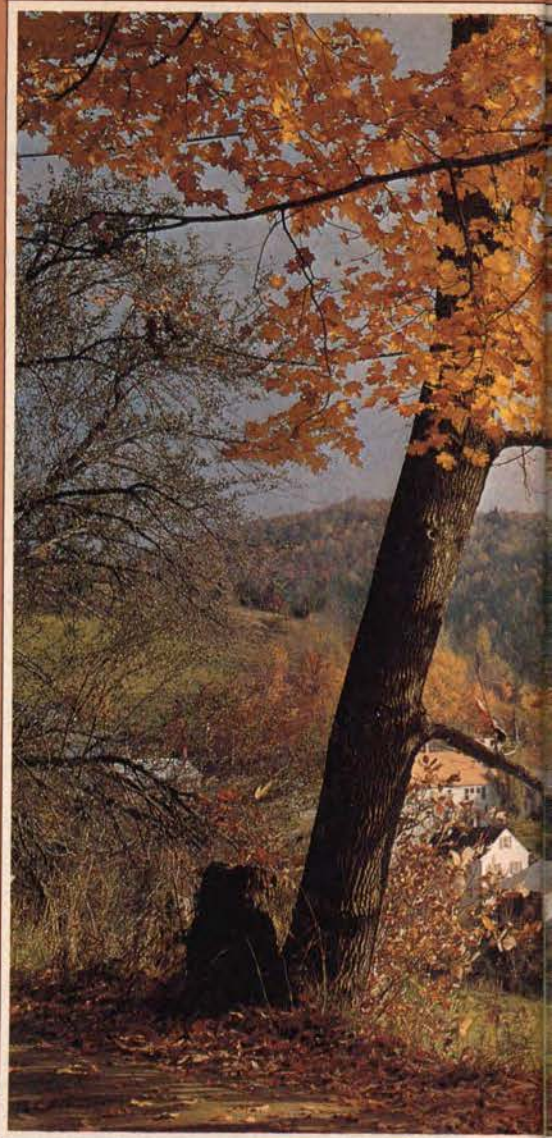
"Methinks the reflections are never purer and more distinct than now at the season of the fall of the leaf, just before the cool twilight has come, when the air has a finer grain. Just as our mental reflections are more distinct at this season of the year . . . the evenings grow cool and lengthen and our winter evenings with their brighter fires may be said to begin."

—From Thoreau's Journal, October 17, 1858

*The town is Topsham, Vermont; the other photos were taken at various locations around New England.*



Ted Schiffman

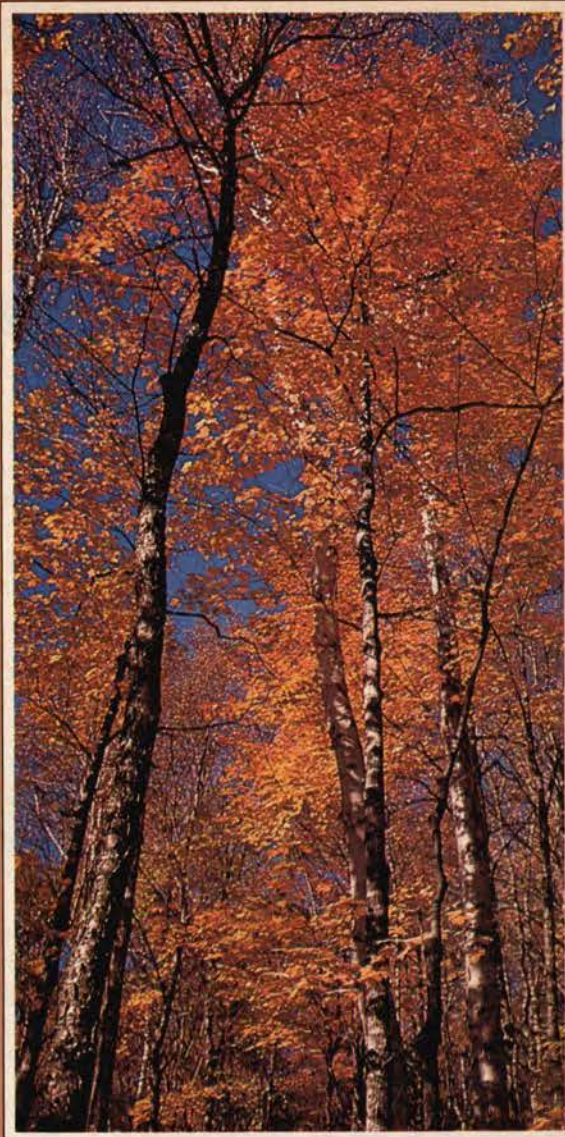


Ed Cooper



Ted Schiffman

## Fall Hues & Colors



Paul Dammberg



Ed Cooper

## Overuse of Cars Is Encouraged by the Current Tax Structure

# The Case of the Hidden Car Subsidies

STANLEY HART

*Based on "The Case of the Hidden Car Subsidies," from the June 4, 1978 Los Angeles Times; published with permission.*

**I**N HIS successful Proposition 13 campaign in California's recent election, the initiative's author, Howard Jarvis, characterized public spending of property tax funds as "throwing money out the window." But Jarvis was never specific about the location and the nature of that window. He would be surprised to learn how much property taxes subsidize the use of the automobile.

Overuse of the private car is actually encouraged by the current tax structure, and the Jarvis-Gann initiative does little to correct this misuse. Hidden subsidies defy what should be a basic premise of taxation—that taxes be imposed directly on those citizens who receive the benefits of the tax. In rough figures, the property tax collected in Southern California is apportioned among school districts (about 40%), county governments (30%) and city governments (20%), with the remaining 10% going to community-college and special assessment districts. To recognize the camouflaged subsidies for auto-related costs, first consider the budget of one Southern California city.

Pasadena spends about \$9.4 million annually on projects to make motoring possible and safe. This includes the cost of street maintenance and construction; installing and maintaining traffic lights, streetlights and adequate drainage; traffic engineering; parking-space construction; and the traffic-related services of the fire department, police department, city engineer's office and city administrative personnel.

But Pasadena receives only some \$2.5 million as its share of state gasoline taxes and license fees. Thus, while \$9.4 million in municipal funds goes directly to support the motorist, auto-related taxes leave a shortfall of almost \$7 million a year. In 1977, Pasadena's 20% share of the property tax raised among its homeowners provided \$8.3 million to the city budget. So, in rough figures, a startling picture emerges: Pasadena property owners subsidized motorists (who are, after all, not always the same persons) by some \$7 million, or fully 80% of that part of property-tax revenues going directly to the city.

For the approximately 30,000 Pasadena households, that breaks down to an average of \$230 per household per year. But other hidden subsidies can also be found when the county's share of the property tax is added in.

The county provides many services for the motorist: the Municipal and Superior Court systems (for accident-related litigation, primarily), an extensive system of hospitals and clinics as well as the coroner's office (again, for those injured

in autos), street construction and maintenance, fire protection and the policing services of the sheriff's department, primarily in unincorporated areas. Even the cost of much of our storm drainage and flood-control system must in truth be added into the total since, based on my own calculations as an engineer, some 40% of the land in the greater Los Angeles area is paved over for use by the automobile and consequently is unable to adequately soak up rainfall—thus adding to the need for the extensive drainage system developed over the last few decades.

If the county's use of property-tax monies to subsidize the car is merely equal to the city of Pasadena's (and for many reasons, I believe it may be higher), and if Pasadena is typical of most other Southern California municipalities, property taxpayers here may be paying up to \$500 annually to subsidize the motorist.

This does not include the costly effects of air pollution, traffic congestion, the extravagant amounts of land devoted to streets, freeways and parking—and removed from the tax rolls—nor the inconvenience and long-range consequences of Los Angeles' lack of adequate public transportation. (For example, one recent study of the economic and social impact of investment in public transit noted that some 4200 recipients of welfare in Los Angeles could and would find jobs if they could get to work on public transit with dispatch).

This is simply unfair taxation. The cost of automobile-related public services ought to be paid at the gas pump—not as a hidden charge in the property-tax bill. Shifting the tax burden would probably require an increase of some 30 cents or more per gallon on our present gasoline tax, but the monies are, remember, already being raised inequitably from property owners—if properly applied, this shift would simply place the tax burden where it belongs, not increase it.

Any proposal to increase the gasoline tax routinely inspires outraged cries from the rich on behalf of the poor, ostensibly because gas, like food, is a basic commodity. But the poor are poor to a large degree because they are forced to support automobiles; in fact, they are often excluded from jobs if they don't own cars and must rely on the poorly run local bus system. On the other hand, a n intelligent, expanded gasoline tax would result in increased public-transit patronage, thereby encouraging better service because of the higher levels of revenue and providing agreeable benefits to all concerned—even the motorist.

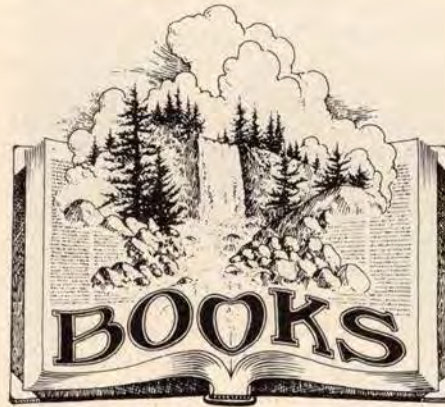
---

*Stanley Hart chairs the Southern California Regional Conservation Committee and the Angeles Chapter's Transportation Committee.*

# John McPhee's Bestseller on Alaska

# A Point of Tolerance

DAVID GANCHER



*Coming Into the Country*, by John McPhee; Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York, 1977. Cloth, \$10.95.

**T**HE SMALLEST subject John McPhee has written a book about is the ordinary orange. He has written about canoes, ultramodern blimps, museum curators and basketball players. The largest subject he has tackled is Alaska; the result is *Coming Into the Country*, McPhee's fourteenth book—and his first best-seller.

It is not surprising that McPhee is intensely respected, especially by environmental writers. His writing is a triumph of meticulous organization, detail and apparently effortless memory. In its ambitious scope, *Coming Into the Country* is comparable to the early classics of American exploratory literature—such works as Powell's *Exploration of the Colorado*. McPhee has bitten off an enormous chunk: Alaska. Acknowledging the size of his topic, he describes the largest state as "a place so vast and unpeopled that if anyone could figure out how to steal Italy, Alaska would be a place to hide it."

*Coming Into the Country* comprises three books. "The Encircled River" is an account of canoe voyages down the Salmon and Kobuk rivers; "What They Were Hunting For" describes the search for a site for a new Alaskan capital, and "Coming Into the Country" chronicles a series of visits with Alaskan pioneers into the Yukon bush. But these capsule descriptions of McPhee's work can be misleading—rather like describing Homer's *Odyssey* as a travel book about the Mediterranean.

McPhee likes to write about rivers: their appearance, size, swiftness, temperature, inhabitants. (Speaking of the salmon in one of Alaska's rivers, he says, "Looking over the side of the canoe is like staring down into a sky full of zeppelins.") His trips on the Salmon and Kobuk rivers involve a "beauty of nowhere else, composed in turning circles." The book itself describes a circular trip down two rivers and across a vast landscape in a helicopter, a circle within which all the concerns of Alaskans can be discerned—and a wide variety they are.

"The Encircled River" discusses such varying topics as wildlife, the natural history of salmon, the government's representatives in Alaska, the hiking style of Jack Hession (the Sierra Club's Alaska representative), subsistence lifestyles, Alaska natives, conservation legislation, airplanes, footwear, grizzly lore, fishing styles, and the varieties and uses of Alaskan vegetation ("Fried cranberries will help relieve a sore throat."). The first book deals with the physical Alaska—the conditions of the place. But in his concentration on detail, on the minute actualities that are ultimately the basis of political issues, McPhee does not ignore the controversies of Alaska's future. Such discussions, however, are couched in the particular, in the context of real people discussing real and personal concerns.

Thus, for example, McPhee's way of elucidating the question of what conservationists would call "alternative management strategies" is to quote Robert Weeden, the state's Policy Development and Planning Director. "The state," Weeden says, "has gone from a development urge to development plus conservation, while the federal trajectory—in general—has been from neglect and preservation to exploitation of resources. We've almost changed roles. Meanwhile, federal agencies are scrapping among themselves. The National Park Service wants the land as it is, and the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management would like to see it exploited. The Fish and Wildlife Service is closer to the middle." The full scope of attitudes about Alaska is represented, at least in brief. John Kauffman's view will sound familiar to many Sierra Club activists: "Everything in Alaska is on a bigger scale," he tells McPhee as they paddle down a river through a light rain. "There is a need for a place in which to lose yourself, for more space than you can encompass. It's not sufficient just to set aside sights to see. We need whole ecosystems, whole ranges, whole watersheds . . ."

It is clear from his work that McPhee likes people—all kinds of people: developers, conservationists, hunters, miners, crusty old sourdoughs. In fact, he tends to exaggerate each of the characters he presents, so that they seem larger, braver than life. He manages this literary feat of magnification by emphasizing his own physical cowardice—his fear of snakes, of

bears. He goes out of his way to make himself look occasionally foolish. This has the effect of making the Alaskans, who treat bears in a matter-of-fact manner, appear coolly courageous.

McPhee has a great gift for presenting opposite sides, even violently antagonistic arguments, with cheerful equanimity. Through his characters, the great themes of the first book reappear regularly throughout the rest of *Coming Into the Country*: preservation versus development, regulation versus freedom.

The second book, "In Urban Alaska: What They Were Hunting For," is the weakest of the three. The arguments for and against the various sites for Alaska's new capital—should it be a new town? Fairbanks? Anchorage?—are repetitious and lengthy, as though McPhee felt obliged by an innate literary courtesy to quote each person whose opinion he had solicited. In the attempt to depict—minutely and interestingly—the various sites for Alaska's new capital, McPhee's powers of description are finally overwhelmed. The section cries for photographs, which are not provided.

The final book, "In the Bush: Coming Into the Country," is arguably the best of McPhee's writing. Its main concern is the lifestyle of the upper Yukon bush—rugged

independence, ambition and squalor. Set mostly in and around the town of Eagle, the final book is composed of a great number of short chapters, each centered around an individual. In the course of these anecdotal interviews, McPhee squeezes in a history of the Klondike gold rush, an essay on the techniques of placer mining, gold legends and lore, tales of death in the bush and an amazing tale of unlikely survival. But his characters return again and again to the same durable themes: the ubiquity of gold fever, the desire for independence (political, personal), and the irony of the unavailability of empty land in a region composed of it.

For anyone with an interest in Alaska, this section is especially satisfying because it answers the instinctive questions about the state—how do people live there? What do they eat? What do they do for fun? And beneath these matters, the deep chords of the basic question facing Alaska—whether this last frontier should be pointed toward conservation or exploitation.

It is difficult to assess McPhee's own position on these political questions. He does not appear to be interested in polemics, in politics; rather, he concerns himself with the people who are cause and effect of both. Rhetoric—no matter how well-intended or politically correct—is

thin ice on which a polemicist must glide rapidly and lightly. There is no time for a good look around. The virtue of McPhee's writing is its patience and confidence. There is no need to convince the reader of anything. For one thing, McPhee recognizes opinions for what they are—a sort of yellow, dry skin surrounding the meaty, pungent onion of experience. In short, McPhee does not take his own opinions too seriously—and this, paradoxically, makes the reader all the more eager to do so.

Only at the end does McPhee admit his own personal feelings: he admits his ambivalence. Despite his obviously conservationist sentiments throughout, McPhee writes, "I am too warmly, too subjectively caught up in what the Gelvins are doing [gold mining]." Yet the extremes of both sides, McPhee feels, are dangerous. "Only an easygoing extremist would preserve every bit of the country. And extremists alone would exploit it all. Everyone else has to think the matter through—choose a point of tolerance, however much the point might tend to one side."

All in all, *Coming Into the Country* is a tremendous achievement. The highest praise is to acknowledge that it is worthy of its subject. □

A breathtakingly beautiful exploration of the canyon country of the Southwest.

# Wind in the Rock

Ann Zwinger

author of *Land above the Trees and Run, River, Run*

"Anyone who is unfamiliar with the books of Ann Zwinger is missing some of the finest nature writing America has produced."—EDWIN WAY TEALE

"*Wind in the Rock* is her best book yet."—EDWARD ABBEY

50 drawings; maps; index. \$15.00

 **Harper & Row**  
10 E. 53rd St. New York 10022  
1817



## BUILT TO BE HASSLE-FREE



**GLOBETROTTER**  
Camping Gaz engineered the Globetrotter stove especially for climbers, hikers, bikers and tourers. Even made a compact butane cartridge for it. The set includes two pots, handle, burner, support arms and windshield. Packs in its pots and weighs 1 lb! Where weight and compact portability are "musts" the answer is GLOBETROTTER. It does everything a stove should...

**ECO GT**  
The logical companion to Globetrotter. This brand new lamp is the excellent and logical choice for the weight-conscious packer, hiker, or small-pack camper. Economical to purchase and use. ECO GT delivers an adjustable 30 watts light output and features smart and functional hurricane lamp styling.

CAMPING GAZ PRODUCTS OPERATE ON THE C200 OR GT100 BUTANE CARTRIDGE.  
"INNOVATORS IN OUTDOOR LIVING PRODUCTS"




Wonder Corporation of America, Stamford, Ct. 06902

# A Conversation with John McPhee

DENNIS DRABELLE

**M**Y FIRST encounter with John McPhee was through the window of his second-floor office above a bank on the busiest street in his home town of Princeton, New Jersey. He was on his feet, talking on the phone and watching passers-by. I waved tentatively. He waved back—a friendly wave. This initial friendliness held throughout the interview. McPhee made me feel so much at home that, after we had finished talking about Alaska, I found myself asking his advice on some of my deepest concerns as a journalist. He was sympathetic and helpful. I am convinced after meeting him that I've discovered the secret of his success: for all of his *New Yorker* sophistication, he must be one of the least jaded people alive.

**Drabelle:** *How much time did you spend in Alaska preparing to write Coming Into the Country?*

**McPhee:** I went there the first time during the summer and early fall of 1975, when I did most of the work on the first two parts of the book. I went back in the spring of 1976 at break-up time and stayed into the summer. I was back in the winter of 1977. The second two trips were the field work for the third part of the book.

**Drabelle:** *How did you first get interested in going to Alaska?*

**McPhee:** My friend John Kauffmann, who is with the National Park Service in Alaska, came back in 1972 with reports that made me want to go there right away. Like most of the things I do professionally, my writing about Alaska is related to the things I was interested in as a kid—canoeing and camping trips, in this case.

**Drabelle:** *Coming Into the Country is your longest book and the one that has the largest scope. Did you see it as your "big book" from the start?*

**McPhee:** In the world in which I function as a writer, I don't have to worry about



John McPhee

Thomas Victor

length. When I begin my projects, I never know how long they're going to be in the end. Several of my ideas began as items in the *New Yorker's* "Talk of the Town" column. I don't have to conceive a book. I get into a writing project and let it take me where it will. One thing I was sure of was that I was working with something that would be a book, but who knew the size and shape of it? I was from every fibre fascinated with the place and people—why they went there, the ratio between why they want to be there and why they want to be away from everywhere else.

**Drabelle:** *I consider Coming Into the Country your best book. Do you agree?*

**McPhee:** Not necessarily. It *does* have some weight, but I don't feel it's any better than, for example, *Survival of the Bark Canoe*.

**Drabelle:** *Are you surprised that it's your first bestseller?*

**McPhee:** I'm flabbergasted. I think it may be due to a certain amount of wistful envy of people in Alaska. The book must have thrummed some chord in the American psyche, some deep interest in the theme of the frontier. I had put the reviews aside for

three months while I worked on something else. Around April 1 of this year, when I had finished my project, I read about a hundred reviews in one massive dose. The theme of the frontier was sounded over and over. I doubt I'll ever be on the best-seller list again. And I don't feel any pressure to be on it.

**Drabelle:** *What books on Alaska did you rely on most in writing Coming Into the Country?*

**McPhee:** Actually, a fairly low percentage of the book is written out of other books. The trouble is, if you go into the Book Cache in Anchorage, you could die under the weight of books on Alaska. And even here in Princeton, I managed to collect from the college library a shelf of books about ten feet wide and eight feet high, but I used them sparingly. I did read Judge Wickersham's book on the Old Yukon, Pierre Berton on the Klondike, and Ogilvy on the Gold Rush. I read Andy Russell's book on bears and a lot of scientific papers on the same subject.

**Drabelle:** *Do you have any views as to whether Alaska should be moving its capital? As to which site should have been chosen?*

**McPhee:** I had no desire to influence the outcome of the vote. I did want to have the piece on the moving of the capital published in the *New Yorker* before the vote because it seemed journalistically appropriate. But the last thing I'd want to do with my writing is to influence the choice of that site. I wanted to present the situation but not to carry a torch. I saw the capital piece as a catalyst for a set of impressions of contemporary Alaska, and what was more interesting to me than the issue itself were the bits and pieces accruing to the tale—sketches, the history of Juneau, things like that. Now that the decision has been made, I tend to think that of the sites available the people made the



Tents made expressly for the rigors of expeditions...

# Eureka! Mountaineering Line

Catenary cut sheds wind. Super-K-Kote® and lockstitched seams contribute durability. Snow tunnels and snow flaps (optional) extend use to all seasons and elevations. If you take the outdoors seriously, take your choice of these outstanding tents at your outfitter's.



**Eureka! Tent, Inc.**

Box 966, Binghamton, NY 13902  
Please send 50¢ if you request a catalog  
a **Johnson wax** associate

Since 1895...  
thoughtful ideas  
by the tentful.

most practical choice, but I have no strong opinion about it.

**Drabelle:** How did you fix on Eagle and Circle as places you wanted to write about in depth?

**McPhee:** I went to some d-2 hearings in Eagle and met Ginny Gelvin. She told me that if I really wanted to know anything about Alaska, I shouldn't just go around with these Park Service guys. She asked me to come home with her and her husband, and I accepted. That's the way things happen in Alaska—there's no point in making any plans. You run into someone at the Post Office, and the next thing you know you're 50 miles down the river with them.

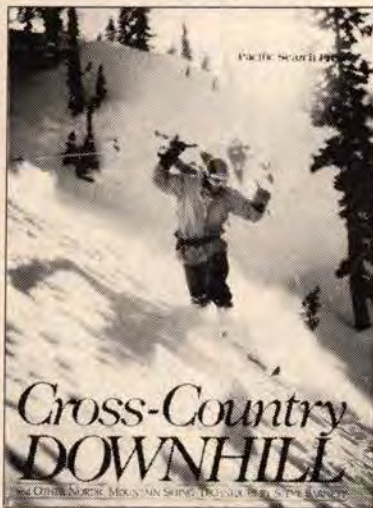
**Drabelle:** Do you have a view you'd care to express on the d-2 proposals?

**McPhee:** What I tried to do in the book was to bring up the d-2 question again and again and show it in its full form and complexity. To have somebody pick up one or two of these facets and say that's what the book is all about disappoints me. That's not what it's all about. It's not intended to be an editorial or a club with which one party can hit another on the head. I would hope that the book is taken entire. In "The Encircled River" I felt that the conservationist side got its full treatment. In the capital story the development side was heard. And "Coming Into the Country" is about the people who live in the country. So what happens? I pick up a newspaper and read an editorial quoting from the book, and the quotation is snipped off. Why, I wonder, didn't the writer go on and quote the next few sentences? I don't want interest groups filleting things from my book to advance their causes. I didn't write *Coming Into the Country* as a political tract. My deepest goals are aesthetic. The book's political role makes me uneasy, but only beyond this point: I wanted to tell a lot of people how a few people are living, and I hope to hell they can go on living that way. I don't think that hope is necessarily incompatible with the d-2 legislation—either side of it. But in any case I would be aggrieved to see those people driven out of the country or so inhibited that they have to change their way of living.

**Drabelle:** A high BLM [Bureau of Land Management] official in Alaska has been heard to say that since your book was published there has been an acceleration of trespass problems there—people settling into abandoned cabins on federal land or even building new ones. Do you mind this being a result of your work?

**McPhee:** I'm skeptical about the premise. I've had one tremendous number of letters from Alaska, but no one has told me this.

O.K., send me...



\_\_\_\_\_ copies of Steve Barnett's book that "dispels officially the myth that you can't ski downhill on light touring gear" (Mtn. Gazette), at \$7.95 pstpd.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_


Wash. State res. add 5.4% tax

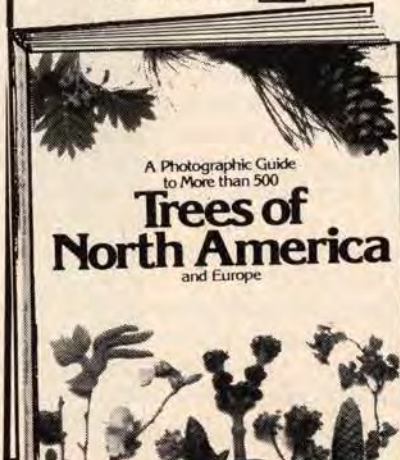
**Pacific Search Press**

715-I Harrison St., Seattle, WA 98109

## The first book of its kind!

Here's a wonderful new way to identify easily, quickly, and accurately more than 500 trees of North America and Europe. With this beautiful guide, you simply match a leaf from the tree you wish to identify with the photo sample in the unique leaf index. A second section details everything you'll want to know: the tree's origin, average height, fruiting and flowering seasons, and much, much more. Over 1,000 full-color pictures. By ROGER PHILLIPS. \$8.95, paper; \$15, cloth, at your bookstore.

RANDOM HOUSE 



A Photographic Guide to More than 500

**Trees of North America**  
and Europe



There may be a few such people, but I don't think there can be many, or I would have heard of it. At any rate, I firmly believe the woods themselves will kick most new people out. Alaska will screen its own. I do know of some people who because of the book have made visits to Eagle and Circle, so I may have caused an increase in the tourist trade there.

**Drabelle:** *Some of the people in Coming Into the Country don't come off as being very admirable. Have you had any adverse reactions about this? If so, do they bother you?*

**McPhee:** I care a lot on one level about the reactions of the people I write about. On another level I have to make my piece of writing as straightforward a presentation as possible. I go away with material I didn't anticipate at all—this happens all the time. I never intend to criticize or satirize anyone when I start. I try to describe things as they affect my nerve-ends. In Eagle I set out to do a portrait of the people—the story is a celebration of those people. If some look better than others, I try with every resource at my command to do a picture that is accurate and fair. If they don't think I'm being fair, I'm sorry, but I didn't create them. It will bother me for weeks if somebody is upset about something I wrote. But I won't regret it if I think what I did is fair and thoughtfully put together. Joan Didion says in her book of essays, *Slouching Toward Bethlehem*, that you always betray the people you write about, but I don't agree. If anything, I've been too careful when there have been negative aspects to a portrait. Praise comes easily, and if I have any regrets about my writing as a whole, it's about one or two people I've lionized. I could have toned down the portraits in a couple of my books. You never have any idea in the world how someone is going to react to what you write about him. You can't predict it. I don't want to be self-serving, but certain favorable comments I've had about the book from Alaska have meant more to me than a front-page review in the *New York Times*. The fact that people up there endorse this as a book that captures Alaska is the greatest reward I could have.

**Drabelle:** *Do you plan to go back to Alaska?*

**McPhee:** Yes, as soon as I can. I have an interest in going back and doing some more writing about Alaska—I contemplate that with great pleasure. I miss Alaska. □

*Dennis Drabelle writes for the Anchorage Daily News and is a free-lance writer on environmental topics. A version of this article appeared first in the Anchorage Daily News.*



*...of the decade"  
Los Angeles Times*

# The Unsettling of America Culture & Agriculture

## Wendell Berry

*"Poet, novelist... farmer...  
passionate defender of the earth household"  
The New York Times*

**"The Unsettling of America is a cool, reasoned lucid and at times poetic explanation of what agribusiness, and the mechanization of farming are doing to the American fabric."**  
— *Publishers Weekly*

**"Should leave every reader unsettled. That is: stirred."**  
— *Stewart Brand*

**"Wendell Berry is our contemporary Isaiah, and in *The Unsettling of America* he brings together in clear, forceful terms all the doubts and questions that many have been raising for years."**  
— *Edward Abbey*

**"MAY BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS OF THE DECADE."**  
— *LOS ANGELES TIMES*

**AVON PAPERBACK. \$4.95**



# The Healing Sea

**DR. GEORGE D. RUGGIERI, S.J.  
and NORMAN DAVID ROSENBERG**

A fascinating and dramatic voyage beneath the sea which reveals how marine creatures add to the understanding of human health. "[An] extraordinarily affecting book."—*Publishers Weekly*

**\$7.95**

**DODD MEAD**

Out Under the Sky of the

# GREAT SMOKIES

A personal journal by  
Harvey Broome,  
co-founder and late president of

## The Wilderness Society

*A unique mixture of narrative, humor, philosophy, and poetic style.*

*"...one of the best books on hiking and wilderness observation"*  
— *Atlanta Constitution*

*A thrilling, zestful account. . . . .*  
— *Michael Frome*

304 pages  
15 illustrations  
\$6.95 paper

**Greenbriar Press**  
5115 Mountain Crest Dr.  
Knoxville, Tn. 37918

# The "WASTE NOT, WANT NOT" Game

The two people who live in this house waste a lot of energy. For instance, the outdoor lights are blazing when one small light (or even none) would do.

Look carefully at both the inside and outside of this house and see if you can spot 13 more ways to save energy.





Clive Dobson/Fifty Fingers, Inc.

Answers on page 31

## The Summer of '78—No Slowdown

FALL HAS ARRIVED, marking the season when the pace of local Sierra Club activities usually picks up after the long summer recess. Newsletters reappear. Chapter and group outings, meetings, workshops and special projects crowd the activity calendars. But for the Club and many of its members this summer's pace was anything but slow. You already know it if you are a reader of the Club's *National News Report*. In it you could not have helped but notice that—summer doldrums or no—there was no letup in the Sierra Club's major conservation campaigns.

Not only was the Club's staff in San Francisco and in Washington, D.C., deeply involved but so also were chapters, groups and individual members in all parts of the country. Nationwide, nearly all of the Club's "troops" were giving support to the No. 1 priority: the Alaska Public Interests Lands legislation before Congress. But other efforts were not lacking:

- North Star Chapter members, as well as those from other nearby chapters, concentrated their efforts on the bill to expand northern Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area.
- The New Jersey Chapter worked to enlarge the Pine Barrens National Forest Ecological Reserve to 970,000 acres.
- The Angeles Chapter pushed for national park legislation to create a 50,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area.

### Chapter Given Stewardship of Coffeen Nature Preserve

ALL OF THE disappearing wild places on this continent are not on public lands. Unlike vast national forests and BLM tracts, most privately held wild lands constitute relatively small oases amid scarred landscapes, pavement and other man-made "improvements." One landowner, Dorothy Coffeen of the Florida Chapter, took steps to make sure that her oasis would remain in the hands of owners who would, in her words, "revere nature's rather than man's determinations." Her 206-acre oasis was one of the last unspoiled remnants of undeveloped Florida coast, which had once stretched for 100 miles along the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to Panama City. That was shortly after World War II, when she and her late husband, John, bought their bit of paradise. In the fall of 1977 she gave it all to the Sierra Club Foundation.

Acquisition of the Coffeen Nature Preserve, as the 206-acre tract is now known, was an historic first for the Sierra Club. Caring tenderly and responsibly for a specific fragile patch of land is a new role



ROBERT A. IRWIN

for the Club—one that is traditionally associated with The Nature Conservancy or the Audubon Society. Sometime around 1970 Ken Watson, Roger Sherman and Dorothy Coffeen—now all members of the chapter's Lodges and Lands Committee—started discussions on the future of her land. A number of management plans were worked up before the chapter was able to draw up the final one in July 1975. Watson insists that it was largely through the patience, diligence and good humor of Nick Clinch, the Sierra Club Foundation's executive director, that everything was pulled together. All the legal details were settled and documents signed in 1976. The Sierra Club Foundation now holds fee title to the land and has delegated its management to the Florida Chapter.

The preserve, with its remarkable diversity of plant communities, consists of a 50-acre lake and adjoining marsh, a hardwood hummock, pine flatlands and high dunes. The chapter intends to use the land as both an environmental education laboratory and a nature preserve. Mrs. Coffeen serves as its resident custodian. Her residence and guest house on the land and an endowment bequest eventually will be turned over to the foundation.

Building a nature trail system is now the chapter's first order of business on the preserve. The first of many weekend work parties was held last spring. That project entails cutting through the tangles of brush and erecting bridges and walkways over swampy areas, as well as putting up trail markers and producing a self-guide pamphlet.

To the people in the Florida Chapter, Dorothy Coffeen's gift will remain an eloquent expression of her trust and faith in the Sierra Club. She made it in confident hope that it will lead to new opportunities elsewhere for the Sierra Club to practice similar hands-on care for the land.

## On the RARE II Front

THE SINGLE wilderness-protection concern that enlisted the greatest number of Sierrans this past summer was the RARE II program. RARE II is the acronym for the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of its lands by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Volunteers were out in the field in some 30 states—from the Siskiyou of Northern California to the White Mountains of New Hampshire. First they gathered data and drew their versions of proposed wilderness boundaries within the forest. Later, based on their knowledge of particular areas, they prepared comments on the Forest Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Here are some of the ways some chapters and one of their conservationist allies mustered volunteers and enlisted public support for RARE II and other wilderness lands:

- The Utah Chapter published a handbook guide to Utah's critical roadless forest area. The booklet plus articles in its newsletter, *Uinta News*, served to recruit volunteers, who prepared critiques of the Draft EIS sections pertaining to the areas they already were familiar with.
- Adopt-a-Roadless-Area appeals were published in various newsletters. The Rocky Mountain Chapter set up several how-to training sessions early in the year. Its program was aimed not only at RARE II wilderness, but at Bureau of Land Management (BLM) areas and wild and scenic rivers in Colorado as well. The Utah Chapter also was at work on BLM wilderness, whose decision deadlines fortunately fall after those of the Forest Service.
- The New England Chapter recruited trailhead wilderness advocates and slide-show producers. The advocates posted themselves at trailheads in the White Mountain and Green Mountain national forests to greet backpackers and hikers returning from RARE II areas. They provided information on the Sierra Club and RARE II, answered questions and tried to win support for wilderness and to enlist allies in the RARE II program. The slide-show volunteers worked on all phases of its preparation—from shooting and editing the slides to writing the script and providing the art, design and graphics.
- A dollar-an-acre offer to sell some unparallelled Montana wild country has been made to the public by an unlikely promoter—the Montana Wilderness Association. According to its president, Mike Comola, protectorship rights to all 387,000 acres of the proposed Great Bear Wilderness, south of Glacier National Park, are on the block. Comola assured all

investors of \$1 or more in this "environmentally sound subdivision" that they would not only receive a Great Bear Protectorship Certificate, but also the opportunity to "fight like hell until their legally described parcel of land is included in the nation's Wilderness Preservation System." Investors can buy in direct from the Association at P.O. Box 635, Helena, Montana 59601 for as many acres up to 387,000 as they wish to protect.

### On Raising Money

**G**OING, GOING, GONE—two bottles of wild Alaskan blueberry wine selling at \$31 and \$32 each after a whirlwind of bidding up from the \$8-per-bottle starting level; or a day of salmon fishing for a group of two to three persons at \$76, up from \$50. And so it went with the scores of other largely outdoor-experience items on the block at the second annual Admiralty Fund-Raising Auction. By any measure, this fund-raising effort by the Juneau Group of the 750-member Alaska Chapter was an outstanding success. More than \$4000 was cleared to help fund the campaign to make Admiralty Island a national wilderness preserve. The 95-mile-long island just southwest of Juneau supports the largest concentration of bald eagles and brown bears in the world. Last year's auction netted \$2900, then a record amount for any local Alaskan environmental fund-raiser, according to Karen Tillinghast, the group's fund-raising chair.

The Juneau Group has succeeded in involving the public in the annual event, which is billed as Admiralty Day and operated under the banner of Friends of Admiralty. The 1978 day (May 7) started out with an Audubon birdwalk in the morning, followed by the Sierra Club auction all afternoon and ending with a spaghetti dinner served by the Alaska Conservation Society. The Tlingit villagers of Angoon, the island's only settled community, also participated. Last year one of the "items" auctioned was a dinner in Angoon with the village president, who served native Tlingit dishes and recounted the history of Admiralty Island. Contributors to the 1978 auction included a number of politicians and government officials. State Representative Terry Gardiner's offer of two or three days of fishing aboard his gillnetter went for \$155. Three environmentalists were high bidders for a slide show on penquins in the home of Alaska's commissioner of natural resources. "Boy, are we gonna lobby him," one of them said afterward.

Admiralty Day and the auction have achieved more than raising money, accord-

ing to Cliff Lobaugh, the Juneau Group's chair. They have helped to win the support of the general public and the natives of Southeastern Alaska for the protection of Admiralty Island. Because politicians and public officials have almost literally stumbled over each other in their eagerness to participate, the media have given extensive coverage to the annual event. As a result, the Sierra Club—too often the butt of a hostile local press—gets to enjoy some favorable publicity. Cliff Lobaugh will be glad to furnish details on how your group or chapter might conduct such an auction. Write him at Box 2633, Juneau, Alaska 99803.

### Chapter and Group Notes

**The Club's Denver Office** has gone to full-time. No, it's not operated by the national Sierra Club, but jointly by the Rocky Mountain Chapter and its Enos Mills Group. Its staff of one is the energetic Mary Ann Van Buskirk, who had been working mornings only, exclusively for the Denver-based group. Last spring the chapter decided it needed her, too. Now she works full days and wears two hats—the old one for the group and the new one for the chapter and its 2800 members.

The Club's largest and fast-growing chapter, Angeles, with nearly 23,000 members, decided that it also needed more help. It hired Barbara Raichle (rhymes with Michael), who has had experience with the Club and other environmental organizations on the East Coast and in Texas. She has been given charge of the daily operations of the chapter office, thus liberating Mary Ferguson to take on fund-raising duties and to put the chapter's publications on a self-supporting basis by revitalizing the advertising and training volunteers in publishing skills. She is continuing her effective work on political organizing and elections.

**Running Its Own Lodge** now is the responsibility of the Western Canada Chapter, and it is doing its utmost to make it work. The Sierra Club Foundation late last spring transferred its title to Talchako Lodge, in northern British Columbia, to the chapter. Now the chapter is seeking interest-free, three-year loans in multiples of \$50 to carry out repairs and improvements to Talchako. Each loan of \$50 entitles an investor to one free night (worth \$12) at the lodge—not a bad interest rate after all. To invest, send your check payable to the Sierra Club of Western Canada, marking it for Talchako, to Jean Copeland, Treasurer, 17-270 Evergreen Road, Campbell River, B.C., Canada V9W 5G3.



## A FIELD GUIDE To the Common and Interesting PLANTS OF BAJA CALIFORNIA

Jeanette Coyle  
and Norman C. Roberts

The first botanical field guide to the woody plants of peninsular Baja Ca. Over 250 plants are described along with 189 color photos. Descriptions include past and present uses of the plants by aborigines and people in Baja today. Scientific, Spanish, and common names are given. Choice of durable coated paperback or clothbound hardcover. 224 pages, 6 x 9 inches.

To order: Natural History Publishing Co., P.O. Box 962, La Jolla, Ca. 92037. Hardcover: \$11.00/Paperback: \$8.50. (California residents please add 6% sales tax.)

**south american  
wilderness adventures**

trekking expeditions  
wildlife & natural history tours  
jungle exploration  
anthropology & archeology tours

write for free 14 page catalog

1780-SC Solano Ave., Berkeley, CA 94707 (415) 524-5111



Statement required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946, June 11, 1960 (74 STAT .208), and October 23, 1962, showing the OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION of *Sierra*, *The Sierra Club Bulletin*, published six times yearly at San Francisco, California—for December, 1978.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and executive director are: Publisher: Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, California; Editor: Frances Gendlin; Executive Director: Michael McCloskey.

2. The owner is the Sierra Club, an incorporated non-profit membership organization, not issuing stock; Theodore Snyder, Jr., President, Route 1, Box 261, Walhalla, South Carolina 29691; Denny Shaffer, Treasurer, 2910 Skye Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28303.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of total amounts of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: NONE.

The average number of copies of each issue of the publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 159,366.

(signed) Frances Gendlin

## MEXICO

BAJA OVERLAND ... \$575, 12 day winter trips. Travel in comfortable vans to lost missions, Indian caves, whale-watching.

USUMACINTA RIVER ... raft trip, \$745, March 7-18. See Mayan ruins inaccessible by road, jungle birds, waterfalls, etc.

### WILDERNESS WORLD

1342 Jewell Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
(408) 373-5882

Outfitters for Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and individuals.

## CUDDLE UP

with our FREE CATALOG of European-style DOWN QUILTS

Cotton or cotton blend fabrics, filled with your choice of duck or goose down. Decorator sheetcase covers and puffy pillows, too. Our quality is guaranteed. And our prices are cozily low. Send us your name and address and we'll rush our catalog.

WARM THINGS

DEPT. SC - 36 FRONT ST. / SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901  
(415) 453-4262 - 48 HR. SERVICE - MC & BA ACCEPTED



## Sierra Club Songbook

Full of favorite songs and music for campfire singing. Bound with a waterproof cover, 4" x 7", 96 pages, 2 oz. \$2.50 includes postage and handling. Californians add 13% tax. Proceeds will be used to further environmental projects of the California/Nevada Regional Conservation Committees of the Sierra Club.

First Edition - October 1977.

Perfect for Gifts. Sent by First Class Mail. Send order to

**Sierra Club—Songbook**  
1176 Emerson  
Palo Alto, California 94301

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ Songbooks.

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

The **Sierra Club's Story** too seldom gets told. The message either gets ignored or garbled in the news media. It needn't. Many radio and television stations offer public interest groups free use of their facilities. Responsible newspapers will print statements by or run interviews with Club leaders on environmental issues. Mark Hall of the Piasa Palisades Group of the Great Lakes Chapter got himself interviewed in Illinois' *Alton Telegraph* and in the process was able to present the crux of the Alaska National Interest Lands issue to the general public.

Since early in the year Cleveland-area residents have been hearing the Sierra Club story regularly over their fine arts FM station, WCLV. Al Kuper, a member of the Northeast Ohio Group's executive committee, made the arrangements for the 60-second spots of free air time. Ideas and copy come from the group's members and are edited and presented on the air by Lynne Woodman, the group's chair—and a five-year pro in broadcasting.

The **Phone Bush**, perhaps it should be called. Anyhow, the Oregon Chapter has felled its telephone tree and supplanted it with a new system that it calls the Phone Group. It overcomes the chief fault of the tree system: if one or more key persons on the tree cannot make their calls, the system breaks down. Under the Phone Group arrangement, participants agree to make calls *when they can*. When the need arises to get messages out, the group's captain keeps calling members of the Phone Group and assigning to those available the lists of names and numbers—as many or as few as each may want—to phone. This process continues until the captain has made all the assignments. If the person called by a member of the Phone Group wants more details, she or he is given the name and number of a contact. For a full description of this new system, see Walt Minteski's article in the summer issue of the Club's *Council Newsletter*. □



I like it wild...

"I like it wild..." and I'll bet you do too. 18" x 24" color posters.

Denali (see photo) • Moose • Ground Squirrel • Horned Puffin

Butterfly & Wildflower • Buffalo

Enclose \$2.50 per poster & \$1.50 per order shipping. SAVE! Order all 6—we pay shipping. Buy 12 posters get 1 more FREE! Check or money order to:

WILDERNESS DREAMS • P.O. BOX 4455, Dept 5 • SHAWNEE MISSION, KS 66204

## BACKPACKING SPRING QUARTER

16 units

Natural history field studies in the Sierra, Hawaii or the canyons of the Southwest. Write:

### Spring Field Studies

University of California  
Extension, Box B  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

A well-known New York book publisher is searching for manuscripts worthy of publication. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juveniles, travel, scientific, specialized and even controversial subjects will be considered. If you have a book-length manuscript ready for publication (or are still working on it), and would like more information and a free booklet, please write:

VANTAGE PRESS, DEPT. PK

516 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10001

Endangered Species T-Shirts  
Wolf-Eagle, Whale-Dolphin  
Wilderness-Polar Bear &  
Egret-Wilderness in red  
yellow, blue, or tan in  
sizes s, m, l and xl  
Alaska Wilderness shirts  
ask support for wilderness bill. (Satisfaction guaranteed)



Send \$7.00 each to:

Jim Morris  
P.O. Box 2308 Dept 5-10  
Boulder, Colo.  
80506



Share the Earth!



## FOR COLD DAYS



Acts like an extra pair of mittens, a warm pair of socks. Rub Frost-Guard on skin before going out in the cold.

**REYNES PRODUCTS, INC.**

Box 1203, Sonoma, Ca. 95476

Available at Sporting Goods, Ski Shop, and other fine stores. — Dealer Inquiries Invited —

## MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular           | \$20.00 |
| with spouse                                | 30.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting        | 40.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing      | 100.00  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life (per person) | 750.00  |

## SPECIAL CATEGORIES

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Junior (thru 14) | \$10.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student          | 10.00   |
| with spouse                               | 15.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior (over 60) | 10.00   |
| with spouse                               | 15.00   |

I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as total payment. (See schedule above.) Dues include subscription to the Sierra Club BULLETIN (\$3.00) and chapter publications (\$1.00).

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

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

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

FOR GIFT MEMBERSHIPS: A card will be sent acknowledging the membership as a gift in your name. Fill your name as donor, in below:

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

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

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

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

Mail to: The Sierra Club, Dept. 10, Box 7959 Rincon Annex San Francisco, CA 94120

## MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular           | \$20.00 |
| with spouse                                | 30.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting        | 40.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing      | 100.00  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life (per person) | 750.00  |

## SPECIAL CATEGORIES

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Junior (thru 14) | \$10.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student          | 10.00   |
| with spouse                               | 15.00   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior (over 60) | 10.00   |
| with spouse                               | 15.00   |

I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as total payment. (See schedule above.) Dues include subscription to the Sierra Club BULLETIN (\$3.00) and chapter publications (\$1.00).

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

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

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

FOR GIFT MEMBERSHIPS: A card will be sent acknowledging the membership as a gift in your name. Fill your name as donor, in below:

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

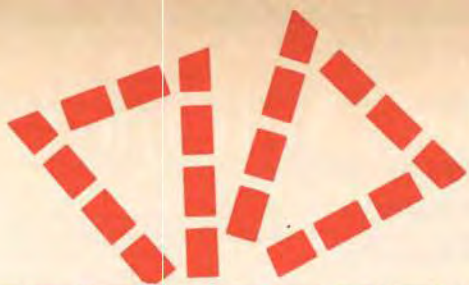
Print Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Mail to: The Sierra Club, Dept. 10, Box 7959 Rincon Annex San Francisco, CA 94120

For additional gifts, simply include list on a plain sheet of paper.



## *Give A Kid the Sierra Club*

Affordable, meaningful gifts for all the young folks on your Christmas list. Your exciting, educational gift will continue to be appreciated when other gifts are broken and discarded.



# Index: Volume 63, 1978

## Authors

Allan, Phyllis W. Hiking the Highlands; climbing the Cairngorm and making friends on a Sierra Club outing. O/N/D 78: 45-47.

Ashbaugh, John. Saving agricultural land. Je 78: 32-34.

Blake, Tupper Ansel. The Farallons; a craggy haven for sea-birds and wildlife spurs scientific interest. O/N/D 78: 48-49.

Board of Directors. Special ballot for members; arguments for and against a dues increase. O/N/D 78: 36.

Burk, Dale. Great Bear Wilderness: the missing link. F/Mr 78: 6-10.

Calkin, Brant. Southwest: an archaic quirk of western water law. F/Mr 78: 31.

Christopher, Warren. Statement on the Panama Canal: treaties and environmental protection. Ap 78: 24-25.

Clark, Lewis. How club elections work. Ap 78: 44.

Cowley, Leanne. Revival of a wasteland: the Boston Harbor Islands State Park. S 78: 36-40.

Cruickshank, Kenneth W. "Improving" the Apalachicola. My 78: 6-10.

Davis, Kelly. Health and high voltage: 765kV lines. J/A 78: 23-25.

Dotto, Lydia and Howard Schiff. The fluorocarbon controversy: who has the burden of proof? S 78: 10-13.

Drucker, Charles B. The price of progress in the Philippines. O/N/D 78: 22-25.

Dudley, Byron H. Otter Crest: two hundred years after Captain Cook. Ap 78: 8-9.

Dutton, Clarence. The Grand Cañon: the Toroweap. Ap 78: 18.

Easton, Edward, III. Southeast: fending off the tree farms. F/Mr 78: 29-30.

Eriksen, Mary Ann. Southern California: the Case Mountain Grove—sequoias or fenceposts? F/Mr 78: 32.

\_\_\_\_\_ The future of the desert. Je 78: 45-46.

Evans, Brock. Reorganizing the federal government: should we leave well enough alone? My 78: 30-31.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lobbying: a question of resources. O/N/D 78: 54-55.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Sierra Club's 1977 Washington wrap-up: the 95th Congress' first session. F/Mr 78: 26-27.

Fischer, Hank. Montana's Yellowstone River: who gets the water? J/ 78: 13-16.

Fox, Rosemary J. Pipelines, parks and the porcupine caribou: the Yukon gas pipeline. O/N/D 78: 18-21.

Fracchia, Charles A. Jack London's personal wilderness. Je 78: 47-50.

Frear, Ruth and Paul G. Salisbury. Son of Kaiparowits: the Intermountain Power Project. Ap 78: 27-29.

Frome, Michael. A tribute to Brandy. F/Mr 78: 46.

Fryling, Charles, Jr. In peril: the Atchafalaya basin. S 78: 8-9.

Futrell, William. An important Sierra Club vote. Ap 78: 5.

\_\_\_\_\_ The inner-city frontier. F/Mr 78: 5.

Gendlin, Frances. A conversation with Jim Whittaker and Diane Roberts. S 78: 20-24.

\_\_\_\_\_ A conversation with Ted Snyder. O/N/D 78: 33-35.

\_\_\_\_\_ A conversation with Uri Marinov: the environment in Israel. My 78: 32-36, 48.

Gendlin, Frances. Some news of Sierra and the NNR. O/N/D 78: 5.

\_\_\_\_\_ Two California interviews: a talk with Huey Johnson. Je 78: 21-25.

\_\_\_\_\_ Two California interviews: a talk with Jerry Brown. Je 78: 18-20.

Goldstein, Neil. Westway—worst way? F/Mr 78: 11-14.

Graff, Thomas J. The Peripheral Canal, a debate: against S.B. 346. Ap 78: 6-7.

Hamilton, Bruce. The Overthrust Belt: oil and gas development in opposition to wilderness once again. O/N/D 78: 8-11.

Hart, Stanley. The case of the hidden car subsidies; overuse of cars is actually encouraged by the current tax structure. O/N/D 78: 58.

Hirst, Eric and Linda Pearlstein. Residential energy use: how much can we save? F/Mr 78: 15-16.

Irwin, Robert A. The observer. 78: F/Mr, 44-45; Ap, 43-44; M, 46; J/A, 36-37; S, 48-50; O/N/D, 66-68.

Johnson, Steven M. Another look at backpacks: a cartoon fantasy. J/A 78: 26.

\_\_\_\_\_ Begone, the boring backpack! A cartoon fantasy. My 78: 16.

Keough, James. Advise and dissent: Warren Olney and the Club. F/Mr 78: 20.

\_\_\_\_\_ How Sweden saves so much energy. J/A 78: 8-10.

LaFollette, Douglas. The economic myth of nuclear power. Ap 78: 46.

Laycock, George. The importation of animals: the unforeseen consequences. Ap 78: 20-22.

Leitch, William C. Backpacking in 2078. Ja 78: 25-27.

Lopez, Barry. The creek. My 78: 29.

Mardigian, Tracy. Climbing Kilimanjaro. Ja 78: 15-19.

Marlowe, Howard. Understanding federal legislation. O/N/D 78: 50-53.

McCloskey, Michael. Nature and cities. Ap 78: 14-16.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Sierra Club's 1977 Washington wrap-up: Carter's first year. F/Mr 78: 27-28.

\_\_\_\_\_ Some good news to spread. S 78: 5.

McComb, John and Douglas Scott. Update: RARE II. J/A 78: 21.

McDonald, Betty Jo. Santa Monica Mountains: an urban mountain range. Je 78: 40-41.

Meyer, Amy. Russia diary: observations on a trip to the Soviet Union. O/N/D 78: 40-44.

Miles, Elly. Inner-city outings. F/Mr 78: 33-34.

Minekler, Leon S. The tragedy of one-shot forestry. J/A 78: 38.

Moss, Larry E. The Peripheral Canal, a debate: for S.B. 346. Ap 78: 6-7.

Neville, Mary Anne T. Counterfeit wolves and lonely islands. F/Mr 78: 22-23.

O'Neill, Elizabeth S. Edward Taylor Parsons Memorial Lodge. S 78: 34-35.

Pope, Carl. The geography of eco-politics. Je 78: 26-27.

Raimundo, Jeffery. LNG: where, when and why? Je 78: 35-39.

Record, Patricia S. The question of quiet lakes: the BWCA. My 78: 37.

Robinson, Nicholas A. An environmentalist looks at the Panama Canal treaties. Ap 78: 23-26.

Rogers, Peter. Off the beaten path: roughing it in Nepal. Ap 78: 39-42.

Rowell, Galen. Wilderness as a living classroom. Ja 78: 24.

Rubin, Hal. IPM: getting off the pesticide treadmill. Je 78: 42-44.

Sage, Samuel H. Influencing the Public Works and Transportation Committee. S 78: 14.

Sax, Joseph L. Mountains without handrails: on a recreation policy for the federal lands. O/N/D 78: 12-16.

Scott, Douglas and James Blomquist. A crossroads for northwest energy. My 78: 38-39.

Shaine, Benjamin A. Alaska's minerals. J/ 78: 27-28.

Sheridan, David. Mining the public wealth. Ap 78: 10-13.

Speth, Gus. Waiting for a philosopher king: making cancer policy until certainty arrives. F/Mr 78: 17-19.

Staff. Alaska in the House: how they voted. S 78: 6-7.

\_\_\_\_\_ Appointments: the key people. Je 78: 7.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Brighter fires," a photoessay. O/N/D 78: 56-57.

\_\_\_\_\_ California: the politics of the environment. Je 78: 4-15.

\_\_\_\_\_ Energy: focus on Sundesert. Je 78: 10-11.

\_\_\_\_\_ Introduction (the politics of the environment). Je 78: 4-6.

\_\_\_\_\_ More California controversies. Je 78: 51-52.

\_\_\_\_\_ Priority—Alaska update. Je 78: 2.

\_\_\_\_\_ Protecting the California coast. Je 78: 11-12.

\_\_\_\_\_ Public lands and wilderness. Je 78: 8-9.

\_\_\_\_\_ Six Alaskan families: a photoessay. J/A 78: 6-7.

\_\_\_\_\_ Trail snacks for the hiking gourmet. Ja 78: 28.

\_\_\_\_\_ Transportation: developing a policy. Je 78: 13-15.

\_\_\_\_\_ The urban strategy. Je 78: 15.

Stegner, Wallace. The Grand Cañon: introduction. Ap 78: 17.

Stokes, Bruce. The urban garden: a growing trend. J/A 78: 17-20.

Sugiyama, Ron. A picture of our annual meeting. S 78: 29-33.

Thomas, Bill. Where islands grow, the Florida Keys. My 78: 17-19.

Wayburn, Edgar. Alaska 1978—The president's greatest environmental opportunity. O/N/D 78: 7.

\_\_\_\_\_ Alaska's future: a matter of momentum. My 78: 5.

\_\_\_\_\_ Priority—update on Alaska. J/A 78: 2.

Weiss, Elliott J. On ethical investing. My 78: 11-15.

Winchester, Ellen. How Sweden plans to dispose of nuclear waste. J/A 78: 10-11.

Zierold, John. The view from Sacramento. Je 78: 16-17.

## For Younger Readers

Brenner, Barbara. Why I'm a snake-lover. S 78: 44-45.

Connor, Joseph. At home in the sea. F/Mr 78: 39-41.

Hurd, Edith Thacher. Six birds in their homes. Ap 78: 30-33.

Owl. Beetlemania: beaks and feet. J/A 78: 34-35.

\_\_\_\_\_ The "waste not, want not" game. O/N/D 78: 64-65.

Wayburn, Peggy. Alaska: where the sun stays up all summer. My 78: 43-45.

## Books

Anderson, Stephen O. Does the weaver become the web: *Autonomous Technology*, by Langdon Winner. Ap 78: 34-36.

Dahlin, Robert and Daisy Maryles. Books on energy: a current checklist. F/Mr 78: 35-38.

Drabelle, Dennis. A conversation with John McPhee. O/N/D 78: 61-63.

Gancher, David. A point of tolerance; John McPhee's bestseller on Alaska. O/N/D 78: 59-60.

Keough, James. *Medicine for Mountaineering*, edited by James A. Wilkerson. *The Outdoorsman's Emergency Manual*, by Anthony Acerrano. Ja 78: 29.

Meadows, Dennis L. A blockbuster classic: *Ecoscience*, by Paul R. Ehrlich, Anne H. Ehrlich and John P. Holdren. J/A 78: 30.

Rosenberg, John S. Does information follow policy?: *The Zapping of America: Microwaves*, by Paul Brodeur. J/A 78: 30-31.

Staff. Brief reports. S 78: 46-47.

Winchester, Ellen. To a solar future: *Rays of Hope: The Transition to a Post-Petroleum World*, by Denis Hayes. My 78: 40-42.

## Titles

Advise and dissent: Warren Olney and the Club. Keough. F/Mr 78: 20.

Alaska 1978—The president's greatest environmental opportunity. Wayburn. O/N/D 78: 7.

Alaska in the House: how they voted. Staff. S 78: 6-7.



## College of the Atlantic

College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine, offers a B.A. in Human Ecology. The community of 125 students and 20 faculty study the interactions between humans and the natural and social environments through an interdisciplinary, problem-solving curriculum. In courses, workshops, field study, independent study, and internships the areas of Environmental Sciences, Environmental Design and Planning, Social and Cultural Studies, and Values and Consciousness are explored. A fully accredited, 4-year college founded in 1969. For more information write: Admissions Office, Box S, Bar Harbor, ME 04609.

Is college the best place to get a college education?

It is if the college prepares you for life, through study and experience. At World College West, the 4-year program links general education, work experience, study abroad and depth study.



world college west  
PO Box 3060-S San Rafael, CA 94902

### WHALES

San Ignacio Lagoon & offshore islands, Baja—January 13-21. Magdalena Bay, Baja—beach camping, February 24-March 3. Hawaii—humpback whales—April 7-15. Sea of Cortez, Baja—April 22-29.

ADVENTURES INTERNATIONAL  
Dept. S, 4421 Albert St. • Oakland, CA 94619  
(415) 531-6564



### NEW ZEALAND Natural History

Enjoy the dramatic beauty and unique wildlife of this unspoiled island country. Overnight hikes with local guides in National Parks and wilderness areas. Escorted.

PACIFIC EXPLORATION CO.  
Box 3042-C, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105

### HERITAGE OF THE CANADIAN NORTH

3 week course in January 1978 combining wilderness travel and camping in Northern Ontario with seminars on the natural and human history of Northern Canada.

Headwaters, Box 288L, Temagami, Ontario P0H2H0



### WEAR THOREAU

Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Vivaldi, Woolf, Thoreau, Dostoevsky, Fitzgerald, Joyce, Sherlock Holmes, Kafka, D.H. Lawrence, Sand, Shakespeare, Tolkien, Proust, Escoffier, Pablo Neruda, Gertrude Stein, Picasso, Blake, F.L. Wright, Bogart, Einstein, Freud, Jung, Nietzsche, Goethe, Plato, Tutankhamen, others available.  
T-SHIRTS: white \$6.50 4/\$22 red or blue \$8. 4/\$28 SWEAT-SHIRTS: gray \$12. 2/\$21 sizes sm. med. lg. xlg. all cotton NIGHTSHIRTS: red or blue (s,m.) only \$11. 2/\$20 TOTES: \$9.50 2/\$18 APRONS: white \$8. 2/\$14 prices oppd. CANADIAN customers add \$1. per piece

THOREAU

HISTORICAL PRODUCTS box 220SC Cambridge, MA 02138

Alaska's future; a matter of momentum. Wayburn. My 78: 5.

Alaska's minerals. Shaine. J/A 78: 27-28.

Another look at backpacks: a cartoon fantasy. Johnson. J/A 78: 26.

Appointments: the key people. Staff. Je 78: 7.

Backpacking in 2078. Leitch. Ja 78: 25-27.

Begone, the boring backpack! a cartoon fantasy. Johnson. My 78: 16.

"Brighter fires," a photoessay. Staff. O/N/D 78: 56-57.

California: the politics of the environment. Staff. Je 78: 4-15.

Case of the hidden car subsidies; overuse of cars is actually encouraged by the current tax structure. The. Hart. O/N/D 78: 58.

Changes in *Sierra*—once again. Gendlin. O/N/D 78: 5.

Climbing Kilimanjaro. Mardigian. Ja 78: 15-19.

Conversation with Jim Whittaker and Dianne Roberts, A. Gendlin. S 78: 20-24.

Conversation with Ted Snyder, A. Gendlin. O/N/D 78: 33-35, 37-39.

Conversation with Uri Marinov: the environment in Israel. A. Gendlin. My 78: 32-36, 48-50.

Counterfeit wolves and lonely islands. Neville. F/Mr 78: 22-23.

Creek, The. Lopez. My 78: 29.

Crossroads for northwest energy. A. Scott and Blomquist. My 78: 38-39.

Economic myth of nuclear power. The. LaFollette. Ap 78: 46.

Edward Taylor Parsons Memorial Lodge. O'Neill. S 78: 34-35.

Energy: focus on Sundersert. Staff. Je 78: 10-11.

Environmentalist looks at the Panama Canal treaties, An. Robinson. Ap 78: 23-26.

Farallons: a craggy haven for sea-birds and wildlife spurs scientific interest. The. Blake. O/N/D 78: 48-49.

Fluorocarbon controversy: who has the burden of proof?, The. Dotto and Schiff. S 78: 10-13.

Future of the desert. The. Eriksen. Je 78: 45-46.

Geography of eco-politics. The. Pope. Je 78: 26-27.

Grand Cañon, introduction. The. Stegner. Ap 78: 17.

Grand Cañon: the Toroweap. The. Dutton. Ap 78: 18.

Great Bear Wilderness: the missing link. Burk. F/Mr 78: 6-10.

Health and high voltage: 765kV lines. Davis. J/A 78: 23-25.

Hiking the Highlands; climbing the cairngorm and making friends on a Sierra Club outing. Allan. O/N/D 78: 45-47.

How club elections work. Clark. Ap 78: 44.

How Sweden plans to dispose of nuclear waste. Winchester. J/A 78: 10-11.

How Sweden saves so much energy. Keough. J/A 78: 8-10.

Important Sierra Club vote. An. Futrell. Ap 78: 5.

Importation of animals: the unforeseen consequences. The. Laycock. Ap 78: 20-22.

"Improving" the Apalachicola. Cruickshank. My 78: 6-10.

Influencing the Public Works and Transportation Committee. Sage. S 78: 14.

Inner-city frontier. The. Futrell. F/Mr 78: 5.

Inner-city outings. Miles. F/Mr 78: 33-34.

In peril: the Atchafalaya Basin. Fryling. S 78: 8-9.

Introduction (the politics of the environment). Staff. Je 78: 4-6.

IPM: getting off the pesticide treadmill. Rubin. Je 78: 42-44.

Jack London's personal wilderness. Fracchia. Je 78: 47-50.

LNG: where, when and why? Raimundo. Je 78: 35-39.

Lobbying: a question of resources. Evans. O/N/D 78: 54-55.

Mining the public wealth. Sheridan. Ap 78: 10-13.

Montana's Yellowstone River: who gets the water? Fischer. J/A 78: 13-16.

More California controversies. Staff. Je 78: 51-52.

Mountains without handrails: on a recreation policy for the federal lands. Sax. O/N/D 78: 12-16.

Nature and cities. McCloskey. Ap 78: 14-16.

Observer. The. Irwin. 78: F/Mr. 44-45; Ap. 43-44; M. 46; J/A. 36-37; S. 48-50; O/N/D 78: 66-68.

Off the beaten path: roughing it in Nepal. Rogers. Ap 78: 39-42.

On ethical investing. Weiss. My 78: 11-15.

Otter Crest: two hundred years after Captain Cook. Dudley. Ap 78: 8-9.

Overthrust Belt; oil and gas development in opposition to wilderness once again. The. Hamilton. O/N/D 78: 8-11.

Peripheral Canal: a debate: against S.B. 346. The. Graff. Ap 78: 6-7.

Peripheral Canal: a debate: for S.B. 346. The. Moss. Ap 78: 6-7.

Picture of our annual meeting. A. Sugiyama. S 78: 29-33.

Pipelines, parks and the porcupine caribou: the Yukon gas pipeline. Fox. O/N/D 78: 18-21.

Price of progress in the Philippines. The. Drucker. O/N/D 78: 22-25.

Priority—update on Alaska. Wayburn. J/A 78: 2.

Priority—Alaska update. Staff. Je 78: 2.

Protecting the California coast. Staff. Je 78: 11-12.

Public lands and wilderness. Staff. Je 78: 8-9.

Question of quiet lakes: the BWCA. The. Record. My 78: 37.

Reorganizing the federal government: should we leave well enough alone? Evans. My 78: 30-31.

Residential energy use: how much can we save? Hirst and Pearlstein. F/Mr 78: 15-16.

Revival of a wasteland: the Boston Harbor Islands State Park. Cowley. S 78: 36-40.

Russia diary: observations on a trip to the Soviet Union. Meyer. O/N/D 78: 40-44.

Santa Monica Mountains: an urban mountain range. McDonald. Je 78: 40-41.

Saving agricultural land. Ashbaugh. Je 78: 32-34.

Sierra Club's 1977 Washington wrap-up: the 95th Congress' first session. The. Evans. F/Mr 78: 26-27.

Sierra Club's 1977 Washington wrap-up: Carter's first year. The. McCloskey. F/Mr 78: 27-28.

Six Alaskan families: a photoessay. Staff. J/A 78: 6-7.

Some good news to spread. McCloskey. S 78: 5.

Son of Kaiparowits: the Intermountain Power Project. Frear and Salisbury. Ap 78: 27-29.

Southeast: fending off the tree farms. Easton. F/Mr 78: 29-30.

Southern California: the Case Mountain Grove—sequoias or fenceposts? Eriksen. F/Mr 78: 32.

Southwest: an archaic quirk of western water law. Calkin. F/Mr 78: 31.

Special ballot for members; arguments for and against a dues increase. Board of Directors. O/N/D 78: 36.

Statement on the Panama Canal treaties and environmental protection. Christopher. Ap 78: 24-25.

Tragedy of one-shot forestry. The. Minckler. J/A 78: 38.

Trail snacks for the hiking gourmet. Staff. Ja 78: 28.

Transportation: developing a policy. Staff. Je 78: 13-15.

Tribute to Brandy, A. Frome. F/Mr 78: 46.

Two California interviews: a talk with Huey Johnson. Gendlin. Je 78: 21-25.

Two California interviews: a talk with Jerry Brown. Gendlin. Je 78: 18-20.

Understanding federal legislation. Marlowe. O/N/D 78: 50-53.

Update: RARE II. McComb and Scott. J/A 78: 21.

Urban garden: a growing trend. The. Stokes. J/A 78: 17-20.

Urban strategy. The. Staff. Je 78: 15.

View from Sacramento. The. Zierold. Je 78: 16-17.

Waiting for a philosopher king: making cancer policy until certainty arrives. Speth. F/Mr 78: 17-19.

Westway—worst way? Goldstein. F/Mr 78: 11-14.

Where islands grow: the Florida Keys. Thomas. My 78: 17-19.

Wilderness as a living classroom. Rowell. Ja 78: 24.



**2,000 PEOPLE  
1200 ACRES  
NO CARS**

On 1200 acres of forest and meadow near Eugene, Oregon, a new community for 2,000 people is being planned and built by its future residents. An ecological village with shops, light industries, organic agriculture, experiential education, town meetings, and community transit replacing the automobile.

Our first 100 households are a varied bunch, but we're all committed to ecological harmony, appropriate technology, personal growth, and a neighborly community.

We have a lot more to tell you, but we can't afford the space here. So send for our information packet and an invitation to visit our community. (please enclose \$1 for printing, postage and handling).

Write to Reid Hart  
THE CERRO GORDO COMMUNITY  
Dorena Lake, Box 569  
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424

**SIERRA CLUB**

Embossed Pewter Buckle



2 1/2" x 2"; fits belts to 1 3/4"

**\$5.00 POSTPAID**

(Illinois residents add 25c tax)

Send check or money order

Piasa Palisades Fund  
1128 State St.  
Alton, Ill. 62002

Proceeds Used for Conservation  
Projects by Piasa Palisades Group  
Great Lakes Chapter

**THE BEST  
THINGS  
IN LIFE  
ARE FREE**



Green trees. Fresh mountain air. Sparkling streams. The spirit that moves you to experience nature first-hand. And now, our new, 1978 catalog of wilderness gear. Send for yours today.



**Co-op Wilderness Supply**  
Dept. S • 1607 Shattuck Ave.  
Berkeley, CA 94709



**SKI AT CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE**

At  
Norden  
California

**T**HE Sierra Club's cooperative non-profit Donner Summit lodge invites you to enjoy the best skiing in the country, three all-you-can-eat meals daily, weekend movies and dancing, ski instruction, impromptu talent shows, ski contests, special three-day weekend events and some of the most unforgettable times you'll ever have!

To guarantee reservations for December 1st through Easter, send full payment to Clair Tappaan Lodge, Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108, (415) 981-8634. Weekend rates are \$23.00 for Friday night's lodging through Sunday dinner. Reduced weekly rates are available. Partial weekends (if the lodge is not full) are obtained by contacting the manager, P.O. Box 36, Norden, CA 95724, (916) 426-3632.

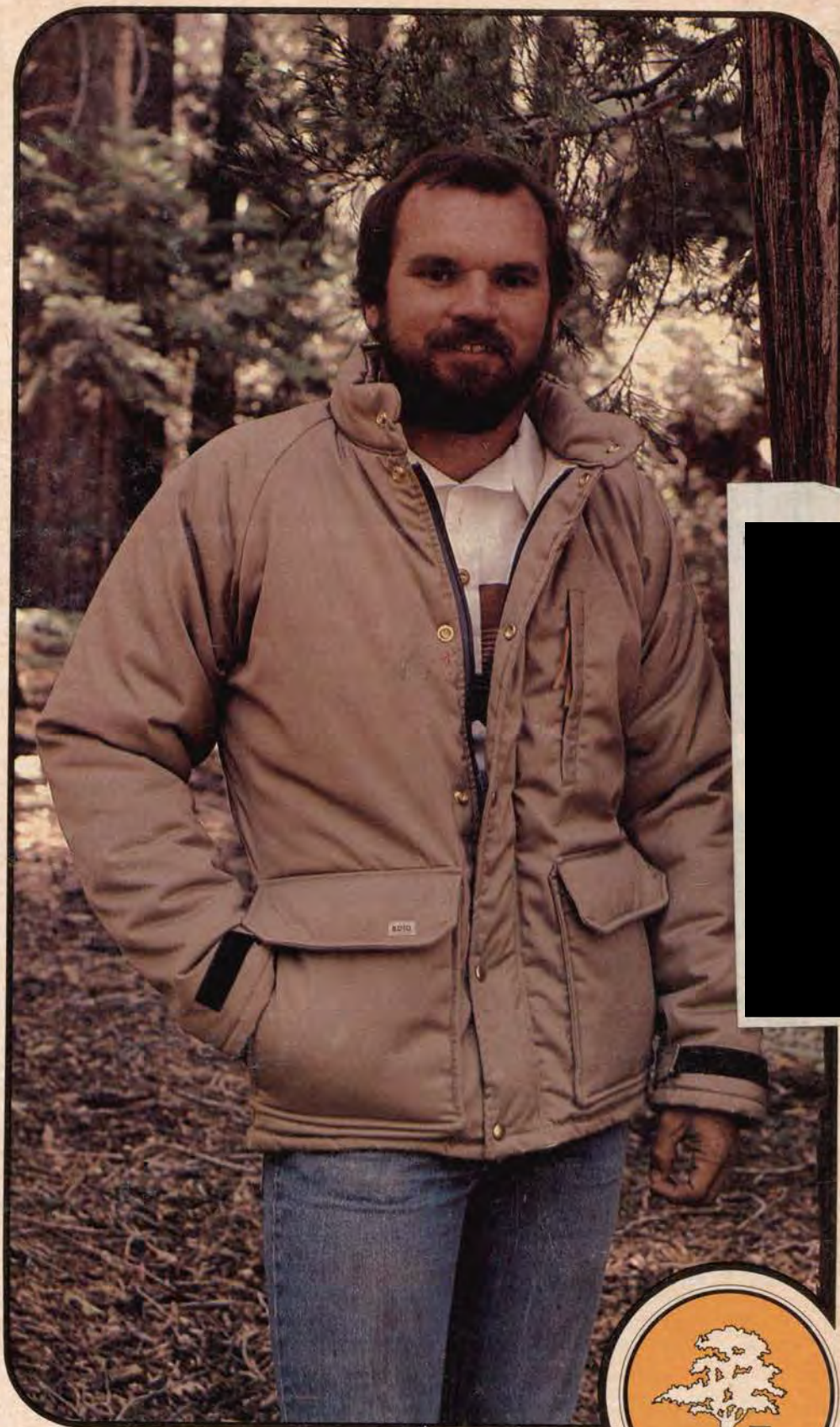
Plan now for an exciting and cozy stay at your High Sierra lodge. Think Snow!

The Tamerlane is the first in a refreshingly new line of rugged outdoor clothing from Wilderness Experience. The entire Solo line of jackets and vests, including the Tamerlane, are all tailor cut and meticulously crafted with old-fashion attention to quality. Insulated with Celanese Fortrel® Polarguard®, for warmth, durability and ease of care, the Solo line of clothing is destined to become the leader in both style and function.

To see the Tamerlane and the rest of the Solo products (including sleeping bags and booties), as well as Wilderness Experience packs, visit your local Wilderness Experience dealer.

For more information on our products, our newest free full color catalog, and the location of your nearest dealer, call toll free (800) 423-5331.

Fortrel® and Polarguard® are Trade Marks of Fiber Industries, Inc., a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation.



THE TAMERLANE - Stylish warmth for \$78.50

# WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE



20120 Plummer Street • Chatsworth, California 91311 • (213) 993-1191