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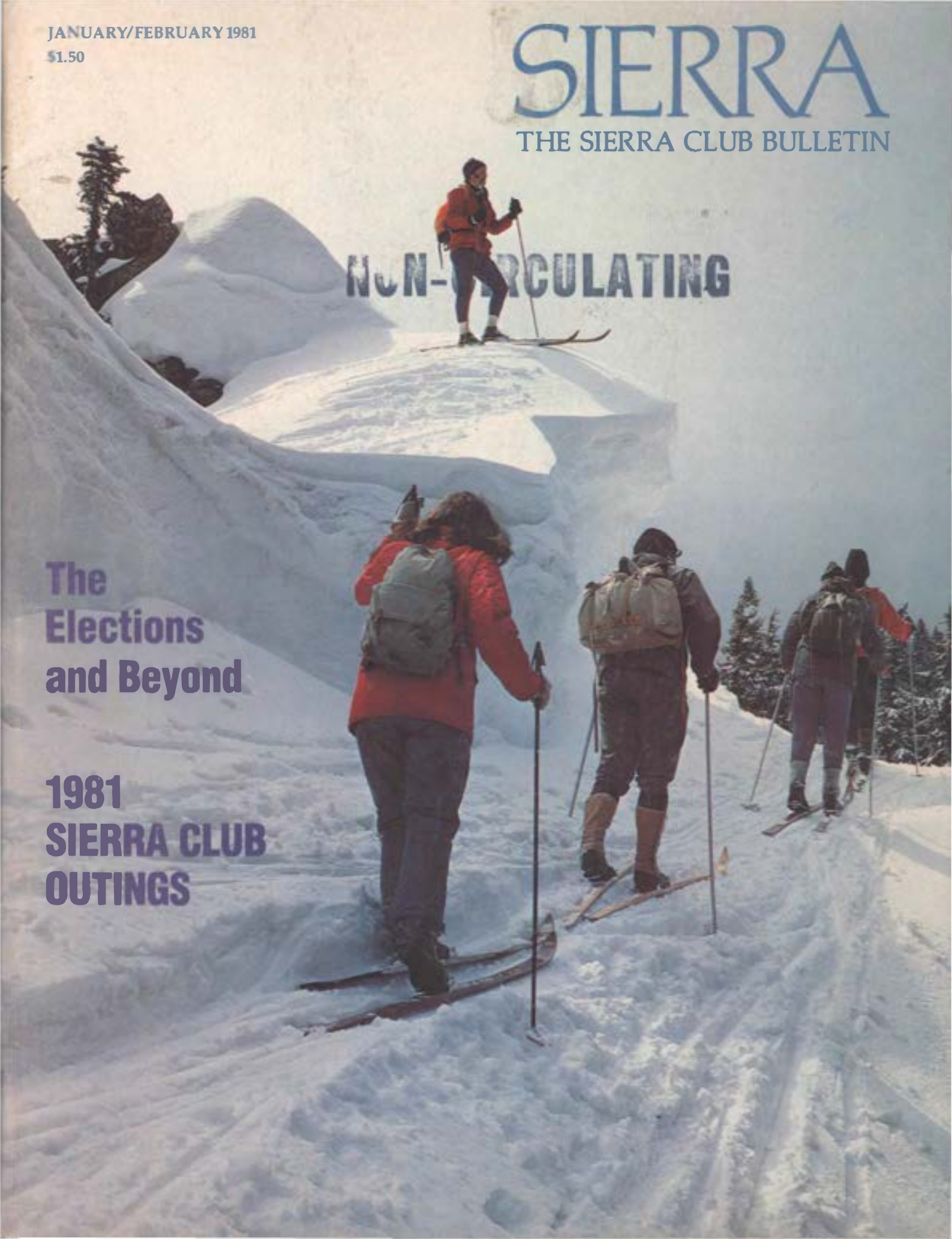

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JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1981 **VOLUME 66/NUMBER 1**

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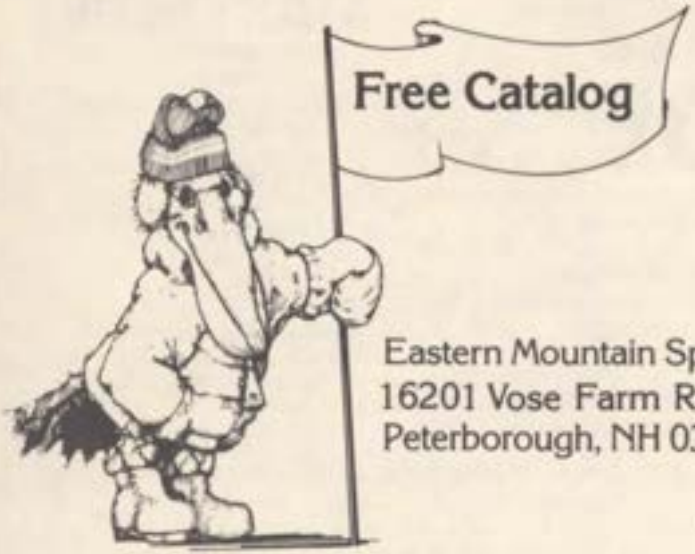

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ALASKA: An Act of History

EDGAR WAYBURN

THE CONGRESS has—as the poet Horace put it more than 2000 years ago—"built a monument more lasting than bronze." The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 is now history. It has been a long time coming. The beginnings of this legislation occurred many years ago, but the "critical mass" developed with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Inclusion of section 17 d (2) in that legislation provided for the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of unreserved public lands in the state of Alaska for units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers systems.

Secretary Rogers Morton identified 83.4 million acres as worthy of inclusion in the four national conservation systems. Meanwhile, conservationists had been studying Alaska's lands intensively and identified approximately 110 million acres. Bills were introduced into the 94th, 95th and 96th Congresses to establish these units. As the years went by, the divergence of opinion increased between those who would exploit all of Alaska and those who would protect a reasonable portion of the state for wildlife habitat, scenic beauty and its great significance to all Americans.

Successive Congresses failed to act on the legislation until 1977. The House Interior Committee of the 95th Congress formed a special subcommittee under Congressman John Seiberling (D-Ohio) to undertake a thorough study of the bill. This committee worked for many months and held hearings in five major cities in the lower 48 as well as throughout Alaska. The passage of a bill written by Morris Udall (D-Arizona) by the House in May 1978 was a great achievement, but the legislation bogged down in endless hearings in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and never reached the floor of the Senate.

The House again brought up the legislation in the 96th Congress and the Udall-Anderson bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee passed out a very development-oriented bill that would have given much less protection to the land than provided for in the original draft. Finally, in August 1980, a compromise measure was fashioned and passed by the Senate. The Senate legislation, while distinctly weaker than that passed by the House, remained as the final version. Conservationists worked to strengthen it until the November 4 elections made it prudent to fight no longer on certain provisions and details but to pass legislation that we may now call Alaska I.

Nine years after the beginning of the congressional battle for these lands, the Act was signed by the President. The size of the accomplishment in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act is enormous. More than 103 million acres of land are added to our national conservation systems. The National Parks and National Wildlife Refuge Systems of the entire country are more than doubled in size; the National Wilderness System has been tripled. (For more details, see page 14.)

There are, unfortunately, major deficiencies in the Act, notably in Southeast Alaska:

- Eastern West Chichagof Island, Rocky Pass and Karta River, as well as a number of smaller areas in Southeast Alaska were excluded from wilderness designation.
- An automatic annual appropriation of $40 million was authorized to maintain a mandated annual yield of 450 million board feet from the Tongass National Forest. These funds will be spent to build access roads and other facilities so that the national forest timber can be sold to private companies.
- Judicial review of RARE II wilderness decisions on national-forest lands was eliminated. This means that no lawsuits can be filed—no matter how inadequately the RARE II process has given consideration to certain areas.
- The wilderness review provision, Section 603, of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act is waived—thus preventing any further wilderness designation for the approximately 80 million acres of BLM lands in Alaska.

The significance of the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 far surpasses the quantity of land set aside. It surpasses the achievement of an adjusted balance it establishes between protection and development. It represents the fact that Americans have come to the maturity of knowing that such deeds must be done in the interest of human survival, the survival of our fellow creatures and the survival of a truly habitable earth. In Alaska, today, we have taken a first step in identifying a suitable portion of the land, safeguarding it in an ecological manner with boundaries that we hope will sustain the land and its wildlife.

Passage of such a tremendous conservation measure is the result of the efforts of thousands, indeed hundreds of thousands of people—people dedicated to the premise that parts of primeval America shall be a sanctuary for all time. This achievement is a tribute to all those individual efforts, the greatest grassroots upwelling in the history of the conservation movement. This has, indeed, been the conservation battle of the century. All of us can take great satisfaction in the accomplishment. Yet all of us should know also that the work is never completely finished—that efforts will be made to undo what has now been done and that more needs to be done to keep this land protected. □

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Introduction

I AM SURE many Sierra Club members went through a period of disheartenment immediately after the recent election, as I did. Many of our long-time friends in Congress were not reelected, and prospects for achieving important goals did not seem bright. But the gloom and doom of November 5 have since receded.

After the election returns came in, I was in close contact with key members of the Sierra Club family—local volunteers, members of the Board of Directors, staff people in the Washington, D.C., San Francisco and field offices. The staff members with the most experience in electoral politics, oddly enough, did not seem as dispirited as I felt. In conversation with them, a slightly different picture of the election began to emerge. So I've asked them to put their thoughts on paper, for a special section on the election, to share with other Sierra Club members and friends.

—Joe Fontaine

THE ELECTION

Reason for

BROCK EVANS

THE NEWS on election night, in general, was not very good. In the presidential race, the voters turned out a man who had defended the Clean Air Act and backed strong protection of Alaska lands, replacing him with one who had strongly criticized both those actions.

In the Senate races, champion of clean air John Culver of Iowa, and champion of wilderness protection Frank Church of Idaho, were defeated, as were their House colleagues with parallel interests, Andrew Maguire of New Jersey and Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania.

A few days later, headlines in the *Washington Post* told us more about what to expect: "Reagan Committed to Production [of energy], Not Conservation"; "One-Year Moratorium Recommended on New EPA Regulations." Because of the Republican capture of the Senate, there was a drastic realignment of its structure; such senators as James McClure (R-Idaho) and Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) became chairmen of the Energy and Natural Resources and the Agriculture committees, respectively. Both have been quite vocal and vigorous in opposition to much environmental legislation.

Though it is difficult to find much immediate pleasure in the election results, they do not signal the end of the world, either—everything that we have worked for is certainly not lost. There is much to hope for in the future, much to be done, and much we can do to hold on to our gains and to make them firmer.

First, the election was in no way a referendum on the environment. Friends of the environment who lost, lost for other reasons. "The Reagan coattail effect, not environmental issues, was what defeated us," said one of Senator Church's staff. Church lost by less than 1% of the vote in a state that Reagan carried by 75%.

Second, a number of environmental champions won who had been targeted for defeat by conservatives, and they won be-

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–AND BEYOND

Hope?

cause the environmental community gave them financial and active help. These include Representatives Morris Udall of Arizona, James Weaver of Oregon and Robert Edgar of Pennsylvania, as well as Senators Leahy of Vermont and Hart of Colorado.

In the fifteen states where Senate races posed a clear ideological choice between liberal and conservative—between strong environmental candidates and opponents of environmental interests—a total of 12 million voted for the environmental candidate and only 10 million for the others.

When these results are taken together with the passage of other environmental issues on the ballot—nuclear safety, support for federal control of public lands in Washington and Oregon, plus a very close victory in Montana for a referendum banning disposal of nuclear waste in that state as well as approval of park bond issues in California and other states, we see once again that there is no evidence in the nation at large that either environmentalists or the environmental movement itself has lost any strength. The public-opinion polls indicating massive support for our issues have not changed. And none of the hundreds of columns of political analysis written about the election has claimed that the oft-predicted "environmental backlash" was even a minor factor in the election.

Nevertheless, the elections have taken their toll of our friends. With conservative Republicans in control of key Senate committees, business interests will now try to promote their agendas. One new sign of the times is Senator Hayakawa's proposal to dismember Redwood National Park—but it will not be the last.

The same is true of the administration. Although the election focused on issues that only occasionally involved the environment, we can expect supporters of the timber, oil and mining industries to have key influence over the administrative posts that deal with those issues—the reverse of the situation within the Carter administration. It will not be an easy time. We will be called upon to fight very hard, at least initially, to save some of the victories we considered already won: the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and parts of our park and wilderness systems.

But this is natural, a part of the ebb and flow of American politics, and we should not be intimidated by it. We can stand up to the tests ahead—we will face them and we will survive them. Several factors justify some degree of optimism.

First, we are still here. The memberships of most environmental organizations are still growing. Our networks are still in place, strong and vital and active; our volunteers—the heart and soul of our movement—are willing to work. The capacity and drive and devotion our membership and leaders showed during the Alaska campaign last summer haven't slackened a bit.

The general public supports us. Public-opinion polls have been consistent throughout the 1970s in pointing out that from 70% to 80% of the American people not only want more environmental protection, but are willing to pay for it. The same polls show that, faced with a so-called jobs-vs.-environment tradeoff, Americans prefer accommodation rather than wiping out the environment. These two factors—the skill and devotion of our volunteers and the high public support for our values—are the primary reasons that any attempt to gut our basic laws or do away with our public-land structure will not sail easily through the Congress. It is always easier, under our system, to defeat bad laws than to pass good ones. Our brilliant string of victories over the past ten years—the placement of millions and millions of acres in the great park and wilderness systems, the creation of a whole new system of basic pollution-control statutes, a good start on energy conservation—all this will remain in place and will not be undone.

And in the meantime, we have much work to do and many opportunities.

Our grassroots networks are already in place, but we can and must work to make them still stronger and more comprehensive. The polls tell us there are millions of people who care about the environment but are not yet members of conservation organizations or active on environmental issues. We need to reach out to them, to get them and ourselves even more involved in local environmental issues and in city and county election races. The candidates we elect there are our future representatives and senators.

And let us turn to the media to help articulate our values. Reporters and radio and television producers are interested in the environment and will certainly be on the alert for any efforts by Congress or the administration to undo basic environmental statutes. As we face what is likely to be two years of conflict over some of our basic statutes, we have an enormous opportunity to get our educational message across to the American public by way of the media. Let us work with and through the media not only to articulate our values, but also to develop and shape new themes for explaining them, new ways of characterizing what we are working to accomplish.

In Philadelphia the week before the election, I think I saw a portent of the future. There, environmentalists made a strong effort to help Representative Robert Edgar, a Democrat with a strong environmental record, "targeted" for defeat. He came from a district with a Republican registration 3 to 1 against him, and conventional wisdom did not seem to offer much hope.

The League of Conservation Voters, knowing how important it was to have him back, tried something environmentalists haven't often done. They canvassed the entire district. They spoke personally to tens of thousands of voters in Edgar's district, walking door to door and street to street. They were familiar with environmental issues and with Edgar's record. Most of the voters had never been approached by an environmental organization and were extremely interested and sympathetic. When election day came, Edgar survived the tide that swept his state; he won by the largest majority ever.

That is the path of the future. Because the people support us and our values, it is here we must begin: to organize, to work for good environmental laws in cities, counties and state legislatures. There we can find out who the friends of the environment are and who will be the candidates for the next round of federal elections. Grassroots education and organization—whether on behalf of a candidate or just to explain our issues—that is the way of the future. □

Brock Evans is Associate Executive Director of the Sierra Club.

ELECTION '80

Highlights of the Results

GENE COAN

THE NATIONAL, state and local elections featured several thousand races involving environmental candidates and issues. A full report of the election's results would occupy far more space than is available here. Therefore, members of the Sierra Club's conservation department staff in San Francisco divided the country into regions and selected the most important issues, candidates and races in each. What follows are the highlights of the elections, especially those with some environmental bearing.

The Southwest

The environment played a major, positive role in Colorado elections. Despite the fact that Ronald Reagan carried the state, almost all candidates supported by conservationists won their races. In a surprisingly strong victory, Representative Tim Wirth (D; LCV: 68%) trounced his opponent by a 16% margin; he had never before carried his district by more than 2%. Senator Gary Hart (D; LCV: 73%), a frequent supporter of environmental policies, was another Colorado winner. Environmentalists were very active in both the Hart and Wirth campaigns and, according to a spokesman for the Colorado League of Conservation Voters, the environmentalists' presence was "obvious, important, understood and appreciated by the candidates." In other Colorado campaigns, Representatives Pat Schroeder (D; LCV: 74%) and Ray Kogovsek (D; LCV: 69%), friends on many conservation issues, also won reelection.

In Arizona, Morris Udall (D; LCV: 85%), a major environmental voice on Alaska public lands, wilderness, stripmining and the Energy Mobilization Board, was reelected to the House with 58% of the vote. Conservationists in Arizona believe that Udall's victory is one of the most important for the environment, even though environmental issues did not play a major role in his campaign. Republican Senator Barry Goldwater (R; LCV: 12%) won reelection by a narrow margin over environmentally sympathetic Democrat Bill Schultz.

In New Mexico, Representative Manuel Lujan (R; LCV: 20%) narrowly defeated Bill Richardson, a challenger who was supported by environmentalists.

In Utah, Gunn McKay was defeated in his reelection bid to the House; McKay's environmental voting record was only 16%, according to the League of Conservation Voters. "Conservationists in Utah are pleased by the defeat of McKay," said Brian Beard, commenting for the Utah chapter of the Sierra Club. "His consistent votes for massive government spending on water projects—including the Central Utah Project—and such wasteful military expenditures as the MX missile system hit the taxpayer in the pocket and the environmentalist in the heart."

The Northwest

Environmentalists worked hard—and successfully—for the reelection of Representative Jim Weaver in Oregon's timber-dominated 4th district. Weaver has consistently supported conservation aims by opposing the Northwest Power Bill, and he

has a high (94%) LCV rating.

Republican Robert Packwood (LCV: 75%) will return to the Senate, owing to his victory over challenger Ted Kulongoski, who had been endorsed by the Oregon League of Environmental Voters. Packwood's previous two terms have been rather uncontroversial. He is expected to carry on this tradition, although he is also expected to chair the Senate Commerce Committee.

Oregon voters passed a three-part nuclear initiative: construction of nuclear plants is banned until the federal government approves and licenses a permanent, high-level waste disposal site; voter approval of plant siting is required; and Oregon utilities are prohibited from financing nuclear power plants in other states. Opinion for both sides of the issue is that nuclear power in Oregon is dead for quite some years.

In Idaho, the environmental movement lost a major ally with the defeat of Senator Frank Church, a 24-year veteran of the Senate and one of several senators targeted by conservatives nationally for defeat. Reagan took Idaho by 67%, but Church lost by only 4000 votes to Representative Steve Symms, no friend of the environment.

There were net gains in Washington, where strongly pro-nuclear Mike McCormack was defeated. An initiative banning importation of nuclear wastes into Washington was also approved. Good incumbents were reelected, and the state has a new governor, John Spellman, who is expected to be a great improvement over Dixy Lee Ray. Washington voters also defeated a "Sagebrush Rebellion" initiative, which would have given control over some federally owned lands to the state.

The Northern Plains

The worst news from the Northern Plains came from South Dakota, where three-term Senator George McGovern was defeated by Representative James Abdnor (R; LCV: 14%), who received much of his campaign money from big business and conservative political action committees. In addition, a referendum that would have required voter approval for future nuclear facilities was narrowly defeated.

Two Montana environmental initiatives were especially significant. A progressive recycling law was defeated that would have established goals and left the development of implementation plans to the affected industries. A measure to block the dumping of uranium tailings within the state passed—after a disputed vote count.

House seats were retained by Democrat Pat Williams (LCV: 65%) and Republican Ron Marlenee (LCV: 36%), both of whom opposed the Northwest Power Bill. Williams, who backed key wilderness proposals, was supported by the Club and the League of Conservation Voters. Marlenee, with more ties to industry, is much less predictable on environmental matters.

In Nebraska, a solar tax-credit initiative passed; it encourages installation of energy-saving devices in construction.

In North Dakota, environmentalists were cheered by the election of Byron Dorgan to the House seat vacated by Mark Andrews. Dorgan's stands on air pollution, synfuel development, water projects and nuclear development were in sharp contrast to those of his opponent.

The Southern Plains

Texas environmentalists were disappointed by the defeat of Representative Bob Eckhardt. The 4000-vote margin would have been much greater without the active support and contributions of environmentalists. Eckhardt had been Texas's leading champion of wilderness and control of toxic substances; he was defeated by Jack Fields, who received large corporate contributions.

Oklahoma conservationists were pleased by the reelection of Representative Mike Synar (D; LCV: 66%); they had campaigned for him. However, a state proposition to promote mass transit went down to defeat.

Arkansas environmentalists regretted the defeat of incumbent Governor Bill Clinton, whose views on energy conservation were especially valuable. The new governor, Frank White, has pledged to abolish the state Department of Energy.

The Northeast

In Massachusetts, Democrat Barney Frank, who had an excellent environmental record in the state legislature, won the seat vacated by retiring Representative Robert Drinan.

In New Hampshire, Senator John Durkin lost; he had a strong environmental record and was a champion of the Alaska lands legislation.

In Connecticut, Representative Christopher Dodd (D; LCV: 87%) beat Republican

James Buckley (LCV: 39%) to win the seat of retiring Senator Abraham Ribicoff. Dodd's seat in the House was taken by Sam Gejdenson, another environmental candidate. In Vermont, Senator Patrick Leahy (D; LCV: 90%) was reelected; he has a record of strong environmental leadership. Rhode Island voters sent Claudine Schneider to the Senate; she was a founder of the Conservation Law Foundation in that state.

The Atlantic States

Pennsylvania environmentalists won one and lost one. Representative Bob Edgar (D; LCV: 87%) was reelected, but Peter Kostmayer (D; LCV: 92%) was defeated. In New Jersey, one of the most pollution-ridden states, Andy Maguire, one of the House's major defenders of environmental laws and regulations, was defeated by Marge Roukema, who was heavily supported by such corporations as Dow Chemical, International Paper, Occidental Petroleum, Republic Steel and Standard Oil of Indiana (a group nicknamed the "Filthy Five" by Environmental Action).

In one of the election's closest races, Representative Elizabeth Holtzman (D; LCV: 92%) was defeated by Republican Alfonse D'Amato for Senator Jacob Javits' seat. New York voters also returned five environmentalist incumbents to the House—while turning out two.

In Delaware, Tom Evans (R; LCV: 50%), who has been helpful on Alaska, was reelected. In Maryland, Senator Charles Mathias (R; LCV: 62%) and Representative Clarence Long (D; LCV: 70%) were reelected. In West Virginia, environmentalist-supported Pat Hamilton lost in a bid for a House seat.

The South

Florida voters returned several environmentalist incumbents to the House. Voters in northern Virginia, however, rejected two environmentalist incumbents, Joseph Fisher and Herbert Harris, but still passed a measure to encourage the use of alternative energy.

In North Carolina, environmental interest focused on three House races: conservationist incumbents Lamar Gudger and Richardson Preyer lost; Stephen Neal (D; LCV: 49%) was reelected. In South Carolina, Pug Ravenel, a candidate supported by environmentalists, was defeated, but an-

other, Butler Derrick (D; LCV: 43%) was returned to office. In Kentucky, a challenger supported by many conservationists, Tom Easterly, failed to unseat incumbent Larry Hopkins (R; LCV: 17%).

The Midwest

Midwestern environmentalists lost ground in the Senate. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, John Culver of Iowa and Birch Bayh of Indiana were all defeated. Only Thomas Eagleton of Missouri (D; LCV: 46%) survived the anti-incumbent tide.

Many environmentalist incumbents were reelected in the House: Robert Kastenmeier (D; LCV: 97%) of Wisconsin; Berkeley Bedell (D; LCV: 82%) and Thomas Harkin (D; LCV: 83%) of Iowa; Howard Wolpe (D; LCV: 93%) of Michigan; Bruce Vento (D; LCV: 92%) of Minnesota; Tony Hall (D; LCV: 88%) and John Seiberling (D; LCV: 97%) of Ohio; Paul Simon (D; LCV: 84%) of Illinois; and Floyd Fithian (D; LCV: 66%) and Andrew Jacobs (D; LCV: 60%) of Indiana. Some other races did not go as well. Representative Bob Carr lost in Michigan, where environmentalist-backed challenger Dick Allen also failed to defeat incumbent Donald Albosta (D; LCV: 55%). Representative Thomas Ashley lost in Ohio, as did John Brademas in Indiana.

In Missouri, a nuclear safeguards proposition was smothered by a multimillion-dollar industry ad campaign.

The Far West

No major changes were recorded in the environmental views of voters in Alaska and Nevada, or the generally pro-environmental views of those in Hawaii.

California, as usual, was full of contradictions. Representative Phillip Burton (D; LVC: 95%) and Senator Alan Cranston (D; LCV: 78%) were easily reelected; other sympathetic incumbents were also returned to office, including Representative John Burton (D; LCV: 88%). Moreover, conservative Representatives Bill Royer and Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson were defeated. There were also environmental losses: Representatives James Corman, Lionel Van Deerlin and Jim Lloyd. Norma Bork failed to unseat Don Clausen (R; LCV: 24%), a race in which environmentalists had high hopes. □

Gene Coan is the Sierra Club's Assistant Conservation Director.

ELECTION '80
A Technical Analysis

CARL POPE

SOME COMMENTATORS have suggested that this election signals a basic shift of public opinion in a more conservative direction. The defeat of President Carter and of good environmentalists is cited by others as a sign of lessened public concern about conservation. But to understand an election it is necessary to look at numbers. And it appears that those commentators who have hailed a great anti-environmental, right-wing sweep do not interpret the numbers the way we do.

To begin with the presidential race: Ronald Reagan carried the electoral votes by an overwhelming majority. His popular-vote margin (7%) over Jimmy Carter was much larger than most polls had predicted. But from neither of these facts can be concluded an ardent public embrace of Ronald Reagan's politics.

Reagan got virtually the same number of popular votes as Gerald Ford received in 1976. His margin over the combined total votes of the two major candidates campaigning as environmentalists—Carter and Anderson—was very narrow: 51% to 49%. One of the major differences between actual voters and those predicted by the opinion polls was in the participation of blacks. Most pollsters expected an 11% black turnout, but only 6% voted. And although 80% of the blacks who voted chose Carter, the low turnout cost the President 2% against Reagan. If we assume that five of every seven Anderson votes would have gone to Carter, and if we add the black stay-at-homes, the President

still would have lost to Reagan by 51.5% to 49.5%. This is only a very slight shift from the 1976 election results. It suggests that, despite voters' anger about the economy and the general unpopularity of President Carter for the past 18 months, very few who voted for Carter in 1976 shifted to Reagan. Many stayed home; others voted for Anderson—hardly a mandate for Reagan's policies. Indeed, one survey showed that, even among the voters who did cast votes for Reagan, 38% did not name a single *positive* reason for doing so. Only 32% of Reagan's supporters cited actual support of his programs.

Many commentators, and such leaders of the New Right as the National Conservative Political Action Committee, claim the Senate results and the major Republican gains there are evidence of a new conservatism. Is this so? Look closely at the numbers. There were 33 contested Senate races. Fifteen of them included a strongly environmental candidate (two in New York); seven of the states with an environmental choice on the ballot gave a majority of their votes to the environmentalists: Vermont, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri and New York (even though the environmental candidates lost there). In Colorado, voters chose liberal Gary Hart over moderate Mary Buchanan; in the other six states, the alternative was a conservative candidate—in Connecticut a conservative with fair conservation credentials. Only eight states with a conservationist on the ballot gave a majority to someone else; and four of those eight chose a moderate: Washington, Oregon, New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

So only four states made definitely anti-environmental choices: Idaho, Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota.

These results do show a slight conservative tilt, although the preference for moderates is even stronger. But the Senate is a body constructed to maximize the influence of small and rural states—not the feeling of the electorate at large as expressed by popular vote.

If we want to know the mood of the American people as a whole, we need to look not only at the numbers of Senate seats won by conservationists and their foes, but at the numbers of votes involved in each of those choices. Beginning with the largest states, we find that California, the biggest of all, gave a conservationist Democrat, Alan Cranston, a smashing win against a conservative Republican. In the second most populous state, New York, the two conservation candidates together compiled 55% of the votes against the winner, Gus D'Amato, an anti-environmentalist. In the third-largest state, Pennsylvania, two moderates split the vote. In Illinois, moderate Alan Dixon soundly defeated his less-environmental opponent, as did moderate John Glenn in Ohio. In the other major states with Senate races, Florida's contest pitted two moderates against each other; the largest state to clearly reject a conservationist was Wisconsin, where Robert Kasten unseated Gaylord Nelson.

Indeed, Alan Cranston's 1.6-million-vote margin over Paul Gann is larger than the combined margins of anti-environmental winners Murkowsi, Symms, Grassley, Quayle, Goldwater, Laxalt, Abdnor, Nickles and Garn combined. In fact, it is more than twice as large as their combined margins—and if we add to Cranston's lead the combined conservation lead in New York, the liberal margin in the two largest states in Senate races is three times the combined margins of every anti-environmental senator elected in all the remaining states.

Looking at these numbers from a different angle: in the eleven head-to-head Senate battles, environmental candidates garnered 12,068,500 votes; their foes received only 10,560,100. This is hardly a dramatic repudiation of environmental values.

If we were to calculate the totals for all races in which the candidates showed a significant ideological difference, we find that the less-environmental candidates received 19,678,463 and the more-environmental 24,244,865.

This election does signal one very important basic change in American politics—one with particular importance for the programs of the Sierra Club. In 1948, when Harry Truman won his upset victory, the core of his support was the West. The mountain West, in particular, had been Democratic since the New Deal, largely on the basis of strong public support in those states for the massive infusions of federal funds for roads, water projects, dams and military installations that helped to develop the local economies, often at enormous environmental cost.

For many years the mountain West continued to elect Democratic senators, even though the same states began to vote Repub-

lican in presidential elections starting in the 1950s. These senators often voted against environmental interests on local pork-barrel projects (where the state's own economy stood to gain), and sometimes were against wilderness in their own states, but in general were supportive of conservation programs. Because of the congressional tradition of giving great deference to western senators on issues involving public lands, they were of critical value in such battles as adoption of the Wilderness Act.

The 1970s saw the gradual defeat and retirement of this breed of liberal, big-project Democrats, beginning with Utah's Frank Moss and Wyoming's Gale McGee. The 1980 defeat of George McGovern and Frank Church almost completed the process—Montana's Max Baucus and Colorado's Gary Hart are the only strong environmentalists left in the Senate from the mountain West. This is important because it means that a bloc of 18 to 20 U.S. senators, the most important bloc on public lands issues, now has a basic anti-environmental position.

It will be very difficult for conservation groups to mobilize the Senate to pass bills relating to wilderness, mining-law reform and other public-lands legislation as long as this bloc of western senators is strongly opposed. It appears very unlikely that anyone can rebuild the old pork-barrel coalition that for years elected Democrats from these states. A high priority for environmentalists must be to recruit a new coalition, drawing heavily on recent immigrants to these states and on such land-conscious, conservative groups as the ranching community. The anti-strip-mining coalitions in the Northern Plains, as well as the struggle going on over the MX missile, suggest that such a coalition is possible—but it will take hard work to bring it about.

Except for this one major strategic shift, which has been under way for 20 years, the 1980 election results do not appear to portend any significant changes in the shape of American politics.

This is not to minimize the strategic importance of the conservative victories—by returning the mountain West to its conservative past and regaining some traditionally Republican areas in the Midwest, they have strengthened the conservative hold on the Senate. By replacing conservative Democrats with conservative Republicans, voters have turned the leadership of the Senate over to the more conservative of our two major parties. Conservatives have a friend in the White House. They will be able to score important victories in the next four years.

But what is important to remember is that this does not signal a deep change in public attitudes, a sudden reversal of values, the end of an era. The election results mean exactly what they say—that for the next four years there will be a new administration in Washington and, for the next two years at least, a new Congress. □

Carl Pope is assistant conservation director of the Sierra Club and executive director of the California League of Conservation Voters.

The 96th Congress – A Wrap-up

STAFF REPORT

As THIS ISSUE of *Sierra*'s deadlines loomed, arrived and departed, Congress still hadn't dealt with many complex issues that needed resolution. The "Lame Duck" session was calmer, quicker and more productive than many veteran observers had expected—but in December it was all over. In the brief lull between the end of the 96th Congress and the start of the 97th, Sierra Club staffers assessed the achievements of this stormy Congress.

Alaska

The most impressive achievement of the 96th Congress, 1979 to 1980, was the enactment of an Alaskan National Interest Lands bill. The product of almost a decade of work and a major campaign effort for some four years, the legislation signed into law by President Carter designates almost 104 million acres as national parks, national wildlife refuges, national wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness. In so doing, the legislation:

- Doubles the size of the national park system by adding 43.5 million acres in Alaska, including an 8-million-acre Gates of the Arctic National Park, a 2.5-million-acre addition to Denali National Park, a 6.4-million-acre Noatak National Preserve, a 3.6-million-acre Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and 12 million acres of Park and Preserve lands in the Wrangells-St. Elias Mountain Range.
- Doubles the size of the National Wildlife Refuge System by establishing 15 national wildlife refuges in Alaska totaling 53.7 million acres, including a 9.2-million-acre addition to the Arctic National Wildlife Range, an 8.6-million-acre Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge and a 13.4-million-acre Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.
- Triples the size of the National Wilderness Preservation System by designating 56.4 million Alaskan acres as wilderness in national parks, wildlife refuges and national forests, including 5.3 million acres of the national forests in southeastern Alaska and in most of Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords National Monuments.
- Adds thirteen new rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Parks and Other Lands

In March 1980, legislation establishing a Channel Islands National Park was signed into law by President Carter; in October he issued an executive order establishing a Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council to ensure that federal activities do not stimulate further development or lead to increased auto traffic in the Tahoe basin. Congress passed two separate bills to strengthen planning around Lake Tahoe and to acquire key lands in the area.

Wilderness

Shortly after the 96th Congress received the administration's RARE-II recommendations for national-forest wilderness, the timber industry began pushing for legislation to mandate nonwilderness development of lands not recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation or for further study. Fortunately, this legislation was scuttled. Instead, Congress began consideration of wilderness bills on a state-by-state basis, the result of hard work by the congressional delegations and citizens of the states involved.

The first major wilderness proposal to be considered and adopted in the 96th Congress was Idaho's River of No Return, sponsored by Senator Frank Church. This measure protects more than 2.2 million acres of wilderness around the Salmon River, 125 miles of which were placed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as well as 30,000 acres in Montana and 106,000 additional acres in Idaho.

Congress also designated as wilderness 615,000 acres in New Mexico, 1.4 million acres in Colorado, 28,000 acres in Missouri, 14,000 acres in South Carolina, 11,000 acres in South Dakota and 8700 acres in Louisiana.

Energy

The biggest news on energy was what didn't happen. One of the highlights of the 96th Congress was the come-from-behind defeat of the Energy Mobilization Board, a new bureaucracy that would have waived federal, state and local laws in order to speed the construction of energy facilities. In July 1980, after legislation had passed both houses, a coalition of Democrats concerned about the environment and Republicans wanting to avoid establishment of a new federal bureaucracy and the invasion of states' rights managed to kill the measure.

Congress did enact legislation accelerating a synthetic-fuels program, establishing a Synthetic Fuels Corporation and providing capital to encourage synfuel projects. Environmentalists will be carefully watching the decisions made by this corporation in the next few months to see whether it proposes financing cost-effective projects that will have major adverse environmental impacts.

Both the environmental community and the nuclear industry sought nuclear-waste management legislation in the 96th Congress. The Sierra Club advocated establishing a safety-first regulatory framework for disposal of wastes in geologic repositories. The nuclear industry, on the other hand, pushed for interim storage of spent fuel by the federal government rather than by the utilities. In addition to this federal bailout, the industry sought a program that would ensure rapid storage and disposal of wastes, without essential safety checks or significant involvement by state and local govern-

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

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

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photo: Bentley Kassal

ments. As the Congress winds toward adjournment, it appears possible that a last-minute disagreement over the bill's coverage of military wastes may end its chances for passage.

Coasts

1980 was the "Year of the Coast" and saw significant developments in protecting the marine environment. The Coastal Zone Management Act was improved and reauthorized by Congress, and the Carter administration established a marine sanctuary around California's Channel Islands.

Water Issues

Appropriations for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Mississippi and Alabama were approved by the narrowest of margins, indicating that in the future Congress may be taking a harder look at water projects. Representative Bob Edgar (D-Pennsylvania) exposed the excesses of a bill authorizing $4 billion for more than 200 Army Corps of Engineers projects. This bloated bill was never even reported from Senate subcommittee.

Environmental and other public-interest groups worked throughout 1979 and 1980 to get Congress to enact legislation to update and revise the 1902 Reclamation Act without subsidizing new water projects that would benefit only a few corporate farmers. Although bad legislation was adopted by the Senate and by the House Interior Committee, the bill was not taken up by the full House; there is still a chance for the right kind of legislation in the 97th Congress.

In the case of the Tellico Dam, publicity pitted the tiny snail darter against the powers of the government and the construction industry. The important issues of the legality and the economic advisability of completing the dam were virtually ignored. The end came in the fall of 1979 when Congress exempted this dam from all federal laws. Another unfortunate outcome was that the federal endangered species program was weakened, and the Endangered Species Act will be up for reauthorization in 1982.

Pollution

After last-minute negotiations, Congress sent to President Carter a bill establishing a $1.6 billion "Superfund" to clean up chemical releases and spills on land and navigable waters. □

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Beyond the Election

DOUG SCOTT

WE BEGIN this new year—and the new, two-year 97th Congress—with an agenda of important conservation goals. We face a new Reagan Administration and a much-changed Congress. We may well ask what lies ahead for conservationists?

While we should not prejudge the intentions or priorities of the Reagan Administration or of new leaders in the Congress, it is evident that the vested interests and politicians who usually oppose us have already done so. Across the board, they are planning immediate and heavy attacks on environmental laws and policies that conservationists worked for decades to achieve. Their wish list is long and ambitious. Their appetites whetted by their interpretation of the election results, our opponents are declaring an open season on environmental laws, pollution-control regulations, the public lands and forests—and even the national parks.

Barely a week after the election, California Senator S. I. Hayakawa (R) eagerly announced his plans to cut down the Redwood National Park. "The whole thing was a big mistake," the Senator told the *Sacramento Bee*. "I'm thinking of repealing the whole damn thing." Struggling to restrain his first exuberant impulse, Hayakawa said he plans to introduce legislation to sell off 60 percent of the national park to the loggers, repealing the 48,000-acre park expansion Congress passed in 1978 to assure full protection for the watershed of Redwood Creek and the "Tall Trees Grove."

Reveling in the same kind of thinking, those who stand to profit are rushing to embrace the "Sagebrush Rebellion," a wolf-in-sheep's-clothing "states' rights" scheme to divest 225 million Americans of their common ownership of the public lands and national forests and to disinherit future generations of this great birthright. The timber lobby is ecstatic, sure that the changing political climate at last puts them within reach of their old dream: to overcut the national forests (they call it "departure from even flow") and have the taxpayers foot most of the bill to boot. Said the president of the American Plywood Association, "Now, at last, there is a chance for some victories ahead in our wood industry's struggle for survival against the anti-development liberal obstructionist forces. . . ."

We are being increasingly treated (if that is the word) to a litany of oil and mining company advertising proclaiming the need for "balance" in public-land management, which means opening every corner of the public lands for hurry-up oil and gas drilling and mineral exploration. So optimistic is the American Petroleum Institute that it has created a new committee to coordinate strategy for "unlocking" public lands. It will be chaired by the head of Shell Oil Company. The nuclear industry is elated, too: "I've never felt better," General Electric's vice-president for nuclear-energy products told *Business Week*, as the industry anticipates legislation to speed up plant licensing and to pronounce the nuclear waste problem "solved." The only dark cloud on the industry's horizon, *Business Week* reports, is a plunge in the growth of electrical demand. Unless there is a rebound in the growth of electrical demand, they quote a Westinghouse executive, "the future of this industry will be zilch." No wonder the public is told solar power and energy conservation alone will not be enough to solve "our" energy problem.

The Clean Air Act promises to be the biggest fight of all. It is a fight conservationists cannot avoid, for the basic law itself comes up for review and reauthorization this year. It appears every industry lobby has the gutting of the Clean Air Act high on its shopping list. Utilities will be out to weaken air-quality standards and to deemphasize the pressing issue of acid rain. The new, richly tax-subsidized synthetic-fuels industry will be out to weaken such clean-air policies as visibility standards and the "prevention of significant deterioration" (PSD), which protect pristine air quality in and around our national parks and wilderness lands.

In the rush to gut the Clean Air Act, we'll be hearing endless choruses about economic realities, about hard-but-unavoidable "choices" between clean air and jobs, and about the self-evident evils of bureaucracy gone amuck. Outgoing EPA Administrator Doug Costle points out what we'll be up against:

> "Despite the accomplishments of the Clean Air Act, it is a troublesome and complex statute. Such a situation is tailor-made for opponents of the program. For one thing, because of the complexity of the statute, serious debate about it is likely to exhaust the patience as well as the interest of congressmen with many other things on their minds. For another, the inherent complexities of air-pollution control make it easy for an opponent to propose language changes that—seemingly innocuous on their face—in fact weaken the law to a serious degree.
>
> "What could be more attractive than watering down a complex law whose benefits are invisible in all but the most egregious circumstances, and whose very complexities can disguise a legislative retreat? What could be easier and safer than giving a sympathetic ear to an executive who helped elect you and wants to change a law that not one citizen in 100,000 would willingly read?"

This kind of recitation of threats can get depressing. But we had best assess the challenging course ahead of us accurately. And we had best remember clearly who we are and what we are about.

Our opponents will more than ever try to paint conservationists as extremists, elitists or simply feather-headed myopics, wrapped up in hopelessly romantic, sylvan myths at a time when only hardheaded economic realism can see society through.

But, of course, not *too* much economic realism—lest the subsidies underlying such efforts come to public attention. Here conservationists have a potent tool for rallying public support to protect environmental standards and conservation achievements. The facts—especially the economic facts—support the views of conservationists, not their opponents, whose economics do not

account for such "intangibles" as public health and safety, the renewability of energy supply, the need for natural wild places. Conservationists' economic views place prime importance on our obligation to serve as stewards for future generations, who will live in a time beyond the limits of ordinary economic "planning horizons."

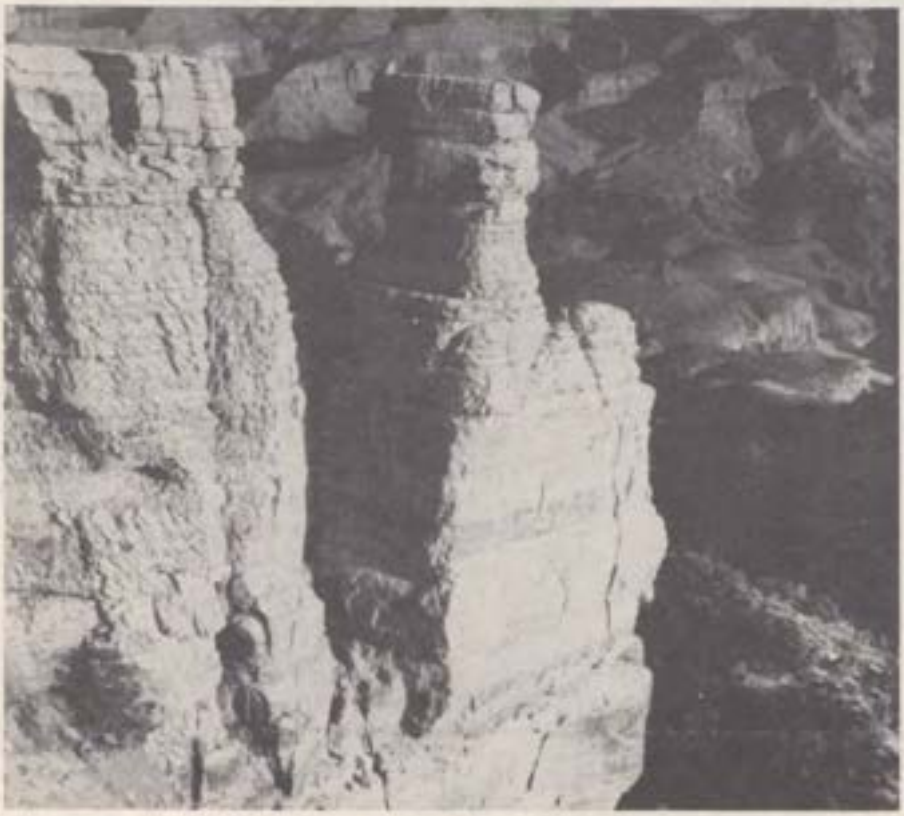
In defending environmental objectives, conservationists must not allow themselves to be put on the defensive, dancing to opponents' tunes and responding to trumped-up charges. What the Sierra Club, a voluntary association of public-spirited conservationists, stands for are common values. Throngs far outnumbering all the members of all conservation groups use and treasure the national parks. Thousands have joined in (without joining) to speak up for the Alaskan wilderness. Clean air and drinking water protected from toxic chemicals are things any parent—anyone—will consider important. So, we come right back to the basics. The conservationists' challenge will be to mobilize themselves and the public at large.

Individually and through SCCOPE (the Sierra Club Committee on Political Education) we must increase our involvement in the electoral process, beginning now in every congressional and legislative district, to work for those who help us, against those who do not.

This conservationist agenda for action is not a specific list of bills to pass and bills to stop, but a list of kinds of action we must be taking, day in and day out, whatever threats our opponents offer next. These are not things our lobbyists can do instead—these are the grassroots key to the effectiveness our lobbyists can marshal only if we are doing these things in every town and city across the land.

We can prevail, not just in defense of what we have accomplished, but with important conservation initiatives, too. We can prevail if each one of us renews the commitment that brought us into association to begin with: the dedication to use our individual efforts, in joint action with others, to influence decision-making and thereby, as John Muir said as he helped found the Sierra Club 89 years ago, "to do something for wildness and make the mountains glad." □

Doug Scott is the Sierra Club's Director of Federal Affairs.



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Photographs: Bruce Barnbaum

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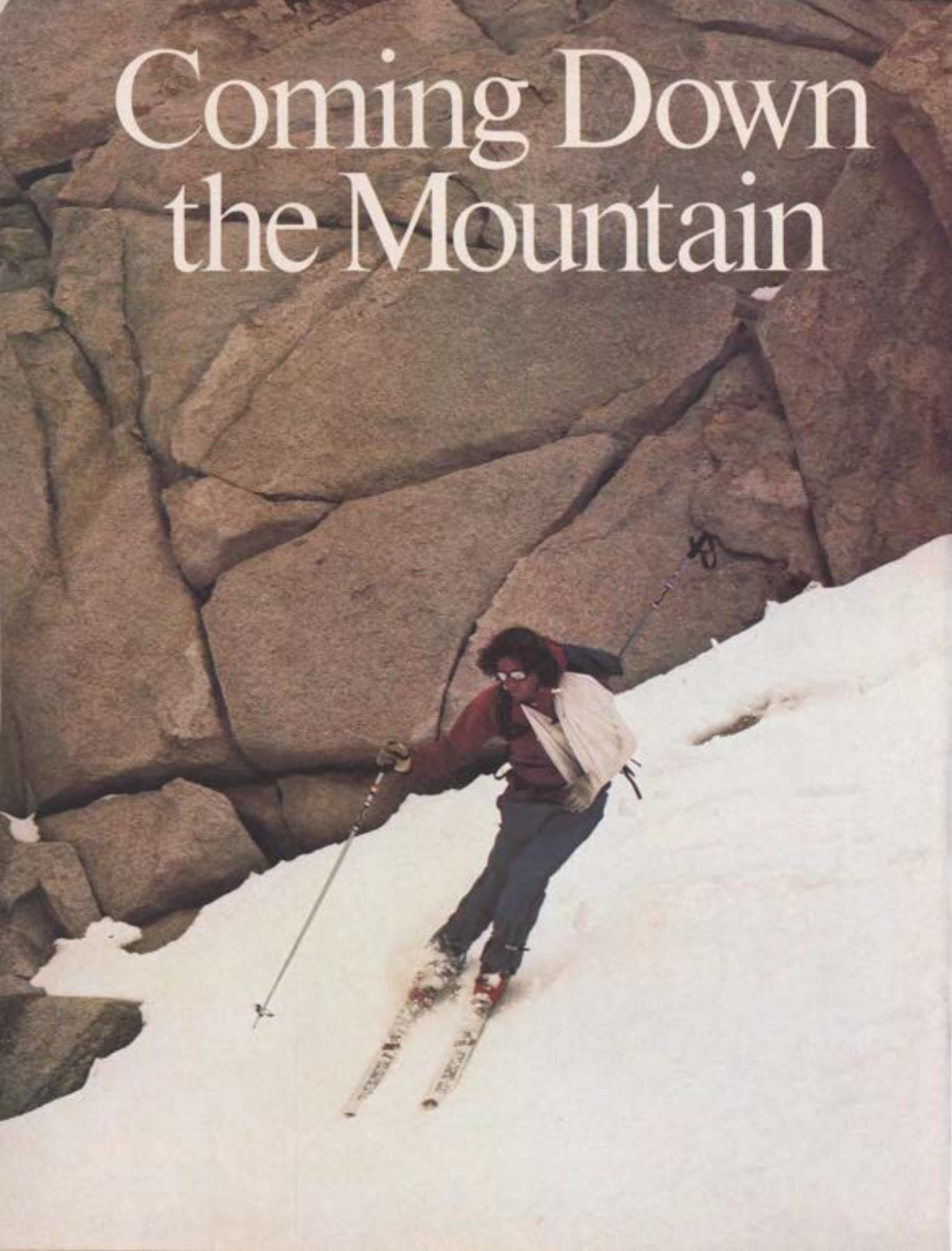
Sierra Club Life Memberships

Coming Down the Mountain



Ski Mountaineering on Mt. Williamson

Text and Photographs by
GALEN ROWELL

SKI-MOUNTAINEERING is the least definable of the world's assorted snow sports. Ask Yichiro Miura what it means, and he will tell you of his two-minute run from the South Col of Mount Everest with a parachute, an adventure that cost half a million dollars and involved 1000 porters carrying 27 tons of equipment. Read the "new wave" journalism in American ski magazines, and you will be told that the sport is just beginning to happen right *now*, as rugged individualists rebel against $16 lift tickets and head for the hills, where they discover their inner beings. *Sierra Club Bulletins* reflect another slant.

A 1931 article by a young photographer named Ansel E. Adams described the joy of spending long weeks skiing over High Sierra passes. His photograph of a skier making figure-eights on the face of Lembert Dome seems tame compared to those of a modern Miura, but it is just one small window into the remarkable past. Gold miners in the 1860s organized speed skiing competitions on Sierra mountainsides, recording 88 mph in about the same year that Oslo, Norway, claimed the world's first ski competition on gentler terrain. In 1900, a 62-year-old John Muir wrote an article for the *Sierra Club Bulletin* about skiing at Lake Tahoe, describing his friends sliding straight down on 12-foot skis as "the most remarkable specimens of falling locomotion that I ever had the fortune to witness." In 1915, Sierra Clubbers received a call to arms from Hazel King: "Put on your skis and go up to the mountain top. Gather yourself together in a crouching position, just as a bird does before it leaps into the air; then straighten out with equal scorn of your moorings, with life and freedom tingling from your toes to the sparkle of your eyes." Eight years later the young California Ski Club skied to the top of 14,162-foot Mount Shasta.

With the coming of the motorized chairlift and gondola, ski-mountaineering sank out of the mainstream of American snow sports. I was surprised to discover that California's second-highest mountain, 14,375-foot Mount Williamson, had been neglected by early ski-mountaineers, although it appeared to offer a magnificent run from its summit.

Mount Williamson exceeds its higher neighbor, Mount Whitney, in everything but absolute elevation. Whitney's famed east face drops 2000 feet to a high plateau; Williamson's east escarpment drops 9000 feet to the Owens Valley in a single rift—quite comparable to Mount Everest's 11,000-foot differential from summit to base camp. Williamson is such a giant because it is the only one of the Sierra's 14,000-foot peaks that does not sit astride the main crest, joined to other high peaks and fronted by smaller ones. Isolated from the crest, it forms a single, outsized wedge.

Opposite: Kim Schmitz on the long descent.

My comparison of Mount Williamson to the Himalaya is not as offhand as it might seem. Two of my seven expeditions to the Himalaya have been for ski-mountaineering. The first was a 285-mile traverse of the Karakoram Himalaya in late winter, and the second was a ski-climb of 24,757-foot Mustagh Ata in China, the highest successful ski descent ever made from the summit of a mountain. Although thin air made breathing difficult and vast glaciers made skiing dangerous, the geographical scale of individual Asian peaks was rarely greater than that of Williamson, which summer hikers regularly scramble up over long weekends.

In May 1978, four of us failed on Williamson. Not only did we not ski from the summit, we didn't even reach it. Beneath a blue sky, 90-mph winds whistled over the summit crags. Ground blizzards pelted us like a sandstorm. An arctic air mass, following an unusual arc from the Gulf of Alaska, brought 10°F temperatures, turning spring snow into ice. We huddled in an alcove only 500 feet below the top, hoping the gale would subside, but it continued until our feet became numb in double boots that had kept us warm at 23,000 feet in the Himalaya.

While I tried to kick steps in the frozen snow, Kim Schmitz decided to ski down. He made a series of quick turns to keep his speed low. Each time his edges bit into the hard surface, the skis chattered unmercifully, and his legs shook like jackhammers as he tried to absorb the shock without losing his balance. He lost a ski instead. First the binding on one heel released. He shifted his weight and tried to make a long, sweeping turn. His loose foot dragged the useless ski into an ever-tightening arc that turned him into the slope. From a distance I saw everything in apparent slow motion: Ski tips went into the air. Downward motion began. The ski came completely off his foot, and he dropped to the snow. Fingers grated down the slope as he pitted every angularity of his body against the snow.

Somehow, Kim kept his body in a sliding path without rolling end-over-end in the typical "eggbeater" fall so commonly seen in the soft snow of ski resorts. A tumbling fall would have been a potential bone-crusher on this steep, icy face. As the angle of the slope lessened, Kim came to a stop. His unattached ski, however, had a mind of its own. It shot past him on a direct course to timberline, a sandwich of wood and resins aimed for its forest home.

Top: Getting to Mt. Williamson was half the adventure. Here, crossing George Creek. **Above:** *The object of our adventure—the Sierra Nevada's Mount Williamson.*

Numb and bruised, Kim walked down, found his ski, and joined us in a hasty retreat from Mount Williamson.

Two years later—May 1980—I again invited Kim to join me in an attempt to ski the mountain. A few days before we were to leave, Kim broke his elbow in an auto accident. He dropped out of the trip, but said that his roommate, Carl Gustafson, was very interested in participating. So was my friend, Mike Perry, a visiting mountain guide from New Zealand. When I called Carl to confirm last-minute details, Kim answered the phone; I gave him my condolences. There was a long pause. "I can't just sit around," Kim said deliberately, with a breath to think after each word. "I'm going to go."

Camels carried my skis to 17,000 feet in western China, but even that was less outlandish than our approach to Mount Williamson. With skis strapped to the top of 40-pound packs, we made our way through deep underbrush on lower George Creek, south of the mountain. Kim tacked like a sailboat, favoring his slinged arm. Carl lurched blindly forward, favoring a hangover of a size that matched his bearish bulk. Rather than open his eyes fully to the blinding light, he seemed to navigate by the sound of his skis crashing against rocks and limbs. I moved more delicately until my skis hit an alder branch at precisely the instant that my foot was on an icy rock during a stream crossing. Swift rapids carried me downstream into a pool, from which I emerged unscathed, but without my ski poles. An hour's search located them hundreds of feet downstream, under water.

Mike was on his first trip to the High Sierra. He had considerable trouble determining what was ordinary. He was going skiing, but he could see no snow. He was with mountaineers of some repute, but they kept falling down around him—if they weren't already bashed up when they began. He decided to judge the trip objectively. He would write it up for a New Zealand journal as a typical weekend outing with Americans.

We never met the snowline; it met us. Flurries began falling while we were still hiking through cactus and sagebrush at 8000 feet. We camped in a grove of foxtail pines and awoke to a black and blue dawn. Ominous clouds hid the sun, but patches of blue were directly overhead. The mountain was still clear.

We began walking in hard snow but soon changed to skis with glue-on climbing skins. Open bowls merged into steep faces, and the clouds descended until we were in a whiteout, able to see barely 100 feet. We kept inching toward the top. The route was in fine condition for a ski descent, but I was increas-

ingly apprehensive. Once before in similar conditions I had lost all sense of speed and steepness while skiing. When I stopped the world kept moving, and vice versa.

The summit was unlike the Sierra. Even in midwinter the view from a high peak usually shows exposed rock on the heights and open desert in the valley. We stood on a cornice in swirling mists, almost above the cloud mass. Visions of snow peaks and basins flashed before us through swiftly moving holes. Snow would fall for a few minutes, then the summit would rise veritably out of the clouds.

The descent began with a long traverse, followed by a short, steep headwall. Kim exaggerated his turns, jumping his skis out of the snow with his one good arm and pole. It was strange indeed to watch a skier who was normally exceptionally smooth and rhythmical turn right with ease, then swing left using the "wrong" pole to make a wild, jackrabbit leap. I skied below to get photos of this unusual style, but before Kim reached me he had gained enough confidence to ski almost normally. Only the incongruous sight of his arm in a sling betold his injury.

The clouds thickened until we were in a white-out, following a long, sloping bench. No familiar features were visible, and we were off the line of our uphill track. Only one of the chutes below us had appeared skiable; the others dropped off into cliffs. We weren't ready to admit we were lost, but we didn't quite know where we were.

We skied off into the gray void. Steep slopes continued for what seemed much too long. Only at the last moment before turning back did a familiar rock tower appear out of the clouds. Plunging down a narrow couloir, we emerged into clear air. Before us were open bowls of perfect spring snow, and above was the thick cloud cap hugging the peak itself. Carl and Mike let out loud yells as they cut loose into broad arcs at tremendous speed. Kim chose to ski the fall line in a series of tightly linked turns. Only when I tried to imagine a photograph out of context, back home in the city, did it seem unusual to be watching this human bird with a broken wing flying downhill.

A few hours later we were back in the sagebrush and warm sun, carrying our skis and packs. The trip had been a wilderness adventure at its best. Our kindred spirit was Snowshoe Thompson walking through the sage into Carson City after skiing the mail over the Sierra more than a century ago. And were he alive today, he certainly would have joined us rather than pay $16 a day to ride a chairlift. □

Galen Rowell is a mountaineer and writer; his latest book is Many People Come, Looking, Looking *(The Mountaineers, 1980).*

Descent into Devils Canyon

PAUL BRATTON

A Trip Through Time and Space

Evening on the Susitna River near Talkeetna.

Paul Bratton

ON CLEAR DAYS the mountain called Denali rises abruptly out of the muskegs and river flats north of Talkeetna, dwarfing the other high peaks in the Alaska Range. Mapmakers label the peak McKinley, but the original name, meaning "the great one," is more appropriate for the shining mass of ice and snow.

From the lush river-bottom forests surrounding Talkeetna, Denali seems remote as the sun and the stars. Nevertheless, in early summer an international army of climbers occupies this small Alaskan village that serves as a jumping-off place for an array of mountain expeditions. After erecting their camps of multicolored tents at the edge of dirt landing strips, the climbers clump about the log-cabin-lined streets in bulky Korean boots, awaiting their chance to climb North America's highest mountain.

Expedition members become familiar faces about town when Talkeetna is severed from the mountain by low-visibility ceilings and high-altitude storms for day after drizzly day. Then the town's post office, laundromat and assorted bars do a booming business. But whatever the pace of business, sled dogs still can be found sleeping in the middle of the road, and on occasion a black bear has been known to amble down the main street and disappear again into the bush.

Established in the early 1900s as a supply center for miners and trappers, Talkeetna lies at the confluence of the Susitna, Chulitna and Talkeetna rivers. A 14-mile spur off the Parks Highway provides the only road access, and twice a day during the summer, coming and going, the Alaska Railroad's passenger train clatters through town on the Anchorage-to-Fairbanks run.

Carrying our canoe and bulging packs to the railroad station's plank platform, Judy and I joined a group awaiting the 12:34 northbound train. With the train's arrival—several minutes late as usual—the canoe was slid into a space among the sled-dog cages, groceries and other assorted freight in the baggage car. After paying our fares we were free to watch the scenery and to scout those portions of the Susitna River that were visible from the train.

The railroad parallels the Susitna as far north as Gold Creek. From there the tracks continue on to Mt. McKinley National Park and Fairbanks while the river corridor veers to the east. For 150 miles the upper Susitna flows through a remote wilderness. The unpaved Denali Highway crosses the upper river a few miles below its glacial origins—the only readily accessible point on the upper river.

The first coach was occupied by the short-run passengers, among them a few fishermen seeking the more remote salmon and grayling streams. The rest were bush residents. Most are settlers from the lower 48 who manage to exist—and sometimes thrive—in wilderness cabins scattered through the spruce/birch forests that clothe the rolling foothills of the Talkeetna range.

Six years ago a minor land rush occurred here. Alaska's open-to-entry program offered five acres of wilderness land to any U.S. citizen, nineteen years of age or older, who could personally stake the four corners and pay a $50 filing fee and the first year's lease.

Hitchhiking 800 miles from the Alaska ferry terminus at Haines, I had arrived at the Anchorage land office that spring with plans to spend the best part of the summer locating a suitable five acres. The first thing I found was a notice announcing the closure of the program to nonresidents in two weeks. After frantically collecting maps of the available land, I caught the first train north.

For those two weeks a diversity of land seekers stumbled into the Alaskan bush. Many were without compasses or even enough food. By the time they flagged the train back to Anchorage the dining car was often the first destination. But all were anxious to stake a claim on a vanishing lifestyle, where winters are spent mushing a dogsled through the trackless wilderness and summers competing with the grizzlies for a share in the salmon runs.

Many who staked land never completed the paperwork. Some have not returned since they filed. But enough moved in and hewed log cabins and cleared garden patches from the virgin forests so that their very presence transformed the wilderness. Even so, moose still feed in the beaver ponds, salmon return to spawn in the clear streams, and abundant wildness, if not untracked wilderness, survives.

As local riders left the train at a half-dozen flag stops in the 35 miles of track between Talkeetna and our destination, Judy and I were finally left as the only passengers for Gold Creek. The stop boasted a railroad section house and a few homesteads lying between the Susitna River and the Talkeetna Mountains. We unloaded our baggage at the Susitna bridge, a half-mile past the section house. After lightening the packs by caching some canned goods with the canoe we stowed under the railroad bridge, we began our search for Devils Canyon.

The U.S. Geological Survey map indicated that the canyon began 15 miles upriver and confined the river for another 11 miles. Looking for information about a feasible route into the canyon, I had sought out a longtime Talkeetna bush pilot named Cliff Hudson. He has flown over the area for

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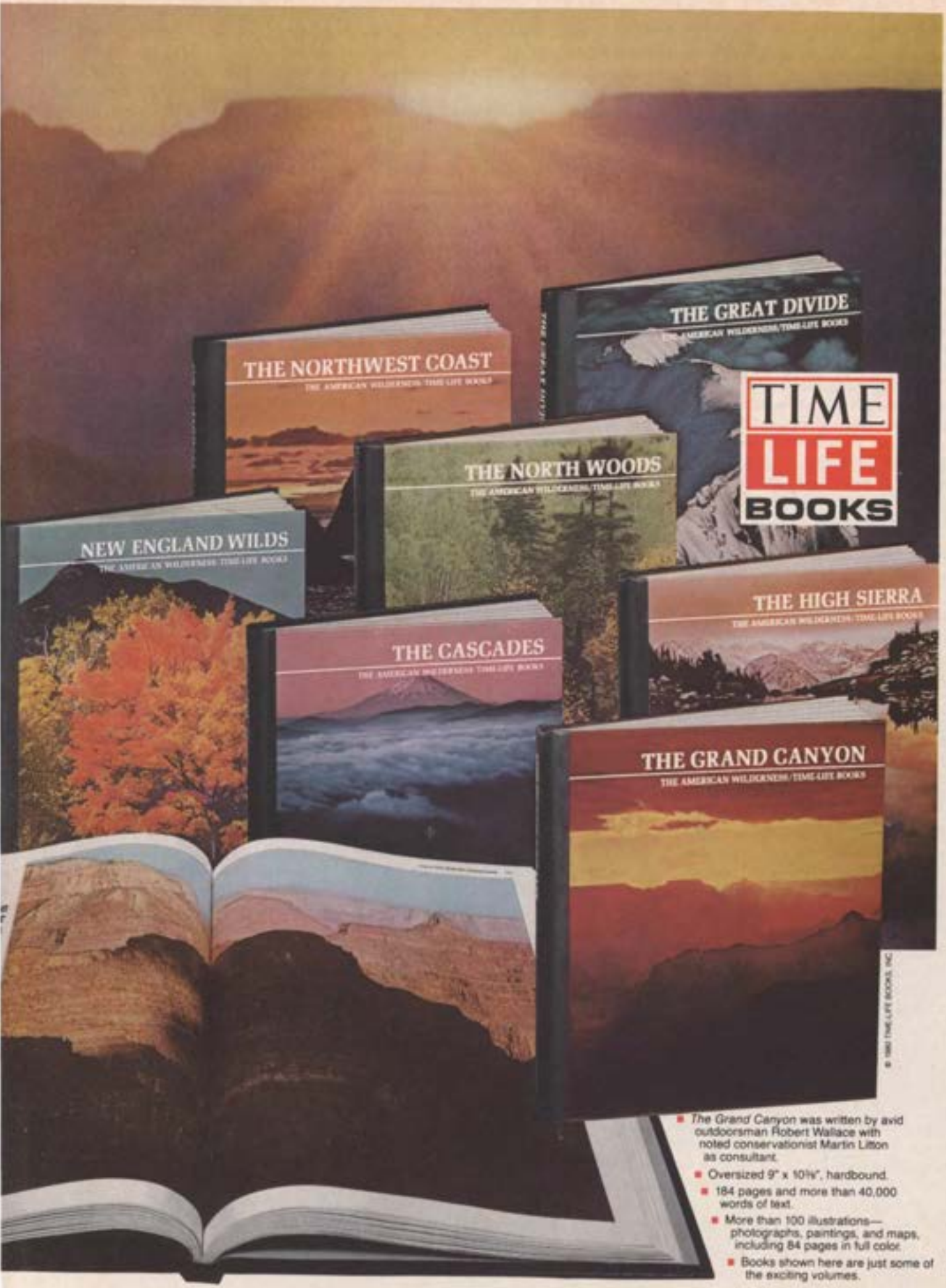

- *The Grand Canyon* was written by avid outdoorsman Robert Wallace with noted conservationist Martin Litton as consultant.
- Oversized 9" x 10⅛", hardbound.
- 184 pages and more than 40,000 words of text.
- More than 100 illustrations—photographs, paintings, and maps, including 84 pages in full color.
- Books shown here are just some of the exciting volumes.

more than 30 years, and he confirmed the presence of a trail from Gold Creek to the heart of the canyon.

Now the problem was finding the right dirt track out of the network that radiates from every Alaskan settlement. With some ground-level directions provided by a native homesteader, we picked a route into the steep ridges that flank the settlement. Though most often traveled by moose and bears, the track we followed led eventually to some gold claims across the high tundra of the Talkeetna Mountains. My companion and I climbed to alder-clothed ridges, then descended into rocky ravines where cottonwoods with trunks three feet in diameter border the clear streams, only to climb another grade.

A family of mergansers was devouring a small speckled trout when we arrived at the edge of one tumbling stream. Sighting us, the ducklings went bobbing downstream like so many kayaks on a class-5 river. We spent the first night camped beneath the shaggy-barked trunks and tall, leafy crowns of nearby cottonwoods.

The next day I gradually left Judy behind as I plodded steadily along under the burden of my pack, swarms of mosquitoes and almost oppressive midday heat. Only the thunderous flush of an occasional spruce grouse startled me into taking note of my surroundings. It was one of those days when my pace never settled into any easy rhythm. Each step required conscious effort.

I would probably have stumbled across a grizzly, had one chosen to nap in the road. I did manage to miss the left fork we were warned to watch for. Climbing the switchbacks of the steepest grade we had met, I stopped only when the spruce gave way to a carpet of mosses, lichens and heaths on the rolling tundra.

Judy went a half-mile down the left fork before she became convinced I had missed the turn; she found me as I was enjoying a few acrid crowberries and pondering grizzly-size tracks in the road. Still out of breath from the climb, Judy lacked the enthusiasm I had developed for the view as I rested and tried to make sense of the topographic map. She was more interested in an explanation of how I had missed the only left turn and why I had kept climbing into the Talkeetna Mountains when the canyon lay in another direction.

After getting ourselves oriented we made a quick descent, then pushed through the massed alders and thick grasses that had overgrown the canyon access track. A thunderstorm moved in from the west as we began the final descent to Devils Canyon, where the narrow, silty river wound between sheer cliffs. Hurrying through a pelting rain, we found an old bunkhouse. The white clapboard building was perched on a knoll with a moss-edged pond in front and the steep canyon cliffs behind.

As we stripped off our soaked raingear we took stock of our shelter. Windows were intact, but the stovepipe dangled loose above the double-barrel Yukon stove. A more immediate shortcoming was the lack of a floor. A quick examination confirmed my initial suspicion. Most of the plywood floor had been converted into the porcupine scat that lay inches deep between the joists. A few holes had been chewed in the walls and some exposed framing was gnawed, but the plywood appeared to have been the staple item in the diet of local porcupines.

Fortunately, there remained one section of floor large enough for our sleeping bags. Unfortunately, the accommodations were not intended to succor the weary backpacker.

Wooden crates stacked in the middle of the structure revealed the true purpose of our wilderness retreat. Each contained core samples, laboriously drilled from the steep canyon cliffs, then labeled as to location and elevation under the inscription DEVIL CANYON DAMSITE.

Since the glaciers last withdrew into their mountain strongholds, the Susitna's silt-edged waters have carved out the 600-foot depths of Devils Canyon. A handful of experienced kayakers has negotiated the turbulent canyon rapids in recent years, but the force of the confined river has thwarted all other attempts to ply its waters.

High-powered, shallow-draft riverboats regularly carry fishermen and tourists up the lower river but they venture no farther than the base of the canyon. While attempting to chart the canyon, an Army expedition succeeded only in destroying their craft, adding another spectacular rescue tale to the saga of Don Sheldon, the late Talkeetna bush pilot. Not even the salmon, returning from their sojourn at sea, are capable of passing through the turbulence to spawn in the clear tributaries above.

But if the river only grudgingly serves the traveler, it may yet be broken to the yoke. For three decades dam-building interests have been plotting their designs on Devils Canyon. Reams of reports and studies are already gathering dust while still more paperwork documents the hydroelectric potential of the upper Susitna.

The Bureau of Reclamation, in a 1952 report, proposed a total of twelve dams. Anticipating large quantities of "inexpensive" energy, the Henry J. Kaiser Company in 1974 suggested that a series of hydroelectric dams be constructed in the Devils Canyon area to provide the basis for development of a large aluminum plant in the state. Despite this suggestion, the Corps of Engineers insists that "significant heavy industrial development is not expected to result from the Susitna Project."

The Corps prepared a final design and engineering study of a two-dam hydroelectric complex on the upper Susitna. One dam is planned for the heart of the canyon. Its reservoir area would extend nearly 30 miles upriver to the second damsite near Watana Mountain. The proposed dams would inundate 82 miles of this remote, wild river and 50,500 acres of the surrounding wilderness.

While the engineering reports fill many volumes, data are still incomplete concerning what certainly would be a drastic impact on wildlife. It is known that the Watana Dam would flood a major migration route between the calving grounds and the summer range of the already threatened Nelchina caribou herd. Fluctuating levels of the reservoir behind the Watana Dam would transform wooded slopes to 120-foot mud banks. At times ice-shelving conditions on the reservoir would create deadly traps for the moose and caribou.

Both dams would obliterate important winter ranges for local moose populations. This loss would substantially reduce the carrying capacity of the surrounding land, ultimately affecting such predators as wolverines, wolves and bears. Controlling the river's flow is expected to have a delayed effect on critical moose habitat in the lower Susitna Valley. In its freeflowing state the river shifts its course during periodic flooding. The old channel is then colonized by the young willow growth that is a major food source for wintering moose. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, a regulated flow would not create the habitat required to maintain present moose populations through the long winters.

The full extent of impacts on salmon spawning in the clear-water slough and tributaries below Devils Canyon is still to be determined. It is certain that water quality will be impaired and many existing spawning sloughs dewatered. Reports prepared by biologists agree on the lack of substantive information concerning existing fish and wildlife resources—much less the probable impacts of the two dams.

Despite this critical lack of data, then-Alaska Senator Mike Gravel, a leading dam advocate, called the two-dam project "the highest and best use" for the river, adding that Alaska has plenty of other scenic rivers. In the closing hours of the 95th Congress Senator Gravel attempted to push through funding for the Devils Canyon and Watana

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Judy Price

Devils Canyon of the Susitna River.

Dams. According to *The Washington Post*, funds for the Susitna Project along with 157 other projects were at first concealed as amendments to a bill that would have changed the name of a federal building in Shreveport, Louisiana.

That move was thwarted, but later that day legislative authorization for the water projects reappeared. This time the bill was labeled the Emergency Highway and Transportation Act of 1978. Except for the title, nothing remained of the bill's original intention to provide funds for filling highway potholes. Only last-minute maneuvering in the House saved Devils Canyon from being inundated as part of the greatest pothole repair project of all time.

One year later, in the fall of 1979, congressional authorization of funding for the Susitna Project was still uncertain. The Alaska Power Authority, in 1979, took over administration of continuing feasibility studies from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Under a 1978 amendment, the state corporation's role was expanded from promoting only hydroelectric and fossil-fuel plants to also include wind, tidal, geothermal, solar and waste-energy production. But the ashen-toned aerial photo of Devils Canyon that embellishes the Alaska Power Authority's stationery leaves little doubt as to the Authority's chief goal.

At a conservative price tag of $3 billion (other estimates range as high as $8.33 billion), the electricity from the Susitna Project would serve a total of only 400,000 persons. Even those who came to the upper Susitna Valley to avoid the excesses of modern technology are being drafted as potential, if unwilling, beneficiaries.

A final Corps environmental impact statement pays little attention to potential earthquake hazards associated with the dams, even less to the problems massive development will inflict on Talkeetna-area residents. But a sense of foreboding is evident as the threat of the dams grows. When periodic earthquakes shake dishes off cabin shelves, some residents start talking about escaping to the Brooks Range or to one of the isolated islands off the coast of Alaska.

Oblivious to the political shell game that passes for a national water-resources policy, the river rumbled below us, a silty flood of liquid glacier still carving its path to Cook Inlet and the North Pacific. The next morning we descended into the depths of the canyon by a narrow ravine. The footbridge that once provided access to the far bank dangled from one cable. A short landing strip now sprouted spruce saplings.

The river flowed swiftly around the loop of a peninsula—the widest point in the canyon—before meeting a cliff that funneled the waters into the rock-bound narrows chosen for the lower damsite. Currents twisted and turned back on themselves in the narrows, rising in high curlers only to plunge into gaping souse holes. Few rocks were visible in the swollen river. Only some scattered boulders and the canyon walls had so far resisted the river's force.

More familiar with gurgling Appalachian trout streams, I was astounded at the sight of waters capable of swallowing an aluminum canoe and spitting it out like a crushed beer can. Though I could discern no possible way through the turbulence, I later saw a sketch of a route Walt Blackadar drew after his party became the first to successfully paddle the canyon. After a lifetime spent seeking out and kayaking large and difficult whitewater rivers, he classed Devils Canyon "the biggest whitewater in North America."

I scrambled along the edges of the fractured cliffs behind the bunkhouse during the long summer evening. Weathered pole scaffolding still supported steel cables where test-boring had violated the cliffs. Perched above the canyon, I sat and watched the smoke from my pipe drift out and disperse in the updrafts.

The rusting cables and porcupine-gnawed structures seemed of little consequence. The wiring, useless switches and bare light bulbs strung about the ramshackle bunkhouse were the only apparent consumers for the 6.1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity slated to emerge annually from the proposed project.

"Energy Independence" has become the battle cry used to justify the Devils Canyon and Watana Dams. The Army Corps of Engineers proudly proclaims that the project will save 10.7 million barrels of oil a year—this in a state that has yet to tax existing oil and gas supplies.

In pondering the fate of yet another wild river and the convoluted reasoning used to justify its destruction, I wondered whether the mind of man is not a vastly overrated organ.

Irritability. Gloom. Lack of ambition. Reluctance to plan or do. These symptoms are the first signs of scurvy, the scourge of northern travelers. As the last rays of sun left the canyon, I stuffed my pockets with fresh, wild blueberries, a proven antiscorbutic.

In one ten-hour day we hiked the twenty miles back to Gold Creek. As we paddled into the Susitna the next morning, a few rolling waves were all that remained of the turbulence displayed in Devils Canyon. The rest had dissipated in the widened channel.

The hull of the canoe hissed and buzzed from the grating of the glacier-silted waters. Occasionally a salmon rose out of the grey depths, as if seeking a breath of air. At the mouths of the clear tributaries more salmon finned nervously. The torpedo-shaped forms passed from the opaque river to the clear streams then back into the river as they homed in on their spawning territories.

Small planes passed overhead, following the course of the river. They shared the air with bald eagles whose bright heads and tails seemed to reflect the snows of Denali in the distance. As we approached Talkeetna, slow-moving backwaters lurked at the sides of the main current, behind islands that were anchored with huge cottonwoods and understories of head-high ostrich ferns. Whenever a section of island caves in, a load of driftwood is added to the river's burden.

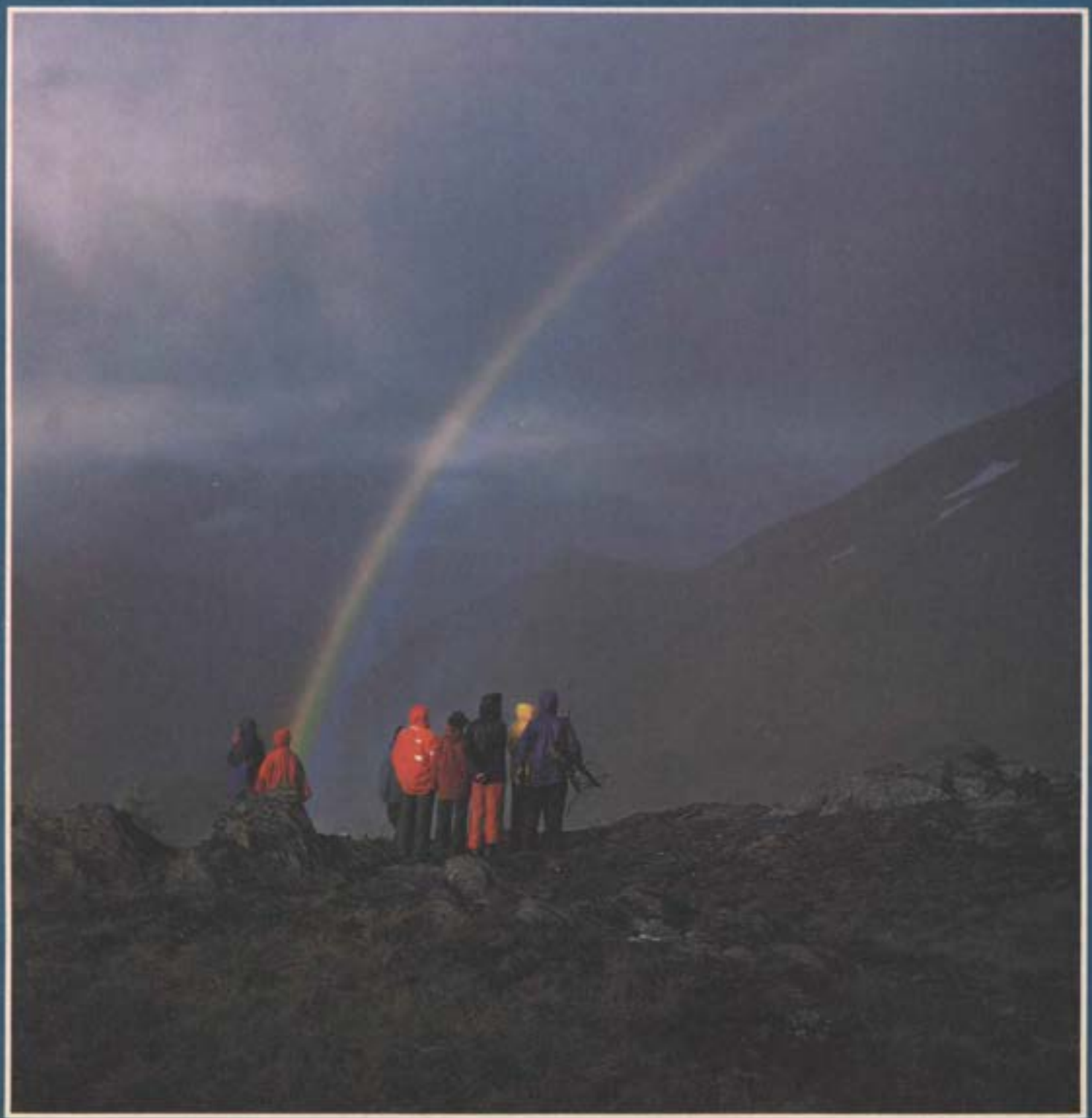
Where the Chulitna merges with the Susitna, hundreds of channels surge through a chaos of gravel bars and tangled driftwood. After a full day on the river we found the unobtrusive mouth of the Talkeetna River. Then we paddled hard to reach the small village, dwarfed by the mile-wide expanse of river. Narrowly avoiding a driftwood trap, we entered the slough where half-submerged junk cars mark the edge of town.

Of Talkeetna's many amenities, we selected a half-gallon of cheap wine to celebrate our return to civilization. But a part of me remained on the remote cliffs above Devils Canyon where the untamed river rumbled far below. Neither the blueberries nor the burgundy can reconcile me to the Susitna's damnation. □

Paul Bratton is a free-lance writer in Deerfield, Virginia.

Sierra continues on page 97.

1981
Sierra Club Outings



We Provide the "Enjoy"

Billie Davies

AMONG THE PURPOSES OF THE SIERRA CLUB, WE FIND THIS LINE: "to explore, enjoy and protect the wild places of the earth." Sierra Club Outings breathe life into "enjoy."

The wildernesses, the vast undeveloped expanses, the roaring rivers, the soaring peaks and jungle fastnesses—all would be an unheard echo if we could not visit them.

Spice: On Sierra Club Outings old hands come back to savor what they have fought so hard to protect. New trippers come to know the spirit of wilderness, and how *love of the land drives us to protect it.* Drink together the awe of glorious panoramas and the beauties of a single blossom.

Challenge: We offer it all. From arduous treks, where one's muscular strength is tested by grappling with nature, to base camps, where one's mind can be stretched by the contemplation of nature.

Sharing: Make new friends, or grow closer to old ones in the life outdoors. Walk together, talk together, gather firewood together, help fix meals together, sing together. Let your spirits soar together.

Fulfillment: Smooth the raw edges of living too close and too fast. Sierra Club Outings restore the inner spirit.

Do It Now: Remember the words of your mother and father: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Cast off dullness. Break out of your shell. Enjoy nature. **Take a Sierra Club Outing.**

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Conservation and Sierra Club Outings

AS A RESULT OF THEIR OUTING EXPERIENCES MANY TRIP MEMBERS BECOME ACTIVE CONSERVATIONISTS, WRITING THEIR CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND WORKING on local, state or national campaigns to cancel or modify environmentally dangerous proposals. In this way, outings make an important contribution toward safeguarding our wilderness.

The Grand Canyon provides an example of how important it is that concerned people know by direct experience the areas that are most threatened. Prior to 1963 most people who thought about it at all, assumed that the Grand Canyon—all of it—was protected by the National Park Act of 1916. In 1963, they were rudely awakened to the fact that it was not, when the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation completed the damming of Glen Canyon, a beautiful part of the greater Grand Canyon. Glen Canyon was lost forever because not enough people knew what they were losing in time to do anything about it. In the same year other dams were proposed which, if completed, would have seriously affected the unique natural beauty of much of the Grand Canyon. There ensued a long battle between the conservationists, the Federal Power Commission and other would-be dam builders. At issue was the preservation of the Grand Canyon in its natural state.

Since 1963 our river-raft, backpack and burro trips have taken more than 2000 people into the canyon allowing them to see for themselves the natural wonders of this land. Many of these participants later contributed much time and energy to the battle for the Grand Canyon, which achieved not a final victory, but a major one in 1975 when President Ford signed into law the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act.

Outings will continue to take people into the Grand Canyon and many of these future participants will add their efforts to the continuing battle to preserve one of the world's most spectacular natural masterpieces.

Donald Gibbon

Inner City Outings

INNER CITY OUTINGS (ICO) is the Sierra Club's community outreach program. ICO carries out John Muir's concept of the Sierra Club by introducing people who normally would not have the opportunity to wilderness experiences.

Our volunteers offer outdoor leadership and wilderness skills to participants of diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds, as well as the disabled, and senior citizens. We provide whatever it takes to get a trip out: equipment, leader training, transportation or a small trip stipend.

Our outings are educational as well as recreational experiences. Every weekend ICO groups conduct a number of outings throughout the country, including day hikes, backpacking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, bicycling, white water rafting and canoeing. Youth train to become assistant leaders. This year we also hope to place a few on service trips and other national outings.

The program is coordinated by the ICO Subcommittee of the National Outings Committee. Active groups are in San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Jose, Washington, D.C., El Paso, New Orleans, Stillwater and New York. We hope ICO groups will again host national ICO trips this summer to bring participants together from all over the country.

A donation from you will enable ICO to conduct these outings. Contributions to ICO should be made payable to INNER CITY OUTINGS, SIERRA CLUB FOUNDATION and are tax-deductible. Donations of outdoor equipment are also welcome, and many Sierra Club members find rewarding experiences as ICO volunteers. Donations and information requests should be sent to:

ICO Subcommittee
c/o Outing Department
530 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

Alaska Trips

ALASKA IS ABOUT ONE FIFTH THE SIZE OF *ALL* THE LOWER FORTY-EIGHT STATES! YET HAS A POPULATION LESS THAN THAT OF SAN FRANCISCO, WITH NEARLY HALF LIVING IN AND AROUND ANCHORAGE. Of the 365 million acres of land stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the glaciated bays and rain forests of southeast Alaska, most is essentially uninhabited.

The Alaskan wilderness is almost beyond comprehension. The permafrost of the arctic slope, the magnificent grandeur of the Brooks Range, the Taiga (winter territory of the caribou), the immense riverine drainage systems of the Yukon, Porcupine, and literally thousands of other rivers and streams—all are a part of this magnificent land which, in a sense, culminates at Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent.

Mirroring the country, Sierra Club trips offer travel through a wide range of terrain and possibilities for studying a fascinating diversity of wildlife and flora—an opportunity to encounter wilderness of such magnitude and power that the experience is both humbling and uplifting at the same time.

Now is a critical time for conservation issues in Alaska. Each of these trips involves regions where important decisions affecting the future of Alaskan land are being made. Beyond the pure wilderness experience, our trips provide a chance for active conservationists to study the area firsthand and to use that knowledge to help determine its future.

Nothing you have done before can quite prepare you for your first encounter with Alaska. Nothing you do afterwards will let you forget it.

Betty Pollock

Katmai Wilderness, Alaska

(60) Marcus Baker Ski Traverse, Chugach Mountains, Alaska—July 6–25. Leaders, Beverley Belanger, and Les Wilson, 570 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.

Mt. Marcus Baker dominates the Chugach Mountains of Alaska, rising to over 13,000 feet within ten miles of the sea. High precipitation causes extensive active glaciation. We will boat from Whittier to the Barry Glacier and ski into the interior of the massif. Return will be by air or by continuing over Marcus Baker and descending the Matanuska Glacier to the north. Good skiing ability and glacier travel experience necessary. Leader permission required. Trip price does not include some charter costs.

(61) Kenai Peninsula Highlight, Alaska—July 3–15. Leader, Serge Puchert, 37 Southridge Ct., San Mateo, CA 94402.

The Kenai peninsula is known for its abundant wildlife, including moose, bear, wolves, and Dall sheep. After crossing Tustemena Lake and visiting the glacier at its head, we meet our stock for a highlight trip across the tundra. Several layover days provide time for fishing, exploring, and wildlife viewing. All our food and dunnage will be carried by stock. Participants must be experienced and ready for unpredictable weather and cross-country moves. Leader approval required.

(62) Wrangell Mountains Backpack, Alaska—July 12–24. Leader, Kern Hildebrand, 550 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, CA 94707.

Best known for snowfields and 14–16,000-foot peaks, this expanse of mountains and glaciers forms an arc through southcentral Alaska. Under consideration as a national park, the Wrangells are the habitat of bear, moose, caribou, wolf, and Dall sheep. This trip, for experienced backpackers, will include four to seven hour cross-country hikes and stream crossings. Roundtrip air and ground charter from Anchorage is not included in the trip price. Leader will screen applicants.

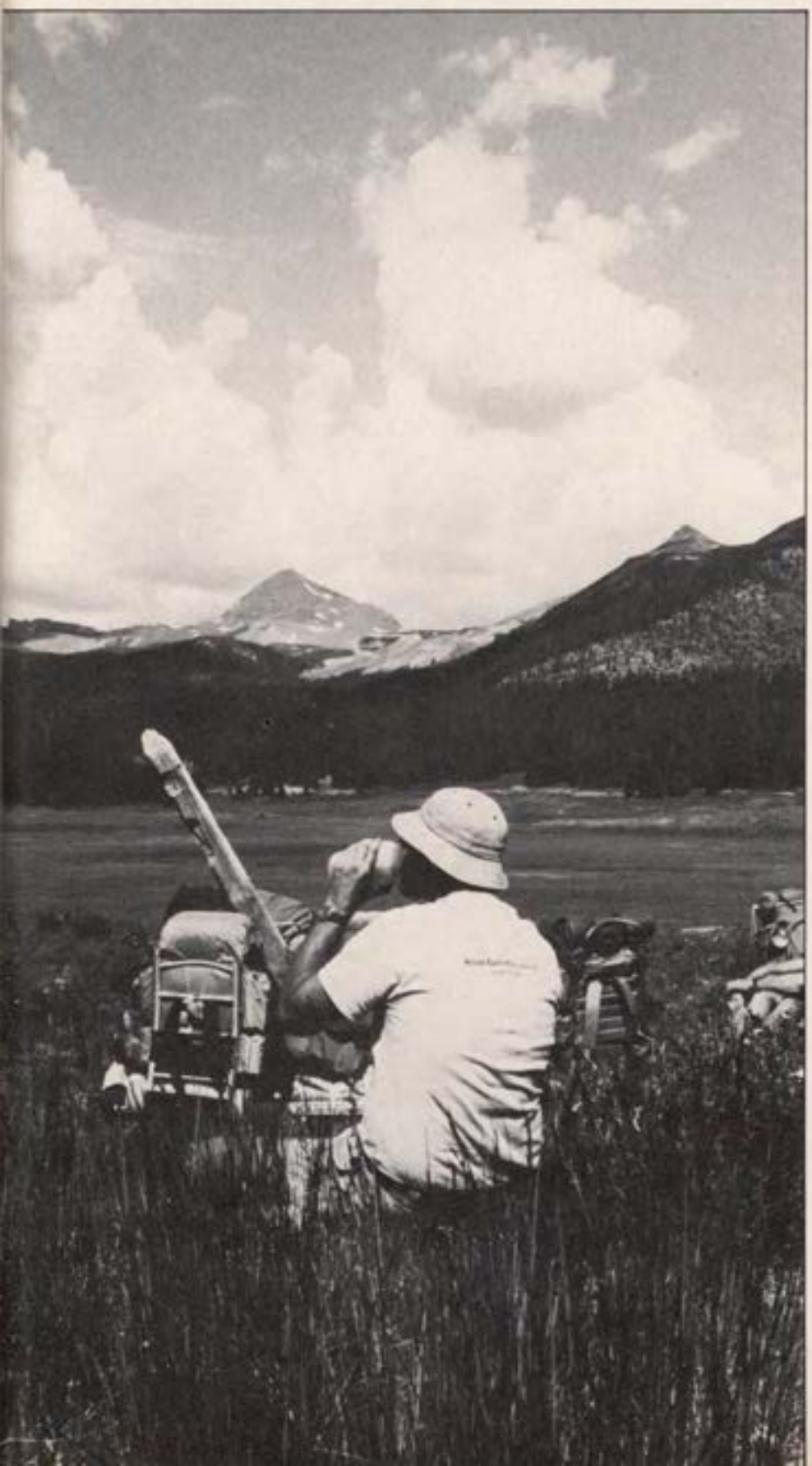
(63) Noatak River Raft and Hike Trip, Alaska—July 24–August 7. Leader, Molly McCammon, Ambler, AK 99786.

The Noatak River possesses a rare combination of beauty, remoteness and richness of life, making it one of the finest float trips of the Arctic. To truly experience it, we will explore only a small portion, on foot and by raft. From a lake near its headwaters we will float 100 river miles, allowing ample time for exploring side valleys. Trip participants must be experienced wilderness campers. Price does not include air transportation cost from Fairbanks.

(64) Stikine River-Misty Fjords Raft Trip, British Columbia/Alaska—August 20–September 2. Leaders, Emily and Gus Benner, 155 Tamalpais Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.

The Stikine River flows 300 miles west, through the 10,000-foot Coast Range, to the fjords of Alaska's panhandle. John Muir saw it in 1879, calling the lower river "A Yosemite 100 miles long." From Prince Rupert, we charter a bus to Telegraph Creek, and meet our rafts for a seven day float to Wrangell. Then by ferry to Ketchikan, and motorboat to Misty Fjords National Monument, which we explore by small boat from a comfortable Forest Service cabin. No rafting experience necessary.

Backpack Trips



BACKPACKING TRIPS ARE AN ADVENTUROUS AND REWARDING WAY TO EXPERIENCE THE WILDERNESS. Packing everything you need for the trip adds an extra dimension of freedom and satisfaction to your outing. There is another benefit to backpacking: it is the least expensive way to explore and enjoy the wilderness.

Our trips are really small expeditions with each being individually planned by its leader, who seeks challenging routes and attempts, wherever possible, to get off the trails and set up camps in untrampled, out-of-the-way places. Almost always, the trips provide one or more layover days for relaxing or exploring on your own.

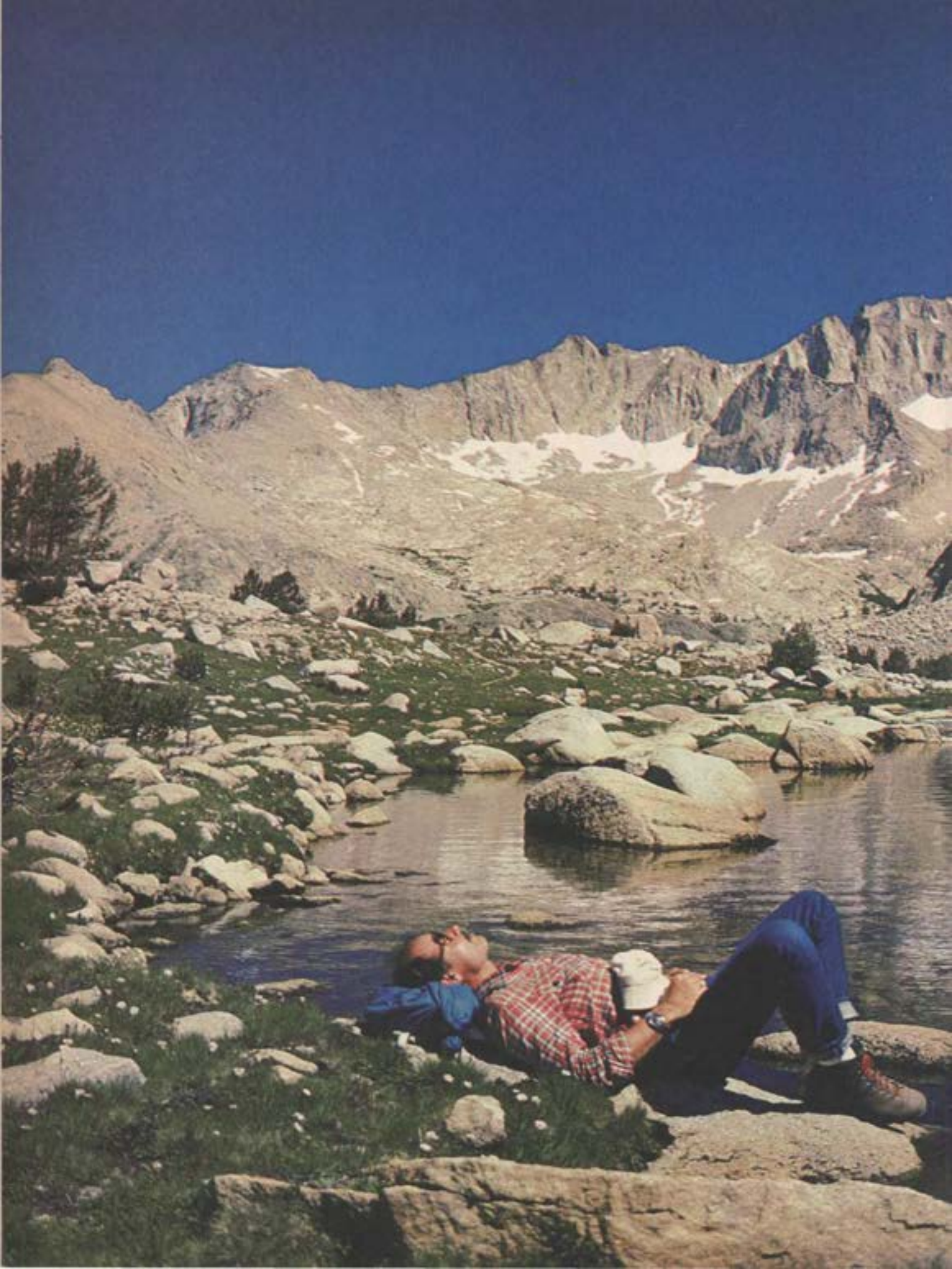
Every trip is run cooperatively, with a central commissary in which all members share cooking and clean-up chores. All are expected to carry a fair share of all food and commissary gear, in addition to their own personal belongings . . . clothing, sleeping bags, etc.

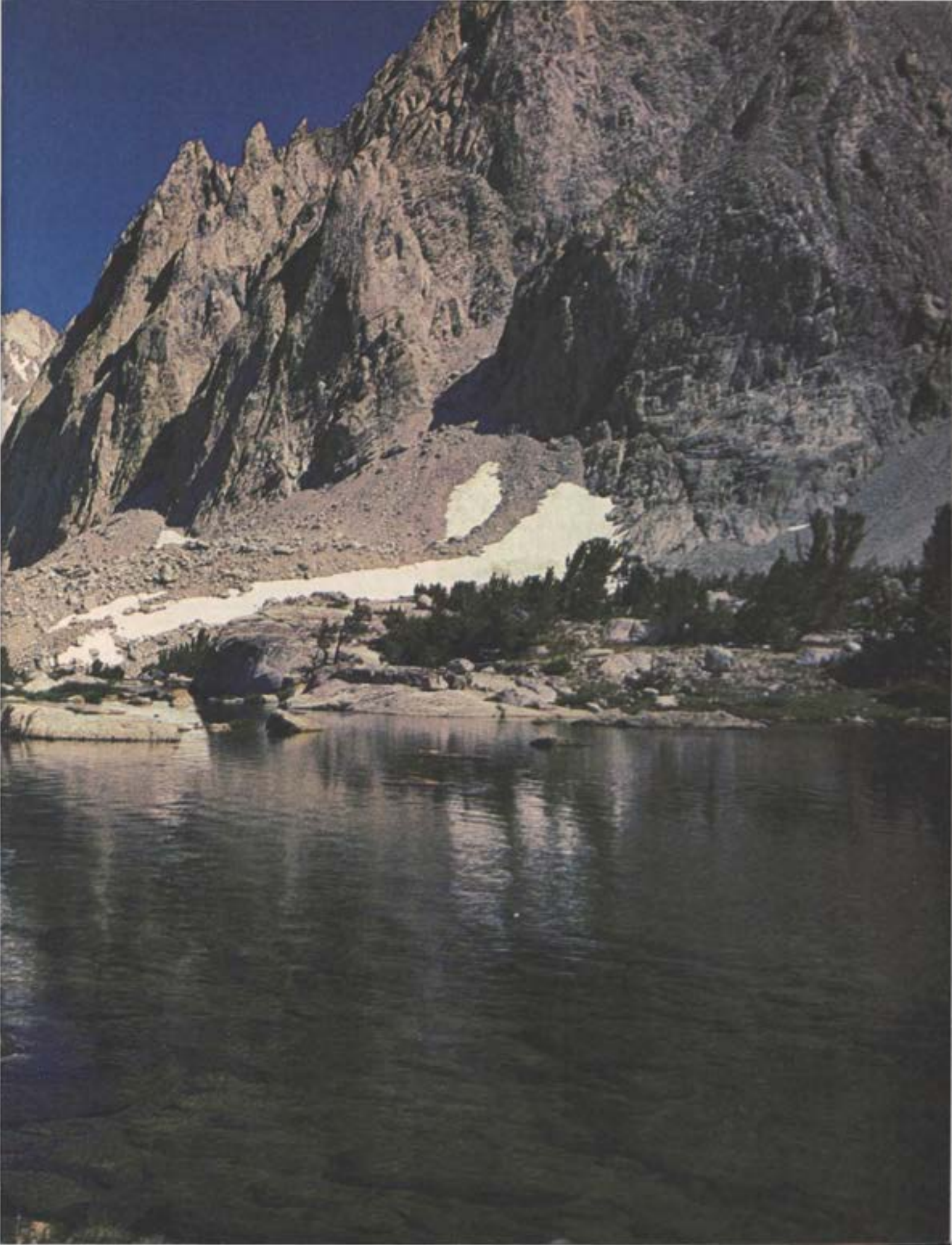
Your trip leader serves as a teacher as well as guide. He or she will demonstrate the ways of traveling best suited to protecting the natural land, and making participants more aware of good wilderness manners themselves. For example, just one step we have taken is that with rare exception, we cook using stoves instead of fires.

There are over 70 trips this year, in Canada and throughout the United States. They vary greatly in length and difficulty. To help you make your selection in terms of your own fitness and experience, we have rated the trips in five categories: LEISURE (L) is a trip whose daily mileages are fairly easy, up to 25–35 miles in a week of 4–5 travel days, the remainder being layovers. MODERATE (M) means a longer trip, nearer 35–55 miles in a week, and it may include rougher climbing and more

Wenimuche Wilderness

Following Pages: Golden Bear Lake, Sierra. Photo by Bruce Straits.





cross-country route-finding. STRENUOUS (S) refers to trips having as many as 60–70 miles per week, greater ups and downs, and continual high elevation travel. LEISURE-MODERATE (L-M) and MODERATE-STRENUOUS (M-S) are interim categories. Individual trip supplements explain in more detail each trip's degree of difficulty.

Leaders are required to approve each applicant before final acceptance, and will ask you to write in response to questions in the general supplement. These responses help the leader judge your backpacking experience and physical condition. Unless specified otherwise, the minimum age for trips, excluding the Junior Backpack Trips, is 16.

(36) Superstition Wilderness Traverse, Arizona—March 22–28. Leader, Edith Reeves, 1739 E. San Miguel Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85016.

The western boundary of this 125,000-acre wilderness area lies forty miles east of Phoenix, where legends of the quest for gold are many. This is a uniquely photogenic region of rugged mountains, twisting canyons, ancient Indian ruins and varied desert vegetation. We will see flowers if spring rains are plentiful. Rated moderate to moderately strenuous, depending on your condition. (Rated M-MS)

(37) Rincon Mountains, Saguaro Monument, Arizona—March 29–April 4. Leaders, Sid Hirsh, 4322 E. 7th St., Tucson, AZ 85711; Missy Rigg, 1607 N. Bryant, Tucson, AZ 85712.

Going from the desert floor to the top of these mountains is ecologically equivalent to traveling from Mexico to Canada. Temperatures could vary from the 30's to over 90. We start in a forest of saguaros and wander 6000 feet upwards into a forest of fir. Plant and animal life is tremendously varied. All backpacking will be between seven to 12 miles, with uphill elevations between 1000 and 3000 feet. Packs can be heavy. We will be carrying fuel, and some water. (Rated M–S)

(38) Grand Canyon, Arizona—April 11–18. Leader, Tom Pillsbury, 1735 Tenth St., Berkeley, CA 94501.

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)

(39) Spring Wildflowers, Ishi Backpack, Lassen Forest, California—April 11–18. Leader, Nancy Morton, 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926.

As we walk down Mill Creek and cross over to Antelope Creek in the Mt. Lassen front country, we should see the peak of the wildflower display. This is the only foothill wilderness left in California and we'll see it as the Yahi Indians did. We'll have a food cache, and one layover day to explore side canyons and flora, trace our Indian heritage, or just relax. (Rated L-M)

(40) Ventana Wildflower Special, Coast Range, California—April 11–18. Leader, Bob Berges, 974 Post St., Alameda, CA 94501.

Spring is a marvelous time to stretch your legs on the pleasant trails near Big Sur and take in the fine botanical displays. A lightweight flower book is appropriate to the leisure-to-moderate pace of the trip. Camps vary from the high (4000) ridges to shaded river valleys. Our layover day will be spent in the very pleasant confines of Redwood Creek. A short side trip will enable all interested party members to enjoy the sweeping view from South Ventana Cone (4965), the highest summit in the Ventana Wilderness. (Rated L-M)

(41) Rainbow Plateau, Arizona—April 12–18. Leader, Jim De Veny, 5307 E. Hawthorne St., Tucson, AZ 85711.

Lying west of Navajo Mountain on the southern shore of Lake Powell, the Rainbow Plateau is sandstone-dome country laced with narrow canyons and separated by high mesas. We will see upper Forbidding Canyon, Aztec Creek and Cummings Mesa on this trek through the Navajo slickrock wildlands. The trip will consist mostly of cross-country

Collegiate Peaks, Colorado

hiking, and should cover approximately 55 miles. (Rated MS–S)

(42) Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mountain, Navajo Reservation, Utah—May 3–9. Leader, Nancy Wahl, 325 Oro Valley Dr., Tucson, AZ 85704.

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. There will be spectacular views to the north as we circle the mountain. (Rated M–S)

(43) Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona—May 9–16. Leader, Peter Curia, 1334 W. Willetta, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

The north rim of Grand Canyon offers an unforgettable series of vistas, ranging upwards from the merely spectacular. Starting and ending with the Esplanade, we will visit Scotty's Hollow, Whispering Falls and Deer Creek Falls, as well as Thunder River. Neither words or pictures can describe these places, but a lucky few will have them indelibly imprinted on their memories after this trip is over. (Rated S)

(44) Capitol Reef Park, Utah—May 17–23. Leader, Gene Andreasen, 183 S. Orange Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

Far from population centers, Capitol Reef is one of our newest national parks. Colorful rock layers, sedimentary rock deposited from Permian through Cretaceous periods of geologic time, are laid bare here. We will cross the reef, following a perennial stream from piñon-juniper forest on the west to slickrock desert on the east. (Rated L)

(45) Canyon de Chelly Monument, Arizona—May 31–June 6. Leader, Don Lyngholm, Box 103, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.

Canyon de Chelly is in the heart of the Navajo Reservation in northeastern Arizona. It has a long, exciting history of Anasazi, Hopi and Navajo habitation. We will observe and discuss Southwestern Indian culture, past and present, and also investigate the varied plant and animal communities found here. Elevations range from 6000 to 7200 feet. (Rated M)

(46) Mammoth/Sheltowee, Mammoth Cave Park and Daniel Boone Forest, Kentucky—May 17–23. Leader, Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.

We will explore Mammoth Cave National Park above and below, and then move on to the gorges, streams and arches of the Appalachian foothills along the Sheltowee Trace. In an area known for its natural beauty, we will sample the best. Days will be moderate (six to ten miles), and access to vehicles will be possible mid-week. Thus the trip is suitable for singles, couples, or families with limited prior experience. (Rated L-M)

(140) Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico—May 30–June 5. Leader, Joanne Sprenger, 2805 Eighth St., Las Vegas, NM 87701.

The first five miles along Beaver Creek in Porvenir Canyon (8000) will include numerous stream crossings with spectacular views of towering cliffs. The third day we will reach Skyline Trail and turn north (11,000). From here on the trail is fairly level, with views of the plains to the east and several 12,000–13,000-foot peaks to the west. This area is near the south end of the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Mountains. There may be snow. (Rated L-M)

(141) Vermont's Green Mountains—June 13–19. Leader, William Lankow, 228 W. 15th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Vermont's Long Trail forms a continuous route from Massachusetts to Canada over the Green Mountains. We will be hiking one of the most remote sections, during one of its least traveled periods. Our route begins near the village of Warren and continues over many high peaks including Camel's Hump, second highest in Vermont. Wildflowers should be in bloom and moderate mileages each day should give time to take in the many views. A food cache should make the weight of community gear a bit easier. (Rated M)

(142) Volcanic Cascades, Oregon—June 14–22. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 S. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

Our trip will cover 60 miles along sections of the Pacific Crest and Old Oregon Skyline trails, up to half of which could still be covered by late spring snow. There will be impressive vistas of several volcanic peaks of the Cascades: Mt. Jefferson, Three Fingered Jack, Mt. Washington, North Sister and Middle Sister. Our trek will pass through three wilderness areas, a big lava field and by several pretty lakes. (Rated M-S)

(144) Owyhee Canyon, Oregon—June 14–21. Leader, Colleen Gooding, 307 Fargo, Portland, OR 97227.

The Owyhee Canyon is a unique endangered wilderness area in the remote southeast corner of the Oregon desert. In a labyrinth of walls, this unspoiled desert canyon eco-system and geology provide an ideal habitat for wildlife, wildflowers and backpackers. This hike is entirely off-trail. (Rated S)

(145) Red Buttes Wilderness, Siskiyou Mountains, California/Oregon—June 21–28. Leader, Holway Jones, 1325 Skyline Park Loop, Eugene, OR 97405.

The eastern Siskiyou Mountains lie along the rugged boundary between Oregon and northern California—an area of glacially-sculptured peridotites, rare plants, small meadows, and rocky summits. Wildflowers should be at their maximum the last week in June. Beginning with a tour of the Oregon Caves, we will cover 38 miles, almost entirely on trails, at elevations between 6200 and 2800 feet. There will be two layover days at small lakes to explore side ridges and peaks. (Rated M)

(146) Relief Valley Leisure, Emigrant Wild Area, Sierra—June 23–30. Leader, Bob Berges, 974 Post St., Alameda, CA 94501.

In late June after the solstice, the area just west and south of Sonora Pass is pleasant, open and light. Our roadhead is Kennedy Meadows, just south of state highway #108. We will walk a leisurely circle, with total trip mileage about 30, and have three layover days. A number of peaks are close by for the ambitious on layover days. Elevation changes will be moderate, but heavy late snow could make travel more difficult. The required hiking is planned on trail. (Rated L)

(147) Cranberry Back Country, Monongahela Forest, West Virginia—June 28–July 3. Leader, Ray Abercrombie, 5409 Crossrail Dr., Burke, VA 22015.

Surrounding the well-known Cranberry Glades of central West Virginia is a wild mountainous area extending over 53,000 acres. Numerous trails and old roads provide ample choices for hikers, while the streams furnish opportunities for those desiring to swim or fish. Moving and layover days will be

Janet Robertson

Donald Gibbon

alternated and a food cache will be picked up on the fourth day. (Rated L-M)

(149) Trinity Alps Primitive Area, California—June 30–July 8. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

Although lower in elevation, the Trinity Alps are often compared to the Swiss Alps and Sierra Nevada for their ruggedness. We'll experience this while crossing Stonewall and Little Stonewall passes, stopping to relax in the beauty of several alpine meadows. The depths of Stuart Fork Canyon and Morris Meadows offer another perspective looking up at the alps and Sawtooth Ridge. Only 25 miles with packs; plenty of layover days to enjoy the scenery and further explore the area. (Rated L)

(150) Diamond Thielsen Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon—July 1–10. Leader, Jim Gifford, 1806 SE 37th, Portland, OR 97214.

Hiking along the Cascade crest from Mt. Thielsen, just north of Crater Lake National Park, we'll frequently travel off-trail to explore beautiful lakes and dramatic ridges. Three layover days are planned at strategic points in this seldom visited wilderness. The last will be near the eastern base of Mt. Thielsen (9182) at Cottonwood Creek Falls, allowing time for an optional climb of the "Lightning Rod of the Cascades." (Rated M-S)

(151) Chapel Lake, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 3–11. Leader, Sandy Merriam, 1516 Broad St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

The forests and meadows around Courtwright Reservoir will be the starting point for this 35-mile loop around Blackcap Basin. Our trail meanders along a chain of meadows to a hanging valley, then up to the Le Conte Divide—where we will undoubtedly encounter snow. Layover days should permit us to do some climbing. Mt. Goddard, an Emblem Peak projecting from the Le Conte Divide, is noted for its views, and Finger Peak, a dramatic crenellated stack of granite, has a knack for capturing alpenglow. (Rated M–S)

(153) Zion Narrows and Other Canyons, Zion Park, Utah—July 4–11. Leader, Don McIver, 5726 N. 11th St., Phoenix, AZ 85014.

Starting in the high plateau country above Zion National Park, we will hike through the famous Narrows of the Virgin River. After spending one night in the canyon, our alternate exit route will take us out through seldom-traveled Orderville Canyon. A car shuttle will transport us to the trailhead at Parunaweep Canyon in the southern section of the park. Our week of water-carved sandstone canyon hiking will be climaxed by a traverse of Zion's unique slickrock formations in its wild back country. This is a rare opportunity to visit all three of Zion's most famous and beautiful canyons in a single trip. (Rated M–S)

(154) Granite Hot Springs, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming—July 12–18. Leader, David Paul, 8279 Jellison Ct., Arvada, CO 80005.

This 40-mile loop begins and ends at a hot spring swimming pool. We will be hiking in the Gros Ventre Range, averaging seven miles each day with one layover day, at elevations from 7000 to 10,000 feet. Our last day is a downhill of four miles, with most of the time left to soak in the hot pool. A spectacular view of the Grand Tetons appears halfway through the trip. (Rated M)

(155) Deep Creek Mountains, Utah—July 12–18. Leader, Eric Stroud, 92N 100 East, Millville, UT 84326.

An oasis in the desert, the area boasts cougar and bear, as well as endemic species of plant and animal life including the Bonneville cutthroat trout. Traveling south along the ridge will keep us in alpine terrain (8000–12,000+) and allow a layover near Haystack Peak (12,000+) before exiting down one of

the southern drainages. As a probable site of the MX missile project, this could be a final opportunity to see a beautiful range. (Rated L–M)

(156E) Southern Yosemite Leisure Photography, Sierra—July 30–August 7. Leader, Wes Reynolds, 4317 Santa Monica Ave., San Diego, CA 92107. Instructor, Phil Binks.

This leisurely paced 28-mile loop trip, over less frequented trails and easy cross-country routes, is for backpackers who wish to improve photographic skills while enjoying the southern boundary lake-country of Yosemite National Park. Three planned layover days and short moving days will give time for instruction by a professional photographer, with ample opportunity for trip members to practice. There will also be time for swimming, fishing and relaxation at elevations between 7000 and 9100 feet. (Rated L)

(157) Lake of the Fallen Moon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 13–21. Leader, Cal French, 1690 N. Second Ave., Upland, CA 91786.

Our route takes us through the lakes basin nestled in the Monarch Divide north of Kings Canyon. We will have several days of cross-country travel and two layovers. Much of the trip will be near timberline, with spectacular views. There will be opportunities for fishing and climbing Goat Mountain and Kennedy Mountain. (Rated M)

(158) Grizzly Lake, Trinity Forest, California—July 18–25. Leader, Grace Adams, 1021 McKinley Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.

From Hobo Gulch, our route leads north for three days through the diversely forested "Green Trinities" to Grizzly Lake in its high alpine setting. We will then travel cross-country over and around sharp ridges into some delightful lake basins. Our return will be via Canyon Creek. Camp elevations are between 6000 and 7000 feet. Most moving days will be rigorous, with peak climbs on layover days. (Rated M-MS)

(159) Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon—July 19–25. Leader, Bill Gifford, 3512 NE Davis, Portland, OR 97232.

Rising from the plains of eastern Oregon, the Strawberry Range is a geologically complex alpine area of rugged cliffs, meadows and lakes, with a great variety of plant and animal life. We will hike along Canyon Creek to the crest of the range at Strawberry Mountain (9038) and out past Strawberry Slide and High Lakes for a total of 40 miles with one or two layover days. (Rated M)

(160) Six Glaciers, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 19–25. Leader, Don Parachini, 1140 Winsor Ave., Piedmont, CA 94610.

Six living glaciers feed Twin Lakes, our starting point for a loop through canyons cut in the great glacier bed, northeast of Yosemite. The contrast between the peaks and the gentle green wilderness of the canyons makes this an area not to be missed. Tower Peak and Matterhorn Peak quadrangles cover most of the route. (Rated M-S)

(161) Double Honeymoon, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 20–28. Leader, Ray Collins, 978 Overlook Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.

A loop through Humphreys Basin provides access to many lakes (including two named Honeymoon) a small active glacier, and Royce and Merriam peaks; both climbable. The alpenglow on Mt. Humphreys, which dominates the basin, can be dramatic. We will seek solitude by using easy cross-country routes, to campsites at lakes away from main trails. Short hikes and two layover days allow for exploration, rest, and enjoyment. Bring libations—we provide good food. (Rated L)

(162) Great Divide Trail, Banff and Yoho Parks, Canada—July 20–31. Leader, Doug Harvey, EVDS/University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N1N4.

One of the finest and most challenging back country trips in the Canadian Rockies, with wildflowers, glaciers, goats, sheep, elk and mountain scenery. Several layover days will provide time to climb nearby peaks, the Tumbling Glacier, the Rockwall, 1000-foot Helmet Falls, Goodsir Towers and Lake O'Hara. Daily distances will be 8–10 miles, all on trails, with altitude changes of up to 2500 feet per day. We will cross seven major passes, the highest being 8600 feet. (Rated MS-S)

(164) Uintas Primitive Area, Utah—July 22–30. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

The only major east/west mountain range in the United States, the Uintas, is formed of rugged, reddish-brown, barren peaks—in sharp contrast to the greens of the immediately bordering forests and meadows below. An optional climb of Kings Peak (13,498), the highest in Utah, will be on our itinerary. We will also explore the areas around Red Castle Peak and Henrys Fork Lake. The area offers several other peaks and lakes, many wildflowers, and a few elk and moose. A junior trip will be run in the Uintas during the same time, so bring the young folks. (Rated M)

(165) Mountain of the Holy Cross, White River Forest, Colorado—July 25–August 1. Leader, Fred Gunckel, 4619 W. Lea Dr. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105.

This area, located in the Sawatch Range of central Colorado near the town of Mintern, offers 15 backpackers the opportunity to climb a 14,000-foot peak, explore a deserted stamp mill and mining town, and to view the huge snow cross, made famous by the photographs of William H. Jackson during the Hayden Survey of 1873. Although we will cover only 35 trail miles, the terrain is very rugged—demanding good physical conditioning, some bushwhacking, no layover days, and elevation gains averaging 1500 feet per day. (Rated M-S)

(166) New Fork Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming—July 25–August 2. Leader, Dave Bennie, 2405

Churchill Dr., Wilmington, NC 28403.

We will explore the glaciated canyon of the New Fork River and part of its alpine headwaters at elevations of 8000 and 11,500 feet. Fishing is rated excellent. Two easy hiking days at the beginning of the trip allow altitude acclimatization. A non-technical walk-up to Glover Peak (12,068) will highlight one of two layover days. Some cross-country travel adds a sense of wilderness. Suitable for novices with elementary skills and a personal physical fitness program. (Rated L)

(167) Ruby Dome, Humboldt Forest, Nevada—July 26–August 2. Leader, Ellen Howard, 535 Morey Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025.

From the sage-brush desert of eastern Nevada rises the magnificent Ruby Mountain Range. On the west side, starting from Lamoille Canyon, we'll do a couple of treks south, and climb into the northern portions of the range to explore its glacially-formed lake basins, alpine ridges and meadows full of wildflowers. Camps will be at about 9500 feet. A spot-cache should ease our pack loads, and at least one layover day is planned. Anticipate a possible car shuttle. (Rated M–S)

(168) Mt. Ritter/Lyell Loop, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 28–August 5. Leader, Serge Puchert, 37 Southridge Ct., San Mateo, CA 94402.

This nine-day loop trip will start near Tioga Pass, and end through Lyell Canyon in northern Yosemite. Most of the hiking will be in the highly glaciated and lake-studded area of Ritter Range in the Inyo National Forest. There are at least 20 glaciers, and numerous snow fields. If the winter is like last year, our trip should be greatly enhanced by travel on snow. Our two layover days will give us a chance to climb Mt. Ritter and Mt. Lyell, the highest peak in Yosemite. (Rated M–S)

(169) Mackenzie Trail and Rainbow Range, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia—July 30–August 8. Leader, Dennis Kuch, Talchako Lodge, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T1H0.

In 1793, Alexander Mackenzie completed the first crossing of the North American Continent, passing through the Rainbow Mountains of British Columbia, and entering the Bella Coola Valley on the Pacific Coast. We will retrace part of Mackenzie's epic journey on this trip, allowing ample time to enjoy the mountain scenery and alpine flowers. (Rated M-S)

(170) Beartooth Mountains Vegetarian Trip, Montana—August 1–8. Leader, Bill Neuman, 1401 "X" Ave., La Grande, OR 97850.

The Beartooth Mountains, to the north of Yellowstone National Park, offer a challenging, sometimes difficult terrain for the backpacker. The area is characterized by lake-filled valleys over 10,000 feet, glaciers and the promise of summer wildflowers. With a pair of layover days and a flexible schedule, we hope to gain a comfortable familiarity with the region. Days may be warm with frost at nights. The fare will be vegetarian, but eaters of all persuasion are welcome. (Rated M-S)

(171) Teton Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming—August 1–9. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

A night spent camping at 10,000 feet atop Two Ocean Plateau will offer views of sunset and sunrise upon the Teton Range and parts of Yellowstone National Park. We will also visit the parting of the waters at Two Ocean Pass, and spend a layover day exploring Yellowstone Meadows. The area is noted for big game—elk, moose, deer, black bear, and grizzly. Wildflowers are also abundant in the rolling, grassy meadows of the area. (Rated M)

(172) Red Fish Lake, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho—August 2–8. Leader, Hal Covey, Star Route, Darby, MT 59829.

Scenic Highway 75 leads to our roadhead at the Tin-Cup Campground on Petit Lake. Approximately 35 miles of hiking will take us on a loop trip through the center of the rugged Sawtooth Wilderness Area. Most of the trip will be on well maintained trails; elevation gains and losses ranging from 3000–4000 feet per day. Two planned layover days will give the hiker time to climb some of the higher peaks (around 10,000), enjoy excellent fishing, or just relax and enjoy. (Rated M)

(173) Lake of the Lone Indian, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 2–9. Leader, Jim Watters, 600 Caldwell Rd., Oakland, CA 94611.

Spirited backpackers should enjoy this midsummer's 45-mile high circuit along the Silver Divide between McGee Pass and Silver Pass. Although the trip is an even mix of trail and off-trail travel, it must be viewed as a series of relatively short cross-country moves and scrambles that link a chain of cirques and lake groups; all at an elevation of about 10,500 feet. The planning leaves time for side exploration in each basin or canyon, plus selected peak climbs led off by Red Slate Mountain (13,163). (Rated M–S)

(174E) Paradise Valley-Goat Crest, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 3–11. Leaders, Louise and Cal French, 1690 N. Second Ave., Upland, CA 91786. Instructor, David Reneau.

Hiking first over the difficult and inspiring lofty spine of the Sierra, we'll then explore for several days in the high lake country around Cirque Crest. Our geologist-botanist knows the uplift and glaciation of the primordial Sierra, and can share a lifetime of hiking and natural science. We are interested in finding beautiful areas in which to hike, climb, fish, loaf and enjoy with new and old companions. (Rated M)

(176) Palisades Circuit, Sierra—August 7–16. Leader, Carl Heller, 700B Nimitz, China Lake, CA 93555.

Above Big Pine, California, there is a road to 8000 feet. After two nights there for altitude acclimatization, we will cross the range over Jigsaw Pass and hike behind the Palisades through high tundra past spectacular mountains (we may climb some, including 14,162-foot Mt. Sill). After six days above 10,000 feet, we will come out through Southfork Pass. (Rated S)

(177) Double Top Mountain Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming—August 8–15. Leader, Daniel Reed, 412 W. Benita Blvd., Vestal, NY 13850.

This trip will explore the glaciated canyon of New Fork River River and parts of its alpine headwaters, at elevations of 8000 to 11,500 feet. Photographers will love the lakes, peaks and views of the Continental Divide of the Wind River Range. Two layover day hikes to Section Corner Lake and Glover Mountain will show the Rocky Mountains at their best. Nature lovers will enjoy the wildflowers, and some of the best fishing areas in the wilderness. (Rated L)

Weminuche Wilderness

John Canty

(178) Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota —August 9–15. Leader, Faye Sitzman, 903 Mercer Blvd., Omaha, NE 68131.

From our trailhead near Mt. Rushmore, past Cathedral Spires in the Needles and over Harney Peak (7242), we will hike about four miles a day with one layover. This newly designated wilderness area exceeds the Appalachians in altitude and the Alps in age. Pine-covered mountains, wildflowers, butterflies, mushrooms, and mountain goats grace this historically rich area that was the Indians' sacred ground. The Indians are still struggling for ownership. Expert food planning and leadership. Suitable for novices and experienced alike. (Rated L)

(179) Seven Gables, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 10–19. Leader, Ann Peterson, c/o 222 Royal Saint Ct., Danville, CA 94526.

Seven Gables dominates one of the more rugged and charming regions of the High Sierra. Although it rises just over 13,000 feet, the peak presides over high alpine lakes in a little traveled area of the John Muir Wilderness. Crossing Florence Lake by boat, we will embark on a predominantly cross-country loop offering variety and challenge while short moving days allow time for exploring and leisure activities. (Rated M)

(180) Snow Lake and Snow Peak, Stanislaus Forest, Sierra—August 10–18. Leaders, Anne and Bob Stout, 10 Barker Ave., Fairfax, CA 94930.

A region of blue mountain lakes and moderate peaks lies just south of Kennedy Meadows, extending into Northern Yosemite. Places like Cherry Creek, Snow Peak and Otter Lake wait to be explored. This loop from Kennedy Meadows will cover about 50 miles, including some cross-country. Our camps will be around 8800 feet, with some short days and one layover day to explore, fish, swim, etc. The trip is budgeted for a small group to minimize impact. (Rated L–M)

(181) Emigrant Meadow, Emigrant Basin, Sierra—August 15–23. Leaders, Helen and Ed Bodington, 697 Fawn Dr., San Anselmo, CA 94960.

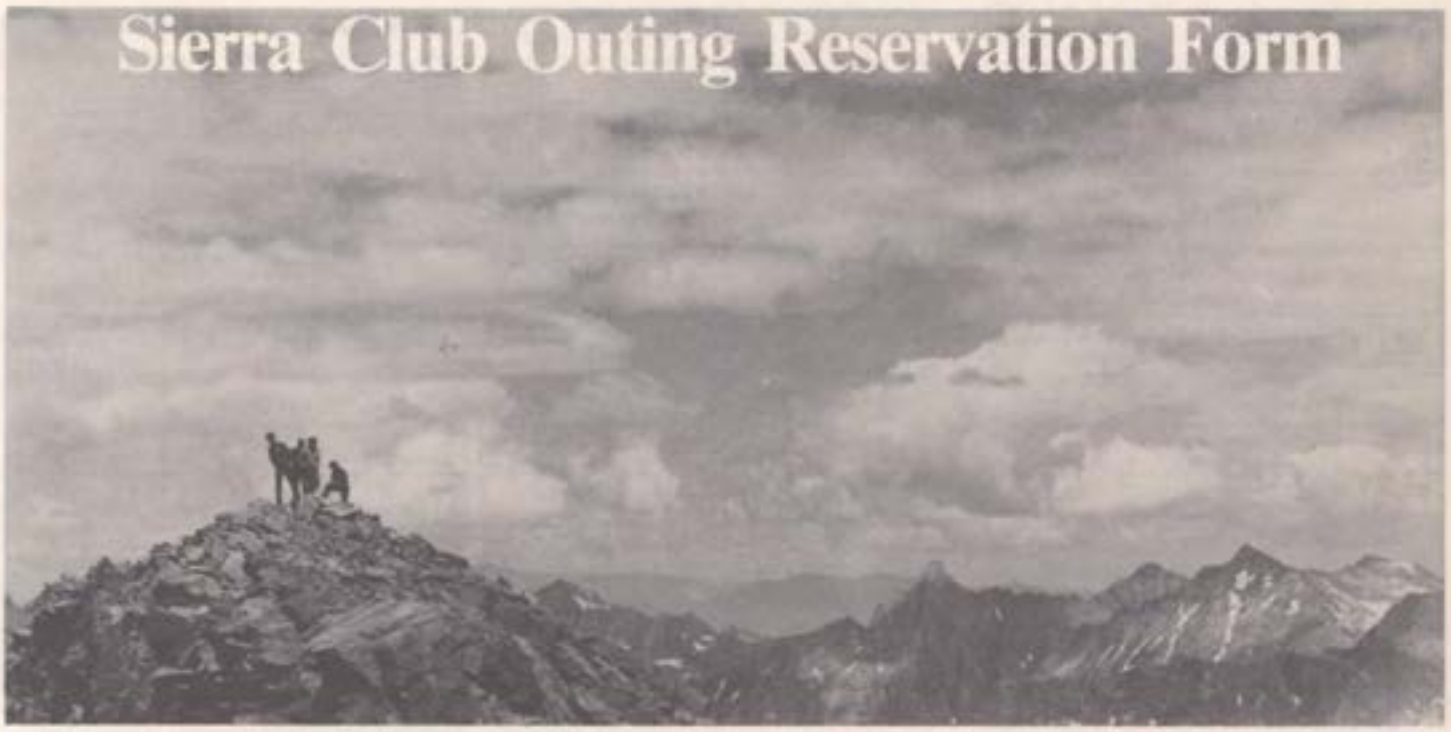
From our roadhead at Leavitt Meadow (Highway 108), we will travel south along the Walker River, then west up to the Sierra crest to Emigrant Meadow at about 10,000 feet. We will loop back via

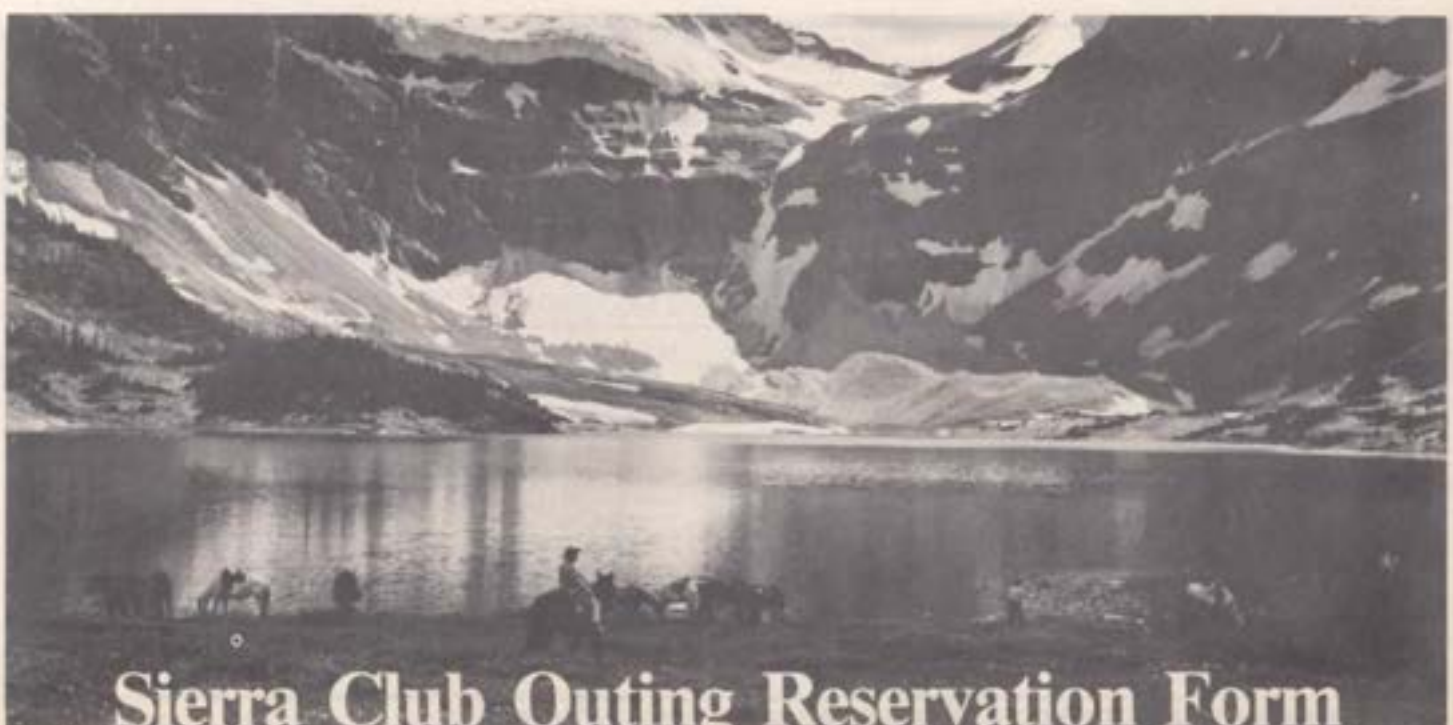
Helen, Long and Fremont lakes. We should have good fishing, beautiful wildflowers, great views to both east and west. Traveling days will average seven miles with 1000 feet of climb. A leisurely

Nelson, 416 Galleon Way, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

The Bear Lakes area is one of the beautiful valleys, still relatively unused, which lie below the Sierra crest. Located

from a roadhead as is possible there. Eleven days will allow a moderately paced trip with two planned layover days, but everyone must be prepared for





MEMBERSHIP NO.	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. ☐		
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
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

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

MEMBERSHIP NO.	Trip number	Trip name	Departure date
Print Name: Mr. Mrs. Ms. FIRST LAST	DEPOSIT ENCLOSED $	(Leave blank)	No. of reservations requested
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Helen, Long and Fremont lakes. We should have good fishing, beautiful wildflowers, great views to both east and west. Traveling days will average seven miles, with 1000 feet of climb. A leisurely trip for well-prepared newcomers and veterans alike. (Rated L)

(182) Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon—August 16–22. Leader, Bill Gifford, 3512 NE Davis, Portland, OR 97232.

The Three Sisters (Faith, Hope and Charity) are the crown of the Cascades in central Oregon. This is a beautiful area of volcanic peaks, lava flows, alpine lakes and flowery meadows. We will make a 50-mile loop around the Sisters, with one layover day and an optional non-technical climb of South Sister (10,358), the tallest of the group. This will be a good trip for amateur geologists or botanists, with plenty of photo opportunities. (Rated M)

(183) Sawtooth Wilderness, Boise Forest, Idaho—August 16–22. Leader, Veda Scherer, 1623A Francisco, Berkeley, CA 94703.

Enjoy the alpine beauty of the Sawtooth Wilderness from the lightly used southwest side. Our days will be spent hiking trails along the Boise and Payette rivers, plus some cross-country and a few minor passes. In the evenings we will relax, camped at one of the many lakes in the area. One layover day will allow time for fishing, flower viewing, and a possible peak climb. (Rated L-M)

(184) Coppermine Pass, Kings Canyon and Sequoia Parks, Sierra—August 16–23. Leader, Don Donaldson, 19 Tarabrook, Orinda, CA 94563.

From our roadhead in Sequoia Park we will cross the Tablelands, walk the high crest separating the two National Parks on the abandoned Coppermine Pass trail, hike down Cloud Canyon, and spend several days near the base of Mt. Brewer with time for climbing or relaxing. Much of the trip is off-trail and a few campsites will be above timberline, making for super Sierra sunsets! Streams, lakes, flowers, and spectacular views make this trip a photographer's dream come true. (Rated M-S)

(185) Bear Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 17–25. Leader, Steve Nelson, 416 Galleon Way, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

The Bear Lakes area is one of the beautiful valleys, still relatively unused, which lie below the Sierra crest. Located 15 miles northwest of Bishop out of the Pine Creek roadhead, this nine-day, 35-mile loop will pass from sagebrush to above timberline. Three layover days will permit trip members to climb the many peaks, fish the lakes and streams, or explore the alpine meadows of the High Sierra. (Rated M)

(186) King Spur, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 22–30. Leaders, Mad and Jim Watters Jr., 281 E. 3rd St., Chico, CA 95926.

For an active vacation, experience two isolated alpine areas; the King Spur and the Great Western Divide. Our approach offers a transition in scenery from the South Fork of the Kings River, up the tributaries to its headwaters. There, the trailless route stays above timberline, among tarns and meadows, and below some of the Sierra's most seldom climbed mountains. Look forward to layover days for relaxing, exploring and peak bagging. (Rated M-S)

(187) Le Conte Divide, John Muir Wilderness, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 23–31. Leader, Joe Russell, 681 Market St., Ste. 799, San Francisco, CA 94105.

From Florence Lake we travel cross-country south along the west side of the majestic Le Conte Divide. Then we cross over the Divide into the remote and spectacular Goddard Canyon and Ionian Basin regions, with oportunities to climb isolated Mt. Goddard and to explore the upper regions of the Enchanted Gorge. We roam back to Florence Lake through Evolution Basin, McGee Lakes and Evolution Valley which offer us many high elevation vistas and wilderness experiences. (Rated M-S)

(195) Great Western Divide, Kings Canyon and Sequoia Parks, Sierra—August 27–September 6. Leader, Gordon Peterson, 222 Royal Saint Ct., Danville, CA 94526.

High on a spur of the Great Western Divide there is a lake basin that is isolated from the commonly traveled High Sierra trail or cross-country routes. Our travel from Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park will take us through this basin and into country that is as remote from a roadhead as is possible there. Eleven days will allow a moderately paced trip with two planned layover days, but everyone must be prepared for the challenge of unknown cross-country travel. (Rated M-S)

(196) Katahdin, Maine—August 29–September 7. Leader, Phil Titus, 168 Commonwealth Ave., Buffalo, NY 14216.

"Rising as an isolated, massive, gray granite monolith from the central Maine forest, broken only by the silver sheen of countless lakes, Katahdin is indeed the monarch of an illimitable wilderness." Myron Avery's description, made early in this century, is no less true today. Katahdin is not one, but many mountains within Baxter State Park, a wilderness area of over 200,000 acres. This 10-day adventure over rugged country of unpredictable weather will demand good physical condition and proper equipment, but not necessarily extensive experience. (Rated M-S)

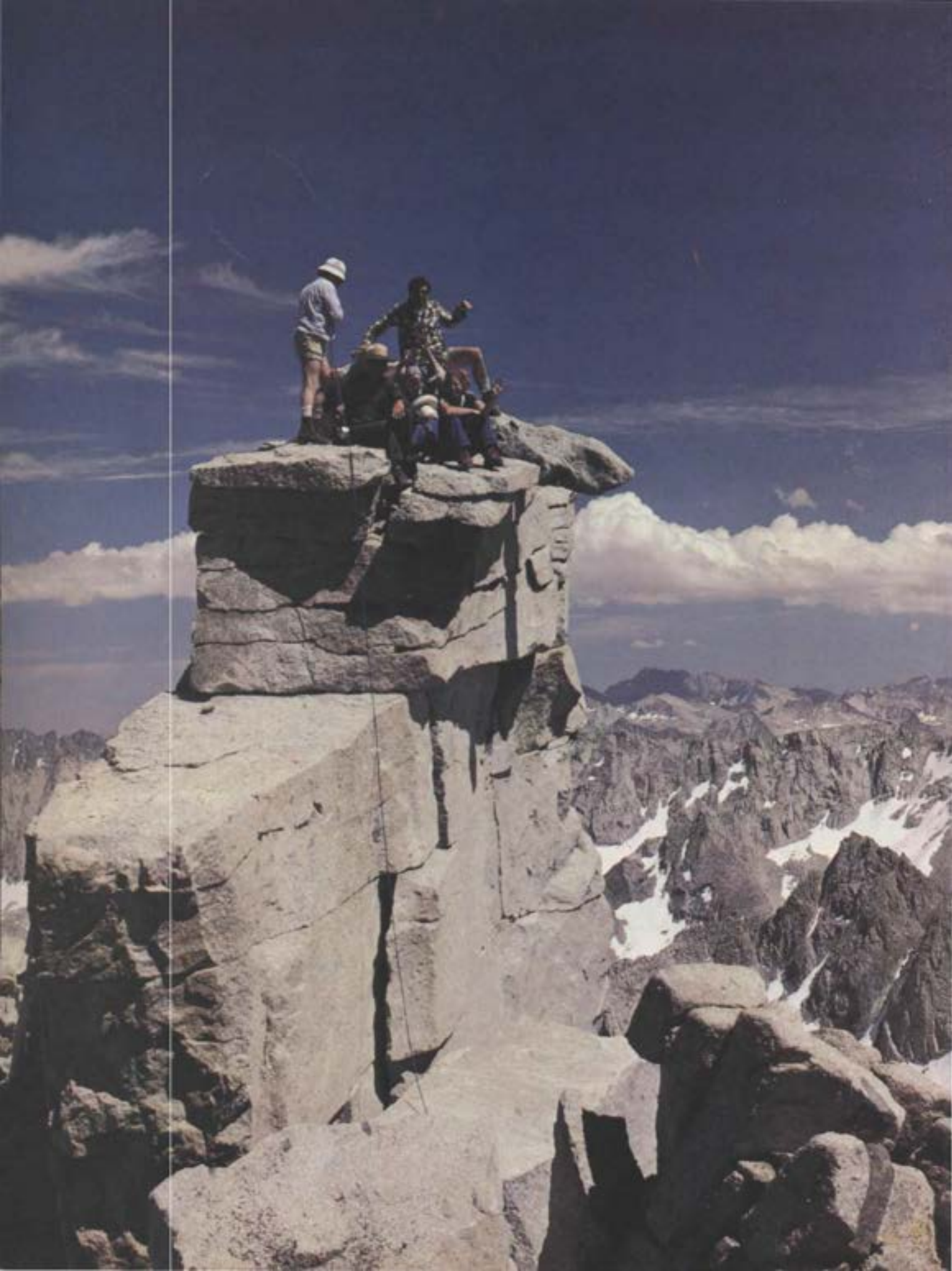
(197) Kern Hot Springs, Sequoia Park, Sierra—September 4–12. Leader, Don Lackowski, 2483 Caminito Venido, San Diego, CA 92107.

The Sierra Nevada wilderness offers few creature comforts. One exception is the spa at Kern Hot Springs, in the spectacular Kern Canyon of Sequoia National Park. After an optional climb of Mt. Whitney (14,495), highest peak in the contiguous United States, weary hikers can soothe sore muscles in the clean, clear, 115-degree waters of the spring. Another layover day will provide interesting peak climb options and the outbound trek will include a visit to the highest lake in the U.S. Excellent fishing and spectacular scenery can be expected throughout. (Rated M)

(198) Triple Divide Peak, Yosemite Park, Sierra—September 6–15. Leader, Ken Maas, 3719½ Vinton Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034.

This moderately paced loop trip will explore the southeastern fringe of Yosemite National Park. Circling our predominant landmark, Triple Divide Peak,we will travel through a variety of terrain including low forests, upland pastures, and high alpine meadows. Daily travel will be in the 4–7 mile range with about one third being cross-country. Scheduled mostly after Labor day to avoid the summer crowds, there will be ample opportunity for swimming,

Facing Page: Oregon Cascades. Photo by Gary Tepfer



fishing, peak climbing, and relaxing. (Rated M)

(199) Mahoosuc Range, White Mountains, New Hampshire—September 12–18. Leader, Craig Caldwell, 12028 Gaylord Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45240.

The Mahoosuc Range, from Gorham, New Hampshire, to Grafton Notch, Maine, is only 32 miles long, but it includes the Appalachian Trail's most difficult mile: Mahoosuc Notch. The rugged trail crosses eight summits with a total altitude gain of about 10,000 feet. The views of the Presidentials are from an angle seldom seen, and this trek will leave time each day to relax at an AMC shelter. (Rated S)

(200) Red Devil Lake Leisure Loop, Yosemite Park, Sierra—September 12–20. Leader, Len Lewis, 857 Laurel St., Alameda, CA 94501.

This 40-mile loop will take us over three major passes (the highest is 11,300 feet) and into the most southern part of Yosemite Park. Red Devil Lake, nestled under Triple Divide Peak, will mark our deepest penetration into the park. Three or four layover days will enable us to take advantage of the excellent fishing, or follow wherever our interests lead. A fishing instructor will be with us to assist the novice angler in fly or spin techniques. (Rated L)

(201) Kern Basin, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra—September 12–20. Leader, David Reneau, 410½ Pacific Ave., Paso Robles, CA 93446.

On our 60-mile loop we will explore the remote lake basins of the Great Western Divide by trails and cross-country routes. From Cedar Grove, we will hike up Bubbs Creek to cross the Kings-Kern Divide at Harrison Pass (12,800), and drop into the Kern River headwaters. One or two layover days will allow time for climbing, fishing or exploring. Daily travel will be from 6 to 12 miles, and will include three cross-country cols and study of the natural history and geology enroute. (Rated M-S)

(202) Mineral King in the Fall, Sequoia Forest, Sierra—September 13–20. Leader, Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.

The autumn is captured in our senses as we journey into this land of the Great Western Divide, giving us spectacular views of lakes, streams, forests and the towering peaks which dominate the landscape. Our 49-mile loop takes us over four major passes. We'll travel from timberline to a low elevation giant sequoia grove, and through open forest of juniper and red fir—with flowers along the way. Our camps will be between 5600 and 10,600 feet, with a layover day allowing for whatever enjoyment this scenic area allows us. (Rated M)

(203) Pasayten Wilderness, Cascade Mountains, Washington—September 17–24. Leaders, Marty and Alan Schmierer, 931 N. 77th, Seattle, WA 98103.

Ramble off-season with us and traverse a spectacular variety of seldom visited terrain. Ample opportunity to climb 8000-foot peaks, fish, view wildlife, relax by a stream, or pursue other escapes to reality. Marvel at forested glacial valleys and unique tundra country with blazing fall colors, glassy lakes, and glinting snowfields. Two strenuous days are balanced by a layover and four moderate days. (Rated M)

(204) Calf Creek-Harris Wash, Escalante River, Utah—September 27–October 3. Leader, Peter Curia, 1334 W. Willetta, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

The Escalante River cuts through some of the most scenic and remote canyon country in the southwestern United States. Starting at Calf Creek, we will be searching for pictographs, petroglyphs, cliff dwellings, natural bridges and natural arches as we wind downstream in the ever deepening canyon to Harris Wash. We will explore as many side canyons as possible in this desert full of sculptured surroundings. (Rated L-M)

(205) Adirondack Fall Color Leisure, New York—October 4–10. Leader, Connie Thomas, 128 Muriel St., Ithaca, NY 14850.

We will explore part of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area, south of Cranberry Lake in New York's six-million-acre Adirondack Park at a time when fall colors ought to be brightest. Trails followed will pass beaver dams, woodland ponds, streams and waterfalls, through hardwood and conifer forests. A bushwhack and a layover add contrast to generally short moving days. There will be time for photography, meditating, boot drying and a brave swim. Some backpacking experience required; anyone under 16 must be accompanied by a parent, and obtain prior leader permission. (Rated L)

(206) North Rim, Grand Canyon—October 4–10. Leader, Bill Wahl, PO Box 1797, Paso Robles, CA 93446.

In seven full days of hiking we will go from the 7600-foot-high Powell Plateau down Saddle Canyon to the Colorado River at 2000 feet. The first three days will be cross-country, with some bushwhacking. Some use of ropes may be necessary. (Rated S)

(207) Grand Gulch, Utah—October 4–10. Leader, Norman Elliott, 2906 Clearview Dr., Austin, TX 78703.

We'll hike down Slickhorn Canyon, with its towering pink sandstone walls, to the San Juan river; rock-hop along the river to the mouth of Grand Gulch; then up the gulch to our exit at Polly's Meadow—taking in the extraordinary scenery of the area, and conjuring up visions of its remote past from the remaining mementos of "the ancient ones." The trip will cover approximately 40 miles with elevation changes of 2600 feet. (Rated M)

(208) Cherokee Homelands, Nantahala Forest, North Carolina—September 26–October 3. Leader, Dave Bennie, 2405 Churchill Dr., Wilmington, NC 28403.

Hiking during Indian summer, we will explore the Snowbird Creek eco-system, a RARE II study area located just south of the Smokies, near Robbinsville. In 1836, a remnant band of Cherokees utilized the ruggedness of this area as a refuge, avoiding forced federal relocation to Oklahoma over the now famous "Trail of Tears." We will leisurely backpack 25 miles, allowing ample time for sidetrips, swimming and 1½ layover days. Mostly trail hiking. Suitable for novices with elementary skills. (Rated L)

(209) Grand Canyon, Arizona—December 27–January 2. Leader, Lester Olin, 2244 Ave. "A", Yuma, AZ 85364.

The annual Grand Canyon Christmas trip will be somewhere on the south rim, depending on the whim of the Park Service. We will enter by one of the non-maintained trails built in the late 1880's. One or two camps of this moderate to strenuous trip will be on the banks of the Colorado River. Weather will be unpredictable, with a possibility of rain, snow, cold nights, warm days, or a combination of all. With no layover days, we will cover at least 50 miles in five days. (Rated M–S)

Facing Page: Kings Canyon National Park. Photo by Wayne R. Woodruff.

Junior Backpack Trips

SHARE THE WILDERNESS WITH OTHER YOUNG BACKPACKERS GUIDED BY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED LEADERS WHO ENJOY YOUNG PEOPLE. On these outings participants hike the back country, climb peaks, travel off-trail and learn wilderness camping skills. There is also time for fishing, swimming, snow sliding or just watching the clouds drift by. Everyone is expected to help with cooking and clean-up chores and to carry their fair share of community gear and food. Parents are requested to assist with roadhead transportation. These trips vary in difficulty and some specify younger or older teens. See the individual trip write-ups for this information.

Yosemite

W. A. Jackson

(214) Ionian Basin, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—June 29–July 8. Leader, David Neumann, Box 1288, Hailey, ID 83333.

Perhaps no other basin in the Sierra is as rugged, as isolated as this. From our roadhead at Lake Sabrina we head west over Echo Col (12,300) and Black Giant Pass (12,200), before descending. This early season trip includes long days, cross-country travel, high altitude camps and a possibility of travel on late season snow. However, for the strong, experienced, and well equipped 13–16 year old, this trip offers spectacular scenery, solitude, peak climbing opportunities and a venture into the Enchanted Gorge. (Rated S)

(215) Mt. Conness, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 12–18. Leader, Christine Dienger, 3145 Bandera Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94304.

We start the trip at Saddlebag Lake in the old Tioga mining district, then cross into the northern Yosemite back country at a point north of Mt. Conness. Our week's ramblings take us to the best lakes for camping, and into great glacial canyons for sweeping views. Time will be had for fishing, swimming and mountain climbing before we finally circle out to Tuolumne Meadows. Cross-country travel and a few hard trail days make the outing one for adventurous 12–15 year-olds with some backpacking experience. (Rated M)

(216) Gilbert Park, Painter Basin, Uintas—July 22–30. Leader, Andy Johnson, 415 Monticello, San Francisco, CA 94127.

This will be a trip for juniors, 12–16, who would like to see a spectacular wilderness in Utah. The Uintas have several peaks over 13,000 feet, and we will have the opportunity to climb four of them. The trip will be moderate, with a few strenuous days. Our two layovers will provide time for whatever you would like to do. Join me and come to Utah! A separate trip (#164) will be run simultaneously, nearby, for adults, so bring your parents! (Rated M)

(217) Little Five Lakes, Sequoia Park—July 26–August 2. Leader, Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.

This trip is designed to acquaint hikers with the joys of high elevation, cross-country exploration. We will camp near timberline, cross over little-used passes, and climb a peak or two in the Kaweah Peaks region. Days will be six to twelve miles, with two layovers, and will usually include gains of about 1500 feet. We will also have time for fishing, roped climbing skills, nature study and just plain loafing. Juniors should be experienced, fit and 13–15 years old. (Rated M–S)

(218) Cathedral Range, Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 1–9. Leader, Ed Shearin, 2637 Marshall Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94303.

The glaciated crest of the Cathedral Range is our highest point in this mainly cross-country transit of southeastern Yosemite. We have two layover days to explore Mt. Lyell and the high lakes in this range. With additional crossings of the San Joaquin-Merced Divide and the Kuna Crest via remote cols, this is a trip for strong, experienced 13 to 16 year olds. For the interested, wildflowers and alpine ecology will be highlighted, making it possible to become a knowledgeable and exhilarated mountaineer. (Rated M–S)

(219) Try Again for Hutching Creek, Sierra Nevada—August 9–16. Leader, Lynne McClellan-Loots, 88 Ridge Rd., Fairfax, CA 94930.

Excessive snow in 1980 prevented us from reaching and exploring the Hutching Creek area and its surrounding peaks. Let's try again! Lyle Glacier is accessible from our Hutching Creek camp: approximately 10,000-foot elevation. Scrambling, swimming, fishing, hiking and base camping will make eight days fly by. (Rated M)

Base Camps

W. A. Jackson

Yosemite

BASE CAMPS OFFER A WIDE RANGE OF WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES IN AN EXCITING VARIETY OF NATURAL SETTINGS. COMMON TO ALL TRIPS IS A CAMP WHICH IS THE BASE OF OPERATIONS for overnight backpacking, mountain climbing, fishing or simple nature walks in the surrounding wilderness. Some activities are organized, but the choice of whether or not to participate is up to each individual.

Usually trips begin with dinner at the roadhead. The following day up to 30 pounds of dunnage per person will be transported by mule from roadhead to camp while the trip members hike in. Camp will be set up in advance of your arrival and, except at the beginning and end of each trip, neither stock nor packers are in camp. Members take turns performing camp chores including meal preparation with instruction and aid from the camp staff.

ALPINE CAMPS: Located in more remote spots and at higher elevations, these camps are for those who wish a rigorous program of wilderness activities in comparative isolation. Cross-country hiking, overnight backpacking and mountain climbing are popular.

BASE CAMPS: Especially suited for newcomers and family groups, the hike in is usually easier and the activities less strenuous than Alpine Camps.

BACK COUNTRY CAMPS: Our most remote location, reached by a two-day hike, is primarily an adult trip although teenagers are welcome. It is more a do-it-yourself camp where members are encouraged to conduct their own ventures. Staff leadership is available when needed.

DESERT CAMPS: Spring, fall and winter are the times for desert camping. Members' automobiles are used for side-trip transportation. Activities are mainly day hikes to points of scenic and historic interest.

MOUNTAINEERING CAMPS: These camps will be in areas, usually along the Sierra Crest, which offer a number of nearby peaks for the two weeks' activity. There will be instruction in climbing techniques, but actual climbs will be restricted to class 3. All members need not be climbers, but in general, scheduled activities will be more strenuous than in our other base camps.

CHILDREN'S BASE CAMPS: This is a new program for children 9 through 12 years of age. Previous camping experience is an advantage, but not a requirement. Camps will be in accessible areas and will be led by a staff with an interest in, and experience with, both children and the outdoor world. Activities will include fishing, nature study, swimming, exploring, mountain climbing and games suitable to the wilderness.

(28E) Natural History of the Anza-Borrego Desert Base Camp, California—April 12–18. Leader, Bob Miller, c/o Chemistry Dept., Sacramento City College, 3835 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95822. Instructor, Will Neely.

Our 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 explore and study the natural wonders of the living desert. We will use members' cars to radiate out to various points of interest where our easy day-hikes will begin.

(30) Pioneers and Ladyslippers, Great Smoky Mountains Park, Tennessee—April 25–May 2. Leader, Dave Bennie, 2405 Churchill Dr., Wilmington, NC 28403.

Hiking in and around historic Cades Cove during the height of the wildflower season, we will pass through all ecosystems from 2000 to 6000 feet, and visit special places like Ladyslipper Lane and Trillium City. One day will be spent visiting restored pioneer structures and exhibits. Our wilderness camp sits in a private preserve at the edge of the park. Hikes will be moderate to strenuous, covering up to 10 miles with up to 2500-foot elevation gain. Minimum age is 16 (solo) or 12 (with parent).

(34) Spring in Canada's Coast Range, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia—May 11–17. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Talchako Lodge, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T1H0.

While the peaks are still blanketed with snow, in the deep, glacier-carved valleys of the Coast Range, orchids bloom and bald eagles reclaim their nests. Based at Talchako Lodge in the Atnarko Valley, we will make daily forays into the valley and surrounding Tweedsmuir Park. A leisurely introduction to springtime in the coast wilderness.

(35E) Natural History of Mono Basin Base Camp, California—June 13–30. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022. Instructor, Will Neely.

Hidden in the starkness of Mono Basin are myriad interesting and beautiful experiences. Camp is in a cottonwood grove at meadow's edge and overlooks Mono Lake. From here we will travel into the Sierra as well as the desert, visiting mines, hot springs and Mono Craters. The lake itself is in critical danger of being destroyed unless a plan is quickly developed and implemented which will increase its water level and protect endangered bird and plant life.

(66) Devil's Bathtub Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 5–12. Leader, Perry Harris, 2915 Determine Dr., Atwater, CA 95301.

(67) Devil's Bathtub Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 12–19. Leader, Perry Harris, 2915 Determine Dr., Atwater, CA 95301.

Our roadhead will be High Sierra Pack Station at Lake Edison, 90 miles from Fresno. An easy five mile trail climbing 1400 feet takes us to 9200 feet and our campsite. Devil's Bathtub is a large oval lake at the base of Graveyard Peak. Camp activities should include swimming, fishing, nature study and hiking. This beautiful spot is particularly suited to young families desirous of an easy outing in an attractive location.

(68) Rush Creek Alpine Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra—July 12–24. Leader, Sy Ossofsky, 237 S. Mountain View Ave., Bishop, CA 93514.

Camp, reached in seven rather strenuous miles on a trail which climbs 2300 feet from the roadhead at Silver Lake, will be at 9500 feet. Few sites in the Sierra offer a greater spectrum of activities than the Rush Creek Basin, with its numerous streams and lakes and its peripheral mountains. Immediately to the south lie the snowfields and rocky slopes of Mt. Davis (12,311), while farther west towers Rodgers Peak (12,978).

(69) Midnight Lake Mountaineering Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 18–August 1. Leader, Brent Miller, 565 9th Ave., Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Our camp will be near Midnight Lake at an elevation of 10,500 feet; seven miles from the Lake Sabrina roadhead. Mts. Mendell, Darwin, Haeckel, Wallace and Powell, all over 13,000 feet, are within reach. Prior climbing experience is not necessary, nor need all members be climbers. Climbs will be strenuous but non-technical; our routes being limited to class 3. There will, however, be instruction in more advanced climbing techniques if desired.

(70) Seven Gables Back Country Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 25–August 8. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.

We'll locate camp near Lou Beverly Lake at the base of Seven Gables (13,073), the dominant peak of the Bear Creek drainage. At 10,200 feet our camp is an easy two-day hike from the roadhead, on the road from Mono Hot Springs to Edison Lake. Activities may include day or overnight hikes to such places as Lake Italy, Orchid Lake, the lakes of the East Fork of Bear Creek, Rose and Marie lakes, the ascent of Seven Gables—or any of the many other alternatives.

(71) Baboon Lake Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 26–August 7. Leader, Ed Miller, 31691 Crystal Sands Dr., Laguna Niguel, CA 92677.

A five-mile hike in which we climb 1600 feet gets us to camp. Here, near Baboon Lake (10,700), we are near the many spectacular lakes of the Middle Fork of Bishop Creek—Hungry Packer, Moonlight, Midnight, and Donkey to name a few. To our east is Thompson Ridge, and towering above us from west to south rise Mts. Darwin, Haeckel, Wallace and Powell. Many interesting side trips are available.

(72) Rangeley Lakes, Rangeley, Maine—August 9–15. Leader, Russ Calkins, PO Box 209, Keene, NH 03431.

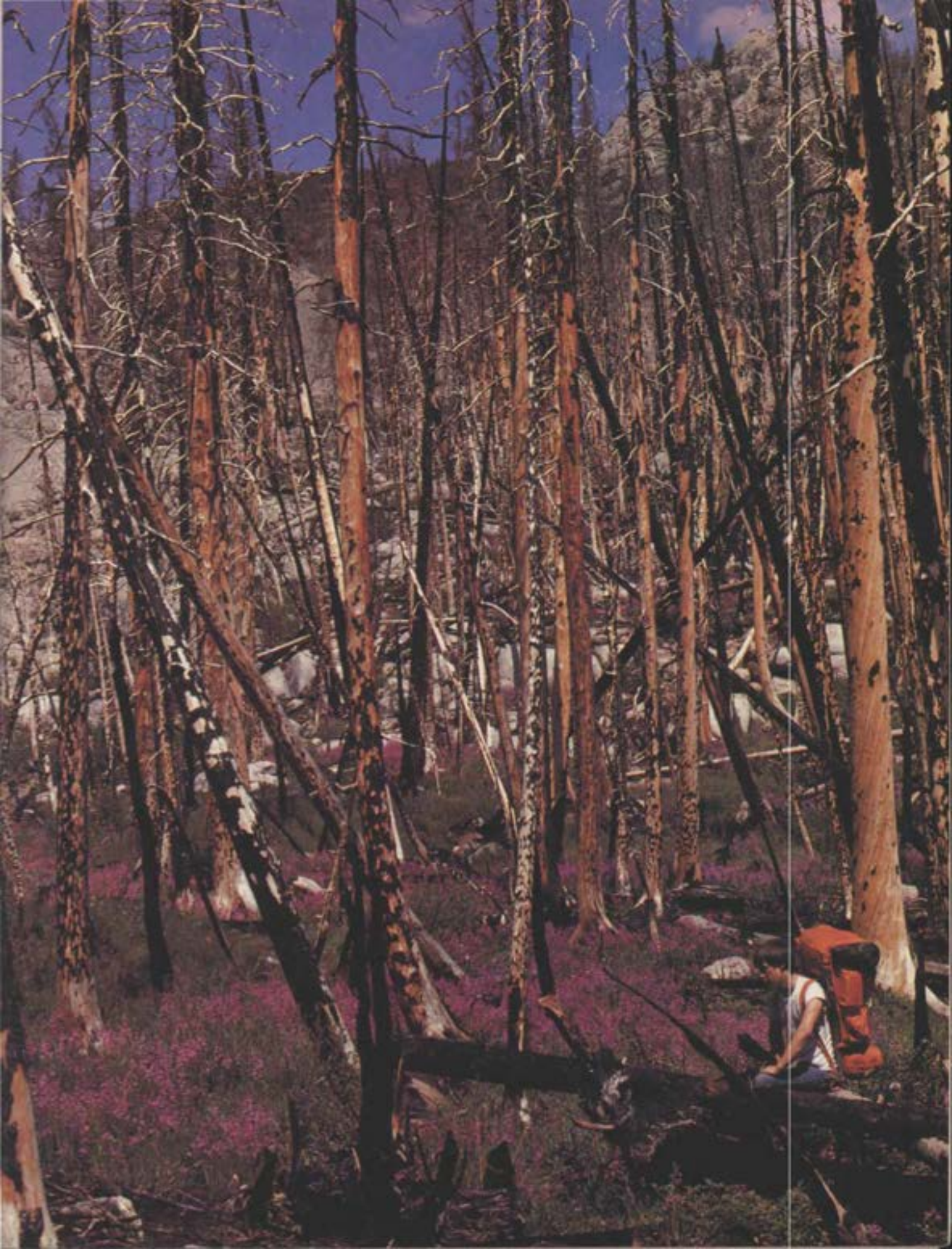
The Rangeley Lakes Region, consisting of several large lakes, lies in a mountainous area near the New Hampshire border. Our camp will be located in a state park on the south shore of Rangeley Lake, only a few miles from the Appalachian Trail. We will hike several parts of the trail. Optional canoe trips, swimming and other activities will round out our stay in this wild and beautiful section of the state.

(73) Hooper Lake Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 9–21. Leader, John Swanson, 1248 Jacob Ln., Carmichael, CA 95608.

From Jackass Meadows, a strenuous six-mile trail takes us to our camp on the side of Mt. Hooper at an elevation of about 10,700 feet. There will be day hikes and overnights to nearby lakes and across the ridge to any of several beautiful lakes in the upper Bear Creek area. For scramblers, Mt. Hooper (12,349) or unnamed peaks both north and south, give stupendous views of the surrounding Sierra. Both lakes and streams here are reportedly good fishing.

(74) Dorothy Lake Children's Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 16–23. Leader, Bill Kershaw, 300 Shell

Facing Page. Wind Rivers, Wyoming. Photo by John Carter.



Gate Rd., Alameda, CA 94501.

Our camp near Dorothy Lake is beautifully located an easy four miles from the roadhead camp at Rock Creek Lake. It is 10,400 feet in elevation on the north slope of giant Mt. Morgan (13,748) on the East Fork of Rock Creek. There are lakes for swimming and fishing, streams and meadows, and Round Valley Peak and Mt. Morgan for climbing. The leader, Bill Kershaw, is an elementary school teacher with many years of experience leading trips for young people of this age.

(75) Iron Mountain Alpine Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra—August 16–28. Leader, Norm Kindig, 1904 Serge Ave., San Jose, CA 95130.

Our camp on the side of Iron Mountain will be near Ashley Lake at an elevation of 9500 feet, reached by an eight-mile trail from Reds Meadow. The area is rich in backpacking prospects including many lakes—Anona, Holcomb, Deadhorse and Beck. Iron Mountain, an easy nearby climb, is for ramblers. For the more ambitious, climbing in the Minarets may be possible from an overnight campsite. Good fishing can be expected in both lake and stream, and there's plenty of easy country, too, for amblers.

(76) Talchako Lodge Base Camp and Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia—August 17–25. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Talchako Lodge, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T1H0.

A leisurely exploration of Tweedsmuir Park in Canada's Pacific Coast Range, this outing is based at the Sierra Club of British Columbia's Talchako Lodge. We will take several day hikes from the lodge into the surrounding park and the Bella Coola Valley. Then a three-day backpack into the park's interior, either to the 1300-foot Hunlen Falls, or into the colorful Rainbow Mountains alpine area. Families are welcome on this leisure-moderate trip.

(77) Dorothy Lake Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 12–30. Leader, Serge Puchert, 37 Southridge Ct., San Mateo, CA 94402.

Our camp near Dorothy Lake is just four miles and 700 feet above the Rock Creek Lake roadhead. On the East Fork of Rock Creek and the north slope of the giant Mt. Morgan (13,748), we'll have opportunities for many day hikes. There are lakes for swimming and fishing, meadows and streams to enjoy, and Round Valley Peak as well as Mt. Morgan for climbing. The trip is well suited to families with children of all ages.

(78E) Appalachian Mountains Photography Trip, North Carolina,—October 12–17. Leader, Lincoln E. Roberts, 66 Styers Ferry Rd., Clemmons, NC 27012. Instructor, Ron Mayhew.

Learn by doing, from a professional photography instructor, the most effective use of your 35MM or larger camera (manual control). Fall colors, balds, virgin forest, clear burbling streams and the profuse flora of the Pisgah-Nantahala Forest area will be our subjects as we test our newfound expertize. We will backpack to our base camp and optionally day hike up to 3000-foot climbs. For beginning to intermediate photographers. A leisurely trip with leader approval required.

(80) Cabeza Prieta, Arizona—November 22–28. Leader, John Ricker, 2610 N. 3rd St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.

Cabeza Prieta Game Range is now a wilderness area; vehicles are not allowed on the roads. We will drive instead along the Camino de Diablo, an old immigrant trail from northern Mexico to the gold fields of California. There are only two sources of permanent water—100 miles apart. We will camp at two different sites. There are peaks to climb, old mining operations to explore, and natural tanks and plunge pools to visit.

(81) Death Valley Christmas Camp, Death Valley Monument, California—December 20–29. Leader, c/o Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.

This is a roadhead camp near the park headquarters at Furnace Creek. Explorations may take us up peaks and into canyons, to points of scenic or historic interest and to places exhibiting unusual examples of a biological or geological nature. There will be an optional evening at a ballet performance in the historic Amargosa Opera House at Death Valley Junction. Although winter is normally very pleasant in Death Valley, be prepared for possible strong winds and/or rain.

(82) St. John, The Virgin Islands—December 27–January 3, 1982. Leader, Shirley Proctor, 660B Sand Hill Rd., Peterborough, NH 03458.

We will establish a base camp at Cinnamon Bay on the island of St. John. Here we will learn about the seven ecosystems of this small island, see a typical rain forest with a ranger naturalist as guide, and explore an underwater nature trail at Trunk Bay. We will also visit the Indian petroglyphs, and, at the Annaberg Ruins, learn how pirates, sugarcane, slavery and rum affected this tiny island. Come enjoy one of the world's most beautiful tropical beaches.

Bicycle Trips

CYCLE HAWAII, THE PACIFIC COAST OR MT. DESERT ISLAND IN MAINE. Follow the Icefield Parkway in Canada or explore the eastern beaches and villages in the Delmarva Peninsula or Delaware Bay areas. Bicycling does no more harm to the environment than walking, yet covers much more country in a way that puts you closely in touch with your natural surroundings. Some trips intersperse travel days with layover days, but all include ample time for activities such as swimming, hiking and sightseeing. Terrain and distance variations require different levels of skill and physical conditioning and not all trips have sag wagon support. Leader approval of each participant is required. See the Hawaii and Foreign Trips sections for additional Bicycle Trips.

Bob Hartman

California Coast

(31) Oregon Coast to Cascades Tour, Oregon—May 16–23. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

We will cover 350 miles in seven days—camping at state, forest, and private campgrounds, buying and cooking meals from grocery stores along the way. Our tour goes up the coast from Florence to Newport, through the coastal range to Corvalis, down the Willamette Valley to Eugene, up the McKenzie River, over the Cascades at Old McKenzie Pass, through Bend and LaPine on the high Oregon desert, and back into the Cascades to Odell Lake. Light to Moderate traffic, sunny to rainy weather.

(33) California Wine Country and Coast Tour—May 23–31. Leader, Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.

Cycling from beautiful Golden Gate Park and across the Golden Gate Bridge we begin our self-contained journey through the Napa Valley vineyards, taking in a tour or two, winding our way on up through the Redwoods to the coast. We will follow Highway 1 along the Pacific Ocean to complete our 345-mile loop trip. Averaging 45 miles per day, along with one layover day, will enable the experienced bicycle tourist ample time to explore and enjoy many of the unique features of this area.

(85) Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, June 7–13. Leader, Frederic Gooding, Jr., 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20015.

The rolling and gentle countryside of the eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia provides an ideal location for a bicycle tour. We expect to cycle from 30–50 miles on moving days, carrying our gear with us. We will camp mostly in state parks, and visit some of the beaches, including Assateague National Seashore, and Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. We will also visit some of the unspoiled villages of the Peninsula, including Oxford and St. Michaels, with its historic Maritime Museum.

(87) Mt. Desert Island, Acadia Forest, Maine—June 21–27. Leader, Kevin Cresci, 454 Bird Ave., Buffalo, NY 14213.

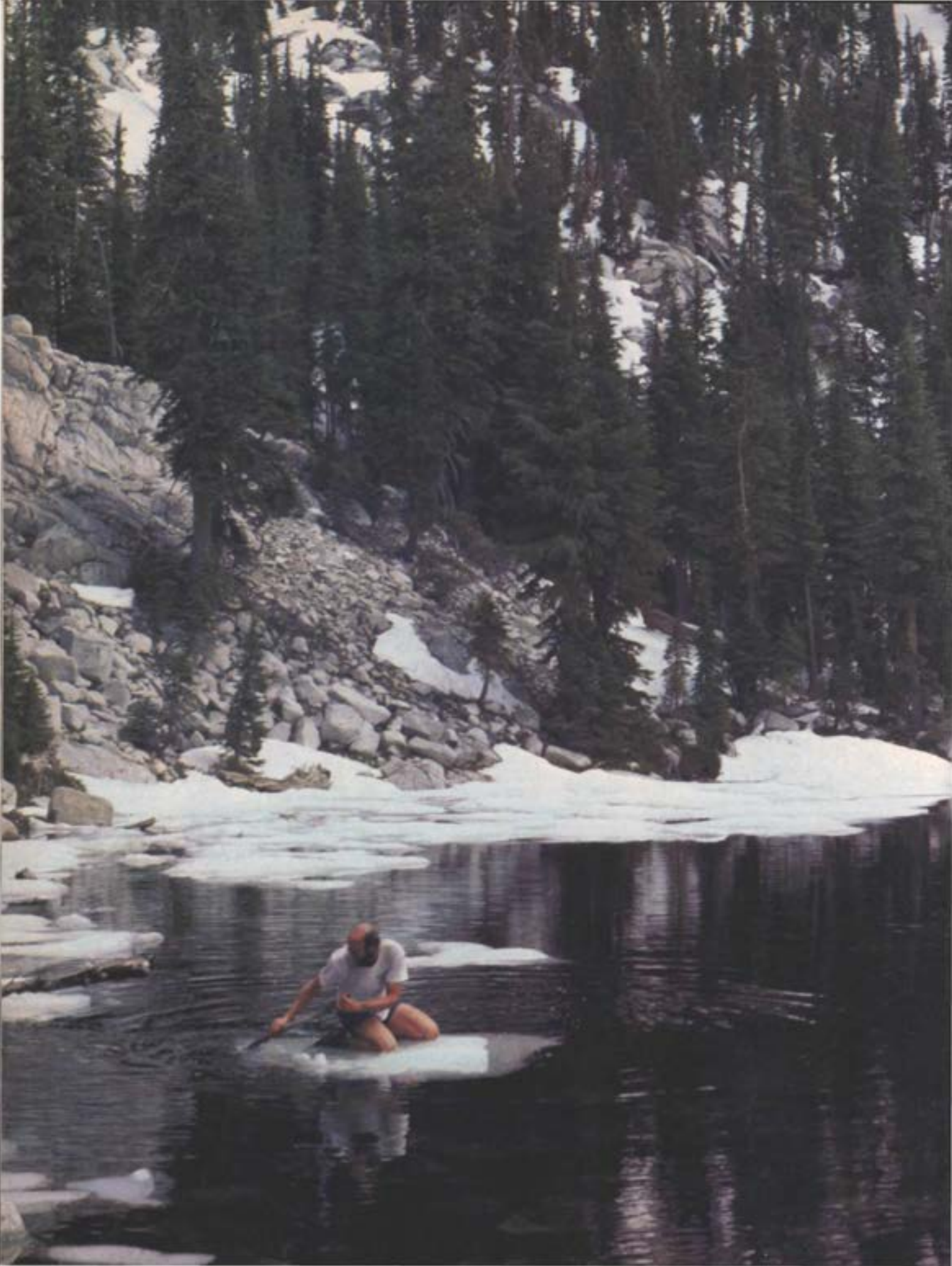
Before sunrise on a cloudless midsummer day, there is a feeling almost of presumption at being atop Cadillac Mountain (1530) on Maine's Mt. Desert Island. What you are awaiting are the first rays of sunlight to touch the United States. Cadillac Mountain and other day hikes on this hike and bike trip will offer a unique network of mountain, lakeshore and seaside paths. Our dual mode of travel will allow us to encircle the entire island and still experience it with the intimacy of a hiker. Leader approval required.

(88) Lake Louise Bike and Hike, Canadian Rockies, Alberta—August 8–15. Leaders, Sharon and Bob Hartman, 1988 Noble St., Lemon Grove, CA 92045.

Banff and Jasper National Parks provide the setting for this moderately paced bicycle tour. As a self-contained tour we shall carry all our equipment and food on bikes, making us independent and self-sufficient. There will be time for hikes up glacial valleys to the edge of massive icefields. The Icefield Parkway is an ideal cycling road which has wide shoulders all along our 225-mile route.

(89) Around Delaware Bay, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey—October 4–10. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

300 years ago, William Penn sailed 100 miles up the Delaware to found Philadelphia. The lands he bypassed remain a rural patchquilt of colonial and victorian villages, former seaports, and fresh and salt-water marshes graced with migratory birds. We'll ride a loop from Independence Hall through Delaware's flatlands, then go to sea on the Lewes-cape May Ferry. The victorian resort of Cape May, and New Jersey's Pinelands National Reserve with its bog-iron age ghost towns and restorations, complete the 250-mile loop.



Burro Trips

SIERRA CLUB BURRO TRIPS ARE HIKING TRIPS WHERE BURROS, HANDLED BY THE TRIP PARTICIPANTS, CARRY MOST OF THE LOAD. These outings are suitable even for people who have little or no experience with burros or camping, and also for experienced campers who want to explore without a backpack. Experienced trip leaders will teach you to pack, unpack, and handle these amiable animals, an experience often as memorable as the wilderness trip itself. Normally, two people share the handling of each burro.

Most of these trips cover a lot of ground at relatively high elevations (8,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level), and at times the terrain can be fairly rugged. Applicants should be in good physical condition and children must be seven years or older.

Dan Grysell

Kings Canyon Park

(90) Leavitt Meadows to Kennedy Meadows, Toiyabe Forest, Sierra—July 18–25. Leader, Ted Bradfield, 5540 Circle Dr., El Sobrante, CA 94803.

We ascend the lush West Walker River Canyon to Dorothy Lake Pass, drop to Dorothy Lake, climb over Bond Pass and down to Helen Lake or Emigrant Lake and out. Spectacular glaciated granite domes dominate the vistas. Two layover days leave time for fishing and mountain climbing with Forsyth Peak nearby. About 35 miles and 4000 feet of climb make for a moderate trip.

(91) Kennedy Meadows to Leavitt Meadows, Toiyabe Forest, Sierra—July 25–August 1. Leader, Don White, 411 Walnut Dr., Monmouth, OR 97361.

From this Sonoran roadhead, we climb to Saucer Meadows and on to Emigrant Lake, then cross over Bond Pass into Yosemite and Dorothy Lake. Climbing over Dorothy Lake Pass, we drop out following the West Walker River. Open granite views, rushing water and two layovers leave time for mountain climbing with Forsyth Peak and Saurian Crest along the way. About 35 miles and 4000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip.

(92) Leavitt Meadows to Twin Lakes, Hoover Wilderness, Sierra—August 1–8. Leaders, Judy and Dave Snyder, 2023 Montero Rd., Carrollton, OH 44615.

We follow the West Walker River to Tower Lake and Tower Peak, then to Buckeye Creek, Kerrick Meadow, Peeler Lake, down to Barney Lake and out. An easy trip covering about 30 miles with only mild elevation changes, we will have time to enjoy this lovely wilderness—to fish, to climb a bit, and to explore.

(93) Twin Lakes to Green Creek, Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 8–15. Leader, Doug Parr, 3416 Davis St., Oakland, CA 94601.

This spectacular outing starts with a demanding climb past Barney and Snow lakes, then crosses into Yosemite via a challenging, snowy pass. We go through Burro Pass, by Matterhorn Peak, into Matterhorn Canyon, to Miller Lake, then up Virginia Canyon to Summit Lake, and out. About 35 miles and three passes make for a taxing though inspiring trip. Two layovers will afford time for mountain climbing, picture taking, and fishing.

(94) Green Creek to Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 15–22. Leader, Linda Furtado, 73 Sleepy Hollow Ln., Orinda, CA 94563.

We climb a breathtakingly beautiful path to Summit Lake on Yosemite's boundary, drop into Virginia Canyon, climb to McCabe Lakes, drop into Glen Aulin, then out. Two layovers leave time for mountain climbing, with Excelsior Mountain, Shepherd Crest and North Peak along the way. About 35 miles and 5000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip.

(95) Tuolumne Meadows to Agnew Meadows, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra—August 22–29. Leader, Jack Costello, 7414 Circle Dr., Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

After a long, gentle climb to the head of Lyell Canyon, we climb over Donohue Pass, go down to Davis Lake, over Island Pass to Thousand Island Lake, over to Garnet Lake, and Shadow Lake and out. Fine views of Mts. Lyle, Banner and Ritter, and the Minarets, with time for fishing and exploring will be the fare. About 35 miles and 5000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip.

Facing Page: Snowslide Lake, Trinity Alps. Photo by Priscilla G. Scott

Family Trips

FAMILY TRIPS HAVE ONE SPECIFIC GOAL IN MIND—TO MAKE IT EASY FOR FAMILIES TO ENJOY THE WILDERNESS TOGETHER. They range from Wilderness Threshold camps for parents with young children to canoe trips designed especially for families with teenagers. Most trips are planned with the limits of the least hardy member of the family in mind.

All family trips involve learning to cope with the challenges of outdoor living. With the help of leader families who offer expert advice, encouragement and entertainment, families whose only previous outdoor experience has been a visit to a city park quickly learn to enjoy all that wilderness offers. Along with this goes the pleasure of an all-family trip. Ideas are shared, everyone has similar problems solved and obstacles conquered, and the children have the fun of outdoor living shared with others their own age.

Menus are designed to appeal to both adults and children. Exertion is generally mild, but some physical conditioning is advisable. Families going into the high country should try to spend a couple of days before the trip at high altitude for acclimatization.

Wilderness Threshold Trips

THE WILDERNESS THRESHOLD program is designed to take entire families with little or no wilderness experience and teach them the techniques of back country camping. In addition to teaching the basic skills (camp selection, cooking with lightweight foods, proper use of equipment), the program also tries to increase awareness of the area's ecology and the importance of minimizing human impact upon it.

To do this, an experienced and highly motivated family leads each Wilderness Threshold trip. These leadership skills, coming as they do from an entire family, are unique to Sierra Club family outings.

Threshold camps are usually located far enough from the road to give a taste of real wilderness, yet close enough so even very young children can hike in comfortably on their own. Two to four-year-olds may need help getting to camp but they have a lot of fun once there. Packstock is usually used to transport food, dunnage and equipment from roadhead to camp.

The area surrounding each campsite offers opportunities for varied activities—nature study, day hikes, fishing, swimming, peak climbing or rock scrambling. Each participant family (adults and teenagers) shares commissary duties and other camp chores. The group meets for breakfast and dinner, with lunch packed at breakfast. Most activities are informal and unstructured. Evenings center around group activities.

Those with musical interests are urged to bring their instruments. (They will not count as part of the dunnage limit, but no pianos, please.)

Before you choose a trip, read each description carefully. There are camps for families with teenagers, and others with varying age limits; some are more remote and therefore harder to reach. If you have any questions regarding the difficulty or age format of the trip, please contact the trip leaders before submitting your application.

General good health is required; otherwise no special training or skills are necessary for the trip. Threshold trips are designed to be introductory experiences, so preference is generally given to families who have never participated on this type of outing. The final decision about the make-up of a trip rests with the leaders.

In completing your application, remember:

1. Each family may apply for only one Wilderness Threshold trip.

2. Only parents and their own children can be accepted.

3. Wilderness Threshold trips are cooperative ventures and the camp chores, child care, etc., are geared to two parents accompanying their children. However, most trips accept at least one single-parent family. (An alternative to consider is a Base Camp, especially one with a family rate.)

(100) Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 28–August 4. Leaders, Jane and Rich Lundy, 21 Via Encina, Monterey, CA 93940.

(101) Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 6–13. Leaders, Jane and Rich Lundy, 21 Via Encina, Monterey, CA 93940.

From our roadhead at North Lake, we will hike about six miles to the summit of Piute Pass, with an elevation gain of 2000 feet, before dropping down into Humphreys Basin. Within the basin are 31 lakes, many of which contain golden trout. For those interested in climbing, there are routes over the Glacier Divide through the Keyhold or the Alpine Col. Humphreys Basin provides an ideal location for fishing, exploration and enjoyment of the Sierra high country.

(102) Imogene Lake, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho—August 4–10. Leader, c/o Harry Reeves, PO Box 1571, Quincy, CA 95971.

Imogene Lake (8400) is nestled among 10,000-foot peaks of the Sawtooth Range. Lakes, streams, meadows and ridges of these mountains give your family the chance to swim, fish, climb, sit under waterfalls, or just smell the flowers. We will hike in about nine miles with an elevation gain of 1200 feet, and offer an optional overnight trip to one of the nearby basins. This trip is suitable for ages five and up.

(103) Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho—August 13–19. Leader, c/o Harry Reeves, PO Box 1571, Quincy, CA 95971.

From our roadhead 50 miles north of

Sun Valley, we will hike seven miles, climbing 2000 feet before dropping into the stunning Chamberlain Lakes basin to a camp at 9400 feet. In this unspoiled American wildland, we may see elk, deer and mountain goats in their natural habitat and have good trout fishing in the nearby lakes and streams. This trip is open to families with children of all ages.

(104E) Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona—August 16–25. Leader, Dolph Amster, PO Box 1106, Ridgecrest, CA 93555.

This is an opportunity for families to experience both the Indian culture and the extraordinary beauty of Canyon de Chelly. The week will be spent learning about Navajo art, religion and way of life around and in Canyon de Chelly and Canyon del Muerto. While hiking in the canyons, we will visit cliff dwellings dating from 450 A.D., pictographs and petroglyphs left by the Anasazi, and farms cultivated by present-day Navajo. Minimum age is 8 years.

Family Backpack Trips

THE ONLY thing better than backpacking on your own, is backpacking with your family. Here is an opportunity for you and your family to hike with the experienced family backpackers who lead these trips and who enjoy sharing their wilderness travel skills. All youngsters must be able to walk the distance and carry part of the family's personal and community gear.

(106) Mosquito Pass, Tahoe Forest—June 29–July 5. Leaders, Anneliese and Ken Lass, 712 Taylor, Alameda, CA 94501.

High peaks shadow the trails that wander from lake to lake over the open glaciated country of Desolation Valley. With some off-trail travel, this trip is designed for children age 7 to 11, and their parents. Most travel days will be about five miles, with 1500 feet of elevation change during this seven day adventure. (Rated I.)

Donald Gibbon

Family Canoe Trips

FAMILY CANOE TRIPS are designed for families with at least one teenager. They introduce families to the thrill of running easy rivers, exploring side canyons and ridges, enjoying swimming and other water sports. Some instruction in canoeing and water safety will be provided by the leader. Everyone shares in meal preparation under the supervision of the commissary chief. On most trips canoes and paddles are provided. Partial families and an occasional teenage friend are welcome. Final approval of applicants will be determined by the leader.

All applicants must be competent swimmers to qualify for canoe trips; the Red Cross course in basic canoeing, although not required, would be helpful.

(110) Main Eel River, California—June 20–27. Leaders, Diane and Patrick Mann, 279 E. Laurel Ave., Sierra Madre, CA 91024.

We will meet in Alderpoint and canoe 37 miles to Founders' Grove, hiking and exploring the side canyons and ridges with a naturalist, or just relaxing. The clear warm water invites us to swim and play. We will camp along the river with our last camp under huge redwoods. All canoe equipment is supplied.

(111) Moose River, Maine—August 24–30. Leader, Tony Josepher, 339 Cold Spring Rd., Syosset, NY 11791.

On this leisurely trip in the beautiful Attean Lake and Moose River region of northwestern Maine, we will establish a base camp at Attean Lake. There will be a 30-mile, three-day sidetrip down the Moose River returning to the base camp. For the less ambitious, there are pleasant hikes from the base camp, and excellent fishing and swimming in the lakes. Some canoeing experience is desirable. The trip is suitable for families with very young children. Canoes not provided; rentals available.

Hawaii

THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO OFFERS A UNIQUE MID-PACIFIC SETTING FOR A NUMBER OF INTERESTING SIERRA CLUB TRIPS. Hawaiian trips are designed to let participants enjoy the natural splendor of the islands as few other tourist groups do. Campsites are usually in county, state, national or private parks, often within sight and sound of the Pacific. On most trips travel from camp to camp is by car.

Day hikes are scheduled on Hawaii outings and there will be overnight hikes on some, but none are mandatory. Whether you join a hiking trip, spend a day on the beach, or read a book in camp is up to you.

In addition to these base camp-type trips, there are two bicycle trips and a backpack trip in the Islands.

To lessen the impact on natural surroundings the trips are limited to 30 or fewer participants.

(26) Spring on Maui, Hawaii—April 10–18. Leaders, Lynne and Ray Simpson, 1300 Carter Rd., Sacramento, CA 95825.

Come out of winter hibernation and join us on Maui. We will car camp near beaches and within Haleakala National Park. Day hikes and swimming in the tropical Pacific will be available. Commissary duty is shared by trip members; a sampling of unique and delicious island fare will be included. One overnight hike is planned to the Haleakala Crater.

(120) Hawaii's Remote Coastlines Backpack—June 13–24. Leader, George Winsley, 11 Machida Lane, Hilo, HI. 96720.

The Island of Hawaii has many remote coasts; we will visit two of these to experience the old and new, the lush and dry, parts of the island. First we explore along 20 miles of bare, dry, and rugged lava coast in Hawaii Volcanos National Park. Following a break in Hilo town, we next proceed along the island's windward coast to the Kohala Mountains, where we hike into Waipio and Waimanu Valleys to experience lush tropical streams and jungle. (Rated M–S)

(121) Bicycle Tour of Maui—July 30–August 13. Leader, Phil Coleman, 27 Playa Ct., San Ramon, CA 94583.

We will bicycle virtually all regions of Maui and tent camp on local beaches. Among the areas we visit are Hāna, Kapalua, Haleakala, and Lahaina. Special emphasis is placed on absorbing the local culture of the island. Our activities will find us hiking, sightseeing, shopping and enjoying Maui's beaches. Food is central commissary. A support vehicle will carry our camping gear and luggage through this moderately difficult trip.

(122) Kauai Bicycle Trip—August 17–31. Leader, Thelma Rubin, 899 Hillside, Albany, CA 94706.

This trip to Kauai will include visits to the Hanakapiai Valley, Waimea Canyon and the Alakai Swamp. We will have six riding days, about 25–40 miles, interspersed with seven layover days to be used to visit museums, swim, snorkel and hike. The biking is moderately difficult and for the intermediate rider. Our camping will be at state and county parks, including Kokee State Park at 3600 feet.

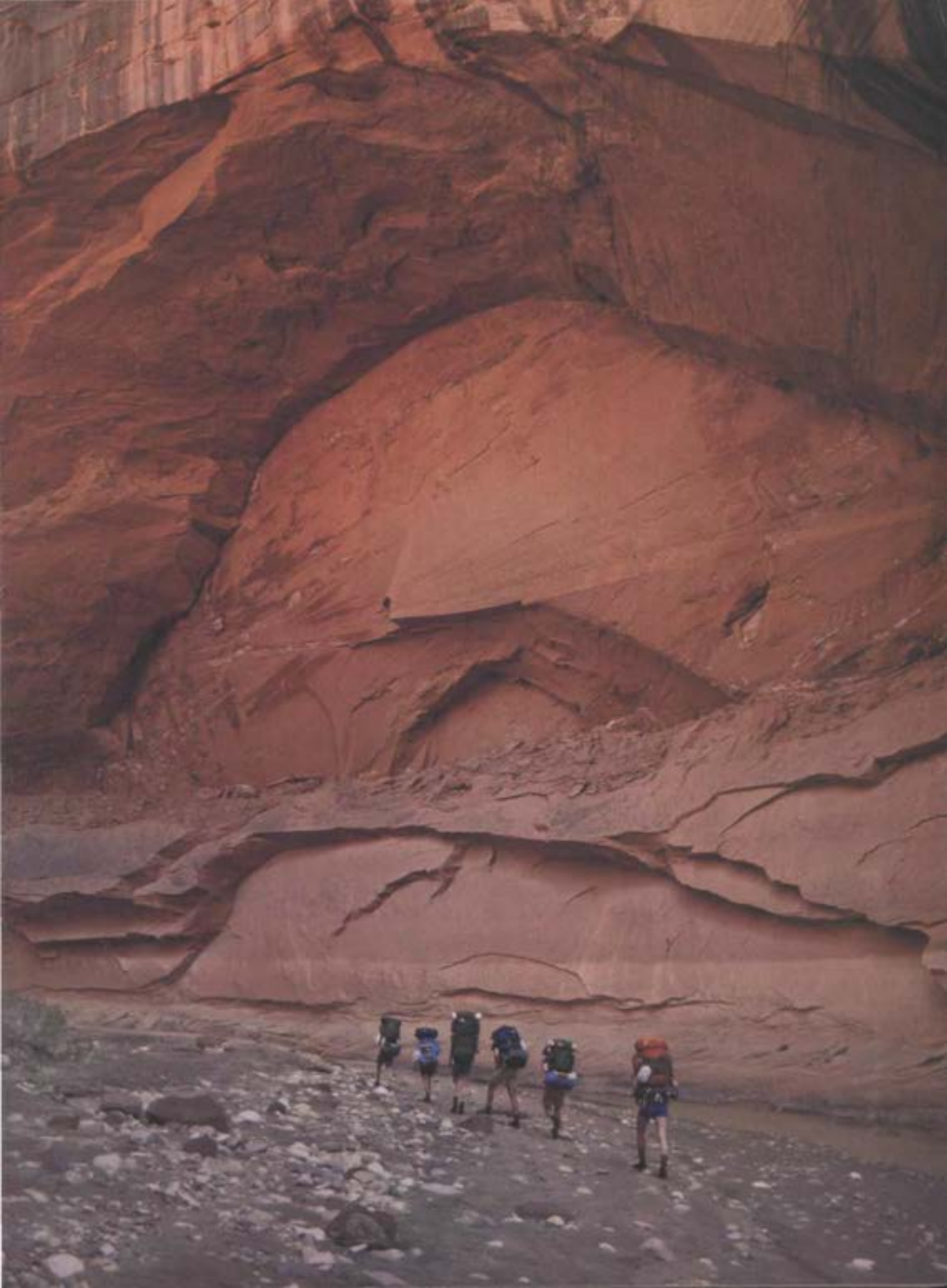
(123) Christmas and New Year's on Hawaii—December 23–January 1. Leader, Wheaton Smith, 243 Ely Pl., Palo Alto, CA 94306.

Enjoy the holidays in the varied environments of the Island of Hawaii. We will explore the Big Island's beaches and shield volcanoes, deserts and rain forests, on foot, in rental cars, and with mask and snorkel for those interested. Other possible and optional activities include overnight hikes and throwing snowballs high on Mauna Kea. Suitable for families with children over age 10 with some camping experience. All greater ages and singles welcome.

Kauai, Hawaii

Dick Schmidt

Facing Page: Paria Canyon, Utah. Photo by William A. Jackson



Highlight Trips

HIGHLIGHT TRIPS ARE DESIGNED FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO HIKE THE WILDERNESS WITHOUT CARRYING A FULL BACKPACK. Packstock or jeeps carry each person's 20-pound duffel bag plus all the food and commissary equipment from camp to camp. On moving days, trip members are free to hike at their own pace to the next camp providing the travel is on trail.

Generally Highlight Trips are within the ability of the average person who has done a reasonable amount of pre-trip conditioning and acclimatization. Families (children nine or older) are welcome.

Group size varies from 15 to 25 trip members plus a small staff which allows us great flexibility in choosing routes that give maximum enjoyment with minimum wilderness impact. Moves between camps range from 5 to 15 miles and are often followed by one or more layover days. With camp duties only once or twice a week, layover days provide opportunities to fish, climb or pursue other individual activities.

Leaders emphasize conservation issues of the areas we visit and interpret natural history aspects of the environment.

Donald Gibbon

(125) Wilmore/Mt. Robson Parks, British Columbia, Canada—July 14–23. Leader, Al Combs, Old Depot Rd., RD 1, Remsen, NY 13438.

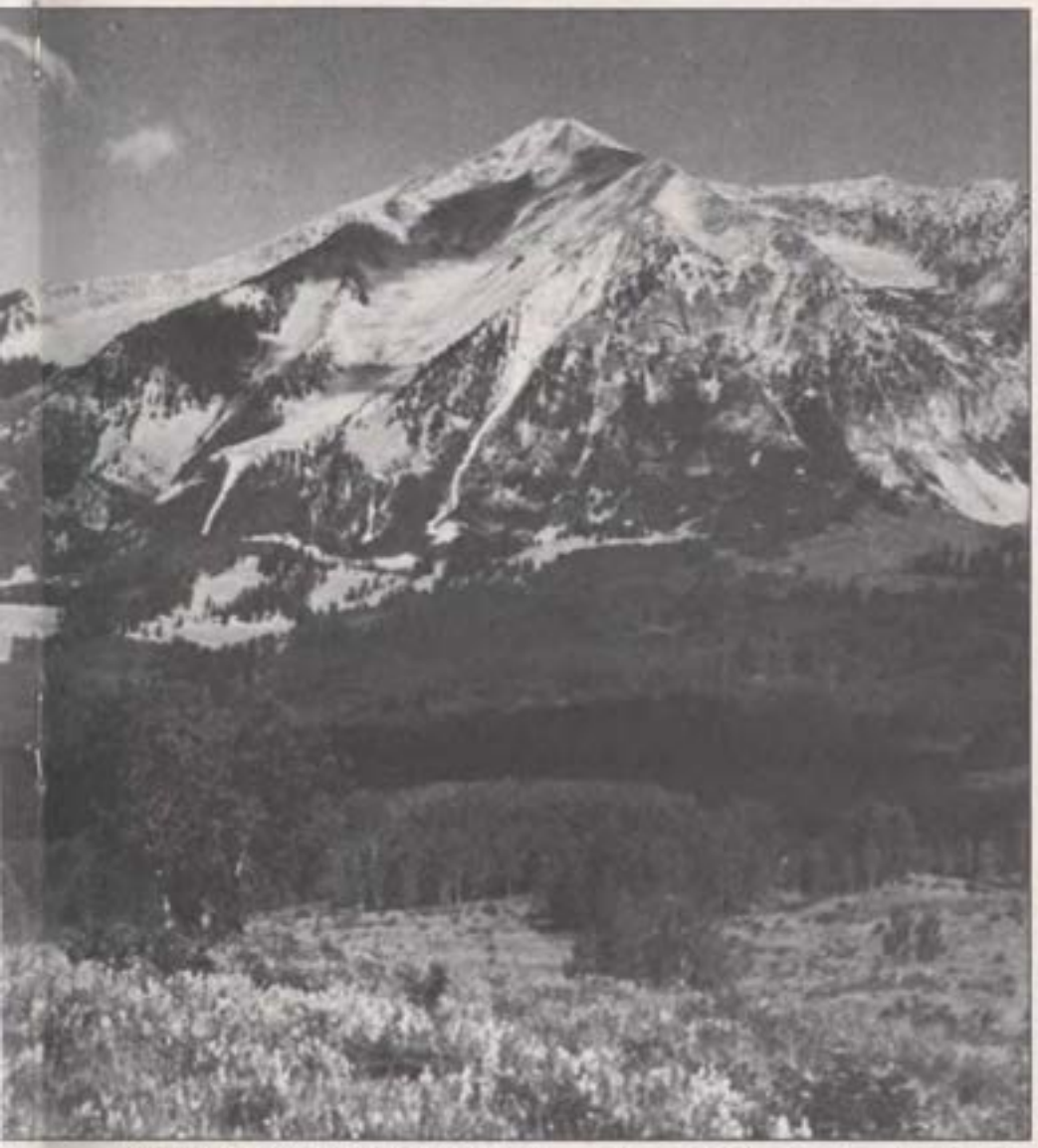
This 10-day trip will be a challenge for any hiker who enjoys cross-country, in or above timberline, on nonexistent or little used trails. We will cover 10 to 16 miles a day; however, three layover days are planned for fishing, side trips and leisure activities. Hanging glaciers, alpine lakes and a chance to view wildlife and wildflower displays will reward the participants. The first three hiking days are in Mt. Robson Park. We then hike north and west into the headwaters of the Holmes River, a true Canadian wilderness.

(126) Big Five Lakes, Sequoia Park, Sierra—July 26–August 4. Leader, Len Lewis, 857 Laurel Ave., Alameda, CA 94501.

From fabled Mineral King our packer will take us over the Great Western Divide to the beautiful Five Lakes Basin. Fabulous vistas from the high passes will open for us as we progress. Several short walking days and two layover days will provide time for us to fish, climb the adjacent peaks or just laze and enjoy the solitude and beauty of the Sierra. This trip will be a fine introduction to the Sierra for the novice and interesting enough for the experienced trekker.

(127) Hetch-Hetchy, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 26–August 7. Leaders, Stewart Kimball, 19 Owl Hill Rd., Orinda, CA 94563; Kern Hildebrand, 550 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, CA 94707.

This portion of Yosemite National Park lies north of the Tioga Road and contains most of the headwaters of the Tuolumne River. It is visited less than other areas of the park, and is a favorite area for back country trips. This trip penetrates some of the more remote areas: Kerrick Canyon, Benson and Tilden Lakes, and finally, Jack Main Canyon. The roadhead is at the Hetch-Hetchy Dam. You will find, like John Muir, that this will be one of your favorite Sierra haunts, and will also experience, as he did, the ravage of the great Yosemite Hetch-Hetchy Valley.



(128) Goddard Canyon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 27–August 6. Leader, Bert Gibbs, PO Box 1076, Jackson, CA 95642.

Far up Goddard Canyon, we will enjoy the plunging beauty of the South Fork of the San Joaquin River. Two moving days will take us about 14 miles to 10,000 feet, before crossing Hell-for-Sure Pass (11,297). Then we will drop into the Red Mountain Basin, Post Corral Meadows, and loop back to Florence Lake. There will be fishing, day hikes, relaxing, a climb of Mt. Goddard (13,568) and a ferry boat ride!

(129) Evolution Meadow, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 28–August 7. Leader, Al Fritz, 2447 Via Pacheco, Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274.

This will be an eleven-day, moderately-strenuous loop into northern Kings Canyon Park through high country that is among the most scenic in the Sierra. A two-day layover at Evolution Meadow provides an opportunity to climb Mt. Goddard. The itinerary includes three passes and several long hiking days. Participants should be capable of ten-mile hikes on consecutive days.

(130) Western Slope of the Tetons (Southern Section), Targhee Forest, Idaho—August 10–18. Leader, Jerry Clegg, 9910 Mills College, Oakland, CA 94613.

Our route traverses the system of sedimentary plateaus and lake basins immediately west of Grand Teton National Park. Hiking will be moderate, at heights of 7000 to 9500 feet and six to eight miles a day. Two optional, cross-country excursions are planned; one east to the base of Grand Teton; one west to a seldom visited ice cave. Two additional layover days will be free. Our roadhead is east of Driggs, Idaho at Teton Camp—a 40-minute drive from Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

(131) Pioneer Mountains, Beaverhead Forest, Montana—August 10–19. Leader, Chuck Schultz, 1024-C Los Gamos Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903.

Hiking up from the forested stream-valleys, we'll find our camps in glaciated lake basins sentineled by some of the higher peaks of the Pioneers. Layover days follow each move, allowing time to take in more of this proposed wilderness area. Peaks and meadows, goats, fish, beaver and bear all add to the experience. The longest move is 12 miles with about 2000 feet gained. Roadhead elevation is near 7000 feet, and our camps will be between 8000 and 9000 feet.

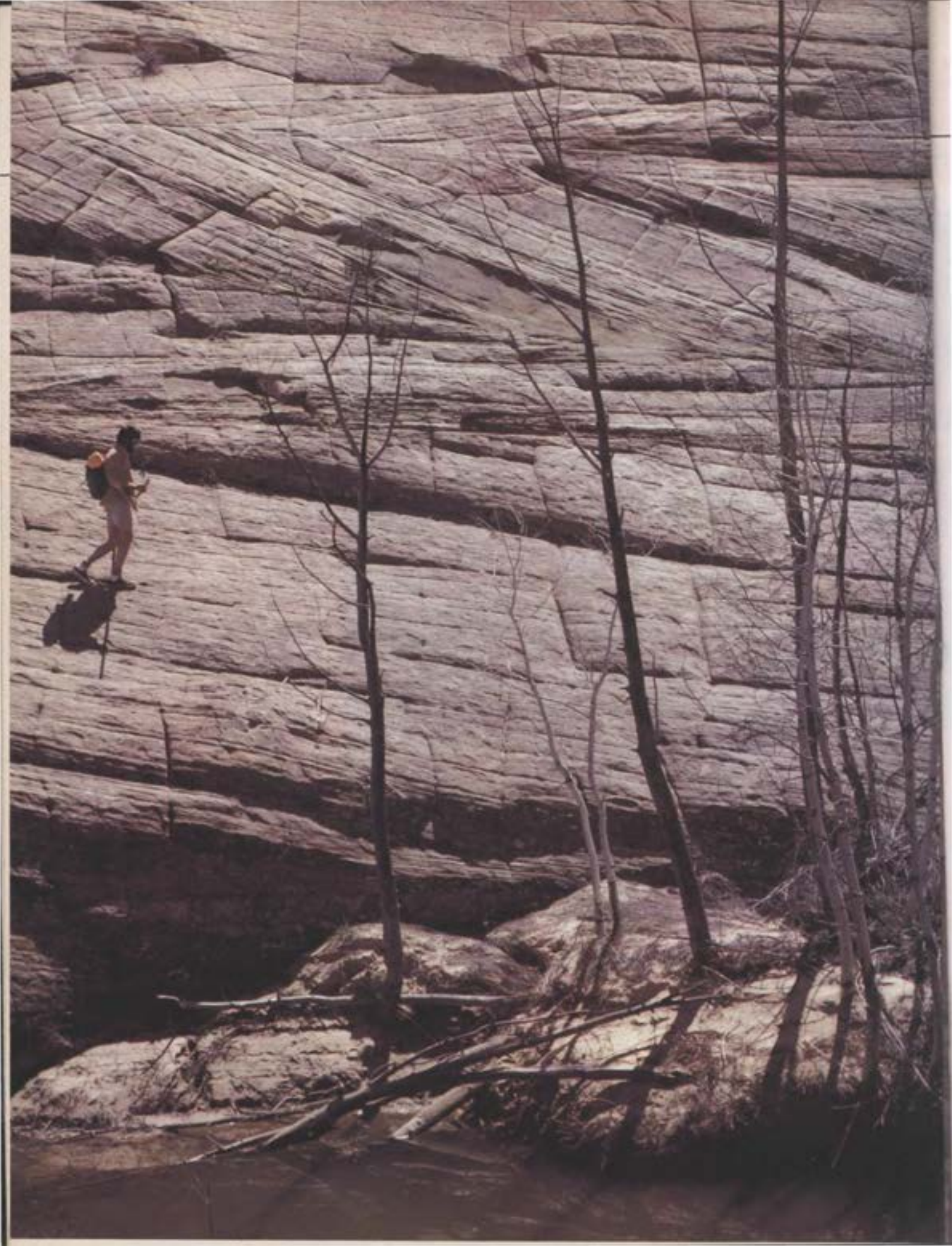
(132) Seven Gables Peak, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 23–29. Leader, Kathy Jones, 4760 Country Ln., Apt. E, San Jose, CA 95129.

A lovely collection of lakes are offered for your pleasure on this trip. Seven Gables Peak is a rewarding climb, and of course, the fishing and swimming are good. Also to be recommended is the "standard" spectacular Sierra scenery.

For variety, there will be grove of Aspen to enjoy, and a ferry ride. This moderately strenuous trip ranges from 7000 to 10,000 feet in altitude. Minimum age is 12.

(133) Anza-Borrego Desert Park, California—December 27–January 2. Leaders, Judy and Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.

Situated in a classic southwest desert, California's largest state park provides the setting for this unusual winter highlight adventure. This is the habitat of unique flora and fauna. By visiting it now, we can hike into its more remote areas, and avoid the intense summer heat, and the cloudbursts that have carved it into such spectacular canyons.



Service Trips

SERVICE TRIPS ARE VERY SPECIAL. THEY COMBINE THE PURE FUN OF A WILDERNESS OUTING WITH THE SATISFACTION THAT COMES FROM DOING SOMETHING POSITIVE—on behalf of yourself and all others who enjoy wilderness—to preserve and protect its unique qualities. Whether the job is rerouting a trail around a fragile meadow or removing unnecessary fire rings or an abandoned hunting shack, Service Trips mix the hard work of wilderness conservation with the pleasures of backpacking. These trips are noted for being fun, energetic outings with lots of enthusiasm and spontaneity. A flexible work day and free day schedule contributes to a very fulfilling mountain camp experience.

Now in their 23rd year, Service Trips have evolved into three general types:

CLEANUP TRIPS range all the way from routine collection of trail litter to the removal of an airplane wreck.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE TRIPS make trails safer or minimize their environmental impact on surrounding terrain. The work crews may backfill washouts, place waterbars for proper drainage, eliminate switchback cuts, or remove dangerous rocks from the trail. Occasionally the project is the construction of a brand new trail.

SPECIAL PROJECTS are assignments taken on at the request of Park or Forest Service agencies. These trips are usually very rigorous, and often restricted to participants with past Service Trip experience.

Most Service Trips are in areas of the National Wilderness Preservation System, de facto, or proposed wild areas or national parks.

Although the work is hard, there is also opportunity for enjoying the wilderness. Plenty of leisure time can be spent with fellow trip members and, as is the case with most outings, participants share in communal chores and cooking.

Service Trips are subsidized in part by the Outing Committee which means that fees charged to participants are comparatively low. Trip size will usually vary from 15 to 25, including staff and a volunteer physician. Minimum age is 16 years.

Applicants are generally considered on a first come, first served basis, except for trips involving unique objectives or difficult work projects. On these, acceptance will be based on the applicant's special skills and experience, exceptional physical ability or other factors demanded by the project. Applicants should have a recent medical examination (within a year).

If you have been looking for a chance to contribute something to the wilderness in a situation where the repayment for your labors is immediate and all around you, one of these trips is surely the answer.

W. A. Jackson

Yosemite, Sierra

Trail Maintenance Projects

(29) Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona—April 12–18. Leader, Rod Ricker, PO Box 807, Cottonwood, AZ 86326.

This is a backpack-oriented trail maintenance trip in the seldom-used eastern part 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.

(32) Grand Canyon's North Kaibab Nail Trail Project, Kaibab Forest, Arizona—May 21–31. Leader, Teresa Balboni, PO

Facing Page: Escalante Canyon, Utah. Photo by John Carter.

W. A. Jackson

Yosemite, Sierra

Box 1305, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023.

The canyon country of North Kaibab Plateau offers the beauty of the desert in springtime . . . and the challenges. In the depths of Sowats and Jumpup canyons, in the Grand Canyon Preserve, we will build, upgrade and maintain trail through a little-known proposed wilderness area. Sandstone bluffs, cool nights and mornings, pure air and desert wildlife are ours to see and explore.

(220) Monument Lake, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath Forest, July 1–11. Leader, Roy Bergstrom, PO Box 224, Summit City, CA 96089.

The fir forest surrounding Monument Lake will serve as our base on this rigorous trail construction project. We will build a trail across a granite hillside, from the top of 6000-foot Sandy Ridge to the lake. Free days may be spent swimming or fishing in the many nearby lakes, relaxing in flowered meadows or climbing to the top of Medicine Mountain.

(221) Targhee Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho—July 10–20. Leader, c/o Bill Bankston, 524 N 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

The western edge of the Teton range receives plenty of rain and a heavy snowpack. Trails in this portion of eastern Idaho require frequent bridging through and around wet meadows. We will repair bridging or reroute trail where necessary in this proposed addition to the wilderness system. Recreation time might be spent moose watching, fishing in Green Lakes, or glissading the late spring snow.

(222) Davis Lake, Inyo Forest, Sierra—July 11–19. Leader, Dave Bachman, 3134 Occidental Dr., #73, Sacramento, CA 95826.

Join me on a service trip shorter and more leisurely than usual. An easy hike to our camp in the splendid Hilton Canyon, dominated by Mt. Huntington, and dotted with lakes good for fishing, will be followed by alternating days of working on causeways through the fragile meadows below Davis Lake, and days of relaxation to climb or fish.

(223) Cyclone Gap, Klamath Forest, Siskiyou Mountains—July 13–23. Leader, Marc Lacrampe, PO Box 4386, La Jolla, CA 92037.

A short distance to the east of Preston Peak, Cyclone Gap lies between the Indian Creek and Young's Valley drainages. Our base camp at 4500 feet will be reached by a short hike from the roadhead, 10 miles northwest of Happy Camp. The work will be the construction of one mile of new trail. On rest days, one can climb, visit nearby lakes, or search the meadows and forests for rare plants.

(224) Harrison Lake, Kaniksu Forest, Idaho—July 18–28. Leader, Tim Cronister, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041.

This section of northern Idaho is noted for its rugged landscape, incredible vistas and mid-summer snow patches. The work will involve relocating some

steep trail, as well as general trail maintenance. From our camp at Harrison Lake, situated among a number of 7000-foot granite peaks, hikes to other lakes, peaks or along ridges will be feasible. You can look forward to hard work, friends and good times.

(225) Pine Creek, Collegiate Peaks, Colorado—July 24–August 3. Leader, Jim Bock, 1859 23rd St., Boulder, CO 80302.

We'll be camped at about 11,000 feet in a valley, central to at least four 14,000-foot peaks that will be available for hikes. We'll be trying to finish up a trail reconstruction job that may even take us above timberline. The Collegiate Peaks support numerous elk herds, and have a good chance of becoming a wilderness area.

(226) George Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 26–August 5. Leader, Bryan Wilson, 2331-B Carleton St., Berkeley, CA 94704.

Set in a high canyon just south of Lake Sabrina, George Lake is surrounded by high peaks and ridges. Elevations will average over 10,000 feet and the area's many lakes offer opportunities for hikes and fishing. The project will involve repairing the trail between George Lake and Lake Sabrina.

(227) Elk Lake, Bighorn Forest, Wyoming—July 29–August 8. Leader, Bill Orr, Room 502, Aber Hall, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

This is the first service trip into the Cloud Peak Primitive Area. We'll have a moderate hike in of nine miles, with pack support from the Forest Service. The work project will deal with erosion problems in the Elk Lake area. The Bighorns are a small but high range, with several 13,000-foot peaks.

(228) Clear Lake, Marble Mountain Wilderness—August 4–14. Leader, Warren Olson, 202 S. 11th, San Jose, CA 95112.

The seven small lakes in this part of the wilderness make it perhaps the prettiest section of the Marble Mountains. The work project is a trail re-route to Clear Lake, where our base camp will be. Fishing poles, nature fieldbooks, and an interest in trail building are strongly recommended.

(229) Guanella Pass, Colorado Front Range—August 9–19. Leader, Jim Bock, 1859 23rd St., Boulder, CO 80302.

We'll be working above 10,000 feet on sections of a nine-mile trail from Guanella Pass (11,800) through part of the proposed Mt. Evans Wilderness. The lack of people in this area will make sightings of big horn sheep and mountain goats likely. Mt. Bierstadt (14,060) and Mt. Evans (14,264) will both be available for off-day visits.

(230) McGee Pass, Inyo Forest, Sierra—August 10–20. Leader, Dave Simon, 1247 Henderson, Apt. 5, Sunnyvale, CA 94086.

The trail crossing McGee Pass is subject to severe winter wind and snow, long dry summers, and the feet of hundreds of hikers each year. In places, hikers have created several "braided" trails, where only one trail is needed. We will work just west of McGee Pass, at or above timberline (11,000) to rebuild, tread and repair the damage.

(231) Teton Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming—August 11–21. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

The Teton Wilderness offers a sharp contrast to the sheer, rocky Teton Range. The Wilderness consists predominately of gentle, rolling mountains with large, green meadows. We will move camp several times, doing needed maintenance along the trails as we proceed—mostly water bar construction and repair, with some cutting of downfall.

Trip Doctors Wanted!

Service trips attempt to include a trip doctor as a staff member. These are individuals who basically donate their time and skill for a waiver of the trip price. They are not required to work on the trip project, but many do so out of the same concern for the wilderness that trip participants share.

All trip leaders have an Advanced Red Cross First Aid Card, and the Club provides a First Aid kit. Although our accident record around projects requiring the use of tools has been extremely minimal, we try to provide a staff doctor just in case.

What better way to spend ten days of your summer vacation than in the great outdoors, sharing companionship with environmentally concerned citizens and putting back into the wilderness some exchange for the joys received from it?

If you feel you might be interested in such a rewarding experience, please contact:

Dr. Bob Majors
3508 Williamsborough Ct.
Raleigh, NC 27609

W. A. Jackson

Yosemite, Sierra

(232) Rock Creek, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra—August 19–29. Leader, Susan Liddle, 1834 Delaware St., Berkeley, CA 94703.

A new trail, in a better location, has been built near our work site. Our task will be to fill in and replant the deeply worn old section. The somewhat strenuous hike in, over 12,000-foot New Army Pass, will be well worth it; to reach the stark beauty of eastern Sequoia Park.

(233) Lost Keys Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 25–September 4. Leader, Keith Proctor, 6338 West View Dr., Riverside, CA 92506.

We will be continuing the job we began last year, rerouting an old packer trail in one of the nicer areas of the Sierra. The walk in is about 15 miles but almost anyone who can walk will make it to the work area. Silver Peak, Shark's Tooth, and even some wonderful hot springs will highlight our off days.

Clean-up Projects

(234) Yosemite Park Clean-up, July 2–12. Leader, Axel Alegre, 100 West Ave. # D, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

Our roving camp will take us to several lakes where we will eradicate fire rings and collect trash, to be carried out by mules later. On our off days, there will be a climb of Buena Vista Peak (9709) and of Gale Peak(10693). Most of the trail is flat and the elevation is in the 8000–9000 foot range.

(235) Mt. McKinley Park, Alaska—July 19–29. Leader, John Stansfield, 402 E. Del Norte, Colorado Springs, CO 80907.

Downstream of the present Toklat River bridge in Mt. McKinley National Park lie the remains of the original bridge which was destroyed by a flood. We will be working on the gravel bars forming the river bed to remove this debris. All hiking will be cross-country, often through open terrain.

Special Projects

(236) Lyman Lake Revegetation, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Washington—August 9–20. Leader, Cathie Pake, 2430 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97405.

An hour boat ride on Lake Chelan will bring us to our trailhead. Our project involves eradicating and revegetating an existing trail from Lyman Lake to the base of the glacier. Our four layover days offer opportunities for fishing, day-hiking up peaks and saddles, and viewing wildlife.

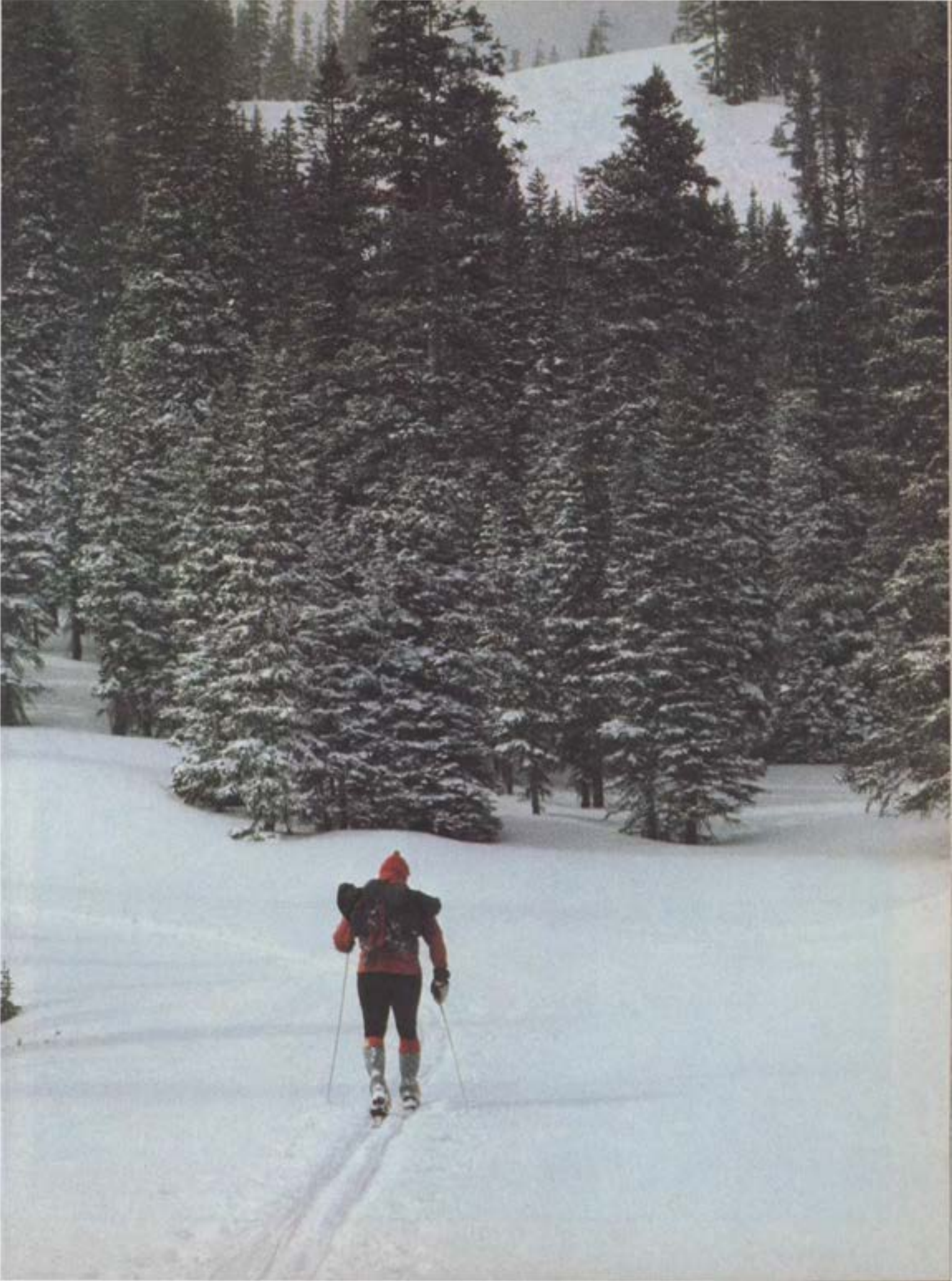
(237) Lakes Basin Revegetation, Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon—August 26–September 5. Leader, Brook Milligan, 1314 Claremont Dr., Davis, CA 95616.

We will be revegetating many overused campsites around several subalpine lakes, as well as stabilizing and revegetating sections of abandoned trail. Hiking into our campsite, we will travel 12 miles and climb about 2000 feet. There will be many opportunities to fish, hike, and climb.

(238) New Denver Glacier, Valhalla Range, British Columbia—September 4–14. Leaders, Ann Kitchen and Dave Wallace, 5214 NE 21st St., Seattle, WA 98105.

We reach the trailhead by boat, then climb the steep trail (built by previous Service Trips) approaching the foot of New Denver Glacier. With this year's trip, we expect to complete the path to the glacier itself. Our project will help promote the creation of a wilderness park in the Valhallas.

Facing Page: Monarch Pass, Colorado. Photo by Donald Gibbon



Ski Trips

SIERRA CLUB SKI TRIPS OFFER UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPERIENCE WINTER WILDERNESS IN PLACES EVEN BACKPACKERS CAN'T GO.

Our trips usually follow one of two formats. Participants may stay in a central camp and take day or overnight trips from that location, or the trip is a series of moves from camp to camp. Some trips may combine both formats.

Trips vary in difficulty from those suitable for beginners to those requiring some ski touring experience.

(286) Superior-Quetico Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario—March 1–7. Leader, Stu Duncanson, 1754 Ryan Ave. W., Roseville, MN 55113.

Cross-country ski or snowshoe, listen to the wolves, take photographs, sketch, or enjoy the beauty of the frozen north. Our base camp will be on the Guntlint 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 is 15.

(27) Crater Lakes Cross-Country Ski Tour, Oregon—April 11–17. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.

We will camp at the roadhead for the first three days, taking day trips to acclimatize to snow conditions and check our equipment. We will then carry all our gear on a four-day journey following the park road around the lake—38 miles. Views of the lake and Wizard Island are scenic in their mantle of snow. Weather can be stormy and we cross one small avalanche area. This trip will be a good opportunity to extend your winter camping abilities; some previous skiing and winter camping experience is needed on this moderate-strenuous trip.

(288) Maine Back Country Ski/Snowshoe Tour—January 1982. Leader, Fred J. Anders, 222 N. East St. #2, Amherst, MA 01002.

East of Moosehead Lake lies one of the largest wilderness tracts in the northeast. Our base cabins on Long Pond are six miles from the nearest paved road. The area is surrounded by several mountains in the 2000–3000 foot range. All personal equipment must be skied or snowshoed in via old logging roads. Day trips include Gulf Hagas Gorge, Trout Pond, Long Pond rapids and the Appalachian Trail. Snow, spruce and fir trees, and cold, crisp days are assured.

(289) Adirondack Ski Touring, New York—January 1982. Leader, Walter Blank, Omi Rd., West Ghent, NY 12075.

Trips will be run daily for all levels of skiers in a series of cross-country tours in the Adirondack Forest Preserve. There will be opportunity to upgrade the level of your skiing and/or visit remote areas of the Adirondack Park in mid-winter. The first four nights will be spent in a lodge on a wilderness lake, with main meals at the lodge and lunches on the trail. The last two nights trip members will ski into two remote cabins heated by wood stoves. Packs and sleeping bags are required for the last two nights. Leader approval required.

(290) Boundary Waters Cross-Country Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario—March 1982. Leader, Stu Duncanson, 1754 Ryan Ave. W., Roseville, MN 55113.

Please see trip #286, Superior-Quetico Ski and Snowshoe for a description of this trip.

Water Trips

WATER TRIPS ARE A VERY SPECIAL WAY OF GETTING INTO WILDERNESS, PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY. To become part of a river, going where it flows on a moving pathway through time and space, is an unforgettable experience. Whether it's a white water run where the adrenalin sometimes rushes, or a slack-water canoe trip offering a much slower pace, the closeness to nature is a constant.

Some of the rivers we run are in the Wild Rivers System; others are threatened with dams and the battles for their preservation continue. A trip down any of them will show you how important it is to save the free-flowing waters that remain.

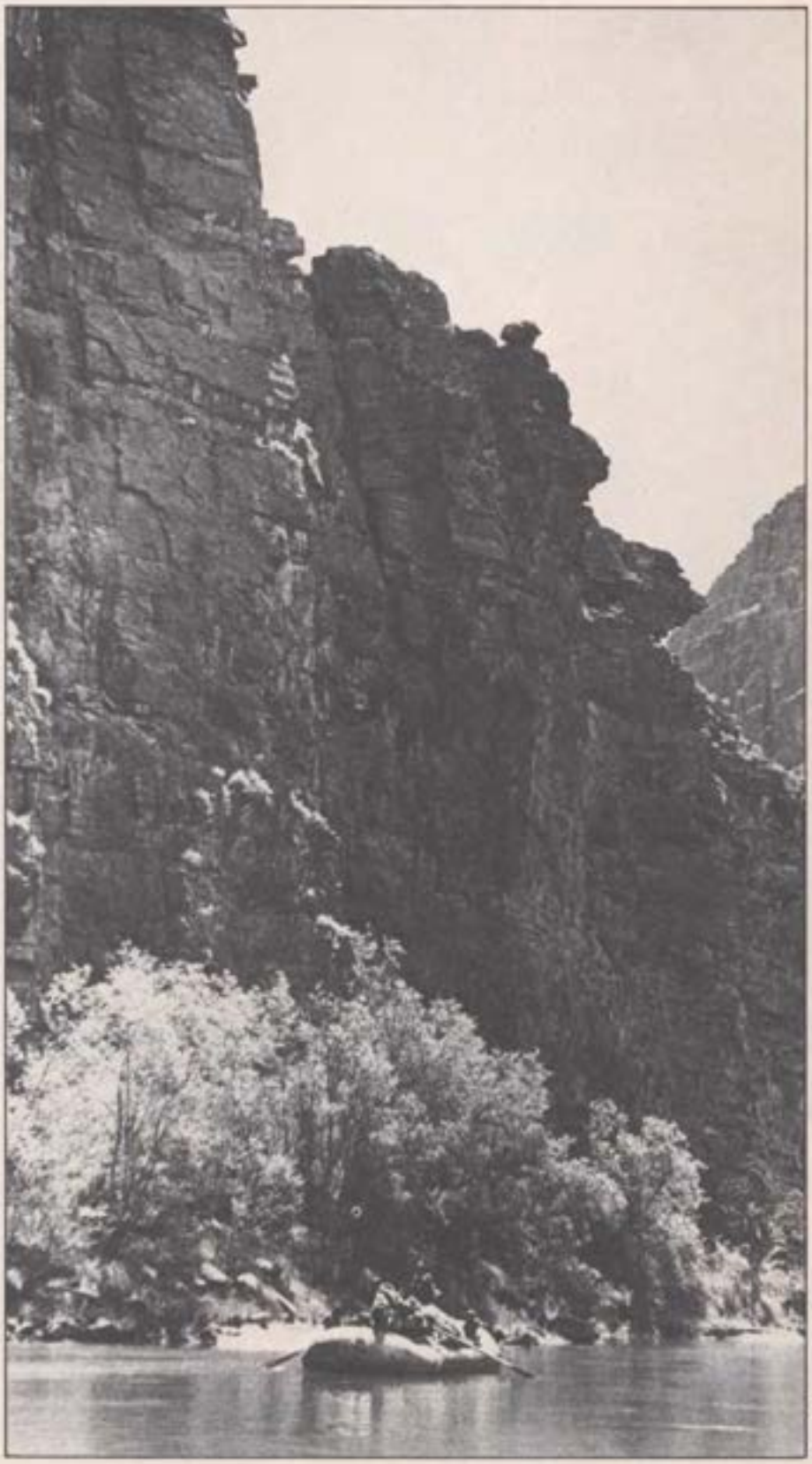
Involved volunteer trip leaders, trained within the Sierra Club, add meaningful dimensions to the special experience of a water trip, dimensions which are often different from the commercial experience.

Raft Trips

RAFT TRIPS combine the excitement of white water rapids with the enjoyment of the natural wonders of wild-river areas. Our outfitters are carefully selected to provide safe equipment and good food. Boatmen are experienced and are happy to pass on some of their knowledge of the river and the area through which it passes. Sierra Club trips are oarpowered with relatively small rafts—no motor fumes, no noise.

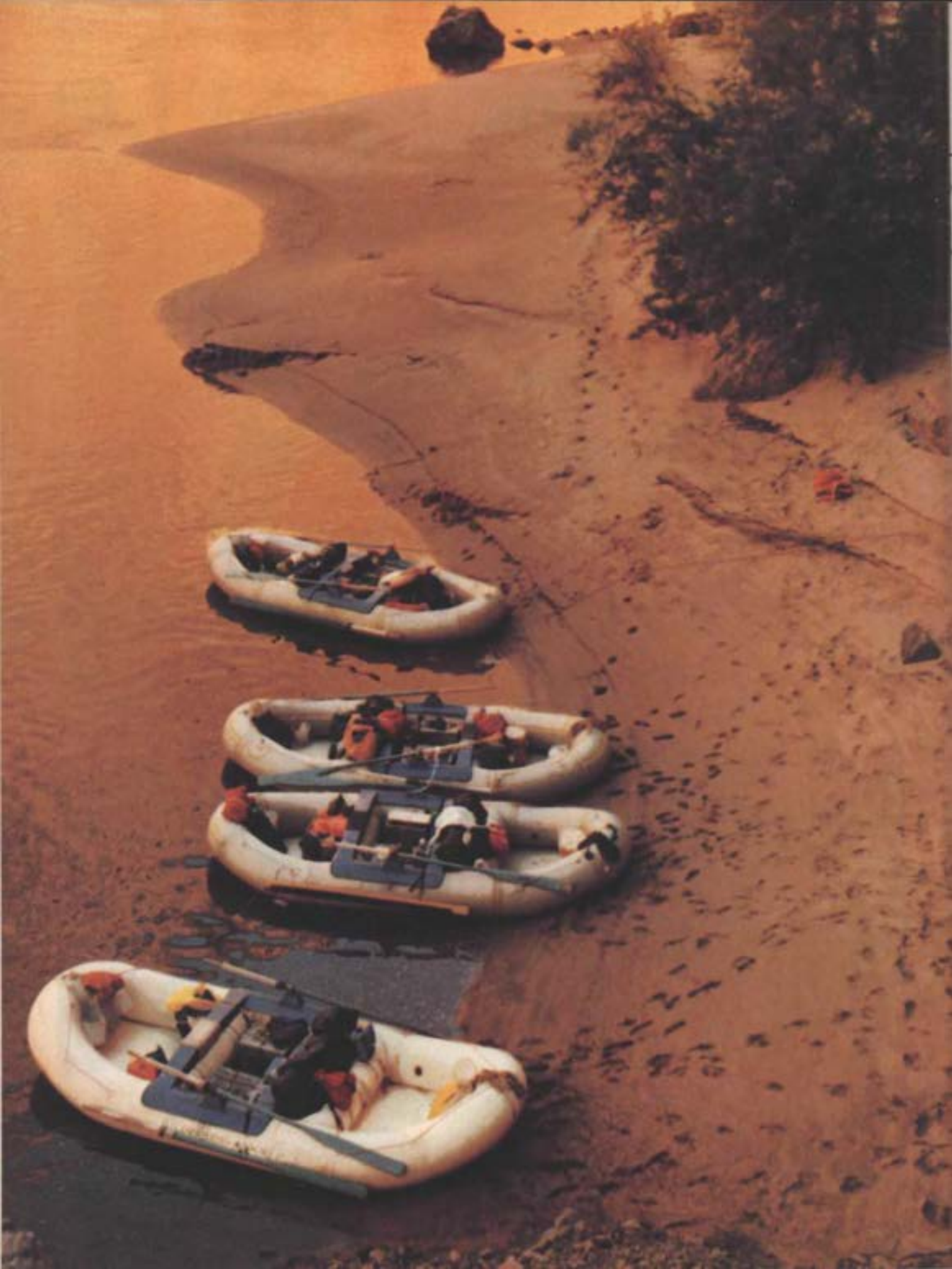
A recent addition is the paddle raft trip where trip participants themselves row the raft under the guidance of a boatman.

All Sierra Club raft trips include a Club trip coordinator who, because of background, training and interests, brings to the job a knowledge



Green River, Utah

Sue Osborne



of conservation problems and a better understanding and appreciation of the wilderness than is found on most commercial trips.

DORIES are oarpowered wooden boats with a heritage reaching into antiquity. They ride higher and drier than rafts and are designed for comfort and safety in turbulent waters.

(49) Gila River Boat Trip, New Mexico—April 5–11. Leader, John Ricker, 2610 N. 3rd St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.

We will take advantage of the spring runoff to run the white water of the upper Gila River. The trip will start at Forks of the Gila, run through Gila Canyon and end just below the proposed site of Hooker Dam. This section of the river is in the Gila Wilderness area. Rubber rafts will be provided. Those with experience are encouraged to bring kayaks or inflatable boats. No open canoes will be permitted.

(52) Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—April 16–29. Leader, Harry Neal, 25010 Mt. Charlie Rd., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

(246) Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—July 2–13. Leader, Grace Hansen, 20990 Valley Green #717, Cupertino, CA 95014.

(251) Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—August 1–12. Leader, John García, 124 Romero Circle, Alamo, CA 94507.

(258) Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—August 16–27. Leader, Bruce MacPherson, 4443 Montecito Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

(259) Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—September 30–October 11. Leader, Mary Miles, 2140 Santa Cruz Ave., #E-301, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Join us for the adventure of a lifetime as we travel 225 miles of peaceful river and wild rapids, through the beauty, majesty and scenic variety of the Grand Canyon. We will stop frequently to study and explore things and places often missed on commercial trips. Each raft will carry four to five passengers and a professional oarsman, allowing us to appreciate fully the character of the river and the solitude of the canyons surrounding us. Our trips are scheduled to help lessen the human impact on the canyon floor by stretching out the user year. Minimum age is 15 (18 solo). Cost includes roundtrip transportation from Flagstaff, Arizona.

(53E) Birds of Prey, Snake River, Idaho—May 3–7. Leader, Steve Anderson, 1082 Lucot Way, Campbell, CA 95008.

Attention bird-lovers! This 81-mile stretch of the Snake River in southwestern Idaho is a unique eco-system that hosts the world's densest known population of raptors. Each year over 1000 birds including golden and bald eagles, kestrels, hawks, owls, and falcons, nest here. This leisurely float trip down a calm reach of the Snake is designed primarily for the spotting and photographing of these birds. An ornithologist will accompany the trip. Trip cost includes roundtrip transportation from Boise.

(245) Green River Dory Trip, Utah—June 21–26. Leader, Wheaton Smith, 243 Ely Pl., Los Altos, CA 94306.

For six days, we will float through two of the most beautiful canyons of the Southwest: Desolation and Grey canyons of the Green River. Our days will be spent exploring the canyons from magnificent wooden dories and the evenings camped on clean, sandy beaches and in shady cottonwood groves. An added bonus is the opportunity to paddle your own inflatable kayak, where conditions permit. Price includes a flight from Green River to the put-in at Sand Wash, Utah. Minimum age six, with parents.

(247) Main Salmon River, Idaho—July 5–10. Leader, Mary O'Connor, 2504 Webster St., Palo Alto, CA 94301.

The Salmon, the River of No Return, is a challenging and majestic river, which flows from springs and snowbanks in the Sawtooth Range. It remains the only undammed river in the West. We will travel at a leisurely pace and enjoy rapids, white sandy beaches, warm water and wildlife. This is an ideal family trip, with something for everyone. Minimum age is eight (18 solo). The trip begins and ends in Boise, and includes a charter air trip.

(248) Rogue River Paddle Trip, Oregon—July 6–10. Leader, Rollin Rose, 16945 Roberts Rd., #4, Los Gatos, CA 95030.

(255) Rogue River, Oregon—August 3–7. Leader, Frankie Strathairn, 147 LaMancha, Sonoma, CA 95476.

(260) Rogue River, Oregon—August 31–September 4. Leader, c/o Ruth Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94304.

The Rogue River is an outstanding place for sampling the joys of river rafting. The excitement of white water alternates with quiet drifting through a wilderness area loaded with wildlife. We pass dense forests and bright meadows, occasionally dotted with relics of Indians, fur traders and miners who once

RIVER AND SAILING TRIPS CANCELLATION POLICY: RIVER RAFT, SAILING, DORY AND SPORTYAK TRIPS HAVE A DIFFERENT CANCELLATION POLICY THAN OTHER TRIPS, IN ORDER TO PREVENT LOSS TO THE CLUB OF CONCESSIONAIRE CANCELLATION FEES. On these trips, refunds will be made as follows:

45 days or more prior to trip	90% of trip cost
30–44 days prior to trip	75% of trip cost**
14–29 days prior to trip	50% of total trip cost**
0–13 days prior to trip	No refund**

**If the trip place can be filled, then the cancellation policy penalty shall amount to the nonrefundable deposit or 10% of the total trip cost, whichever is greater.

PLEASE NOTE: This policy does not apply to trips #47, 49, 51, 52, 53E, 63, 64 or Canoe trips. The regular policy (page 95) applies to these trips.

Facing Page: Colorado River, Grand Canyon. Photo by Nancy Dagle

lived and worked along this river. This is a fine trip for families or less experienced river runners. It includes time for swimming, exploring, and easy hiking. Minimum age is eight (18 solo).

(249) Trinity River Paddle Trip, Trinity County, California—July 12–16. Leader, Kurt Menning, 2151 Oakland Rd., #404, San Jose, CA 95131.

(252) Trinity River Paddle Trip, Trinity County, California—August 2–6. Leader, Dawn Cope, 2150 San Vito Circle, Monterey, CA 93940.

This paddle raft trip on one of California's finest rivers puts in at Douglas City—in view of the Trinity Alps. The Trinity flows through a scenic area, which is a haven for wildlife. The water is clear and fresh and the rapids provide many thrills, yet are quite safe. Participants will be trained to paddle effectively, and by trip's end all will be accomplished rafters; eager for more. All will participate in camp chores. Take out is at Salyer. Age limit is 13 years. This can be an excellent family trip at a very reasonable price.

(250) Kobuk River, Brooks Range, Alaska—July 28–August 7. Leader, Victor Monke, 414 N. Camden Dr., #602, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.

This 150-mile journey on the Kobuk River takes us through the Kobuk Canyon and the Schwatka Mountains, some of the most remote and beautiful wilderness in North America. You will witness a virtual explosion of plant and animal life during the short and intense Arctic summer. This trip offers exploratory hiking, fishing, and superb wilderness and landscape photography. The trip begins in Fairbanks, and ends in Kotzebue. Two charter plane flights are included.

(256E) Copper River Natural History Expedition, Wrangell-St. Elias Monument, Alaska—August 5–18. Leader, Gary Larsen, 188 Mary Alice Dr., Los Gatos, CA 95030. Naturalist, John Kipping.

Our journey begins at the base of the Kennicott Glacier in the Wrangell-St. Elias Monument. By way of the Kennicott, the Nizinia and the Chotina, we reach the Copper River. There will be at least one paddle boat available. The trip ends in the Gulf of Alaska at the picturesque fishing community of Cordova. Cost includes all ground and air transportation roundtrip from Anchorage as well as two nights lodging at Kennicott Glacier Lodge.

(257) Hell's Canyon Paddle Trip, Snake River, Idaho—August 6–11. Leader, Bill Bricca, PO Box 159, Ross, CA 94957.

The Snake River offers a delightful mix of steep, narrow canyons and broad, open expanses of landscape, with gentle

Alaska

Sierra Club Photo

drifting currents broken by exhilarating whitewater. Rafting, fishing, birding, swimming, kayaking, and photography experiences are all available and waiting. In addition, the canyon provides countless remains that are historically significant. Experienced guides will teach you the necessary strokes to power and control your rafts. Individuals can run solo in inflatable kayaks, paddle rafts, or simply relax and soak up the sun and scenery in gear boats. Minimum age eight (18 solo). Cost includes roundtrip transportation from Lewiston, Idaho.

Sportyak Trips

A SPORTYAK is a great, relatively new, way to enjoy a river. A sportyak is rowed rather than paddled like a kayak, although it has all the great buoyancy, stability and maneuverability of such a craft. It is roomy, easy to handle and fun to operate. Made of bright orange plastic, it is virtually unsinkable and ideal for the adventurous, physically active person. No prior rowing experience is required; trained professional guides provide all necessary instruction. Participants learn in quiet water, progress to mild riffles and finally are able to enjoy exciting white water rapids. Full participation in the river running experience assures the fullest share of the fun.

(261) San Juan River Sportyak Trip, Utah—June 30–July 5. Leader, Jeanne Watkins, 26 Miramonte Dr., Moraga, CA 94556.

Picture yourself, rowing your own Sportyak down a swiftly flowing river, through an ancient canyon steeped in geological and Indian history. After competent instruction, you will maneuver your lightweight but durable seven-foot rowboat through riffles and white water, with plenty of time for playing in the rapids, swimming and hiking. Beach campsites, side-canyon hikes to Indian petroglyphs, Dutch-oven meals, and interesting company make this an adventure all the way. No previous boating experience is necessary. The trip begins and ends in Bluff, Utah.

Canoe Trips

CANOE TRIPS give members a chance to be a direct part of the action. The leader offers advice and instruction in paddling and water safety as needed. Your craft carries your own gear, part of the commissary gear, and some food. You are expected to share in cooking at the beach campsites. Paddling skills needed vary with the trip but swimming ability is required for all. Leaders will screen applicants.

(48) Scenic Suwannee River—March 15–21. Leader, Rick Egedi, 117 Hawkins Ave., Somerset, KY 42501.

Starting northeast of Fargo, Georgia, where the Suwannee River rises from Okefenokee Swamp, we will canoe 10-15 miles per day through class one slow currents to White Springs, Florida. The upper stretches of the river are very wild and scenic, and best seen from a canoe. Come and enjoy the warm sunny days, cool nights and spectacular scenery. There will be one stopover day for swimming and relaxing. Suitable for novice through advanced canoeists.

(50) Dismal Swamp, Virginia—April 12–18. Leader, Jim Clarke, 402 Burgundy Dr., Rockville, MD 20850.

South of Norfolk, Virginia running into North Carolina, lies the Great Dismal Swamp, an area of lowlands, lakes and rivers (none dismal). Mid-April is an ideal time for observing the wildlife and budding flora, and prior to the mosquito season. We will stop and talk with a local resident and learn of the area's history and future. Two layover days are planned for exploring the local area. Several car shuttles are needed to explore this diverse area of flat-water canoeing.

(54) Canoe-Backpack Combo, Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania—May 3–9. Leaders, Marjorie Richman, 8106 Whittier Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20034; David Lesko, 1427 S. 28th St., #2, Arlington, VA 22206.

This trip features two perspectives of the Grand Canyon Gorge in north central Pennsylvania. We will canoe Pine Creek where it tumbles through the gorge past waterfalls, and view osprey and heron. After a layover day, we will backpack the 25-mile West Rim Trail and view the gorge from the top. The forested trail is moderate, and features 150-year old trees, as well as wildlife and canyon views. Participants must be able to handle Class 2–3 rapids. Canoes will be provided.

(55) Pine Barrens Canoe-Backpack, Pinelands Reserve, New Jersey—May 3–9. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

Located surprisingly near New York and Philadelphia, this 2000 square mile wilderness remains a sand-bedded forest with cedar swamps and canoeable rivers. Once a colonial industrial area, its bog-iron furnaces supplied Washington with cannonballs. This vanished society is recreated in the restored town of Batsto, where our trip begins. We'll circle the heart of the Pine Barrens, hiking through ghost towns, cedar swamps and cranberry bogs, then canoeing on tidal water through bird-filled coastal marshes and dark cedar-water rivers.

(265) Quetico-Superior (Boundary Waters) Leisure, Minnesota/Ontario—June 28–July 11. Leader, Stu Duncanson, 1754 Ryan Ave., W., Roseville MN 55113.

Listen to the loons, angle for trout, walleye or bass, search for meaning in the Indian rock paintings, study the geology of the Canadian shield, and read and relax on layovers. On moving days we will paddle and portage 10 or 12 miles over routes of the Ojibwa and the Voyageurs. The trip will begin in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and move into Quetico Provincial Park. Basic canoeing skills are required. Minimum age 15, 14 with a parent. Canoes provided.

(266E) John Day River, Oregon—June 30–July 7. Leader, Patrick Dell'era, 1075 Greenwood Dr., Novato, CA 94947.

Canoe through the remote and spectacular scenic canyons typical of the high semi-arid eastern part of Oregon. Wildlife and flowers are plentiful in the interesting side canyons to be explored. If you're in a hurry, the John Day is not for you. Learn to canoe white water with a qualified instructor. We will travel 48 miles from Service Creek to Clarno. All canoe equipment supplied. Minimum age 18.

(267) Yukon River, Yukon Territory, Canada—July 5–19. Leader, Peter Bengtson, 19315 Frenchton Pl., Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

Follow the Gold Rush Trail of 1898 from Whitehorse to Dawson City. We will canoe through a lake, narrow constricted channels and wide braided channels. The river flows from three to five miles per hour allowing us to cover the 460 miles in 15 days. There will be time for two or three afternoons off the river but there will probably be no full layover days. Rental canoes are included in the trip price. The trip is rated strenuous because of the distance and daily travel.

(268) The Wide Missouri, Montana—July 25–August 1. Leader, Chuck Schultz, 1024-C Los Gamos Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903.

The gentle flow of the Missouri River carries us into the histories of Lewis and Clark, steamboats of the western frontier, and the Indians of the great plains, coupled with a natural setting of landscape and wildlife little touched in the past 200 years. Our 150-mile trip heads out of Fort Benton, our paddles dipping into history. Minimum age is 14 years. Canoes and fitthack included in trip fee.

(269) Broken Group Islands, Pacific Rim Park, British Columbia—August 4–11. Leader, Bob Nixon, 1645 Broadmead Ave., Victoria, BC, Canada V8P2V5.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island, nestled within Barclay Sound, we will canoe this isolated group of ocean islands well-suited to our travel. We will explore some of the 40 small, uninhabited islands both by canoe and on foot; finding a unique inter-tidal natural history, sea lions, fishing, sea caves, island trails and ancient cedars. Families are welcome.

(270) Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Wisconsin, Montana, Iowa—August 9–16. Leader, Jim Kirk, PO Box 2100, Sta. A, Champaign, IL 61820.

The group will travel about 80 miles from La Crosse to Wyalusing, Wisconsin. This area, under intense study as part of the Upper Mississippi Master Planning Effort, consists of wooded islands, sloughs, marshes and open water, bordered by high rugged hills, and abounds with wildlife. During the trip there will be time to hike in the Effigy Mounds National Monument on the bluffs above the river.

(271) Oswegatchie Wild River, Adirondack Forest Preserve, New York—August 15–22. Leaders, Maggie Seeger, 54 Waldo Rd., Arlington, MA 03174; Hank Scudder, GE, CR and D 37–519, Schenectady, NY 12345.

The Oswegatchie, deep and swift, meanders through an area of old forest (some never lumbered), gentle hills, and lovely meadows and ponds. We will paddle upriver from nearby Cranberry Lake, watching for deer, grouse and beaver (almost guaranteed). Plenty of swimming and fishing, with good hiking available on two layover days. We'll explore up the river as far as beaver dams, water level and perserverence permit. This is a moderate trip with no white water. Beginning canoeing experience is recommended.

(272) Kipawa Reserve, Quebec, Canada—August 23–September 2. Leader, Richard Weiss, 448 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4X1H7.

The Kipawa Reserve is a 1500 square mile wilderness of dense woodlands, with many hundreds of glacial lakes and rivers; about 250 miles northeast of Toronto. We will follow a variety of these lakes and rivers, some with minor rapids that can be either run or portaged. Wildflowers are many, plantlife diverse. Deer, beaver, moose, and numerous bird species are all present on the reserve. There will be layover days on this moderate trip for participants to pursue individual interests.

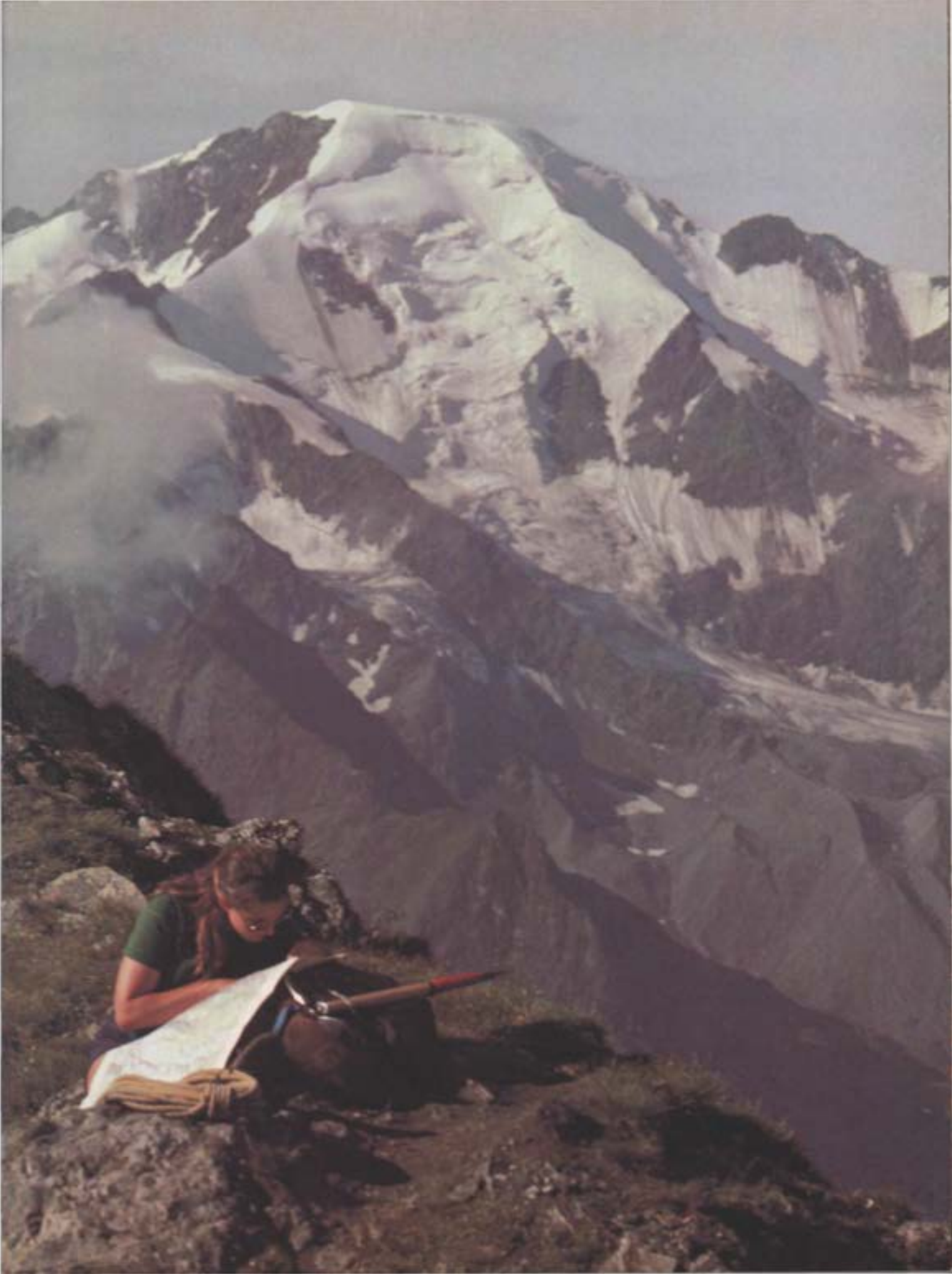
(273) Blue Mountain Lake, Adirondack Mountains, New York—September 12–19. Leader, Fred J. Anders, 117 Leverett Rd., Shutesbury, MA. 01072.

The trip will proceed west from Blue Mountain Lake along the Marion River, then swing north past Buttermilk Falls and Long Lake, meander down the Raquette River to Tupper Lake. Shoreline scenery will range from wilderness to lightly populated. Several portages up to one mile in length are required. A limited opportunity for white water canoe instruction will be provided.

(274) Lower Canyons, Rio Grande, Texas—October 10–17. Leader, Steve Hanson, PO Box 1931, Austin, TX 78767.

Eighty-six miles of the Rio Grande are covered on our seven days on the river. Meeting on Saturday due to the length of the auto shuttle, we will paddle into the canyon proper on the second river day. There will be time for some exploration, including a 2000-foot climb to an overlook. Moderate canoeing ability is a must, and there will be at least one mandatory portage. Trip price does not include canoe.

Facing Page: Swiss Alps. Photo by Wayne R. Woodruff



Ruth Dyche

Inside Passage

Sailing Trips

A SAILING TRIP can have differing dimensions, depending on your preference. You may choose a trip aboard a modern sailing yacht with an experienced crew and participate only as fully as you wish. The boat will be your home for the duration of the trip.

On the other hand, you may choose a sailing trip on which you are the crew after being taught the ropes of sailing by experienced sailors. You will then participate actively in plotting a course, handling the boat and setting up camp on the untouched beaches of deserted islands.

Both types of sailing trips share the thrill of traveling under sail in a fresh breeze, the contentment of drifting in light winds with the sun on your face, the discovery of new anchorages and fresh opportunities for activity and leisure.

(47) Whale Watch Beach Camp, Magdalena Bay, Baja California—February 28–March 7. Leader, Ruth Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.

This is one of the largest Gray Whale mating grounds in Baja and allows us to observe unobtrusively the breaching, fluking and sky-hopping of these magnificent animals. We will camp on the beach in comfortable tents and will observe the whales from skiffs which will transport us onto the bay. There will be ample time for exploring, shelling, beachcombing and birdwatching. A large variety of birds nest in the area. A qualified naturalist will accompany the trip. Cost includes roundtrip air transportation from San Diego.

(51) Sea of Cortez Sailing Adventure, Baja California—April 13–19. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580.

From a base camp at Mulege on the Bay of Conception, we will experience seven days of superb sailing along the coast of the Baja peninsula. We will master the art of sailing and work our ketch-rigged boats to untouched beaches both on the main coastline and on offshore islands. We will hunt for lobster, fish for marlin and tuna, and camp on deserted islands. Canoes and kayaks will be available for cove explorations and daytrips. The trip begins and ends in Loreta, Baja, Mexico. Numerous travel options to Loreta are available.

(440) Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada—July 25–August 2. Leader, Lynn Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.

Aboard two sailing yachts with old world charm, we cruise the inside passage off the coast of British Columbia—a sailing area equal to any in the world. We may spot whales, seals, otters, sea lions, eagles, herons and other coastal wildlife. We will fish for salmon, sample oysters and clams, sail the dinghy, explore ashore, swim or simply relax in the sun. Emphasis will be placed on the natural history of the marine environment and a marine biologist will accompany the trip. The trip will begin and end in Vancouver, BC. Early signup advised.

Facing Page: Kenya, Africa. Photo by Al Schmitz

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Outing
listings begin
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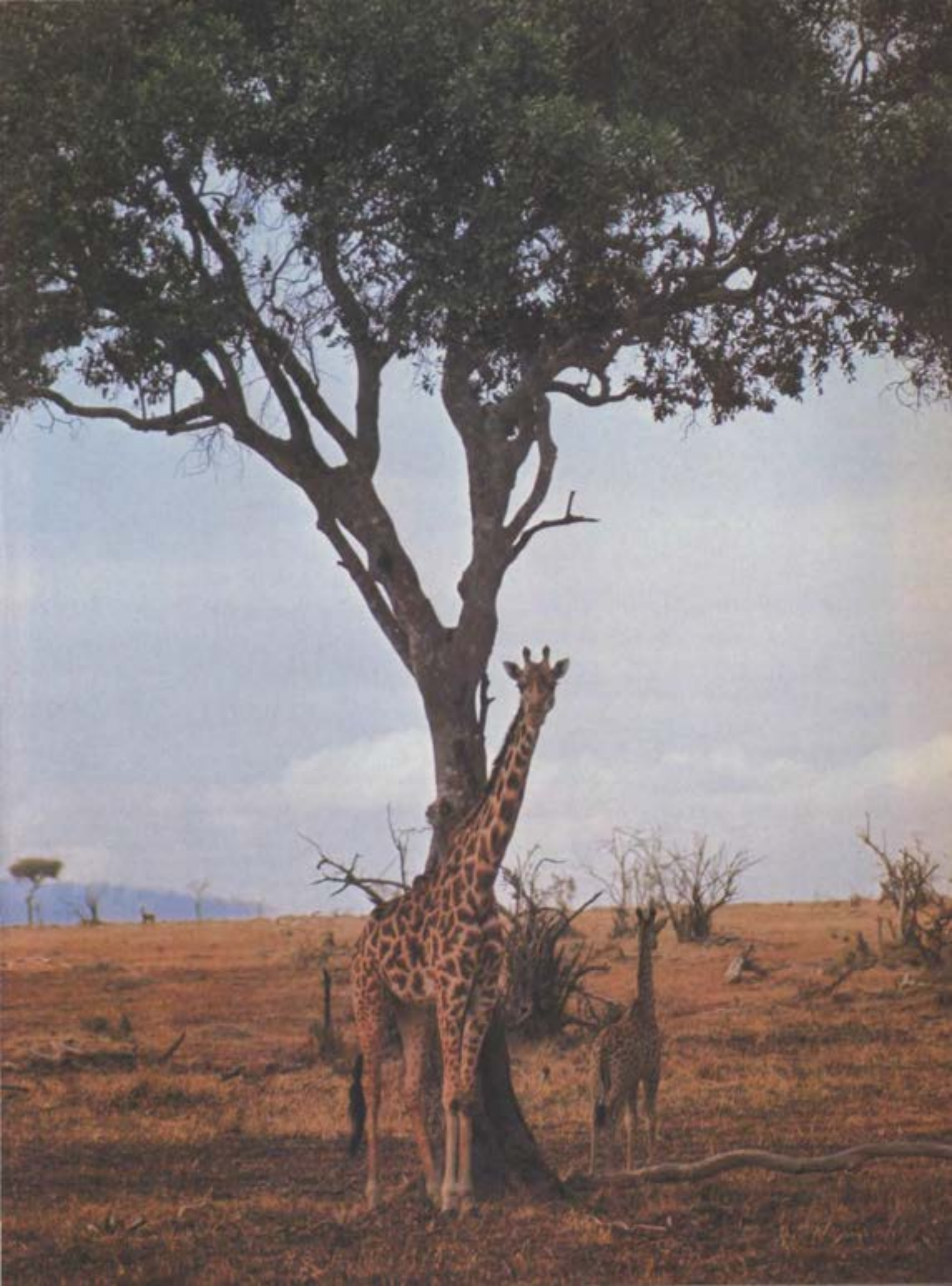
Page 33.

1981 Sierra Club Outing listings begin on Page 33.



Foreign Trips

SIERRA CLUB FOREIGN TRIPS TAKE YOU TO SPECIAL PLACES, AND UNLIKE ORDINARY TOUR GROUPS, WE HAVE A SPECIAL PURPOSE. We want our trip members to have the same type of outdoor experience in other countries that we have found so rewarding in our own. We also want to meet the people of those lands and, where possible, study their conservation problems and policies. To do so we stay as close to the land and its inhabitants as possible, camping and hiking when we can. In places where we cannot camp, we stay at local hotels and inns, not in plush accommodations run for foreign tourists. Whenever possible we contact local conservationists and mountaineers to learn about the country from them.

In many instances we try to adopt the way of life of the country we are visiting, living by its sense of time, giving up most of the conveniences and amenities we usually regard as essential. All this requires fortitude and a sense of humor, but it can be high adventure.

Leaders of these outings are Sierra Club members, trained and experienced in our domestic program, who give special emphasis to the conduct of the trip and care of trip members. Many of these leaders have specialized skills and knowledge. However, not all of them can be highly trained specialists on each country visited nor complete sources of information on the cultural, historical or biological features of the areas. Part of the enjoyment of these trips is the shared knowledge and experience of the group, and we encourage individual study of the country you choose to visit.

(720) Spring Trekking in Nepal—March 20–April 11. Leader, Al Schmitz, 2901 Holyrood Dr., Oakland, CA 94611.

This springtime trek into the foothills of Dhaulagiri and Annapurna is an ideal introduction to Nepal's mountain country. Starting at a fairly low altitude, we travel the old Tibet-India trade route passing through a number of villages and forested canyons and climb gradually to about 10,000 feet. Here the world's highest and mightiest mountains come into view, framed by blooming rhododendron trees. A spectacular spot at a beautiful time of year!

Japan

Betty Pollard

(737) China: A Trek to Everest—May 1–27. Leader, Wayne R. Woodruff, PO Box 614, Livermore, CA 94550.

For the first time, trekkers can go beyond Lhasa to Camp 3 at 21,450 feet on the ascent route up Mt. Everest. The walk offers unequalled views of the north slopes of the Himalayas and the magnificent Rongbuk glacier. There will be time to visit places of interest in Beijing, where the trip begins, Cheng Du, Lhasa and Xigase en route. Mountaineering experience is not required but the trip will be strenuous for all but those in superb condition.

(725) Israel, From Yesterday to Today—March 24–April 16. Leaders, Lila Kramer, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.

In Israel, there is an overwhelming sense of history and the contrasts are dramatic. The trip begins with a highlight type trek in the Judean desert supported by Bedouins and their camels and ends in the rugged mountains of the Sinai. In between, we hike in Galilee where the spring wildflowers will be blooming, stay in a kibbutz, spend a night in a Druze village, explore Jerusalem and camp out on the beach on the Gulf of Aqaba. The trip is scheduled to end on the Thursday before Easter, which will coincide with the beginning of Passover.

Irish Tourist Bureau

Galway, Ireland

(730) Swiss Alps Ski Tour—March 29–April 11. Leader, Wayne R. Woodruff, PO Box 614, Livermore, CA 94550.

Alpine style ski touring offers the challenge and exhilaration of peak climbing with the added fun of skiing back down hill. The first week we will stay at a small lodge high above the storybook village of Adelboden and take lessons and easy day tours. The second week we will move to a nearby Swiss Alpine Club hut. A certified mountain guide/ski instructor will accompany us. The tour is geared to competent intermediate-level downhill skiers experienced in deep as well as hard-packed icy snow.

(735) Cave Painting Expedition, Baja California—April 11–25. Leader, Martin Friedman, 353 Montford Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941.

A great art treasure, the heroic-sized cave and shelter paintings of a vanished people, has been preserved in the Sierra de San Francisco in central Baja. To reach these isolated paintings, we travel on sure-footed mules and afoot through scenic springtime, high mountain desert. Camping equipment and transportation from San Diego is included in the trip price.

(740) Wales—June 5–22. Leaders, Lori and Chris Loosley, 15000 Venetian Way, Morgan Hill, CA 95037.

Hiking in the beautiful Welsh countryside can be combined with such diversions as visiting a farm, watching sheep dogs at work or riding a restored mountain railway. In 17 days we will explore three national parks: the bleak hills of the Brecon Beacons, the coastal grandeur of Pembrokeshire and the Snowdonia mountains. Your reward for a hard day's hike will be a relaxing evening at our country inn or farmhouse accommodations. On travel days we will take time to visit castles and Roman ruins and stop for lunch at the local pub.

(745) Hike and Bike In Ireland—June 24–July 7. Leaders, Frances and Patrick Colgan, c/o Phil Gowing, 2730 Maybury Sq., San Jose, CA 95133.

By foot and bicycle, we will travel the backroads, islands and wild lands of western Ireland. It is an old place, with very little wilderness left, but it has much to offer the ardent bike-hiker—wild, windswept mist-enshrouded mountains, narrow, old roads which twist and wind through the country and long, lonely stretches of open road. Along the way, there will be visits to ancient castles and ruins, Gaelic folk festivals and country fairs and opportunities to meet the Irish.

(750) Zanskar Trek—Kulu to Kashmir—June 28–July 25. Leader, Peter Owens, 117 E. Santa Inez, San Mateo, CA 94401.

Variety is the spice of this northern India trip. In 20 days of trekking, we cross five major passes into three different areas with three distinct cultures.

The route takes us from the verdant, Hindu Kulu Valley into the arid, Buddhist Zanskar region and ends in the green, Moslem Vale of Kashmir. We will hike and camp at altitudes mostly over 10,000 feet. Mules or ponies will carry the duffel. The trip ends in Srinagar where we spend two days on houseboats on Dal Lake.

(755) Lakes and Savannas of Kenya—July 3–25. Leader, Al Schmitz, 2901 Holyrood Dr., Oakland, CA 94611.

By hiking and on game drives, we will explore the fine lake country of the Central Rift of Kenya, which stretches from the border of Tanzania to northern Kenya. In addition to seeing the rift lakes in their dramatic settings, our safari takes us into the two richest game areas of Kenya, the Masai Mara and Samburu game reserves. The opportunities for photography are endless, either while exploring on foot or game viewing from specially designed landrovers.

(760) Tour du Mont Blanc, France—June 28–July 11. Leaders, Patricia Hopson, 907 6th St. SW, #504C, Washington, DC 20024; Richard Williams, 603 South Walter Reed Dr., #662B, Arlington, VA 22204.

Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain, stands at the center of this classic alpine tour into France, Switzerland and Italy. A panoramic view of snow-capped peaks and glaciers overlooking pastoral valleys and villages opens up day by day. This is a backpack outing in the somewhat luxurious European mode with meals and lodging at refuges and hotels. Hiking is moderate to strenuous with several layover days for resting or day hikes.

(770) Yugoslavia: Kamnik and Julian Alps—July 12–25. Leader, Frederic Gooding, Jr., 8915 Montgomery Ave. North Chevy Chase, MD 20015.

On this hut-hopping tour, we will divide our time evenly between two ranges in the Slovenian Alps, with a day between in the resort city of Bled. In the Julian Alps, we plan to climb Mt. Triglav, highest peak in Yugoslavia, 2863 meters. The splendid huts—more like mountain hotels—spectacular scenery and friendly people add to the appeal of a trip to one of Europe's most interesting and complex countries.

(775) East Africa Wildlife Safari, Kenya and Zambia—August 10–28. Leader,

Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.

This trip is for those who enjoy walking, camping, game watching and photography in some of the richest game and scenic areas of East Africa. We will see wildlife and exotic birds, including great herds of plains animals; elephant, buffalo, wildebeest and zebra. Sometimes we see rhino, leopard, cheetas; always we see lion, hippo. In Kenya, we visit the Meru, Samburu, and Masai Mara game parks, walk the moorlands of Mt. Kenya, study waterfowl on Lake Naivasha in the Great Rift valley. In Zambia, we walk among the animals in immense unspoiled Luangwa Park staying in different primitive huts each night. Our guide is a naturalist.

(790) Norway—August 15–29. Leader, Jerry South, 483 Throckmorton, Mill Valley, CA 94941.

From the harbor city of Bergen we will travel by boat through famous fjords, by bus or train through small towns with centuries-old stave churches, and by foot, hiking in the Jotunheimen and Sunnmore. In the long hours of daylight we will experience Norway's high country at its best—and maybe see a troll or two. We will spend nights in huts and lodges. Hiking is moderate for those in good condition.

(792) Scotland's Highland Countryside—August 30–September 24. Leaders, Mildred and Tony Look, 411 Los Ninos Way, Los Altos, CA 94022.

From the rolling hills of the Highlands to the isles to the west, Scotland's countryside will be aglow with late blooming heather and fall colors. Walks and hikes to the lochs, glens and summits can be as moderate or strenuous as desired. Local conservationists will often accompany our rambles and a naturalist will go along on hikes into the mountainous Cairngorm and Torridon areas. Lodgings will be in small inns.

(800) An Outing to the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—September 27–October 14. Leaders, Mildred and Tony Look, 411 Los Ninos Way, Los Altos, CA 94022.

The Bernese Oberland region of the Swiss Alps has picture postcard scenery and ample opportunity for casual walking or serious hiking. The trip begins and ends in Zurich with rail transportation to the mountain areas of Brunig Pass, Jungfrau-Eiger, Wengen and Murren. A stop-over in Berne will allow talks with environmental officials as well as historic views. Accommodations are at local inns.

Betty Pollock

(805) Manaslu Circle Trek, Nepal—November 3–December 4. Leader, Wayne R. Woodruff, PO Box 614, Livermore, CA 94550.

The area around 26,760-foot Manaslu, seventh highest peak in the world, has just been opened to trekking. The new route goes up the Buri Gandaki Valley, over Lakyia Pass, which is north of Manaslu and very near the Tibetan border, and down the deeply eroded Marsyandi Valley. On layover days there will be opportunities to climb or visit villages or gompas. Weather on the northern side of the Himalaya range should be crisp, clear and dry.

1982 Foreign Trips

(Full 1982 trip schedule will be published in the summer issue of *Sierra*.)

(900) Baja Driving and Hiking Adventure—December 28–January 8. Coordinator, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.

Our loop trip in four-wheel drive vehicles will include camping and exploring the coastal areas of both the Sea of Cortez (Gulf of California) and the Pacific Ocean. We will probably go as far south as Bahia de Los Angeles, with side excursions into the central mountains and plateaus; visit the gray whale breeding grounds, old Spanish missions, ruins of Russian and English settlements, relax in hot springs and enjoy botanical sights unique to Baja. Moderate hiking is optional. Good swimming. Experienced guides. The trip starts in San Diego.

(905) Tanzania Game and Natural History Safari—February (18 days). (Optional 5-day climb of Mt. Kilimanjaro.) Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.

Tanzania is the heart of East Africa's game country; it is a photographer's paradise. With a naturalist as our guide, we will explore some of the finest game and scenic areas including such well known preserves as Arusha, Lake Manyara, Nogorongoro Crater, Serengeti Plains, and perhaps Lake Natron, home of millions of flamingos. We will also visit some little-known places where we can walk among the animals with a game ranger, see prehistoric Olduvai Gorge and visit Masai villages. Our safari coincides with fine weather and the wildebeest calving season in southeast Serengeti.

(910) Trekking in Nepal—February. Leader, Ginger Harmon, Berth 20, Issaquah Dock, Waldo Point Harbor, Sausalito, CA 94965.

By limiting our group size to six, plus leader, we hope to stay in villagers' homes and utilize the emerging Nepalese hut system. Our route in western central Nepal will be limited, but our ability to immerse ourselves in Nepalese village life will give us close and constant contact with the unchanging tribal customs of the hill villages. Leader acceptance required.

(915) Langtang Trek, Nepal—March 15–April 7. Leader, Peter Owens, 117 E. Santa Inez, San Mateo, CA 94401.

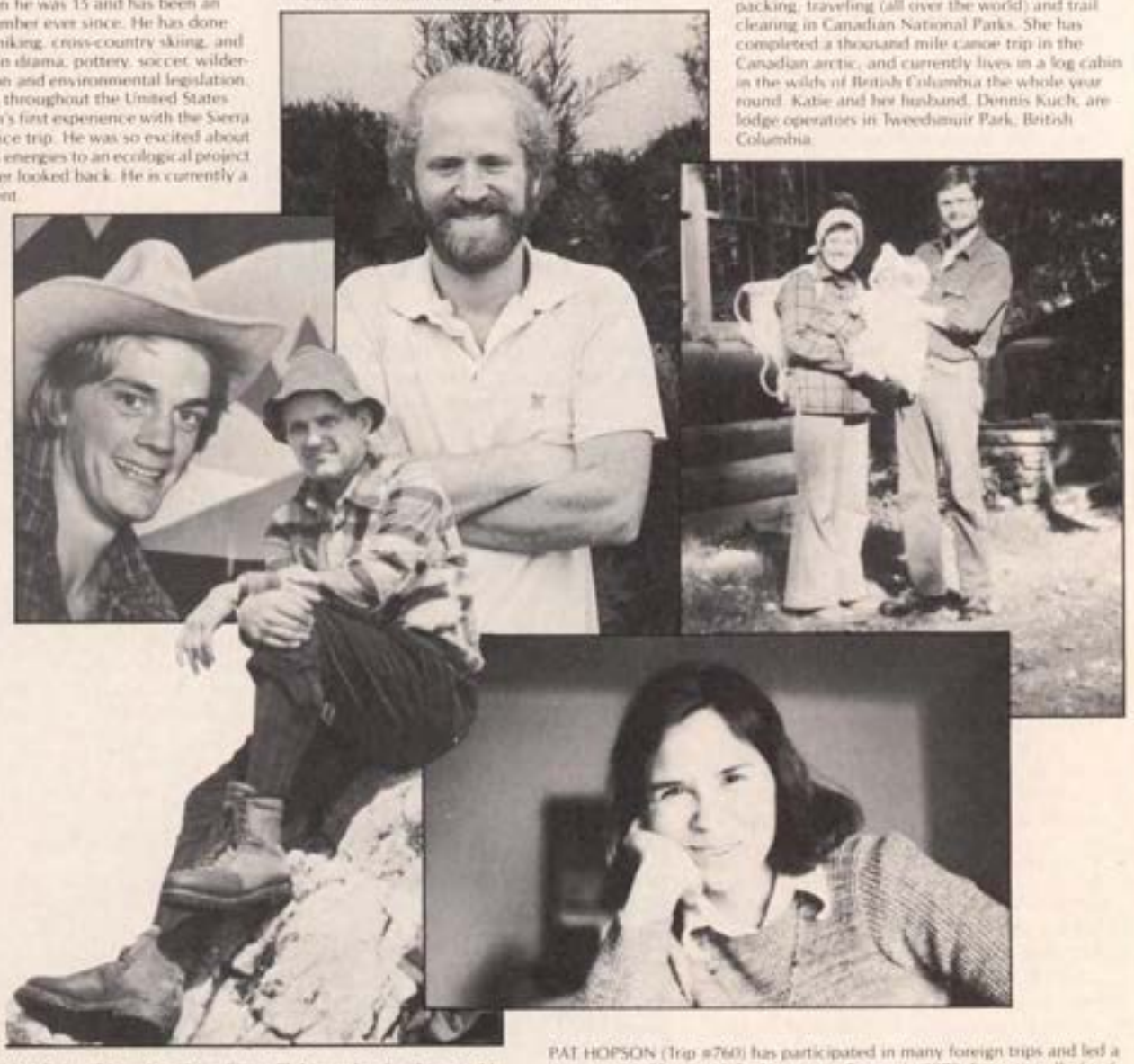
Just south of Tibet is Nepal's famous Langtang National Park, site of a springtime 22-day moderate trek. This trek will feature rhododendrons in bloom, Yosemite-like waterfalls and rock formations, glaciers, alpine lakes, yaks, local cheese factories, and of course, the very hospitable Nepalese people. Elevation will be from 2000 feet to 15,000 feet. Leader approval required.

Leader Profiles

KEN MAAS (Trip #198) inherited his leadership experience from his father who has led many backpack trips for the San Francisco Bay Chapter and National Outings. A Sierra Club member for over 20 years, Ken has assisted or led trips for the Knapsack Subcommittee since 1975. He is fond of travel, as well as hiking, and is a dedicated kayaker. When not in the wilderness, he works as a film and television production manager. Recently, he melded his two main interests, wilderness and films, by working for Paramount Pictures as a technical adviser for a mountain climbing sequence in a major film. On his trips he emphasizes the enjoyment of wilderness experience rather than covering a lot of distance.

TIMOTHY CRONESTER (Trip #224) joined the Sierra Club when he was 15 and has been an enthusiastic member ever since. He has done rock climbing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and has an interest in drama, pottery, soccer, wilderness preservation and environmental legislation. He has traveled throughout the United States and Europe. Tim's first experience with the Sierra Club was a service trip. He was so excited about contributing his energies to an ecological project that he has never looked back. He is currently a university student.

KATIE HAYHURST, (Trips #34, 76) in the Sierra Club since 1974, lives as naturally as one can, devoted to log splitting, gardening, beekeeping, physical fitness, child rearing, environmental action, backpacking, traveling (all over the world) and trail clearing in Canadian National Parks. She has completed a thousand mile canoe trip in the Canadian arctic, and currently lives in a log cabin in the wilds of British Columbia the whole year round. Katie and her husband, Dennis Kuch, are lodge operators in Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia.

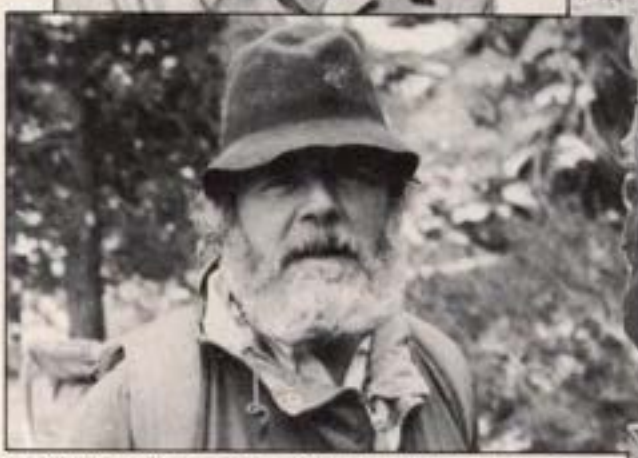


FREDERIC GOODING, Jr., (Trips #85, 770) a Sierra Club member for the past 14 years, has been a camp counselor for 12 years with extensive experience in canoeing and hiking. He has led trips for the Wisconsin Chapter and served as assistant leader on the National Outings trip to Yugoslavia in 1979. He has participated frequently in bike touring in the United States, England and Scotland, and will be leading a bicycle tour in the summer of 1981. His vocation is a professorship in mathematics.

PAT HOPSON (Trip #760) has participated in many foreign trips and led a trip to Mont Blanc and the Vanoise in France in 1978. Exceptionally fond of hiking and the outdoors, she has hiked extensively in the Appalachians and the Colorado Rockies. She has been a Sierra Club member for 14 years. Her hobbies are running, photography, wildflower identification and poring over trail maps (both on and off the trails). When not in the wilderness, she works as the Program Manager of Student Financial Aid with the United States Department of Education in Washington D.C.

JERRY CLEGG (Trip #130) first joined the Sierra Club as a result of attending the Club's climbing classes in Berkeley, and after eight years became a leader in the Highlight Subcommittee. He has been involved in snow survey work, logging, wrangling, fire fighting for the U.S. Forest Service, fish planting for the Utah State Department of Fish and Game, cattle driving, fishing. Jerry has traveled throughout North and South America, Europe and Asia; including mountain trekking in the Himalayas, Alps and Andes. He is especially interested in climbing, geology, lapidary and skiing. He is a university professor in philosophy and speaks both Russian and Spanish.

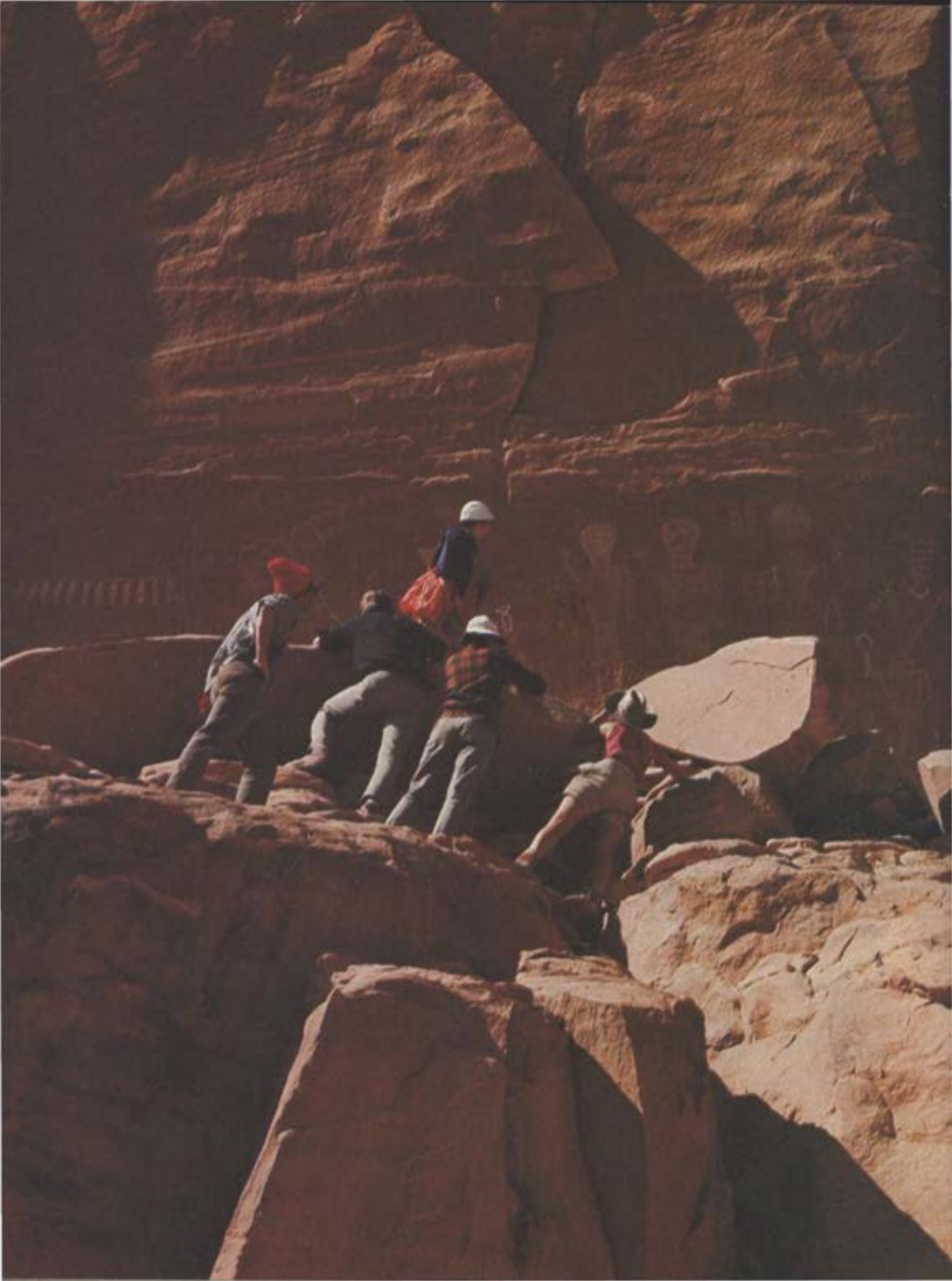
SERGE PUCHERT (Trips #61, 168, 77) has led over 80 trips. One of his favorite places is the Anza-Borrego Desert where he has led many backpack and base camp trips. He has also hiked extensively in Canada, Alaska, Europe and the Sierra. Serge grew up in China, traveled in the Far East and lived in Germany. He served as San Francisco Bay Chapter Knapsack Leadership Recruitment Chairman in 1978–79. He is an avid soccer fan, having played in his youth and coached high school soccer for over a decade. When not leading trips, he is a teacher. He met his wife, Pat, who often cooks on his trips, on a Sierra Club outing.

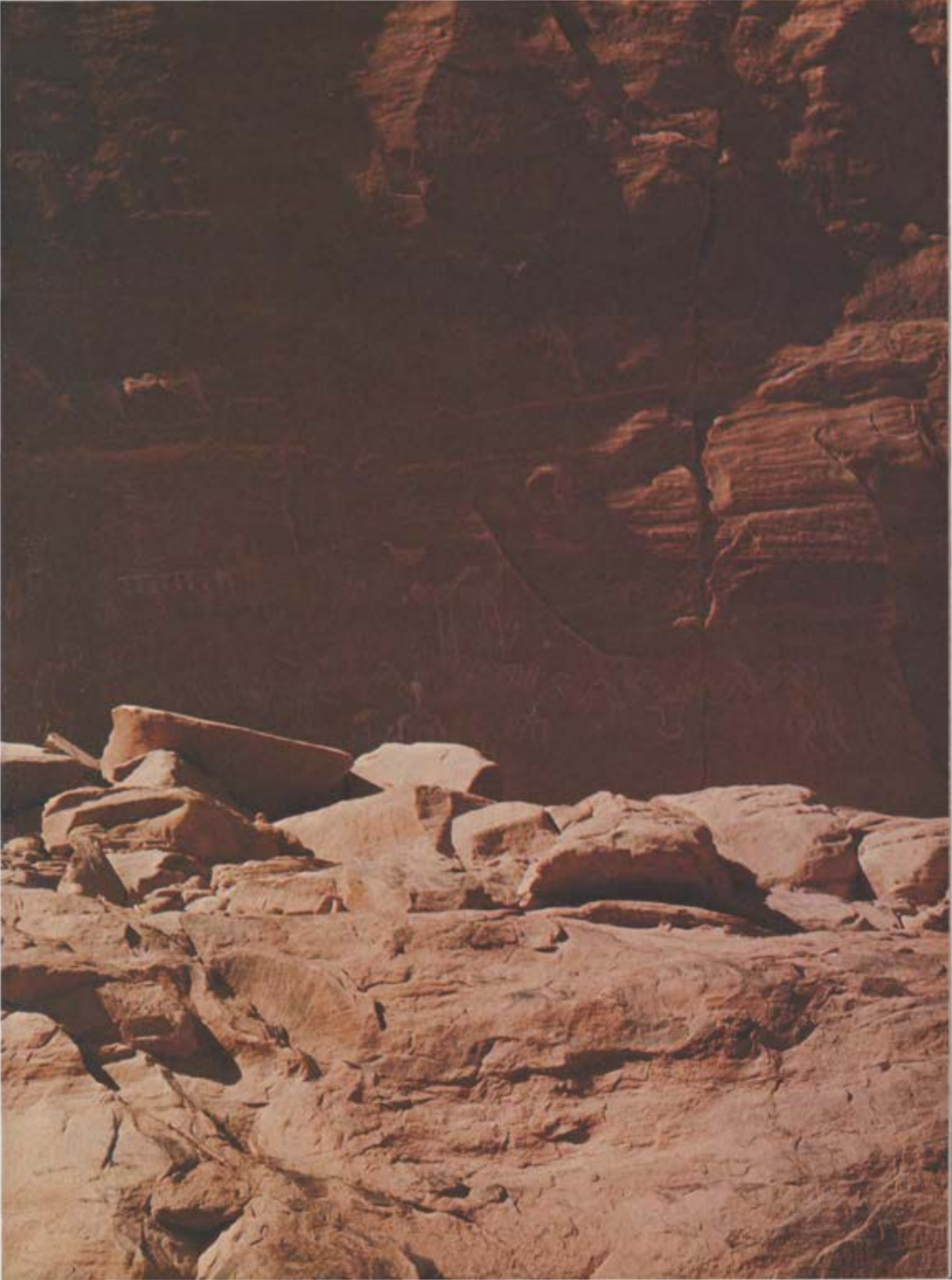


JIM WATTERS (Trip #173) has been an active Sierra Club member for 27 years and Knapsack Subcommittee Chairman for 13. He has served as Secretary of the Outing Committee since 1966 and Leader Training Chairman since 1968. He has led numerous backpack trips and four foreign trips—two to Norway and two to Greenland. In the past he served as a member of the San Francisco Bay Chapter Knapsack Section and led snowshoe trips. Jim is a rigorous hiker, an active environmentalist and outdoorsman, fond of most sports (particularly football), a do-it-yourselfer devoted to hard work, and excellent at organization.

PATRICK COLGAN, (Trip #745) a Sierra Club member for over 17 years, has backpacked extensively in the Sierra Nevada, California coast ranges, Cascades, Grand Canyon and Rocky Mountains. In the early 70s, Patrick worked on the Sierra pilot project providing outdoor recreational experience for underprivileged youth from the Bay Area. This gradually developed into the Inner City Outings Program, a division of National Outings. He has also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors for Camp Unalayee, a multi-racial, nonprofit recreational experience for young people. Born in Ireland, raised in Scotland and England and well-traveled, he is a tireless extrovert with catholic interests ranging from winter mountaineering, writing, love of children, gardening, traveling and baking bread, to entertaining and being with people.

Following Pages: Grand Gulch, Utah. Photo by Donald Gibbon.





Trip Schedule

Trip Number	E=Educational outing •=Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader

Alaska Trips (See Raft and Service Trips for other Alaska outings.)

60	•Marcus Baker Ski Traverse, Chugach Mountains	July 6–25	735	70*	Beverly Belanger & Les Wilson
61	•Kenai Peninsula Highlight	July 3–15	630	70*	Serge Puchert
62	•Wrangell Mountains Backpack	July 12–24	440	35	Kern Hildebrand
63	Noatak River Raft and Hike	July 24–Aug. 7	470	35	Molly McCammon
64	Stikine River-Misty Fjords Raft Trip, British Columbia/Alaska	Aug. 20–Sept. 2	965	70*	Emily & Gus Benner

*Per person deposit

Backpack Trips (See Alaska, Canoe, Foreign, Hawaii and Service Trips for other backpack trips.)

36	•Superstition Wilderness Traverse, Arizona	March 22–28	155	35	Edith Reeves
37	•Rincon Mountains, Saguaro Monument, Arizona	March 29–April 4	140	35	Missy Rigg & Sid Hirsh
38	•Grand Canyon, Arizona	April 11–18	210	35	Tom Pillsbury
39	•Spring Wildflowers, Ishi Backpack, Lassen Forest, California	April 11–18	125	35	Nancy Morton
40	•Ventana Wildflower Special, Coast Range, California	April 11–18	140	35	Bob Berges
41	•Rainbow Plateau, Arizona	April 12–18	205	35	Jim DeVeny
42	•Rainbow Bridge–Navajo Mountain, Navajo Reservation, Utah	May 3–9	180	35	Nancy Wahl
43	•Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona	May 9–16	175	35	Peter Curia
44	•Capitol Reef Park, Utah	May 17–23	180	35	Gene Andreasen
46	•Mammoth/Sheltowee, Mammoth Cave Park and Daniel Boone Forest, Kentucky	May 17–23	130	35	Jim Absher
45	•Canyon de Chelly Monument, Arizona	May 31–June 6	245	35	Don Lyngholm
140	•Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico	May 30–June 5	165	35	Joanne Sprenger
141	•Vermont's Green Mountains	June 13–19	195	35	William Lankow
142	•Volcanic Cascades, Oregon	June 14–22	170	35	Bill Bankston
143	•Old Trails of the Inyos, California	June 14–20	125	35	Laurie Williams
144	•Owyhee Canyon, Oregon	June 14–21	195	35	Colleen Gooding
145	•Red Buttes Wilderness, Siskiyou Mountains, California/Oregon	June 21–28	145	35	Holway Jones
146	•Relief Valley Leisure, Emigrant Wild Basin, Sierra	June 23–30	145	35	Bob Berges
147	•Cranberry Back Country, Monongahela Forest, West Virginia	June 28–July 3	140	35	Ray Abercrombie
148	•Forgotten Canyon Leisure Loop, Golden Trout Wilderness/ Sequoia Park, Sierra	June 29–July 10	195	35	Virgene & Charles Engberg
149	•Trinity Alps Primitive Area, California	June 30–July 8	165	35	Bill Bankston
150	•Diamond Thielsen Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon	July 1–10	200	35	Jim Gifford
151	•Chapel Lake, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 3–11	160	35	Sandy Merriam
152	•Rim of Coffee Creek, Trinity Alps, California	July 4–11	135	35	Laurie Williams
153	•Zion Narrows and Other Canyons, Zion Park, Utah	July 4–11	210	35	Don McIver
154	•Granite Hot Springs, Bridger–Teton Forest, Wyoming	July 12–18	165	35	David Paul
155	•Deep Creek Mountains, Utah	July 12–18	165	35	Eric Stroud
156E	•Southern Yosemite Leisure Photography Trip, Sierra	July 30–Aug. 7	195	35	Wes Reynolds
157	•Lake of the Fallen Moon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 13–21	155	35	Cal French
158	•Grizzly Lake, Trinity Forest, California	July 18–25	135	35	Grace Adams
159	•Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon	July 19–25	145	35	Bill Gifford
160	•Six Glaciers, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 19–25	130	35	Don Parachini
161	•Double Honeymoon, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 20–28	175	35	Ray Collins
162	•Great Divide Trail, Banff and Yoho Parks, Canada	July 20–31	265	35	Doug Harvey
163	•Mt. Eolus, San Juan Wilderness, Colorado	July 22–31	260	35	Bob Berges
164	•Uintas Primitive Area, Utah	July 22–30	190	35	Bill Bankston
165	•Mountain of the Holy Cross, White River Forest, Colorado	July 25–Aug. 1	180	35	Fred Gunckel
166	•New Fork Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	July 25–Aug. 2	210	35	Dave Bennie
167	•Ruby Dome, Humboldt Forest, Nevada	July 26–Aug. 2	145	35	Ellen Howard
168	•Mt. Ritter/Lyell Loop, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 28–Aug. 5	155	35	Serge Puchert
169	•Mackenzie Trail and Rainbow Range, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	July 30–Aug. 8	345	35	Dennis Kuch
172	•Red Fish Lake, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho	Aug. 2–8	170	35	Hal Covey
170	•Beartooth Mountains Vegetarian Trip, Montana	Aug. 1–8	185	35	Bill Neuman
171	•Teton Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming	Aug. 1–9	190	35	Bill Bankston
173	•Lake of the Lone Indian, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 2–9	140	35	Jim Watters
174E	•Paradise Valley, Goat Crest, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 3–11	160	35	Louise & Cal French
175	•Monarch Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 6–15	190	35	Tom Landis
176	•Palisades Circuit, Sierra	Aug. 7–16	165	35	Carl Heller
177	•Double Top Mountain Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	Aug. 8–15	190	35	Daniel Reed
178	•Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota	Aug. 9–15	175	35	Faye Sitzman
179	•Seven Gables, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 10–19	175	35	Ann Peterson
180	•Snow Lake and Snow Peak, Stanislaus Forest, Sierra	Aug. 10–18	170	35	Anne & Bob Stout
181	•Emigrant Meadow, Emigrant Basin, Sierra	Aug. 15–23	160	35	Helen & Ed Bodington
182	•Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon	Aug. 16–22	140	35	Bill Gifford

Trip Number	E=Educational outing •=Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
183	•Sawtooth Wilderness, Boise Forest, Idaho	Aug. 16–22	145	35	Veda Scherer
184	•Coppermine Pass, Kings canyon and Sequoia Parks, Sierra	Aug. 16–23	150	35	Don Donaldson
185	•Bear Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 17–25	150	35	Steve Nelson
186	•King Spur, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 22–30	155	35	Mad & Jim Watters, Jr.
187	•Le Conte Divide, John Muir Wilderness/Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 23–31	150	35	Joe Russell
195	•Great Western Divide, Kings Canyon and Sequoia Parks, Sierra	Aug. 27–Sept. 6	180	35	Gordon Peterson
196	•Katahdin, Maine	Aug. 29–Sept. 7	245	35	Phil Titus
197	•Kern Hot Springs, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Sept. 4–12	150	35	Don Lackowski
198	•Triple Divide Peak, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Sept. 6–15	160	35	Ken Maas
199	•Mahoosuc Range, White Mountains, New Hampshire	Sept. 12–18	210	35	Craig Caldwell
200	•Red Devil Lake Leisure Loop, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Sept. 12–20	195	35	Len Lewis
201	•Kern Basin, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	Sept. 12–20	160	35	David Reneau
202	•Mineral King in the Fall, Sequoia Forest, Sierra	Sept. 13–20	135	35	Paul Von Normann
203	•Pasayten Wilderness, Cascade Mountains, Washington	Sept. 17–24	160	35	Marty & Alan Schmierer
204	•Calf Creek–Harris Wash, Escalante river, Utah	Sept. 27–Oct. 3	150	35	Peter Curia
205	•Adirondack Fall Color Leisure, New York	Oct. 4–10	165	35	Connie Thomas
206	•North Rim, Grand Canyon, Arizona	Oct. 4–10	155	35	Bill Wahl
207	•Grand Gulch, Utah	Oct. 4–10	195	35	Norman Elliot
208	•Cherokee Homelands, North Carolina, Tennessee	Sept. 26–Oct. 3	205	35	Dave Bennie
209	•Grand Canyon, Arizona	Dec. 27–Jan. 2, 1982	165	35	Lester Olin

Junior Backpack Trips

214	•Ionian Basin, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	June 29–July 8	180	35	David Neumann
215	•Mt. Conness, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 11–18	145	35	Christine Dienger
216	•Gilbert Peak, Painter Basin, Uintas	July 22–30	165	35	Andy Johnson
217	•Little Five Lakes, Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 26–Aug. 2	145	35	Jim Absher
218	•Cathedral Range, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 1–9	160	35	Ed Shearin
219	•Try Again For Hutching Creek, Sierra	Aug. 9–16	145	35	Lynne McClellan–Loots

Base Camp Trips (See Hawaii, Ski and Wilderness Threshold for other Base Camp outings.)

28E	Natural History of the Anza–Borrego Desert, California	April 12–18	190	35	Bob Miller
30	Pioneers and Ladyslippers, Great Smoky Mountains Park, Tennessee	April 25–May 2	175	35	Dave Bennie
34	Spring in Canada's Coast Range, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	May 11–17	240	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
35E	Natural History of Mono Basin, California	June 13–20	190	35	Ray Des Camp
66	Devil's Bathtub Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 5–12	*195	35	Perry Harris
67	Devil's Bathtub Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 12–19	*195	35	Perry Harris
68	Rush Creek Alpine Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	July 12–24	295	35	Sy Ossofsky
69	Midnight Lake Mountaineering Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 18–Aug. 1	295	35	Brent Miller
70	Seven Gables Back Country Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 25–Aug. 8	400	35	Ray Des Camp
71	Baboon Lake Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 26–Aug. 7	295	35	Ed Miller
72	Rangeley Lakes, Rangeley, Maine	Aug. 9–15	230	35	Russ Calkins
73	Hooper Lake Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 9–21	295	35	John Swanson
74	Dorothy Lake Children's Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 16–23	175	35	Bill Kershaw
75	Iron Mountain Alpine Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 16–28	295	35	Norm Kindig
76	Talchako Lodge Base Camp & Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	Aug. 17–25	310	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
77	Dorothy Lake Base Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 23–30	†200	35	Serge Puchert
78E	•Appalachian Mountains Photography Trip, North Carolina	Oct. 12–17	195	35	Lincoln Roberts
80	Cabeza Prieta, Arizona	Nov. 22–28	165	35	John Ricker
81	Death Valley Christmas Camp, Death Valley Monument, California	Dec. 20–29	235	35	c/o Ray Des Camp
82	St. John, The Virgin Islands	Dec. 27–Jan. 3	TBA		Shirley Proctor

*Children under 12, $175 †Children under 12, $180 TBA = to be announced.

Bicycle Trips (See Hawaii and 1981 Foreign Trips for other Bicycle outings.)

31	•Oregon Coast to Cascades Tour, Oregon	May 16–23	165	35	Bill Bankston
33	•California Wine Country and Coast Tour	May 23–31	170	35	Paul Von Normann
85	•Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia	June 7–13	175	35	Frederic Gooding, Jr.
87	•Mt. Desert Island, Acadia Forest, Maine	June 21–27	185	35	Kevin Cresci
88	•Lake Louise Bike and Hike, Canadian Rockies, Alberta	Aug. 8–15	255	35	Sharon & Bob Hartman
89	•Around Delaware Bay, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey	Oct. 4–10	155	35	Herb Schwartz

Burro Trips

90	Leavitt Meadows to Kennedy Meadows, Toiyabe Forest, Sierra	July 18–25	280	35	Ted Bradfield
91	Kennedy Meadows to Leavitt Meadows, Toiyabe Forest, Sierra	July 25–Aug. 1	280	35	Don White
92	Leavitt Meadows to Twin Lakes, Hoover Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 1–8	280	35	Judy & Dave Snyder
93	Twin Lakes to Green Creek, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 8–15	280	35	Doug Parr
94	Green Creek to Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 15–22	280	35	Linda Furtado
95	Tuolumne Meadows to Agnew Meadows, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 22–29	280	35	Jack Costello

Trip Number	E=Educational outing •=Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit) Parents and one child	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit) Each addl. child	Deposit	Leader
	Family Trips (See Base Camps and River Raft for other trips with family rates)					
	Wilderness Threshold					
100	•Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 28–Aug. 4	665	185	35	Jane & Rich Lundy
101	•Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 6–13	665	185	35	Jane & Rich Lundy
102	•Imogene Lakes, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho	Aug. 4–10	760	205	35	c/o Harry Reeves
103	•Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho	Aug. 13–19	760	205	35	c/o Harry Reeves
104E	•Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona	Aug. 16–25	905	235	35	Dolph Amster
	Family Backpack					
106	•Mosquito Pass, Tahoe Forest, Sierra	June 29–July 5	320	90	35	Anneliese & Ken Lass
	Family Canoe					
110	•Main Eel River, California	June 20–27	705	185	35	Diane & Patrick Mann
111	•Moose River, Maine	Aug. 24–30	560	135	35	Tony Josepher
	Foreign Trips (Trip prices are subject to change prior to trip and do not include airfare. All deposits are per person.)					
720	•Spring Trekking in Nepal	March 20–April 11		1225	100	Al Schmitz
725	Israel, From Yesterday to Today	March 24–April 16		1760	100	Lila Kramer & Ray Des Camp
730	•Swiss Alps Ski Tour	March 29–April 11		995	100	Wayne Woodruff
735	Cave Painting Expedition, Baja California	April 11–25		865	100	Martin Friedman
737	•China: A Trek to Everest	May 1–27		6000	100	Wayne Woodruff
740	•Wales	June 5–22		1640	100	Lori & Chris Loosley
745	Hike and Bike in Ireland	June 24–July 7		1185	100	Frances & Patrick Colgan, c/o Phil Gowing
760	•Tour du Mont Blanc, France	June 28–July 11		1290	100	Pat Hopson & Richard Williams
750	•Zanskar Trek, Kulu to Kashmir	June 28–July 25		1105	100	Peter Owens
755	Lakes and Savannas of Kenya, Africa	July 3–25		2140	100	Al Schmitz
770	•Yugoslavia: Kamnik and Julian Alps	July 12–25		950	100	Fred Gooding
775	•East Africa Wildlife Safari: Kenya and Zambia	Aug. 10–28		2465	100	Pete Nelson
790	•Norway	Aug. 15–29		1325	100	Jerry South
792	•Scotland's Highland Countryside	Aug. 30–Sept. 24		1915	100	Mildred & Tony Look
800	•An Outing to the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland	Sept. 27–Oct. 14		1310	100	Mildred & Tony Look
805	•Manaslu Circle Trek, Nepal	Nov. 3–Dec. 4		1600	100	Wayne Woodruff
900	Baja Driving and Hiking Adventure	Dec. 28–Jan. 8, 1982		TBA	100	c/o Betty Osborn
905	Tanzania Game and Natural History Safari	February 1982		TBA	100	Betty Osborn
910	•Trekking in Nepal	February 1982		TBA	100	Ginger Harmon
915	•Langtang Trek, Nepal	March 15–April 7, 1982		795	100	Peter Owens
	Hawaii Trips (Trip prices do not include airfare.)					
26	Spring on Maui, Hawaii	April 10–18		415	35	Lynne & Ray Simpson
120	•Hawaii's Remote Coastlines Backpack	June 13–24		455	35	George Winsley
121	•Bicycle Tour of Maui	July 30–Aug. 13		475	35	Phil Coleman
122	•Kauai Bicycle Trip	Aug. 17–31		475	35	Thelma Rubin
123	Christmas and New Year's on Hawaii	Dec. 23–Jan. 1, 1982		505	70*	Wheaton Smith
	*Per person deposit					
	Highlight Trips (See Alaska for another Highlight Trip.)					
125	Wilmore/Mt. Robson Parks, British Columbia	July 14–23		540	70*	Al Combs
126	Big Five Lakes, Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 26–Aug. 4		455	35	Len Lewis
127	Hetch Hetchy, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 26–Aug. 7		450	35	Stewart Kimball
128	Goddard Canyon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 27–Aug. 6		410	35	Bert Gibbs
129	Evolution Meadow, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 28–Aug. 7		425	35	Al Fritz
130	Western Slope of the Tetons (Southern Section), Targhee Forest, Idaho	Aug. 10–18		480	35	Jerry Clegg
131	Pioneer Mountains, Beaverhead Forest, Montana	Aug. 10–19		475	35	Chuck Schultz
132	Seven Gables Peak, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 23–29		325	35	Kathy Jones
133	Anza-Borrego Desert Park, California	Dec. 27–Jan. 2, 1982		265	35	Judy & Pete Nelson
	*Per person deposit					
	Service Trips					
	Trail Maintenance Projects					
29	•Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona	April 12–18		75	35	Rod Ricker
32	•Grand Canyon's North Kaibab Nail Trail Project, Kaibab Forest, Arizona	May 21–31		75	35	Teresa Balboni
220	•Monument Lake, Marble Mountains Wilderness, Klamath Forest, California	July 1–11		75	35	Roy Bergstroen
221	•Targhee Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho	July 10–20		75	35	c/o Bill Bankston
222	•Davis Lake, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 11–19		75	35	Dave Bachman
223	•Cyclone Gap, Klamath Forest, Siskiyou Mountains	July 13–21		75	35	Marc Lacrampe
224	•Harrison Lake, Kaniksu Forest, Idaho	July 18–28		75	35	Tim Cronister
225	•Pine Creek, Collegiate Peaks, Colorado	July 24–Aug. 3		75	35	Jim Bock
226	•George Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 26–Aug. 5		75	35	Bryan Wilson
227	•Elk Lake, Bighorn Forest, Wyoming	July 29–Aug. 8		75	35	Bill Orr

Trip Number	E=Educational outing •=Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
228	•Clear Lake, Marble Mountain Wilderness	Aug. 4–14	75	35	Warren Olson
229	•Guanella Pass, Colorado Front Range	Aug. 9–19	75	35	Jim Bock
230	•McGee Pass, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Aug. 10–20	75	35	Dave Simon
231	•Teton Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming	Aug. 11–21	75	35	Bill Bankston
232	•Rock Creek, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	Aug. 19–29	75	35	Susan Liddle
233	•Lost Keys Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 25–Sept. 4	75	35	Keith Proctor
	Clean-Up Projects				
234	•Yosemite Park Clean-up	July 2–12	75	35	Axel Alegre
235	•Mt. McKinley Park, Alaska	July 19–29	165	35	John Stansfield
	Special Projects				
236	•Lyman Lake Revegetation, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Washington	Aug. 9–20	75	35	Cathie Pake
237	•Lakes Basin Revegetation, Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon	Aug. 26–Sept. 5	75	35	Brook Milligan
238	•New Denver Glacier, Valhalla Range, British Columbia	Sept. 4–14	75	35	Ann Kitchen & Dave Wallace

Ski Trips (See Foreign Trips for another Ski outing.)

286	Superior–Quetico Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario	March 1–7	275	35	Stu Duncanson
27	•Crater Lakes Cross-country Ski Tour, Oregon	April 11–17	165	35	Bill Bankston
288	Maine Back Country Ski/Snowshoe Tour	January 1982	‡	35	Fred Anders
289	•Adirondack Ski Touring, New York	January 1982	‡	35	Walter Blank
290	Boundary Waters Cross-country Ski and Showshoe, Minnesota/Ontario	March 1982	‡	35	Stu Duncanson

‡1982 Ski Trip prices available Summer, 1981

Water Trips (See Alaska and Family Canoe Trips for other Water outings.)

Raft Trips

49	Gila River Boat Trip	April 5–11	265	35	John Ricker
52	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	April 16–29	1195	70*	Harry Neal
53E	Birds of Prey Expedition, Snake River, Idaho	May 3–7	485	35	Steve Anderson
245	Green River Dory Trip, Utah	June 21–26	+520	+70*	Wheaton Smith
246	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	July 2–13	1015	70*	Grace Hansen
247	Main Salmon River, Idaho	July 5–10	675	70*	Mary O'Connor
248	Rogue River Paddle Trip, Oregon	July 6–10	390	35	Rollin Rose
249	Trinity River Paddle Trip, Trinity County, California	July 12–16	145	35	Kurt Menning
250	Kobuk River, Brooks Range, Alaska	July 28–Aug. 7	1195	70*	Victor Monke
251	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Aug. 1–12	1015	70*	John Garcia
252	Trinity River Paddle Trip, Trinity County, California	Aug. 2–6	145	35	Dawn Cope
255	Rogue River, Oregon	Aug. 3–7	390	35	Frankie Strathairn
256E	Copper River Natural History Expedition, Wrangell–St. Elias Monument, Alaska	Aug. 5–18	1420	70*	Gary Larson
257	Hell's Canyon Paddle Trip, Snake River, Idaho	Aug. 6–11	520	70*	Bill Bricca
258	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Aug. 16–27	1015	70*	Bruce MacPherson
259	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Sept. 30–Oct. 11	1015	70*	Mary Miles
260	Rogue River, Oregon	Aug. 31–Sept. 4	390	35	c/o Ruth Dyche

+$405/$35 for children under 12.

Sportyak Trip

261	San Juan River, Utah	June 30–July 5	570	70*	Jeanne Watkins

Canoe Trips

48	•Scenic Suwanee River	March 15–21	335	35	Rick Egedi
50	•Dismal Swamp, Virginia	April 12–18	170	35	Jim Clarke
54	•Canoe–Backpack Combo, Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania	May 3–9	230	35	Marjorie Richman & David Lesko
55	•Pine Barrens Canoe–Backpack, Pinelands Reserve, New Jersey	May 3–9	185	35	Herb Schwartz
265	•Quetico–Superior (Boundary Waters) Leisure, Minnesota/Ontario	June 28–July 11	385	35	Stu Duncanson
266E	•John Day River, Oregon	June 30–July 7	285	35	Pat Dell'era
267	•Yukon River, Yukon Territory, Canada	July 5–19	520	70*	Peter Bengtson
268	•The Wide Missouri, Montana	July 25–Aug. 1	295	35	Chuck Schultz
269	•Broken Group Islands, British Columbia	Aug. 4–11	155	35	Bob Nixon
270	•Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Wisconsin, Montana, Iowa	Aug. 9–16	225	35	Jim Kirk
271	•Oswegatchie Wild River, Adirondack Forest Preserve, New York	Aug. 15–22	185	35	Maggie Seeger & Hank Scudder
272	•Kipawa Reserve, Ontario	Aug. 23–Sept. 2	260	35	Richard Weiss
273	•Blue Mountain Lake, Adirondack Mountains, New York	Sept. 12–19	180	35	Fred Anders
274	•Lower Canyons, Rio Grande, Texas	Oct. 10–17	195	35	Steve Hanson

Sailing Trips

47	Whale Watch Beach Camp, Magdalena Bay, Baja California	Feb. 28–March 7	820	70*	Ruth Dyche
51	Sea of Cortez, Baja California	April 13–19	455	35	Blaine LeCheminant
440	Inside Passage Adventure, British Columbia, Canada	July 25–Aug. 2	835	70*	Lynn Dyche

*Per person deposit

Clip coupon and mail to:

Sierra Club Outing Department
530 Bush Street
San Francisco, California 94108

Sierra Club Member Yes No

Send Supplements:

_____ # _____ # _____ # _____ # _____
(by trip number)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is $ _____ for supplements requested over 5 at 50 cents each.

For More Details on Outings

Outings are described more fully in trip supplements, which are available from the Outing Department. Trips vary in size and cost, and in the physical stamina and experience required. New members may have difficulty judging which trip is best suited to their own abilities and interests. Don't sign up for the wrong one! Ask for the trip supplement before you make your reservations, 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.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Is it necessary to make a deposit to hold a space on one of the Sierra Club Outings?
Yes. An advance deposit is required when you make your reservation. Reservations cannot be processed without the deposit. The amount of deposit varies according to the type of trip. See pages for trip prices and deposits.

2. What does the price include?
The price includes food, cooking equipment, leader, and planning from the start of the trip at the roadhead until the end of the trip. Transportation to and from the roadhead is your responsibility. Occasionally, the leader of a trip will recommend the members bring a little extra money for private expenses and purchases.

3. How do I get to the roadhead?
Travel to and from the roadhead is your responsibility. However, the leaders may be able to help match up riders and drivers for carpooling. On some foreign and Hawaii trips, you will be referred to a travel agency.

4. If I cancel, is my money refundable?
Cancellations should be made directly through the Outing Department. Refunds are explained fully in our Reservation/Cancellation policy sheet. There is also a special policy for some River Raft and Boat Trips. Generally, the deposit is forfeited unless the person has not been accepted by the leader. The balance is refundable if made 60 days prior to the trip. A percentage is forfeited if the cancellation is made later than that. On certain River Raft and Boat trips, 90% of the *total trip cost* is refundable if the cancellation is made 45 days prior to the trip or the vacated trip place is filled. A percentage is forfeited if the cancellation is made later than that. On these trips, no monies are given out until after the trip departure date.

5. Does the Sierra Club carry insurance for its trip members?
Except on Inner City Outings, the Sierra Club carries NO medical, accident or travel insurance for trip members. See your insurance agent, or the brochure sent in your reservation packet if you desire such insurance.

6. How much of my own equipment is required?
Equipment varies according to the type of trip. You will be sent an equipment list when you make your reservation. All cooking equipment is supplied, but you must provide your personal gear, including boots, sleeping bag, etc.

7. How do I reserve space on your trips?
Send in the deposit with the completed Reservation Form found in this catalog. We regret that we cannot take phone reservations. Reservations should be made as early as possible.

8. Am I allowed to transfer?
Yes. There is a transfer fee unless your application is pending the leader's acceptance. The transfer fee varies upon the type and cost of the trip, and the circumstances. Refer to the Reservation/Cancellation Policy Sheet for further explanation.

9. Do you take credit cards?
No.

10. How soon is final payment due?
Final payment is due three months before the trip departure date.

11. Where can I get more information?
Questions about finances and reservations can be directed to the Outing Department. More specific questions concerning a trip should be directed to the leader. See coupon to order supplemental information.

Sierra Club Trips
Reservation/Cancellation Policy

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 must have their own memberships unless they are under 12 years of age.

Unless otherwise specified, a person under 18 years of age may join an outing only if accompanied by a parent or responsible adult or with the consent of the leader.

Applications: One reservation form should be filled out for each trip by each person; spouses and families (parents and children under 21) may use a single form. Mail your reservation together with the required deposit to the address below. No reservations will be accepted by telephone.

Reservations are 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. When a trip is full, later applicants are put on a waiting list.

Give some 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.

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.

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

Deposits: The deposit is applied to the total trip price and is NONREFUNDABLE 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 the trip.

Trips priced to $499 per person	$35 per individual or family application
Trips price $500 and more per person (except trips listed as "FOREIGN")	$70 per person
Trips listed under "FOREIGN" section	$100 per person

Payments: Generally, adults and children pay the same price; some exceptions for family outings are noted. You will be billed upon receipt of your application. Full payment of trip fees is due 90 days prior to trip departure. Trips listed under "FOREIGN" section require 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, the reservation may be cancelled and the deposit forfeited.

No payment (other than the required deposit) is necessary for those waitlisted. The applicant will be billed when placed on the trip.

The trip price does not include travel to and from the roadhead nor specialized transportation on some trips. Hawaii, Alaska, Foreign and Sailing trip prices are all exclusive of air fare.

Transportation: Travel to and from the roadhead is your responsibility. To conserve resources, trip members are urged to form car pools on a shared-expense basis or to use public transportation. On North American trips the leader will try to match riders and drivers. On some overseas trips, you may be asked to make your travel arrangements through a particular agency.

Cancellations: Notify the Outing Department by letter or by phone if you must cancel from a trip. Any refund will be based on date this notice is received. Refunds *less the nonrefundable deposit* will be made as follows*

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-show" at roadhead, or if you leave during a trip	no refund

***Note: The above policy does not apply to most River trips.** See page 75 for Rivers cancellation policy.

The Outing Program regrets that it cannot make exceptions to the cancellation policy for any reason, including personal emergencies. Cancellation for medical reasons is often covered by traveler's insurance, and trip applicants will receive a brochure describing this coverage. You can also obtain information from your local travel and/or insurance agent.

Transfers: A $35 fee is charged for transfer of any confirmed reservation on a trip priced up to $499. Transfer of a confirmed reservation from a trip priced $500 and more per person or a transfer 0–3 days prior to trip departure is treated as a cancellation. No transfer fee is charged if your application is pending the leader's acceptance, or if you transfer from a waiting list.

Medical Precautions: On a few trips, a physician's statement of your physical fitness may be needed, and special inoculations may be required for foreign travel. Check with a physician regarding immunization against tetanus.

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.

The Leader Is in Charge: At the leader's discretion, a member may be asked to leave the trip if the leader feels the person's further participation may be detrimental to the trip or to the individual.

Please Don't Bring These: Radios, sound equipment, firearms and pets are not allowed on trips.

Mail Checks and Applications to:

Sierra Club Outing Department
P.O. Box 7959, Rincon Annex
San Francisco, CA 94120

Mail All Other Correspondence to:

Sierra Club Outing Department
530 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 981-8634

Sierra's Second Photography Contest

One of last year's winners — *Chris Brown*

Sierra is pleased to announce its second annual photo contest. The response to our first contest was so great that it convinced us to continue the "tradition." It has also convinced some major companies to donate exciting prizes; these will be described in detail in the March/April issue. We hope that you will enter the contest, and we look forward to seeing your best slides and black/white glossies.

Fine photography has always played an important role in the environmental movement. Through their photographs, such artists as Ansel Adams, Eliot Porter and Ed Cooper, among others, have contributed much to the development of the conservation ethic. No less important is that these beautiful works of art also enrich our lives. This contest is dedicated to those people who continue to celebrate nature through photographic images. We hope it will encourage an even greater awareness and appreciation of the beauty of our world.

Categories

National Parks & Monuments: The beauty and drama of natural scenes in the lands conservationists have worked so hard to protect.

Wildlife: Animals—including insects, birds and reptiles—photographed in the wild.

Outdoor Recreation: People enjoying the outdoors and themselves; here's the opportunity to show off your best hiking, skiing, climbing, swimming or other adventure shots.

Designs in Nature: The forms, surprises and symmetry of natural objects.

Submissions

Only original color transparencies and black/white glossy prints are eligible. No color prints or duplicates can be accepted. No more than *two* transparencies and black/white prints may be submitted in each category. You must include a self-addressed, stamped mailer or envelope if you wish your photos to be returned. Each photograph and transparency *must* have your name and address on it. On a separate piece of paper, tell us where each photograph was taken. Please package your submissions very carefully—inadequately packaged submissions can be damaged in the mails.

Send submissions to SIERRA PHOTO CONTEST, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Eligibility

The contest is open to all amateur and professional photographers. Sierra Club staff and their immediate families and suppliers to *Sierra* are not eligible. Photos must be taken and owned by the entrant. Previously published work or photographs pending publication are not eligible. Photographs that have won other contests are also not eligible. Void where prohibited by law.

Deadline

All submissions must be received by April 1, 1981. Winners will be published in the July/August issue of *Sierra*.

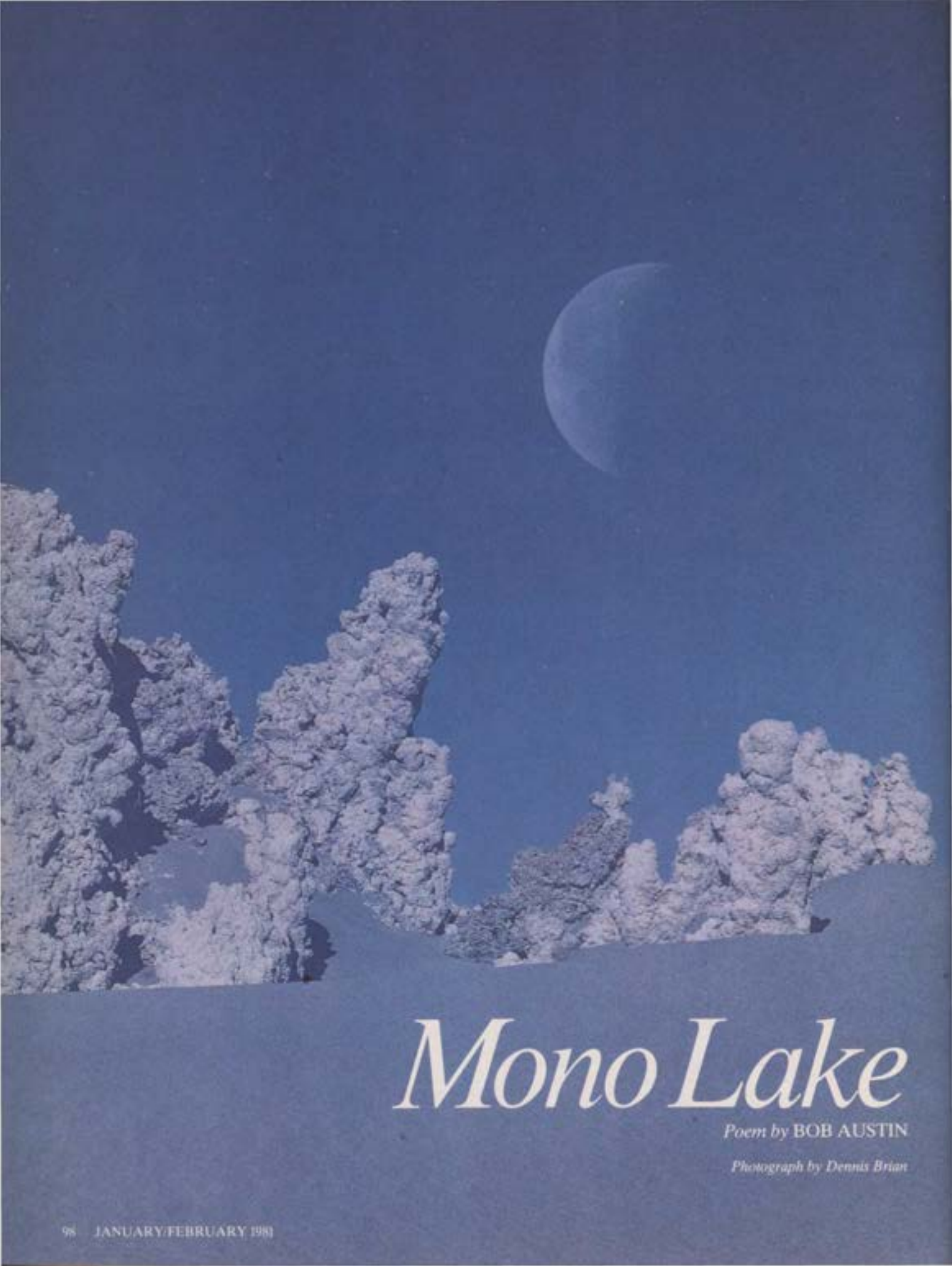
Judging

The photographs will be judged by the *Sierra* staff.

Prizes

First prizes and honorable mentions will be awarded in each category, for both color and black/white photography. From these prize-winners one color and one black/white photograph will be selected for grand prizes. Prizes will include cameras, camera packs, binoculars and more.

Companies contributing prizes include **Minolta, Leitz, Zeiss, Tamrac, Johnson Camping** and **Sierra Designs**. A more complete listing of prizes will be published in the March/April *Sierra*.



Mono Lake

Poem by BOB AUSTIN

Photograph by Dennis Brian

Blue-crusted tufa stand like
Phoenician mooring stones
left by Holocene tides.
Gulls shriek over nesting sites—
rock islands grown
to the mainland,
landbridges for bobcat and coyote.

These gulls
flew to Deseret,
enveloping encroaching locusts.
"Pupae eaters," Paiute Katsuii people,
fed Jed Smith as he
searched for the pass beyond Owens Lake.
Teal feed on brine shrimp
surging near Negit Island.

Mono Lake is dying,
look to saline lines of death
like gray dust catching hatband sweat.
No creek feeds lake waters,
no glacier melts at its base,
only the ecosphere
feeding from Mono's cupped hand
returns moisture to it.

Mono Lake is dying; inverted springs
draw its essence
through frothed pumice
and on to pumping stations.

When gills of the brine shrimp fold,
encrusted with salt crystals,
and gulls leave island nests,
who will stand before the tufa
in the dry lake's dust
to appease the Manitou?
Or will they explain that like white buffalo,
the lake lived only in myth.

Bob Austin teaches labor relations in Riverside, California, and works for the Superintendent of Schools there.

A Voice in the Wilderness

"In God's wildness," wrote John Muir, "lies the hope of the world." An intrepid mountaineer, an inspired writer, a scientist and philosopher of nature, Muir was determined to "do something for the wilderness." In 1892 he founded the Sierra Club and served as its first president.

Almost ninety years later, the challenges of wilderness preservation are greater than ever before. What we save now is all we shall ever save.

The John Muir Fund for Wilderness has been established to carry on his work in protecting the wildlands and wildlife in our National Parks, National Forests, Bureau of Land Management lands, and the great wilderness areas of Alaska.

Your contribution to the John Muir Fund for Wilderness (tax deductible) will be employed with maximum effectiveness to achieve these specific goals.

The John Muir Fund For Wilderness

Yes, I want to help continue John Muir's fight to save the wilderness. Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution to The Sierra Club Foundation of $_____.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Please send information on the Sierra Club Foundation.

The Sierra Club Foundation, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94108

Even minimal use of ORVs is too much for this fragile area of the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Mark Primack

The Provincelands

MARK L. PRIMACK

IN THE 1840s, Henry David Thoreau declared that the beaches of the Provincelands were the finest on the Atlantic coast. Located at the tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, the Provincelands form the largest barrier spit on the East Coast, and may be the earliest ecosystem in the Western Hemisphere to be protected by law. In 1650, when the coastal area had been deforested by new residents, the leaders of the Plymouth Colony closed Provincetown harbor to all but a few settlers, who served as conservation wardens in exchange for fishing privileges. By 1850, Provincetown was the nation's greatest fishing port, and it is still home to an active fishing fleet manned by Americans of Portuguese descent.

Thoreau was not alone in his opinion; generations of such writers and artists as Eugene O'Neill, Jackson Pollock and Norman Mailer—as well as millions of ordinary citizens—have found a peaceful haven at Cape Cod.

Too bad people can't enjoy the Provincelands dunes anymore. Much of the area has been taken over by off-road vehicles. Motorized traffic is so heavy that the beaches are, in essence, closed to visitors on foot—hikers, birdwatchers, picknickers.

Part of the Cape Cod National Seashore, the Provincelands are less than a day's drive away for nearly 70 million people. Some of these visitors arrive in dune buggies, jeeps

Number of ORV Registrations in the Provincelands:

1964—966	1972—2191
1965—1017	1973—2142
1966—913	1974—2726
1967—966	1975—2784
1968—1224	1976—3548
1969—1819	1977—4261
1970—2058	1978—5843
1971—2303	1979—4213

and other four-wheel-drive vehicles, and the Provincelands have become the leading off-road-vehicle (ORV) recreation site in New England. Such ORV use often comes into sharp conflict with other visitors to the national seashore, as well as with sound land-management practices.

Of the Provincelands' 17 miles of sandy beaches, 15½ miles are open to and used by ORVs on a year-round basis. During the fall, winter and spring, even the 1½ miles of popular beach at Herring Cove and Race Point are open to ORVs. Besides the beach routes, there are also 14 miles of ORV trails through the dunes.

The sales and use of off-road vehicles have grown so fast over the past fifteen years that the Park Service was taken by surprise. By the time public land managers had realized how destructive ORVs can be, the lobby of ORV manufacturers and users had become well-organized and powerful. The Park Service then sought to document the impact of these vehicles.

Bureau of Land Management surveys show that most outdoor enthusiasts find ORV encounters incompatible with a pleasurable wilderness experience. A Department of Fish and Wildlife survey found that 86% of the population would like to see ORV use limited to some extent if it harms animals. A significant minority of the local community has joined with state and national organizations to protect the beaches of the Provincelands. But the public's is not the only significant voice.

On a typical summer day, from 400 to 800 vehicles travel along the Provincelands' 33 miles of beach and dune trails. Who drives them, and how are they regulated? Only 12% of the permit holders are residents of Provincetown or neighboring communities; the remaining 88% are outsiders. To obtain a season pass, the ORVer pays $15, buys a proper shovel and tires and watches a three-minute movie on coastal ecosystems.

It is estimated that the Provincelands receive at least 30,000 vehicle visits each year. The volume of traffic is so heavy that in 17 miles, hardly a foot of beachfront remains unrutted or uncrowded.

Many fishermen and members of such

organizations as the Massachusetts Beach Buggy Association try to be responsible users; but, unfortunately for the terns, beach grass and barrier spits, even careful use causes damage. A recent report from the President's Council on Environmental Quality puts it simply: "ORVs are inherently destructive to the natural environment."

The Provincelands have been the focus of more scientific study on ORV use than any other national seashore. A 1979 report on the impact of ORVs on the Cape Cod National Seashore, conducted by Stephen P. Leatherman and Paul J. Godfrey, could be summarized in one word: damage. The authors prove quantitatively that ORVs harm beaches, dunes, mudflats and salt marshes.

The intertidal beaches are least affected by ORV traffic, but that may be because these areas are often too steep for driver safety. The high beach (or "summer berm") is scarred by deep, washboard ruts from the "toe" of the dune to the water's edge. The report indicates that even a small number of visiting ORVs can destroy driftlines, severely limiting the growth of new sand dunes and crushing nests in prime shorebird habitat.

Traffic on established dunes also kills such vegetation as beach heather and grasses relatively quickly. In the higher dunes, far from shore, damage is slow to heal, as wind is far more likely to cause erosion once an area has been stripped of its plant life. Migrating dunes now threaten to clog Pilgrim Lake and nearby roads.

Marshes are the most easily damaged eco-

Executive Orders Governing ORV Use on Public Lands

Presidential Executive Order 11644 was issued in response to the growing conflict between ORV users and the needs of public-lands management; it states that on all federal properties where ORV use is permitted, trails will be located to "minimize damage to soil, vegetation and watershed . . . to minimize disruption of wildlife and wildlife habitat . . . and to minimize conflicts with other [non-motorized] users." National seashores and other lands under Park Service jurisdiction are given further protection under EO 11644; ORV trails may be located in Park Service areas only "if the agency head determines that such [use] will not adversely affect the area's natural, scenic or aesthetic values."

Executive Order 11989, issued in 1977, mandates that trails shall be closed immediately if vehicular traffic "will cause or is causing considerable adverse impact on soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural or historic resources."

logical feature. What appear to be natural channels between salt marsh and dunes are actually ORV-maintained tracks. Traffic on intertidal flats may wipe out clam populations, and depressions carved by ORVs serve as breeding places for mosquitoes.

Is there any acceptable place for ORVs in the Provincelands? Apparently not. Drs. Leatherman and Godfrey conclude, "There is no 'carrying capacity' for vehicular impacts on coastal ecosystems. Even low-level impacts may result in severe environmental degradation." Yet today, with one exception, all ORV trails remain open through the Provincelands. In December 1979, the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Committee recommended that an area be closed to ORVs, and this request has been supported by the Sierra Club, the Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod, the Outer Cape Environmental Association, the Appalachian Mountain Club and a number of Provincetown's fine-arts associations.

In October 1980 the National Park Service, after considering four alternative plans, endorsed a plan to restrict ORV use in the Cape Cod National Seashore. Public hearings have been held, and the Park Service welcomes comments on banning or limiting ORV use. The Park Service proposals are the result of a five-year study, and a victory for ORV opponents here could be a benchmark for anti-ORV activists throughout the country.

The National Park Service is the single largest owner of barrier beaches in the United States, and ORV damage exists at many beaches, as well as at desert and wilderness areas the Park Service is mandated to protect. The Park Service's reluctance to act has been based on political considerations rather than on environmental grounds.

You can help. Write your Representative, giving your opinion on the use of off-road vehicles, or write to:

Assistant Secretary
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

For a copy of the Park Service report proposing the restrictions on ORV use, write to:

Herbert Olsen, Superintendent
Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, MA 02663
or
National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109 □

Mark L. Primack is a free-lance writer and an environmental activist in Provincetown, Massachusetts.

FIVE EASY TURNS

MICHAEL JENEID

JUDGING BY the great number of recent books about cross-country skiing, one might suppose that this popular winter sport is complex and difficult. This is not true; cross-country skiing is relatively easy and something the whole family can enjoy together.

The series of photos and captions on the following pages outlines the basic approach to the hardest part of cross-country skiing—turning. This collection of turns is the basic repertoire of the cross-country skier—whether just learning or advanced. All the refinements come later and are based on these five easy turns.

Photograph by D. C. Lowe

1 STEP TURN

This is the most basic turn for cross-country skiing. It's not much different than walking around a corner. First, lift the inside ski (the ski on the inside of the turn), leaving the tail on the snow, as in the photo. While you do so, place all your weight flat on the other ski, so that you're gliding on the outside ski. Turn your head and shoulders so that they face only as far as you're turning. Take as many turns as you need for a complete turn.

2 SKATE TURN

This is a progression from the slower step turn. As you begin this turn, bend your outside knee, and put all your weight on the inside edge of your outside ski. Lift the inside ski, turning it away from the outside ski, and—using both poles for support and added momentum—push off, gliding onto the flat of the inside, leading ski. Again, take as many skate turns as you need to complete the turn.

Photographs by Tom Martens

3 SNOWPLOW TURN

First, position your skis in a wedge, or "V," shape, as in the photo at left. Place your weight equally on the inside edges of both skis. Keep the ski tips about six inches apart and the tails as wide apart as possible. You can use this position to slow down or stop on a hill. You turn by shifting your weight; if you place more weight on the inside edge of your left ski, you'll begin to turn right. The secret is holding the wedge shape of your skis no matter how you shift your weight.

4 STEM TURN

Start your turn in a snowplow position. As you begin the actual turn, plant your downhill pole (as in the photo at left), putting all your weight on the inside edge of the outside ski. This will make you immediately turn toward the inside. Then lift your inside ski.

The effect of lifting the inside ski is to place all your weight on the downhill ski. This will make you carve the corner more sharply. Finally, bring your uphill ski parallel to the downhill ski and balance your weight between them.

5 TELEMARK TURN

Step 1: Start from a semi-kneeling (telemark) position, as shown above. First, pick the exact spot to make a turn; this is where you will plant your downhill pole. Then, rise a little from the telemark position, thus taking some weight off both skis. Now, plant the tip of the downhill pole firmly, opposite the leading foot of the uphill ski.

Step 2: The pole becomes the axis of the turn. Next press the inside edge of the leading ski forcefully into the snow by dropping down into the original telemark position. Drive the leading knee forward and down, into the turn. In effect, your leading knee will steer you into the turn. Make sure that your inside (uphill) shoulder, arm and knee don't sag—or you'll collapse into the hill. Use the pole to support you, serving as a leaning post as you ski around it.

Michael Jeneid is a ski instructor, manager of Clair Tappaan Lodge and author of Five Easy Turns *(Nordic Ski Press, 1980), from which this material is shaped.*

BOOKS

Writing for Nature– A Peculiarly American Tradition

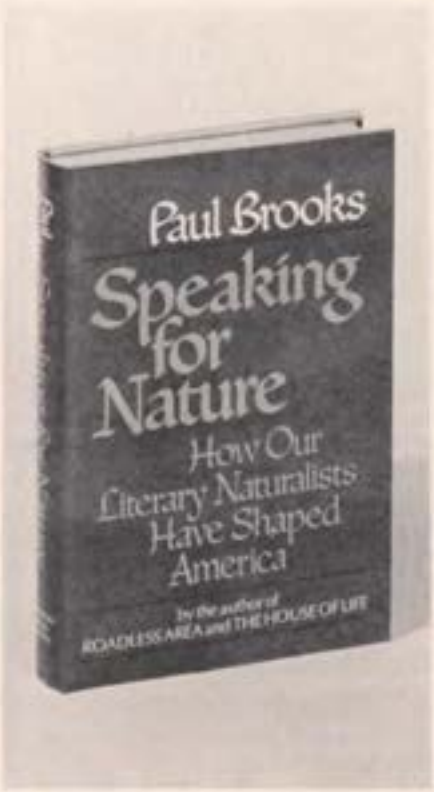
WALLACE STEGNER

Speaking for Nature: How Literary Naturalists from Henry Thoreau to Rachel Carson Have Shaped America, by Paul Brooks. Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Company. Cloth, $12.95.

STUDENTS OF LITERATURE know that about 1890—significantly, at about the time the frontier was declared officially closed—American writing took a turn from which it has never recovered. A literature that throughout the 19th century had been extravagantly confident and cheerful reversed itself so completely that through the 20th it has displayed little hope and less joy. It is true that literary naturalism imported from Europe had much to do with the change, but also true that the industrial revolution, which went further in America than elsewhere, had much to do with the development of literary naturalism. The break from optimism about the human condition was much more abrupt in America than in Europe. Just before the turn of the century our serious writers crossed from sunshine into shadow, and the quasi-Russian darknesses that William Dean Howells thought inappropriate for American writers became their nearly unrelieved obsession.

But while novelists and poets were converting to the bleakness of the new century, another literary tradition, and a peculiarly American one, was maintaining itself in remarkable health. This was the tradition of the literary naturalists, what we call Nature writing. Paul Brooks explores it in his latest book, *Speaking for Nature: How Literary Naturalists from Henry Thoreau to Rachel Carson Have Shaped America*.

No one could be better suited than Mr. Brooks to interpret America's Nature writers to Americans. He has spent most of his life dealing professionally with such writers and is himself one of the best of the breed. For many years he served as editor in chief of Houghton-Mifflin, the Boston publishing



house that under a variety of names has been publishing Nature writers for a century and a half, beginning with Thoreau, Muir and Burroughs and continuing through a whole constellation of lesser figures to such notable contemporaries as Edwin Way Teale, Bernard DeVoto and Rachel Carson, and such basic libraries as the Roger Tory Peterson field guide series. Mr. Brooks was not only Rachel Carson's editor, but her literary executor and biographer (*The House of Life*). Since his retirement from publishing he has made a distinguished second career as the author of such books as *Roadless Area, In Search of Wilderness* and *The View from Lincoln Hill*.

Of all the forms of writing that developed in America, Nature description was the first and the most inevitable. It was an indispensable element in the reports of exploration and discovery, for once America was *all* Nature, and all new. What Europe read in such early collections as Hakluyt's *Voyages* and *Purchas His Pilgrim* was, insofar as it touched American shores, Nature writing, sometimes blurred by misinformation, hearsay and bad observation, but incandescent with the excitement of the New World. Every cataloguer of American plants and animals, every Bartram, Nuttall, Wilson, Audubon, contributed. So did every traveler in the wilderness, from Jonathan Carver through William Bird and William Bartram and Henry Brackenridge and Maximilian of Wied. So did government geologists charged with the description of semiexplored lands, and missionaries and army officers stationed on the frontiers, and artists such as Catlin and Audubon who found pencil and brush inadequate to express all they had to tell. So did tourists and foreign visitors, frontier journalists and sob sisters, circuit-riding lawyers and local-color hunters of the picturesque. Some were excited by the backwoods, and some, like Crèvecoeur before the Revolution and John Burroughs after him, found their excitement in the pastoral beauties of the back pasture and in the quail that came for feeding in the yard.

The beginnings Mr. Brooks acknowledges and passes over (anyone interested can find some of them discussed in Roderick Nash's *Wilderness and the American Mind* and in Hans Huth's *Nature and the American*), choosing to concentrate on the years since the publication of Thoreau's *Walden* in 1854. By that year, Emerson's view of nature as emblematic of the thousand manifestations of the Oversoul had spread through all the New England Transcendentalists, and from them, in diluted forms, throughout the country.

It would not be profitable for a reviewer to summarize Mr. Brooks' treatment of individual writers, for his list is long and his own discussion admirably informed and com-

pact. Whether he is dealing with Thoreau, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Wilson Flagg and the other New Englanders, or with "the two Johns," Muir and Burroughs, or with easterners-come-west such as Thomas Starr King, Clarence King, Theodore Roosevelt and Joseph Wood Krutch, or with midwesterners-come-west such as John Wesley Powell, Aldo Leopold and Mary Austin; and whether the country under examination is the southeastern swamps of Sidney Lanier or the woods and meadows of New England or the deserts of Austin and Krutch or the mountain wildernesses of Aldo Leopold, Mr. Brooks is always mindful of the changing and growing tradition to which they belong, and of their places in it and their contributions to it.

No element of that tradition has entirely lost its force. There are still plenty of people who read Nature emblematically, seeing in it the infinitely various face of God. There are also still Nature-fakers, who distort Nature to make their philosophical or sentimental points. But the justifications of Nature study and of communion with Nature, as Mr. Brooks makes very clear, have largely changed from philosophical to scientific. Ecology, the intricate interdependence of life forms, has replaced the Oversoul—though in a good many devoted Nature-loving minds there is little practical difference. The end feeling approaches awe, reverence, a devoted respect, whether one looks upon the system as created or evolved.

What is really new in the later Nature tradition is the notion of Nature as healing, as therapy made necessary by the insane mechanization and pollution of our lives; and along with that new appreciation of the clean and natural, an increasing militancy aimed at its preservation. In both of those developments John Muir was a prophet. He valued the mountains for their healing and soothing effect on the human spirit; and in his later years he became an arch-activist in the movement to create national parks and preserve wilderness. Though Mr. Brooks does not quite trace the connection between a virgin continent, free land, fee institutions, wastefulness and corrective organizations, he might have. During the course of his study he reports the birth of three organizations, the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society and The Wilderness Society, all of them the product of a growing alarm among intelligent people sensitive to the American threats against what the American experience has taught us to love. Those organizations may explain why Nature writing,

unlike other writing in America, has lost neither its audience nor its hope. □

Wallace Stegner is a Pulitzer Prize-winning writer. He lives in California.

Who Owns the Sun?

DAVID KAPLAN

The Sun Betrayed: A Report on the Corporate Seizure of U.S. Solar Energy Development, by Ray Reece. South End Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 1979. Paper, $5.50.

County Energy Plan Guidebook: Creating a Renewable Energy Future, by Alan Okagaki with Jim Benson. Institute for Ecological Policies, Fairfax, Virginia, 1979. Paper, $7.50.

WHEN ENVIRONMENTALISTS began searching for alternatives to nuclear power and for a sane, ecological answer to the energy crisis, solar power quickly emerged as the most logical choice. Not only is it a clean and renewable resource, it is inherently decentralized and applicable in a thousand ways to different environments.

Solar power was—and is—seen as an alternative to the control over public energy resources by utilities and multinational corporations. Innovative entrepreneurs teamed up with alternative-energy activists and created a whole new solar industry. Many believed that it was an historic opportunity to build a society based on democratically controlled, renewable resources. The nascent solar movement used such slogans as "The sun falls on the rich and poor alike," and "No corporation can monopolize the power of the sun."

But as the federal government's attention turned to solar energy, millions of tax dollars appropriated during the 1970s for development of alternative energy sources bypassed small groups who had the most cost-effective, immediately practical applications. Instead, some of the largest corporations in the United States received funding for centralized projects designed to be controlled by giant utilities and oil companies.

Priority was given to feasibility studies and demonstration projects of dubious worth, such as gigantic, inefficient "power towers" and satellite solar-power stations. One observer commented that such solar energy

projects were "created in the image of nuclear power."

Many of the solar activists realized that the same corporate structures they were attempting to change were, in fact, co-opting the development of alternative energy.

Now, for the first time, there is a definitive study of just how planned and pervasive that process has been. *The Sun Betrayed: A Report on the Corporate Seizure of U.S. Solar Energy Development* is a book for every environmentalist interested in solar applications and for anyone interested in how giant corporations influence and control even a resource as universal as sunlight.

Journalist Ray Reece sees two distinct groups pioneering a solar society: the underemployed, highly educated survivors of the 1960s' counterculture; and two generations of innovative, independent entrepreneurs who see solar technology as the basis for successful small businesses.

Both groups sent a flood of grant proposals to a federal government ostensibly committed to funding research and development by small businesses. The proposals, however, soon came back from Washington—unsupported, unfunded and sometimes, apparently, unread.

Reece began to study how the federal energy bureaucracy stymied solar energy development. With a grant from the Fund for Investigative Journalism, his research took him through corporate conferences on energy, through the bankruptcies and buy-ups of new solar companies, and through reams of U.S. government policies that ultimately guaranteed the domination of the solar industry by a dozen or so multinational corporations.

Reece comments that "in less than five years, large corporations have concentrated sufficient control over the solar industry to squeeze out smaller competitors and effectively prevent the entry of others." While this "corporate seizure" is not evidence of a total conspiracy, some of the policies are the result of careful planning at the highest level of business and government. The goal of the policies, according to Reece, is to "control the pace at which solar power becomes a viable force in the energy market, allowing time to maximize profits from fossil fuels and to consolidate the expanded electrical grid based on coal and nuclear power."

There is no doubt that solar energy has become big business. There are now some 100 solar-energy firms on the public stock market, and most are subsidiaries of much larger corporations. General Electric, West-

inghouse and General Motors are among those that have retooled for solar production. Companies now marketing and installing solar units include Exxon, with its 90-dealer subsidiary, Daystar; ASARCO, a multibillion-dollar conglomerate that also owns Revere Copper, a major supplier to the industry; and Grumman Aerospace. The oil companies, particularly ARCO, Exxon, Mobil and Texaco, may be on their way to monopolizing one of the most promising solar technologies, photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight directly into electricity.

But is the participation of large corporations in the solar industry such a bad thing? There are arguments, some persuasive, that these are the very institutions with the resources to accelerate solar development. The short history outlined in *The Sun Betrayed*, however, provides powerful reasons for keeping the development and marketing of solar power as decentralized as possible. Reece decries the myth that "large institutions, whether corporate or academic, could or would even try to be more efficient than small entrepreneurs and innovators in the expenditure of government funds for solar energy development."

Reece's book is essentially a work of investigative reporting. His research turned up instances of collusion between the federal government and large corporations that are, at best, legally questionable. Particularly interesting is the "memorandum of understanding" signed between the nation's largest utilities and the Department of Energy (DOE), granting the utilities the right to inspect any of the DOE's contracts for energy research and development if the project is at all similar to the work of the utilities. The memo apparently also grants them unusual access to federal information, patents, contracts and a wide range of procedures.

Reece points out blatant examples of corporate clout, such as when TRW, Inc., sent a task force of 100 people to Washington in 1974 to advise the government on organizing the new Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). According to *Business Week* (June 27, 1977), TRW's real purpose was not to give advice, but "to build relationships with government energy research agencies and sound out bidding opportunities." Their strategy paid off in millions of dollars worth of federal contracts.

Another example is that of General Electric, a multinational with extensive investments in nuclear power. One of the ERDA solar division's first major contracts in 1975 went to G.E.—a $900,000 grant to help "define" the National Plan for Solar Heating

and Cooling. G.E. had determined just months before, at a cost of $500,000, that solar energy would account for less than 2% of the national energy supply by the year 2000.

Reece estimates that since 1971, from 60% to 80% of the total federal budget for research and development of solar technology (currently more than $2 billion) goes to large corporations—either directly or when the corporations subcontract projects from research laboratories. One can only guess at how many small firms and community groups were denied access to federal funds because they didn't have the clout to lobby Washington, or the money and staff to prepare grant proposals. And even when small entrepreneurs receive federal money, it is often to devise and manufacture small parts that are absorbed into larger, more centralized corporate solar-energy projects.

Reece found enthusiasts building greenhouses in the mountains of New Mexico, installing windmills in the New York City ghettos and designing solar homes in southern California. The key to solving the nation's energy crisis is local and regional development of alternative energy sources, Reece says. He stresses that communities and neighborhoods across the United States, not Washington, D.C., will create jobs and reduce our dependency on highly centralized and subsidized utilities.

If *The Sun Betrayed* is a diagnosis of the ills besetting solar technology research and development, then *County Energy Plan Guidebook* must be part of the cure. The authors are two of the brightest alternative-energy activists in the country: Alan Okagaki, formerly with the California Energy Commission and the Center for Science in the Public Interest in Washington, D.C., and Jim Benson, director of the Institute for Ecological Policies in Fairfax, Virginia.

Okagaki and Benson have put together an impressive tool for organizing a renewable energy plan on a county-wide basis. It is a guidebook in the best sense of the word, with worksheets and tally sheets, and a basic, step-by-step procedure for analyzing local energy alternatives. The book points out a new direction for grassroots energy activists, by expanding educational activities—such as "Sun Day"—to include a more up-to-date approach to project and policy planning.

The information contained is technically sophisticated, yet easily grasped by those with a high-school math background—a rare achievement. The *Guidebook* is part of a nationwide project aimed at creating renewable decentralized energy plans for each of the approximately 3000 counties in the Unit-

ed States. When a significant number of plans are complete, Benson's Institute for Ecological Policies will help organize the participating localities into state and regional plans and ultimately assemble a convention to form a national energy plan. The project is already having an impact, especially on the East Coast. Community-based energy groups have initiated some 100 plans since the book's first printing in July 1979.

The book is divided into two major parts: a section on quantitative analysis intended to help research a county's present and projected energy requirements, and an organizing section designed to inform local politicians, community groups and the media that a prosperous future is possible without nuclear or coal power.

While local groups, working alone, will hardly be able to conduct a comprehensive energy plan for their county, the project will yield results accurate enough to make the case for an energy policy based on decentralized, renewable energy sources.

The authors employ standard planning techniques to break down energy use by residential, commercial, industrial and transportation sectors. Present growth rates are then extrapolated to the year 2000 to form a "hard-path energy projection"—the fossil-fuel and nuclear-power sources of centralized energy production. The next chapter is devoted entirely to conservation, again broken down by energy end-use and by sector. Another chapter deals with other renewable energy sources, such as geothermal, wind, wood, biomass and hydroelectric power.

The budding citizen-planner then applies the potential of these sources to the hard-path scenario, and projects an energy future radically different from the one foreseen by the local utility. Armed with such hard data, the activists' next task is to organize to present the facts to those in power.

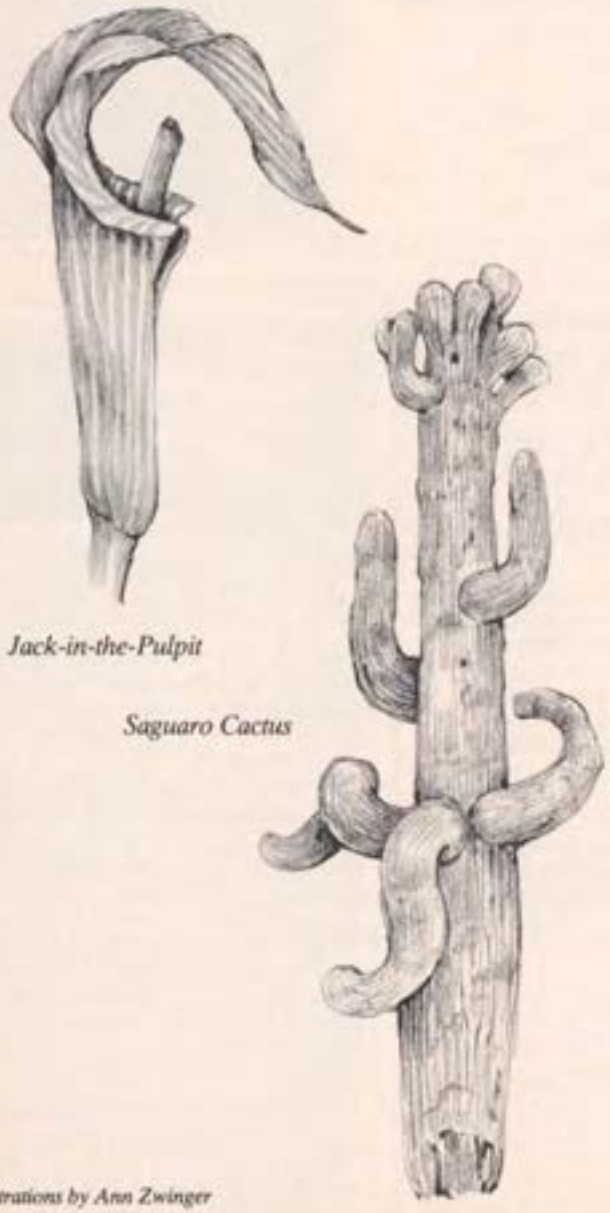
The *County Energy Plan Guidebook* shows how to challenge the large corporations, whose control over energy resources is so aptly described by Ray Reece in *The Sun Betrayed*. The *Guidebook*'s ultimate purpose is to demystify the planning process, and to give community groups the tools with which to gain more control over their lives. Okagaki and Benson have written a guidebook not only for planning a safe energy path, but also for building more community involvement into the political system. And that is indeed a fine contribution to a renewable future. □

David Kaplan is a free-lance writer in San Francisco, California.

FOR YOUNGER READERS

Vanishing Plants

EDWARD R. RICCIUTI



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

Saguaro Cactus

Illustrations by Ann Zwinger

TWO CENTURIES AGO, a tiny seed lay on the hot sand of the Arizona desert, not far from the fortified Spanish garrison town of Tucson. The seed had popped out of the red pulp of a small fruit which had ripened, fallen to the ground, and split open. Sand tossed by the desert wind covered the seed. It had escaped the notice of the hungry kangaroo rats and of the white-winged doves that landed with whirring wings. During the day the seed, now covered, was shaded by a scraggly paloverde tree which grew nearby.

The seed in the shade of the paloverde sprouted, and a tiny plant arose from it. The plant grew slowly, so slowly that even after a few years it was no taller than your finger. By the time ten years had passed, the plant had ballooned into a small greenish ball, studded with spines and scored from top to bottom with folds, like those on an accordion bellows.

More years passed. After 30 years or so, the plant that had sprouted from the little seed had reached a yard in height. It looked like a sausage standing on end. It was a cactus—but what a cactus! Already it had lived long, but its life was just beginning.

In about another half-century, the cactus would stand 20 feet high, and an arm would branch from it. Meanwhile, the garrison of soldiers in Tucson would change, from Spanish to Mexican to American. All the while the cactus would keep growing. While Tucson developed from an adobe frontier town to a modern city, the cactus would sprout more arms, and increase in height and bulk. Finally, two centuries from the time it had sprouted, the cactus would tower 50 feet above the desert, and it would weigh ten tons.

This cactus is a saguaro, a marvelous plant found only in the Sonora Desert of northwestern Mexico, southwestern Arizona, and the fringes of southeastern California. In all the world, only there will it grow. Despite its size, the saguaro is really a very delicate plant that survives only under a special set of conditions. And it is one of the thousands of plants all over the world that are vulnerable to extinction.

Some of these plants are so rare their species are doomed, unable to reproduce. There simply are too few to produce enough offspring to continue their kind. Others still exist in relatively large numbers, but the conditions that could make them vanish are developing rapidly, so their survival is uncertain unless measures are taken to protect them.

In recent years people have become increasingly aware that many kinds of wild animals are threatened with extinction. For one reason or another, about 1000 species of animals are in danger. The threat to the world's plant life is even greater. More than 20,000 species of plants—about a tenth of all species known to science—could disappear forever unless something is done to save them.

In the United States alone, more than 300 species of plants may already have disappeared. The Department of the Interior officially classifies almost 2000 species as either in immediate danger of extinction or likely to become endangered before too many more years pass. Actually, the number of plants which are becoming scarce in the United States surpasses even the total on the official endangered species list.

Most of the endangered plants of the United States never were very widespread. Most live in very special types of habitat. The small Virginia round-leafed birch tree, for instance, grows only in a small area near the town of Sugar Grove, Virginia. A species of the tarweed shrub lives only on the cindery slopes of a volcano in Hawaii. In fact, most of the plants native to Hawaii are found only on those islands. Forty percent of them are in danger—more than half of the species on the Interior Department endangered list. California, Florida and Texas also have many native plants on the list.

Even plants that are in no danger of dying out as a species are becoming critically scarce in many places where they once were abundant. The jack-in-the-pulpit, for example, grows in the wet woodlands of the eastern half of the United States and in southeastern Canada. Because the plant is so widespread there is little danger it will disappear entirely. However, the jack-in-the-pulpit has become so rare in many parts of its range that people living in these places consider it a rare plant.

Outside the United States, plant life faces similar problems. There are few places on the face of the earth where some plants are not in danger. The destruction of plant life is going on even in such places as the windswept plateaus of the South Andes, or the rain forests of central Africa.

Of course, throughout geologic history, since life appeared on earth, species of plants and animals have arisen, flourished and then vanished. Extinction is as natural for species as survival. When a species vanishes because the climate becomes too cold for it, or because another species crowds it out, its extinction is part of the natural scheme of things. Year by year, century by century, changes occur in the earth's environment that make it more difficult for some species to survive, easier for others. Weather patterns shift. Mountain ranges arise, then erode. Sea levels advance and retreat. Desert covers landscapes where forests once grew. Trees cover land once under water. Glaciers crunch over hills and plains, then shrink to nothing. Change continually occurs in nature, although usually—but not always—major natural changes take place over very long periods of time.

Species change, as well as their environments. From time to time new traits appear by chance in living things. These new characteristics are passed along from parents to offspring. Usually such variations are not very noticeable, at least in the beginning. But sometimes they become stronger as they continue over many generations.

As long as changes in a species help it adapt to its environment, the species is ahead in the race to survive. Because nature always changes, a species is almost always under pressure to keep up with the varying conditions around it. If it doesn't, chances are it will become extinct.

Most major natural changes occur so slowly that the extinction of species has been a gradual process. As old species fade away and new ones arise, a balance of sorts has been maintained. But today, humanity has upset that balance. Human populations have vastly increased and spread to almost every corner of the earth. Humans need more food, shelter and energy, in skyrocketing amounts. And at the same time, human ability to control nature has also increased. All this has meant that people are changing the environment much more quickly and in many more ways than is natural. Many species that had been able to keep up with natural change have not been able to adapt to the ways people have altered the environment. As a result, these species either have disappeared altogether or are vanishing fast.

Some kinds of wild animals, such as the great whales, have been overhunted. So many blue whales, the largest animals that ever lived, have been taken from the wild that not enough may be left to reproduce the species. Certain types of plants also have been removed from the wild in such great numbers that their future is in doubt. Among them are some species of orchids and cacti that are prized by plant fanciers. As far as wild animals are concerned, however, the greatest threat to survival is the destruction of habitat. Most animals are adapted to only one particular kind of habitat, or at most a few types. They can survive only in their special habitats, nowhere else. If, for example, the great rain forests of Borneo and Sumatra continue to be cut for timber, the orangutan that lives in them will vanish from the wild. Because the forest is threatened, so is the orangutan. This is a very important point and not just about the orangutan. Plants are the key ingredients of most habitats. Often when we speak of the destruction of an animal's habitat, we mean the failure to conserve plants—those of rain forests, for example, or prairies, deserts, or wetlands. In the end, the way we conserve the plant kingdom will determine the fate of wild animals and also, quite likely, of humanity. □

The OBSERVER

A Look at the Club's Canadian Chapters

ROBERT IRWIN

SOME 2000 SIERRA CLUB members have been carrying on a struggle to convince their 23 million fellow citizens that much of their vast 3,560,238 square miles of land—the size of 22 Californias—faces the threat of irreversible degradation and that the once seemingly unlimited wild areas are fast disappearing. The 2000 are Canadians. Despite their small numbers, those few have made the Sierra Club known and respected in Ontario and throughout western Canada. Further comparisons with California may help put into perspective the magnitude of our Canadian members' successes. With a population roughly equal to Canada's 23 million, California has about 80,000 Club members, or about 35 to each 10,000 of population. Canada has fewer than one (0.87) per 10,000. If an equal share of territory could be assigned as the responsibility of each member to look after, a Canadian member's allotment would be 1780 square miles compared with only 2 square miles per California member. Another factor for the Club in Canada is its relatively short history there—10 years, compared with nearly 90 in California.

Canadian Travel Bureau

Mount Assiniboine, an 11,870-foot peak in the Canadian Rockies, and Lake Magog, at its base.

Before taking up the achievements, issues, problems and future plans of the Canadian Sierrans, it might be helpful to recap the circumstances that led to the Sierra Club's northward expansion. No single factor can account for its beginnings there. Its timing happened to coincide with the emergence of the environmental movement and the first Earth Day (April 22, 1970) in the U.S. The late 1960s and early 1970s saw dramatic spurts in Club membership and a proliferation of chapters in the United States. Most often the new Canadian chapters were built around cadres of California "exiles" and locals who had joined the Club to participate in national outings. The larger of Canada's two chapters, Western Canada, owes its start to all those factors—and its close proximity to the old Pacific Northwest Chapter (Washington, Oregon and parts of Idaho). Also, for many years the Club had sponsored outings in the mountains of British Columbia and Alberta, trips that were scouted and frequently led by that chapter's members. Thus it was only natural for British Columbia members to legitimize their informal ties with the Pacific Northwest Chapter and become affiliated with it in 1969 as the British Columbia Group. Shortly thereafter, in November 1970, eastern Canada joined the Sierra Club as the Ontario Group of the Atlantic Chapter. It was based largely in Toronto. Although at that time no Club national outings had been run in eastern Canada, a close association existed with Atlantic Chapter people. They shared some common interests: the "dying" Lake Erie and increasing pollution in Lake Ontario, and nearby wilderness country in New York State's Adirondack Mountains and in Ontario's northern lakes and rivers.

The Canadian Difference

Canada, however, is not the United States. Its economic structure, its government, its institutions and its geography all differ. Strategies and tactics that work in the States often prove useless in Canada. On the economy, Jim Bonfonti, the new chairman of the Western Canada Chapter, points out that among all the world's developed nations Canada is the only one whose exports consist almost entirely of raw materials and unprocessed agricultural products. As a result, the environment gets short shrift in the unrelenting push for timber, water rights, oil and gas, minerals and hydroelectric power. The same pressures are being put on western Canada's parks as well. "We're not fighting to get new parks as you are in the States," Bonfonti says, "we're just trying to keep the parks we already have." He went on to cite a few examples. One was Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, in British Columbia, home of the chapter's Talchako Lodge. One million acres of remote wilderness canoeing country was cut out of the 3-million-acre park, all to accommodate dams for a hydroelectric project. Ontario's parks also may be in jeopardy, according to Ric Symmes, past chairman of the Ontario Chapter. He reports that the big paper pulp companies are running out of timber because of their failure to operate on a sustained-yield basis. Now, he says, they are beginning to look to the provincial park forests as a handy pulpwood source.

Although there is a growing realization among Canadians that their natural resources are not limitless, there is little hope at present for establishing a rational, long-term policy for the whole nation that would husband Canada's resources for sustained future use and, at the same time, avoid irreparable harm to the environment. The chief obstacle to the adoption of such a policy, Bonfonti says, is Canada's peculiar division of governmental powers. The ten provinces have complete control over all of their natural resources, except for coastal waters and fisheries, which come under federal jurisdiction. Thus all crown (public) lands—except for the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and national parks—fall under the jurisdiction of the provinces. In order to boost business and generate jobs, provincial governments tend to grant mineral rights or set stumpage fees at bargain-basement rates, thus encouraging wasteful and en-

vironmentally destructive practices, Bonfonti observes. Realities of geography and demography, of course, underlie Canada's splintering of governmental power. Most of the nation's population is strung out in a thin, 4000-mile-long line, the border with the United States. And that line virtually disappears for some 1200 miles along the shores of the northern Great Lakes westward to Winnipeg. Another 1000 miles of ethnically and linguistically distinct Quebec territory separates Ontario from the Maritime Provinces.

Because of its "provincial rights" type of government, most of the decisions affecting Canada's environment and its natural resources are made in its ten provincial legislative assemblies. Nor are those decisions, or the regulations and actions of the governments in power, likely to face court challenges. Litigation is usually a last resort; mostly, says Symmes, because Canadians as a rule hold to the belief that "the Queen can do no wrong." On occasions when she (i.e., the government) does do wrong, the usual recourses are (1) to use such administrative avenues of redress as setting up investigative commissions or boards of inquiry, or (2) to turn the government out.

Chapters on Their Own

With all the above-mentioned differences between the two countries, it stands to reason that the Sierra Club's structure and mode of operation in Canada cannot be the same as in the States. First, the fact that the Sierra Club was a foreign organization (incorporated under the laws of California) made it necessary that the two budding Canadian groups incorporate in 1969 under the laws of their respective provinces as the Sierra Club of British Columbia and the Sierra Club of Ontario a year later. Then, to prevent unauthorized use—or misuse—of the Club's name elsewhere in Canada, federal incorporation followed. The present two chapters are legally separate from the U.S. Sierra Club, but their stated purposes conform to those of the Club, and their policies and programs are determined by each chapter's membership.

Because Canadian members receive substantially less service from the Club than do Americans, their dues are lower—$20 instead of $25; and the chapters also retain a larger share of the dues, more than $13 of the $20. The Club's only services to Canadians are subscriptions to *Sierra*, maintaining membership records and lists, mailing dues notices, paying Council delegate expenses, funding for international conservation and some support for regional conservation committees (RCCs). Canadians derive no direct benefits from the Club's major conservation campaigns, lobbying in Congress, or from the Washington and U.S. regional staffs. As a consequence, the two chapters are more on their own than their U.S. counterparts. They collect dues and subvene about $6 per regular membership, along with pertinent member data, to the Club in San Francisco. They also prepare their own application forms, a Canada-oriented "Why the Sierra Club?" folder and other membership-recruiting tools. All of these extra functions necessitate the maintenance and at least part-time staffing of a chapter office.

The two chapters serve all Canadian members: the Ontario Chapter, all members in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces (a total propulation of 16,939,200 and an area of 1,217,560 square miles); and the Western Canada Chapter, all four provinces west of Ontario plus the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (a population of 6,594,000 and an area of 2,636,214 square miles). This apportionment of territory was adopted after an effort failed to set up an overall Sierra Club of Canada at a joint meeting of the two chapters in Calgary, Alberta, in October 1974. Geographic reality also killed plans for annual all-Canada Club meetings. Nowadays, I've been told, about the only times members from Ontario and western Canada ever get to see each other are at meetings in San Francisco.

Since the 1974 meeting each chapter has developed in its own way. Contacts with U.S. chapters on mutual environmental concerns have been more frequent than with each other. Because the Great Lakes separate most of Ontario from the United States, contacts probably have been fewer for the Ontario members than for those in Western Canada. Ontario people attend only occasional Northeast Regional Conservation Committee (RCC) meetings and, so far, not any with the Midwest RCC. Western Canada, however, regularly sends delegates to both the Northwest and the Northern Plains RCCs—again, mostly a matter of distances. It's a long way from Toronto to Boston or New York, or to Chicago or St. Louis. However, from Vancouver to Seattle it's only a 2½-hour drive, and many environmental problems refuse to stay on one side or other of the border.

How Ontario Does It

The Ontario Chapter has pursued its own course in its own fashion over the last decade. Its approach, unique in the Sierra Club, has paid off with some notable achievements in the province. Its successes, a number of

Down is Up

A conversation overheard between two outdoorsmen, Cabot and O'Stello. (recorded by G. Ray Funkhouser)

Cabot: I went to the outdoor shop to get a winter parka, and the prices really shocked me. Down is up this year.

O'Stello: Down is up this year? What about last year?

C: Last year, down was down.

O: But now, down is up?

C: That's right.

O: If down is up, then what is *up*?

C: Down. Last year it was down, but with inflation the way it is, this year everything is up, up, up.

O: Oh. Well, tell me, did you buy the parka?

C: Yes, I did. It was expensive, but after all, down is down.

O: Wait a minute. You said that down is up.

C: Down is up. Yes, I said that.

O: And then you said that down is down.

C: That is true. Down *is* down, no doubt about that.

O: (thinks a minute) Okay, let me get this straight. Down is up, right?

C: Absolutely!

O: And what is up is down, right?

C: Precisely!

O: And down is down, right?

C: Right! Now you've got it!

O: Got it? *I don't even know what I'm talking about!!*

which have been reported earlier in this column, were celebrated last November 22 at a special annual meeting of the chapter in Toronto. It may sound like anathema to the Sierra Club, but the Ontario Chapter is not a grassroots organization. Past Chairman Ric Symmes, who is still active in the chapter's leadership and has been since the early 1970s, explains that the chapter is policy-oriented. It works to get the facts on environmental issues, either from members with knowledge in the particular field or from hired consultants. It presents its arguments and data to governmental decision-makers and, at the same time, makes sure the media hear about the findings. Usually, special royal commissions or boards of inquiry hear such testimony—not investigative committees of the legislature as in the States. Chapter members and other environmentalists serve on "task forces," government-appointed panels charged with making recommendations on particular issues.

Those peculiarly Canadian institutions common to all provinces—the commissions, boards and task forces—tend to defuse the adversarial relationship between government and environmentalists. The Sierra Club of Ontario's experience in appearing before these bodies has proved to be a real learning process for the members involved. Further, this system has led to the chapter's success in placing a number of members on various policy-setting boards and commissions. A former chapter chairman is serving on the board of province-owned Ontario Hydro. The first head of the chapter's conservation committee chairs the Ontario Parks Advisory Council. Another member is on the province's energy board. Not only does the provincial government try to "even the score" for environmentalists through such appointments, it sometimes grants funds for research. The chapter received such a grant in the spring of 1976. The $25,000, later raised to $35,000, paid its expenses in preparing research for testimony before the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning.

There are occasions, of course, when strong grassroots pressure is needed. Provincial legislatures, as we have seen, have the final word on most environmental matters. When letters to legislators are essential, the chapter calls for help from the Conservation Council, an umbrella environmental organization with 100,000 associated members in Ontario. Also, chapter members lobby legislators in Toronto, Ontario's capital. So far, however, there is no chapter lobbyist in Ottawa, the federal capital. Nor does the chapter have an organized group

there—or anywhere else in eastern Canada. Chapter Chairman David Kennedy expects both of these shortcomings to be corrected in 1981. The nearly 100 members in Ottawa could make a difference on the chapter's most pressing issue—acid rain. It is an international issue affecting both Canada and the United States, and as such is a matter for the federal government and Parliament to handle. Another target Kennedy hopes the chapter can hit in 1981 is the organization of a regional group in the huge province of Quebec, which has 70 or so Sierra Club members.

The Three Top Issues

Kennedy, who also heads the Club's international Acid Rain Task Force, concedes that his chapter, with its limited funds and membership, can't possibly cover all of the issues confronting Ontario and the rest of eastern Canada. He and Symmes agree that the three most critical issues for 1981 are acid rain, forestry and wilderness protection and parks. Acid rain is a transnational threat to lakes and streams and their wildlife. Canada, however, is on the receiving end for most of it—from the smokestacks of big U.S. industrial centers across the lakes. Kennedy says his chapter plans to increase its cooperation on this issue with U.S. chapters, especially Atlantic, Ohio and Mackinac (Michigan). He and other Ontario members also will be helping in the Club's efforts to strengthen the U.S. Clean Air Act.

The remaining chief issues, forestry and wilderness and parks, overlap: forestry and parks with the pulpwood industry's yen to log more of Ontario's parks; and parks and wilderness with the chapter's five-year campaign to establish the 265-mile-long Missinaibi River Wilderness Park, north of Sault Ste. Marie. Symmes reports that Missinaibi still is classified as a "reserve." Park status is expected soon. Kennedy notes that Missinaibi and other wilderness areas in western Ontario are more accessible to U.S. midwesterners than to people in lower Ontario. For that reason he wants to get together with people from the Midwest to work for national Sierra Club outings in northern Ontario. Not only does the chapter submit proposals to Ontario's Natural Resources Ministry for new parks and wilderness preserves, it also recommends improvements to the present park system. The latest example was the chapter's response (released last summer) to the ministry's request for comments on a five-year plan for Algonquin Park, the largest, most accessible and vulnerable wilderness park in lower Ontario. A few of the chapter's proposals prevailed, and, of

course, the Sierra Club did get its views on record. Its position on logging, which has long been permitted in that park, may have nudged the government to concede that forest management must recognize and acknowledge the importance of "other" park values.

The Western Grassrooters

The Western Canada Chapter, with its seven active regional groups and its aggressive membership recruiting activity, is unmistakably a grassroots organization. From its formation on June 1, 1972, with a membership of 345 clustered in the Vancouver-Victoria area, until 1977 the chapter had quietly gone about its business of low-key campaigning, running outings, publishing a newsletter and doing the usual things a Sierra Club chapter does. Its membership had grown to about 725, slightly more than Ontario's. But after that year, according to Chairman Bonfonti, suddenly the Sierra Club started to become known in British Columbia. Its former low profile had been raised. Bonfonti attributes that change to the chapter's decision to hire a full-time staff member who could serve as a lobbyist in the province's capital, Victoria, and also as a regional conservation representative for the whole chapter. Bob Nixon, a cofounder of the chapter's Winnipeg Group, was hired at $700 a month—not a princely sum, but a heavy load for the then 725 members. Nixon had worked for Manitoba's Division of Mines and Environmental Management and was an environmental studies graduate of Syracuse University. During his two-year stint as lobbyist he established contacts with members of the legislative assembly (MLAs) and with officials at key ministries in Victoria. The Club's name and its stand on environmental issues appeared more frequently in the media. In November 1979, Nixon's job was terminated. The chapter had to take a breather for budgetary reasons, but meanwhile membership had climbed to 817, and by the end of 1980 it was expected to total more than 1000.

The chapter has not abandoned the idea of having a full-time lobbyist. Nixon, now a director of the chapter, hasn't slowed down. He's doing a lot of the things he did before, but as a volunteer. The chief reason the chapter took a breather was the opening of an office/bookstore/library in downtown Victoria. It shares the space and rent with the Greater Victoria Environmental Center and two other local conservation groups. The center serves as a convenient place for provincial decision-makers or media people to drop in, or for small groups to meet. Its small, attractive storefront entrance with its Sierra Club sign invites the public in and up the stairs. There they can get information on local or regional issues, use the library, buy books, or find out about the Sierra Club—even join it, as some such walk-ins have.

After nearly a year of operation, the office got a full vote of confidence from the chapter's executive committee at its semiannual meeting last October, when more than half the chapter's $12,000 budget was allocated to the office. The next-highest item for 1980-1981 was $2400 to the seven groups, which have heavy responsibilities in their regions—some larger than those of chapters in the States. The chapter's executive committee can meet only twice a year because of the tremendous distances its members must travel from points within an area that spreads over two thirds of Canada. Because of the fortuitous timing of a visit to Victoria, I was able to attend the second day of one such meeting at "nearby" Simon Fraser University. Nearby? It was a four-hour expedition by car, ferry and car. But it was worth it. I was impressed. The fifteen members obviously had done their homework and had read the sheaf of background papers mailed to them. Shirley Duncan chaired the session with good-humored efficiency. There was no need to go into infinite detail but salient points were discussed and decisions made. Issues of forest practices (mostly bad), power-plant siting and dams dotted the agenda. Timber is the dominant industry in British Columbia and probably does the most environmental harm in terms of land damage and air and water pollution. The provincial governments themselves are a close second with their dam and power-plant projects for such electric utilities as Alberta Hydro and British Columbia Hydro. And wonder of wonders for any Sierra Club meeting, it got through the whole agenda and adjourned on schedule.

Any Sierra Club members or interested potential members, Canadian or American, who want to find out more about either chapter, or who might have suggestions or would like to help in any way, please write to either chairman:

Jim Bonfonti, c/o Sierra Club, Box 202, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2M6

David Kennedy, c/o Sierra Club of Ontario, 47 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1E3.

Denny and Ida Wilcher Award

Presentation of the first Denny and Ida Wilcher Award was made by Sierra Club President Joe Fontaine at the November Sierra

Club Board of Directors meeting. The award was established in 1980 to honor Denny Wilcher and his wife, Ida. For more than two decades Denny Wilcher provided outstanding leadership in developing the Club's fund-raising programs. Award winners were chosen for outstanding achievement in membership development or fund raising during 1979. President Fontaine presented $1500 to each of the two Wilcher Award winners: the Utah Chapter, and the North Star Chapter's "Project Environment."

The Utah Chapter received the award for its outstanding efforts in raising funds and developing a conservation constituency in southern Utah. The chapter's award-winning efforts are centered around opposition to the Allen Warner Valley Energy System, a stripmine proposed near Bryce Canyon National Park. Sierra Club activists raised funds that have enabled the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund to retain expert witnesses and to thoroughly investigate the effects of such a stripmine.

These efforts have produced a working alliance of local farmers and ranchers with environmentalists, all of whom share the goal of defeating the Allen Warner project. As a result, the Sierra Club has had a very important gain in membership in southern Utah. Each new member from this area represents a tremendous achievement for the chapter and an important foothold for environmentalists in Utah.

Project Environment, based in Minneapolis, is the lobbying arm of the North Star Chapter; in its eight years of existence, it has raised thousands of dollars each year for legislative conservation efforts in Minnesota. In 1979, efforts were focused on such issues as public waters, development of alternative-energy tax credits, and protecting the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act from attempts to weaken it.

Project Environment is funded entirely from the grassroots. A powerful and successful advocate for the environment, it is a model of professional advocacy in matters of state policy.

The second presentation of the Denny and Ida Wilcher Award will take place in May 1981. All Sierra Club volunteer entities are encouraged to apply. Nominations are due by February 1, 1981; for more information, contact:

The Denny and Ida Wilcher
Award Committee
Volunteer Services Office
Sierra Club
530 Bush St.
San Francisco, CA 94108 □

Sierra Club Annual Election

EACH YEAR, the annual election of the Club is held on the second Saturday of April as prescribed by the bylaws. On April 11, 1981, five directors will be elected, and several bylaw amendments will be voted on.

A ballot, information brochures and return envelope (not postpaid) will be mailed by March 2 to each eligible member. Packets for members living within the contiguous 48 states will be sent by third-class mail; for members living in Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and Mexico, packets will be sent first-class. Packets will be sent airmail to members overseas. With the exception of junior members (under 15 years), all those listed in the Club records as members in good standing as of December 31 (about 184,000) will be eligible to vote.

The eight candidates for directors selected by the Nominating Committee are, in alphabetical order: Richard Cellarius, Richard Fiddler, Michele Perrault, Joan Phillips, Richard Pratt, Roger Pryor, Howard Saxion and Denny Shaffer.

The information brochures will contain a statement from each candidate regarding pertinent background and his or her views as to the direction the Club should take, together with a picture. The brochure will also contain the text and arguments regarding the proposed amendments to the Club bylaws.

If you do not receive a ballot by mid-March, or if you mismark it, write a note of explanation to: Chair, Judges of Election, Sierra Club, *Department E*, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108. Enclose the voided or mutilated ballot, if you have it. If addressed any other way, attention to your letter will be delayed. After appropriate checking, an effort will be made to send you a replacement ballot in time for it to be returned by the date of the election. This procedure is under the control of the Judges of Election. Ballots are to be mailed back to the Elections Committee, Sierra Club, P.O. Box 2178, Oakland, CA 94621. They will not be opened until the time for counting.

Lewis F. Clark
Chair, Judges of Election

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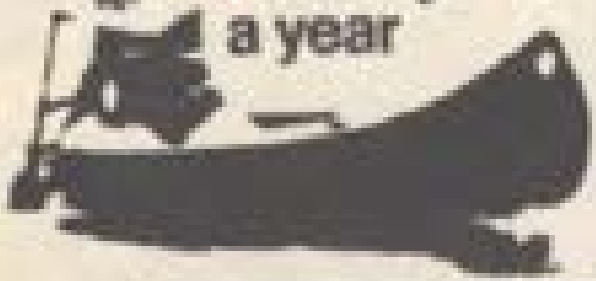

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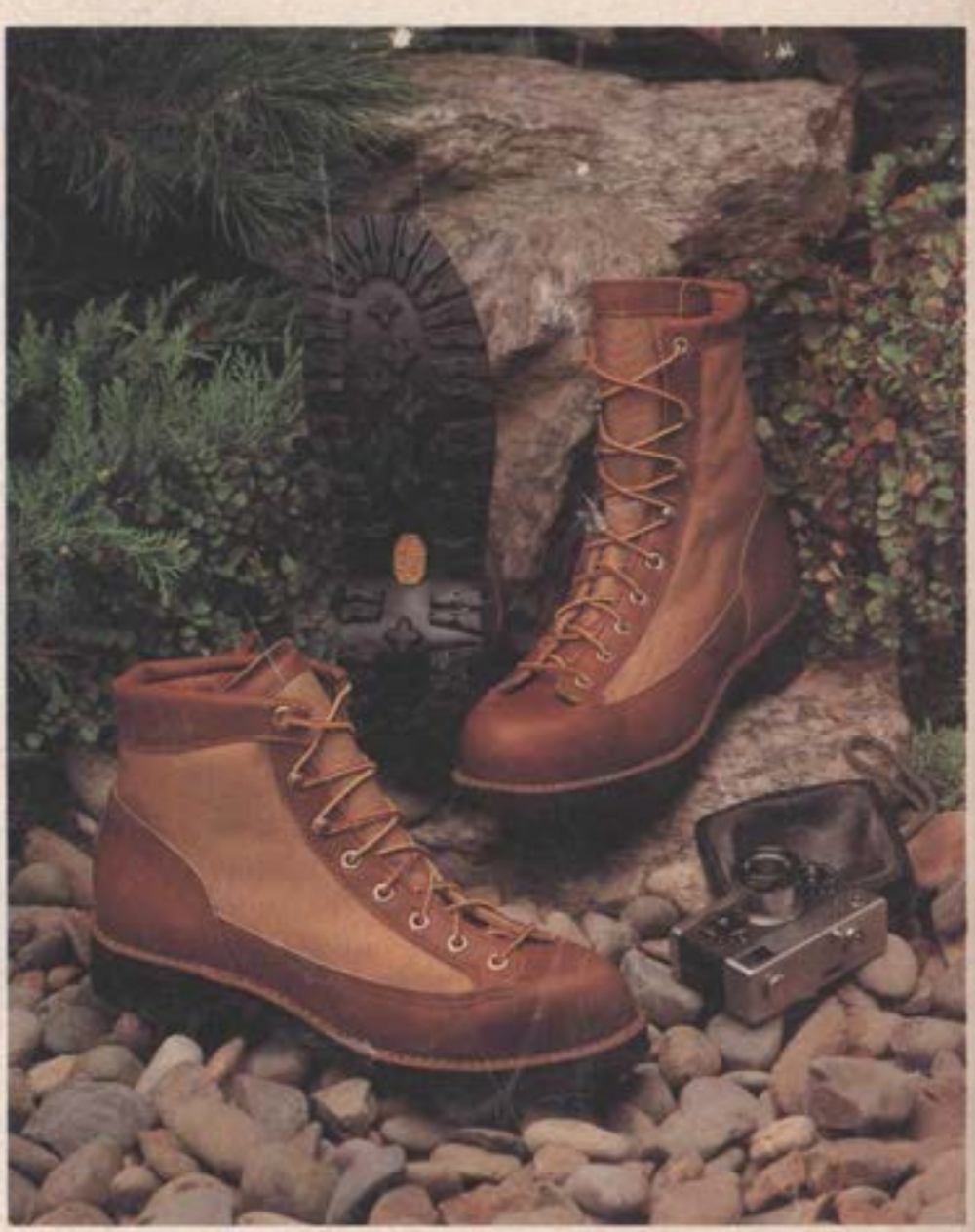

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