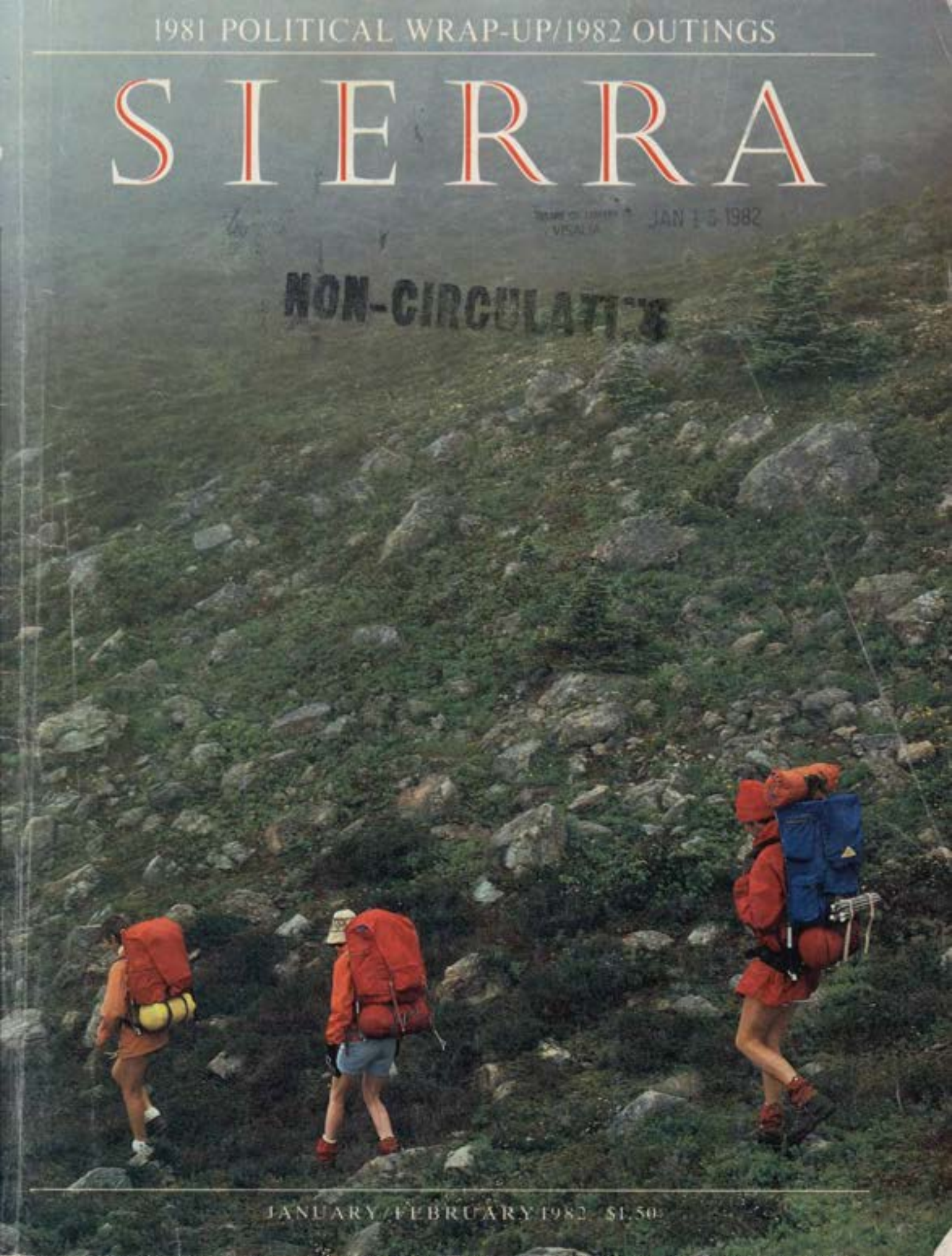
1981 POLITICAL WRAP-UP/1982 OUTINGS

SIERRA



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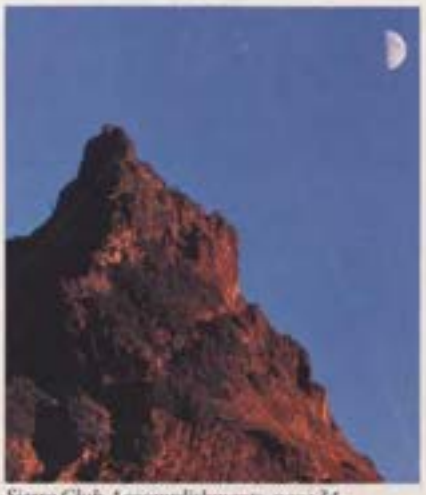
THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1982 VOLUME 67/NUMBER 1

DEPARTMENTS

COVER Three backpackers enjoy their walk on a misty green trail in Washington's Cascade Mountains. Photo by Keith Gunnar/West Stock, Inc.

Reagan's First Year, page 30.



Sierra Club Accomplishments, page 34.

1982 Sierra Club Outings, page 45.

Cabinet Mountains Grizzlies, page 109.

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

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Precision in Terminology

In his article "Battle of the Belvoir" (September/October *Sierra*), Peter Stoler says "Wales may have Snowdon, England's highest mountain. . . ." With respect, I must say that this is analogous to saying, "Colorado may have Long's Peak, Utah's highest mountain."

Wales and England are two separate countries, which, along with Scotland and North Ireland, make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or Britain for short. "Britain" and "England" are neither synonymous nor interchangeable (especially for Welsh, Scottish or Irish nationalists).

Pat Musick
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Alcan in British Columbia

I read with great interest Leon Kolankiewicz's article on British Columbia that appeared in the July/August *Sierra*. I was pleased with the optimistic tenor of the last paragraph, where Mr. Kolankiewicz says a reasonable balance between industrial development and environmental concerns is attainable. He is right; a good deal of natural beauty and wildness can be kept, with care, good planning and a shared-resource approach to economic development.

But I must differ with some of his specific references to the Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan). He implied that our Kitimat smelter is a "notorious polluter," which is not true. A recent government-sponsored review, whose participants included union, public-health and civic representatives, found that air quality in Kitimat is as good as or better than the most exacting North American standards require. There is no question the plant is cleaner today than it was when it was built more than 25 years ago, a result of the application of environmental improvements as they are developed.

Had Mr. Kolankiewicz checked with me, he would have discovered that Alcan does not have plans to build dams on the Morice and Dean rivers in northern British Co-

lumbia. Likewise, he would have discovered that the feared devastation of salmon and trout runs is not about to happen. We have made a public commitment to protecting the fisheries of the river systems included in our project.

The reference to "massive local resistance" to our project is also inaccurate or, at the very least, an exaggeration. Legitimate concerns have been raised by our neighbors in that part of British Columbia, and they are being systematically included in our design criteria. It would be more accurate to say that most people here have a healthy questioning attitude but an open mind on responsible development. We are happy to work with them to ensure that our project is well thought out.

Alcan has been in northern British Columbia for more than 30 years. Its employees, myself included, and their families take full advantage of the recreational opportunities in this incredibly beautiful area; they are just as protective of it, if not more so, than the average British Columbian. After all, we live here.

W. J. Rich
Vice President for British Columbia
Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Mr. Kolankiewicz replies:

I do not refute Mr. Rich's assertion concerning air quality in the town of Kitimat proper, nor could I argue that the smelter is not cleaner than it was 25 years ago—though I daresay no industrial operation built circa 1956 is worthy as a criterion of progress. Nevertheless, a resident of Kitimat assures me that he has smelled the plant as far away as 25 miles, and at closer distances the odor can be quite unpleasant. Furthermore, there is good reason to believe that the plant's fumes are responsible for a blighted swath of forest extending about ten miles downwind of the plant to an elevation of 3500 feet.

On the Morice and Dean rivers, it appears Mr. Rich is correct. The plans for dams and diversions are not Alcan's, but B. C. Hydro's.

Concerning the impact of Alcan's proposals on salmon and trout, whether or not they have made a public commitment to protecting these resources, they have so far neglected a commitment to release their environmental assessment to the public, arousing fears that the projected impact is indeed serious.

Then there is the question of level of concern. Do the people of the region "massively" oppose the project, or do they merely have a "healthy questioning attitude" and "an open mind on responsible development?" There is no doubt that Alcan's

plans, which have not been specified, have raised concern not only among environmentalists, but also among sportspeople, ranchers, Indians, town councils and regional government representatives. Whether all the concern is directed against the development *per se* or Alcan's handling of the situation, I don't know.

Alcan is to be commended for its recent more forthright approach—under Mr. Rich—to handling the public's concerns. Whether this initiative reflects a genuine willingness to compromise or is merely a sophisticated public-relations campaign to soften the opposition still remains to be discovered.

Nuclear War and the Environment

The efforts of organizations such as the Sierra Club to protect our environment from deterioration are certainly laudable. Initiatives in the areas of wilderness preservation, energy conservation, the Clean Air Act and the "Dump Watt" campaign are all essential to the future survival of both our fragile environment and ourselves. It is very disturbing to me, however, that almost no emphasis is being placed on the ultimate environmental hazard—nuclear war.

Imagine, if you can, the consequences of even a "limited" nuclear exchange. The levels of destruction, combined with massive release of radiation, stratospheric ozone depletion, and loss of both animal and vegetative life are virtually beyond comprehension. The thought of such a catastrophe makes James Watt's recent actions seem pitifully unimportant in comparison.

So why is it that the environmental movement hasn't taken the lead in demanding an end to the insanity of the global nuclear armaments race? What single issue could be of more importance to the future of all life on this planet?

Michael Riebe
Madison, Wisconsin

The editor replies:

In the November/December issue's "Observer," Robert Irwin discussed the developing concern for this problem in the Club. Then, on November 22, the Club's board of directors adopted the following resolution: "Because the use of nuclear weapons in modern warfare would result in unprecedented destruction to the global environment on which human and all life depends for survival, the Sierra Club expresses grave concern over the lack of progress in completing nuclear arms reduction agreements and urges all nations by bilateral and multilateral agreements to halt any further development, testing and further deployment of nuclear weapons. We urge all nations to develop a long-term program to reduce nuclear weapons stockpiles. We hope that progress on these issues can be made at the 1982 U.N. Disarmament Conference." The directors also supported the Resolution on Conservation and Peace adopted by the General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The Endrin Question

The story on endrin in the November/December issue repeats in depth what the newspapers reported. It leaves unanswered what I think is the most important question. What happens to the sprayed wheat? If the ducks get poisoned, what about me? I eat whole wheat bread by the yard.

Mike Sutter
Long Beach, New York

The editor replies:

Good question. You could become contaminated by eating the treated wheat or bread made from it, if the toxin isn't removed in processing the wheat kernel. But this year's crop of wheat is safe; it's next year's crop that could be hazardous.

The endrin was sprayed before the kernels were formed, so the kernels received no poison. But it also landed on the ground. It will remain toxic in the ground for fourteen years; and the wheat stems and leaves cannot be fed to cattle for a year after being sprayed. If cattle eat the plants, neither their milk nor meat can be sold on the market for a year. There are rumors that in eastern Montana some farmers whose wheat was stunted by cutworms fed the poisoned foliage to their cattle to cut their losses; but there are few inspectors in that territory, so the reports cannot be confirmed. It would be illegal to sell the contaminated cattle for meat, though.

A longer-term danger is in the wheat from the next fourteen years' wheat crops, which may take up the endrin through their roots as though it were a nutrient in the soil. Researchers have discovered that soybeans take up endrin, which winds up in all parts of the plant, although the seeds receive the lowest concentration of it. There's some comfort in knowing that the endrin concentrates in fat, and that wheat has very little fat in its kernel, but our contact at the Environmental Protection Agency didn't know of any good studies on endrin in wheat. Nationally it's the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration to make sure no endrin is left in food. In the foods for which tolerance limits of endrin have been set, *no* endrin residue is legal. Last spring's endrin spraying will be an environmental and health issue for some years to come.

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CLUB TESTIFIES AGAINST "MINING SUPREMACY ACT"

Sierra Club President Joseph Fontaine led a panel of Club leaders appearing before the House Interior Subcommittee on Mines and Mining to testify against H.R. 3364, the National Mineral Securities Act (dubbed the "Mining Supremacy Act" by environmentalists).

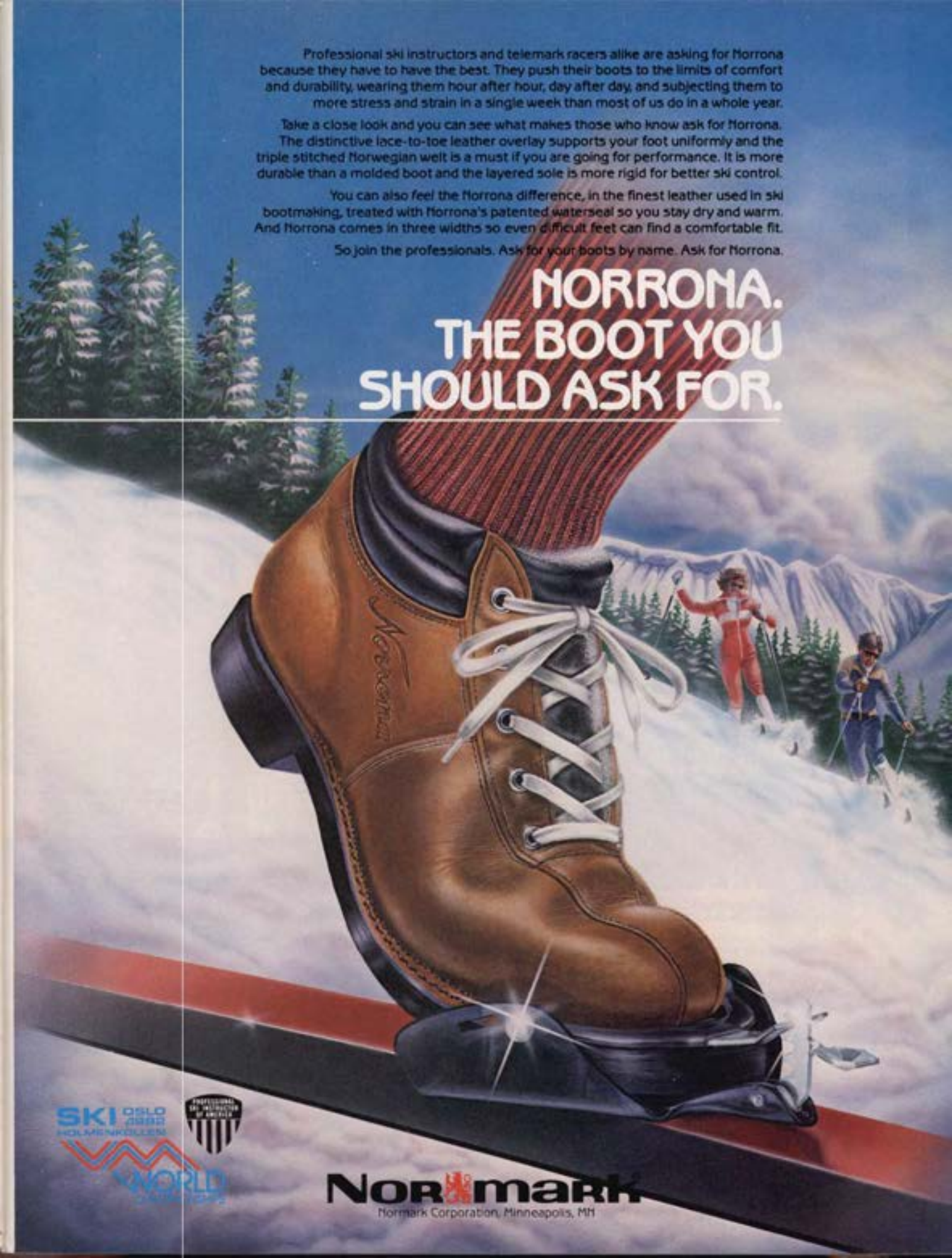
Fontaine criticized the bill on the grounds that it would establish mining as a *dominant* use of BLM lands; extend for ten years the 1983 deadline for staking new claims in wilderness areas; grant the Interior Secretary sweeping authority to open now-closed lands to mineral development; and set up a process that would allow the mining industry to nominate currently protected areas to be opened for mining.

The other Club representatives criticized the bill for not encouraging a substantial research and development program for conservation, substitution and recycling; and for contradicting itself by first establishing a goal of enhancing public information about minerals available on public lands, then failing to require mining companies to make available the data they possess on the subject. (A list of the bill's cosponsors is on page 33 of this issue.)

AGREEMENT ON ATCHAFALAYA

A compromise has been agreed to concerning the Atchafalaya Basin in Louisiana, but now lands valued at $55 million need to be purchased. The basin is one of the few remaining cypress swamps in the nation and is an important wildlife area. It has been the subject of a decade-long dispute between landowners, some of whom wanted to develop the wetlands for farmland, and conservationists and sportspeople, who wanted the area preserved in its natural state.

The agreement, announced by Louisiana's Governor David Treen, limits future development and maintains the basin's effectiveness in controlling floods on the Mississippi River. Charles Fryling, chair of the Club's Delta Chapter, said, "This land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will be wild and protected, and that was our main goal. We are very, very happy to have come this far."

The agreement provides that Dow Chemical Company will donate 40,000 acres to the state, and the state will buy another 48,000 privately owned acres at a price to be negotiated. Other privately held lands will have easements designated on them to prevent development for purposes other than their present uses, and 40% of the basin will be opened to the public.

The parties involved in the agreement congratulated Governor Treen for playing a leading role in the settlement, but the agreement is not yet final. It requires approval from the Army Corps of Engineers and from Congress; then it needs $55 million for land purchases. The governor wants the federal government to supply 85% to 90% of the funds, so in pursuit of that goal, he took Interior Secretary James Watt on a tour of the basin. After seeing the area from land, sea and air, Watt pronounced it beautiful and "worth preserving," but he declined to say whether he will support the plan financially. "That's a congressional decision, and there's lots of competition for the dollars," he said. "Lots of acquisition needs to be carried out in different places, and this is certainly one of them."

NATIONAL "CALL-IN" WEEK IN FEBRUARY

You can help get the second session of Congress off on the right foot. Congress really gets down to business in the second year of its two-year life, and many members of this Congress now realize they cannot roll over and play dead when confronted with the Reagan administration's antienvironmental extremism, which we call "Wattism." You can strengthen their resolve and provide vital support from their constituency.

We urge all Sierra Club members and their friends to use the first week of February—February 1 through 5—to call their members of Congress with a simple message: it's time to stop these destructive policies.

Here's what to do:

1. Examine the voting charts in this issue and in the September/October *Sierra*. Find out how your representatives voted on the few key environmental issues that have made it to the floor of the House and Senate, and which good or bad bills they sponsored (see page 32 this issue).

2. Call each of your three members of Congress—your representative and two senators. If you can call only one or two, consider what you know about them and decide which would be the best to call. Phone the Capitol switchboard, (202) 224-3121. Ask for the office of your representative or senator. When you are connected, ask for the aide who handles environmental issues.

3. Ask what the senator or representative is doing to stop the administration's anti-environmental extremism. Be prepared to make the following two suggestions:

- Control pollution. Ask all members of Congress to work for an adequate budget for the Environmental Protection Agency and for preservation and strengthening of the Clean Air Act. Ask House members to cosponsor the "Commitment to Clean Air Resolution," H.Res. 252, if they have not yet done so. Ask those who have sponsored the "Dirty Car Bill," H.R. 4400, to withdraw their support.
- Save wilderness. Ask members of Congress to work for the preservation of our wilderness heritage. If they are sponsors of either the Senate or the House "Anti-Wilderness Bills," S. 842 or H.R. 4047, ask them to withdraw their cosponsorship. Also, ask House members to avoid supporting Representative Santini's "Mining Supremacy Bill," H.R. 3364. Ask all members of Congress to work for the state-by-state approach to wilderness legislation.

For a recorded update on the Club's legislative campaigns, call our 24-hour hotline at (202) 574-5550. For specific help on "Call-In for the Environment Week," call (415) 981-8634 and ask for the Campaign Desk. If you send us a card telling us about your call, we'll send you information on becoming an issues-oriented activist. Send your card to: "Call-In," Campaign Desk, Conservation Department, Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

THE CLUB CHALLENGES WATT, WINS APPEAL ON WILDERNESS LANDS

The Sierra Club has served a legal petition on Interior Secretary James Watt, challenging his plan to have President Reagan open for immediate development some of the 24 million acres of federal lands that Congress has ordered studied for possible wilderness designation. The lands involved have been selected as wilderness study areas by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Watt asserted that the act allows the President unilateral authority to release for development BLM wilderness study areas he considers unsuitable for wilderness designation without the approval of Congress. The Club's petition says this assertion would effectively deprive "Congress of its long-established and jealously guarded prerogative to make *all* decisions relating to the designation or release of potential wilderness areas on the federal lands."

In a related development, the Interior Board of Land Appeals, an administrative law panel within the Department of the Interior, has rejected a major attack on the BLM wilderness inventory. The board ruled that the existence of a dead-end road, or "cherry stem," does not disqualify the surrounding land from wilderness consideration. Julie McDonald of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund argued the appeal.

If you want to help preserve wilderness on our public lands, ask for the "Adopt a BLM Wilderness" brochure from the Campaign Desk (BLM), Conservation Department, Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

COMPOUND 1080 MAY RETURN

A new program to control coyote populations has been announced by Robert A. Jantzen, who was recently appointed director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The plan, promoted by the National Wool Growers Association and the National Cattlemens Association, includes a request to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to allow the use of Compound 1080, sodium monofluoroacetate. President Nixon suspended the use of 1080 and other predator poisons on public lands in 1972. Studies have linked 1080 with the deaths of animals that are not its targets, such as eagles, bobcats, foxes and the endangered black-footed ferret.

The plan would involve using 1080 in toxic collars and experimentally in baits. Jantzen said if the EPA approves these uses, the Fish and Wildlife Service may ask President Reagan to reverse Nixon's order.

Ranchers claim that coyotes take 10% of their flocks, resulting in an annual loss of about $100 million. Independent researchers put the loss at 5% and the damage figure closer to $20 million. In a statement on the proposed program, Senator Alan Cranston (D-California) said, "The impending ruin of the livestock industry is coming about through inflation, foreign competition and shifting economic pressures—not coyotes."

Anne Gorsuch, EPA Administrator, reportedly favors the use of 1080. Formal hearings before one of EPA's administrative law judges are expected to begin in March. □

POLITICS

WATT WEEK: 1,100,000 Signatures Go to Washington

IT WAS LAST APRIL when the Sierra Club began to circulate petitions for Congress to ask the President to replace Interior Secretary James Watt. The cause became popular; all over the nation, stores had petitions on their counters, people asked their friends to sign, and editorial cartoonists thought up hundreds of visual comments, almost all supporting the campaign. Signatures poured into Club headquarters, sometimes 25,000 in a day, and volunteers spent hundreds of hours sorting, collating and filing. By mid-October, 1.1 million people had signed the petition; the Club took the signatures to Washington and presented them to Congress amid great fanfare.

It was a big project. About 85 excited Club activists from 46 states gathered in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, October 18. The next day, they marched as a group from the Club office to the House steps of the Capitol and ceremoniously presented the petitions—separated by state and bound with red ribbons—to House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and Senator Alan Cranston. Reporters' microphones were piled ten deep near the podium, and all major networks carried news of the event.

The following evening, Sierra Club volunteers were honored at a reception in the Senate caucus room, familiar to the public as the room where the Watergate hearings were held. More than 1000 guests attended, including many senators, representatives and their staffs. It was a gala bash, full of high spirits and intense conversations.

Watt Week continued with many indi-

An ebullient group of environmentalists (below) hearing petitions marches toward the Capitol. From left they are Doug Scott, the Sierra Club's director of federal affairs; Joe Fontaine, the Club's president; and Rafe Pomerance, president of Friends of the Earth. Petitions (right), bundled and labeled by state, contain some of the million signatures.

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	☐ Israel	☐ Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Would you like to exchange correspondence?

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

When you become a sponsor, your funds are used to help children in the most effective way possible—by helping the entire community with projects and services. For health care, education, food production, and nutrition. Several times a year you can receive detailed reports on these community activities which provide permanent improvements to the child's environment. Would you like to receive such information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Enclosed is my check for $_____.

☐ Monthly, $16 ☐ Semi-annually, $96

☐ Quarterly, $48 ☐ Annually, $192

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

Save the Children is indeed proud of the handling of its funds. Based on last year's audit, an exceptionally large percentage (83.5%) of each dollar spent was used for program services and direct aid to children and their communities. Due to volunteered labor and materials, your donation provides your sponsored child with benefits worth many times your total gift. Would you like to receive an informative Annual Report (including a summary financial statement)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(A complete audit statement is available upon request.)

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

☐ Yes, enclosed is my contribution of $_____.

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Save the Children.

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photo: Bembe y Kassal

vidual meetings between Club activists and their representatives and senators. Bundles of the red-ribboned petitions were carried through the Capitol's halls. As a lobbying event, Watt Week was a success—and a real tribute to the abilities and dedication of the club chapters, groups and individuals who contributed their own time, energy and expenses on behalf of all Club members. The project was big and important, and it attracted national attention from both legislators and the public.

After the presentation ceremony, a group of volunteers and staffers from the Midwest (right) gathers on the Capitol steps.

Joe Fontaine and Rafe Pomerance (above) present symbolic bundles of petitions to Senator Alan Cranston (in dark suit) and Representative Tip O'Neill (in raincoat). After the presentation, many media teams conducted interviews with activists (below). Here, Denny Shaffer, the Sierra Club treasurer, from North Carolina, discusses the petition with a media crew.

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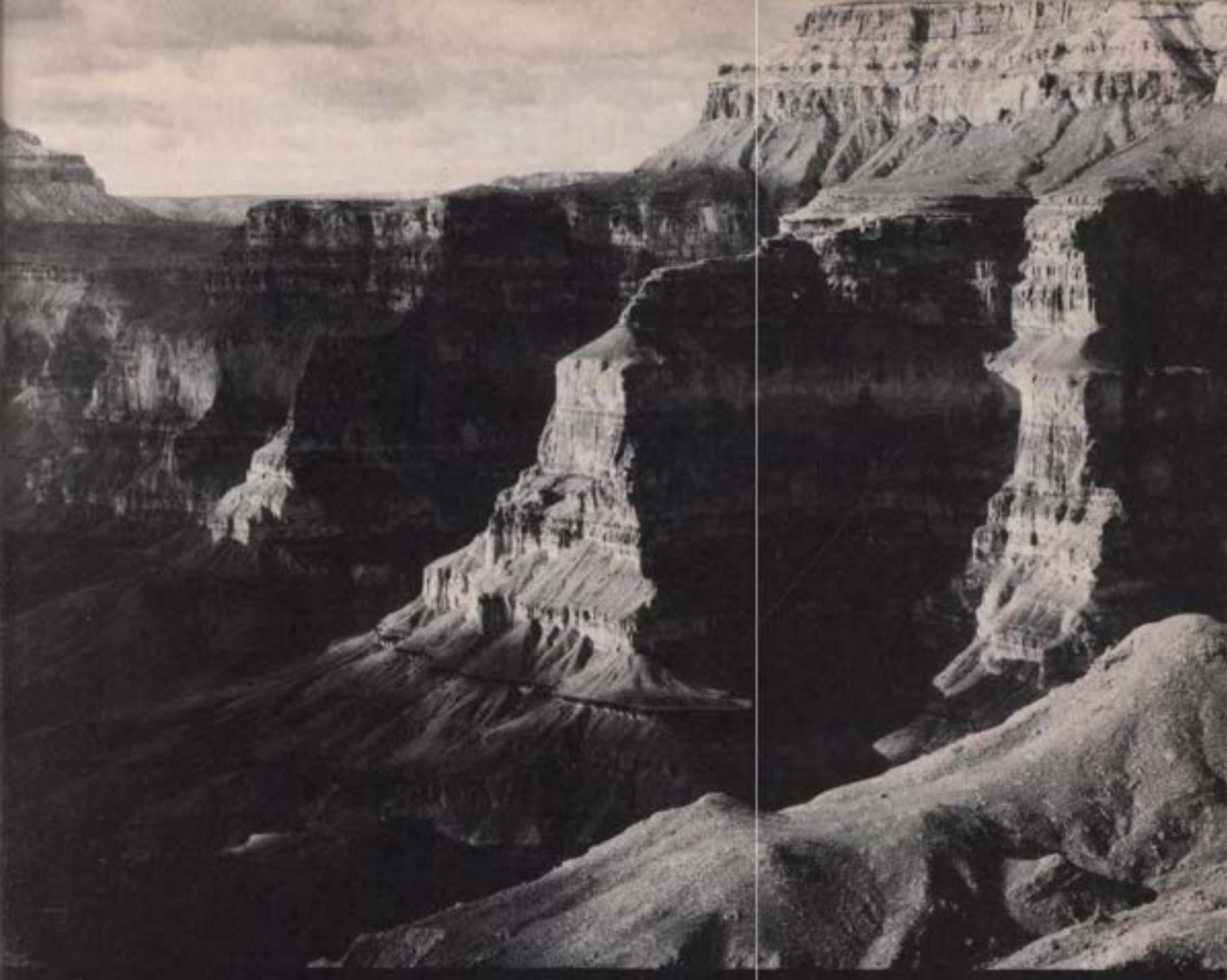
Carl Holcomb (above), from the Old Dominion Chapter, in full activist regalia: bundles of petitions, bumper stickers, press kit and plenty of energy.

The Spirit of '81

JOE FONTAINE

After the Watt Week festivities were over, Club President Joe Fontaine had this message for Club members:

"I can honestly say I have never had a more exciting, exhilarating experience since I have been in the Sierra Club. It is hard to convey in writing the spirit that caught up the 85 volunteer leaders who came to Washington bringing 1,100,000 signatures. The



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Nothing states more clearly your life long commitment to the Sierra Club than becoming a Life Member.

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To enable the maximum number of members to make this special commitment, the $750 Life Membership fee can now be paid in three annual payments of $250.

You will have all the benefits of Sierra Club membership for life . . . and make a continuing financial contribution, even bigger than life.

This three year payment plan is offered for a limited time. Won't you use the special enrollment form in this issue of Sierra? Become a Sierra Club Life Member . . . today.

Sierra Club Life Memberships

march from the Club office to the steps of the Capitol was electrifying, and a strong, exciting spirit moved our volunteers as they walked up and down the halls of Congress.

"One of my proudest moments came when Richard Richards, chair of the Republican National Committee, met with our volunteers. They were politically astute, articulate and determined. I am sure he left the meeting realizing the Sierra Club must be taken seriously; the administration can ignore us only at its own peril.

"As many Club members will have noticed from the press coverage that started two days before the ceremony on the Capitol steps, Mr. Watt's office tried to discredit our press conference by releasing our 'confidential' preparations ahead of time. But that only strengthened the press's interest, and the media gave us what was probably the greatest coverage of any single activity in which we have ever engaged. The occasion came off effectively largely because the staff did its usual outstanding job of making very complicated arrangements run smoothly.

"All of the hundreds of thousands of Club members across the nation can share the pride in the Sierra Club that we felt in Washington. You collected the signatures that made it possible to top the one-million mark so soon. To have had the privilege of representing all of you on the steps of the Capitol that day is one of the most gratifying things ever to happen to me. But I was only the symbol—all of you must take the credit."

Crested Butte, Colorado: AMAX BACKS DOWN MT. EMMONS

DAVID SUMNER

AUGUST 7 AND NOVEMBER 3 marked a pair of surprise turning points in the story of the Colorado mountain community of Crested Butte. First, AMAX, Inc., the firm that had been working to build a boom-scale molybdenum mine near town, announced that the project was dead until at least 1984. Next, with only seeming irony, local citizens voted out of office Mayor W. Mitchell, leader of Crested Butte's fight against the mine.

Almost from the day the mine was announced in August 1977 the battle was national news, a classic environmental confrontation. The setting is a mountain Shangri-la of bright, sculpted peaks and four Forest Service wilderness areas. Mount Emmons, the proposed mine site, forms Crested Butte's western skyline only three miles away. The town itself is a national historic district and a small, vital resort community of retired coal miners and younger people who arrived more recently—among them skiers, realtors, professionals, artisans, small-business people and dropouts.

Fearing both environmental harm and socioeconomic disruption, a strong majority of these citizens said "no" to AMAX's mine unless it could be made to benefit their community. Mitchell was the town's leader in the four-year battle. Badly scarred over his face and hands from a fiery motorcycle accident and confined to a wheelchair by a subsequent plane crash, he was an unlikely, compelling and articulate champion of Crested Butte's environmental, recreational and small-town values.

By mid-1981 it was difficult to tell which way the AMAX encounter was going. On one hand, the company appeared more tentative about its Mount Emmons mine. Key executives had been transferred elsewhere, the development schedule had slipped two years, and the work force had not grown. On the other hand, AMAX was deepening its local investment to $88 million, buying up property (both land and water rights), pursuing its permits (including a detailed EIS), continuing exploration and moving to isolate Crested Butte politically from the rest of the country.

Then the unexpected happened. Several hours into a routine county planning commission meeting, AMAX representative Arthur Biddle announced that construction was off until 1984, another two-year delay. (Later statements hedged that date, too, and appear to indicate that the 1984 date was a shot in the dark; it apparently seemed politic to come up with any date rather than be vague.)

AMAX officials cited the present slump in the molybdenum market as a reason for the delay. Molybdenum is primarily a "vitamin for steel," making it variously harder, stronger and more corrosion-resistant. With steel production off in the present recession, molybdenum production naturally followed it down.

But the AMAX mine probably was postponed less because of the present than because of the future. It takes five years to bring a project like the mine into production, and a gloomy market forecast for 1987

DAVID SUMNER

Victors in the AMAX battle in August climbed Mt. Emmons to celebrate. Then-Mayor Mitchell in his wheelchair was helicoptered up.

and beyond no doubt played a major role in the pullback. AMAX's slipping market position also contributed to the decision. For decades, the corporation led the world in molybdenum. As late as 1974, its two mines (both in Colorado) accounted for more than 60% of U.S. production and nearly 40% of world output. With this grip on the market, AMAX gradually moved to drive up the price of molybdenum, restraining supply while stimulating demand. By 1978 AMAX's molybdenum division was showing a 22% profit.

But in the late 1970s competitors, sensing a lucrative commodity, entered the field one by one. Today five major U.S. molybdenum mines—owned by Amoco Minerals, Anaconda, Molycorp and U.S. Borax—are due to come onstream by 1987, raising domestic output by 50%. Despite the already soft market and the likelihood that it will stay so, these firms are now too deep into development to back out.

Today, instead of expanding its share of the market, AMAX is losing ground. At the Climax mine in Colorado, AMAX's largest, employment is down 20%, and production has been cut. The corporation is considering a 30-day shutdown of both its working Colorado mines in June 1982; the local union is already preparing to fight this layoff. The company's planned Mount Tolman mine in Washington state has also been shelved. Prospects for a Mount Emmons mine near Crested Butte in this century are dim.

It is too facile to say the town, Mayor Mitchell or anyone else "stopped" the mine. But those who worked to make the corporation accountable to Crested Butte and the rest of Gunnison County delayed the project two years—enough for "victory." The time lag allowed AMAX's competitors to launch their own projects; from there, larger market and historical forces took over.

Following AMAX's announcement of the pullback on August 7, Crested Butte's first reaction was disbelief, turning swiftly to joy. Two weeks later, 60 residents hiked to the 12,392-foot summit of Mount Emmons

to celebrate—a helicopter brought in Mayor Mitchell in his wheelchair. The group heard a few short speeches, sang songs and listened quietly to several Ute Indian poems praising the sanctity of the land.

But the sensitive democratic mechanism of the town had already started to shift. For four years AMAX had been a constant, wearing presence; then, suddenly, that outside threat was gone. The tension turned sharply inward to focus on the shaky local economy. Recreation and tourism are the town's mainstays, and a rare winter of little snow, followed by a rainy summer, had injured business. The national recession compounded the damage.

Furthermore, the town had become more conservative during the AMAX interlude. Mitchell never quite homed in on the changes and campaigned on a platform that did not work. His opponent had spotted the differences and won the November 3 election by a clear 55% to 45% margin. Some say that in voting out Mitchell, the town opted for big-money resort development instead of the mine. But the new mayor seems sensitive to the value the residents place on the area's natural gifts; there will likely be only a small increase in the emphasis on promoting tourism and accommodating moderate, phased growth.

The AMAX battle isn't over. Mayor Cox shares Mitchell's opposition to the mine as proposed, and Mitchell will continue to represent the town semiofficially. AMAX is still proceeding with its permits, more slowly now. Although the town government may have a less active role in environmental issues, the High Country Citizens Alliance (HCCA), the local public-interest group that developed around the issue of the mine, is questioning the need for any permit work at all, since the mine may not exist for years, if ever.

The HCCA is also proceeding, along with nine major national organizations (including the Sierra Club), to use the AMAX-Mount Emmons case as the vehicle for a major test of the Mining Law of 1872. The pullback seems to have strengthened their arguments. Before the August announcement, the arguments focused on the presumption by industry and land-management agencies that mining on public lands was a right, not a privilege. Now, since AMAX has in effect stated that mining the Mount Emmons ore is not economical, it is also possible to argue that AMAX has no "valuable mineral deposit" and thus, under the mining law, no claims at all. □

David Sumner is a freelance writer and photographer based in Crested Butte.

CLEAN AIR: The People Speak—Will Congress Listen?

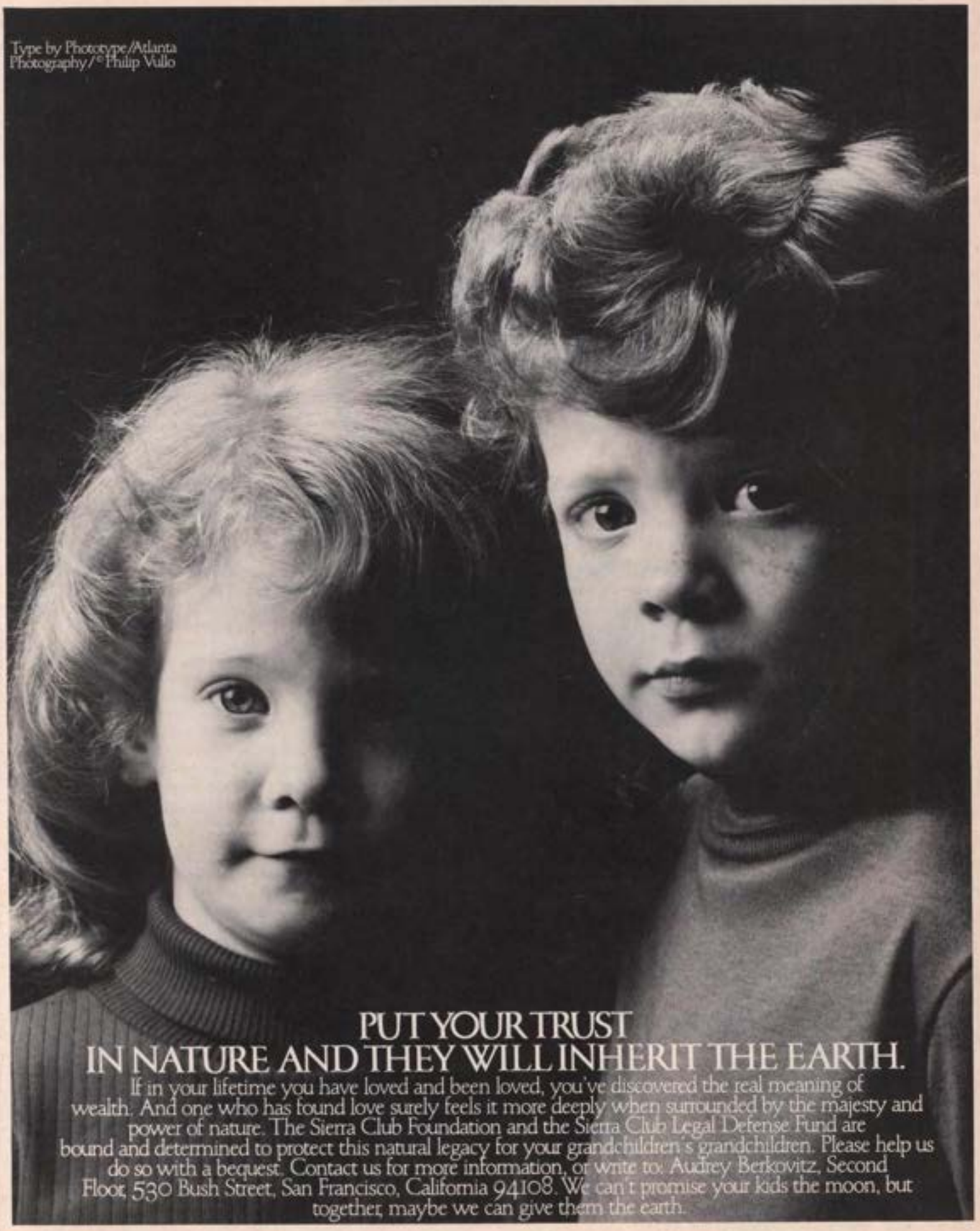
DAVID GANCHER

Testimony before congressional committees tends to be dry and predictable, especially when the subject is the Clean Air Act. The legislation itself is complex, and the constellation of factors surrounding it are so difficult to quantify and explain that hearings often seem to consist mostly of competing sets of statistics and estimates accompanied by political rhetoric. But on October 15, 1981, noted pollster Louis Harris testified before the Health and the Environment Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. His testimony, based on a recent Harris Poll, was encouraging to environmentalists—and was unusual in many respects.

His conclusions won't surprise the many activists who have been busy in the campaign to strengthen and reinforce the Clean Air Act, which is up for renewal in this session of Congress. But the depth of public conviction Mr. Harris described is unusual and heartening. Some excerpts from his testimony: "Our latest results . . . show clearly just how committed the American people are in their resolve not to cut back or relax existing federal standards on air pollution. . . . By 80% to 17%, a sizable majority of the public nationwide does not want to see any relaxation in existing federal regulation of air pollution. Perhaps as impressive as this overall diversion is the fact that not a single major segment of the public wants the environmental laws made less strict. . . . It is evident that there is a broad and deep consensus across the land. . . .

"In many ways, Mr. Chairman, these results speak for themselves. By any measure, they add up to a powerful message to Democrats and Republicans alike here in Congress: renew the Clean Air Act, and don't do anything to it that would in any way make the air dirtier than it is now. While the public thinks some regulations in other areas ought to be relaxed or even abolished, they will oppose vehemently any measure that might have the effect of reversing some of the environmental gains that have been made in the last ten years.

"The American people are willing to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make sacrifices in many areas to stop the miseries and ravages of inflation and an economy that is out of joint. But they will not tolerate any reductions in environmental cleanup efforts—and will regard such cuts as threatening the very quality of life in the last quarter of the 20th century.

"I am not an expert on this legislation nor on the subject of environmental regulation, but I can tell you this: this message on the deep desire on the part of the American people to battle pollution is one of the most overwhelming and clearest we have ever recorded in our 25 years of surveying public opinion."

In informal exchanges with subcommittee members, Mr. Harris elaborated on key points and described some of the political implications of his poll findings:

- "When it comes to the trade-off, costs versus clean air, they [Americans in general] do not want to relax current auto pollution standards; they do not want to delay the deadlines for the automotive industry to put in their new antipollution devices. They don't want to allow power plants, electric power plants, to burn higher-sulphur oil and coal down the line. They are saying: 'We are aware of these costs, and on a trade-off, we don't want you to violate these things.' And what I am struck by singularly is how uniform this is. This is incredible!"
- "Mr. Chairman, let me say what I think the consequences can be. The group that clearly feels most strongly about this are young people under 40 who notably have not come out to vote in as great numbers as the eligible population. It is my judgment that the one issue that will bring them into the political fold, apart from the fact that they are getting older and they pay more taxes—and that tends to make a voter out of a person, but leaving that aside—the one issue they will respond to, and respond to with a vengeance, is this environmental issue."
- "This I will stake my reputation on: out there, however you ask this, people are chorusing back that indeed you are not correct when you say the issue isn't clean air versus dirty air. That is precisely what is on their minds."

Within Congress, the first concerted effort to generate legislative support for a strong Clean Air Act was initiated by Representatives Bruce Vento (D-Minnesota) and Jerry Lewis (R-California) through their House Resolution 252, the "Commitment to the Clean Air Act Resolution." It states "that clean air is fundamentally important for the health and wellbeing of the citizens, economy and environment of the United States and . . . that the nation's existing Clean Air Act should be maintained and strengthened subject only to such changes

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that will improve its administration and effectiveness."

The resolution:

1. Affirms the right of the American people to breathe air free from harmful pollution;

2. Affirms the need for federal standards to protect agricultural and forestry resources;

3. Affirms the need to maintain current emission-control requirements for cars and trucks;

4. Continues the commitment to "budget" additional pollution allowed in clean-air areas while simplifying administrative requirements;

5. Affirms the requirement that protects national parks and wilderness areas from increases in air pollution that would diminish visibility;

6. Calls for rapid control of pollution that contributes to acid precipitation;

7. Calls for a more effective effort to eliminate hazardous pollutants that threaten public health, even when generated in small amounts;

8. Reaffirms the desirability of continued use of pollution control equipment by new industrial sources of pollution that are achieving minimum standards; and

9. Continues the commitment to maintain the act's aggressive program to reduce rapidly the level of pollution in dirty urban areas, which threatens public health.

"We are sponsoring this resolution so the House can renew its commitment to support and expand the Clean Air Act. It will also provide a focal point for the American people to rally their support," said Vento and Lewis. Lewis, who played a strong role in fighting air pollution when he served in the California Assembly, said, "We cannot allow the impressive gains we have made in our fight against air pollution to be wiped out. . . . The structure of the act is sound and needs only refinement, not fundamental change."

"A lot of the requirements of the Clean Air Act depend on the spirit with which it's implemented," Bruce Vento observed. "This resolution captures the spirit of that law and expresses the optimism of the American people about our ability to protect the environment."

Like all House resolutions, this one has no force of law. But it is politically significant because it indicates support for the goals of the Clean Air Act; the resolution acts as a straw vote.

Club members who would like to take action supporting the goal of clean air should write to their representatives asking them to cosponsor the Vento-Lewis resolution, H. Res. 252. A list of cosponsors is on page 32. □

REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

"We Know Watt's Wrong"

DOUG SCOTT

As environmentalists look back on the first of the Reagan years and ahead to the second, we need both to understand the present status of environmental politics and to gauge the challenges ahead.

Any neutral observer (if one exists) would readily conclude that confrontation and hostility mark the relationship between the Reagan administration and America's environmental movement. The Sierra Club continues its active campaign for the removal of Secretary of the Interior James Watt, but the campaign has also broadened; as Joe Fontaine, the Club's president, said: "We declare war on WATTism—the whole panoply of anticonservation policies of the Reagan administration."

Secretary Watt, for his part, is continuously on the offensive. He concludes that his differences with environmentalists boil down to "a difference of opinion over our form of government." He sees it, as quoted in the *Albuquerque Journal*, as a choice between the free market and "leftist centralized-policy planners." His mission, he told the Associated Press managing editors last fall, is "to restore America to her greatness"—so we can guess what that makes anyone who disagrees with his policies.

How did we get to this state of seemingly total confrontation? Facing the choice in the 1980 election, many leaders of national conservation groups (including the Sierra Club) endorsed Jimmy Carter and opposed Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, following a long tradition of bipartisanship and of working with national administrations of every political stripe, the Sierra Club and other national conservation groups sought to keep channels open to the new administration. Though immediately disturbed by President Reagan's choice of James Watt when so many excellent Republicans with moderate environmental credentials were available, the Club entered into a dialogue with Watt even before he was formally nominated.

The Club decided to oppose Watt's confirmation in the Senate later than some groups, having waited until it had documented evidence of the too-cozy intertwining of the corporate financial backers of his Mountain States Legal Foundation with the corporations whose commercial interests were benefited directly by MSLF's legal efforts. The Sierra Club's investigations demonstrated beyond a doubt that Watt was hopelessly enmeshed in a web of conflicting interests rendering him unsuitable to make the balanced judgments required of an Interior secretary.

Through the period of his confirmation and after, we maintained frequent contact with Watt and made every effort to work with him. Sierra Club Executive Director Michael McCloskey met with Watt in Denver at that time, talked with him frequently by phone, and met with him over lunch in Washington after Watt took office. But we found very soon that our misgivings were entirely justified and that nothing specific was to be gained by trying to work with him as we had with Rogers C. B. Morton or with numerous other Republican Interior secretaries over the past 89 years. This, our experience forced us to conclude, is a man

Continued on page 128

ILLUSTRATION BY BILL PROCHNOW

ELECTION 1982
The SCCOPE Difference

CARL POPE

THE SIERRA CLUB COMMITTEE on Political Education (SCCOPE) was formed in 1976 so Sierra Club members could become involved in political campaigns around the country, helping legislators who have been sympathetic to environmental concerns.

The committee is a separate legal entity that receives and distributes contributions for elections at all levels of government. Contributing to SCCOPE thus is a way that Club volunteers can become involved in political campaigns that make an important environmental difference.

SCCOPE's actions are directed by an eight-member committee of volunteers appointed by the president of the Sierra Club. SCCOPE's activities will probably increase markedly in 1982 as volunteers across the country expand their political activities.

The notion that the Sierra Club and its members should involve themselves heavily in the 1982 congressional elections is a remarkable change from the consensus of only a few years ago. At that time most politicians thought of the environmental movement not only as nonpartisan, but also as apolitical, and most conservationists shared that sentiment.

What has happened? Environmental issues have moved from the periphery of national political debate to the very center. As the fate of the environment becomes an ever-more-central question in American politics, it is both necessary and inevitable that environmental organizations move more into the central arenas of American public life. They, above all, embody in an organized form the aspirations of millions of Americans, probably a majority, for public policy committed to preserving the environment and conserving resources.

Evidence has increased over the years that environmental questions are among those of greatest concern to the American public. But public concern does not necessarily translate into political reality. Politicians are enormously responsive to their constituents' desires and opinions, but a politician's constituents and a pollster's public are different universes. The politician is concerned above all with *organized, informed* and *interested* members of the public. He measures these by his mail, by what he reads in the press and by contributions to his campaign. He reasons, correctly, that voters who do not even know his name are not likely to vote for or against him based on his stand on wilderness or clean air, since it is very unlikely they will know about his stands. On the other hand, those who provide him with campaign workers or campaign dollars are doubly valuable; not only can he count on them to vote their beliefs and interests by supporting him, but they also give him the means of reaching other voters and convincing them to support him.

Politicians who vote against their constituents on some issues are common, and environmental issues have historically been among those where such voting was most common. Politicians understood that voters generally supported environmental protection, but they counted on environmental organizations to stay out of the political arena.

The task, then, that faces the Sierra Club in the 1982 congressional elections is not to convince the public that it ought to care about the environment—the public cares. It is to demonstrate that the Sierra Club, through its Committee on Political Education, can *organize* that caring. Through SCCOPE, in the next ten months, we must do the following:

1) Define what is at stake in the struggle over government policy toward the environment, and explain to people exactly how the Reagan administration's policies aim to destroy the quality of the environment this generation leaves to the future.

2) Force candidates for public office to take a clearly defined stand for or against "Wattism," against or for the future.

3) Recruit thousands of activists—and their dollars—to make sure that every voter understands candidates' positions, develop careful plans in each state and district for delivering that message, and carry them out.

4) After the election, check closely on how well winning candidates who campaigned as friends of the environment carry out their promises, and make it clear that voters are going to be told, year after year, just how well or badly their members of Congress or the state legislature are doing in protecting the environment.

This may sound like an enormous task. The Sierra Club, however, possesses an enormous resource in its 250,000 members. Most congressional districts in this country have far more Club members than they need to do a terrific job of public education. Not all of them are active, and not all active members will be interested in working with SCCOPE. But if only a relative few of the total membership do become involved in political campaigns, the Sierra Club will immediately emerge as one of the most powerful political forces in the nation.

For this to happen, however, the decentralized grassroots structure of the Sierra Club must mobilize itself. It is simply impossible for SCCOPE to plan strategies for 471 congressional races. It will require 471 separate plans, generated by Sierra club volunteers in 471 different places. Some will involve large numbers of people; others will be modest. SCCOPE is the vehicle to handle the legal requirements of campaign reporting, money handling, etc. SCCOPE plans to provide a series of campaign colleges, at least one in every region, to teach volunteers the skills necessary to develop campaign plans for the defeat of Wattism in their congressional districts or states. SCCOPE has some seed money available to start some of these efforts. And SCCOPE can provide some technical expertise, materials and guidance to local activists.

But SCCOPE is just a tool. It's the members who must use it. □

Carl Pope is the Sierra Club's director of political education and assistant conservation director. He also serves as president of the California League of Conservation Voters.

Congress and the Environment

GENE COAN

DURING THE FIRST SESSION of a Congress, events move slowly, particularly when a new President takes office and presents a new legislative program to consider. There have been few environmental issues voted on in the first session of the 97th Congress; four key votes in the House were published in the September/October *Sierra*, and this issue reports on two Senate votes.

Nevertheless, even with only six major votes behind them, members of Congress have had a chance to indicate their positions and play an important role in building support for both good and bad legislation by becoming cosponsors of bills. Generally one or two principal sponsors do the most work to get a bill passed, but one big accomplishment for them is to find as many cosponsors as possible. Although cosponsors don't do very much work on a bill, they do lend it their names—and their power. Usually, the more cosponsors a bill has, the more likely it is to be passed.

But lists of cosponsors often change before the final vote. If one of your senators or your representative is a sponsor or cosponsor of a bad bill, make it known that you are disappointed and that you hope the legislator will withdraw from cosponsorship. But if your members of Congress have cosponsored a good bill, congratulations are in order. You might ask them to play an active role in working for the legislation's passage. Also, if they have not yet added their names as cosponsors for environmentally sensible bills, you can request them to do so. You can ask people you know to write to their legislators, too, and to the editors of local papers, noting the cosponsorships.

Find your representative or senator on the following lists, current as of December 2, which are arranged alphabetically by state.

THE CLEAN AIR RESOLUTION

House resolutions are important because they indicate Congress's sentiments and intentions on an issue. The Vento-Lewis clean air resolution, H.Res. 252, may never be voted on, but its list of cosponsors indicates those who favor keeping the Clean Air Act strong. For a more complete analysis, see the story on clean air in the "Politics" department of this issue. The resolution's cosponsors are:

CA	Fazio (D)
CA	Burton, J. (D)
CA	Burton, P. (D)
CA	Miller (D)
CA	Dellums (D)
CA	Stark (D)
CA	Edwards (D)
CA	Mineta (D)
CA	Beilenson (D)
CA	Hawkins (D)
CA	Brown (D)
CA	Lewis (R)
CA	Roybal (D)
CO	Schroeder (D)
CO	Wirth (D)
CT	DeNardis (R)
CT	Moffett (D)
FL	Gibbons (D)
FL	Fascell (D)
IA	Harkin (D)
IA	Bedell (D)
IL	Yates (D)
IN	Fithian (D)
MA	Frank (D)
MA	Shannon (D)
MA	Mavroules (D)
MA	Markey (D)
MA	Moakley (D)
MA	Studds (D)
MD	Mitchell (D)
ME	Emery (R)
ME	Snowe (R)
MN	Erdahl (R)
MN	Vento (D)
MN	Sabo (D)
MN	Oberstar (D)
NH	D'Amours (D)
NH	Gregg (R)
NJ	Florio (D)
NJ	Fenwick (R)
NJ	Hollenbeck (R)
NJ	Minish (D)
NJ	Rinaldo (R)
NJ	Courter (R)
NJ	Guarini (D)
NY	Downey (D)
NY	Addabbo (D)
NY	Rosenthal (D)
NY	Ferraro (D)
NY	Scheuer (D)
NY	Chisolm (D)
NY	Richmond (D)
NY	Schumer (D)
NY	Molinari (R)
NY	Green (R)
NY	Rangel (D)
NY	Weiss (D)
NY	Garcia (D)
NY	Bingham (D)
NY	Ottinger (D)
NY	Fish (R)
NY	Gilman (R)
NY	Solomon (R)
NY	Lundine (D)
OH	Seiberling (D)
OR	AuCoin (D)
OR	Wyden (D)
OR	Weaver (D)
PA	Foglietta (D)
PA	Gray (D)
PA	Edgar (D)
PA	Coyne, J. (R)
PA	Coyne, W. (D)
RI	Schneider (R)
TN	Gore (D)
TN	Boner (D)
VT	Jeffords (R)
WA	Pritchard (R)
WA	Dicks (D)
WA	Lowry (D)
WI	Kastenmeier (D)
WI	Gunderson (R)
WI	Reuss (D)

THE "DIRTY CAR" BILL, H.R. 4400

Representatives Bob Traxler (D-Michigan) and Elwood Hillis (R-Indiana) have introduced legislation to weaken the provisions covering automobile emissions in the Clean Air Act. The cosponsors are:

AL	Flippo (D)
AL	Nichols (D)
AR	Alexander (D)
AZ	Rudd (R)
CA	Chappie (R)
FL	Chappell (D)
GA	Gingrich (R)
GA	Evans (D)
GA	McDonald (D)
GU	Won Pat (D)
IL	Crane, D. (R)
IN	Coats (R)
IN	Hillis (R)
IN	Myers (R)
LA	Huckaby (R)
LA	Roemer (D)
MI	Siljander (R)
MI	Sawyer (R)
MI	Dunn (R)
MI	Traxler (D)
MI	Vander Jagt (R)
MI	Albosta (D)
MI	Davis (R)
MI	Crockett (D)
MI	Hertel (D)
MI	Ford (D)
MI	Brodhead (D)
MI	Blanchard (D)
MI	Broomfield (R)
MO	Emerson (R)
MO	Taylor (R)
MO	Volkmer (D)
MS	Bowen (D)
MS	Dowdy (D)
MS	Montgomery (D)
NY	Wortley (R)
NY	Kemp (R)
NY	Horton (R)
OH	Luken (D)
OH	Ashbrook (R)
OH	Oxley (R)
OH	Latta (R)
OH	Kindness (R)
OH	Wylie (R)
OH	Williams (R)
OK	English (D)
PA	Bailey (D)
PA	Murphy (D)
PA	Atkinson (R)
SC	Holland (D)
SD	Roberts (R)
TX	Hall (D)
TX	Wilson (D)
TX	Loeffler (R)
TX	Kazek (D)
UT	Hansen (R)
VA	Whitehurst (R)

ANTI-WILDERNESS BILLS

Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress that would release for nonwilderness uses lands that are not recommended for wilderness status by the inadequate RARE-II study. The bills would also prohibit reconsidering lands for wilderness status for some time in the future, perhaps permanently. The Sierra Club strongly opposes this legislation, preferring the compromise approach negotiated with the timber industry in 1980, as embodied in Senator Alan Cranston's (D-California) S. 1584.

The anti-wilderness bills' chief sponsors are S. I. Hayakawa (R-California) in the Senate, for S. 842, and Jerry Huckaby (D-Louisiana) in the House, for H.R. 4047. Cosponsors in both houses are:

Senate cosponsors

AL	Heflin (D)	NC	East (R)
CA	Hayakawa (R)	TX	Tower (R)
ID	Symms (R)	UT	Hatch (R)
ID	McClure (R)	WY	Simpson (R)
NC	Helms (R)		

House cosponsors

AK	Young (R)	MN	Stangeland (R)
AL	Edwards (R)	MO	Emerson (R)
AL	Dickinson (R)	MT	Marlenee (R)
AL	Nichols (D)	NC	Hendon (R)
AR	Anthony (D)	NJ	Forsythe (R)
AZ	Stump (D)	NM	Lujan (R)
CA	Chappie (R)	NM	Skeen (R)
CA	Pashayan (R)	OR	Smith (R)
GA	Barnard (D)	SC	Holland (D)
ID	Hansen (R)	TX	Wilson (D)
LA	Huckaby (D)	UT	Hansen (R)
MI	Davis (R)		

Acid Rain Legislation

Legislation has been introduced in both houses to control acid rain, a major environmental problem not adequately covered by the Clean Air Act. The Sierra Club supports this legislation. The chief Senate sponsor of S. 1706 is George Mitchell (D-Maine); the chief House sponsors of H.R. 4829 are Toby Moffett (D-Massachusetts) and Judd Greff (R-New Hampshire).

Senate cosponsors

CO	Hart (D)	NH	Rudman (R)
CT	Dodd (D)	NJ	Williams (D)
CT	Weicker (R)	NY	Moynihan (D)
MA	Kennedy (D)	RI	Chafee (R)
MA	Tsongas (D)	RI	Pell (D)
ME	Cohen (R)	VT	Leahy (D)
ME	Mitchell (D)	VT	Stafford (R)
MN	Durenberger (R)	WI	Kasten (R)
MO	Danforth (R)	WI	Proxmire (D)
NH	Humphrey (R)		

House cosponsors

CA	Burton, J. (D)	MN	Oberstar (D)
CA	Miller, G. (D)	NH	Gregg (R)
CA	Stark (D)	NJ	Minish (D)
CA	Edwards, D. (D)	NY	Fish (R)
CA	Beilenson (D)	NY	Richmond (D)
CA	Brown (D)	NY	Mitchell, D. (R)
CA	Matsui (D)	NY	LaFalce (D)
CT	Gejdenson (D)	PA	Foglietta (D)
CT	Moffett (D)	PA	Smith, J. (D)
FL	Gibbons (D)	PA	Edgar (D)
MA	Frank (D)	PA	Coyne, J. (R)
MA	Studds (D)	RI	Schneider (R)
MD	Long (D)	TN	Ford (D)
MD	Barnes (D)	VT	Jeffords (R)
MI	Bonior (D)	WA	Lowry (D)
MN	Vento (D)	WI	Kastenmeier (D)

Santini "Mining Supremacy" Bill

The following are the cosponsors of H.R. 3364, Representative Jim Santini's (D-Nevada) bill to give the mining industry unprecedented access to the public lands and to make mining a "dominant use" of those lands. The Club strongly opposes this bill.

AK	Young (R)	MO	Emerson (R)
AS	Sunia (D)	MS	Lott (R)
AZ	Rhodes (R)	MT	Marlenee (R)
AZ	Rudd (R)	NC	Johnston (R)
AZ	Stump (D)	NJ	Forsythe (R)
CA	Clausen (R)	NM	Skeen (R)
CA	Shumway (R)	NV	Santini (D)
CA	Pashayan (R)	NY	Scheuer (D)
CA	Lagomarsino (R)	NY	Mitchell (R)
CA	Badham (R)	NY	Wortley (R)
CA	Burgener (R)	PA	Yatron (D)
CO	Kogovsek (D)	PA	Bailey (D)
FL	Fuqua (D)	PA	Murphy (D)
GA	Evans (D)	TN	Duncan (R)
GA	Barnard (D)	TX	Gramm (D)
GU	Won Pat (D)	TX	Archer (R)
IL	Hyde (R)	TX	Leath (D)
IL	Price (D)	TX	Patman (D)
IL	Simon (D)	TX	Stenholm (D)
KS	Whittaker (R)	TX	Kazen (D)
LA	Huckaby (D)	UT	Hansen (R)
LA	Breaux (D)	UT	Marriott (R)
MI	Siljander (R)	VA	Whitehurst (R)
MI	Davis (R)	VA	Daniel, Dan (D)
MI	Blanchard (D)	WV	Staton (R)
MN	Oberstar (D)	WV	Rahall (D)

Senate Supports Tenn-Tom and Clinch River

On November 5 the Senate passed the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, H.R. 4144, which continued funding for the controversial Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and for the Clinch River Reactor. The votes were separated because they were on different amendments. The vote on the Tenn-Tom was close, 48 to 46, and it came on an amendment proposed by Senators Percy (R-Illinois) and Moynihan (D-New York). Support for the project has significantly eroded since September 1980, when the Senate voted 53 to 36 to defeat an amendment that would have curtailed the waterway's funding.

An amendment offered by Senator Dale Bumpers (D-Arkansas) that would have cut funding for the Clinch River Reactor was also narrowly defeated, 48 to 46. Environmentalists regard both narrow defeats as indications that these and other wasteful projects are losing popularity.

In the table below, the column labeled "T" shows the vote on the Percy-Moynihan amendment to delete funding for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. "Yes" was the vote the Club wanted. The column labeled "C" shows the vote on the Bumpers amendment to delete funding for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. The Club wanted a "No" vote on the motion that tabled the amendment. Capital letters indicate the vote the Club wanted; "a" means absent, and "p" means present.

		T	C			T	C			T	C			T	C			T	C
AK	Murkowski	n	y	HI	Inouye	n	N	ME	Cohen	Y	N	NJ	Bradley	Y	N	SD	Abdnor	n	y
AK	Stevens	a	a	HI	Matsunaga	n	N	ME	Mitchell	n	N	NJ	Williams	Y	N	SD	Pressler	Y	y
AL	Denton	n	y	IA	Grassley	Y	y	MI	Levin	n	N	NM	Domenici	Y	y	TN	Baker	n	y
AL	Heflin	n	y	IA	Jepsen	Y	N	MI	Riegle	Y	N	NM	Schmitt	n	y	TN	Sasser	n	y
AR	Bumpers	n	N	ID	McClure	n	y	MN	Boschwitz	Y	N	NV	Cannon	a	a	TX	Bentsen	n	y
AR	Pryor	n	N	ID	Symms	n	y	MN	Durenberger	Y	N	NV	Laxalt	a	y	TX	Tower	n	y
AZ	DeConcini	n	N	IL	Dixon	Y	N	MO	Danforth	Y	y	NY	D'Amato	n	y	UT	Garn	Y	y
AZ	Goldwater	a	a	IL	Percy	Y	N	MO	Eagleton	Y	N	NY	Moynihan	Y	a	UT	Hatch	n	y
CA	Cranston	n	N	IN	Lugar	Y	N	MS	Cochran	n	y	OH	Glenn	n	N	VA	Byrd	Y	N
CA	Hayakawa	n	y	IN	Quayle	Y	N	MS	Stennis	n	y	OH	Metzenbaum	Y	N	VA	Warner	Y	y
CO	Armstrong	Y	N	KS	Dole	n	y	MT	Baucus	Y	N	OK	Boren	n	a	VT	Leahy	Y	N
CO	Hart	Y	N	KS	Kassebaum	Y	N	MT	Melcher	n	N	OK	Nickles	n	N	VT	Stafford	Y	y
CT	Dodd	n	N	KY	Ford	n	y	NC	East	n	y	OR	Hatfield	n	N	WA	Gorton	Y	y
CT	Weicker	a	a	KY	Huddleston	n	y	NC	Helms	Y	y	OR	Packwood	n	y	WA	Jackson	n	y
DE	Biden	Y	N	LA	Johnston	n	y	ND	Andrews	n	y	PA	Heinz	Y	y	WI	Kasten	n	y
DE	Roth	Y	N	LA	Long	n	y	ND	Burdick	n	y	PA	Specter	Y	y	WI	Proxmire	Y	N
FL	Chiles	Y	N	MA	Kennedy	Y	N	NE	Exon	n	N	RI	Chaffee	Y	N	WV	Byrd	n	N
FL	Hawkins	p	y	MA	Tsongas	Y	N	NE	Zorinsky	Y	y	RI	Pell	Y	N	WV	Randolph	n	y
GA	Mattingly	n	y	MD	Mathias	Y	y	NH	Humphrey	Y	N	SC	Hollings	n	N	WY	Simpson	Y	y
GA	Nunn	n	N	MD	Sarbanes	Y	N	NH	Rudman	Y	y	SC	Thurmond	n	y	WY	Wallop	Y	y

NINETY YEARS OF SIERRA CLUB ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SINCE ITS FOUNDING IN 1892, the Sierra Club has become increasingly active in setting and maintaining environmental policy in the United States. In the early years, the work focused on establishing and defending parks and other public lands. In recent years, these efforts have expanded to include matters involving air and water pollution, toxic substances, energy policy, international conservation and much more. *Sierra* is proud to present a chronologically arranged sample of the sorts of issues the Sierra Club has worked on since its inception. This list is by no means exhaustive; it is intended to suggest the breadth of the Club's concerns and a few of its accomplishments. For a more complete list, contact Information Services, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Early in its history, the Sierra Club began to influence public policy regarding natural resources. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by John Muir and Gifford Pinchot (first head of the Forest Service), visited Yosemite and Mariposa Grove.

1892 Sierra Club founded. Officers elected June 4, John Muir as president; charter membership, 182.

Aided defeat of proposal to reduce Yosemite boundaries.

1893 Sierra forest reserves, advocated by Club, established. First *Sierra Club Bulletin* issued.

1895 At annual meeting, Joseph LeConte, William R. Dudley and John Muir spoke on national parks and forest reservations and urged preservation through government action. Muir also urged recession of Yosemite Valley to federal government.

1897 Sierra Point in Yosemite named by Charles A. Bailey in honor of Sierra Club.

Club urged strengthening of public forest policy and supported report of U.S. Forestry Commission recommending creation of additional "national forest parks" to include Grand Canyon and Mount Rainier. Club membership reached 350.

1898 A Sierra Club headquarters established in Yosemite Valley, with William E. Colby as custodian, to stimulate excursions and further educational work of Club.

Club urged creation of parks to preserve coast redwoods.

1899 Mount Rainier National Park created by Act of Congress; bill based on memorial prepared by several organizations, including Sierra Club.

1900 Assisted in efforts to save North Grove, Calaveras Big Trees.

1901 First Sierra Club Outing arranged by John Muir as part of program to educate the people about the values of preserving mountain regions; William E. Colby, leader; held in Yosemite Valley and Tuolumne Meadows.

1903 President Theodore Roosevelt visited Yosemite and Mariposa Grove with John Muir.

First Kern River Outing conducted; first mass ascent of Mount Whitney by outing party of about 40 persons.

Le Conte Memorial Lodge constructed in Yosemite Valley in memory of Joseph LeConte, who died in Yosemite Valley on July 6, 1901.

1905 State legislature receded Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove to federal government, largely through efforts of John Muir, William E. Colby and other members of the Club.

1906 Five thousand rainbow trout planted in Copper Creek and 15,000 eastern brook trout in hitherto fishless waters of Paradise Valley, the beginning of a program carried on by the Club for several years.

San Francisco earthquake and fire. Club records and library destroyed.

1907 Sierra Club committee, in a resolution to Secretary of the Interior, opposed use of Hetch Hetchy Valley as reservoir site.

1908 Club membership reached 1000.

1909 Under auspices of Club, trail practically completed connecting Kings Canyon with Paradise Valley, opening up Woods Creek and Rae Lakes country.

1910 Aided in establishment of Glacier National Park and supported other national parks.

Devil's Postpile and Rainbow Falls endangered by proposed reservoir; Club urged study, and preservation as national monument.

1911 Devil's Postpile National Monument established through work of Walter Huber.

Advocated enlargement of Sequoia National Park to include Kern High Sierra.

Southern California (Angeles) Chapter organized.

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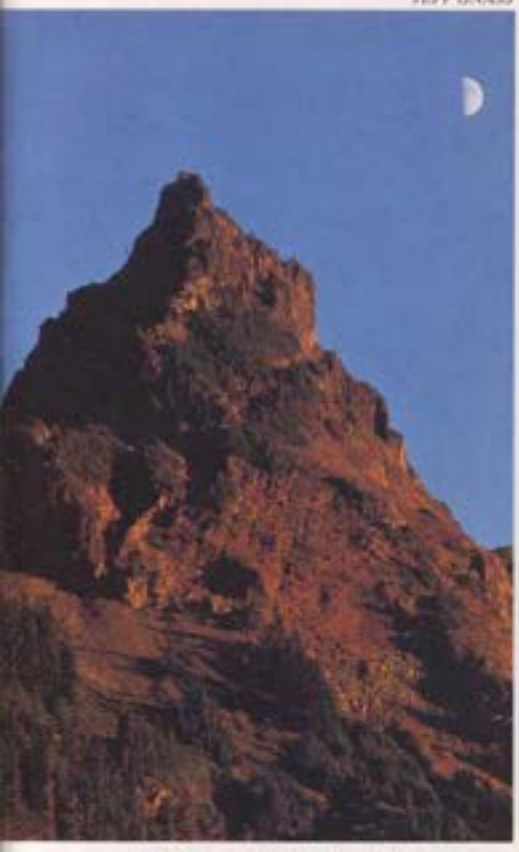
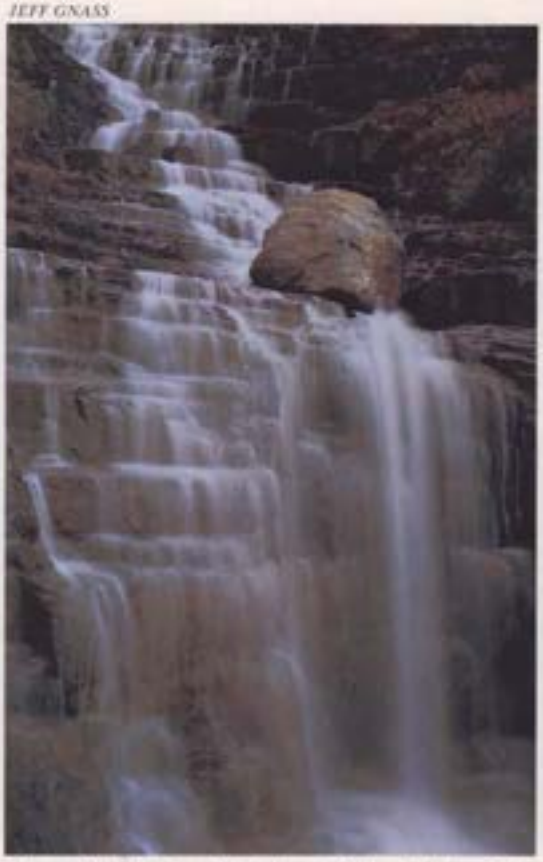


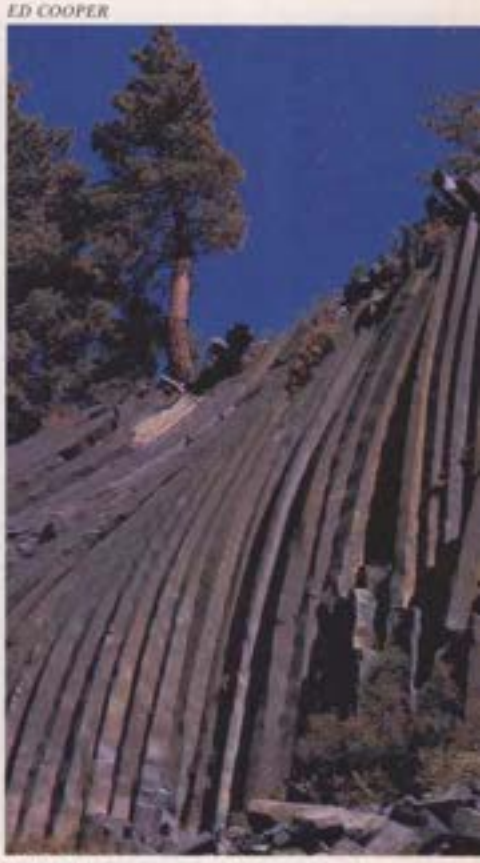
In 1899, urged by the Sierra Club, Congress established Mt. Rainier National Park.

JEFF GNASS



Haystack Creek Cascade is in Glacier National Park, which was established in 1909 with the help of the Sierra Club.

ED COOPER



In 1911, Congress established a national monument at the Devil's Postpile, California. The Club had urged its preservation.

1912 Urged establishment of a national park service.

1913 Hetch Hetchy fight lost with passage of Raker Bill.

Southern California Chapter completed Muir Lodge in the Sierra Madre.

First organized snow trip conducted to Truckee.

1914 Sierra Club Outing included, for the last time, Hetch Hetchy Valley.

John Muir died, December 24.

1915 Members of the Club secured passage of bill in state legislature appropriating $10,000 for construction of John Muir Trail, the first of five such appropriations (1917, 1925, 1927, 1929).

1916 Supported bill that created National Park Service, whose "fundamental purpose," phrased in the law by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., "is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life [in the parks and monuments] and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

1917 Protested grazing in national parks

The first Sierra Club outing into Kings Canyon occurred in 1902; the Club worked for the preservation of the area for years. Finally, in 1940, Kings Canyon National Park was established.

JEFF GNASS

JEFF GNASS

In 1935, the Club encouraged legislation to create Olympic National Park; shown here are Beach #7 and the forest's edge.

JIM BRANDENBURG/PHOTO LIBRARY

The Club has been involved in Alaskan conservation issues for more than 50 years; finally, in 1980, the Alaska national interest lands legislation passed. Pictured is Mount McKinley.

In 1952 the nation's first designated wilderness area, the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, was established.

P J HUGHEY

Dinosaur National Monument, created in 1915, was for years the object of an intense political controversy involving dam-building. The Club's anti-dam position finally prevailed in 1956.

ED COOPER

as unnecessary wartime measure.

1918 Urged enlargement of Sequoia National Park to include headwaters of Kings and Kern rivers.

About 140 members in service in World War I.

1919 Supported Save-the-Redwoods League and protested threats to redwoods.

Continued work in interest of legislation to enlarge Sequoia National Park.

1920 Opposed proposal for major dams in Yellowstone National Park.

1921 Active in support of Sequoia National Park enlargement bill. Urged purchase of redwoods land in Humboldt County as a state park.

1923 Filings for development of hydroelectric power in valleys of Kings River region denied by Federal Power Commission, owing in part to effective Club representation.

Aided Stephen T. Mather in purchase of Redwood Meadow Tract, near Giant Forest, for presentation to government when Sequoia National Park enlarged.

1924 Advocated legislation to create California State Park Commission and to make statewide survey of land suitable for state park purposes.

San Francisco Bay Chapter organized.

1925 Renewed activity in Sequoia National Park enlargement.

Trail completed down Tuolumne Canyon from Waterwheel Falls to Pate Valley as first recommended by John Muir and urged by Club.

Inaugurated new plan for collection of mountain photographs to be loaned for exhibit by educational and other institutions.

1926 Sequoia National Park enlarged to include the Kern and Kaweah sections of Mount Whitney.

1927 California State Park Commission established by legislature; William E. Colby its first chairman.

Supported Calaveras Grove Association and Save-the-Redwoods League in efforts to save Calaveras Big Trees.

1928 State park bonds authorized to fund new state parks program. Urged acquisition of private lands in national parks by congressional appropriation matched by private subscriptions.

Contributed $1000 to National Park Service to purchase Camp Lewis in Sequoia National Park.

1929 Cooperated with conservation organizations in San Francisco Bay Area to effect establishment of Tamalpais State Park.

1931 Use of rope and sound belaying in rock climbing introduced to Club by Francis P. Farquhar and Robert L. M. Underhill during Club outing in Yosemite, followed by first ascents of routes on North Palisade, Thunderbolt Peak and the east face of Whitney.

1932 Urged Park Service to investigate Admiralty Island (Alaska) as site of national park for preserving wildlife.

Winter Sports Committee organized.

The Club's first political involvement concerned Yosemite; above is an 1896 photo of El Capitan.

1933 Advised Park Service on plans for realignment of Tioga Road.

1934 Clair Tappaan Lodge constructed at Norden.

Published *Guide to the John Muir Trail*, by Walter A. Starr.

1935 Opposed building of another road into Kings River Canyon.

Favored legislation to create Olympic National Park and urged passage of bill to create Kings Canyon National Park.

Recommended that boundaries of Death Valley National Monument be extended to include portion of west slope of Panamint Range, chiefly to conserve wildlife.

1937 Opposed water-diversion tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park.

1938 Protested proposal to dam Yellowstone Lake.

Section of John Muir Trail over Mather Pass constructed, completing the trail as originally conceived.

First Club burro and knapsack trips conducted.

1939 Campaigned for bill to establish Kings Canyon National Park; published and distributed booklet to support Gearhart bill; enlisted support of many national conservation groups; filmed *Sky-Land Trails of the Kings*.

Shiprock in New Mexico climbed by Club party.

1940 Kings Canyon National Park established by Congress.

Opposed plan to sell state parks if legislature found them more valuable for oil and gas than for recreation.

First Club base-camp trip conducted.

1941 Aided enlargement of Anza State Park.

Skis to the Sky-Land filmed by Club to encourage ski mountaineering.

1942 Contributed $2500 toward acquisition by Park Service of Powers property on Lake Tenaya in Yosemite National Park.

Fiftieth anniversary of Club.

1943 Jackson Hole National Monument successfully defended.

Echo Park dam site in Dinosaur National Monument explored by Bureau of Reclamation.

Opposed repeal of Antiquities Act (national monuments).

1945 Contributed to National Tribute Grove fund in honor of members serving in armed forces in World War II.

Favored establishment of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park, Napa County.

More than 1000 members in armed forces.

1946 Collaborated with National Park Service and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., on landscape planning in South Fork Canyon, Kings Canyon National Park.

Supported legislation in interest of Joshua Tree National Monument.

Flora and Azalea lakes purchased by Club for $5000 to protect as only remaining natural area near Donner Pass on U.S. 40.

1947 Campaigned for preservation of San Gorgonio Primitive Area, Olympic National Park, and Jackson Hole National Monument.

San Gorgonio Primitive Area retained by chief of Forest Service after contested public hearing.

1948 Opposed construction of Glacier View Dam in Glacier National Park.

Urged preservation of Jackson Hole National Monument.

Kings Canyon National Park threatened by City of Los Angeles through filings for water and power development; Club filed briefs in protest before Federal Power Commission, which again rejected the development applications.

1949 Glacier View Dam proposal to flood 20,000 acres of Glacier National Park rejected after public hearing by agreement

of Secretaries of Interior and Army; Club represented by Olaus Murie.

Lake Solitude in Cloud Peak wild area, Wyoming, preserved by Secretary of Interior after public hearing attended by many national conservation organizations.

Campaigned for preservation of South Calaveras Grove and Butano Forest.

First High Sierra Wilderness Conference sponsored by Club.

Benson Memorial Ski Hut completed on Mount Anderson; open as a public service to any ski-mountaineering parties.

Published *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra, Preliminary Edition.*

1950 Victory for Rogue River through order of Secretary of Interior requiring study of alternative plans and five-year study of fish and wildlife.

Grand Teton National Park enlarged to include area of former Jackson Hole National Monument, rewarding long battle by Club in defense of monument.

Published *John Muir's Studies in the Sierra*, with introduction by William E. Colby.

Atlantic Chapter established, the first non-California chapter.

1951 Sponsored Second Biennial Wilderness Conference.

Published *Going Light—With Backpack or Burro*, edited by David R. Brower.

Tomales Bay State Park acquisition completed after contribution of $1875 of Club funds and loan of equal amount to Marin Conservation League.

Bureau of Reclamation barred by order of Secretary of Interior from surveys and investigation within national parks, national monuments, or established wilderness areas or wildlife refuges.

1952 Dinosaur National Monument protected temporarily by action of Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman ordering further study of alternate dam sites.

Clean Camp Campaign begun as educational program to eliminate litter.

David R. Brower became first executive director, inaugurating a professional staff.

Kings Canyon National Park threatened by renewal of Los Angeles applications for water and power development.

Sierra Club protested.

Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico, the nation's first, established by Secretary of Agriculture.

1953 Olympic National Park completed; President Truman added 47,000 acres to park.

First River Trips held as part of summer outings. More than 200 members took 6-day exploratory trip down the Yampa and Green rivers, Dinosaur National Monument.

Wilderness River Trail film produced and widely shown to display park values of Dinosaur National Monument.

Redwood Highway protected against logging and defacement through strenuous educational efforts of Club and State Park Commission.

1954 Dinosaur National Monument dams recommended by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, precipitating the greatest conservation battle since creation of National Park Service. Club took a major part in defense of monument.

In 1960 the Sierra Club published its first exhibit format book, This Is the American Earth.

Climber's Guide to the High Sierra published by the Club.

Calaveras South Grove acquisition completed after 50 years of Club effort.

Mount Rainier tramway plan defeated.

1955 Dinosaur controversy continued. *This Is Dinosaur* published by A. A. Knopf.

David Brower named chairman of Natural Resources Council of America.

A film, *Two Yosemites*, produced to apply lessons of Hetch Hetchy tragedy to Dinosaur controversy.

1956 Dinosaur controversy concluded with victory for park preservation forces. Executive director given National Parks Association Award in recognition of Club's role supporting creation of Dinosaur National Park.

Club membership reached 10,000.

Club published *A Climber's Guide to the Teton Range and Belaying the Leader: An Omnibus on Climbing Safety.*

Major support given to creation of a national wilderness preservation system.

First outings conducted to the North Cascades of Washington to help inform members and public of wilderness values there.

1957 Fifth Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco on theme, "Wildlands in Our Civilization," with participation by chiefs of principal government agencies administering wilderness.

1958 Service trips organized, in which hikers worked with park rangers and naturalists on trail maintenance, cleanup and other backcountry management projects.

1960 Club membership reached 15,000.

This Is the American Earth, by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall, published as the first in the Exhibit Format Series, marking a new direction in the Club's conservation publishing program.

Club outing to the Ruwenzori Range, Africa.

After six years' study, the Sierra Club adopted a policy on national forests, urging adoption of a comprehensive system of land-use classification and requesting public hearings by the U.S. Forest Service on any plans that would alter the wilderness condition of lands under its control.

Sierra Club Foundation established to provide funding assistance for nonlegislative and nonpolitical environmental projects.

1961 The Seventh Biennial Wilderness Conference held in San Francisco to discuss "The American Heritage of Wilderness," emphasizing the important role played by the wilderness in molding the American character, in part through art and literature.

New legislation introduced in Congress to establish a national seashore park on California's Point Reyes Peninsula.

Board announced opposition to Project Chariot in Alaska, a plan to use atomic explosives to excavate a harbor.

1962 The Club conducted its first outing to Hawaii.

Published *In Wildness Is the Preservation of the World*, the first color volume of the Exhibit Format Series.

Point Reyes National Seashore in California and the Padre Island National Seashore in Texas established by Congress.

1963 The board of directors launched a campaign to assure the protection of the Grand Canyon following introduction of bills for Central Arizona Project which called for dams on the Colorado and Gila rivers.

Mount Everest successfully ascended by the American Mount Everest Expedition team; Club members Willi Unsoeld and Tom Hornbein made a first ascent of the West Ridge and left a Club register on the top of the world. Director Will Siri was deputy leader.

1964 The board of directors urged the United States government to establish a

Redwoods National Park and requested the governor of California to speedily complete the acquisition program for the state redwood parks. Department of the Interior directed to make Redwood National Park study.

The Wilderness Act finally passed by Congress, along with legislation providing for public land law review, a land and water conservation fund, and multiple use of public land.

The Club sponsored the first outing to South America, the first trip out of the country open to all members.

1965 A Club Conservation Department established, with Mike McCloskey as director.

Club membership passed the 30,000 mark.

Club continued a national campaign to keep dams out of Grand Canyon, culminating in testimony before the House Interior Committee.

1966 Grand Canyon and redwoods issues demanded continued major efforts.

Following the Club's ads in major newspapers on behalf of Grand Canyon protection, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that contributions to the Sierra Club were no longer tax-deductible because of its substantial legislative effort.

1967—Diamond Jubilee Year

Club exceeded 57,000 membership.

Kennecott Copper plans for an open pit mine threatened Miner's Ridge in Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Initiated publication of Sierra Club calendars.

1968 San Rafael Wilderness in California's Los Padres National Forest became the first wilderness area designated after passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964.

Legislation to create Redwood National Park and North Cascades National Park passed Congress with strong support of Sierra Club.

Hike-in held at Mineral King to protest development of massive ski area.

Club led successful fight to get the Land and Water Conservation Fund expanded.

Legislation established a national wild & scenic rivers system.

1969 Won a suit to stop pollution in Lake Superior.

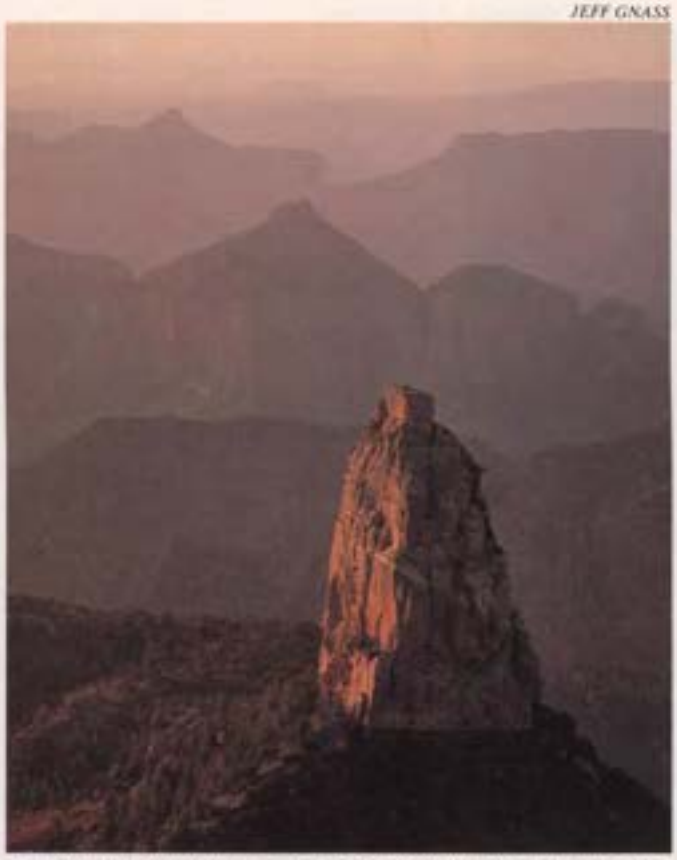
Joined a coalition of environmental groups opposing development of a jetport in the Florida Everglades.

Membership exceeded 75,000.

1970 Coalition succeeded in pressuring Congress to ban funds for the Miami jetport, saving the Everglades from harm.

National Environmental Policy Act be-

JEFF GNASS



The Club campaigned starting in the 1960s and 1970s to keep dams out of the Grand Canyon; pictured is Mount Hayden in the park.

With the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, permanent protection of some unspoiled resources could be assured. Pictured is the Ritter Range in California's Minarets wilderness.

JEFF GNASS

R. HAMILTON SMITH

In the late 1970s, the Club successfully sued Reserve Mining to stop the pollution of Lake Superior by mine tailings.

PAT O'HARA

In 1976 the Club supported the creation of a 303,000-acre Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area in Washington. Pictured is the shore of Spectacle Lake.

came law, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was created.

Led a coalition that defeated the National Timber Supply Act in the House of Representatives.

Sierra Club chapters extended to cover every state of the U.S.

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund established as a separate arm to carry out portions of the Club's legal efforts.

1971 Pressured Congress to defeat funding for the SST.

Alaska Claims Settlement Act passed granting authority to Department of the Interior to set aside 80 million acres or more in public-interest lands.

Club proposals led Forest Service to take inventory of roadless areas in national forests.

Sierra Club became one of the first conservation groups to be granted nongovernmental representative status at the U.N. and retained its first professional staff to represent the Club internationally.

Inner City Outings Program established to further the Club's goal of promoting environmental awareness and encouraging young people to experience the wilderness.

In 1975, after years of litigation, Congress established a Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Idaho and Washington. Pictured is the Snake River at Pittsburg Landing.

ED COOPER

1972 Major marine protection bills passed with Club support. Included new controls over marine sanctuaries, and protection for marine mammals.

Strong Water Pollution Control Act passed over President's veto.

Club lawsuit forced Forest Service to prepare environmental impact statements on roadless areas earmarked for logging.

Mounted an intensive advertising campaign pressuring Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to set aside 126 million acres of public-interest lands in Alaska.

Supported passage of coastal protection initiative in California.

In a Club suit against the EPA, the court ordered the agency to disapprove any part of a state's air-quality plan that would permit significant deterioration of existing air quality.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area created, comprising 34,000 acres of land and offshore water in San Francisco and Marin County.

Club lawsuit led to curtailment in use of DDT.

1973 Launched public-appeals campaign to defend the Clean Air Act against delaying tactics by the auto industry.

Led successful effort to get Toxic Substances Control Act passed by Congress.

After years of effort, the Highway Trust Fund was finally opened to permit funding of mass transit.

In aftermath of massive oil spills in the San Francisco Bay, Club pushed Congress to pass the Ports and Waterways Safety Act.

Lawsuit by the Club and other conservation groups led the court to declare clearcutting illegal in West Virginia.

1974 Led effort that succeeded in persuading Congress to repeal environmentally damaging emergency energy legislation.

Lobbied successfully to establish Big Thicket Preserve in Texas and Big Cypress Preserve in Florida.

Eastern wilderness legislation passed to protect 250,000 acres.

Conceding every point raised by the Sierra Club, the Army Corp of Engineers abandoned plans for a 44-mile levee at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

1975 National legislation on energy conservation passed with Club support.

After years of litigation, Congress established a Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

Won suit to compel the Department of the Interior to take action to protect Redwood National Park from effects of logging on adjacent lands.

Sponsored International Earthcare conference in New York.

Blocked transfer of various national wildlife ranges to other agencies.

Club's litigation helped broaden the applicability of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to U.S. actions having marine and international impacts.

Long-sought-after additions to Grand Canyon National Park resulted from Club's lobbying.

1976 Successfully lobbied for a new "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management that improved protection and established a wilderness review program for the 450 million acres of land under BLM jurisdiction.

MARTIN LITTON

The Club had urged protection of coast redwoods since 1895; in 1968, Lady Bird Johnson formally dedicated Redwood National Park.

Promoted passage of National Forest Management Act, which improved timber practices.

After prolonged litigation, a contract for a huge, long-term timber sale in Alaska was canceled, preserving the wilderness character of Tongass National Forest.

Supported passage of Reform Coal Leasing Act and creation of a 303,508-acre Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area in Washington.

Club-led efforts persuaded Congress to enact Toxic Substances Control Act.

Club lawsuit successfully blocked construction of proposed Kaiparowitz Power Plant in southern Utah.

1977 After three years of intense legislative activity, environmentalists secured passage of Clean Air Act Amendments.

Persuaded President Carter to support a natural-gas pipeline route that avoided the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Led coalition that campaigned to preserve a substantial portion of Alaska's national interest lands.

Seven years of environmentalists' efforts to control abuses of surface mining culminated in passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

1978 Conservationists won victory in 48,000-acre addition to Redwood National Park.

Congress passed Phillip Burton's Omnibus Parks Bill, which included the creation of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Pinelands National Reserve, added eight rivers to the national wild and scenic rivers system, and annexed the long-disputed Mineral King Valley to Sequoia National Park.

Supported passage of the Endangered American Wilderness Act, which added 1.3 million acres of *de facto* wilderness to the national wilderness preservation system. During the hearings, conservationists' dissatisfaction with Forest Service performance emerged, causing the Forest Service to launch a new Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) of Forest Service lands.

Supported congressional action on major revisions to offshore oil- and gas-leasing laws.

Membership reached 180,000.

1979 Following the nuclear reactor accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, the Club called for the phased closure of all commercial reactors.

Club activists worked to improve wilderness proposals made by the U.S. Forest Service at the conclusion of its study of roadless areas in the national forests (RARE II).

With the National Urban League, the Club sponsored the City Care Conference on the urban environment held in Detroit.

Club was actively involved in formulating National Forest Management Act regulations for forest planning.

1980 After nearly ten years of effort in which the Club took a leading role, the Alaska National Interest Lands Act became law, designating more than 103 million acres as parks, refuges and wilderness areas.

Club supported successful "Superfund" legislation to help clean up toxic chemical dumps and spills.

Environmentalists achieved the congressional designation of more than 4 million acres of wilderness areas while blocking the timber industry's efforts to enact legislation to "release" for development areas not recommended by RARE II for wilderness status.

Club was involved for the first time in electoral politics, through the Sierra Club Committee on Political Education (SCCOPE).

1981 Club collects more than one million signatures in its petition to replace Interior Secretary James Watt.

Membership exceeds 260,000. □

THE GOLDEN COAST

THE PHOTOS on the next three pages are from *California from the Air: The Golden Coast*, a book of photographs by Baron Wolman with text by Richard Reinhardt, Michael Goodwin, Tom Johnson and John Burks. The subject is large; the California coast is 800 miles long from Oregon to the Mexican border, or 1264 miles counting all the crannies. Wolman spent more than 100 hours in the air taking the pictures. For the most part, he flew his own small craft to the spot he wanted, then turned the controls over to another pilot and perfected his composition while the plane circled.

The photographs reveal a landscape of amazing variety, partly a result of the youth of the area. In his historical introduction to the state, Richard Reinhardt says:

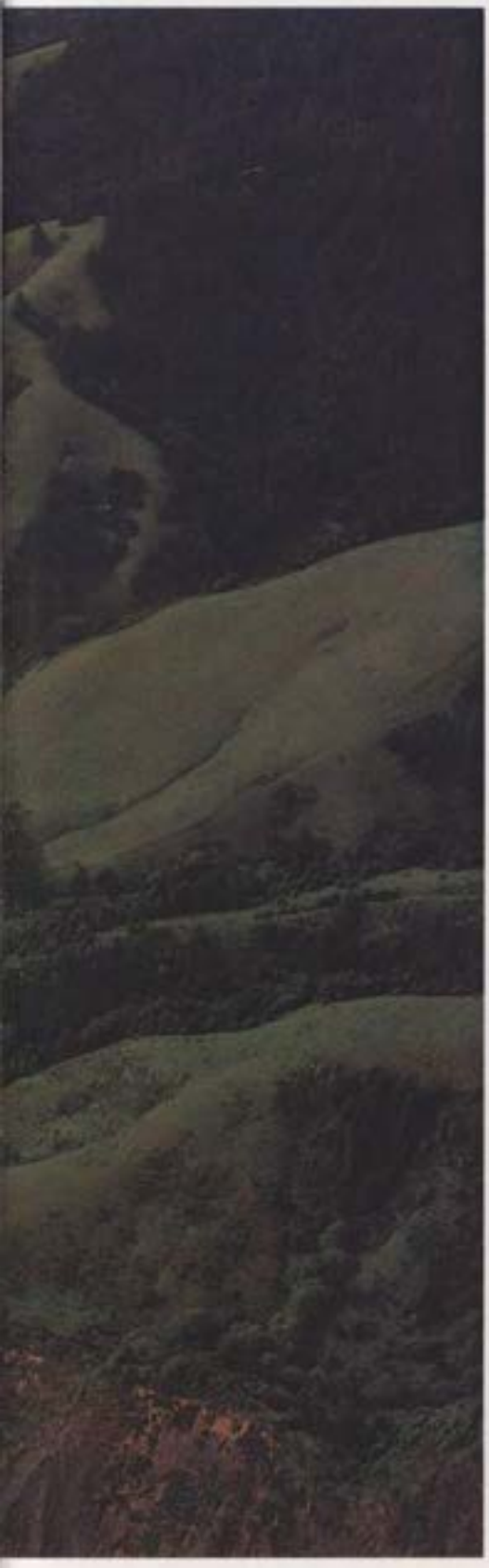
"Measured in geologic time, both the coast and its ridges are relatively young. As recently as the end of the Miocene epoch, some 13 million years ago, the shore of the Pacific lay far inland, about where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flow through the Central Valley. From the crest of the Sierra, then in early adolescence, a rough plain of volcanic debris sloped down to the shore. A line of craggy offshore islands ran parallel to the coast for hundreds of miles. These were the peaks of a subsided continent; now they are the crests of the coast range.

"Late in the next epoch (the Pliocene), one of California's characteristic upheavals lifted the row of islands, forming a new mountain range that cut off the sea and created the great interior valleys. The new range eroded and sank, rose and eroded again during the next million years, meanwhile permitting the rivers to gnaw the passage now referred to as the Golden Gate. A few thousand years ago, at the close of one of the great glacial ages, the rising ocean crept back through the opening, flooded several coastal valleys and formed San Francisco Bay. A later ice age lowered the oceans and drained the bay; and a final thaw refilled it. By that time (perhaps 10,000 years ago) human beings, who perhaps had come to North America across the Bering Straits from Asia, began to settle on the coast." □

Cliffs near Cape Mendocino, Humboldt County.

FROM THE AIR

Photos by
BARON WOLMAN



Point Sal, just north of Vandenburg Air Force Base in the southern part of the state.

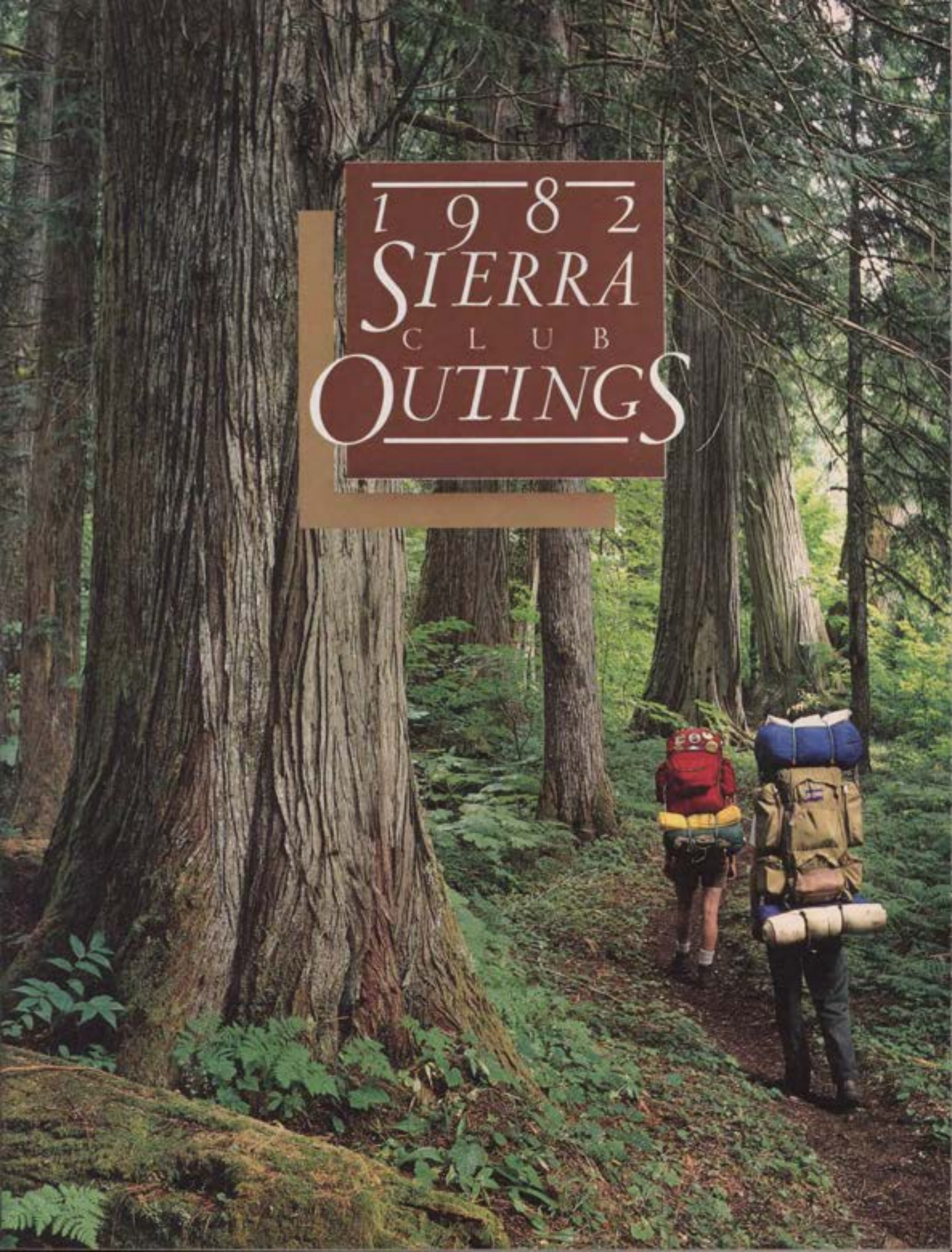
A farm on the coast in southern San Mateo County.

Fog near Bodega Bay, Sonoma County.

Coast Guard lighthouse at Point Bonita at the Golden Gate.

The tip of Point Lobos State Reserve near Carmel.

Sierra continues on page 109.


1982
SIERRA
CLUB
OUTINGS

BREAK A BARRIER

THE 1982 SIERRA CLUB OUTING PROGRAM opens a way to break free—

A way to visit and be part of scenery more spectacular than you can imagine. Your mind will clear with explosive surprise as your eyes scan new vistas from grand mountains to beautiful wildflowers.

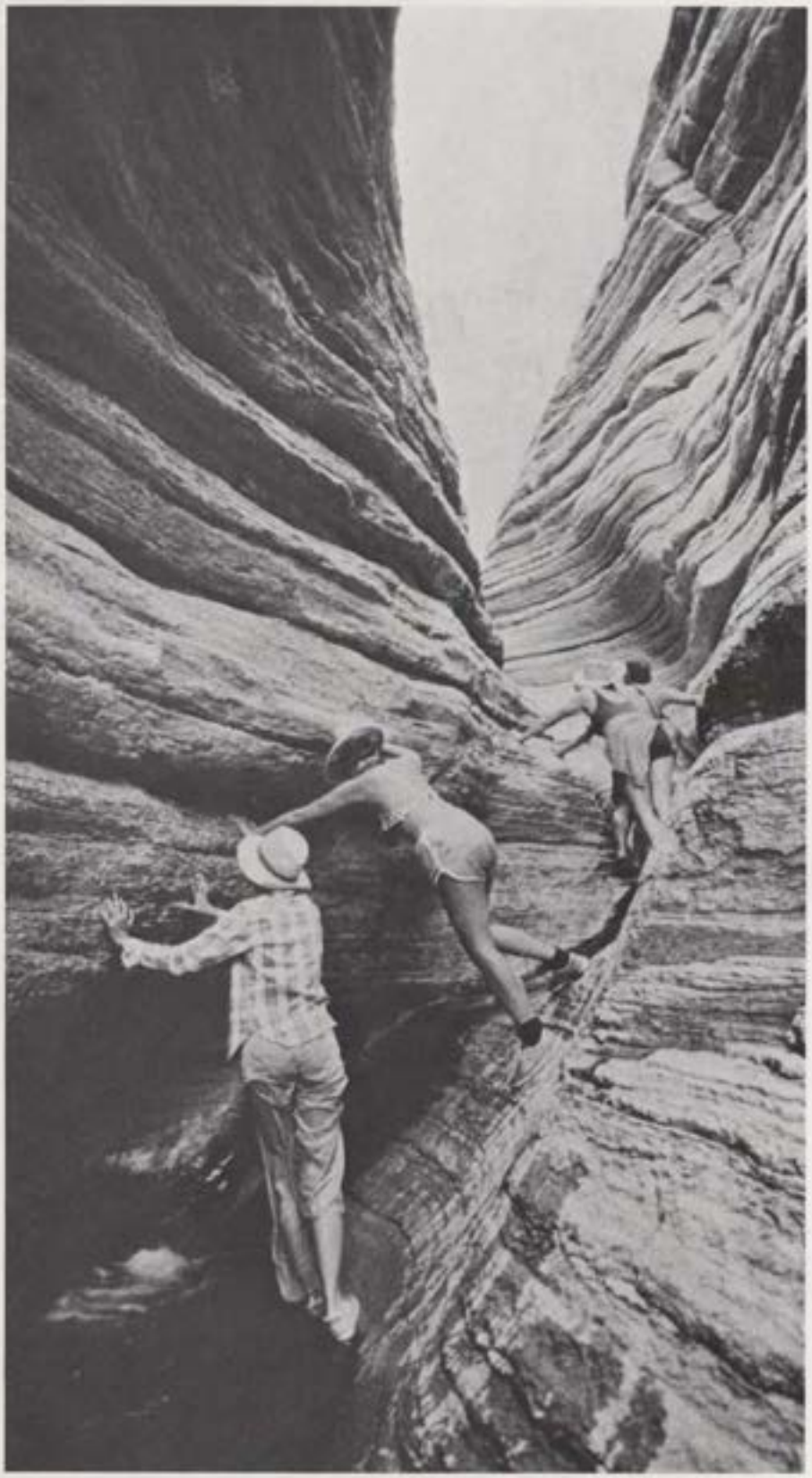
A way to expand your physical horizon. Challenge your strength while learning about the spirit of the wilderness.

A way to find new inner peace and tranquillity. Learn there is a way to smooth the tensions that accumulate in a hectic life.

A way to find new dedication to preserving the wilderness. Take a pilgrimage to the source of our concern, the unexplored expanses of nature.

A way to have fun. On Sierra Club Outings we also believe it's good to have fun—walking together, talking together, exploring together.

HAVE FUN ON A SIERRA CLUB OUTING THIS YEAR.



Entering Matkatamiba Canyon [Dick Schmidt]

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The 1982 Outing information presented here was written by Sierra Club outing leaders with assistance from—

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Base Camp *Jerry South*
Burro Trips *Jack Holmes*
Canoe Trips *Bill Bricca*
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Back Cover photo [Gus Benner]

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CONSERVATION & SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS

THROUGH ITS ALL-OUT ASSAULT ON OUR PUBLIC LANDS, the Reagan Administration has unwittingly placed environmental issues squarely on center stage among American concerns. Louis Harris, the pollster, has recently concluded that "not a single major segment of the public wants the environmental laws made less strict."

The Sierra Club has led the attack against the extreme pro-development philosophy of James Watt, John Crowell, Anne Gorsuch and other Reagan appointees. In October, the Club presented 1,100,000 signatures to Congress asking our elected officials to work for Interior Secretary Watt's replacement. Moreover, citizens are expressing their concern for the environment by joining the Club in unprecedented numbers. (70,000 since the election)

The Outings program has traditionally been a powerful method for the Club to encourage its members—and particularly new members—to become active conservationists. People are simply more interested in working to save pristine places or help change environmentally dangerous proposals if they have visited the places in question.

The Sierra Club has recently initiated a program called "Adopt a BLM Wilderness" which, in a sense combines the sort of on-the-ground knowledge which is increasingly necessary to protect our public lands. The Bureau of Land Management is presently studying 924 areas for possible wilderness designation. Because of the monumental task of monitoring all these areas, we have developed this "Adopt a Wilderness" program to encourage individuals and groups to "adopt" one or more wilderness study areas and participate in the BLM's study of this area, "watchdogging" the area to ensure that the BLM does not allow activities that would damage the wilderness quality, and providing support during the public comment period.

In a broader sense, our Outings program provides our membership with the necessary skills and familiarity with important geographic areas and associated land management problems so that the Sierra Club can continue to provide the site-specific resource expertise on which our reputation rests.

As we face attacks on our public land's heritage during the 1980's, and as we face the need to educate more and more new Sierra Club members with the importance of this heritage, our outings program will continue to occupy its position of central importance among the Sierra Club's activities.

We hope that you will want to join us on one of our outings.

John Hooper
Public Land Specialist, Sierra Club

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, to the disabled and to senior citizens. We provide whatever it takes to get a trip out: equipment, leader training, transportation or a small trip stipend.

ICO outings are educational as well as recreational experiences.

Every weekend ICO groups conduct a number of outings throughout the country. Trips include day hikes, backpacking, cross-country skiing or snowshoeing, bicycling, whitewater rafting and canoeing. Youth train to become assistant leaders. This year we hope to place a few on service trips and other national outings.

This program is coordinated by the ICO National Outings Subcommittee. There are currently sixteen ICO programs, each affiliated with a Sierra Club chapter or group. (See list.) We will 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. Many Sierra Club members find rewarding experiences as ICO volunteers. Donations and information requests should be sent to:

ICO SUBCOMMITTEE
c/o Outing Department, Sierra Club
530 Bush Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

INNER CITY OUTINGS PROGRAMS

Blowing Rock, NC
Boston, MA
Chicago, IL
Cleveland, OH
Denver, CO
El Paso, TX
New Orleans, LA
New York, NY
Norman, OK
Philadelphia, PA
Phoenix, AZ
Poughkeepsie, NY
San Francisco, CA
San Jose, CA
Sacramento, CA
Washington, DC

ALASKA TRIPS

Denali Wilderness, Alaska [W. A. Jackson]

ALASKA IS ABOUT ONE-FIFTH THE SIZE OF ALL THE LOWER FORTY-EIGHT STATES! YET IT 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 perma-frost of the arctic slope, the magnificent grandeur of the Brooks Range, the Taiga (winter territory of the caribou), the immense river 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 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.

Conservation issues are still a critical concern in Alaska. These trips involve areas 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 afterward will let you forget it.

[55] Alaska's Wildlife to Hawaii's Lush Greenery–June 23-July 9, Leader, Bill Huntley, 16297 Pleasant Valley Rd., Penn Valley, CA 95946.
This trip is unique, offering rugged scenery and abundant wildlife at Mt. McKinley National Park, and beautiful beaches and spectacular Waimea Canyon on Kauai, Hawaii's Garden Island. This combination trip will utilize a triangle flight, Alaska to Hawaii. We will spend ten days in Alaska, six of which will be spent camping, exploring and hiking in Mt. McKinley Park. On Kauai, we will spend six nights in the state parks, sleeping on the beaches and enjoying the many points of interest on the island.

[56] Glacier Bay Kayak Trip, Alaska–June 29-July 11. Leaders, Carol and Howard

Dienger, 3145 Bandera Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94303.
Paddling two-man Easy-Rider kayaks, an ideal way to experience the moods of this great National Park, we will explore the Marble Islands, Adams Inlet, Muir Point, and the Riggs and McBride glaciers. Four layover days are planned for hiking and observing wildlife including Bald Eagles and Humpback Whales. Paddling through seal populated icebergs, we approach the thunderous face of the Muir Glacier as it spews forth islands of ice. No previous kayak experience needed; minimum age is 14.

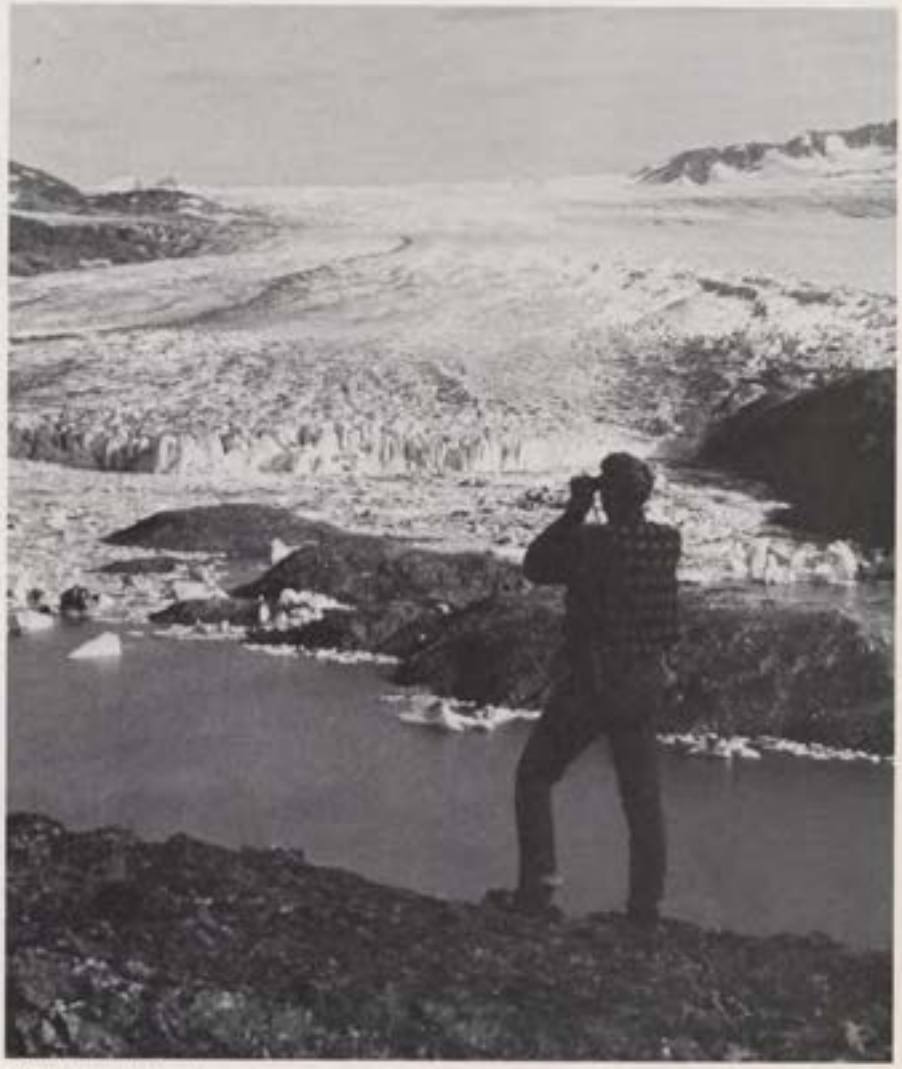
[57] Kenai Wilderness Backpack, Kenai Wildlife Preserve, Alaska–July 20-30. Leaders, Kathy and Robin Brooks, 920 Kennedy Dr., Capitola, CA 95010.
A hike up a glacier onto the vast Harding Icefield below Truuli Peak, highest in the Kenai Peninsula, highlights our ten-day exploration of the Kenai Wilderness. We boat across Lake Tustumena to camp and fish at alpine lakes and streams and view the moose, bears, goats and sheep in the former Kenai Moose Range. Moderate pack loads and magnificent scenery reward experienced hikers who accept the challenge of trailless terrain and uncertain weather. Leader approval required. May be combined with Lake Clark Park Backpack.

[58] Lake Clark Park Backpack, Alaska–August 2-13. Leaders, Kathy and Robin Brooks, 920 Kennedy Dr., Capitola, CA 95010.
This is a special opportunity to see the scenic beauty and varied wildlife of little known Lake Clark National Park. Our food cache will permit experienced backpackers to carry moderate loads. We will spend our layover days fishing or climbing in the trailless Chigmit Mountains, the "Swiss Alps" of Alaska. A dramatic flight from Homer to our Twin Lakes roadhead introduces our guided 12-day loop to fjordlike Turquoise Lake. Leader approval required. May be combined with the Kenai Wilderness Backpack.

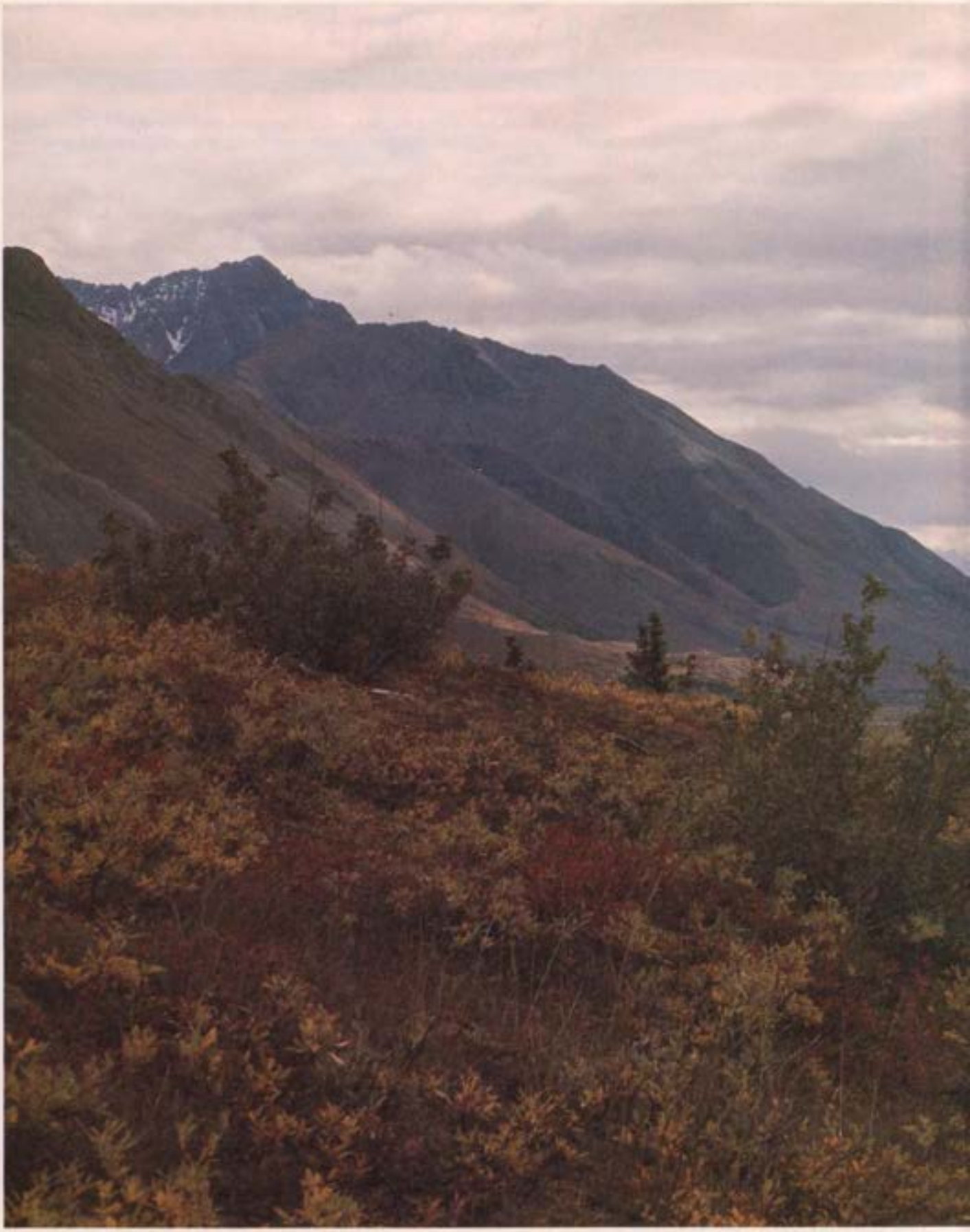
[59] Exploring Alaska by Bus–August 7-September 6. Leader, Margaret Malm, 1716 Maple St., Santa Monica, CA 90405.
On this camping trip we'll explore Alaska and the Yukon Territory using our chartered bus plus boats and trains. It requires little hiking, lots of riding. Scenery is magnificent, history fascinating. Some highlights are Glacier Bay, Denali (McKinley) Park, Dawson City, the Kenai Peninsula, Columbia Glacier, Whitehorse-Skagway on the Narrow Gauge Railroad built during the gold rush, and a ferry ride down the Inside Passage. Individual commissary, with central commissary salads. Trip starts and ends in California.

[60] Gates of the Arctic Park Backpack, Brooks Range, Alaska–August 8-21. Leader, Jack Holmes, 1511 Oak Ave., Davis, CA 95616.
This new park contains the highest peaks of the central Brooks Range with breathtaking vistas, valleys and wild rivers. In August, the Arctic summer is already changing into fall colors and a hint of winter is often felt. Flying in by bush plane from Fairbanks, we'll explore a high plateau east of Mt. Doonerak. Our route then crosses the crest of the Brooks Range by a series of valleys and easy passes, and ends at Anaktuvuk Pass. Hiking is moderately strenuous over uneven tundra and leader approval is required.

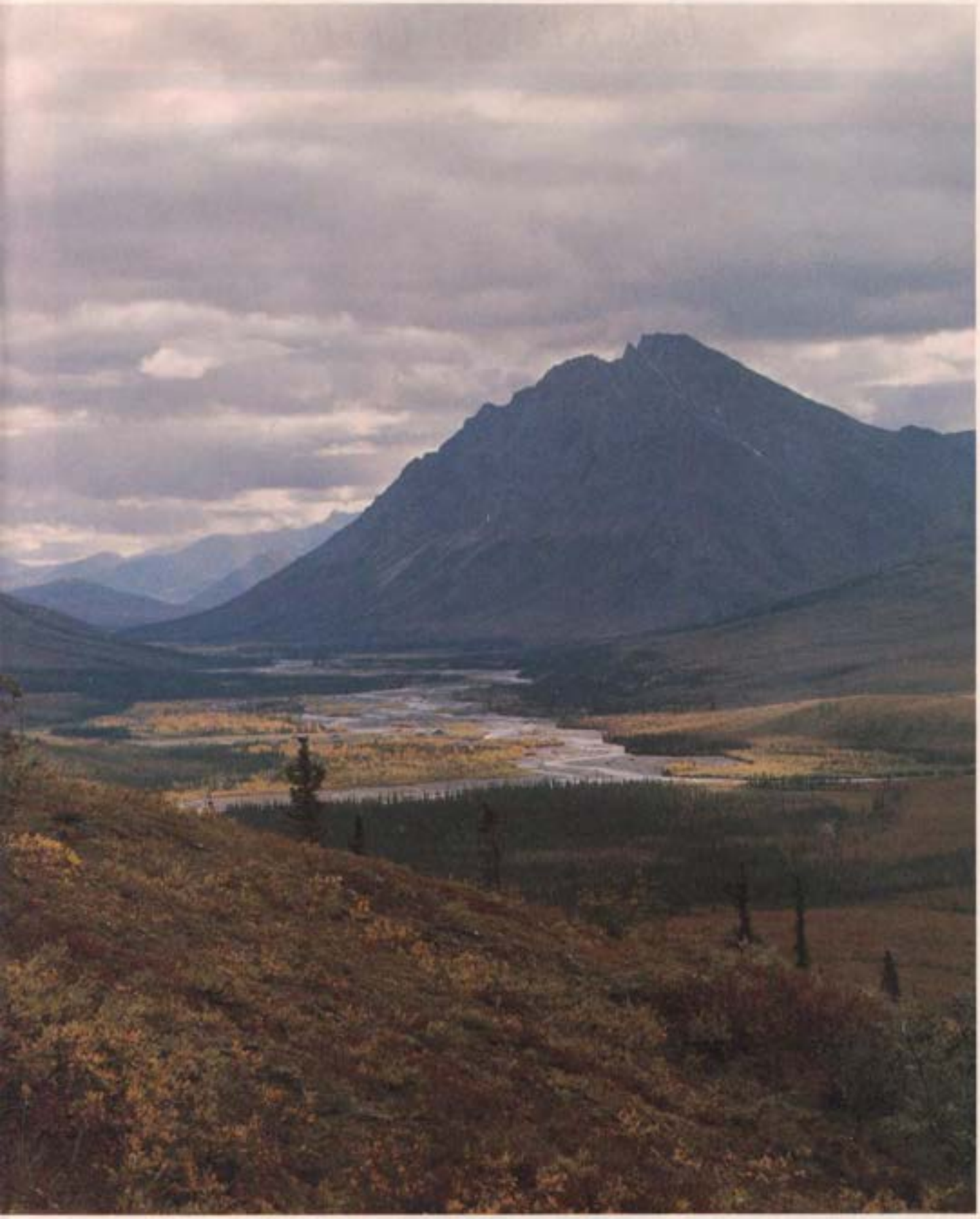
[61] Stikine River-Misty Fjords Raft Trip, British Columbia/Alaska–August 20-September 3. Leader, John Ricker, 2610 North Third St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.
Our multi-vehicle tour starts with a two-day bus trip from Prince Rupert up the Cassiar Highway in British Columbia. A spectacular bush plane flight over the Grand Canyon of the Stikine brings us to Telegraph Creek. We meet our rafts here for a seven-day float to Wrangell, passing through the glaciers and jagged peaks of the Coast Range. Then we travel by ferry to Ketchikan, and motorboat to Misty Fjords National Monument, which we explore by small boat from a comfortable cabin. No rafting experience necessary.



Alaska [Jules Eichorn]



Gates of the Arctic [Gus Benner]



BACKPACK TRIPS

Denali Wilderness, Alaska [W. A. Jackson]

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.

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 80 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 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] Desert Spring, Superstition Wilderness Area, Arizona–March 7-13. Leader, John Peck, 4145 East Fourth St., Tucson, AZ 85711.
We will hike through photogenic high desert canyons (3000) at an enjoyable pace—up to eight miles per day—at the peak of the flower season. The trip features good food and simple access by air. Elevation gains are moderate, but trails and routes are rocky. Age limit is 16 years solo. (Rated M)

[37] Galiuro Wilderness, Coronado Forest, Arizona–March 21-27. Leader, Sid Hirsh, 4322 E. 7th St., Tucson, AZ 85711.
From the outside, this remote southeastern Arizona mountain range appears as long, brushy, rocky ridges with a few high knobs on top. There is no hint that inside is a series of beautiful canyons running almost the length of the range. We will travel both on the ridge with its magnificent vistas and in the densely vegetated canyons, dropping down through steep slopes with brightly colored soils and rocks. Elevations range from 5000 feet at Rattlesnake Canyon to 7671 feet at Bassett Peak. (Rated M-S)

[38] Grand Canyon, Arizona–April 3-10. Leader, Jim Hart, 5375 Duke St., Apt. 1212, Alexandria, VA 22304.
The week preceding Easter we will backpack over unmaintained trail and cross-country to remote areas of Grand Canyon National Park. Unreliable water sources, hot days, cold nights, rough terrain and heavy packs are offset by displays of spring flowers, the desert wildlife and unsurpassed grandeur. This trip is for well-conditioned and experienced hikers. Some use of rope for descents may be required. (Rated S)

[39] Ventana Desert to Redwood Forest, Coast Range, California–April 3-10. Leader, Bob Berges, 974 Post St., Alameda, CA 94501.
Spring is the time to get your boots moving on the pleasant trails of the upper Big Sur drainage. Camps will be on 4000-foot ridges, and in river canyons. Our layover day will be spent at Redwood Creek; a short walk from there will let us enjoy a soak in a hot spring. On a short side-trip, we will walk to the top of South Ventana Cone (4965) the highest summit in the wilderness. Wildflowers will be blooming and all required hiking is on trails. (Rated L-M)

[40] Bandelier Monument Backpack, New Mexico–April 5-9. Leaders, Louise and Calvin French, 1690 N. Second Ave., Upland, CA 91786.
Hundreds of Indian ruins dot the 23,000 acres of wilderness sampled in five days in the Santa Fe area. Although geologically, archeologically and historically fascinating, Bandelier has never before been visited by a Sierra Club Outing. Each day we'll hike five to nine miles, mostly on trail, at about 7500 feet. Some of the archeological sites we'll visit are virtually uninvestigated, and the geology features one of the world's largest calderas, a huge collapsed volcano. (Rated M)

[41-E] Cone Peak, Ventana Wilderness Natural History, California–April 17-25. Leader-Instructor, David Reneau, 410½ Pacific Ave., Paso Robles, CA 93446.
The Santa Lucia Mountains offer high ridges with ocean views, colorful wildflower displays and rugged, forested canyons. From the coast we will climb through groves of the rare Santa Lucia fir to the open vistas atop Cone Peak (5155). Hiking along the Coast Ridge and adjacent valleys will take us to the redwood forests of Big Sur. The varied natural history and geology of the Ventana Wilderness will be discussed by the leaders enroute and on a layover day in Indian Valley. (Rated M)

[42] Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona–May 1-8. Leader, Peter Curia, 1334 W. Willetta, Phoenix, AZ 85007.
Look down from Sowats Point at the Esplanade, Kwagunt Hollow and Jumpup Canyon and let the quietness envelop you. Then we travel by a sandwich of rock layers, waterfalls, Scotty's Hollow, Whispering Falls, the Colorado, Fishtail Rapids and Deer Creek Falls to the explosiveness of Thunder River. The terrain is difficult and there will be no layover days; but the memories that go with you are forever. (Rated S)

Weminuche Wilderness [John Gerty]

[43] Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Nantahala and Cherokee Forests, North Carolina/Tennessee–May 22-29. Leader, Dave Bennie, 2405 Churchill Dr., Wilmington, NC 28403.
Adjacent to Smoky Mountain National Park, this area provides a wilderness experience without the crowds of the park. Ranging from 1300 to 5400 feet, the trails follow icy trout streams, high narrow ridges, and pass through laurel and rhododendron tunnels. Highlights include a swim at Wildcat Falls, camping on high Bob Stratton Bald, and hiking through the virgin Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest. A cache will lighten our load. Elementary backpacking experience is acceptable. (Rated L-M)

[44] Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mountain, Navajo Reservation, Utah–May 23-29. 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 down the west side dropping 2000 feet into sculptured sandrock canyons. The views are spectacular daily as we circle the mountain. (Rated M-S)

[53] Glen Canyon, Navajo Mountain, Utah–April 10-18. Leader, Harris Heller, P.O. Box 162, Boulder, CO 80306.
From the trailhead (6300) all hiking is downhill. We will explore numerous redrock canyons including Desha, Nasja, Bald Rock and Oak canyons. April is a wonderful month to backpack in this region; conditions are mild and water adequate. This will be a moderate trip, traveling between six and eleven miles a day, over mostly gently sloping terrain, with some rock scrambling. One or two layover days are planned; Rainbow Bridge can be visited, Navajo Mountain climbed, and more. (Rated M)

[85] Dark Canyon, Utah–June 6-12. Leader, Norman Elliott, 2906 Clearview Dr., Austin, TX 78703.
Remote and relatively untouched by man, Dark Canyon offers outstanding and varied scenery—from the forested and grassy slope of Elk Ridge (8000) to the towering sandstone walls of a spectacular desert canyon, whose waters empty into Lake Powell (3700). A number of side canyons along our route invite exploration; a layover day is

planned for this. We will be taken by bus from Bluff, Utah to the trailhead and at the end of the week return by boat from the mouth of Dark Canyon. (Rated M-S)

[86] Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico–June 6-12. 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 the trail is fairly level, with views of the plains to the east and several 12,000 to 13,000-foot peaks to the west. This area is near the south end of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. There may be snow. (Rated L-M)

[87] Cumberland Sheltowee, Daniel Boone Forest, Kentucky–June 6-12. Leader, Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.
This romp through the hills and gorges of eastern Kentucky reveals many natural arches, bridges, and other geological wonders. Going before the summer heat, our days and nights will be warm. Distances will be short and the emphasis will be on exploration, relaxation and "gourmet" dining. Two three-day hikes with a car shuttle in between are planned. (Rated L-M)

[88] Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota–June 6-12. 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 new Black Elk 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)

[89] Vermont's Green Mountains–June 12-18. Leader, Debbie Nunes, 224 Whitman St., Apt. 3, East Bridgewater, MA 02333.
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. Beginning near the village of Warren, we continue over many high peaks including Camel's Hump, second highest in Vermont. Mileage will be moderate, but the terrain can be rugged at times. There will be time to enjoy the many views and wildflowers. A food cache makes the weight of community gear a bit easier. (Rated M)

[90] Maddron Bald, Tennessee–June 16-23. Leader, Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.
We will explore different sections of the Smokies while hiking on both sides of the main crest. There will be opportunities to climb a couple of the major peaks; at least one 6000-foot peak will be included. Distances will be moderate, but with an occasional 2000-foot climb. Our basic goal will be to visit some of the more spectacular but less visited areas of the park; there will be one layover day. Group size is limited, so we will be a small congenial group. (Rated M)

[91-A] Parunaweap Canyon, Zion Park, Utah–June 26-July 3. Leader, Don McIver, 5726 N. 11th St., Phoenix, AZ 85014.

[91-B] Parunaweap Canyon, Zion Park, Utah–June 26-July 3. Leader, Art Burrows, 6402 N. 45th Ave., Glendale, AZ 85301.
The most interesting and beautiful of the Zion canyons, Parunaweap follows the east fork of the Virgin River through famous sandstone formations. Pine-covered slopes and narrow side canyons offer the opportunity to make exploratory trips for breathtaking views and unusual photography. Nightly camps on sandbars are often next to refreshing pools for a relaxing swim after the day's hike. Parunaweap offers beauty, narrow walls, challenging obstacles and ample water in a remote setting. Our midpoint meeting will enable us to share experiences and arrange a convenient car shuttle. (Rated M-S)

[93] Kaweah Peakbagging, Sequoia Park, Sierra–June 27-July 5. Leaders, Vicky and Bill Hoover, P.O. Box 723, Livermore, CA 94550.
With dark outlines of the rugged Kaweah Peaks ridge as central focus, we'll investigate nearly a dozen peaks clustered around Nine Lakes Basin in remote southern Sierra. We'll climb as many of these as early-season snow conditions permit. There are chilly lakes and swift streams to explore, from Mineral King to the Big Arroyo, with camps ranging from 9700 to 11,000 feet. Although the trip is rated strenuous, members who omit some of the climbs will have plenty of leisure. (Rated S)

[94] Happy Bear, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California–July 4-11. Leader, Doug Cox, 485 El Dorado Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94306.
This 40-mile loop includes visits to four lake basins including Sky High Lakes below Happy Bear Cliff. We will take three layover days to climb pure white Marble Mountain (6880), Boulder Peak (8299), which is the wilderness' highest, and to explore many lakes, swim, fish, take pictures, or relax. Fascinating geology, diverse wildflowers, virgin forests, and lush meadows contribute to our enjoyment. Camps will be at 5800 to 7400 feet; moves of five to ten miles, and six cross-country miles are planned. (Rated L-M)

Fremont Lake, Sierra [Victor A. Quarello]

[95] Cascade Valley-Fish Creek, Sierra–July 7-14. Leader, Wes Reynolds, 4317 Santa Monica Ave., San Diego, CA 92107.
Beginning at Lake Mary, we cross Mammoth Crest and pass Duck Lake on the way to Tully Hole at the upper reaches of Cascade Valley. This valley was gouged into steep sides and a flat bottom by glacier action over 10,000 years ago permitting streams from higher side canyons to cascade into the valley below. Layover days will allow time for photography, fishing and relaxation. The last day, we will visit Devils Postpile National Monument. (Rated L)

[96] Granite Hot Springs, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming–July 10-16. Leader, John Carter, Box 1280, Mendon, UT 84325.
This 40-mile loop begins and ends at a hot spring swimming pool. We will hike in the Gros Ventre Range, averaging seven miles each day with one layover day; elevations from 7000 to 10,000 feet. Our last day is downhill 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)

[97] Grizzly Lake, Trinity Forest, California–July 10-17. Leader, Grace Adams, 1021 McKinley Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.
Through the diversely forested "Green Trinities" to Grizzly Lake in its high alpine setting, our route leads north for three days. After traveling cross-country over and around sharp ridges into some delightful lake basins, our return will be via Canyon Creek. Most moving days will be rigorous with peak climbs on layover days. We will camp at elevations between 6000 and 7000 feet. (Rated M-S)

[98] Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon–July 10-17. Leader, Marc Lacrampe, P.O. Box 4386, La Jolla, CA 92037.
The Strawberry Range is a geologically complex area of spectacular cliffs, flower-studded meadows and lakes set in alpine cirques, with a great variety of plant and animal life. We will hike from High Lake Rim, past High Lake, the Slide Lakes and Strawberry Lake to the crest of the range at Strawberry Mountain (9038); we go out along Canyon Creek through groves of vanilla-scented Jeffrey Pines for a total of 40 miles with one or two layover days. (Rated M)

[99] Pacific Crest Trail, California–July 10-18. Leader, Bill Allen, 2627A Pillsbury Rd., Chico, CA 95926.
This moderate-paced trip covers the portion of the magnificent Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail that lies between Lake Tahoe and Sonora Pass. It is designed to introduce participants to the 2600-mile trail, and is planned to be the first of an annual contiguous series. We will touch out at civilization outposts as we move, and make use of a food cache. A modified natural food diet will be featured. (Rated M)

British Columbia [Betty Sowers]

[101] Collegiate Peaks, San Isabel Forest, Colorado–July 12-23. Leader, Al Ossinger, 12284 West Exposition Dr., Lakewood, CO 80228.
A thirty-mile loop, mostly on good trail, passes through the middle of the Sawatch Range at elevations between 9500 and 13,500 feet. Campsites on Frenchman Creek, Pine Creek, Texas Creek and Kroenke Lake will serve as bases for non-technical climbs of some of the Collegiate Peaks, including Mt. Harvard (14,420), Mt. Oxford (14,153) and Mt. Yale (14,196). En-route there will be some fishing available, and several old gold and silver mines to investigate. (Rated M-S)

[102] Crest of the Warners, South Warner Wilderness, California–July 17-24. Leader, Nancy Morton, 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926.
Out of the northeast corner of California rise the Warner mountains. To the west is the Cascade range; to the east the Great Basin. The flora, fauna and geography reflect a meeting of extremes; orchids and sagebrush, antelope and blacktail deer, wet meadows and volcanic ridges. Our north to south route will follow a gentle trail along the precipitous crest. Short travel days and two layover days will allow fishing, day hiking, botanizing, peakbagging and relaxing. (Rated L)

[103] Continental Divide/Needle Mountains, Weminuche Wilderness, Colorado–July 17-25. Leaders, Darla and Myron Hulen, P.O. Box 5219, Austin, TX 78763.
Hike through aspen, pine and fir forests, climb among jagged, barren peaks, walk on rolling alpine tundra, along Divide Trail and through the Grenadier and Needle Mountains. This is a paradise for photographers, fishermen and nature lovers; numerous waterfalls, streams, lakes and high altitude are features of this trip. There will be an optional climb of a 14,082-foot mountain. We will jeep over old stagecoach roads to ghost towns the first day to acclimatize and exit the mountains via an historic narrow gauge railroad. Age 16 and over. (Rated M-S)

[104] Diamond Thielsen Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon–July 17-25. Leader, Jim Gifford, 1806 S.E. 37th, Portland, OR 97214.
Hiking along the Cascade crest from Diamond Peak to Mt. Thielsen, just north of Crater Lake National Park, we'll frequently travel off-trail to explore beautiful lakes and dramatic ridges. Two layover days are planned at strategic points in this seldom-visited wilderness. The second 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)

[106-E] Bear Creek Spire Photography, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–July 18-25. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92112. Instructor, Hal Fisher.
High lake basins, remote mountain meadows, glaciers and rugged peaks of the Mono Divide/Mt. Abbot group will be explored on a 25-mile loop. Three layover days provide opportunity for instruction and practice in scenic, nature, and summit photography, and peak climbing. We will travel at a moderate pace cross-country and over three 12,000-foot passes. (Rated L-M)

[107] Teton Wilderness, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming–July 18-26. Leader, Kerry McClanahan, Krannert Building, West Lafayette, IN 47907.
Home to elk, moose and grizzly, the Teton Wilderness, with its bountiful wildflowers

Yosemite Park, Sierra [Carol Crews]

provides a sharp contrast to the sheer, rocky Teton range. We will be hiking at 8000-11,000 feet through sub-alpine forests and rolling meadows, crossing the Continental Divide twice. Planned layover days at Pendergraft Meadows and Bridger Lake will allow us to fish, swim, big-game watch or explore a little-seen section of Yellowstone Park. (Rated M-S)

[108] Rosy Finch, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–July 19-29. Leader, Ray Collins, 978 Overlook Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.
From Lake Thomas A. Edison, our route will loop over the Silver Divide visiting less frequented lake basins, with time for relaxation, enjoyment, and exploration. Use of a ferry, packer, and three layover days make the trip leisurely, but crossing three knapsack passes off-trail keep it from being easy. Bring libations—we provide good food. (Rated L)

[109] Mineral King to Cottonwood Lakes Leisure, Sequoia Park/Golden Trout Wilderness, Sierra–July 19-30. Leader, Joan Glassey, P.O. Box 156, Crestline, CA 92325.

[110] Horseshoe Meadow to Mineral King Leisure, Golden Trout Wilderness/Sequoia Park, Sierra–July 19-30. Leaders, Virgene and Charles Engberg, 6906 Birchton Ave., Canoga Park, CA 91307.
On these leisure trips we will follow the historic Hockett Trail across the Sierra between Mineral King and Cottonwood Lakes, hiking past cinder cones, lava flows, a natural bridge, waterfalls, fault canyons, glacial cirques and alpine lakes. There will be two layover days, one at the Kern River Hot Spring. The two trips will meet to arrange the car shuttle, then hike independently from opposite roadheads; a midway food cache will ease our loads. A major highlight of these trips is the different flora on the east and west sides of the Sierra. (Rated L)

[111] Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa-Whitman Forest, Oregon–July 20-28. Leader, Cathie Pake, 2430 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97405.
This trip offers a chance to explore the Northwest's granitic batholith region. Moderate elevation gains over several passes (8400) allow us to experience a variety of rock formations and vegetation including whitebark pine, alpine fir, Engleman spruce in the alpine lake basins, and Douglas fir and ponderosa pine in the lower drainages. Expect enough free time on layover days to explore hidden lakes, climb peaks and observe wildlife. (Rated M)

[112] Red Spur-Kaweah, Mineral King/Sequoia Park–July 22-31. Leaders, Karen and Andrew Merriam, 1516 Broad St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401.
The rugged forest and peaks around Mineral King will be the starting point for this 45-mile loop around the Kaweah Peaks ridge. After passing over the Great Western Divide, we will see the famous view of Sky Parlor Meadow. We then ascend cross-country up to Chagoopa Plateau and over the Red Spur to overlook the Kern River Trench with views to the Sierra Crest and Mt. Whitney beyond. Plenty of cross-country hiking and four passes of 11,000 feet should appeal to the adventurous. Layover days permit fishing, peak climbing or simple enjoyment of views and high country lakes. (Rated M-S)

[113] Granite Dome Leisure, Emigrant Basin, Sierra–July 24-August 1. Leader, Ellen Howard, 535 Morey Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025.
From our roadhead at Gianelli Cabin, we will travel northeast to lower Relief Valley, skirt the south edge of Granite Dome and visit several lakes on a wide loop back. Layover days will allow for climbs of Granite Dome, Blackhawk Peak, enjoying wildflowers or fishing. Travel days will average seven miles with 1000 feet of climb. A leisurely trip for well-prepared newcomers and veterans alike. (Rated L)

[114] Gilbert Basin, High Uintas, Utah–July 25-August 1. Leader, Andy Johnson, 415 Monticello, San Francisco, CA 94127.
This moderate trip will take well-conditioned hikers into a remote wilderness in Utah. Our 45-mile route will allow us to see the Uintas at their best—the high, red peaks, broad basins, green forests, and much more. A layover at Gilbert Lake will allow the interested to explore this little-seen basin and the surrounding peaks. Our highest camp will be at 11,000 feet and our daily mileage will be about six miles on good trails and easy cross-country. A chance to climb King's Peak (13,500), highest in Utah, will be included. (Rated M)

[115-E] Minarets Loop Cross-Country Photography, Inyo Forest, Sierra–July 29-August 6. Leader, Bob Paul, 13017 Caminito Mar Villa, Del Mar, CA 92014. Instruc-

tor, Hal Fisher.
This trip is for backpackers who want to sharpen their photographic skills. While leisurely in nature, it will nevertheless entail cross-country scrambling and twice crossing the Ritter Range over 11,000-foot passes. Short travel days and several planned layover days will provide ample opportunity for instruction by a professional photographer, fishing, swimming, peakbagging, or for just plain loafing. (Rated L-M)

[116] Kern Basin Lakes, Sequoia Park, Sierra–July 30-August 7. Leader, Cal French, 1690 N. 2nd Ave., Upland, CA 91786.
The upper plateau of the Kern River, surrounded by the ragged peaks of the Great Western Divide, Kings-Kern Divide and the lofty main Sierra crest, is an outstanding area of Sequoia National Park and the entire Sierra Nevada. We will approach from the east which means a steep initial climb. Once "inside," however, travel days should be short as we explore basin to basin around the rim of this grand amphitheater. (Rated M-S)

[117] Cutthroat Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming–July 31-August 7. Leader, Daniel Reed, 412 W. Benita Blvd., Vestal, NY 13850.
We will explore the glaciated canyon of New Fork 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 Peak will show the Rocky Mountains at their best. Enjoy the plentiful wildflowers and some of the best fishing areas in the wilderness. (Rated L)

[118] Sky Lakes Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon–July 31-August 7. Leader, Bill Gifford, 3512 NE Davis, Portland, OR 97232.
Hundreds of lakes set in basins on either side of the Cascade crest, rocky ridges and long views from the peaks are part of what we will find in the Sky Lakes, a potential wilderness area just south of Crater Lake National Park. We will hike a loop of about 40 miles, with one or two layover days, and plenty of time to fish, swim, sun, explore and study the flowers. Both novice and experienced hikers should find this an enjoyable trip. (Rated M)

[119] Mount Whitney Aspects, Sequoia Park, Sierra–July 31-August 8. Leader, Carl Heller, 1511 Nimitz, China Lake, CA 93555.
Mount Whitney (14,496) is the highest peak in the continental United States. We'll have a good view of the grand peak as we acclimatize on a lesser peak, climbing the first high pass slowly. After stretching our legs, we circle around Mount Whitney. Several ascents are possible during these nine days, including Whitney. Our pace should allow for fishing in Wallace, Sky Blue and Lake Tulainyo, the highest lake in North America. Spectacular mountain views, alpine flowers and clear air are also highlights of this trip. (Rated M-S)

[120] Mt. of the Holy Cross Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado–August 1-6. Leader, Fred Gunckel, 4619 West Lea Dr., SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105.
This newly designated wilderness in the Sawatch Range offers opportunity to explore a deserted stamp mill and mining town, and view the huge snow cross formed in the couloirs of the mountain, once proposed by Congress as a national shrine. All travel will be above 10,000 feet with some bushwacking. Two short-distance days provide chances for relaxation or exploration of more remote terrain. Roundtrip transportation from Denver may be arranged with the leader at an extra charge. (Rated M-S)

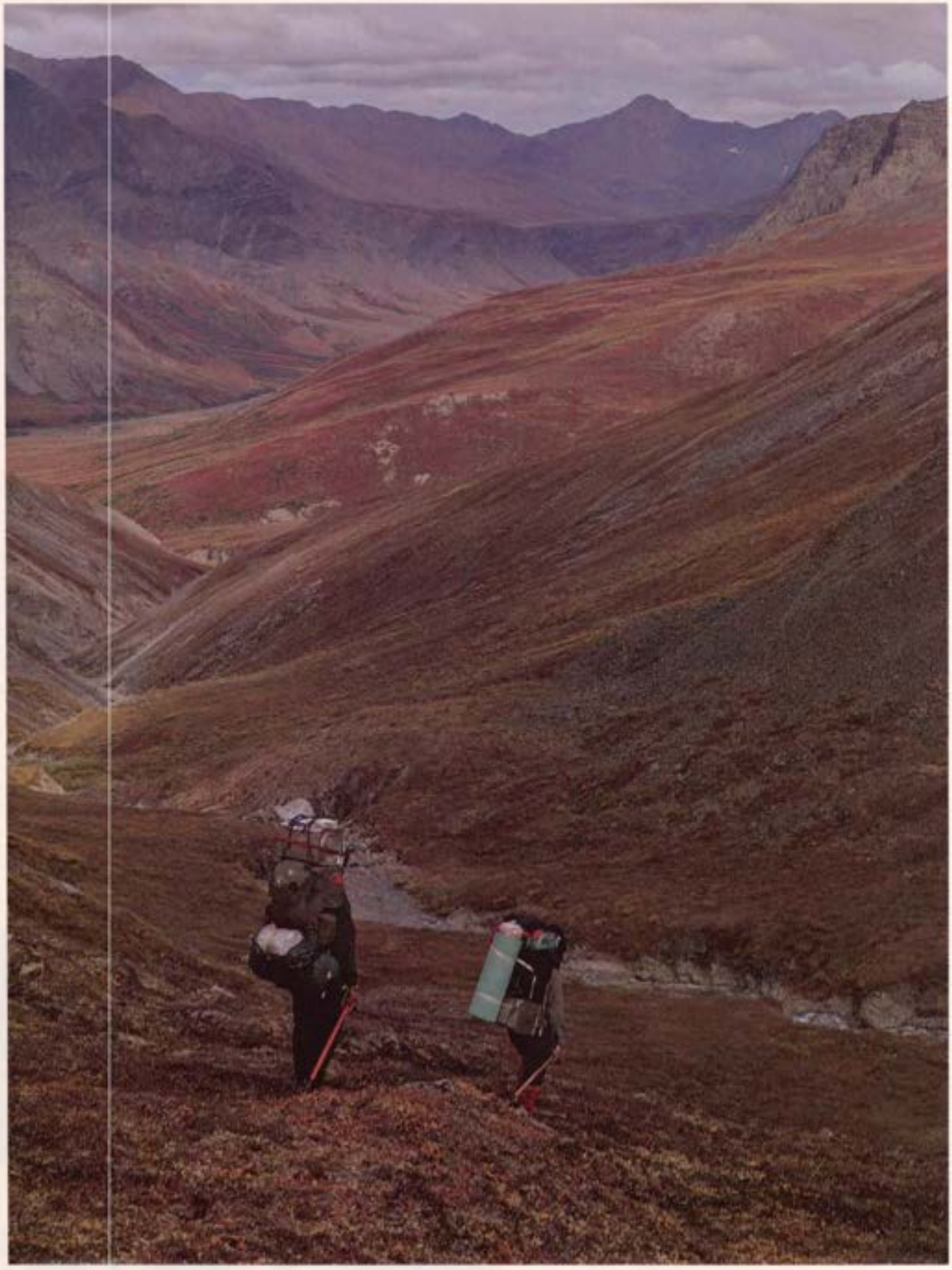
[121] Chiricahua Wilderness, Arizona–August 1-7. Leader, Richard Taylor, 83 E. Whitetail Canyon, Portal, AZ 85632.
Located at the axis of the Sierra Madres and the Rockies in southeast Arizona, the Chiricahua Mountains host many species of plants and animals. Beginning in red-walled Cave Creek Canyon, we climb past 365-foot Winn Falls enroute to the cool, tree-trimmed meadows on the Chiricahua Crest. We will look for rare birds and mammals like the Coppery-tailed Trogon and the Coati, a long-nosed relative of the racoon. Daily mileage will usually be low to allow time for side trips to hidden parks and outlooks. (Rated L-M)

[122] Mt. Tehama, Lassen Park/Cascades, California–August 1-7. Leader, Ken Lass, 712 Taylor Ave., Alameda, CA 94501.
The Lassen Volcanic Region has beautiful lakes, but few streams. This seven-day outing will include four miles of cross-country and one layover day for exploring, relaxing, and enjoying the solitude. Our adventure will encompass both Lassen Park and The Caribou Wild Area. (Rated M)

[125] Katahdin, Maine–August 1-8. Leader, Hank Scudder, G.E.R.&D. Centre, 37-519, Schenectady, NY 12345.
"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 seven-day adventure over rugged country of unpredictable weather will demand good physical condition and proper equipment, but not necessarily extensive experience. (Rated M-S)

[126] A Journey to the Enchanted Valley, Olympic Park, Washington–August 1-9. Leader, Rod Barr, 7081 Pindell School Rd., Fulton, MD 20759.
Layover days at Enchanted Valley with 3000-foot cliffs and waterfalls and Hart/

Weminuche Wilderness [John Gerty]



LaCrosse lakes are two highlights of this 44-mile loop from the Dosewallips in Olympic National Park. Not for beginners, this trip has an 8000-foot total elevation gain, high camp at 5500 feet and tough days late in the trip. We should enjoy good weather, and lots of wildflowers, wildlife and edible berries. (Rated M)

[127] Southern Wyoming Range, Bridger Forest, Wyoming–August 2-8. Leader, Jackie E. Kerr, P.O. Box 252, Faucett, MO 64448.
On this gentle alpine wilderness trip, moving five to eight miles daily, much of the walking will be along ridges at about 10,000 feet. Two layover days will allow time for hikes to the ridge above Roaring Fork Lakes and a climb of Coffin Mountain and Wyoming Peak for views of the Salt Range. The area is little used and probably no other hikers will be seen. The chances of seeing moose, elk and deer are excellent. (Rated L-M)

[128] Mt. Gabb, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 6-14. Leader, Charles Wild, 3862 Rosetta Ct., San Diego, CA 92111.
Let's fish on Honeymoon, camp at Juble and visit Italy . . . lakes that is! View the Sierra giants—Seven Gables, Bear Creek Spire and Abbott. Layover days for relaxing and peakbagging. Possible climbs are Julius Caesar (13,196), Mt. Gabb (13,711) or others. Enrich your summer with this backpack trip in the "Range of Light." Become reacquainted with nature and meet new friends. Enjoy the trails and the challenge of cross-country. (Rated L-M)

[129] Glacier Divide, Inyo Forest, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra–August 7-14. Leader, Phil Gowing, 2730 Mabury Sq., San Jose, CA 95133.
On a short, steep, mostly cross-country route through the remote and highly spectacular area criss-crossing Glacier Divide in the northeast corner of Kings Canyon Park, two major knapsack cols will be crossed. There will be layover opportunities to fish, climb, explore or relax. There will be many climbing opportunities to choose from, including Mt. Humphreys. The short distances make this a moderate trip, but the steep cross-country and two cols make it a real challenge. (Rated M)

[130] Ritter Range Lakes, Inyo/Sierra Forests, Sierra–August 7-15. Leader, Don Donaldson, 19 Tarabrook, Orinda, CA 94563.
From Devils Postpile, we'll hike along the high lakes lying below the spectacular Minarets, lofty Mt. Ritter and scenic Banner Peak. We cross the range to the headwaters of the San Joaquin North Fork and back across near Iron Mountain. One of the layover days includes the option of exploring the remote lake-studded canyon bounded by Mt. Davis and Electra Peak. There'll be time for climbing magnificent peaks, fishing or just relaxing in paradise. (Rated M)

[131] Tyndall Creek, Sequoia Park, Sierra–August 7-15. Leader, Ken Maas, 118 N. Swall Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90048.
This 55-mile loop trip will explore the northeastern part of Sequoia and the southeastern part of Kings Canyon National parks. Using Shepard Pass as our entry into the high country, we will travel to the edge of the Kern River Canyon, cross the Kings-Kern Divide, and enjoy the isolation of Center Basin. This trip is rated strenuous, primarily due to its high elevation and its three cross-country passes. All camps will be above the 10,000-foot level and there will be time to climb some of the many high peaks in the area. Daily travel will average between five and eight miles. (Rated S)

[132] Blue Canyon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra–August 7-16. Leader, Jim Watters, 600 Caldwell Rd., Oakland, CA 94611.
Rugged and remote, the Kings River Middle Fork Country has not been tamed by either time or traveler. We warm to a 70-mile trek by first following the trail from South Lake down to Tehipite Valley, deep in the main river canyon. Then we climb—steeply at first, then gradually—to seek out aerie lake basins high on the Goddard Divide. Enjoy hide-away camps and unparalleled scenery in ten days of varied trail and cross-country exploring. (Rated S)

[134] Berry, Owl, and Moose Creeks Loop, Grand Teton Park, Wyoming–August 8-14. Leader, Bonnie Epstein, 1109 Glendora Ave., Oakland, CA 94602.
We follow three creeks through spectacular canyons to their sources. There will be one or two layover days to climb Elk Mountain (10,700) and Owl Peak (10,600), explore the meadows and waterfall in Moose Basin, and fish in Owl Creek. Average hiking day will be five miles, with a strenuous 1700-foot elevation change. A boat takes us across Jackson Lake from our roadhead at Colter Bay Campground and back. (Rated L-M)

[135] Cranberry Wilderness, Monongahela Forest, West Virginia–August 8-14. Leader, Fred Gooding, 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20015.
The Cranberry Back Country, one of the few wilderness areas in the east, includes 53,000 acres of mountain-valley bogs, broad forested ridges, and steep stream valleys. With more than 100 miles of well-marked and maintained trails and logging roads, it is ideal territory for backpacking. Alternating moving with layover days gives time for fishing in the Cranberry and Williams rivers, a wide variety of day hikes, photography, or just loafing. We will have a food cache halfway to help lighten the loads. (Rated L-M)

[136] Crater-Devil's Dome Loop, Pasayten Wilderness, Washington–August 8-14. Leader, Ruth Weiner, 1328 23rd St., Bellingham, WA 98225.
The 33-mile loop trail climbs 4000 feet from the Ross Lake shore to the meadows and ridges of the northern Cascades. The trail circles 8928-foot Jack Mountain, the "king of the Skagit," and remains above 6000 feet, with views of the Canadian and Washington Cascades. Two layover days are included, one for a climb of Desolation Peak. The trip ends at Ponderosa Camp on Ross Lake; return to the trailhead will be by "water taxi" on Ross Lake. (Rated M)

[137] The Lewis and Livingston Ranges, Glacier Park, Montana–August 8-18. Leader, Bill Evans, 2433 Bartel St., San Diego, CA 92123.
Experience a memorable trip through the rugged alpine beauty of famed Glacier National Park. Leaving the Many Glacier area we will cross four prominent passes (7000-8000) with scenic vistas. Numerous glacier-fed lakes, a variety of wildlife, wildflower-covered slopes, and glaciers will enhance the excitement of this 60-mile wilderness sojourn. Three layover days will allow for possible glacier exploration and to enjoy the spectacular Hole-in-the-Wall Basin. A car shuttle is necessary. (Rated M-S)

[138] Center Basin to Milestone Basin, Kings Canyon/Sequoia Parks, Sierra–August 15-24. Leader, Bruce C. Straits, 3039 Lucinda Ln., Santa Barbara, CA 93105.
Historical Kearsarge Pass is our doorway to the uncrowded, lake-studded and glaciated region bounded and protected by the Sierra crest, the Kings-Kern Divide and the Great Western Divide. Three layover days in alpine basins (Center, Upper Kern, Milestone) nestled under 13,000- to 14,000-foot peaks offer opportunities for observing na-

(P. 60) Coming down Amawk Creek [Gus Benner]

ture, climbing, fishing, and photography. Our 47-mile route visits a variety of ecological zones ranging from 13,200-foot Forester Pass to the sagebrush below Shepherd Pass. (Rated M)

[139] Beartooth High Lakes, Beartooth-Absaroka Wilderness, Montana–August 16-24. Leader, Bob Madsen, 3950 Fernwood Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566.
The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness is a land of peaks, rock-strewn plateaus, deep canyons and many lakes. On this nine-day trip we will circle Granite Peak (12,799), hiking at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 feet. Two layover days will let us explore the canyons and lakes. Twenty miles of the 80-mile loop will be cross-country travel with some hiking days of 15 miles each. (Rated M-S)

[140] Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon–August 21-28. 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 and 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)

[141] Red and White Mountain, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 21-28. Leader, Andrea Bond, 1243 Broadway #6, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Red and White Mountain is a pivotal peak of the Silver Divide, a palette of color contrasting with the "silver" hue of most of this delightful Sierra stub range. Our trip circles the peak in an eight-day, 40-mile loop out of McGee Creek. The trip is a good mix of trail and cross-country travel which makes a series of relatively short moves around a chain of cirques and lake clusters. Camps will be mostly above 10,000 feet. Plans leave time for exploring in each niche and canyon, or peak climbs in search of the best views. (Rated M)

[142] Carter-Mahoosuc Ranges, New Hampshire–August 22-September 1. Leader, Phil Titus, 168 Commonwealth Ave., Buffalo, NY 14216.
Backpack across several peaks of the Carter-Moriah range, descend into the Androscoggin River Valley and ascend into the Mahoosucs to Grafton Notch, Maine. Beginning in White Mountain National Forest, we will pack for ten days at four-to-seven miles per day with two layover days. While exploring this region of rugged, glaciated, mountain terrain, over ten summits will be crossed. Features include views of the Presidentials, fascinating alpine flora and fauna, steep notches, glacial tarns, and mountain weather. (Rated S)

(P. 62) Cloudy Pass with portion of Glacier Peak in background, North Cascades, Washington [Ernest W. Thorn]

[143] Tower Peak Circle, Yosemite Park, Sierra–August 23-31. Leader, Cal French, 1690 N. 2nd Ave., Upland, CA 91786.
Northern Yosemite is noted for white granitic cliffs and rolling ridges formed by the sculpturing of glaciers. Tower Peak Crest is a beautiful feature of this area with handsome peaks and deeply cut valleys, many lakes, and fine forests. Looping around Tower Peak from the relatively easy "east side" access from the town of Bridgeport, emphasis will be placed on learning the geology and ecology of the area. Time allowed for fishing, peakbagging and loafing. (Rated M)

[144] Clark Range, Yosemite Park, Sierra–August 26-September 4. Leader, Gordon Peterson, 222 Royal Saint Ct., Danville, CA 94526.
Late summer in Yosemite, with expectations of good weather, good company, good food, and a physically rewarding cross-country and trail circle of the Clark Range, is the experience trip members can anticipate! Good physical condition is necessary for this moderately paced trip. Two planned layover days and several short moving days will allow time to climb several peaks of the area. (Rated M)

[145] Sequoia Lakes and Canyons, Sequoia Park, Sierra–August 28-September 5. Leader, Don Lackowski, 2483 Caminito Venido, San Diego, CA 92107.
Our route is a loop from Mineral King through deep canyons and high lake basins of Sequoia National Park. Included are spectacular Kern Canyon, Big Arroyo, the Big and Little Five Lake basins, and a refreshing visit to Kern Hot Springs. Views of the Great Western Divide and the Kaweah peaks will dominate. Photography and fishing prospects are excellent. (Rated M-S)

[146] Ionian Basin, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra–September 5-13. Leader, Diane Cook, 631 Elverta Rd., Elverta, CA 95626.
Visit the remote heart of the Sierra. Climb the LeConte Divide and descend into the beauty of the Ionian Basin for a look down the Enchanted Gorge, with its dark portals Scylla and Charybdis. We enter from the west at Wishon Reservoir across Woodchuck Country with its colonies of marmots. Most of this early fall trip will be above 10,000 feet, so we can expect cool weather. (Rated M)

[147] Forgotten Canyon, Sequoia Park, Sierra–September 9-18. Leader, Mac Downing, 2416 Grandview St., San Diego, CA 92110.
We loop through the high open country south of Mt. Whitney. From our 9660-foot roadhead we cross the Sierra Crest at Cottonwood Pass and visit the Boreal Plateau, Forgotten Canyon, and the Miter Basin. Our return is on New Army Pass, allowing an optional easy climb of 14,042-foot. Mt. Langley. Two layover days and moderate elevation gains with mostly on-trail, low trip mileage provide an enjoyable ten days of backpacking in the timberline region. (Rated L-M)

[148] Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—September 11-19. Leader, David Reneau, 410½ Pacific Ave., Paso Robles, CA 93446.
On this nine-day loop we will explore the many alpine lake basins along the Sierra crest between the Glacier Divide and Bear Creek. From North Lake we cross Piute Pass (11,400) into Humphreys Basin and then travel along the crest to Bear Creek Lakes. Total distance hiked will be 57 miles including 34 miles of cross-country travel. One and a half layover days will allow time for nature study, fishing, relaxation or a climb of Seven Gables. (Rated M-S)

[149] Great Western Divide, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra–September 11-19. Leader, Kern Hildebrand, 550 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, CA 94707.
With numerous peaks in excess of 13,000 feet, the Great Western Divide forms the boundary between Sequoia and Kings Canyon National parks. We will hike up Cloud Canyon to visit both sides of the Divide. Two layover days will permit loafing or a number of peak-climbing opportunities. Autumn sunsets will color panoramas of the Divide and the Mt. Whitney peaks area. Over one-third of the distance will be cross-country. (Rated M-S)

[150] Around Mt. Goddard/Kings Canyon Park–September 13-21. Leader, Wes Reynolds, 4317 Santa Monica Ave., San Diego, CA 92107.
Celebrate the last week of summer on this

loop around Mt. Goddard by visiting the starkly beautiful and rugged terrain above timberline in Ionian Basin, Evolution Basin and Darwin Canyon. A layover day may permit a climb of Mt. Goddard (13,568) by the ambitious, while fishing may be tried in the many lakes and streams. The trip begins and ends at North Lake, crossing the Sierra Crest twice, at Piute Pass and Lamarck Col. (Rated M)

[151] Lamar Valley/Pelican Creek, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming–September 18-26. Leader, Michael Budig, 854 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.
Observe Yellowstone and its wildlife in the fall on this moderately paced eight-day excursion. Highlights include petrified tree stumps, spectacular alpine scenery and a trek into the remote "Goblin Land" of the Hoodoo Basin. There will be opportunities to fish for cutthroat trout and to hear the eerie bugle of the elk in the night. (Rated L-M)

[152] Salt Trail to Tanner Trail, Grand Canyon Park, Arizona–September 25-October 2. Leader, Sherman Cawley, 2331 E. Virginia, Phoenix, AZ 85006.
Beginning on the South Rim, we will descend on the Salt Trail to the Little Colorado River, where we will visit the Hopi Indians' legendary Sipapu, the place of their emergence from the Underworld. From that point, we will hike down the river to its confluence with the Colorado River where we will visit ancient Anasazi Indian ruins, the Indian salt caves and an old prospector's mine. We shall ascend 4400 feet out of the canyon on the Tanner Trail. Approximately five to eight miles will be traveled each day. (Rated S)

[153] Cold River and Indian Pass, Adirondack Park, New York–September 25-October 3. Leader, Daniel Reed, 412 W. Benita Blvd., Vestal, NY 13850.
Explore the area between Long Lake and the High Peak area of the Adirondack Mountains via the Cold River. Fall colors should be at their best with great views along Long Lake and from Indian Pass. Two layover days will allow trips to Waneka Falls and Indian Pass. (Rated L)

[154] Appalachian Trail Fall Colors, North Carolina–October 2-9. Leader, Clifford Ham, 3729 Parkview Ave., Pittsburg, PA 15123.
The Wayah, Wesser, Cheoah and Waucheca balds along the Appalachian Trail provide impressive panoramic views of various mountain ranges in their fall colors. Our 48-mile backpack is mostly in the Nantahala National Forest beginning at Wayah Gap, and ending at Fontana Dam south of the Great Smoky Mountains. We will have the opportunity to take pictures, hike along side trails and watch wildlife. The leader on this trip specializes in campfire cooking and baking. Previous backpacking experience is required. (Rated M)

[155] Paria Canyon, Utah–October 3-9. Leader, Brigitte Mueller, 4221 W. Golden Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85021.
The Paria River has formed a spectacular and colorful gorge in the canyon country at the Utah and Arizona border. With no elevation gain, we'll hike at a leisurely pace through the proposed wilderness area. We will walk frequently through shallow water to take in all the alcoves, amphitheaters and twisting walls. (Rated L)

[156] Presidential Range, White Mountain Forest, New Hampshire–October 3-9. Leader, Kevin Cresci, Creston Ranch, Dover Plains, NY 12522.
The most prominent of the several White Mountain ranges is the Presidential Range, about fifteen miles long and five miles wide. Mount Washington, its tallest peak (6288), lies roughly at the center of the range. We will visit this popular area during a less frequented time of year to explore its trails and savor its ruggedness and beauty. Parts of the Appalachian Trail and the Great Gulf are included in our itinerary. Although there will be large gains and losses in elevation, and the possibility of severe weather, the rewards are great. (Rated S)

[157] San Francisco River, Gila/Apache Forests, New Mexico/Arizona–October 10-16. Leader, Don Lyngholm, Box 103, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.
This leisurely trip through canyon country rich in its variety of fauna and flora involves considerable wading, but distances are short and there are frequent side canyons to explore (4000-4600). The scenic canyon, with numerous rock formations is noted for its numerous species of riparian trees. It is an outstanding area for bird observation; varied habitat supports bighorn sheep and many other species of wildlife typical of the Southwest and northern Mexico. (Rated L)

[158] Finger Lakes Trail, New York–October 10-16. Leader, Connie Thomas, 128 Muriel St., Ithaca, NY 14850.
Hike part of the 300-mile Finger Lakes Trail across pastoral hills and valleys in central New York. Steep climbs, often along gorges and cascades, alternate with panoramic views of fall foliage. The area's glaciated history dictates descents to cross valleys, and the trail sometimes follows country roads or streets through village "downtowns." We'll even hike briefly in New York's bit of Green Mountain National Forest. Prior backpacking experience is required, although food caches will reduce pack load—making room for cameras? (Rated L-M)

[159] Georgia Blue Ridge Autumn, Chattahoochee Forest, Georgia–October 16-23. Leader, Chuck Cotter, 1803 Townsend Forest Ln., Brown Summit, NC 27214.
In northeast Georgia lies Springer Mountain (3782), southern terminus of the Appalachian Trail. We start at Amicalola Falls State Park following the approach trail to Springer Mountain. From Springer we hike the Appalachian Trail to Neels Gap (3125) climbing Blood Mountain (4458). Short hiking and layover days will provide ample opportunities to see many of the RARE II wilderness areas that we will pass through. (Rated L-M)

[160] Tanner-Hance Holiday Loop, Grand Canyon Park, Arizona–December 19-24. Leader, Bob Madsen, 3950 Fernwood Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566.
This six-day trip is one of contrasts on the South Rim from the open space below the Palisades to the narrow canyon of Granite Gorge. We will camp along the Colorado River on all but the last night and hike through several side canyons from Tanner Rapids to Hance Rapids. Half of the trip will be cross-country travel. (Rated M-S)

[300] Grand Canyon, Arizona–December 27-January 1, 1983. 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)

JUNIOR BACKPACK TRIPS

John Muir Wilderness, Sierra [John Shordike]

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.

[161] Dusy/Palisades Basins, Inyo Forest, Sierra–June 26-July 3. Leader, Andy Johnson, 415 Monticello, San Francisco, CA 94127.

Our route, intended for young people between 14 and 16, adventurous in spirit and in good physical shape, will take us around the Palisades in a wide circle. The Palisades, a group of high mountains on the east side of the Sierra, present a stunning challenge to hikers and climbers alike. Our layovers at Dusy and Palisade basins will allow interested participants to climb some of the class three peaks in the area. These high basins are possibly the finest in the Sierra. (Rated M-S)

[162] Kings-Kern Divide, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Park, Sierra–July 10-18. Leader, Ed Shearin, 8537 11th Ave. NW, Seattle, WA 98117.

The Kings-Kern Divide, a formidable barrier to High Sierra travel, is pierced only by the John Muir Trail. We will explore the cross-country routes of the early travelers across this divide, gaining respect for the women whose names mark these cols. Two layover days allow exploration of the peaks and basins of the highest and wildest region of the Sierra. Join us in this adventure if you are an experienced, athletic 13 to 16 year old. (Rated M-S)

[163] Wind Rivers Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming–July 12-19. Leader, Andy Johnson, 415 Monticello, San Francisco, CA 94127.

This is a moderately strenuous trip for Juniors 13-16 years old who have had some previous experience in the wilderness. Daily moves will be six to ten miles and a three-day layover in a remote basin is planned to allow us to explore this magnificent area. There are active glaciers here, as well as several high peaks worth climbing. Wilderness etiquette and the joys of working together as a group will be stressed, making for an exhilarating and rewarding trip. (Rated M-S)

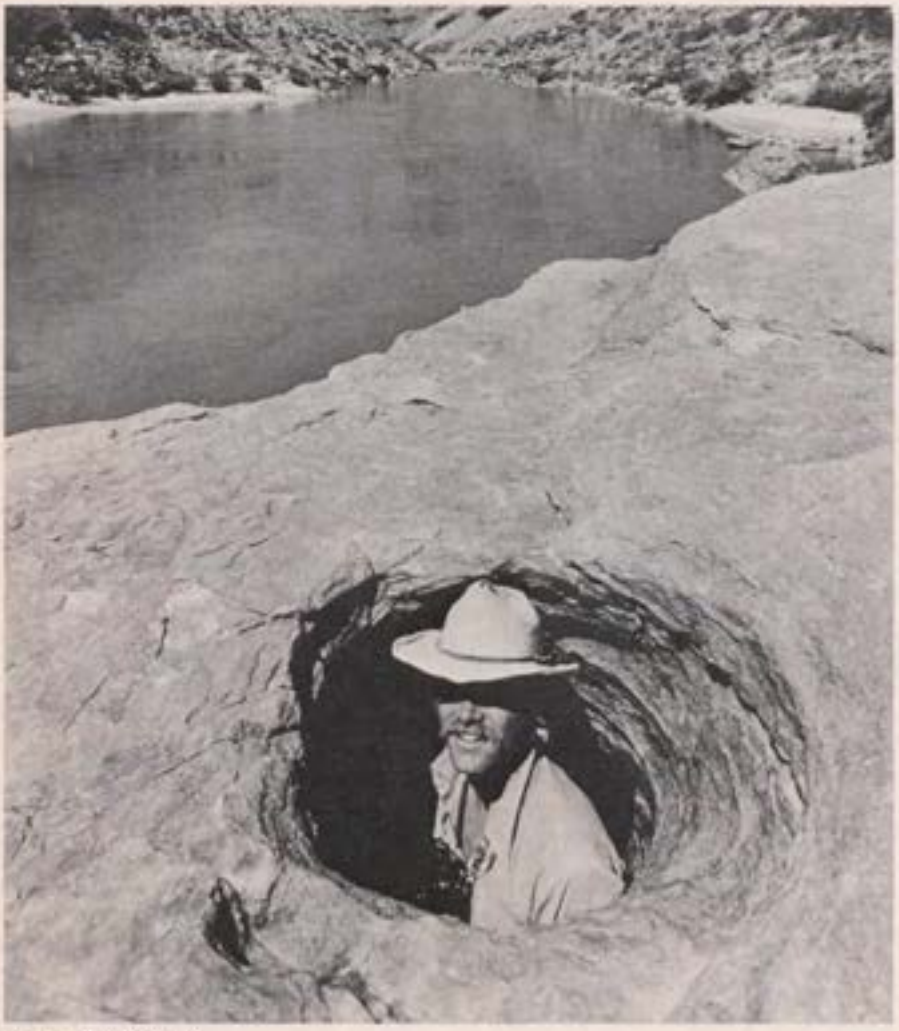
[164] Sawtooth Ridge, Yosemite Park, Sierra–July 18-25. Leaders, Sharon and Rick McEwan, 375 Jensen Ln., Windsor, CA 95492.

The Sawtooth Ridge is an alpine cluster of peaks known for its white granite and glaciers. From our roadhead, we cross Virginia Pass into the northern Yosemite backcountry. Our journey takes us through 37 miles of glacial canyon trails; some cross-country travel over gentle terrain makes this a trip for beginning and experienced 13-16 year olds. One full and several partial layover days provide time for fishing and swimming in several lakes and streams; day hikes and peak climbing for the energetic. (Rated M)

[165] McClure's Traverse, Yosemite Park, Sierra–August 1-8. Leaders, Ellen and Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.

In August of 1894, cavalry Lt. N. F. McClure opened a new route across the rugged, scenic canyons of northern Yosemite. Today the route is still mostly without a trail, although some of McClure's blazed trees still remain. We will return by another, higher, cross-country route. Two layover days are planned and a peak climb or two is possible. While total distance is not great, we will often be off-trail; the trip is best suited to older juniors with some previous backpacking experience. (Rated M)

BASE CAMPS



Tetons [Bruce Straits]

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 25-30 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.

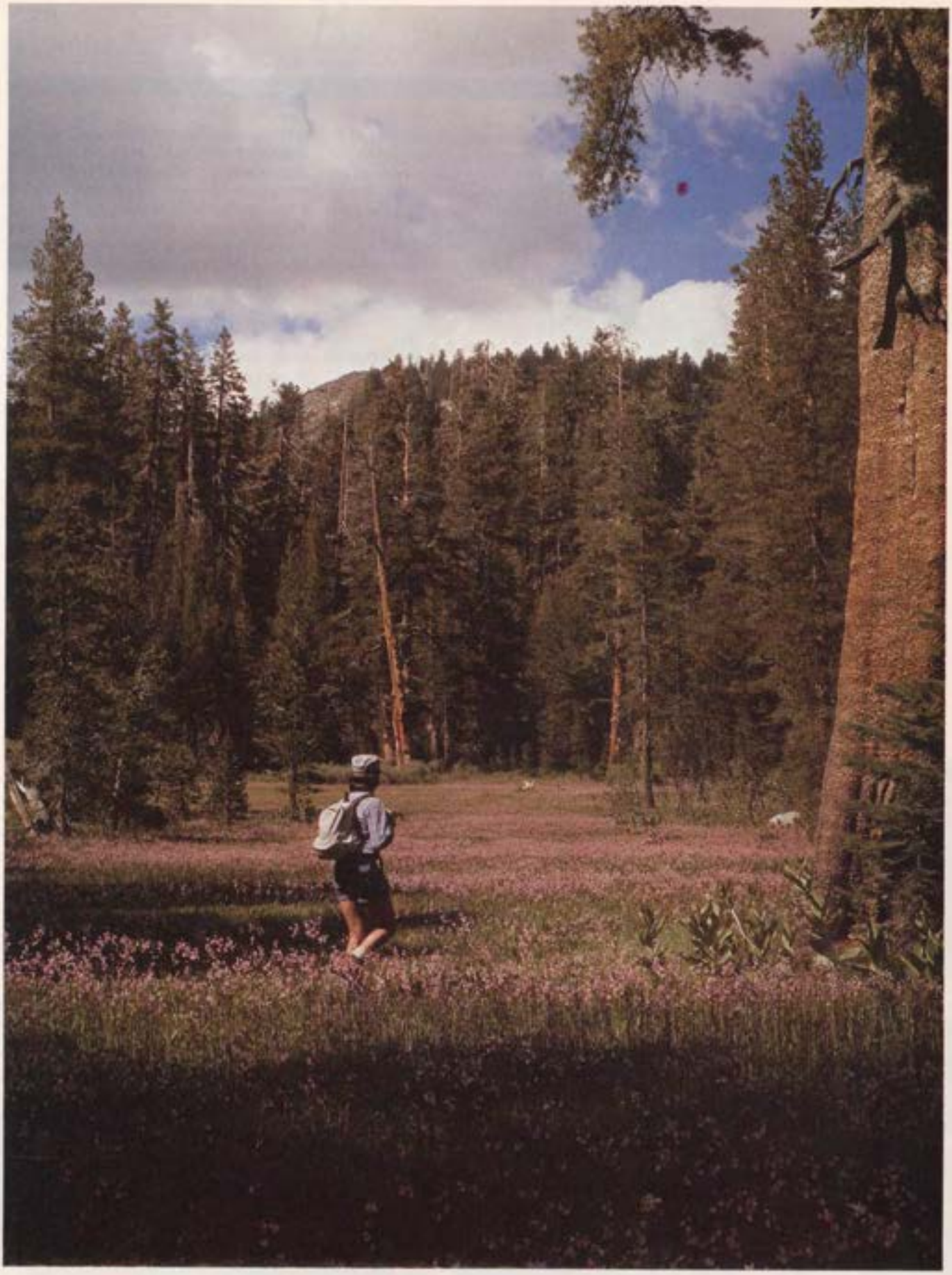
[27] Natural History of the Anza-Borrego Desert, California–April 4-10. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
Our camp will be located near Borrego Springs, about 90 miles northeast of San Diego, in California's largest state park. The outing is designed for those who would like to explore and study the natural wonders of the living desert. We will use members' cars to travel to various points of interest where our easy day hikes will begin.

[33] Spring Wildflowers, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia–May 10-16. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Box 108, Hagensborg, BC, Canada VOT 1H0.
Though the surrounding 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.

[166] Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon–June 20-25. Leader, Barbara Sorne, PO Box 1995, Lake Oswego, OR 97034.
From Gold Beach, on the Oregon coast, we will ride the Mail Boat about 50 miles up the Rogue River into the heart of the Wild Rogue Wilderness. We will spend three nights at Half Moon Bar Lodge, where we can day hike, soak up the sun and the peace of the wilderness, and enjoy fabulous home-cooked and garden-fresh food. We will hike back along the Rogue River Trail in easy stages, spending one night each at Clay Hill and Illahe Lodges, with a raft to carry gear, before taking the Mail Boat back to Gold Beach.

[167] Zion Park, Utah–June 23-29. Leader, Serge Puchert, 37 Southridge Ct., San Mateo, CA 94402.
Using the South Group Campground near the South Entrance of Zion as our base camp, we will explore, hike and drive for the next six days through all points of interest in the park. Our activities will vary from easy naturalist-led hikes to a peak climb and optional overnight backpack. Our daily ex-

(P. 67) Yosemite [Carol Crews]



cursions with nightly ranger-led programs should thoroughly acquaint us with one of the nation's oldest national parks.

[168] Lost Lake Alpine Camp, King's Canyon Park, Sierra–July 10-17. Leader, Jerry G. South, 483 Throckmorton Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
From Horse Corral Meadows the trail takes us about eight miles, gaining 2000 feet in elevation, to our remote campsite at Lost Lake. Here, under the Silliman Crest, we will explore nearby lakes and climb 11,188-foot Mt. Silliman for an expansive view of the Great Western Divide and the Kaweahs. The natural history of the area and basic mountaineering skills will be emphasized.

[169] Cottonwood Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra–July 24-31. Leader, Joanne D. Barnes, 960 Ilima Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

[170] Cottonwood Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra–August 1-8. Leader, Joanne D. Barnes, 960 Ilima Way, Palo Alto, CA 94306.
From our roadhead (9500), an easy four and a half miles will take us up about 1000 feet to camp along Cottonwood Creek. Just above us will be Cottonwood Lakes in a broad, glacial basin dominated on the north side by Mt. Langley (14,027) and on the south by Cirque Peak (12,900). There are many lakes and streams to fish for golden trout, and meadows and valleys to explore. A moderate hike will take us up New Army Pass from which we can view the Kern Plateau and the Kaweahs to the west.

[171] Davis Lakes Back Country Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra–August 7-21. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
Below Davis Lakes our secluded camp place (9800) is surrounded by impressive mountains. The first day of our two-day hike in is a strenuous seven miles from Silver Lake past Agnew and Gem Lakes. The second is an easy five miles into the broad, open basin of upper Rush Creek. Mounts Davis, Rodgers, Lyell are to the south and the west, and Donohue Peak and the Koip Crest to the north. Many lakes and streams are nearby and we are close to Thousand Island Lake, Mt. Ritter and Banner Peak.

[172] Second Recess Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 8-20. Leader, Dick Raines, 3720 Roland Dr., Santa Cruz, CA 95062.
A scenic boat ride across Lake Edison (cost not included in trip price) and a nine-mile hike gaining 1700 feet in elevation will bring us to the campsite on Mills Creek (9300). From here we will explore many high basins and canyons—Laurel Canyon, Hopkins Basin, Gabbot Pass, Lake Italy. There are lakes for fishing, peaks for climbing, plenty of action and time for rest.

[173] Minarets West, Alpine Camp, Sierra–August 15-27. Leader, Emily Benner, 155 Tamalpais Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708.
We will be camping on Long Creek (9200) in a remote and secluded area in the Sierra. The hike in is 11 miles from the Granite Creek roadhead with a gain of 2800 feet, the last four miles off-trail, across a shoulder of Sadler Peak. Other peaks in the area include Electra and Foerster and Long Mountain. Day trip and backpacking possibilities are virtually unlimited. Fishing should be good in the streams and lakes and in the nearby North Fork of the San Joaquin.

[174] Talchako Lodge Base Camp and Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia–August 16-24. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Box 108, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T 1H0.
A leisurely exploration of Tweedsmuir Park in Canada's Pacific Coast Range, this outing is based at Talchako Lodge. We will take day hikes from the Lodge into the surrounding Park and Bella Coola Valley, followed by 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.

[175] Everglades Park, Florida–December 26-31. Leaders, Vivian and Otto Spielbichler, 9004 Sudbury Rd., Silver Springs, MD 20901.
Our base camp at Flamingo, in the southern tip of the park, is a unique subtropical wilderness, the home of rare birds and animals. We will take daily walks or canoe trips to explore mangrove and buttonwood environments, fresh water ponds, brackish water, open coastal prairies and salt water marshes. This leisure trip is for people of all ages who enjoy bird and animal watching, photography and relaxation.

Grand Teton National Park [Conrad Smith]

BICYCLE TRIPS

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 Foreign Trips section for additional Bicycle Trips.

California Coast [Bob Hartman]

[26] Sand and Surf Tour, Southern California–April 3-10. Leader, Bob Hartman, 1988 Noble St., Lemon Grove, CA 92045.
Our cycle tour will enjoy the full beauty of the lower California desert. We head east from San Diego, cross over the Laguna Mountains and descend into Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. A pass around the Salton Sea and a steep climb over the Santa Rosa Mountains will set us on a course for the Pacific Ocean. We'll be able to cool off in the surf along the golden beaches which stretch to San Diego. This 450-mile, self-contained bicycle tour is an ideal trip for a hearty cyclist or an enthusiastic newcomer to touring.

[176] California Wine Country and Coast Tour–May 29-June 6. Leaders, JoAnn and Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.
Cycling across the Golden Gate Bridge and through beautiful Marin County, we begin our self-contained journey which includes two full days of touring the wineries in Napa and Sonoma counties. Later we camp among giant redwoods before we descend the coast highway to complete our 400-mile loop. For the experienced bike tourist highlights include excellent cycling conditions, hot showers, delicious meals, and spectacular scenery.

[177] Oregon Coast Tour, Oregon–June 12-20. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.
We will travel 385 miles in seven days of biking, the longest day about 65 miles. Camping at state parks, we will buy and cook food from grocery stores enroute. Long daylight hours and a leisurely pace will allow plenty of time to see the beautiful and rugged Oregon coastline, the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Sea Lion Caves, scenic coastal fishing ports, tidepools, lighthouses and coastal forests.

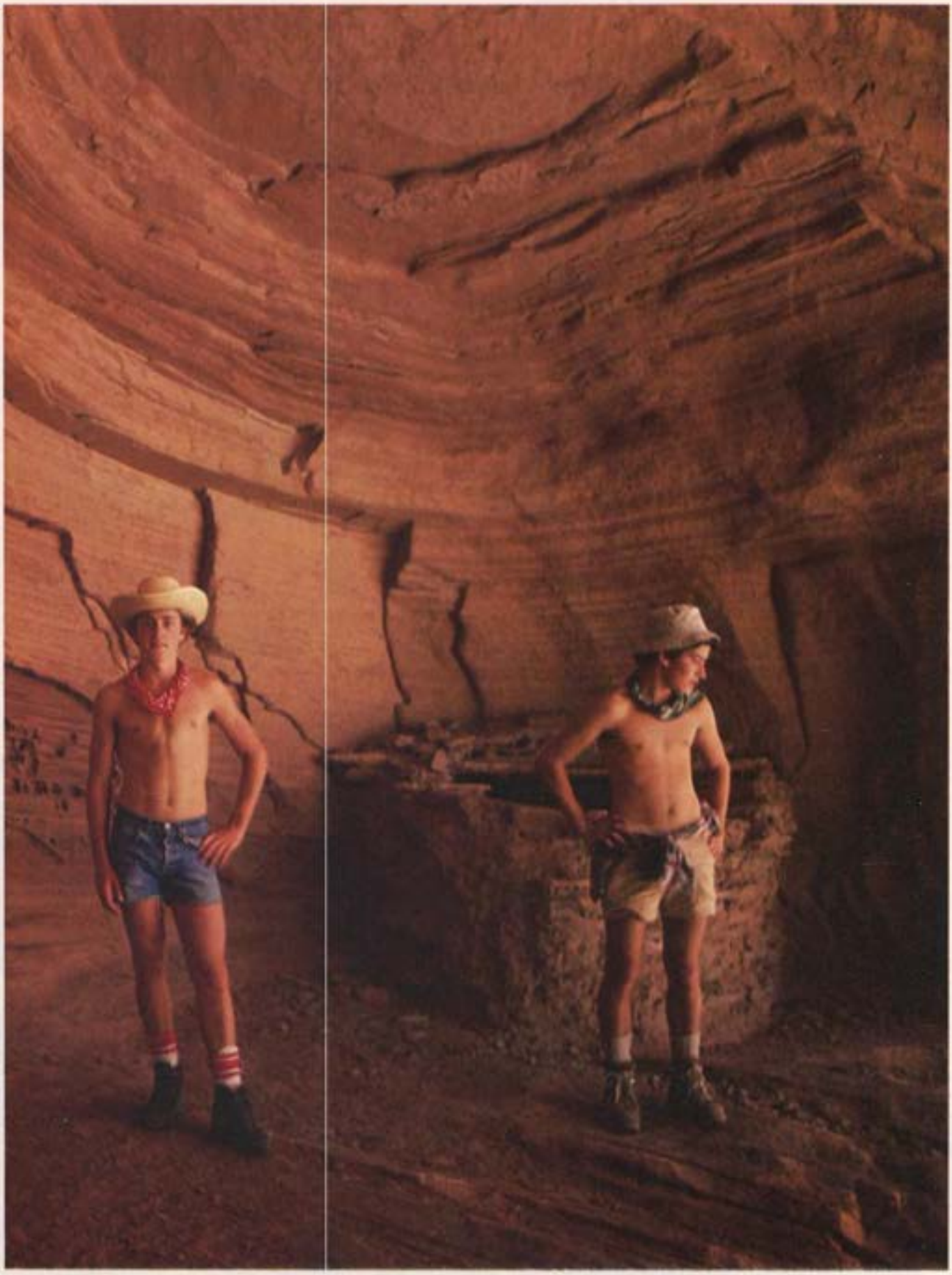
[178] Bicycling to Vermont's Country Inns–June 13-18. Leader, William Lankow, 228 W. Fifteenth St., New York, NY 10011.
We will spend six days bicycle touring Vermont, stopping each evening at a different country inn. Cycling through rolling countryside and open farmland, we will pass antique shops, historic sights and village greens. The inns will provide country-style meals and lodging, requiring participants to carry only personal gear. Moderate mileages most days should allow time to swim, picnic and relax.

[179] Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin–June 13-19. Leader, Fred Gooding, 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
Our self-contained tour will take us from Kenosha to LaCrosse, as we camp along the nation's first state-wide bikeway. With its widespread network of farm-to-market roads, Wisconsin is truly a cyclist's paradise. In the east, the bikeway passes through prosperous farm and dairyland, and in the west, through the "Driftless Area." A layover day at Devil's Lake will allow us to visit the Circus World Museum in nearby Baraboo. The famous Elroy Sparta section of the bikeway will conclude the tour.

[180] Atlantic Provinces Bike and Hike, Canada–August 9-20. Leaders, Sharon and Bob Hartman, 1988 Noble St., Lemon Grove, CA 92045.
The rugged coast of Nova Scotia and the sandy beaches of Prince Edward Island are ideal settings for this moderately paced, self-contained bicycle tour. By mid-August the waters of the Maritime Provinces have warmed and the air is fresh. On this two-week tour we'll have opportunities to explore tidal pools, hike in upland fields and forests, and experience the cultural heritage of the region.

[181] Crater Lake Tour, Oregon/California–September 5-12. Leaders, JoAnn and Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.
The experienced bicycle tourist will be delighted with this self-contained, 450-mile bicycle tour. We will have the opportunity to explore Crater Lake, Lava Bed National Monument, Lassen Volcanic National Park and much more. Our trip provides excellent camping facilities with hot showers, good meals, and two layover days to enjoy the spectacular scenery. We begin our tour in Klammath Falls, Oregon and end in Redding, California.

[182] Lancaster County, Amish Country, Pennsylvania–October 9-16. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.
Lancaster County's rural roads and covered bridges highlight our visit to the Amish and Mennonite, descendants of the 18th-century German settlers. Horse and buggies, one-room school houses, old-world attire and single-speed bikes are trademarks of this well-preserved farming society. We'll be biking alongside these hospitable people, dine at a local farm and sample their bakeries. Other attractions include a steam railroad and an old iron furnace.



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 (8000 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.

[185] Symmes Creek to Onion Valley, Inyo Forest/Sequoia Park, Sierra–July 17-24. Leader, Jack Holmes, 1511 Oak Ave., Davis, CA 95616.
Climbing the Sierra's east side, we spend a night at Anvil Camp before crossing into Sequoia National Park for a stay beneath the Kings/Kern Divide at Lake South America. Turning north, we will cross into the center basin of Kings Canyon before leaving by Kearsarge Pass. There will probably be two layover days with opportunities for fishing, climbing, and viewing these marvelously rugged southern Sierra peaks. This is a moderate to strenuous trip. Leader approval required.

[186] Onion Valley to Oak Creek, Inyo Forest/Kings Canyon Park, Sierra–July 24-31. Leader, Don White, 411 Walnut Dr., Monmouth, OR 97361.
We climb by Independence Creek to Heart Lake near the crest of the Sierra. Crossing Kearsarge Pass, we drop via Bullfrog Lake and Glenn Pass into the beautiful Rae Lakes basin. After a layover day, we will move up to Baxter Creek Basin for more vistas, fishing, and climbing before leaving the Sierra by Baxter Basin Pass. This will be a moderate trip. Leader approval required.

[187] Green Creek to Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite Park, Sierra–July 31-August 7. Leader, Richard Cooper, 5631 Castle Dr., Oakland, CA 94611.
We climb a breathtakingly beautiful path to Summit Lake on Yosemite's boundary, drop into Virginia Canyon, and climb to McCabe Lakes before leaving via Glen Aulin. Two layover days leave time for relaxing or mountain climbing, with East Peak, Excelsior Mountain and Shepherd's Crest along the way. About 35 miles and 5000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip. Leader approval required.

(P. 70) Canyon de Chelly [Roland Moore]

Yosemite Park, Sierra [Donald Gibbon]

[188-E] Tuolumne Meadows to Agnew Meadows, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra–August 7-14. Leader, Dan Holmes, 11 Cresta Blanca, Orinda, CA 94563.
After a long, gentle climb to the head of Lyell Canyon, we climb over Donohue Pass and Island Pass before reaching Thousand Island Lake. Two or three layover days will provide time for fishing, viewing and exploring Mts. Lyell, Banner and Ritter, and enjoying the flowers and lakes of this beautiful area. About 35 miles and 5000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip. Leader approval required.

[189] Reds Meadow to McGee Creek, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 14-21. Leader, Linda Furtado, 73 Sleepy Hollow Ln., Orinda, CA 94563.
We ascend south past Deer Creek, Purple Lake, and Lake Virginia to where we leave the Muir Trail at Tully Hole. Our route then leads over McGee Pass, through big, colorful mountains to Big McGee Lake, ending in the high desert of the east side of the Sierra. Layover days will give you the opportunity to photograph and explore the valleys, lakes and mountains that catch your interest. About 26 miles and 6000 feet of climb make this a moderate trip. Leader approval required.

[190] McGee Creek to Rock Creek, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 21-28. Leader, Ted Bradfield, 5540 Circle Dr., El Sobrante, CA 94803.
After ascending to Big McGee Lake, we will cross the scenic McGee Pass and descend into Tully Hole. We then climb through wild rock gardens into the forested Mono Valley. There will be time for fishing, photography and day trips to explore the high basins. Maximum daily elevation gain is 2600 feet, but three 12,000-foot passes make this a moderate trip. Leader approval required.

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

Minarets Wilderness, California [Judy Freedman]

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 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.)

[191] Gila Wilderness, New Mexico–June 27-July 3. Leader, Sheri and Dick Ricker, Star Rt., Box 2453, Cornville, AZ 86325.
The Gila Wilderness provides a beautiful and ideal environment for our five or six-mile hike from the trailhead. Making base camp in a secluded forest setting beside a river (5000), we will be surrounded by meadows, forests, canyons, mountains and rivers. Days will be warm and dry; nights, moderate to cool. Minimum age is six; younger children may be accepted with leader approval. Meals will be vegetarian, but meat will be served on request.

Minarets Wilderness, California [Judy Freedman]

[192] Dinkey Lakes, Sierra–July 25-31. Leader, Hugh Kimball, 3167 NE 83rd St., Seattle, WA 98115.
Our camp in the Dinkey Lakes area will be at Cliff Lake (9500), reached by an easy five-mile trail which gains 1200 feet after leaving Courtwright Lake. It is in an extensive area of gentle alpine and subalpine country with numerous attractive lakes, meadows with streams, and alpine-type forests, all studded with granite peaks of which the highest, Three Sisters, is 10,619 feet.

[193] Donkey Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra–August 2-9. Leaders, Jane and Rich Lundy, 21 Via Encina, Monterey, CA 93940.
Located in the beautiful Sabrina Basin, our campsite at Donkey Lake offers access to numerous trails and alpine lakes. With mountains such as Darwin, Haeckel and Wallace to the east and Thompson Ridge to the south, our setting in a forest of lodgepole and whitebark pines provides an ideal opportunity for family experiences in the wilderness. There will be ample time for fishing, hiking, photography, general exploration and enough activities to make this a memorable vacation.

[194] Cramer Basin, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho–August 3-10. Leaders, Janice and David Stewart, 4046 SW Carson, Portland, OR 97219.
Upper Cramer Lake (8381) is nestled among the rugged 10,000-foot peaks of the Sawtooth Range. This unspoiled American wildland offers opportunities to day hike, climb, fish for trout and smell the flowers. Beginning with a boat trip across Redfish Lake and a walk through the "Garden of the Giants," the hike in is eight miles with an elevation gain of 1800 feet. Open to families with children over three years of age.

[195] Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 11-18. Leaders, Beth and Bob Flores, 2112 W. Portebello, Mesa, AZ 85202.
From our roadhead at North Lake, we will hike about six miles with an elevation gain of 2000 feet to the summit of Piute Pass before dropping down to our campsite in 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 via the Keyhole or the Alpine Col. Humphreys Basin provides an ideal location for fishing, photography, exploration and general enjoyment of the Sierra high country.

[196] Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho–August 13-20. Leaders, Ann and Tom Carlyle, Box 1313, Goleta, CA 93116.
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.

[197] Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona–August 17-24. Leader, Patricia Boyle, 90 Ranch Rd., Woodside, CA 94062.
Join our leisurely walk through time as we explore prehistoric Indian cliff dwellings and pictographs amidst the awesome beauty of Canyon de Chelly. We will be guided by Navajos and learn about the Navajo way of life by sharing experiences, including cooking, games, art and ceremonies. Minimum age eight 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.

[200] Elk Creek, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California–July 17-24. Leaders, Ann and Larry Hildebrand, 1615 Lincoln Rd., Stockton, CA 95207.
This kid-tested trip, in Marble Mountain Wilderness area in far northern California, is designed for families with children eight and over. Travel days will be no longer than five miles and at relatively low elevation. Two days, where the elevation gain may seem strenuous, will be followed by layover days. (Rated L-M)

[201] Adirondacks, New York–July 17-24. Leader, Hank Scudder, G.E.R.&D. Centre, 37-519, Schenectady, NY 12345.
This leisurely trip is a family-oriented introduction to the pleasures of backpacking and the beauty of the Adirondack Mountains. Layover days include climbing mountains, fishing and nature walks; moving is on alternate days. People from ages of six years and up are welcome if they can carry their own personal gear. The trip will cover a total distance of about 20 miles through acres of raspberry bushes and into a dramatic mountain gorge. (Rated L)

[202] Red Castle and Kings Peak, Uintas Wilderness, Utah–July 30-August 8. Leader, Nancy Parsons-Craft, 145 Crestview Dr., Summit Park, UT 84060.
This red rock wilderness area, with high mountains and lots of lakes, provides a wonderful chance to enjoy the wilderness and share its joys with our children. With three layover days, there will be time for fishing in lakes full of trout, an optional climb of Kings Peak, highest in Utah, or just relaxing. Every day is six miles or less; however one day will be strenuous with eight miles of travel. Minimum age is ten, with exceptions for stronger youths; teenagers welcome. (Rated L)

Minarets Wilderness, California [Judy Freedman]

[203] Triangle Lake Loop, Caribou Wilderness, Lassen Forest, California–August 2-8. Leaders, Molly and Harry Reeves, P.O. Box 1571, Quincy, CA 95971.
Quaintly named lakes and cinder buttes are linked by trails in this Jeffrey and lodgepole pine-forested volcanic wilderness. Terrain averages 7000 to 7500 feet with moderate elevation gains. On moving days we will cover about six miles. Three layover days will allow time to explore, swim, fish, watch birds, deer or search for wildflowers. The moderate pace is suitable for ages eight and up. (Rated L-M)

FAMILY CANOE TRIPS

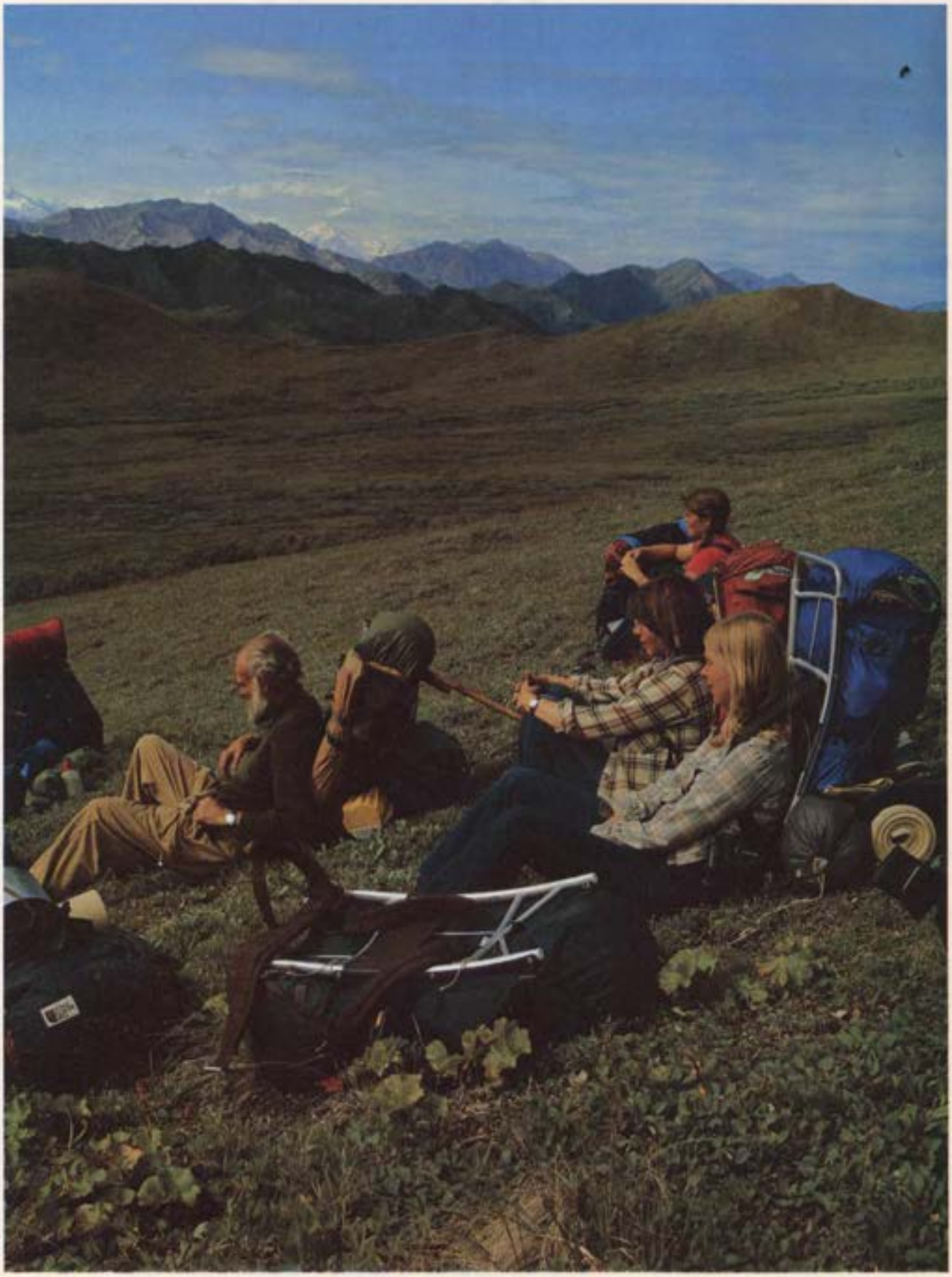
FAMILY CANOE TRIPS are designed for families with at least one teenager. They introduce families to the thrill of running easy rivers, exploring side canyons and ridges, enjoying swimming and other water sports. Some instruction in canoeing and water safety will be provided by the leader. Everyone shares 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.

[210] Main Eel River, California–June 21-27. Leaders, Joan and Bill Busby, 4 Carolyn Ct., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
An exciting family river experience, this trip from Alder Point to South Fork will hopefully create an awareness of our natural heritage and the need to preserve it. The water will be warm, the swimming great, the beaches and scenery spectacular. No previous experience is necessary; basic river techniques will be taught. All river equipment is provided. Each family group must include one teenager.

[211] Attean Pond, Moose River Canoe and Base Camp, Maine–August 21-28. Leader, Robert F. Reeves, P.O. Box 328, Deerfield, MA 01342.
This leisurely trip is centered in a beautiful and remote part of Maine. Our base camp on Attean Pond is an excellent location for pleasant hikes, fishing, swimming and even "body surfing" through a small set of rips in the river. For those prepared to undertake a moderately difficult portage, there is a 30-mile side trip down the Moose River and back. Some canoeing experience is desirable. The trip is suitable for families with very young children. Canoes are not provided, but rentals are available.

(P. 75) [W. A. Jackson]



HAWAII

Kauai, Hawaii [Dick Schmidt]

THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO OFFERS A UNIQUE MIDPACIFIC 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.

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

[30] Springtime on Lanai, Hawaii–April 2-10. Leader, Miá Monroe, 428 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Join our spring island adventure on Lanai. From our base camp at beautiful Hulopoe Bay we will leisurely discover ancient petroglyphs and village sites, beachcomb the "shipwreck coast" and have plenty of time to enjoy the finest swimming and snorkeling on the Pineapple Island. A sampling of delicious island fare will be featured; commissary duty is shared by all.

[212] Hawaii Sailing and Hiking Adventure–May 1-10. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Explore Hawaii from the sea. Enjoy sailing in small boats among the islands and along the scenic coastlines of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai. On day trips ashore we will hike through lush green valleys, along sparkling streams, visiting bird colonies and historic sights, swimming and snorkeling. Skippers and crew know the islands well and will teach everyone to sail. The trip will combine great sailing with learning about the ocean and the Hawaiian archipelago. Sailing begins in Lahaina and ends on Oahu.

[213] Molokai Holiday, Hawaii–December 24-January 1, 1983. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.
Molokai remains Hawaii's most unspoiled and rural major island. From campsites by the sea, we will explore Molokai's beaches and forests including a hike along the pali with spectacular views. We will walk to high waterfalls to swim in the pools below, and hike to and explore Kalaupapa Peninsula where Father Damien lived.

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.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska [Kern Hildebrand]

[215] Western Slope of Tetons (North), Targhee Forest, Wyoming–July 21-30. Leader, Serge Puchert, 37 Southridge Ct., San Mateo, CA 94402.
Starting from Teton Creek Campground near Driggs, Idaho, this moderate ten-day highlight trip will explore the northern section of the western slopes of the Grand Tetons. Moving seven to ten miles every other day, we will hike through Granite Basin, Dead Horse Pass and Hidden Corral Basin. Alternate layover days will give us a chance either to climb peaks, fish or seek views of deer, moose, Big Horn sheep and other western big game animals native to this area.

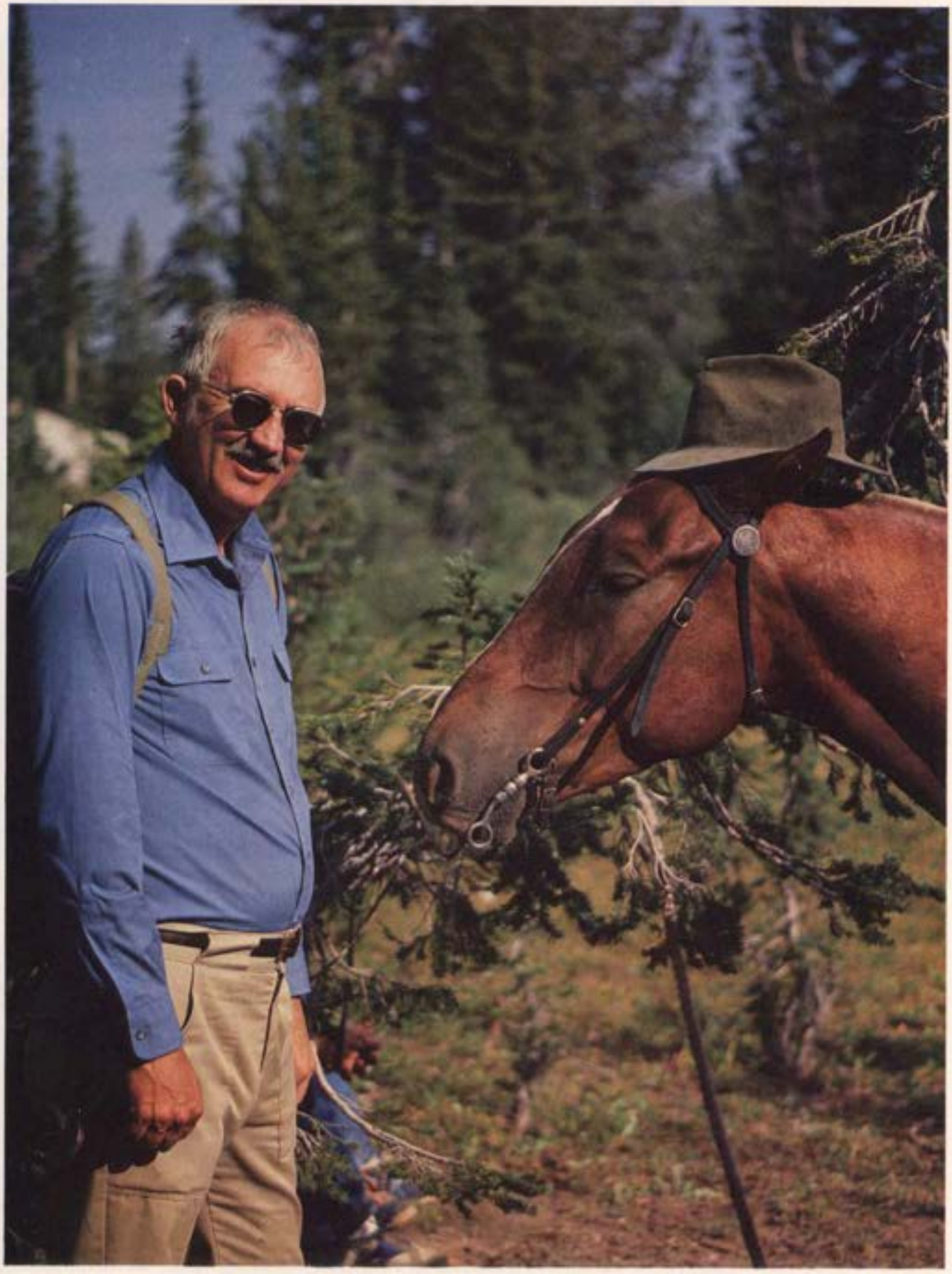
[216] Le Conte Divide, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–July 25-August 6. Leader, Bruce Gillies, 2950 Russell St., Berkeley, CA 94705.
We will explore three alpine basins which lie at the 10,000-foot level below the western face of the Le Conte Divide—Blackcap Basin, Bench Valley and Red Mountain Basin. Starting at Courtright Reservoir (8200), the trip combines inviting forests, meadows and streams of the lower slopes with the rugged beauty of the Divide and the myriad lakes at its rocky base. Seven moderate moving days and five layovers leave ample time to fish, hike, swim, climb or just take it easy.

[217] Huckleberry Lake Loop, Emigrant Wilderness, Sierra–July 26-August 1. Leader, Bert Gibbs, P.O. Box 1076, Jackson, CA 95642.
Two days will be required to arrive at our destination from Kennedy Meadows trailhead. The environs around Huckleberry Lake will offer us almost 100 lakes where we can have fun exploring, fishing or just relaxing. The average altitude of this loop ranges between 8000 and 9000 feet. Moving days will be moderately difficult, but two layover days will help make it possible for anyone to enjoy.

[218] Central Uintas, Wasatch Forest, Utah–August 3-10. Leader, Jerry Clegg, 9910 Mills College, Oakland, CA 94613.
The route starts on the Uinta crest at Butterfly Lake, an easy drive of an hour and a half from Salt Lake City. It then traverses three divides and four glaciated basins to an exit gorge on the southern flank of the range. Hiking will be moderate to strenuous, with elevations varying from 9500 to 11,000 feet and daily distances from six to eight miles. Four layover days are planned, giving ample opportunity for day hikes, fishing and climbing in the heart of Utah's highest mountains.

[219] Ruby Mountains, Humboldt Forest, Nevada–August 14-21. Leaders, David Horsley and Chuck Schultz, 4285 Gilbert St., Oakland, CA 94611.
Regarded as the jewel of the desert, the Ruby Mountain Range offers unexpected alpine beauty. Rising out of the arid Nevada Great Basin and harboring the ancient bristlecone pines, the Rubies are an area of glacially carved peaks and scoured lake basins. With climbing, fishing and photographic challenge, this is an opportunity to visit one of the lesser known scenic areas of the U.S. Forest Service.

[220] Siberian Outpost, Sequoia Park, Sierra–August 21-28. Leader, Kern Hildebrand, 550 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, CA 94707.
An opportunity for contrasts! We will skirt the wide desolation just west of Siberian Pass in Sequoia National Park. Trail hiking will take us through dense forests, lush meadows and the alpine scenery we associate with the High Sierra. The highlight will be two or more days in the rugged Mitre Basin ("Yosemite rimmed by trees"). A cross-country backpack option of several days will take the more rugged further into the basin and/or on to climb Mt. Whitney.



Denali Wilderness, Alaska [W. A. Jackson]

[221] Llama Trek, Three Sisters Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon-August 22-27. Leader, Bruce Clary, 4118 NE 18th, Portland, OR 97211.
Llamas have a heritage of over 2000 years as high country pack animals. They are ideal trail companions—intelligent, quiet, sure-footed and adaptable. This trip will cover a 50-mile loop around the Three Sisters or "Shining Mountains," through the finest display of vulcanism in the Cascade Range. Our route passes old and young volcanoes, cinder cones, lava flows, fields of pumice and obsidian, along with lakes, meadows and glacial streams. Our menu will feature mostly fresh and whole foods.

[222] Minarets Circle, Sierra/Inyo Forests, Yosemite Park, Sierra-August 28-September 11. Leaders, Jane and John Edginton, 2733 Buena Vista Way, Berkeley, CA 94708.
Our loop trip explores the headwaters of the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, Clark Range via Isberg Pass, southern Yosemite, the Sierra Crest and returns to Granite Creek after circling the Minarets and the Ritter range. The trip is relatively strenuous, having moves up to 16 miles with some cross-country travel and altitudes over 11,000 feet, but at least five layover days are planned. Climbs of Ritter (13,157) and Banner (12,945) are possible. The late season should provide good fishing, crisp weather and solitude.

(P. 78) [Bruce Straits]

[223] The Maze/Land of Standing Rocks, Canyonlands Park, Utah–October 4-14. Leader, David Horsley, 4285 Gilbert St., Oakland, CA 94611.
Just west of the confluence of the Green and Colorado rivers ia a rarely visited labyrinth of deep, narrow sandstone canyons known as the Maze. Starting at 6000 feet, the trail leads us through piñon and juniper to the overlook, where we descend to the canyon floor. Throughout the area are springs, cottonwoods, and spectacular Anasazi wall paintings. Our route then takes us up into the Land of Standing Rocks and the Doll House area where we have easy access to Spanish Bottom for a swim in the Colorado.

[224] High Desert Special, California–January 30-February 5, 1983. Leader, Dolph Amster, P.O. Box 1106, Ridgecrest, CA 93555.
Best visited in late winter, when temperatures are moderate, illumination low and soft, and shadows transparent, the Mojave desert offers us a sensual feast. We will car camp among sites in or near Death Valley, with frequent layover days to encourage the leisurely exploration of colorful canyons, voluptuous sand dunes and unusual formations unique to the Mojave. Members of all interests are welcome, especially the artist or photographer around whose deliberate ways this trip will be planned.

Teton Wilderness, Wyoming [Linda Null]

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, 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 the 24th 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.

WILDERNESS RESTORATION TRIPS eliminate the signs of human impact, and replant native vegetation. Their purpose is to assist the natural "healing process" for an ecosystem.

Most Service Trips are in areas of the National Wilderness Preservation System, 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. Donations from corporations and individuals provide additional support for these outings. In 1981, Sierra Club donors included Kelly Runyan, Dr. Lyle Olson, Marjorie Pake and Suzanne Nelson. 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.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

[28] Mazatzal Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona–April 4-10. Leader, Rod Ricker, P.O. Box 807, Cottonwood, AZ 86326.
This is a backpack trail maintenance trip in the little-used Mazatzal Wilderness, part of one of the largest roadless wilderness areas in the state. The country has rugged and picturesque mountains that are cut by steep-sided canyons. Pine and Douglas fir in the higher elevations yield to the upper Sonoran Desert. It is especially beautiful in the spring.

[31] Red Rock-Wilson Mountain, Coconino Forest, Arizona–April 11-17. Leader, Jim Ricker, 525 S. Elden, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.
We will be rerouting and repairing the National Scenic Trail up 6900-foot Wilson Mountain. This is in the heart of Arizona's beautiful Red Rock country. Views from the top include Oak Creek Canyon, Sedona, Dry Creek Basin, Verde Valley and hundreds of square miles of the Coconino Forest. There will be plenty of time for day hikes and we will move our base camp at least once. Expect warm days in the lower elevations with a chance of snow in the higher elevations.

[34] North Kaibab Trail Crew, Kaibab Forest, Arizona–May 21-31. Leader, Teresa Balboni, c/o K. Runyon, 475 Crofton Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.
We go to the desert country just north of Grand Canyon for a trail reconstruction project in a remote area. This trip is particularly planned for women, offering the chance to work and play in a situation of independence. The desert and its forest offer unusual challenges and breathtaking beauty. Come meet them both!

[225] Wild Lake, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath Forest, California–June 29-July 13. Leader, Warren Olson, 521 S. 8th, San Jose, CA 95112.
Wild Lake (6983) is 15 miles from our trailhead; we will be following the North Fork of the Salmon River with many swimming holes enroute. Plant life should be in full bloom, most notably the dogwood. Our work project will be a one-mile trail reroute of a trail going down into Wild Lake. Off days will be spent on day hikes to any of half a dozen lakes located within a three-mile radius of our base camp at Wild Lake.

[226] Oregon Coast Trail Construction, Boardman State Park, Oregon Coast–July 4-12. Leader, Cathie Pake, 2430 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97405.
Oregon's Coast Trail is proposed to cover the distance from the California to the Washington border making rustic areas of the coast more accessible to the hiker. While this is not true wilderness, our trip provides an opportunity to take advantage of a wilderness experience on the coast. An

[W. A. Jackson]

overnight hike in nearby Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area is an option for our off days. Expect a modest hike, about one-quarter mile, into our base camp which will be situated within one mile of our work project.

[227] Happy Camp, Klamath Forest, Siskiyou Mountains, California–July 5-13. Leader, Bryan Wilson, 2315 Dwight Way, Berkeley, CA 94704.
This year we will be returning to the Happy Camp Ranger District where several Service Trips have worked in the past. Wildlife and relatively low elevations are notable features of the area. We will be working in mountains that are soon to be designated a Wilderness Area, helping to prepare trails for the expected increase in usage in the future. Here is a chance to visit a remote and beautiful part of the state that is often overlooked.

[228] Cuddihy Lakes, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California–July 15-25. Leader, Roy Bergstrom, P.O. Box 224, Summit City, CA 96089.
A moderate ten-mile hike through forests and meadows will bring us to our base camp among the five lakes in the Cuddihy Basin. We will rehabilitate overused campsites and maintain the trail system in and around the granite basin. Free days may be used for fishing and swimming in nearby lakes, hiking to Marble Rim and the Pacific Crest Trail, or relaxing in the warm sun.

[229] Baboon Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–July 17-25. Leader, Dave Bachman, 1121 N. Cedar St., Chico, CA 95926.
Baboon Lakes lie in an area of fine peak sculpture, superb views and jagged summits. This area has remained the most remote section of the entire crest. Our camp (11,000) is roughly six to seven miles from Lake Sabrina; in this distance the trail climbs about 1900 feet. Our work project will be rigorous, consisting of trail reroutes in both dry and boggy areas.

[230] Targhee Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho–July 25-August 4. Leader, Bruce Horn, 4130 Old Adobe Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94306.
This proposed addition to the wilderness system includes the western slope of the Teton range, which receives a snow pack every winter. Spring runoff results in boggy meadows, easily damaged by trail use. We will reroute trails around the bogs, improve other sections, and enjoy the waterfalls, peak climbs and views of the Tetons.

[231] Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming–July 25-August 5. Leader, Tim Motley, 344 Franck Ave., Louisville, KY 40206.
A base camp-oriented trip in the spectacular Wind River Range, our camp will be near Borum and Summit Lakes (10,100), ten miles from the trailhead at Willow Creek. Work days involve rerouting and improving trails of the area. Layover days offer trout fishing, hikes and a chance to relax in the wilderness.

[W. A. Jackson]

[232] Moonlight Lake, Inyo Forest, Sierra–July 27-August 6. Leader, David Simon, 1247 Henderson Ave., Unit S, Sunnyvale, CA 94086.
In Sabrina Basin, overlooked by the granite faces of 13,000-foot Mts. Darwin, Haeckel and Wallace, our camp will be secluded just above Moonlight Lake. We'll work repairing the Midnight and Hungry Packer Lake trails and revegetating worn places in the meadows. Off days will include day hikes around the basin, scrambles of the less formidable peaks, fishing, photography, botany and the usual relaxation.

[233] West Fork Lake, Kanitsu Forest, Idaho–July 30-August 9. Leader, Cathlin Milligan, 4260 Pomona Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94306.
At the base of West Fork Mountain (6337) in the Lions Head Range of Northern Idaho lies West Fork Lake, the site of our base camp. We will repair a badly-rutted trail about a half mile from camp. Alternate free days can be spent hiking along ridge lines or to lakes, and fishing for brook trout and cutthroat. You can look forward to strenuous work, good friends, beautiful scenery and lots of fun.

[234] Papoose Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 10-20. Leader, Keith Proctor, 848 Peach St., Riverside, CA 92507.
Connecting Edison Lake with Mammoth Lakes is a heavily used trail in almost complete disrepair. While camping at Papoose Lake, we will reroute and build fine trail over Goodale Pass. Mt. Izaac Walton (12,000) and Graveyard Peak (11,494) are but two of the high points of this area, and numerous swimming and fishing holes are easily available. Don't miss out on this opportunity to truly help your wilderness.

[235] Teton Wilderness, Wyoming–August 11-21. Leader, Tim Wernette, 354 South Grande, Tucson, AZ 85745.
The Teton Wilderness, located northeast of Teton National Park, is a heavily forested area of gentle terrain with large meadows, wildflowers, and many lakes. Wildlife includes elk, deer, moose, bear, beaver and an occasional trumpeter swan. The work project will consist of constructing water bars, cutting downed trees across the trail, and possibly building bridges in swampy areas. Off days will offer hiking with views of the Tetons to the west, fishing and relaxing.

[236] Guanella Pass II, Pike Forest, Colorado–August 13-23. Leader, Jim Bock, 1859 23rd St., Boulder, CO 80302.
Enjoy a well-kept secret. Although only fifty miles from Denver, our base camp in Kirby Gulch will not likely be visited by anyone else during our entire stay. We'll have only about a three-mile hike in through aspen groves to base camp. Continuing last year's project should provide good hard work on new trail construction with a fine view of our 14,000-foot neighbors, Mt. Evans and Mt. Bierstadt.

[237] Goodale Pass, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra–August 24-September 3. Leader, Keith Proctor, 848 Peach St., Riverside, CA 92507.
While repairing a badly damaged trail, we will stay at Lake of the Lone Indian. Layover days permit exploration of peaks such as Mt. Izaak Walton (12,099). Polarbear olympics will be held for those who enjoy the many refreshing lakes nearby. A great time and a wonderful environment are guaranteed.

[238] Painted Rock Ranger District, Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming–August 25-September 4. Leader, Susan Liddle, 595 Oakfield Ln., Menlo Park, CA 94025.
This year's Wyoming project will probably be a mixture of trail maintenance and clean-up work, but the details remain a mystery until we hear from the Forest Service. We expect to have four free days for peakbag-

ging, napping in the sun, picnics and photography.

[240] Alamosa Ranger District, Rio Grande Forest, Colorado–August 26-September 5. Leader, Bruce Kingsley, 2509 N. Campbell Ave. #242, Tucson, AZ 85719.
A wonderful surprise for botanists and fishermen awaits us following a moderate seven-mile trek through high alpine splendor to our base camp near 10,000 feet. Here we will build and revise portions of the Continental Divide Trail as it courses through this recently declared wilderness area. Several easy peaks, commanding grand vistas of the Rocky Mountains, are nearby.

[241] Granite Park, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra–September 1-11. Leader, Scott Larson, 2881 Herbert Way, Sacramento, CA 95821.
From our trailhead overlooking the desert valleys of eastern California, we will climb 5000 feet in eight miles to a glacial basin known as Granite Park. In conjunction with the Forest Service, we will reconstruct eroded sections of trail leading over 12,300-foot Italy Pass. Free time will be spent exploring the lakes, basins and peaks which form the crest of the Sierra Nevada range.

SERVICE 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

CLEAN-UP PROJECTS

[242] Yosemite Park, California–July 20-30. Leader, Phil Dettmer, Box 476, Cathedral City, CA 92234.
A roving loop trip in northern Yosemite Park takes us from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir to Vernon, Wilmer and Tilden Lakes. Our camps will be at 8000 to 9000 feet. We will remove trash and perform other wilderness restoration chores in this heavily used area. Off days will include climbing 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, fishing and observing wildlife. This somewhat strenuous trip requires good physical condition.

[243] Upper Mississippi Refuge, Minnesota/Wisconsin–August 1-7. Leader, Jim Kirk, P.O. Box 2100, Station A, Champaign, IL 61820.
Our project includes prairie restoration, duck banding, ORV control structure placement, and removal of abandoned structures. This base camp oriented trip, around wooded islands, sloughs, marshes and open water, is in an area bordered by high rugged hills and rich in wildlife. Layover days for backwater exploration and relaxation.

[244] Airplane Wreck Clean-up, Sierra–August 1-11. Leader, Marc Lacrampe, P.O. Box 4386, La Jolla, CA 92037.
Abandoned aircraft wreckage is recyclable litter; the remote location adds an interesting aspect to the problem of cleaning it up. We will prepare one or more abandoned wrecks for removal by collecting, chopping up, and carrying the pieces to a central location. This is a strenuous trip involving a great deal of off-trail hiking in the High Sierra.

[245] Denali Park, Alaska–August 16-26. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.
During WWII a military plane crashed in the Cache Creek area. We will be cleaning up the remnants of debris from the search party's temporary camp. Also, as we hike up McGannagol Pass, we will be cleaning up litter and debris left behind by climbing parties headed for Mt. Denali. Trip highlights include fording the McKinley River, walking upon the Muldrow Glacier, plus the majestic view of Denali itself.

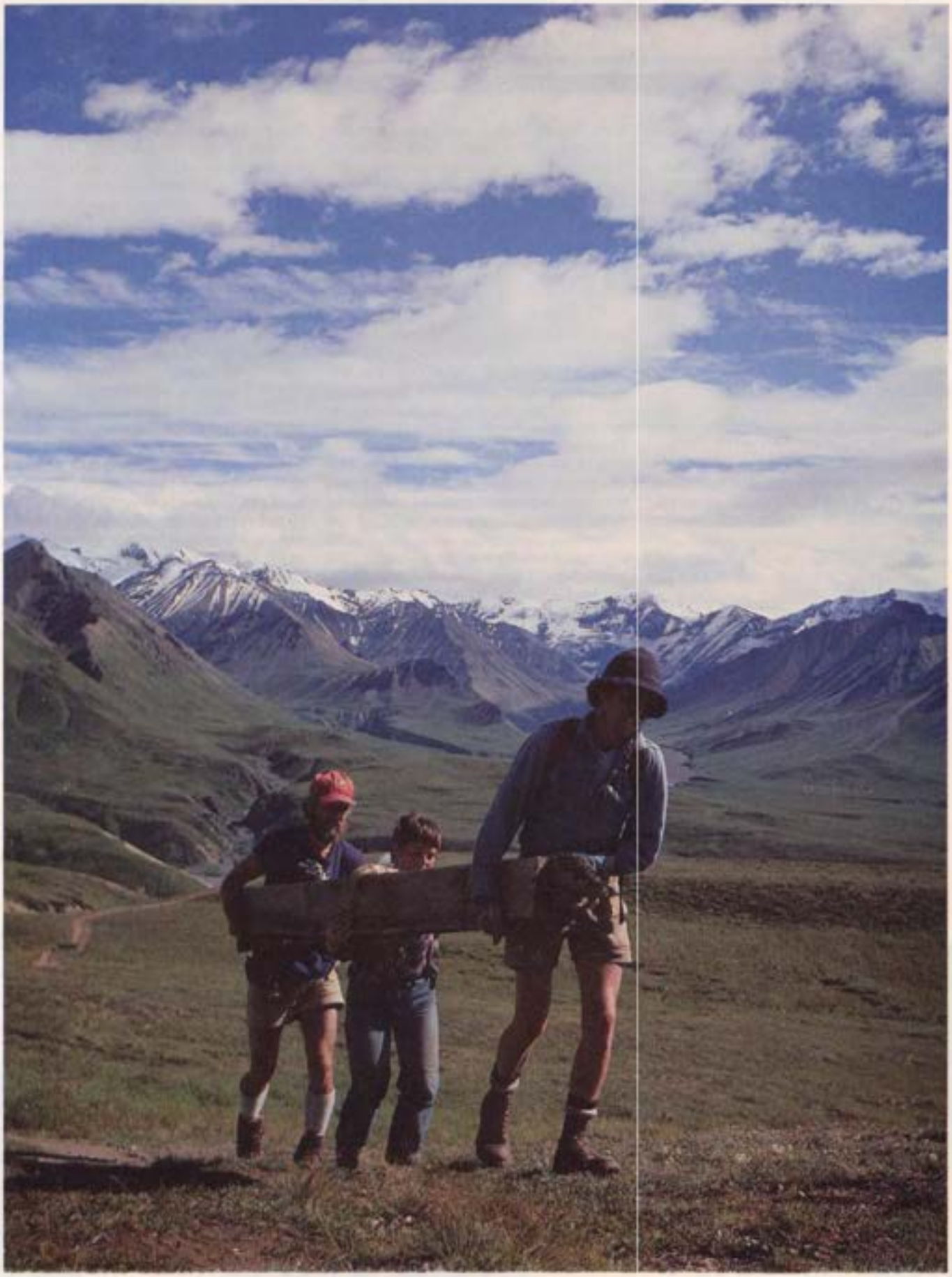
[246] Grand Gulch, Utah–September 21-27. Leader, John Ricker, 2160 N. Third St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.
Grand Gulch, one of the most spectacular canyons in the Navajo sandstone country, has been over-used for many years. Eight hundred years ago, the "ancient ones" built cliff dwellings and houses and farmed the bottom lands. Recently, trash and fire rings have been left by campers; our project is to clean up the fire rings and bring out the trash aided and guided by BLM rangers.

WILDERNESS RESTORATION PROJECTS

[247] Eagle Cap Wilderness Revegetation, Wallowa-Whitman Forests, Oregon–July 11-21. Leader, Don Coppock, 2432 Russell, Berkeley, CA 94705.
The Eagle Cap Wilderness has been discovered by few people, but those who have visited have left their mark. We will restore the eroded trailbeds that mar the meadows of the Lostine River Valley, developing and testing techniques for high altitude revegetation. A six-mile hike, with heavy packs, will bring us to our 7000-foot campsite. Alternating work days plus a possible backpacking loop will allow us to climb Eagle Cap (9595) and explore the area's alpine lakes and glaciated scenery.

[248] Company Creek Trail Reconstruction, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Wenatchee Forest, Washington–August 2-12. Leader, Jeff Severinghaus, OCMR Box 565, Oberlin, OH 44074.
We will be "gypsying" through a little-used portion of the northern Cascade mountains, re-opening a 20-mile stretch of trail through heavily forested drainage. Trail elevation gain is modest (1600 feet over nine miles). As we work our way into the high country meadows, whose character is more alpine than their 2500-foot elevation reveals, expect some scrambling on ridges and the possibility of seeing mountain goats. A boat ride the full length of Lake Chelan will begin and conclude our trip.

(P. 83) [W. A. Jackson]



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.

[290] Boundary Waters Cross-Country Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario–February 28-March 6. Leader, John Wheeler, 2690 Huron, 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 Gunflint Trail, 30 miles from Grand Marais, one mile from the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and about three miles from the Canadian border. We will be taking day trips from our cabin-based camp, with overnight trips if desired. No experience necessary. Minimum age is 15.

[29] Crater Lake Cross-Country Ski Tour, Oregon–April 4-10. Leader, Marriner Orum, 2389 Floral Hill Dr., Eugene, OR 97403.
Crater Lake, a superior area for ski touring, is spectacular with surrounding cliffs and mountains in their mantle of snow. The first three days will be day touring from a base camp; after that we will carry all of our gear on a four-day, 38-mile tour around the lake. There will be time to make interesting side trips as we proceed around the lake. The weather is unpredictable. A moderately strenuous trip, some previous skiing and winter camping experience is needed.

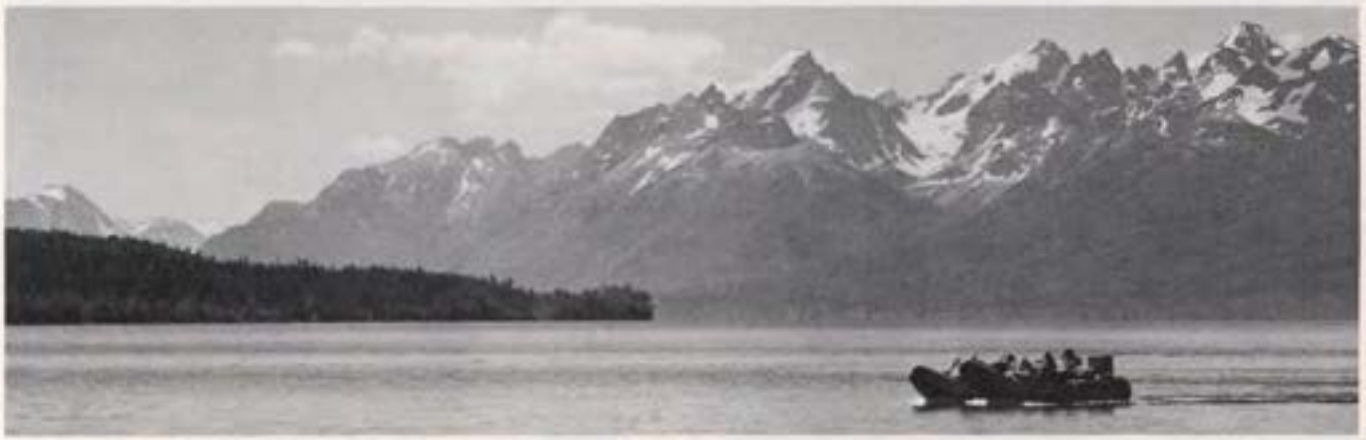
[32] Mammoth-Parker Pass Alpine Ski Tour, Inyo Forest, Sierra–April 11-17. Leader, Bob Paul, 13017 Caminito Mar Villa, Del Mar, CA 92014.
We will tour at 10,000- to 12,000-foot elevations from Mammoth Ski Resort north into Thousand Island Lakes basin and beyond, snow-camp in the shadows of majestic Mt. Ritter and Banner Peak, and climb to the summits of Donohue Peak and Mt. Lewis. All equipment and supplies will be carried, except for a mid-trip food cache. Layover days will allow exploratory skiing without packs. For intermediate skiers with snow-camping experience, the 33-mile trip will be moderate to strenuous.

[291] Maine Back Country Ski/Snowshoe Tour–January, 1983. Leader, Fred J. Anders, 117 Leverett Rd., Shutesbury, MA 01072.
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- to 3000-foot range. All personal equipment must be skied or showshoed in via old logging roads. Day trips include The Hermitage, Gulf Hagas Gorge, Trout Pond and the Monument Ledges. Snow, spruce and fir trees and cold, crisp days are assured.

[292] Adirondack Ski Touring, New York–January, 1983. 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 in to two remote cabins heated by wood stoves. Packs and sleeping bags are required for the last two nights. Leader approval required.

Lassen Park, California [Victor Quarello]

WATER TRIPS



Fraser River, British Columbia [Rolf Godon]

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 whitewater 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 whitewater 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.

Also offered are paddle-raft trips where participants themselves power the raft under the guidance of an experienced boatman. This is an exhilarating experience where participants quickly learn to read the river and maneuver their raft through whitewater, thus experiencing for themselves both the power and the serenity of the river. Trip members also have the opportunity to participate fully in the chores of a river camp, and experiencing the camaraderie and sense of teamwork that comes from playing and working together.

All Sierra Club raft trips include a Club trip coordinator who, because of background, training and interests, brings to the job a knowledge of conservation problems and a better understanding and appreciation of the wilderness than is found on most commercial trips.

[46] Rio Usumacinta (River of Ruins) Raft, Mexico–March 10-19. Leader, Victor Monke, 414 N. Camden Dr., #602, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.
We will float down the river and camp on its sandy beaches. A short walk through the jungle will often bring us to remote Mayan ruins in various stages of excavation, such as Yaxchilan, once a thriving city-state. Our route is home to many interesting creatures, and there is much to interest plant lovers. Trip cost is roundtrip from Villahermosa, Mexico. A pretrip meeting may be arranged in Mexico City to include a lecture tour at the Anthropological Museum.

[49] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona–April 16-29. Leader, Tris Coffin, 2010 Yampa Dr., Prescott, AZ 86301.

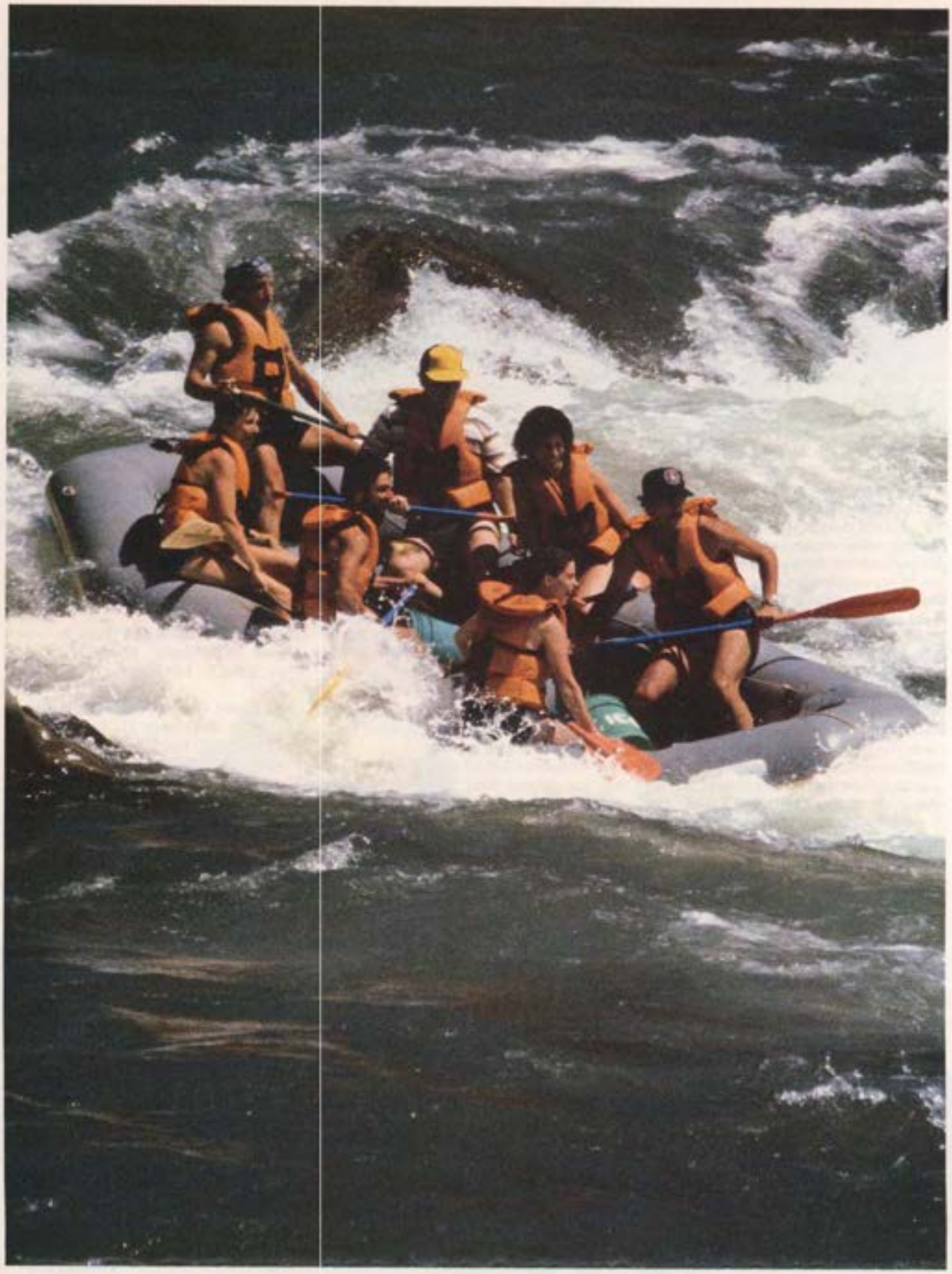
[50] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona–May 18-29. Leader, Bill Bricca, P.O. Box 159, Ross, CA 94957.

[254] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona–July 2-13. Leader, Lynn Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.

[260] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona–August 1-12. Leader, Gary Larsen, 188 Mary Alice Dr., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

[267] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona–September 30-October 11. Leader, Steve Anderson, 1082 Lucot Way, Campbell, CA 95008.
The Colorado River, one of the greatest whitewater rivers in the world, provides an unforgettable experience for those who travel its 225 miles by oar-power. Each of our rafts will carry four to five passengers and a professional oarsman. The quietness and natural flow of the rafts will allow us to fully appreciate the character of this river and the solitude of the canyons. We will stop frequently to study and explore things and places often missed on commercial trips. Minimum age 15 (18 solo). Cost includes roundtrip transportation from Flagstaff, Arizona.

[51] Gila River Boat Trip, New Mexico–April 25-May 1. Leader, John Ricker, 2610 N. 3rd St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.
We will take advantage of the spring runoff to experience the whitewater 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. In case of low water level, the trip will be changed to the Salt River in Arizona or to a backpack in the Gila Wilderness.

[52-E] Birds of Prey, Snake River, Idaho–May 2-6. Leader, Harry Neal, 25015 Mt. Charlie Rd., Los Gatos, CA 95030.
Bird lovers, don't miss this one! This 81-mile stretch of the Snake River in southwestern Idaho is a unique ecosystem that hosts the world's densest known population of raptors. Each year more than 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 River is designed primarily for spotting and photographing these birds. An ornithologist will accompany the trip. Trip cost includes roundtrip transportation from Boise.

[251-E] Rogue River Natural History Paddle Trip, Oregon–June 25-29. Leader, Martin Friedman, 353 Montford Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941. Naturalist, John Kipping.
Emphasis of this unique trip will be learning and appreciating the natural history of the wild and scenic area of the Rogue River; naturalist John Kipping will accompany the trip to provide an in-depth interpretation of this natural world. We will paddle our rafts in groups of four with guidance from an expert boatperson, and experience for ourselves the power of whitewater and the serenity of calm stretches. Inflatable kayaks will be available for solo trips, or you can opt for the gear boat where someone else does the rowing. Minimum age is eight (18 solo).

[252-E] Grande Ronde River, Oregon–June 27-July 1. Leader, Jim Gifford, 1806 SE 37th, Portland, OR 97214.
Flowing through the heartland of Oregon's Wallowa Mountains, the Grande Ronde is a swift river with a kaleidoscope of scenery and some exciting Class III whitewater. We begin high in the mountains, float through a rugged forested canyon, until the canyon changes dramatically to semi-arid terrain followed by sculptured, colored desert country. Wildlife includes Rocky Mountain elk, bear, deer, bald eagles and many other game and water fowl. This is an excellent family river trip. No prior experience is needed; instructions and river gear will be provided. A geologist will accompany the trip.

(P. 86) [San Francisco Bay Inner City Outings Program]

[253] Klamath River Paddle Trip, California–June 27-July 2. Leader, Kurt Menning, 997 Lakeshire Ct., San Jose, CA 95126.
The Klamath River in northwest California is relatively undiscovered and provides some of the best summer rafting to be found anywhere. The scenery is beautiful, the water warm and inviting for swimming, and the rapids thrilling, yet not overly dangerous. Trip members will participate in everything from paddling rafts together to helping with cooking and other camp chores. Participants will quickly learn to maneuver the rapids. A moderate amount of strength and endurance is required; leader approval necessary. Minimum age is 14 (18 solo).

[255] The River of No Return, Main Salmon, Idaho–July 3-8. Leader, Ruth Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.
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 longest undammed river in the lower forty-eight states. We will travel at a leisurely pace and enjoy rapids, white sandy beaches, warm water wildlife and outstanding scenery. This is an ideal family trip; minimum age is eight (18 solo). The trip begins and ends in Boise; a charter air trip is included.

[256] Trinity River Paddle Trip, California–July 5-9. Leader, Chuck Fisk, Box 67, Blairsden, CA 96103.

[265] Trinity River Paddle Trip, California–August 16-20. Leader, Rollin Rose, 16945 Roberts Rd., #4, Los Gatos, CA 95030.
This paddle raft trip puts in at Douglas City in view of the Trinity Alps. The area is a haven for wildlife; the Trinity River is clear and fresh, and the rapids provide many thrills, yet are fairly safe. Participants will be trained to paddle effectively, and by trip's end, all will be accomplished rafters. Everyone will participate in camp chores. Takeout is at Cedar Flat. Minimum age is 13 years; this is an excellent family trip.

[257-E] Tatshenshini-Alsek River Expedition, Alaska–July 18-29. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580. Naturalist, John Kipping.
The Tatshenshini River, in the southwest corner of Alaska, is surrounded by the St. Elias mountain range. The most striking feature of the area is its glaciers; there is also abundant wildlife. Drifting past electric-blue rivers of ice, we will actually watch geologic evolution in progress; at night we will enjoy the Aurora Borealis. This is perhaps the wildest, most pristine river in America's last frontier. The trip begins and ends in Juneau, Alaska; price includes ferry, small plane and jet flight return to Juneau.

[258] Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon–July 26-30. Leader, Bob Hansen, 5436 Hewlett Dr., San Diego, CA 92115.

[266] Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon–August 30-September 3. Leader, Doris Flom, 130 Camino Encanto, Danville, CA 94526.
The Rogue River alternates quiet stretches with whitewater excitement, providing a sampling of the joys of river rafting. We pass through a steep-sided, densely forested canyon filled with wildlife; relics of Indian fur traders and miners dot the countryside. There is time for swimming, hiking and exploring. A paddle raft can be available for those who want to do their own rowing. This is a great family trip and a good trip for new river runners. Minimum age is eight (18 solo).

[261] Rogue River Raft Trip for Physically Handicapped Persons, Oregon–August 2-4. Leader, Frankie Strathairn, 147 La Mancha, Sonoma, CA 95476.
This raft trip down the Rogue River is designed for adults who have physical handicaps and cannot usually participate in wilderness outings. This trip will accommodate eight handicapped persons, each accompanied by one other person who will assist them as necessary during the trip. There is also room for four other persons to come along, enjoy the trip and "pitch in" as necessary. Leader approval required; minimum age is 21.

[262] Hell's Canyon Paddle Trip, Snake River, Idaho–August 6-11. Leader, Bruce Macpherson, 4443 Montecito Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
The Snake River area varies from steep, narrow canyons to broad, open expanses of landscape; gentle drifting currents are broken by waves of exhilarating whitewater. Rafting, fishing, birding, swimming, kayaking and photography experiences are all available. The journey down the Snake is an unfolding story of past civilizations. Experienced guides will teach participants the necessary strokes to power and control the rafts. Individuals can run solo in inflatable kayaks, or simply relax and soak up the sun in gear boats. Minimum age is eight (18 solo). Cost includes roundtrip transportation from Lewiston, Idaho.

[263-E] Lower Salmon-Hell's Canyon "Row-It-Yourself" Trip, Idaho–August 8-12. Leader, Hunter Owens, 4320 Stevens Creek Blvd., #185, San Jose, CA 95129.
If you've ever wondered what it would be like to row a raft and run whitewater, and if you have a desire for adventure and a willingness to "pitch in," this trip is for you. All the necessary river gear and instruction will be provided. Expert guides will be close at hand to offer assistance; no previous rafting experience is necessary. We will float two of our country's most famous rivers, the Salmon and the Snake. Vast wilderness, large sandy beaches, and deep gorges highlight these rivers. Exploring, swimming, sunbathing and hiking are but part of our days' adventures. A geologist will accompany the group. Minimum age is ten (18 solo).

[264] Nahanni River Expedition, Northwest Territories, Canada–August 15-25. Leader, Mary O'Connor, 2504 Webster St., Palo Alto, CA 94301.
The South Nahanni River, in an area steeped in legend and mystery, rises in the Continental Divide and eventually flows into the Arctic Ocean via the MacKenzie River. Until recently, the Nahanni was known only to Indians, trappers and prospectors searching for gold. We travel the most interesting section of the river, from Virginia Falls to Nahanni Butte. We will have time to explore its unique features and enjoy the relaxed lifestyle of our beautiful surroundings. The trip fee includes hotel accommodation in Watson Lake and bush plane flights from Watson Lake, Yukon to the Nahanni River and back to Fort Nelson, B.C. at the trip's end.

SAILING TRIPS

SAILING TRIPS add a new dimension to the Outings program. There is nothing to compare with 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. Emphasis will be placed on the natural history of the marine environment and conservation issues involved.

[268] Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada–July 8-16. Leader, Jeanne Watkins, 26 Miramonte Dr., Moraga, CA 94556.

[269] Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada–July 20-28. Leader, Harry Neal, 25015 Mt. Charlie Rd., Los Gatos, CA 95030.
We will cruise the inside passage off the coast of British Columbia in two beautiful sailing vessels. A multitude of islands offer secluded anchorages, sand beaches and lush green forests. We will sail down Fjord-like sounds and may spot whales, seals, otter, eagles, heron and other coastal wildlife. There are opportunities for fishing, sampling oysters and clams, sailing the dinghy or wind-surfer, exploring ashore, or simply relaxing in the sun. Emphasis is placed on the natural history of the marine environment; a marine biologist will accompany the trip. The trip will begin and end in Vancouver, B.C. Trip price includes ferry and bus ride.

Salmon River [Peter Whitney]

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.

[47] Scenic Suwanee River, Georgia/Florida–March 21-27. Leader, Rick Egedi, 117 Hawkins Ave., Somerset, KY 42501.
Enjoy warm sunny days, cool nights, spectacular scenery and good companions while canoeing on the Suwanee River. Paddle through the headwaters of the Suwannee River to White Springs, Florida. This river system is fed by more first-magnitude springs than any other in the world. We will paddle ten to fifteen miles a day through Class I rapids and slow currents with a stopover day for relaxing. The scenery on the upper stretches alone make the trip worthwhile. Suitable for beginners through advanced.

[48] Dismal Swamp, Virginia–April 11-17. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.
From Norfolk south into North Carolina lies the Dismal Swamp, an area of lowlands, lakes and the Northwest River, fed by tributaries of swamp origin. Early spring is ideal for observing the abundance of snakes, birds and budding flora, yet is prior to mosquito season. We will be meeting local residents for the swamp's history and future. Two stops are layover days, and day and night hiking are available. Several car portages are necessary to explore this diverse area, but the canoeing is easy.

[275] Eleven Point River Leisure, Missouri–June 6-11. Leader, Gary R. Baldwin, P.O. Box 252, Faucett, MO 64448.
The Eleven Point River is a clear, spring-fed, fast-flowing stream typical of the south-

ern Missouri Ozarks area. The adjacent oak hickory forest is full of wildlife. The leisurely pace should allow plenty of time for such activities as swimming, birding, caving and photography. Weather should be mild, food excellent and companionship good. Canoeing experience is required; minimum age is 12. Canoe rentals are available in the area.

[276] Main Eel River, California–June 13-18. Leader, Larry Busby, 4 Carolyn Ct., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
From Alder Point to South Fork the river flows through surprisingly remote and uniquely beautiful country. It is not difficult to navigate, yet exciting. Time will be allowed for swimming, hiking, canyon exploring, and relaxation. Basic river canoeing will be taught; no previous experience is required, but those with skills can expect to improve them while enjoying a great river experience. All river gear will be provided.

[277] Hunlen Falls Canoe and Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia–July 1-11. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Box 108, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T 1H0.
A backpack trip into 1000-foot high Hunlen Falls takes us to our canoes above the Falls where we will paddle on mountain lakes, hike to the Lonesome Lake homestead and to alpine meadows below Glacier Mountain. A stay at Talchako Lodge and tour of the Bella Coola Valley are included in this varied and exciting trip. Canoeing and backpacking experience recommended. Canoes provided.

[278] Trinity River, California–July 12-17. Leader, Charlie Doyle, P.O. Box 998, Ross, CA 94957.
The stretch of the Trinity from Hawkins Bar to Weitchpee is fast moving and exciting, yet not too difficult. The weather, scenery, swimming and camping should be superb. There will be time for fishing, hiking and just relaxing. Some moving water experience is necessary. It is the perfect run for a great river experience and improving whitewater skills. Leader approval required.

[279] Kipawa Reserve, Quebec, Canada–July 26-August 6. Leader, Dick Williams, 603 S. Walter Reed Dr., #662-B, Arlington, VA 22204.
Kipawa Reserve is a glacially sculptured, heavily wooded wilderness with low, rocky hills and hundreds of interconnecting lakes and flowages. Wildlife includes loons, beaver, moose and others. We will canoe a leisurely circuit on lakes and rivers. Layover

[Sierra Club Photo]

days provide time for fishing, loafing, and swimming. Occasional portages make this a moderate outing. Canoeing, but not whitewater, experience is needed; minimum age is 18.

[280-E] Yukon Canoe and Backpack Tour, Yukon, Canada–July 28-August 28. Leaders, Larry Requa and Kent Doughty, 1007 Allston Way, Berkeley, CA 94710.
The Yukon offers a variety of learning experiences in the natural history of North America and the curious tales of early Northern adventurers. Wildlife, including wolf, grizzly, eagles and mountain goats, roam undisturbed. Sharing a knowledge and appreciation of one of the vastest wildernesses in North America, we start at Whitehorse and spend two weeks backpacking in the rugged St. Elias Mountains of Kluane National Park. Next, a week on the Yukon River in six-person freighter canoes, brings us to Dawson in time for Gold Rush Days. We then travel north beyond the Arctic Circle to study arctic ecology while hiking in the Richardson Mountains.

[281] Rogue River, Oregon–August 2-7. Leader, Chuck Schultz, 1024-C Los Gamos, San Rafael, CA 94903.
We start with a jet boat ride from Gold Beach up river about 35 miles. After a practice session on the beautifully clear Illinois River, we canoe at a leisurely pace down the Rogue to Gold Beach. The Rogue is rich in its wilderness and wildlife; this section of river is exciting, but not difficult. Canoeing, swimming, fishing, exploring side canyons and simply relaxing add up to a great river experience.

[282] Kejimkujik Park, Nova Scotia, Canada–August 22-31. Leader, Connie Thomas, 128 Muriel St., Ithaca, NY 14850.
Kejimkujik Park is comprised of interconnected lakes, streams, and rolling hills representative of inland southern Nova Scotia, former home of the Micmac Indians. We will explore several of the park's lakes and streams with some portaging on moving days. Birding, botanizing, hiking, swimming and fishing are all possibilities during the trip. Prior canoeing/camping experience required; applicants under age 16 must have specific leader permission and be accompanied by a parent. Canoes are not provided, but rentals are available.

[283] Trinity-Klamath Whitewater, California–August 23-28. Leader, Bill Bricca, P.O. Box 159, Ross, CA 94957.
In order that the best whitewater stretches of both the Trinity and the Klamath Rivers can be run without gear and with greater flotation, we will return to a base camp each evening. Some previous open canoe whitewater experience is necessary, but no run above Class III will be attempted. It is a great opportunity to enjoy the best of these two California rivers and improve your river running skills. Some instruction and all river gear will be provided. Leader approval required.

[284] Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, New York–September 11-18. Leaders, Sue Tippett and Fred Anders, 117 Leverett Rd., Shutesbury, MA 01072.
Proceeding from Lake Kushagua through a series of lakes and ponds, we will follow the "Route of the Seven Carries." Continuing south then west, we later follow a meandering river; the shoreline scenery will range from wilderness to lightly populated. Distances traveled each day are moderate, with time to fish, swim, photograph and relax. Several portages, up to one mile in length, are required. Opportunity for flat water canoe instruction will be provided.

FOREIGN TRIPS

Nepal [Wayne R. Woodruff]

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 and often is more expensive than regular travel. 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 geological 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.

[910] Sherpa Cultural Trek, Nepal–April 18-May 10. Leader, Ginger Harmon, Berth 20, Issaquah Dock, Sausalito, CA 94965.
With a small group we can visit the popular Solu Khumbu/Everest region of Nepal and still make little environmental impact. A smaller group should also have better opportunities for getting to know the Sherpas and taking part in their daily lives. As we walk along, always high above us are the Himalayan giants: Everest, Lhotse, Nuptse, Cho Oyu and the beautiful Ama Dablam.

[915] Langtang Trek, Nepal–March 20-April 12. Leader, Peter Owens, 117 E. Santa Inez, San Mateo, CA 94401.
Langtang Valley, now part of a national park, is north of Kathmandu and right on the Tibetan border. It is sparsely populated and set among exceptionally rugged and beautiful mountain ranges. Spring trekking offers the added bonus of alpine wildflowers and forests of rhododendron in bloom.

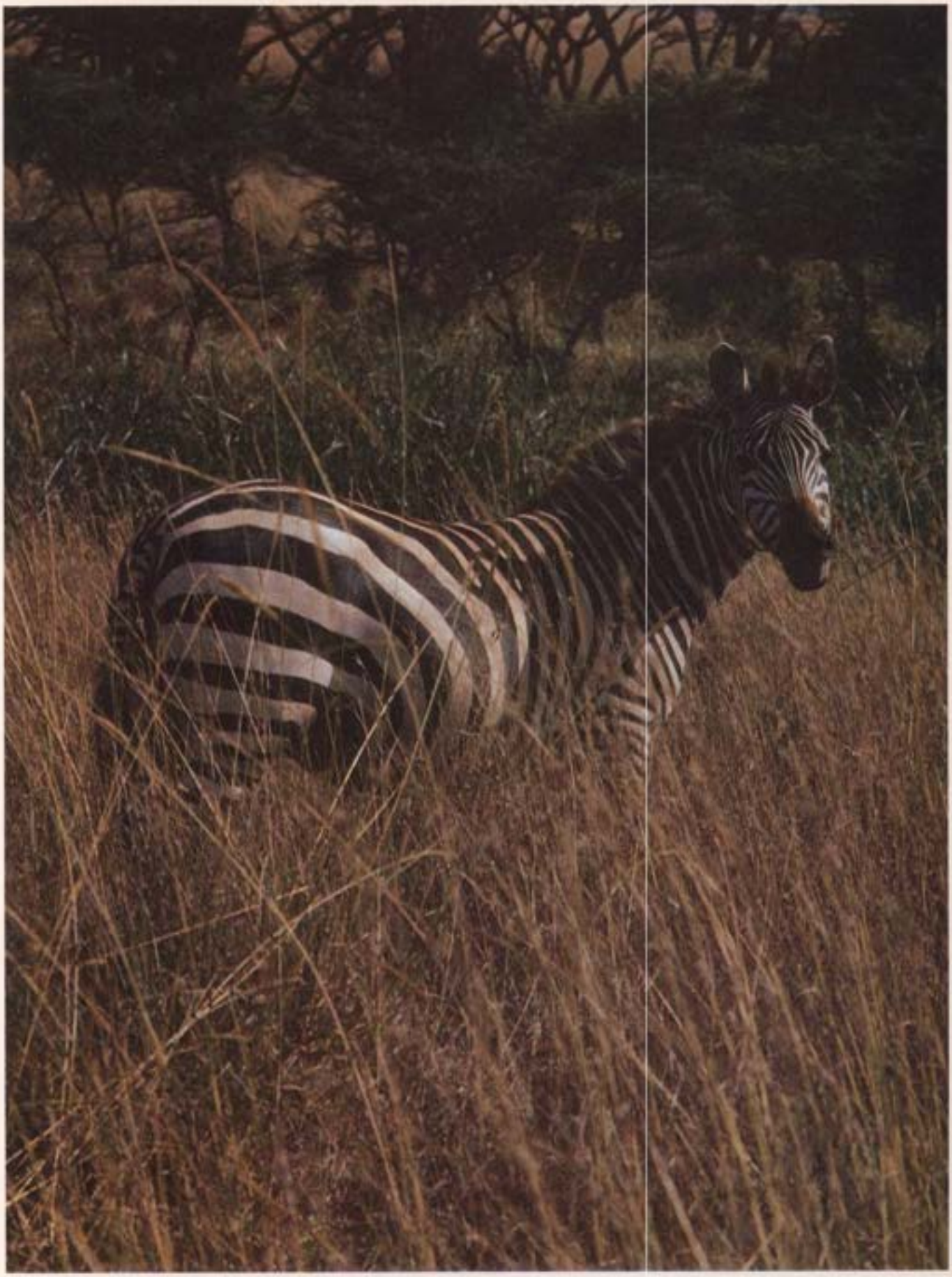
[920] Ski Touring in Norway–March 14-27. Leaders, Mad and Jim Watters, Jr., 281 E. 3rd St., Chico, CA 95926.
Ski tour Nordic style in the land where it is a way of life. Novice as well as advanced cross-country skiers will enjoy exploring Norway's snowy mountains and villages with our Norwegian guide. Beginning in Bergen and ending in Oslo, we will visit three areas, and stay in DNT lodges: Finsehytta, by the Hardanger plateau; Rondvassbu, remotely situated in Rondana National Park; and Gjendesheim, in the Jotunheimen mountains—the Home of the Giants.

[925] Mountain Climbing and Ocean-front Camping in Jamaica–March 20-28. Leader, Carl Denison, 88 N. Lake Shore Dr., Brookfield, CT 06804.
Long known as a resort, Jamaica is a lovely island with tropical vegetation, forested mountains, fern canyons and rushing waterfalls. From Kingston, we will hike in the mountainous eastern part of the island, climb Blue Mountain and camp on the beach on the north shore. We stay overnight in a forest camp shelter, a hostel and beach tents; we carry our food and prepare most of our own meals. Leader approval required.

[930] Sea of Cortez/The Southern Islands, Baja California, Mexico–April 10-17. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac Street, San Diego, CA 92112.
The uninhabited islands near La Paz are home for an incredible array of sea life, birds and sea mammals. Clear warm water makes swimming or shallow water observation a delight. We will camp on the beaches and explore on foot or by boat the coves, beaches, secluded lagoons, canyons and mountains or just relax in the warm Baja sunshine.

[935] Touring Japan's Alps–April 17-May 11. Leaders, Mildred and Tony Look, 411 Los Ninos Way, Los Altos, CA 94022.
The highest mountains in Japan, except for Mt. Fuji, are located in the three ranges of

(P. 91) Nairobi National Park, Kenya. [Kerry Tremain and Claire Greensfelder]



Japan's Alps. Day hikes and walks in the mountain areas will reveal the rugged scenery, cherry trees in profuse bloom on the lower ridges, and farmers' villages and shrines. This springtime journey to northern Honshu is timed to coincide with the best display of cherry blossoms and festivals. We stay in Japanese inns, in the Japanese tradition, and spend one night in a monastery on a mountain top.

[940] Australia: The Northeast and Outback–May 31-June 20. Leader, Mary-Ed Bol, 6619 E. Ocotillo Rd., Scottsdale, AZ 85253.
We will be "on safari" almost half the time as we take in a wide variety of new sights and experiences. Watch koalas and kangaroos, climb Ayers Rock, hike through rain forests and dramatic chasms of the "Red Center," see the Great Barrier Reef, ride a camel, see orchids and unique birds at Lamington National Park, view Fraser Isle with its top conservationist, tour Sydney's harbor. June is a good month to visit the northeast and Outback, and still not be cold in Brisbane and Sydney.

[945] Highlights of Peru–June 24-July 16. Leaders, Rosemary Stevens and Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
Lima, the high peaks of the Cordillera Blanca, Ayacucho, Cusco and Machu Picchu are featured on this hike/tour of Peru. From Lima, we travel north along the coast to Huaraz to take a five-day trek among some of the most spectacular snow-covered peaks in the world. After returning to Lima, the tour continues with a flight to the colonial town of Ayacucho then across three Andean ranges to climax with a visit to the Incan capital of Cuzco and a three-day trip to Machu Picchu.

[950] Wales/Southern Ireland–June 18-July 6. Leaders, Lori Loosley and Terry Seligman, 1212 W. California Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
This adventure begins in Wales with five days exploring the Brecon Beacons and the Cambrian Mountains. We will link up with local hiking and ecology groups enroute, take time to visit the mining country and visit the Gwenffrwd Bird Reserve, home of the rare red kite. A ferry takes us to the Emerald Isle for a ramble through the Caha Mountains, MacGillycuddy's Reeks in the Ring of Kerry, the Dingle Peninsula, Aran Islands and Connemara Mountains in County Galway. We stay in small inns and farmhouses and take moderate day hikes.

[Fred Gooding]

[955] Bicycling through Denmark–June 21-July 8. Leaders, Peder Pedersen and Mike Maule, 3608 Darby Rd., Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.
Bicycling through Denmark is the way to explore the rolling countryside as the Danes do. Beginning from Copenhagen by train, ferry and bike we travel through the islands of Zealand, Funen and Jutland, stay in inns and small hotels along the way and take part in the celebrations of Danish Midsummer Night and U.S. Independence Day. Biking is moderate over distances of about 40 miles a day. Leader approval required. Rentals can be arranged.

[960] Central Pyrenees, Spain–July 18-31. Leader, John Doering, 6435 Freedom Blvd., Aptos, CA 95003.
We leave Barcelona by bus and head toward the Pyrenees to explore the beautiful hidden valleys by foot, bus and jeep. There will be opportunities to photograph the old slate-roofed stone buildings, walk through flowered meadows, cool forests, past alpine tarns and rushing waterfalls and, if you like, bag a peak. *Hostales* in remote villages or mountain *refugios* offer overnight hospitality. Hiking is rated moderate.

[965] Top of Africa Wildlife Safari, Kenya and Tanzania–June 29-July 16. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.
From the Rift Valley to Kilimanjaro, we will explore the game refuges/national parks and meet the people of East Africa. In Kenya we will game and bird watch in Masai Mara in the northern extension of the Serengeti Plains, on Lake Naivasha and under the glaciers of Mt. Kenya; near Amboseli National Park we will hike among wildlife from camp to camp. In Tanzania, we will climb 19,340-foot Mt. Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak.

[970] Hut Hopping in the Dolomites, Italy–July 4-17. Leaders, Tarcisio Pedrotti and Fred Gooding, 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20015.
We will spend a week each in two of the most spectacular ranges of the Dolomites, the Brenta and Lavaredo groups. The fine Alpine Club huts and excellent trail system make this moderate to strenuous trip a grand tour. We will travel as the Europeans do, carrying only our personal belongings on our backs. Leader approval required.

[975] Bike Brittany and Burgundy, France–July 16-30. Leaders, Lynne and Ray Simpson, 1300 Carter Rd., Sacramento, CA 95825.
Pedal among the Roman coastal fortifications of Brittany, between the *chateaux* of the lower Loire Valley and along the centuries-old canals of Burgundy. We will stay in hostels in four locations. Day rides are planned to please both the casual and avid cyclist. Participants ride their own 10-speed bikes. Baggage will be carried by an auxiliary vehicle.

[980] Botswana Wildlife Safari–July 2-20. (Optional walking/driving safaris: Kalahari Desert and Zambia) Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Botswana is said to be the last great unspoiled wilderness in Africa. Explore gamelands, waterways and villages on a photographic safari you will never forget. Visit the

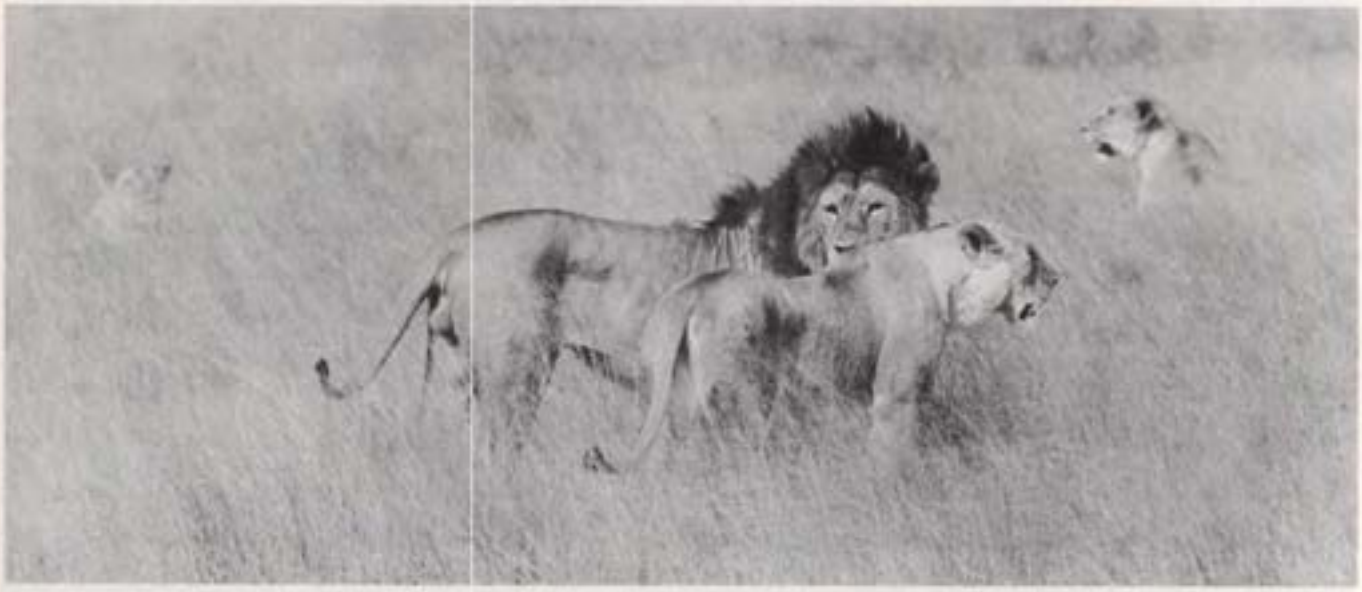
(P. 93) [Wayne R. Woodruff]

legendary Okavango Delta and Moremi Wildlife Reserve, remote Chobe Park and the great Kalahari Desert. Our driving and walking safari begins at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, and is suitable for anyone with a spirit of adventure. Our guide is a naturalist familiar with game and swamplands.

[985] On the Weg through the Schwarzwald, West Germany–Section A: August 2-8, game driving by Landrover is also planned. Leader approval required.

[995] Swiss Alps–August 29-September 12. Leader, John Carter, Box 1280, Mendon, UT 84325.
Along the southern border, where Italy meets France, the canton of Valais has the scenery that makes Switzerland famous. From Geneva, we will go first to Leysin to do some easy walks through woods and open fields for a few days. From Verbier, we will hike in about seven days to Zermatt with a string of striking peaks from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn always in view. There will be opportunities for climbing on layover days and glacier walks from a hut above Zermatt. On the trail, we will stay in Swiss Alpine Club huts, and in villages, at small inns. Moderately strenuous; leader approval required.

[600] Mediterranean Sailing Adventure–September 21-October 2. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
From Rhodes we sail along the "Turquoise Coast" of Turkey to explore wilderness coves and beaches, and great stone ruins, temples and tombs of ancient civilizations. We will hike pine forest trails, visit deserted islands and villages or relax swimming and fishing. Home during this sailing/walking adventure is a comfortable 65-foot motor-sail yacht.



Africa [Betty Pollock]

Section B: August 9-15. Leader, Carl Wood, 356 Bluff St., Alton, IL 62002.
The Black Forest is not a remote mountain region. But it is a beautiful walking area in the heart of Europe where forests, farms and villages blend harmoniously. You make take either one or both one-week segments starting at Kandern and proceeding to Titisee the first week and from Titisee to Konstanz on the Swiss border the second week. Local German members of the Black Forest Club will hike with us most days. Hiking is moderate; leader approval is required.

[990] Kenya Cross-Country Horseback Safari–August 5-27. Leader, Ross Miles, P.O. Box 866, Ashland, OR 97520.
This unforgettable adventure on horseback offers the opportunity of riding in the great Rift Valley and through remote country across the game-filled plains of Kenya. You will be able to study and photograph at close range wild game and birds and observe the migration of the great herds, and in the evening enjoy the beauty and peacefulness of camping in the bush. Riding experience is an advantage, but not necessary. Some

[998] Green Hills of England/Scotland–September 6-24. Leader, Bob Stout, 10 Barker Ave., Fairfax, CA 94930.
Great Britain has many delightful places to hike. We have selected four of the best: the romantic Lake Country, the limestone cliffs of Herriot's Yorkshire Dales, the Cheviot Hills of Northumberland National Park and the rugged windswept Grampian Mountains of Scotland. We'll be doing daily hikes of varying difficulty with nights spent in small inns or farmhouses. You'll need to be a hearty all-day hiker and have clothes to keep you warm and comfortable in weather that can change abruptly.

[605] Hike in Japan–September 10-October 1. Leader, H. Stewart Kimball, 19 Owl Hill Rd., Orinda, CA 94563.
This is a moderately strenuous hiking tour in the mountains of Japan with a three-day visit to Kyoto, the cultural capital, at the end. Three areas have been chosen: Daisetsusan National Park in Hokkaido, Towada-Hachi Manti National Park in North Honshu, and the northern Japanese Alps. Lodging and food while in the mountains will be strictly Japanese. Leader approval required.

[625] Trek in Tibet, China–September-October. Leader, Wayne R. Woodruff, P.O. Box 614, Livermore, CA 94550.
The Sierra Club has been invited by the Chinese Mountaineering Association to trek in Tibet. The hike will begin in the Tibetan highlands and eventually reach Camp 3 (21,500) on Mt. Everest. The walk offers unequalled views of the north slopes of the Himalayas and the magnificent Rong-

buk glacier. There will be time to visit places of interest in Beijing, where the trip begins, Cheng Du, Lhasa and Xigase enroute. Mountaineering experience is not required, but the trip will be strenuous for all but those in superb condition.

[610] Sikkim Trekking Adventure–October 10-30. Leader, Norton Hastings, 100 Quarry Rd., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Two weeks of trekking in fabled Sikkim takes us along the ridge of the Singalila range for sweeping views of the eastern Himalayan range, Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga and Kagru. Before and after the trek we will linger in the old Indian hill town of Darjeeling and the capital of Sikkim, Gangtok. Hiking is moderate and the maximum elevation will be 16,000 feet.

[615] Gorkha-Lamjung Himal Trek, Nepal-November 6-28. Leader, Al Schmitz, 2901 Holyrood Dr., Oakland, CA 94611.
This 19-day moderate trek will take us to the higher foothills in western Nepal. We will pass through many Gurung villages and splendid forests, and over spectacular ridges affording views of some of the giants of the Himalayas. The area, though of great historic interest to the Nepalese, is not much visited by foreigners. Maximum altitudes will be around 10,000 feet and the weather should be the finest of the year. We spend several nights in Bangkok and Kathmandu before and after the trek.

[The British Tourist Authority]

1983 FOREIGN TRIPS

(Full 1983 trip schedule will be published in the summer issue of SIERRA.)

[620] Annapurna Christmas Trek, Nepal–December 20-January 8, 1983. Leader, Phil Gowing, 2730 Mabury Square, San Jose, CA 95133.
Enjoy your holiday season amidst the most spectacular mountain scenery imaginable. In 16 days we trek through several Gurung and Thakali villages to the Annapurna Sanctuary with its overwhelming views of some of the Himalayas' great peaks. The sanctuary is a high basin (13,000) surrounded by Annapurna (26,545), Dhaulagari (26,721), Gangapurna, Hiunchuli, and probably the most beautiful of all, Machhapuchhare. Meeting the Nepalese, and spending Christmas with the Sherpas and porters will be two big bonuses. Leader approval required.

[630] Galapagos Islands–February 17-March 10, 1983. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Sail and explore in Darwin's legendary islands of discovery in the equatorial Pacific. These starkly beautiful islands remain little changed with abundant bird, animal and marine life still unafraid of man. Distinctive adaptions in species can be seen as we actually walk slowly among them, visit bird colonies unique to each island, find marine iguanas on sun-beaten lava cliffs, climb a volcano to see great tortoises and swim in blue lagoons among playful sea lions and penguins. Our guide is also a naturalist; the group will be small. Optional trips to Easter Island and Machu Picchu will be offered.

[635] Tanzania Safari–February. Coordinator, 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, Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti Plains, and perhaps Lake Natron, home of millions of flamingos. We will also visit some little-known places where we stop-over in Berne to allow talks with environmental officials as well as historic views. Accommodations are at local inns.

[640] Chile–Feb. 1983. Leader, Stewart Kimball, 19 Owl Hill Rd., Orinda, CA 94563. A trip to Chile to visit the National Parks and other scenic areas is in the planning stage for February, 1983.

LEADER PROFILES

JIM ABSHER [Trips #87, 90, 165], an assistant professor of outdoor recreation and environmental studies, has hiked extensively in the Sierra and Grand Canyon. Active in Sierra Club chapter functions, Jim is the Council Excom's liaison to the Outing Administration Committee. He grew up hiking in the California Mountains and has led Sierra Club trips since 1967.

[All Hoekstra]

JIM ABSHER

TERESA BALBONI [Trip #34] has been actively involved in the Sierra Club since 1976. She presently leads service trips and works as a seasonal ranger for the Park Service and Forest Service. Other interests include cross-country skiing, hiking, bike touring, swimming, graphics and needlework.

TERESA BALBONI

EMILY BENNER [Trip #173], an educational psychologist, has been active with the Club all her life. Her interests in rock climbing and ski touring have taken her to Nepal and Norway. Botany and music are among her other interests.

DAVE BENNIE

DAVE BENNIE [Trip #43] got started with the Club during the Sierra Club's Grand Canyon Campaign. He's been a national outing leader for five years and has traveled throughout North and South America. Dave enjoys canoeing, map reading and jogging.

BOB BERGES

BOB BERGES [Trip #39] has been a national backpack trip leader since 1969 and a Club member since 1955. Bob is a school teacher with strong interests in science and nature. He also enjoys opera.

ROY BERGSTROM

ROY BERGSTROM [Trip #228] is a high school biology teacher and tennis coach. He has also worked for the Forest Service, and has backpacked in Utah, California and Washington. Roy leads service trips for the Club and also enjoys bicycle touring, having completed a cross-country trip of over 4000 miles. He has traveled in Sweden and Germany and was a leader in the SF Bay Chapter's snow camping training program.

MARY-ED BOL

MARY-ED BOL [Trip #940] joined the Club over 30 years ago and has since led several whitewater canoe and backpacking trips. In 1980 she led the Club's outing to French Polynesia and the Cook Islands. She enjoys beekeeping, competitive horseback riding and working with young people.

BONNIE EPSTEIN [Trip #134], experienced in rock climbing, horseback riding, water travel, cycling and first aid, has been hiking with the Sierra Club for twelve years. Her main concerns are of social-environmental welfare to save our world's beauty for our children. She is well-versed in the natural sciences, and has hiked in every state on the East Coast from Maine to Virginia.

CAL FRENCH [Trips #40, 116, 143] is a teacher with interests in botany and route finding. He's been wading creeks and climb-

ing mountains since the age of six, and "keeps finding bigger creeks and steeper mountains." Cal is the Sierra Club Council's Outing Chairman and has been involved in the national outing program since 1976.

CAL FRENCH

LOUISE FRENCH

LOUISE FRENCH [Trip #40] is an RN for an Intensive Care Unit. Active in leadership training and conservation, she spends all her spare time in mountain and desert wilderness areas. Louise's interests include botany, geology, camp cooking and rock climbing.

BERT GIBBS [Trip #217], an elementary school principle, has led numerous local and national outings, and is a National Ski Patrolman. He feels helping others is a real part of his outdoor experiences. He also enjoys running and has traveled throughout the western states.

BILL GIFFORD [Trips #118, 140] is the new chairman for our Northwest Subcommittee. A florist by profession, he enjoys wilderness botany, wildflowers, trees, and hiking with varied groups of people to explain the history and botany of the areas.

FRED GUNCKEL

FRED GUNCKEL [Trip #120] is an enthusiastic hiker, who has been active with the Sierra Club since 1973. His hiking travels have taken him through the Rocky Mountains, Pacific Northwest and Alaska. He also enjoys photography as a way of recording his travels.

HARRIS HELLER [Trip #53] joined the Club because of his concern with public land use and the environment. He has extensive backpacking experience in the Southwest and is interested in all aspects of the natural world. Harris enjoys tinkering with gadgets, including bicycles, and is employed in the construction trade. He has completed courses in winter camping and rock climbing.

[Derek Hildebrand]

KERN HILDEBRAND

KERN HILDEBRAND [Trips #149, 220] has learned about himself, others and nature by spending time in the wilderness. He enjoys looking for the endless moods and textures in nature, and sharing its rewards with others. He has been a leader on Highlight, Backpack and Alaska trips.

BOB HARTMAN [Trips #26, 180] has taken groups to many southwest areas since 1976. He frequently instructs groups in winter skills and in 1978 was part of the team that made the first ascent of Mt. Shepard in British Columbia. Addicted to bicycling, he enjoys commuting 25 miles a day to work. At home he raises chickens and keeps a beehive.

ANDY JOHNSON [Trips #114, 161, 163] is a string bass player and teacher. He mostly leads junior backpack trips, feeling that it's essential to expose young adults to the wilderness; and he should know, having started with the Club as a participant in this program. Rock climbing and teaching enthusiastic learners are main interests of Andy's.

BRUCE MACPHERSON [Trip #262] is a college instructor of environmental economics and politics. During the summer he works as a professional river guide on the Colorado. A Club member for 22 years, he has served twice in different conservation chairman positions. Bruce has lived and traveled in England and western Europe.

KURT MENNING

KURT MENNING [Trip #253], a civil engineer, has been backpacking since 1957 and has led about 21 river tours for the Club since 1963. As Loma Prieta Conservation Chairman in the early 60's, he initiated the campaign to save Berry Creek Redwoods in Big Basin State Park. Kurt enjoys kayaking, rafting, biking and rock climbing.

PETE NELSON [Trips #106-E, 930, 965, 213] has been leading many varieties of Sierra Club trips since 1969. He has a strong interest in finding new places to explore. Pete has climbed all of the major peaks in the Sierra Nevada and explored most of Hawaii, and is extending his explorations to further parts of the world.

WARREN OLSON [Trip #225] is a graduate of Wilderness Survival Training and has been an active hiker for 20 years. He is knowledgeable about plant life and enjoys playing banjo. Warren serves as Vice-Chairman of the Santa Cruz Mountains Trail Association and is very familiar with the Santa Cruz Mountains and Klamath National Forest.

DAVID RENEAU [Trips #41-E, 148] has been backpacking in the Sierra for 14 years and has led and taught natural history on Sierra Club trips for the past four years. His training and major interests are in botany and geology. Dave is currently conducting

earthquake research on the San Andreas Fault for the US Geological Survey.

JIM RICKER [Trip #31] has worked on a variety of trips since 1970 when he assisted on a Yosemite Trail Maintenance Trip. He has led several backpack outings and co-led a service trip in the Superstition Mountains with his brother Rod. In addition to hiking and river running, Jim likes to ski, bicycle, swim, read, and listen to music.

BOB STOUT [Trip #998] has been leading trips since 1957. Among the outdoor activities he enjoys are sailing, cross-country skiing and biking; he likes to travel to meet new people and see new places. Bob also enjoys reading, gardening and woodworking. He often co-leads with his wife Anne, who has hiked and traveled all over the world.

PHIL TITUS [Trip #142] teaches ecology, life sciences and earth sciences. Serious interests include astronomy, rock climbing, distance running and wildflowers; he also enjoys poetry, classical music, wildlife and canoeing. Phil has led and participated on Sierra Club Service Trips and Backpack Trips in Maine, New York, the Rockies, Mt. Rainier and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. He has completed the National Outdoor Leadership School's two-week mountaineering course.

CONNIE THOMAS [Trips #158, 282] trained in conservation and field biology, likes doing most anything out-of-doors. Living close to the land, she especially enjoys gardening, photography and cooking. She has led eight national outings and is the Atlantic Chapter's Outing Chairwoman.

SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS RESERVATION FORM

MEMBERSHIP NO. (CHECK BULLETIN LABEL) XX			Trip number	Trip name	Departure Date
Mr. Mrs. Ms. Print Name 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)

The above information may be released for transportation or other trip purposes. 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.		SELF			
2.					
3.					
4.					

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING!
PLEASE PRINT. USE INK AND BLOCK LETTERS! CUT OUT COUPONS ON DOTTED LINES.

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1.		SELF			
2.					
3.					
4.					

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TRIPS BY REGION

Like to find a trip close to home or visit a favorite area? Check this listing to find which trips are in the region you want most to visit.

ALASKA

Listed Under:
Alaska Trips #55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61
Service Trips #245
Water Trips #257-E

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #39, 41, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 102, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 119, 122, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 138, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150
Junior Backpack #161, 162, 164, 165
Base Camps #27, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173
Bicycle Trips #26, 176, 181
Burro Trips #185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190
Family Trips #192, 193, 195, 203, 210
Highlight Trips #216, 217, 219, 220, 222, 224
Service Trips #229, 232, 237, 241, 242, 244
Ski Trips #32
Water Trips #253, 256, 265, 276, 278, 283

EASTERN CANADA

Listed Under:
Bicycle Trips #180
Ski Trips #290
Water Trips #279, 282

WESTERN CANADA

Listed Under:
Base Camps #33, 174
Water Trips #264, 268, 269, 277, 280-E

HAWAII

Listed Under:
Hawaii Trips #30, 212, 213
Alaska Trips #55

MIDWEST

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #88
Bicycle Trips #179
Service Trips #243
Ski Trips #290
Water Trips #275

NORTHEAST

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #89, 125, 142, 153, 156, 158
Bicycle Trips #178, 182
Family Trips #201, 211
Ski Trips #291, 292
Water Trips #284

NORTHWEST (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming)

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #96, 98, 104, 107, 111, 117, 118, 124, 126, 127, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 151
Junior Backpack #163
Base Camp #166
Bicycle Trips #177, 181
Family Trips #194, 196
Highlight Trips #215, 221
Service Trips #226, 230, 231, 233, 235, 238, 247
Water Trips #52-E, 255, 258, 261, 262, 263-E, 266, 281

SOUTHEAST

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #43, 87, 90, 135, 154, 159
Base Camps #175
Water Trips #47, 48

SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado)

Listed Under:
Backpack Trips #36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 53, 85, 86, 91, 92, 101, 103, 114, 120, 121, 152, 155, 157, 160, 300
Base Camps #167
Family Trips #191, 197, 202
Highlight Trips #218, 223
Service Trips #28, 31, 34, 236, 240, 246
Water Trips: #49, 50, 51, 254, 260, 267

FOREIGN TRIPS

Africa: #965, 980, 990
Europe: #920, 950, 955, 970, 975, 985A, 985B, 995, 998, 600
Latin America: #925, 930, 945, 630
Also see Water Trip #46
Japan: #935, 605
Australia: #940
Himalayan Countries: #910, 915, 610, 615, 620
China: #625

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.

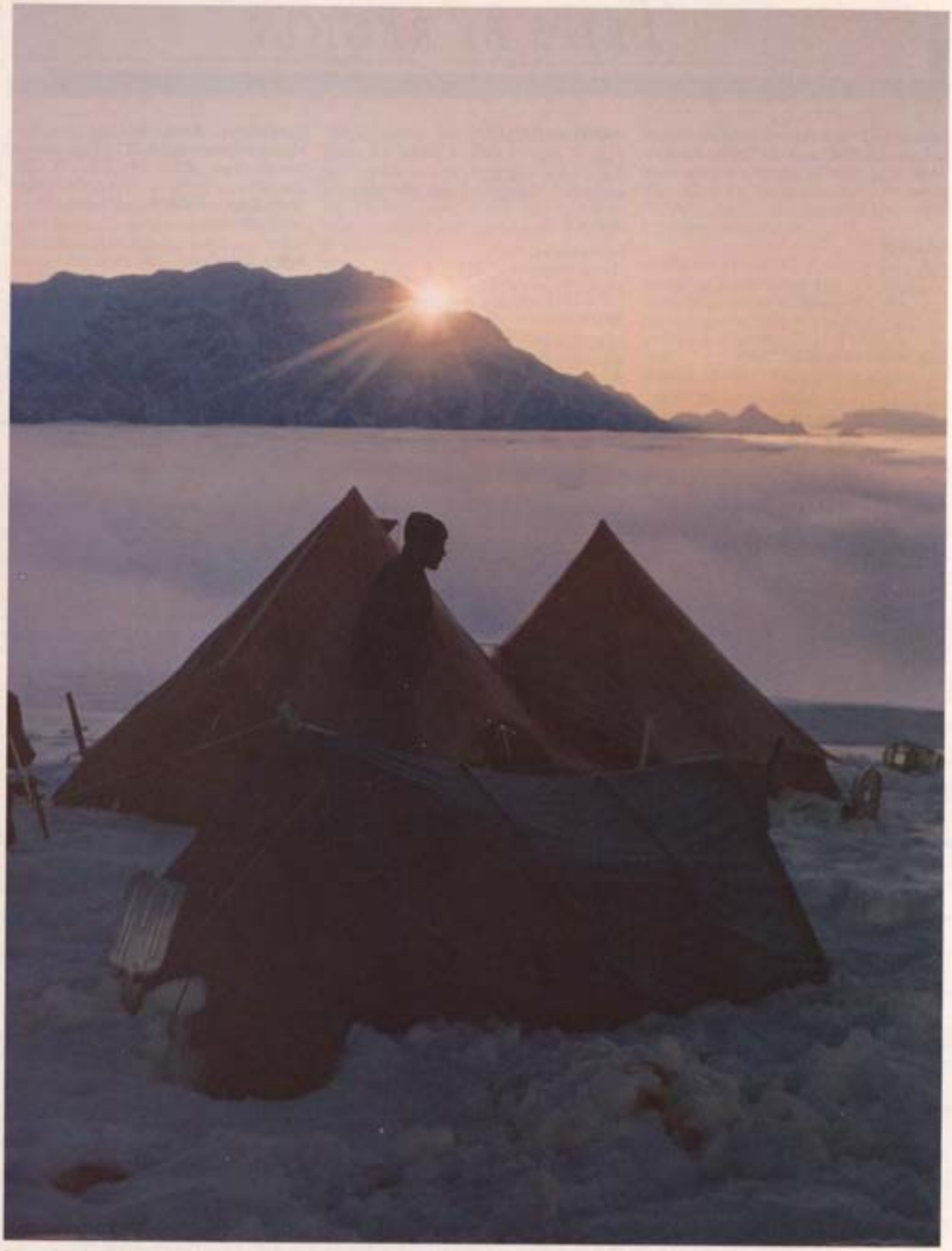
Clip coupon and mail to:
Sierra Club Outing Department
530 Bush Street, San Francisco, California 94108

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. Please allow 2-4 weeks for delivery.



Logan, Sunrise, Camp I [Gus Benner]

TRIP SCHEDULE

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing += Leader approval required	Date	Rating	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
ALASKA (See Service and Raft Trips for other Alaska outings.)						
55	Alaska's Wildlife to Hawaii's Lush Greenery	June 23-July 9		520	70	Bill Huntley
56	Glacier Bay Kayak Trip, Alaska	June 29-July 11		855	70	Carol & Howard Dienger
57	•Kenai Wilderness Backpack, Kenai Wildlife Preserve, Alaska	July 20-30		450	35	Kathy & Robin Brooks
58	•Lake Clark Park Backpack, Alaska	Aug. 2-13		520	70	Kathy & Robin Brooks
59	Exploring Alaska by Bus	Aug. 7-Sept. 6		2260	70	Margaret Malm
60	•Gates of the Arctic Park Backpack, Brooks Range, Alaska	Aug. 8-21		510	70	Jack Holmes
61	Stikine River-Misty Fjords Raft Trip, British Columbia/Alaska	Aug. 20-Sept. 3		1240	70	John Ricker
BACKPACK (See Alaska, Base Camp, Canoe, Family and Foreign Trips for other backpack outings.)						
36	•Desert Spring, Superstition Wilderness Area, Arizona	March 7-13	M	135	35	John Peck
37	•Galiuro Wilderness, Coronado Forest, Arizona	March 21-27	M-S	145	35	Sid Hirsh
38	•Grand Canyon, Arizona	April 3-10	S	200	35	Jim Hart
39	•Ventana Desert to Redwood Forest, Coast Range, California	April 3-10	L-M	140	35	Bob Berges
40	•Bandelier Monument Backpack, New Mexico	April 5-9	M	155	35	Louise & Cal French
41-E	•Cone Peak, Ventana Wilderness Natural History, California	April 17-25	M	145	35	David Reneau
42	•Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona	May 1-8	S	185	35	Peter Curia
43	•Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Nantahala and Cherokee Forests, North Carolina/Tennessee	May 22-29	L-M	210	35	Dave Bennie
44	•Rainbow Bridge-Navajo Mountain, Navajo Reservation, Utah	May 23-29	M-S	190	35	Nancy Wahl
53	•Glen Canyon, Navajo Mountain, Utah	April 10-18	M	215	35	Harris Heller
85	•Dark Canyon, Utah	June 6-12	M-S	295	35	Norman Elliott
86	•Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico	June 6-12	L-M	165	35	Joanne Sprenger
87	•Cumberland Sheltowee, Daniel Boone Forest, Kentucky	June 6-12	L-M	130	35	Jim Absher
88	•Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota	June 6-12	L	170	35	Faye Sitzman
89	•Vermont's Green Mountains	June 12-18	M	210	35	Debbie Nunes
90	•Maddron Bald, Tennessee	June 16-23	M	170	35	Jim Absher
91-A	•Parunaweap Canyon, Zion Park, Utah	June 26-July 3	M-S	225	35	Don McIver
91-B	•Parunaweap Canyon, Zion Park, Utah	June 26-July 3	M-S	225	35	Art Burrows
93	•Kaweah Peakbagging, Sequoia Park, Sierra	June 27-July 5	S	155	35	Vicky & Bill Hoover
94	•Happy Bear, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California	July 4-11	L-M	150	35	Doug Cox
95	•Cascade Valley-Fish Creek, Sierra	July 7-14	L	145	35	Wes Reynolds
96	•Granite Hot Springs, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming	July 10-16	M	185	35	John Carter
97	•Grizzly Lake, Trinity Forest, California	July 10-17	M-S	155	35	Grace Adams
98	•Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon	July 10-17	M	170	35	Marc Lacrampe
99	•Pacific Crest Trail, California	July 10-18	M	145	35	Bill Allen
101	•Collegiate Peaks, San Isabel Forest, Colorado	July 12-23	M-S	215	35	Al Ossinger
102	•Crest of the Warners, South Warner Wilderness, California	July 17-24	L	135	35	Nancy Morton
103	•Continental Divide/Needle Mountains, Weminuche Wilderness, Colorado	July 17-25	M-S	275	35	Darla & Myron Hulen
104	•Diamond Thielsen Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon	July 17-25	M-S	175	35	Jim Gifford
106-E	•Bear Creek Spire Photography, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 18-25	L-M	160	35	Pete Nelson
107	•Teton Wilderness, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming	July 18-26	M-S	190	35	Kerry McClanahan
108	•Rosy Finch, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 19-29	L	200	35	Ray Collins
109	•Mineral King to Cottonwood Lakes Leisure, Sequoia Park/ Golden Trout Wilderness, Sierra	July 19-30	L	205	35	Joan Glassey
110	•Horseshoe Meadow to Mineral King Leisure, Golden Trout Wilderness/Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 19-30	L	205	35	Virgene & Charles Engberg
111	•Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa-Whitman Forest, Oregon	July 20-28	M	215	35	Cathie Pake
112	•Red Spur-Kaweah, Mineral King/Sequoia Park	July 22-31	M-S	170	35	Karen & Andrew Merriam
113	•Granite Dome Leisure, Emigrant Basin, Sierra	July 24-Aug. 1	L	160	35	Ellen Howard
114	•Gilbert Basin, High Uintas, Utah	July 25-Aug. 1	M	185	35	Andy Johnson
115-E	•Minarets Loop Cross-Country Photography, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 29-Aug. 6	L-M	175	35	Bob Paul
116	•Kern Basin Lakes, Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 30-Aug. 7	M-S	150	35	Cal French
117	•Cutthroat Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	July 31-Aug. 7	L	205	35	Daniel Reed
118	•Sky Lakes Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon	July 31-Aug. 7	M	145	35	Bill Gifford
119	•Mount Whitney Aspects, Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 31-Aug. 8	M-S	160	35	Carl Heller
120	•Mt. of the Holy Cross Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado	Aug. 1-6	M-S	175	35	Fred Gunckel
121	•Chiricahua Wilderness, Arizona	Aug. 1-7	L-M	145	35	Richard Taylor
122	•Mt. Tehama, Lassen Park/Cascades, California	Aug. 1-7	M	130	35	Ken Lass
125	•Katahdin, Maine	Aug. 1-8	M-S	240	35	Hank Scudder
126	•A Journey to the Enchanted Valley, Olympic Park, Washington	Aug. 1-9	M	185	35	Rod Barr

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing •= Leader approval required	Date	Rating	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
127	•Southern Wyoming Range, Bridger Forest, Wyoming	Aug. 2-8	L-M	210	35	Jackie Kerr
128	•Mt. Gabb, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 6-14	L-M	160	35	Charles Wild
129	•Glacier Divide, Inyo Forest, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 7-14	M	140	35	Phil Gowing
130	•Ritter Range Lakes, Inyo/Sierra Forests, Sierra	Aug. 7-15	M	170	35	Don Donaldson
131	•Tyndall Creek, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 7-15	S	160	35	Ken Maas
132	•Blue Canyon, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 7-16	S	180	35	Jim Watters
134	•Berry, Owl, and Moose Creeks Loop, Grand Teton Park, Wyoming	Aug. 8-14	L-M	205	35	Bonnie Epstein
135	•Cranberry Wilderness, Monongahela Forest, West Virginia	Aug. 8-14	L-M	175	35	Fred Gooding
136	•Crater-Devil's Dome Loop, Pasayten Wilderness, Washington	Aug. 8-14	M	125	35	Ruth Weiner
137	•The Lewis and Livingston Ranges, Glacier Park, Montana	Aug. 8-18	M-S	240	35	Bill Evans
138	•Center Basin to Milestone Basin, Kings Canyon/ Sequoia Parks, Sierra	Aug. 15-24	M	170	35	Bruce Straits
139	•Beartooth High Lakes, Beartooth-Absaroka Wilderness, Montana	Aug. 16-24	M-S	235	35	Bob Madsen
140	•Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon	Aug. 21-28	M	140	35	Bill Gifford
141	•Red and White Mountain, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 21-28	M	140	35	Andrea Bond
142	•Carter-Mahoosuc Ranges, New Hampshire	Aug. 22-Sept. 1	S	260	35	Phil Titus
143	•Tower Peak Circle, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 23-31	M	175	35	Cal French
144	•Clark Range, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 26-Sept. 4	M	175	35	Gordon Peterson
145	•Sequoia Lakes and Canyons, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 28-Sept. 5	M-S	155	35	Don Lackowski
146	•Ionian Basin, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Sept. 5-13	M	155	35	Diane Cook
147	•Forgotten Canyon, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Sept. 9-18	L-M	170	35	Mac Downing
148	•Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Sept. 11-19	M-S	160	35	David Reneau
149	•Great Western Divide, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	Sept. 11-19	M-S	155	35	Kern Hildebrand
150	•Around Mt. Goddard/Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Sept. 13-21	M	155	35	Wes Reynolds
151	•Lamar Valley/Pelican Creek, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming	Sept. 18-26	L-M	205	35	Michael Budig
152	•Salt Trail to Tanner Trail, Grand Canyon Park, Arizona	Sept. 25-Oct. 2	S	210	35	Sherman Cawley
153	•Cold River and Indian Pass, Adirondack Park, New York	Sept. 25-Oct. 3	L	215	35	Daniel Reed
154	•Appalachian Trail Fall Colors, North Carolina	Oct. 2-9	M	200	35	Clifford Ham
155	•Paria Canyon, Utah	Oct. 3-9	L	165	35	Brigitte Mueller
156	•Presidential Range, White Mountain Forest, New Hampshire	Oct. 3-9	S	240	35	Kevin Cresci
157	•San Francisco River, Gila/Apache Forest, New Mexico/Arizona	Oct. 10-16	L	175	35	Don Lyngholm
158	•Finger Lakes Trail, New York	Oct. 10-16	L-M	180	35	Connie Thomas
159	•Georgia Blue Ridge Autumn, Chattahoochee Forest, Georgia	Oct. 16-23	L-M	190	35	Chuck Cotter
160	•Tanner-Hance Holiday Loop, Grand Canyon Park, Arizona	Dec. 19-24	M-S	160	35	Bob Madsen
300	•Grand Canyon, Arizona	Dec. 27-Jan. 1, 1983	M-S	150	35	Lester Olin

JUNIOR BACKPACK TRIPS

161	•Dusy/Palisades Basins, Inyo Forest, Sierra	June 26-July 3	M-S	145	35	Andy Johnson
162	•Kings-Kern Divide, Sequoia/Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	July 10-18	M-S	170	35	Ed Shearin
163	•Wind Rivers Wilderness, Rocky Mountains, Wyoming	July 12-19	M-S	175	35	Andy Johnson
164	•Sawtooth Ridge, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 18-25	M	165	35	Sharon & Rick McEwan
165	•McClure's Traverse, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 1-8	M	155	35	Ellen & Jim Absher

BASE CAMP TRIPS (See Alaska, Hawaii, Service and Family Canoe for other Base Camp outings.)

27	Natural History of the Anza-Borrego Desert, California	April 4-10		205	35	Ray Des Camp
33	Spring Wildflowers, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	May 10-16		300	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
166	Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon	June 20-25		460	35	Barbara Sorne
167	Zion Park, Utah	June 23-29		200	35	Serge Puchert
168	Lost Lake Alpine Camp, King's Canyon Park, Sierra	July 10-17		230	35	Jerry South
169	Cottonwood Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 24-31		225*	35	Joanne Barnes
170	Cottonwood Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Aug. 1-8		225*	35	Joanne Barnes
171	Davis Lakes Backcountry Camp, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 7-21		475	70	Ray Des Camp
172	Second Recess Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 8-20		315	35	Dick Raines
173	Minarets West Alpine Camp, Sierra	Aug. 15-27		325	35	Emily Benner
174	Talchako Lodge Base Camp and Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	Aug. 16-24		395	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
175	Everglades Park, Florida	Dec. 26-31		210	35	Vivian & Otto Spielbichler

**Children under 12: $200*

BICYCLE TRIPS (See Foreign Trips for other bicycle trips.)

26	•Sand and Surf Tour, Southern California	April 3-10		150	35	Bob Hartman
176	•California Wine Country and Coast Tour	May 29-June 6		185	35	JoAnn & Paul Von Normann

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required	Date	Rating	Parents and one child	Each addl. child	Deposit	Leader
177	•Oregon Coast Tour, Oregon	June 12-20			185	35	Bill Bankston
178	•Bicycling to Vermont's Country Inns	June 13-18			370	35	William Lankow
179	•Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin	June 13-19			175	35	Fred Gooding
180	•Atlantic Provinces Bike and Hike, Canada	Aug. 9-20			280	35	Sharon & Bob Hartman
181	•Crater Lake Tour, Oregon/California	Sept. 5-12			220	35	JoAnn & Paul Von Normann
182	•Lancaster County, Amish Country, Pennsylvania	Oct. 9-16			190	35	Herb Schwartz

BURRO TRIPS

185	•Symmes Creek to Onion Valley, Inyo Forest/ Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 17-24			305	35	Jack Holmes
186	•Onion Valley to Oak Creek, Inyo Forest/ Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 24-31			305	35	Don White
187	•Green Creek to Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 31-Aug. 7			305	35	Richard Cooper
188-E	•Tuolumne Meadows to Agnew Meadows, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 7-14			305	35	Dan Holmes
189	•Reds Meadow to McGee Creek, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 14-21			305	35	Linda Furtado
190	•McGee Creek to Rock Creek, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 21-28			305	35	Ted Bradfield

FAMILY TRIPS (See Base Camp for other trips with family rates.)

WILDERNESS THRESHOLD

191	•Gila Wilderness, New Mexico	June 27-July 3		590	145	35	Sheri & Dick Ricker
192	•Dinkey Lakes, Sierra	July 25-31		815	205	35	Hugh Kimball
193	•Donkey Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Aug. 2-9		865	215	35	Jane & Rich Lundy
194	•Cramer Basin, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho	Aug. 3-10		960	240	35	Janice & David Stewart
195	•Humphreys Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 11-18		760	190	35	Beth & Bob Flores
196	•Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho	Aug. 13-20		830	210	35	Ann & Tom Carlyle
197	•Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona	Aug. 17-24		870	215*	35	Patricia Boyle

** Single adult price: $310*

FAMILY BACKPACK

200	•Elk Creek, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California	July 17-24	L-M	420	100	35	Ann & Larry Hildebrand
201	•Adirondacks, New York	July 17-24	L	535	135	35	Hank Scudder
202	•Red Castle and Kings Peak, Uintas Wilderness, Utah	July 30-Aug. 8	L	565	140	35	Nancy Parsons-Craft
203	•Triangle Lake Loop, Caribou Wilderness, Lassen Forest, California	Aug. 2-8	L-M	385	95	35	Molly & Harry Reeves

FAMILY CANOE

210	•Main Eel River, California	June 21-27		540	135	35	Joan & Bill Busby
211	•Attean Pond, Moose River Canoe and Base Camp, Maine	Aug. 21-28		630	160	35	Robert Reeves

FOREIGN TRIPS (See River Trips for another foreign outing.)

910	•Sherpa Cultural Trek, Nepal	April 18-May 10	1440	100*	Ginger Harmon
915	•Langtang Trek, Nepal	March 20-April 12	770	100*	Peter Owens
920	•Ski Touring in Norway	March 14-27	1105	100*	Mad & Jim Watters, Jr.
925	•Mountain Climbing and Ocean-front Camping in Jamaica	March 20-28	720	100*	Carl Denison
930	Sea of Cortez/The Southern Islands, Baja California, Mexico	April 10-17	775	100*	Pete Nelson
935	•Touring Japan's Alps	April 17-May 11	2465	100*	Mildred & Tony Look
940	•Australia: The Northeast and Outback	May 31-June 20	1795	100*	Mary-Ed Bol
945	Highlights of Peru	June 24-July 16	2060	100*	Rosemary Stevens & Ray Des Camp
950	•Wales/Southern Ireland	June 18-July 6	1610	100*	Lori Loosley & Terry Seligman
955	•Bicycling through Denmark	June 21-July 8	1350	100*	Peder Pedersen & Mike Maule
960	•Central Pyrenees, Spain	July 18-31	1180	100*	John Doering
965	•Top of Africa Wildlife Safari, Kenya and Tanzania	June 29-July 16	2295	100*	Pete Nelson
970	•Hut Hopping in the Dolomites, Italy	July 4-17	1100	100*	Tarcisio Pedrotti & Fred Gooding
975	Bike Brittany and Burgundy, France	July 16-30	1125	100*	Lynne & Ray Simpson
980	Botswana Wildlife Safari	July 2-20	2275	100*	Betty Osborn
985-A	•On the Weg Through the Schwarzwald, West Germany	Aug. 2-8	555	100*	Carl Wood
985-B	•On the Weg Through the Schwarzwald, West Germany	Aug. 9-15	555	100*	Carl Wood
990	•Kenya Cross-Country Horseback Safari	Aug. 5-27	2545	100*	Ross Miles
995	•Swiss Alps	Aug. 29-Sept. 12	1125	100*	John Carter

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
998	•Green Hills of England/Scotland	Sept. 6-24	1720	100*	Bob Stout
600	Mediterranean Sailing Adventure	Sept. 21-Oct. 2	1505	100*	Betty Osborn
605	•Hike in Japan	Sept. 10-Oct. 1	TBA	100*	Stewart Kimball
610	•Sikkim Trekking Adventure	October 10-30	TBA	100*	Norton Hastings
615	•Gorkha-Lamjung Himal Trek, Nepal	Nov. 6-28	1285	100*	Al Schmitz
620	•Annapurna Christmas Trek, Nepal	Dec. 20-Jan. 8, 1983	875	100*	Phil Gowing
625	•Trek in Tibet, China	Sept.-Oct.	TBA	100*	Wayne Woodruff
630	Galapagos Islands	Feb. 17-March 10, 1983	TBA	100*	Betty Osborn
635	Tanzania Safari	Feb. 1983	TBA	100*	Betty Osborn

‡2 weeks is $1050 *Per person per deposit

HAWAII TRIPS (Trip prices do not include airfare.) (See Alaska Trips for another Hawaii trip.)

30	Springtime on Lanai, Hawaii	April 2-10	475	70	Mia Monroe
212	Hawaii Sailing and Hiking Adventure	May 1-10	1015	70	Betty Osborn
213	Molokai Holiday, Hawaii	Dec. 24-Jan. 1, 1983	455	70	Pete Nelson

HIGHLIGHT TRIPS (See Wilderness Threshold for another Highlight-type outing.)

215	Western Slope of Tetons (North), Targhee Forest, Wyoming	July 21-30	575	70	Serge Puchert
216	Le Conte Divide, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 25-Aug. 6	465	35	Bruce Gillies
217	Huckleberry Lake Loop, Emigrant Wilderness, Sierra	July 26-Aug. 1	340	35	Bert Gibbs
218	Central Uintas, Wasatch Forest, Utah	Aug. 3-10	475	35	Jerry Clegg
219	Ruby Mountains, Humboldt Forest, Nevada	Aug. 14-21	475	35	David Horsley & Chuck Schultz
220	Siberian Outpost, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 21-28	455	35	Kern Hildebrand
221	Llama Trek, Three Sisters Wilderness, Cascade Range, Oregon	Aug. 22-27	410	35	Bruce Clary
222	Minarets Circle, Sierra/Inyo Forests, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 28-Sept. 11	710	70	Jane & John Edginton
223	The Maze/Land of Standing Rocks, Canyonlands Park, Utah	Oct. 4-14	675	70	David Horsley
224	High Desert Special, California	Jan. 30-Feb. 5, 1983	250	35	Dolph Amster

SERVICE TRIPS

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

28	•Mazatzal Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona	April 4-10	75	35	Rod Ricker
31	•Red Rock-Wilson Mountain, Coconino Forest, Arizona	April 11-17	75	35	Jim Ricker
34	•North Kaibab Trail Crew, Kaibab Forest, Arizona	May 21-31	75	35	Teresa Balboni
225	•Wild Lake, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath Forest, California	June 29-July 13	100	35	Warren Olson
226	•Oregon Coast Trail Construction, Boardman State Park, Oregon	July 4-12	80	35	Cathie Pake
227	•Happy Camp, Klamath Forest, Siskiyou Mountains, California	July 5-13	80	35	Bryan Wilson
228	•Cuddihy Lakes, Marble Mountain Wilderness, California	July 15-25	80	35	Roy Bergstrom
229	•Baboon Lakes, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 17-25	80	35	Dave Bachman
230	•Targhee Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho	July 25-Aug. 4	80	35	Bruce Horn
231	•Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	July 25-Aug. 5	125	35	Tim Motley
232	•Moonlight Lake, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 27-Aug. 6	80	35	David Simon
233	•West Fork Lake, Kanitsu Forest, Idaho	July 30-Aug. 9	80	35	Cathlin Milligan
234	•Papoose Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 10-20	80	35	Keith Proctor
235	•Teton Wilderness, Wyoming	Aug. 11-21	80	35	Tim Wernette
236	•Guanella Pass II, Pike Forest, Colorado	Aug. 13-23	80	35	Jim Bock
237	•Goodale Pass, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 24-Sept. 3	80	35	Keith Proctor
238	•Painted Rock Ranger District, Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming	Aug. 25-Sept. 4	80	35	Susan Liddle
240	•Alamosa Ranger District, Rio Grande Forest, Colorado	Aug. 26-Sept. 5	80	35	Bruce Kingsley
241	•Granite Park, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Sept. 1-11	80	35	Scott Larson

CLEAN-UP PROJECTS

242	•Yosemite Park, California	July 20-30	80	35	Phil Dettmer
243	•Upper Mississippi Refuge, Minnesota/Wisconsin	Aug. 1-7	90	35	Jim Kirk
244	•Airplane Wreck Clean-up, Sierra	Aug. 1-11	80	35	Marc Lacrampe
245	•Denali Park, Alaska	Aug. 16-26	190	35	Bill Bankston
246	•Grand Gulch, Utah	Sept. 21-27	80	35	John Ricker

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing •= Leader approval required	Date	Trip fee (Incl. Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
WILDERNESS RESTORATION					
247	•Eagle Cap Wilderness Revegetation, Wallowa-Whitman Forests, Oregon	July 11-21	80	35	Don Coppock
248	•Company Creek Trail Reconstruction, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Wenatchee Forest, Washington	Aug. 2-12	80	35	Jeff Severinghaus
SKI TRIPS (See Foreign Trips for another ski outing.)					
290	•Boundary Waters Cross-Country Ski and Snowshoe, Minnesota/Ontario	Feb. 28-March 6	290	35	John Wheeler
29	•Crater Lake Cross-Country Ski Tour, Oregon	April 4-10	175	35	Marriner Orum
32	•Mammoth-Parker Pass Alpine Ski Tour, Inyo Forest, Sierra	April 11-17	175	35	Bob Paul
291	•Maine Back Country Ski/Snowshoe Tour	January 1983	TBA	35	Fred Anders
292	•Adirondack Ski Touring, New York	January 1983	TBA	35	Walter Blank
WATER TRIPS (See Alaska and Foreign for other water outings.)					
RAFT TRIPS					
46	Rio Usumacinta (River of Ruins) Raft, Mexico	March 10-19	1090	70	Victor Monke
49	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	April 16-29	1200	70	Tris Coffin
50	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	May 18-29	1080	70	Bill Bricca
51	Gila River Boat Trip, New Mexico	April 25-May 1	230	35	John Ricker
52-E	Birds of Prey, Snake River, Idaho	May 2-6	525	70	Harry Neal
251-E	Rogue River Natural History Paddle Trip, Oregon	June 25-29	395	35	Martin Friedman
252-E	Grande Ronde River, Oregon	June 27-July 1	460	35	Jim Gifford
253	•Klamath River Paddle Trip, California	June 27-July 2	225	35	Kurt Menning
254	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	July 2-13	1080	70	Lynn Dyche
255	The River of No Return, Main Salmon, Idaho	July 3-8	740	70	Ruth Dyche
256	Trinity River Paddle Trip, California	July 5-9	175	35	Chuck Fisk
257-E	Tatshenshini-Alsek River Expedition, Alaska	July 18-29	1420	70	Blaine LeCheminant
258	Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon	July 26-30	390	35	Bob Hansen
260	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Aug. 1-12	1080	70	Gary Larsen
261	Rogue River Raft Trip for Physically Handicapped Persons, Oregon	Aug. 2-4	120	35	Frankie Strathairn
262	Hell's Canyon Paddle Trip, Snake River, Idaho	Aug. 6-11	545	70	Bruce Macpherson
263-E	Lower Salmon-Hell's Canyon "Row-It-Yourself" Trip, Idaho	Aug. 8-12	455	35	Hunter Owens
264	Nahanni River Expedition, Northwest Territories, Canada	Aug. 15-25	1860	70	Mary O'Connor
265	Trinity River Paddle Trip, California	Aug. 16-20	175	35	Rollin Rose
266	Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon	Aug. 30-Sept. 3	390	35	Doris Flom
267	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Sept. 30-Oct. 11	1080	70	Steve Anderson
SAILING TRIPS (See Foreign and Hawaii Trips for other sailing outings.)					
268	Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada	July 8-16	880	70	Jeanne Watkins
269	Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada	July 20-28	880	70	Harry Neal
CANOE TRIPS (See Family Trips for other canoe outings.)					
47	•Scenic Suwannee River, Georgia/Florida	March 21-27	275	35	Rick Egedi
48	•Dismal Swamp, Virginia	April 11-17	150	35	Herb Schwartz
275	•Eleven Point River Leisure, Missouri	June 6-11	130	35	Gary Baldwin
276	•Main Eel River, California	June 13-18	230	35	Larry Busby
277	•Hunlen Falls Canoe and Backpack, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	July 1-11	375	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
278	•Trinity River, California	July 12-17	285	35	Charlie Doyle
279	•Kipawa Reserve, Quebec, Canada	July 26-Aug. 6	355	35	Dick Williams
280-E	•Yukon Canoe and Backpack Tour, Yukon, Canada	July 28-Aug. 28	995	70	Larry Requa & Kent Doughty
281	•Rogue River, Oregon	Aug. 2-7	290	35	Chuck Schultz
282	•Kejimkujik Park, Nova Scotia, Canada	Aug. 22-31	370	35	Connie Thomas
283	•Trinity-Klamath Whitewater, California	Aug. 23-28	290	35	Bill Bricca
284	•Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, New York	Sept. 11-18	200	35	Sue Tippett & Fred Anders

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. IS IT NECESSARY TO SEND 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 Trip Schedule pages for trip prices and deposits.

2. IS A DEPOSIT REQUIRED TO HOLD A SPACE ON THE WAIT LIST?

Yes, for each trip you want to be waitlisted on. It is refundable. Once accepted from the waitlist, you have ten working days to notify us of your cancellation and still receive a refund.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 on a leader approved trip. The Outing program regrets that it cannot make exceptions to the cancellation policy for any reason, including personal emergencies.

6. 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. Cancellation insurance is recommended.

7. 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 bags, etc.

RIVER AND SAILING TRIPS CANCELLATION POLICY: RIVER RAFT, SAILING AND WHALE-WATCH TRIPS HAVE A DIFFERENT CANCELLATION POLICY THAN OTHER TRIPS, IN ORDER TO PREVENT LOSS TO THE CLUB OF CONCESSIONAIRE CANCELLATION FEES. SOME RIVER RAFT AND BOAT TRIPS HAVE A SEPARATE CANCELLATION POLICY. PLEASE NOTE THAT REFUNDS ON THESE TRIPS MIGHT NOT BE MADE UNTIL AFTER THE DEPARTURE.

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.

8. 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, but please make sure you have the right trip before signing up, as there is a fee for transferring.

9. 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.

10. DO YOU TAKE CREDIT CARDS?

No.

11. HOW SOON IS FINAL PAYMENT DUE?

Final payment is due three months before the trip departure date. If you sign up within the three-month period, full payment is due when the reservation is made.

12. 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.

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 River cancellation policy for further details. *(page 106)*

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, of ir 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.

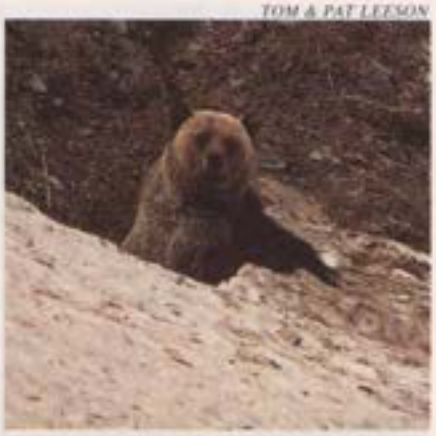
Mail Checks and Applications to:
Sierra Club Outing Department
P.O. Box 7959, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, CA 94120

Mail All Other Correspondence to:
Sierra Club Outing Department
530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 981-8634

The Plight of the Cabinet Mountains Grizzlies

HANK FISCHER

TOM & PAT LEESON



In spring at Glacier Park, this grizzly searched an avalanche for animals killed in the slide. Bears like easy meals but need big, quiet territories.

ALTHOUGH SOME PEOPLE say the most dangerous place in the world is between a grizzly sow and her cubs, from the grizzly's point of view it's far worse to get caught between a mining company and a dollar.

Consider the Chicago Peak area in remote northwestern Montana, where a small population of grizzlies struggles against the varied assaults of men. For the last century their fortress has been the 94,000-acre Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. Now exploration for copper and silver threatens to drive the big bears from this remnant range.

Many people are outraged to learn mineral exploration is permitted in a federally designated wilderness. The Wilderness Act prohibits roads, power lines and mechanical equipment in the wilderness and air transportation to and from the wilderness, but this important conservation law does have an Achilles' heel—mining. The result of an unfortunate compromise when the act was passed in 1964 is that mineral exploration and the patenting of claims are permitted in designated wilderness areas through December 31, 1983.

But rather than wilderness, the issue at hand is the future of the Cabinet Mountains grizzlies, some twelve individuals cut off by civilization from larger populations in Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness. To survive, the bears must range beyond the Cabinet Wilderness to the surrounding Kootenai National Forest. Unfortunately roads, logging, mining operations, subdivisions and dams have markedly reduced available bear habitat, and several proposed developments would cut even deeper into the dwindling habitat. That's why preservation of the grizzly's central range in the Cabinet Mountains has become such an important concern.

Until recently, the Cabinet Wilderness was a little-known wild spot visited more by elk, eagles and mountain goats than by backpackers or other outdoor enthusiasts. This obscurity vanished in 1977 when the American Smelting and Refining Company (known better by its acronym, ASARCO) acquired hundreds of the mining claims in or near the wilderness. ASARCO is searching for silver and copper deposits thought to underlie the area. Only 30 miles to the north of Chicago Peak, it has already opened what promises to be one of the largest silver and

copper mines in the world. It's obvious the company someday plans a full-scale mining operation for the Cabinet Wilderness as well, should valuable minerals be found.

It wasn't until 1979 that ASARCO proposed exploratory drilling within the Cabinet Wilderness. The initial proposal called for drilling three to six holes within a one-year period. Diesel-powered drill rigs, brought in and maintained by helicopters, would bore the holes.

Because Chicago Peak and the Cabinet Wilderness lie within the Kootenai National Forest, ASARCO needed mining permits from the U.S. Forest Service (FS). In compliance with the Endangered Species Act (the grizzly is listed as "threatened" in the contiguous states), the FS consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to determine whether the exploratory drilling would jeopardize the bears. Both agencies gave ASARCO the green light by mid-1979, amid a chorus of protests from citizens, conservation organizations and biologists whose specialty is the grizzly.

The FS contends that the Mining Law of 1872 directs it to permit *all* mineral entry to the national forests and that its only responsibility is to minimize damage. The agency interprets the 1872 law as saying development of mineral claims must take precedence over all other land uses.

Conservationists say the law is an antiquated piece of legislation that worked when mining companies used picks and shovels but wasn't designed to deal with diesel drill rigs and helicopters. They further point out that a much more recent law, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, calls for federal agencies to use "all procedures and methods necessary" to protect listed species such as the grizzly. The courts had never ruled on a case in which a mining operation clashed with an endangered species.

Perhaps the sternest critic regarding the Chicago Peak exploratory drilling has been internationally known grizzly expert Dr. Charles Jonkel. Jonkel heads the Border Grizzly Project, a Montana-based research project that has studied grizzly bears all over western Montana. In a 1979 letter to the FWS, he termed management of grizzlies on the Kootenai National Forest "woefully inadequate and getting worse." He chided the FWS for issuing a biological opinion that "presents evidence the grizzly is in an extremely precarious position in the Cabinet Wilderness area because of low numbers, inadequate range and cumulative disturbances, but then authorizes the project."

Jonkel thinks the Cabinet bears are quite important. "Unless we start paying more attention to those bears, we are going to lose them," he said, "and the loss of another fringe population will put that much more stress on the other core populations. We are reaching the point where we are going to have to decide whether we want to keep grizzlies south of the Canadian border, because as things are going now, the bears are running out of room."

Conservation groups, especially Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club, have repeatedly stressed four points to both the FS and the FWS:

- The existence of the Cabinet grizzly population is precarious. The only available estimate, which is disputed, pegs the population at ten to twelve bears. Losing a single bear, particularly a female in her reproductive years, could substantially reduce the existing and future population.
- The range of the Cabinet grizzlies is inadequate. Biologists agree the animals need large areas free of disturbance for feeding as

GEORGE WUERTHNER

ASARCO's exploratory drill rig near Milwaukee Pass in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness was built on fragile alpine terrain that is important grizzly habitat in summer.

HANK FISCHER

To drill for minerals or fossil fuels in wilderness areas, companies cannot build roads. They ferry supplies and people in and out in many trips of noisy helicopters.

PAT O'HARA

Two backpackers walk near Granite Lake in the Cabinet Mountains. Some campers said they heard drilling and helicopters the entire time they were in the wilderness.

well as for reproduction and denning. So much of the Kootenai Forest bear habitat has already been developed that large blocks must no longer be removed unless they are replaced by range of similar quality and quantity.

• The impacts of other development in the area are cumulative. The FWS not only failed to consider all the other mining activity going on in the Kootenai National Forest, but also glossed over the intensive logging, increasing subdivision, extensive road development and existing and proposed water impoundments. At some point the bears will be able to give no more, and neither agency has tried to establish that point.

• The FWS based its biological opinion on inadequate data. Very little scientific study has been conducted on the Cabinet grizzlies. Little is known about key habitat features such as denning areas, feeding zones or travel corridors. Dr. Jonkel comments, "With the state of information on that population as it stands, the only thing anybody can do is guess what ASARCO is going to do to the bears."

Backpackers who were curious to get a firsthand perspective on the project's impacts visited the Cabinet Wilderness in August 1979. From the time they left their car at the wilderness boundary, they could hear the roar of machinery and the sounds of activity. As they climbed over a ridge and dropped into one of the high alpine basins where the drilling was taking place, a helicopter was buzzing about like an angry insect, and the drill rigs were pounding away. The site looked more like a construction zone than a wilderness area, with drill rigs, water tanks, pipelines and work crews dotting the landscape. Instead of the scent of mountain wildflowers, all they could smell was diesel fuel. Quiet and solitude were elusive; helicopters darted over the ridge with such regularity they said they felt they were in a Vietnam war movie. The only wildlife they saw was a few chipmunks, and they may have been packing their bags.

The Forest Service was still playing down the impacts of the 1979 exploration when ASARCO announced a revised and expanded program for the four-year period from May 1, 1980, to December 31, 1983. Drilling would take place 20 hours a day, six days a week for the four months of each summer. The program for 1980 called for 36 drill holes on 22 sites involving more than 2000 acres of land.

This announcement triggered a strong public outcry. While the Cabinet grizzlies were still on everyone's mind, other questions arose. What impacts would this massive exploration and probable mining have on the small communities of northwestern Montana? What would it do to the other wildlife in the area? What might it do to the Cabinet Wilderness itself?

The public consensus was that the Forest Service should prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to examine such impacts and present alternative means of dealing with them. More than 70% of the citizens who wrote to the Forest Service recommended an EIS, as did Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. But in spite of the National Environmental Policy Act requirement that federal agencies prepare environmental impact statements for all "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," the Forest Service refused to budge.

The FS did go to the FWS for another

biological opinion on the possible effects of the 1980 exploration plan on the Cabinet grizzlies. This time the FWS concluded that the project would indeed jeopardize the bears' habitat.

This opinion didn't quash the exploration. Under law, the FWS is required to submit a "reasonable and prudent" alternative to the proposed development, if one is available. In this case, the FWS recommended closing several roads and postponing some timber sales to help offset the impacts of the exploration.

While the proposed mitigation was a step in the right direction, from a trade standpoint it was like offering Joe Garagiola for Mickey Mantle. Grizzly expert Jonkel doesn't think it's enough, and neither do the conservation groups that have been working on the issue for the past three years.

Frustrated by the FS's insensitivity to the grizzly and by the lack of an environmental impact statement, Defenders of Wildlife, the Sierra Club and the Western Sanders County Involved Citizens filed a lawsuit in federal district court against both the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Listed as a plaintiff with the conservation groups was the Cabinet Mountain grizzly bear; if trees can have standing, grizzlies can, too.

But the courts were no kinder to the big bears than was the Forest Service. Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled that the Forest Service complied with the law when it authorized ASARCO's mineral exploration program in the Cabinets. In his opinion, Gesell wrote that the courts should play only "a very minor role" in deciding whether government agencies are protecting the environment properly. He said it's not the court's role to make scientific judgments. Consequently, instead of considering the central question of whether the Cabinet grizzlies would be jeopardized by ASARCO's activities, the judge ruled only on whether the Forest Service had followed proper procedure.

Grizzlies in Glacier: A Question of Territory

JIM ROBBINS

HUMANS AND GRIZZLIES are competing for land not only in the Cabinet Mountains, but also in two national parks—Yellowstone and Glacier. The conflict has always been a problem for the Park Service and, although the problem in Yellowstone has received more public attention, it has been played out more dramatically in Glacier Park.

Glacier is a region of towering, craggy peaks and deep, glacier-carved valleys that abound in the small mammals, roots and other succulent delights that create ideal bear habitat. But hikers like it, too, and therein lies the conflict.

The summer of 1980 marked a low point in human-grizzly coexistence. Three people were mauled to death by bears, and several bears were killed in and around the park. This kind of event is not new to Glacier. In 1967, two hikers were killed by grizzlies on the same night in separate incidents. In 1977, a grizzly carried off and killed a woman who had been sleeping in the company of other people.

Park Service policy had been to give a bear three chances; on its third major offense, it was killed. But since the most recent attacks on humans, the Park Service policy has been that if the bear causes or is involved in two major incidents, it's the death penalty. All bears caught "investigating" a human or human trappings a second time will be destroyed.

The Park Service blames most attacks on "habituated" bears, which have learned that humans are not a threat inside park boundaries, but mean a free lunch. Dr. Charles Jonkel, director of the Border Grizzly Project at the University of Montana at Missoula, said, "Bears have been taught to depend on us for food. With the loss of their fear of man and the many open garbage dumps around, they came to depend on us for food. We've thereby literally trained them to attack us" if we don't give it to them as they expect.

To prevent further attacks, the Park Service adopted new rules that tried to fight the Yogi Bear syndrome—the idea that bears are cute, cuddly, love to be fed and make ideal snapshot subjects. For years now, literature has been distributed to all park visitors explaining that bears are indeed dangerous. Signs were posted off main roads in the park reading, "Warning: You are entering grizzly territory. There is no guarantee of your safety. Efforts have been made to reduce the hazards; however, bears may attack without warning and for no apparent reason." Permits were required for all backcountry use, food was to be placed in trees away from campsites, cooking was to be done in clothing other than that worn to bed, and backpackers were warned that a woman's menstruation or human sexual activity could attract bears. The Park Service even developed a computerized system of monitoring bear sightings and movements, especially where increased or otherwise abnormal grizzly activities were reported.

MICHAEL S. QUINTON

Grizzlies in Glacier Park, formerly shy and retiring, are losing their fear of humans and are causing conflicts over territory.

The new order was in effect in 1978, and things were quiet until 1980. Then, early in the season, a young man and woman who worked in the park were killed by a subadult grizzly as they camped on the park's eastern boundary. During the fall, a hiker camping alone was killed by a grizzly.

The Park Service blamed all three attacks, at least in part, on the fact that the bears had lost their fear of humans. A clamor arose to take more effective precautions. Unfortunately, some corrective measures cannot be directed toward the major source of the problem—people. Cliff Martinka, the park's supervis-

The decision is being appealed. The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund argues that the citizen-suit clause of the Endangered Species Act permits citizens and public-interest groups to enter the courts on equal footing with federal agencies, and that decisions should be based on the weight of the evidence, not on whether the agency has correctly followed procedure.

Should the district court decision stand, it will be strongly evident that the Endangered Species Act isn't doing what the public expected or Congress intended. When the act was passed in 1973, it enjoyed widespread support; the public was firm in its belief that humans had no right to eliminate other life forms, and Congress passed the law with only four dissenting votes. Now, however, as we face the difficult choices that must be made if other living things are to survive, it seems we've lost our resolve. But it's not the public that's wavering—the polls show it still strongly supports the protection of endangered species; it's our federal agencies that aren't following through.

Meanwhile, grizzly experts such as Dr. Jonkel and Dr. Richard Knight, head of the Interagency Grizzly Team, are pessimistic about the bear's future. When the *Denver Post* asked Knight about the long-term outlook for the grizzly's survival, he replied, "Bleak—eventual extinction in 20 or 30 years." A grim assessment.

In Montana, the grizzly competes with the greenback for the wilderness, as mineral exploration, oil and gas development, logging, grazing and subdivisions encroach on its traditional domain. It's an ever-tightening noose as the habitat boundary becomes smaller and smaller. As Montana author A.B. Guthrie once wrote, "We kill the things we love, because we don't have clean choices, and lacking them, destroy our lives by a sort of attrition. . . ." □

Hank Fischer is the Montana field representative for Defenders of Wildlife.

ory biologist, thinks there is a direct correlation between the increase in visitors to the park and the increase in grizzly-human confrontations. "I would predict," he said, "the number of incidents (on the average) will remain the same, even if our management is effective, because of the high number of visitors."

The pressure was on the Park Service to make Glacier safe for people; the agency announced a new bear-management plan with a focus on bears. This is the "two strikes and you're out" plan. Martinka made it clear, however, that bears doing the "natural, normal things bears do" such as defending cubs or a food source will not be considered offenders.

Exceptions to the plan are adult males or older females. They will be destroyed after the first offense unless park people can find a suitable new home for the bears outside the park—an unlikely prospect.

One aspect of the plan on which authorities have pinned their hopes is the "bear profile." "It attempts to identify problems and problem bears before something happens," Martinka said. "If we know something isn't right, we can close down an area and avoid a confrontation."

Preserving the species is important. At one time the population of grizzly bears in the contiguous United States was probably 1.5 million, while today there may be about 1000; 200 of them are in Glacier Park. The big bear once lived in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada and parts of Kansas and Minnesota. Today the remnant populations exist only in parts of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming; the grizzly's existence in Colorado is doubtful.

The species is classified as "threatened" instead of "endangered" for reasons that are partly political. As an endangered species, it could more effectively hold up development. Also, there is certainly prestige for fish and game officials to be in one of only two states offering licenses to hunt grizzlies—an amenity that doesn't exist in the case of an endangered species. (Hunting keeps bears wary of people; there have been no deaths outside parks. But the research data base on hunting in relation to the population status is weak.)

Development is the bear's worst enemy. It destroys habitat, and no species can survive without its habitat. Worse, the grizzly whose home is invaded does not simply leave the area, as a human would. It stays. It is killed. Then only the others are left.

A prime example of one facet of habitat destruction is the "islands" of bears that have been created in western Montana. Long a prime area for grizzlies, mountainous Montana has been steadily divided by roads, cities, subdivisions and cultivation, which most grizzlies cannot adapt to. That leaves the wide-ranging grizzly, which some experts believe needs from 30 to 40 square miles for roaming and foraging, trapped in little islands.

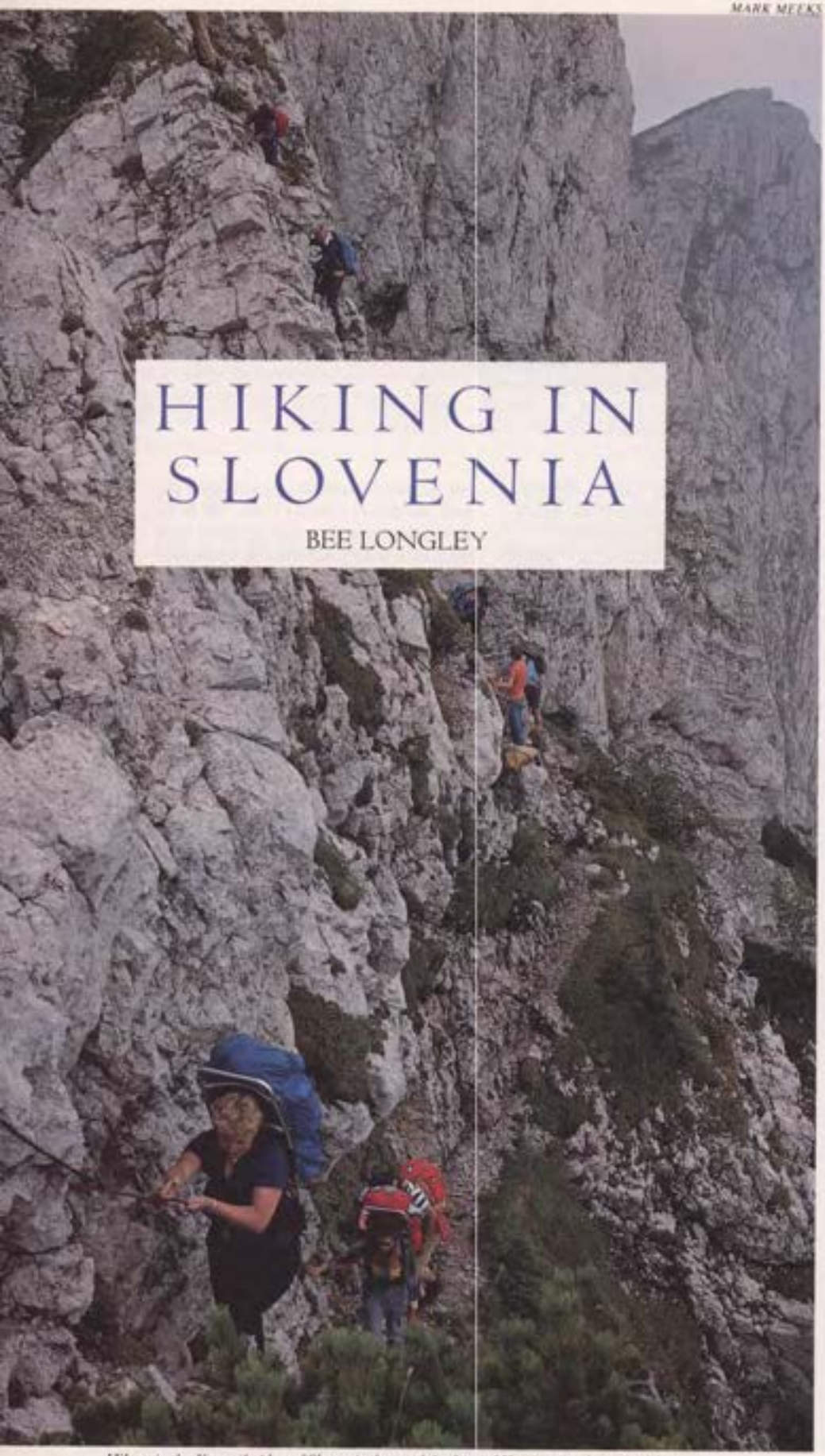
Charles Jonkel is most concerned about the cumulative effects of activities in wilderness areas and on the periphery of parks, including oil and gas leasing, subdivision development, logging and increased exploration for minerals. For example, the area near the North Fork of the Flathead River, long considered the wild portion of Glacier Park, has been hospitable to wolves and grizzlies both because it is wild and because it provides a link to Canadian wilderness. Now, however, a major coal-mining project on the Canadian side of the park, complete with a possible town and hundreds of workers, and combined with a large proposed timber sale just to the west of the park, could cause permanent disruption in the patterns of the area's wildlife.

"We need better land management. We need better coordination between state, local, federal and private landowners," Jonkel said. "Why we can't do it, I don't know. Other countries have had it for years." He shrugged. "Subdivisions are bad for bears. They bring a constant influx of people who know nothing about the wild animals in contact with them."

He suggests that perhaps we should be thinking in terms of stricter management areas, that even parks as they are now designed are not ideal places for bears to live. "In the Soviet Union there are wild areas within reserves (or parks) that people are forbidden to enter," Jonkel said. "There are certain species that need protection. Even the administrators are not allowed to enter the areas. They enforce the law by waiting outside for people coming out. We should be thinking about that."

Whatever solution we come up with cannot simply be focused on how to resolve the conflict between people and bears in the parks. The real problem is much broader: whether the grizzly will be forced into extinction south of Canada. □

Jim Robbins is a columnist for the Montana Eagle *and is a freelance environmental writer.*



MARK MEEKS

HIKING IN SLOVENIA

BEE LONGLEY

Hikers in the Kamnik Alps of Slovenia descend the face of Konj on implanted cables.

"BORDERED BY seven countries, we are six republics comprising five nationalities speaking four languages; we practice three religions, use two alphabets, and we have our one wish, *Libertas*!" said one of our Slovenian guides, Martin. He spoke colloquial English to his 29 American charges, most of us in Yugoslavia for the first time.

Hiking was our first priority in Martin's country. We all had chosen to walk in the Alps of Slovenia, escorted by our trip leader, Ross Miles. To go on a Sierra Club outing such as "Yugoslavia: Mountains and Seacoast," one has to enjoy togetherness. You just don't sign up unless you like to hike in a group with a definite schedule.

The first part of our itinerary would lead us to the Kamnik and the Julian Alps (named for Caesar) in Slovenia. For the middle of the trip we would ride by bus down the Dalmatian coast, and we would finish our three weeks in the mountains of Montenegro. But this story is about hiking in Slovenia.

We met in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, Yugoslavia's northernmost republic. Ljubljana was built by the Romans in the third century and used as a military camp. Barbarians destroyed the city in the fifth century on their way to Rome and, 1300 years later, Napoleon paused there on his way to the Illyrian peninsula. During World War II it was occupied first by the Italians and next by the Germans, who were then driven out by the Slovenian partisans in May 1945. Today it is a bustling city of 300,000.

The bustling starts early in the day. By 6 a.m. the food markets, stand-up bars and restaurants are open. At 7 a.m. the department stores and specialty shops open. In most Yugoslavian cities, stores remain open all day until promenaders replace autos on the city streets at six in the evening. Consumers in Yugoslavia are the same as in what we like to call the "free world." They borrow money to buy cars, condominiums and TV sets. There is no shortage of either goods or money to buy them.

When we gathered for dinner our first evening, I was most curious to see my fellow hikers. Whom would I be sharing dormitories and dining tables with? I didn't know it that evening, but I was part of a group of very sophisticated hikers. Collectively we had hiked in 23 countries outside the United States. Ross had hiked in 16, and our eldest member, 72-year-old F. Irwin Smith (Smitty) of New Jersey, had walked in 15 different countries. Most of us came from California, with Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, Washington, Nevada and Idaho also represented. Among us were several professors and teachers, a minister, a former nun, a physi-

cian, a business executive, a nurse and a college student.

Our trip leader, Ross Miles, was a tall, good-looking man in his fifties. It was quickly apparent that he was competent and organized, and that he loved the outdoor life in Yugoslavia. All the hikers had supposedly received leader approval, so we were all expected to keep up. As it turned out, there were a few who shouldn't have been on such a strenuous trip, but everyone showed the slower ones patience and consideration.

The first evening Ross announced a few changes in the itinerary and told us what we would need for our hike. We could leave our duffle bags at the Union Hotel, because we would return there in eight days. All we needed to carry were our personal belongings. We would eat and sleep in alpine huts, a term that doesn't give the mountain hotels in the Slovenian Alps their due. It is a distinct pleasure to go hiking without toting bedroll, Ensolite pad, tasteless dehydrated food, cooking paraphernalia and tent. Although the trails in Europe are heavily used, the hikers concentrate in these huts every night. As a result, the impact of people's recreation is much less evident in countries such as Austria, Switzerland or Yugoslavia than in America. Greater reliance on reusable containers reduces their trash, a problem we in America are constantly fighting.

On the bus the next day we met our guide Boza (pronounced "Bosha"), a sociology student at the University of Ljubljana. Married, with a three-year-old child, she worked part-time in the office of the Slovenian Alpine Club. For the next eight days she proved a fine and patient guide, a gracious hostess and a fount of information. Boza and our other guides reminded us often that their country is not bound to the Soviet Union or any other country. They are free, can travel anywhere and are not behind any "curtain." From what I saw in three weeks I would say their type of communism is working well, at least for them.

The bus took us to the town of Kamnik, where we boarded a small gondola, or open railroad car. We traveled through lush fields of grain, past highways bordered by fine truck gardens. The haystacks were long, narrow and covered with shingled roofs. Every house had window boxes ablaze with bright ivy, geraniums, pinks, phlox and other flowers of every color.

It was foggy at the upper terminus of the gondola, where we began our hike after Ross passed out box lunches. Above the terminal two chair-lifts accommodated the modest ski area. Both were running, but we walked up to Valika Planina, our first stop. We were at 1666 meters. The rocky terrain was dotted with modest summer houses, all copied after the original shepherd's hut found in that area. They have steep-pitched roofs and are covered with weathered gray shingles. One door and two small windows provide the only light. Valika Planina is accessible only by gondola, by chair lift, by animal or on foot.

Dom Valika Planina and Slovenia's other 62 huts are administered by the Slovenian Alpine Club. The club has 100,000 members who pay from $1.40 to $6.00 per year in dues, depending on the size of the chapter and the number of the huts it administers. Members have reciprocal agreements with alpine clubs in other countries. Volunteers stay on call for rescue duty at each hut, and they keep busy; 25 climbers a year die in mountain accidents, and many more are injured. Without the volunteer rescue teams, the count would be much higher.

Mirko Fetih, an importer, is the volunteer coordinator for all foreign group hikes. "Only Americans and Israelis travel in groups," he said. "The Italians and Austrians hike alone." The exception to the rule was four Britishers at Valika Planina that first night, the only other foreign hikers we saw. In the guest books at the huts we didn't see the names of any Canadians, Australians or Americans.

There was considerable levity among our group when Ross attempted to make the bed assignments that night. Trying to be democratic, he polled the group, but after some discussion we decided that he should make arbitrary assignments every night, and those discontented should speak up. It was several nights before we got all the snorers in one room. The beds were clean, and there was cold running water—that is, running out of the pitcher into the wash basin.

By the second day of the Kamnik hike the weather had cleared, so we could see the mountains around us. Mr. Fetih arrived with three more guides, who carried ropes and axes. "Why are those climbing guides with us, Ross?" I asked. "I don't climb." "Just in case we need them," he answered, hinting at things to come. The smiling Mr. Fetih inquired if we were all happy, then departed for his desk in Ljubljana.

We hiked through beautiful fields of wildflowers, some of which were familiar. Hearing the Serbo-Croatian name for the others didn't help much. For several hours we tramped up and down through forests and across meadows. Then we came to Konj, a rocky, sheer, beautiful mountain said to resemble a horse (*konj*). To the north there is a breathtaking view toward Austria, and to the south—it's 2500 feet straight down.

As the guide instructed, I turned around and let myself down over the rocky cliff, holding tight to the implanted steel cables. My daypack clung reassuringly close to my body. The first 20-yard descent scared me the most. I had never done any climbing—I had never wanted to. Looking back, I saw several of the women huddled reluctantly above, looking around for another way down. There was none. Eventually everyone descended without incident.

Not until we finally gathered for lunch on the path far below, gazing back up at Konj and trying to visualize a horse, did I realize just how steep it was. My journal reads: "Am still pinching myself!!! Can't believe I did what I did. But I had to and loved it. I accomplished something I thought formidable. I descended 900 feet down a mountain on cables, and I made it!"

Fortunately I hadn't seen the plaque some of the others saw, engraved with the name, birth date and death date of an unfortunate youth who had let go right at that spot. Yugoslavia is studded with commemorative plaques honoring the partisans, Marshal Tito, fallen climbers and careless drivers. On the shoulders of narrow highways it isn't unusual to see monuments bearing plaques with not only the vital statistics of the unlucky one, but often his or her photograph.

For those who had done any climbing at all, Konj was nothing. We were congratulating ourselves upon having descended it when along came a family of locals on their way to Valika Planina. The father, mother and several young children all wore brightly colored, peaked felt hats and street shoes. We said *dobar don* (good day) to each other. It was amusing—here we were, Americans doing the big hike wearing our well-designed, well-broken-in boots, our packs carefully chosen for compactness, strength and number of pockets and packed with all the necessities. Then here was a family on what appeared to be a casual hike in the mountains, ascending Konj as nonchalantly as we might go to the corner market. No doubt they had been doing it weekly for years. When they passed I saw that the father had half an arm missing.

The hut at Korosici sat beneath the majestic limestone mountain of Ojstrica in an enormous valley. It first appeared as a small speck a mile away across the patches of snow and wildflowers. Built in 1935, it had only one heated room. A cold-water spigot into the donkey trough near the front door of the hut doubled as guest lavatory. After a meager meal of soup and white bread, there was the inevitable game of bridge by kerosene lantern. Steve Fink, our ambassador of goodwill, had already made friends with the local hikers, as he did at each and every hut.

At Korosici the Slovenians started singing their favorite songs, accompanied by Steve (off-key). Soon we all joined in and sang our favorites, humming where we didn't remember the words. Then they got up and danced. When our turn came, we had them

join arms with us, and we showed them how to do the hokey-pokey. "You put your right foot in, you put your right foot out. . . ." They loved it. They passed around the slivovitz, their national drink, made from plums. It burns on the way down. It's not at all unusual to see hikers downing a shot or two of this fiery drink, sometimes with a mineral-water chaser, before leaving the huts in the morning.

A hard rain accompanied by wind and fog greeted us on day three, altering our plans to return to Kamniska Bistrica by the scenic route over a large snowfield. After a breakfast of cornmeal mush with raisins, we climbed back out of the valley. At the top of the pass we made our way across a narrow ledge. As I held on to my $1.50 poncho with one hand and slid my other hand along the rocks steadying myself, I felt something smooth. Yep, another plaque. I didn't look at the inscription. I was trying to keep from being parachuted into eternity, so the name of the unfortunate did not interest me. I had lived into middle age. I had descended Konj. I crept slowly past the plaque.

It was less windy as we started our five-hour walk down, down, down through the woods. Slovenians seem little concerned about keeping to the well-built trails. Boza stayed on the switchbacks, and we followed her like sheep, but two of the guides often took shortcuts, sliding from one level to another through the fine, siltlike earth and decomposed leaves.

At the bottom was a small hotel, Dom Kamnistra. Its annex housed ten of us, and we drew straws for turns at the shower. A large banner over the annex read "LET 125," greeting the members of a local union who were coming to Kamnistra for the weekend. They would shoot trap, picnic, drink slivovitz and celebrate Insurrection Day, that day in 1941 when the Nazis were turned back in a fierce battle with the partisans in the nearby hills.

A Kompass Travel bus took us the following day to Lake Bled, one of Yugoslavia's most popular and beautiful resorts. Our guide, Martin, sparked his running commentary with humor, which made the history of the area seem much more fun.

A castle on an island in the middle of the spectacular lake dates back to the tenth century. The Grand Hotel Toplice, close by the lake, served as Gestapo headquarters during World War II. The Germans bombed it when they left. On the south side of the lake there is a fine residence behind tall gates, which the late Marshal Tito occasionally used as a retreat. Martin reminded us that 10% of the Yugoslavian population was killed during the war.

After a three-course midday meal at the new Kompass Hotel, we went on to Lake Bohinj in a national forest, an area protected from commercial development. A four-minute gondola ride took us up to the Ski Hotel Vogel, a class C establishment popular with both alpine and nordic skiers. The hotel sits by itself high on Mt. Vogel, overlooking the lake. To the north are the Julian Alps, dominated by the mighty Triglav, highest mountain in Yugoslavia. We couldn't see it behind its cloud bank when we arrived. We would hike over it in a few days, weather permitting, so everyone was anxious to get a look at it.

At 6 a.m. on our first hiking day in the Julian Alps, several of us hung over the hotel's deck railings and took pictures of Mt. Triglav as the sun brushed it with a palette of warm and glowing colors. What a beautiful sight! Later we hiked through green meadows and thick forests, shedding our heavy clothing as the sun grew warmer. A couple of miles before we reached Komni Hut, where we would spend the night, we came across some World War I ruins. A battle between Italian and Austro-Hungarian troops had taken place there, when Slovenia was still a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The brick and stone for the old buildings and the nearby road all had to be brought up by aerial ropeway, and the hut is still serviced that way.

Komni Hut was jammed with hikers. Boza helped clear the tables and serve dinner, which featured the best apple strudel I have ever eaten. From the dining room we had a new view of beautiful Lake Bohinj, sitting a thousand feet below like a placid blue jewel set in emerald forests.

Our hike the next day was broken by a stop for lunch at Crno Jezero (Black Lake), a small lake surrounded by huge boulders. We left by climbing a steep path under the hot sun. There was no hurry. Soon we overtook Bob Deyeo struggling under his heavy frame pack and myriad Nikon lenses. Bob, a veteran of 28 Sierra Club trips, had entertained us with his tales of hiking in Japan and Micronesia. Several of us divided up his gear and brought him along up to the next hut, Koc Pri Triglavski Sedmehih Jezerih, or "Hut of the Seven Lakes of Triglav." In either language it was beautiful—seven small lakes nestled in a green meadow, surrounded by limestone mountains.

Some of us chose to lie around and soak up the sun, read or do laundry. For those who were determined to go over Triglav two days later, it was the afternoon of the big "trial hike" on Ticarica with Boza. She was using this as a test climb, since she felt she could take only ten people over Triglav, a more difficult climb than Konj, and fifteen wanted to go. I knew that I had passed my own test on Konj, and I was perfectly happy to go around this mountain instead of over it.

We enjoyed our stay in the lovely valley, thanks to our host, Branka Sevsek, a dental technician who was spending his two-week vacation working at the hut. He was eager to speak English, a language he learned during three months in the United States with a Yugoslavian dance troupe. With great drama he served us luscious, warm crepes for dessert that evening. The bashful cook was brought forth from her kitchen to receive a hearty round of applause.

After dinner the generator went off. Branka brought out the kerosene lamps and the schnapps and talked about his experiences in America. He sang "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," first in English and then in Serbo-Croatian. He joined us in our songs, picking up the lyrics as best he could. Several in our group apparently knew all the lyrics to all the songs in the world. Lisa accompanied us on her alto recorder.

I could have stayed in that valley for several days and helped make and eat more apple strudel, but at seven the next morning, with Smitty and Boza leading the pack as usual, we left for Dolic Hut. There was a high gray fog. We had walked only a few hours, mostly over snowpacks, when we came upon a small nameless hut that seemed to appear out of nowhere. While we rested inside, the fog got thicker, and soon we could see nothing out of the windows. We didn't care—we ordered more beer. We stayed for lunch and left reluctantly when we could see a hole in the fog. The staff stood at the door as we departed. They presented flowers to Joan Groff, and the manager kissed my hand.

Boza led us slowly down over a vast snowfield, kicking in her heels to make steps for those who followed. We proceeded cautiously, because one slip would mean a very fast fall several hundred feet to the bottom of . . . well, we couldn't see the bottom. Some in the group had never walked on snow before, and they were a bit intimidated by it. We were hiking at about 6500 feet then, climbing slowly upward toward Dolic Hut. When we got there, we saw that the place was still under construction. There was no running water, and both toilets were inoperable. Ropes secured the tin roof against the high winds that often come at 8600 feet. That evening there was much speculation about the trip over Triglav. Rumor had it that five climbers had died on the mountain during the week.

By the morning of our last day in the Julian Alps, we knew no one would go over Triglav that day. There was great disappointment. The fog had risen somewhat, but the skies were leaden, and the weather looked ominous. We wore our rain gear when we left Dolic.

For two hours we walked down, down,

S. DIETRICH/PETER ARNOLD, INC.

Mt. Triglav (in the distance), highest peak in Yugoslavia, towers over towns in the Julian Alps.

S. DIETRICH/PETER ARNOLD, INC.

Below Mt. Triglav sits Aljazev Dom, one of Europe's many alpine huts. Hikers gather here instead of in separate tents.

down from rugged limestone mountaintops into greener country, where we saw the majesty of the Zadnijich Plain some 3000 feet below. Then our path took us up once more on an excellent trail that hung onto the side of the mountain.

When the hail came, we were watching a chamois cavorting high above us with little concern for either weather or terrain. The wind whipped my poncho around my head. My hands were frozen and wet. We came then to a gully full of snow and enormous boulders. It was slow going down this steep incline, and experienced hikers helped those who found the descent frightening. When we finally reached a flat place, Lisa buckled to the ground with hypothermia. John Farrar, our house physician, bundled her up in several down parkas, and in fifteen minutes she was ready to go again. At eighteen, a person recovers quickly.

The sleet and snow finally stopped. The next hundred yards was a joyous slide on scree, helping to get the blood circulating once more. In a small cabin at Bukovljue, we paused to eat a bit of chocolate and talk about how cold we were. In another half-hour we were at the bottom of Triglav.

We straggled into Aljasev Dom, the hut at the head of the valley, at about two o'clock. It was full of people waiting for the weather to soften so they could climb Triglav. We were cold and soaked through. There was a serious chess game going on in one corner. At one large table a group of young men and women were drinking beer, and two were playing recorders. In excellent English one of the men said, "Where do you come from?" "Dolic Hut," I answered. "No, I mean where in the United States?" How do they identify Americans so quickly? I'd thought we drank our slivovitz like natives.

Andre, the man who had spoken, was a Slovenian from Kranj, waiting with his friends to go hiking. We spent the remainder of the afternoon eating, drinking and being entertained by Andre and his group. They put on a very funny vaudeville act in English, which brought down the house. We sang together in any language we knew.

When the clouds broke and the sun came out at the end of the afternoon, the waitress took us outdoors, pointing out the German Route and the Black Holes with the aid of a map of Triglav. "Five deaths took place this week right there!" she said. "And the rescue teams found another body that had been missing for four years!"

After dinner Boza's husband arrived, bringing with him three local amateur musicians who had come to play "especially for the American hikers." They had a hard time squeezing into the overfull dining room with their tuba and two accordions. Though their "oompah music" was spirited and loud, it all sounded the same. Still, I have never before seen musicians accomplished enough to drink beer and play simultaneously. At one point Boza announced that the band was going to play something special for "our American friends," and we all attempted to dance on the crowded floor—it was almost impossible to move, much less dance.

We had had a long day and, much as we hated to leave our new friends, we finally made for the "garage." We hadn't been in our bunks long when the trio arrived under the window, serenading us with more oompahs. Don DeBretch got out of his bunk, put his pants on, and went down to take one last picture.

The next morning Smitty was elected to give Boza an envelope of *dinars* collected from the group as a thank-you gift. She had been warned and was ready with a message, which she read to us:

"My dear friends! I'm very glad that our mountain trip are finished without any unpleasantness, except one fall from the bed, except I am very sorry that my English is not so good and I'm sorry that I didn't answer to all questions which you gave me, and you see that I must write my little speech in that piece of paper. I think that you saw only one part of our beautiful country and I expect that you will return after some years and would see the another beautiful places. I am very glad that I spent with you eight days on walking, sleeping in the huts. You were the best group that I ever have and it will be very sadly when I leave you tomorrow. I have all your addresses and I promise that I shall write to everybody. Thank you again for everything and I wish you the beautiful holiday at seaside and in Montenegro mountains." □

Bee Longley is a freelance writer and photographer in Sun Valley, Idaho. She often goes on Sierra Club outings.

SNOWBLINDED ON THE SUMMIT

ENOS MILLS

ILLUSTRATION BY BRUCE WOLFE

Enos Mills, a naturalist from Colorado, was one of the country's foremost conservationists and western writers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is often ranked with Thoreau, Burroughs and John Muir, who was his inspiration. He called himself "the John Muir of the Rockies" while leading a successful campaign to establish Rocky Mountain National Park. He said, "I owe everything to Muir. If it hadn't been for him I would have been a mere gypsy." He was an honorary vice-president of the Sierra Club from 1915 to 1920. When he died, people across the nation wrote eulogies; Thomas Hardy said, "It is as if a mountain peak had sunk below the horizon." One way Mills became known to the nation was in his adventure stories that were published widely, but especially in *The American Boy Magazine.* Below is one of his stories that still thrills readers today while it also subtly illustrates one of Mills' favorite themes, an optimistic and generous attitude toward both the natural world and humanity.

AS I CLIMBED up out of the dwarfed woods at timberline in the Rocky Mountains and started across the treeless white summit, the terrific sun glare on the snow warned me of the danger of snow blindness. I had lost my snow glasses. But the wild attractions of the heights caused me to forget the care of my eyes, and I lingered to look down into canyons and to examine magnificent snow cornices. A number of mountain sheep also interested me. Then for half an hour I circled a confiding [trusting] flock of ptarmigan and took picture after picture.

Through the clear air the sunlight poured with burning intensity. I was 12,000 feet above the sea. Around me there was not a dark crag nor even a tree to absorb the excess of light. A wilderness of high, rugged peaks stood about—splendid sunlit mountains of snow. To east and west they faced winter's noonday sun with great shadow mantles flowing from their shoulders.

As I started to hurry on across the pass I began to experience the scorching pains that go with seared, sunburnt eyes—snow blindness. Unfortunately, I had failed to take even the precaution of blackening my face, which would have dulled the glare. At the summit my eyes became so painful that I could endure the light only a few seconds at a time. Occasionally I sat down and closed them for a minute or two. Finally, while doing this, the lids adhered to the balls and the eyes swelled so that I could not open them.

Blind on the summit of the Continental Divide! I made a grab for my useful staff, which I had left standing beside me in the snow. In the fraction of a second

that elapsed between thinking of the staff and finding it, my brain woke up to the seriousness of the situation. To the nearest trees it was more than a mile, and the nearest house was many miles away across ridges of rough mountains. I had matches and a hatchet, but no provisions. Still, while well aware of my peril, I was only moderately excited, feeling no terror. Less startling incidents have shocked me more; narrow escapes from street automobiles have terrified me.

It had been a wondrous morning. The day cleared after a heavy fall of fluffy snow. I had snowshoed up the slope through a ragged, snow-carpeted spruce forest, whose shadows wrought splendid black-and-white effects upon the shining floor. There were thousands of towering, slender spruces, each brilliantly laden with snow flowers, standing soft, white and motionless in the sunlight. While I was looking at one of these artistically decorated trees, a mass of snow dropped upon me from its top, throwing me headlong and causing me to lose my precious eye-protecting snow glasses. But now I was blind.

With staff in hand, I stood for a minute or two planning the best manner to get along without eyes. My faculties were intensely awake. Serious situations in the wilds had more than once before this stimulated them to do their best. Temporary blindness is a good stimulus for the imagination and the memory—in fact, is good educational training for all the senses. However perilous my predicament during a mountain trip, the possibility of a fatal ending never even occurred to me. Looking back now, I cannot but wonder at my matter-of-fact attitude concerning the perils in which that snow-blindness placed me.

I had planned to cross the pass and descend into a trail at timberline. The appearance of the slope down which I was to travel was distinctly in my mind from my impressions just before darkness settled over me.

Off I slowly started. I guided myself with information from feet and staff, feeling my way with the staff so as not to step off a cliff or walk overboard into a canyon. In imagination I pictured myself following the shadow of a staff-bearing and slouch-hatted form. Did mountain sheep, curious and slightly suspicious, linger on crags to watch my slow and hesitating advance? Across the snow did the shadow of a soaring eagle coast and circle?

I must have wandered far from the direct course to timberline. Again and again I swung my staff to right and left hoping to strike a tree. I had travelled more than twice as long as it should have taken to reach timberline before I stood face to face with a low-growing tree that bristled up through the deep snow. But had I come out at the point for which I aimed—at the trail? This was the vital question.

I felt I was on familiar ground. But going on a few steps, I came out on the edge of an unknown rocky cliff. I was now lost as well as blind.

The deep snow buried all trail blazes. Making my way from tree to tree I thrust an arm deep into the snow and felt of the bark, searching for a trail blaze. At last I found a blaze and going on a few steps I dug down again in the snow and examined a tree I felt should mark the trail. This, too, was blazed.

Feeling certain that I was on the trail, I went down the mountain through the forest for some minutes without searching for another blaze. When I did examine a number of trees, not another blaze could I find. The topography since entering the forest and the size and character of the trees were such that I felt I was on familiar ground. But going on a few steps, I came out on the edge of an unknown rocky cliff. I was now lost as well as blind.

During the hours I had wandered in reaching timberline, I had had a vague feeling that I might be travelling in a circle, and might return to trees on the western slope of the Divide up which I had climbed. When I walked out on the edge of the cliff, the feeling that I had doubled to the western slope became insistent. If true, this was most serious. To reach the nearest house on the west side of the range would be extremely difficult, even though I should discover just where I was. But I believed I was somewhere on the eastern slope.

I tried to figure out the course I had taken. Had I, in descending from the heights, gone too far to the right or to the left? Though fairly well acquainted with the country along this timberline, I was unable to recall a rocky cliff at this point. My staff found no bottom and warned me that I had come to a jumping-off place.

Increasing coolness indicated that night was upon me. But darkness did not matter, my light had failed at noon. Going back along my trail a short distance I avoided the cliff and started on through the night down a rocky, forested and snow-covered slope. I planned to get into the bottom of a canyon and follow downstream. Every few steps I shouted, hoping to attract the attention of a possible prospector, miner or woodchopper. No voice answered. The many echoes, however, gave me an idea of the topography—of the mountain ridges and canyons before me. I listened intently after each shout and noticed the direction from which the reply came, its intensity and the cross echoes, and concluded that I was going down into the head of a deep, forest-walled canyon and, I hoped, travelling eastward.

For points of the compass I appealed to the trees, hoping through my knowledge of woodcraft to orient myself. In the study of tree distribution I had learned that the altitude might often be approximated and the points of the compass determined by noting the characteristic kinds of trees.

Canyons of east and west trend in this locality carried mostly limber pines on the wall that faces south and mostly Engelmann spruces on the wall that faces the north. Believing that I was travelling eastward I turned to my right, climbed out of the canyon and examined a number of trees along the slope. Most of these were Engelmann spruces. The slope probably faced north. Turning about, I descended this slope and ascended the opposite one. The trees on this were mostly limber pines. Hurrah! Limber pines are abundant only on southern slopes. With limber pines on my left and Engelmann spruces on my right, I was now satisfied that I was travelling eastward and must be on the eastern side of the range.

To put a final check upon this—for a blind or lost man sometimes manages to do exactly the opposite of what he thinks he is doing—I examined lichen growths on the rocks and moss growths on the trees. In the deep canyon I dug down into the snow and examined the faces of low-lying boulders. With the greatest care I felt the lichen growth on the rocks. These verified the information that I had from the trees—but none too well. Then I felt over the moss growth, both long and short, on the trunks and lower limbs of trees, but this testimony was not absolutely convincing. The moss growth was so nearly even all the way

around the trunk that I concluded that the surrounding topography must be such as to admit the light freely from all quarters, and also that the wall or slope on my right must be either a gentle one or else a low one and somewhat broken. I climbed to make sure. In a few minutes I was on a terrace—as I expected. Possibly back on the right lay a basin that might be tributary to this canyon. The reports made by the echoes of my shoutings said that this was true. A few minutes of travel down the canyon and I came to the expected incoming stream, which made its swift presence heard beneath its cover of ice and snow.

A short distance farther down the canyon I examined a number of trees that stood in thick growth on the lower part of what I thought was the southern slope. Here the character of the moss and lichens and their abundant growth on the northerly sides of the trees verified the testimony of the tree distribution and of previous moss and lichen growths. I was satisfied as to the points of the compass. I was on the eastern side of the Continental Divide travelling eastward.

After three or four hours of slow descending, I reached the bottom. Steep walls rose on both right and left. The enormous rock masses and the entanglements of fallen and leaning trees made progress difficult. Feeling that if I continued in the bottom of the canyon I might come to a precipitous place down which I would be unable to descend, I tried to walk along one of the side walls and thus keep above the bottom. But the walls were too steep and I got into trouble.

Out on a narrow, snow-corniced ledge I walked. The snow gave way beneath me and down I went over the ledge. As I struck, feet foremost, one snowshoe sank deeply. I wondered, as I wiggled out, if I had landed on another ledge. I had. Not desiring to have more tumbles, I tried to climb back upon the ledge from which I had fallen, but I could not do it. The ledge was broad and short, and there appeared to be no safe way off. As I explored again my staff encountered the top of a dead tree that leaned against the ledge. Breaking a number of dead limbs off, I threw them overboard. Listening as they struck the snow below, I concluded that it could not be more than 30 feet to the bottom.

I let go my staff and dropped it after the limbs. Then, without taking off snowshoes, I let myself down the limbless trunk. I could hear water running beneath the ice and snow. I recovered my staff and resumed the journey.

In time the canyon widened a little and travelling became easier. I had just paused to give a shout when a rumbling and crashing high up the right-hand slope told me that a snowslide was plunging down. Whether it would land in the canyon before me or behind me could not be guessed. The awful smashing and crashing and roar proclaimed it of enormous size and indicated that trees and rocky debris were being swept onward with it. During the few seconds that I stood awaiting my fate, thought after thought raced through my brain as I recorded the ever-varying crashes and thunders of the wild, irresistible slide.

With terrific crash and roar the snowslide swept into the canyon a short distance in front of me. I was knocked down by the outrush or concussion of air and for several minutes was nearly smothered with the whirling, settling snowdust and rock powder that fell thickly all around. The air cleared, and I went on.

I had gone only a dozen steps when I came upon the enormous wreckage brought down by the slide. Snow, earthy matter, rocks and splintered trees were flung in fierce confusion together. For 300 or 400 feet this accumulation filled the canyon from wall to wall and was 50 or 60 feet high. The slide wreckage smashed the ice and dammed the stream. As I started to climb across this snowy debris a shattered place in the ice beneath gave way and dropped me into the water, but my long staff caught, and by clinging to it I saved myself from going in above my hips. My snowshoes caught in the shattered ice, and while I tried to get my feet free, a mass of snow fell upon me and nearly broke my hold. Shaking off the snow, I put forth all my strength and finally pulled my feet free of the ice and crawled out upon the debris. This was a close call, and at last I was thoroughly, briefly, frightened.

As the wreckage was a mixture of broken trees, stones and compacted snow I could not use my snowshoes, so I took them off to carry them till over the debris. Once across I planned to pause and build a fire to dry my icy clothes.

With difficulty I worked my way up and across. Much of the snow was compressed almost to ice by the force of contact, and in this icy cement many kinds of wreckage were set in wild disorder. While descending a steep place in this mass, carrying snowshoes under one arm, the footing gave way and I fell. I suffered no injury but lost one of the snowshoes. For an hour or longer I searched, without finding it.

The night was intensely cold and in the search my feet became almost frozen. In order to rub them I was about to take off my shoes when I came upon something warm. It proved to be a dead mountain sheep with one horn smashed off. As I sat with my feet beneath its warm carcass and my hands upon it, I thought how but a few minutes before the animal had been alive on the heights with all its ever-wide-awake senses vigilant for its preservation; yet I, wandering blindly, had escaped with my life when the snowslide swept into the canyon. The night was calm, but of zero temperature or lower. It probably was crystal clear. As I sat warming my hands and feet on the proud master of the crags I imagined the bright, clear sky crowded thick with stars. I pictured to myself the dark slope down which the slide had come. It appeared to reach up close to the frosty stars.

But the lost snowshoe must be found; wallowing through the deep mountain snow with only one snowshoe would be almost hopeless. I had vainly searched the surface and lower wreckage projections but made one more search. This proved successful. The shoe had slid for a short distance, struck an obstacle, bounded upward over smashed logs, and lay about four feet above the general surface. A few moments more and I was beyond the snowslide wreckage. Again on snowshoes, staff in hand, I continued feeling my way down the mountain.

My ice-stiffened trousers and chilled limbs were not good travelling companions, and at the first cliff that I encountered I stopped to make a fire. I gathered two or three armfuls of dead limbs, with the aid of my hatchet, and soon had a lively blaze going. But the heat increased the pain in my eyes, so with clothes only partly dried, I went on. Repeatedly through the night I applied snow to my eyes trying to subdue the fiery torment.

From timberline I had travelled downward through a green forest mostly of Engelmann spruce with a scattering of fir and limber pine. I frequently felt of the tree trunks. But a short time after leaving my campfire I came to the edge of an extensive region that had been burned over. For more than an hour I travelled through dead standing trees, on many of which only the bark had been burned away; on others the fire had burned more deeply.

Pausing on the way down, I thrust my staff into the snow and leaned against a tree to hold snow against my burning eyes. While I was doing this two owls hooted happily to each other and I listened to their contented calls with satisfaction.

Hearing the pleasant, low call of a chickadee I listened. Apparently he was dreaming and talking in his sleep. The dream must have been a happy one, for every note was cheerful. Realizing that he probably was in an abandoned woodpecker nesting hole, I tapped on the dead tree against which I

was leaning. This was followed by a chorus of lively, surprised chirpings, and one, two, three!—then several—chickadees flew out of a hole a few inches above my head. Sorry to have disturbed them I went on down the slope.

At last I felt the morning sun in my face. With increased light my eyes became extremely painful. For a time I relaxed upon the snow, finding it difficult to believe that I had been traveling all night in complete darkness. While lying here I caught the scent of smoke. There was no mistaking it. It was the smoke of burning aspen, a wood much burned in the cookstoves of mountain people. Eagerly I rose to find it. I shouted again and again but there was no response. Under favorable conditions, keen nostrils may detect aspen-wood smoke for a distance of two or three miles.

The compensation of this accident was an intense stimulus to my imagination—perhaps our most useful intellectual faculty. My eyes, always keen and swift, had ever supplied me with almost an excess of information. But with them suddenly closed, my imagination became the guiding faculty. I did creative thinking. With pleasure I restored the views and scenes of the morning before. Anyone seeking to develop the imagination sould find a little excursion afield with eyes voluntarily blindfolded a most telling experience.

Down the mountainside I went, hour after hour. My ears caught the chirp of birds and the fall of icicles that ordinarily I would hardly have heard. My nose was constantly and keenly analyzing the air. With touch and clasp I kept in contact with the trees. Again my nostrils picked up aspen smoke. This time it was much stronger. Perhaps I was near a house! But the whirling air currents gave me no clue as to the direction from which the smoke came, and only echoes responded to my call.

All my senses worked willingly in seeking wireless news to substitute for the eyes. My nose readily detected odors and smoke. My ears were more vigilant and more sensitive than usual. My fingers, too, were responsive from the instant that my eyes failed. Delightfully eager they were, as I felt the snow-buried trees, hoping with touch to discover possible trail blazes. My feet also were quickly, steadily alert to translate the topography.

Occasionally a cloud shadow passed over. In imagination I often pictured the appearance of these clouds against the blue sky and tried to estimate the size of each by the number of seconds its shadow took to drift across me.

Midafternoon, or later, my nose suddenly detected the odor of an ancient corral. This was a sign of civilization. A few minutes later my staff came in contact with the corner of a cabin. I shouted "Hello!" but heard no answer. I continued feeling until I came to the door and found that a board was nailed across it. The cabin was locked and deserted! I broke in the door.

The whirling air currents gave me no clue as to the direction from which the smoke came, and only echoes responded to my call.

In the cabin I found a stove and wood. As soon as I had a fire going I dropped snow upon the stove and steamed my painful eyes. After two hours or more of this steaming they became more comfortable. Two strenuous days and one toilsome night had made me extremely drowsy. Sitting down upon the floor near the stove I leaned against the wall and fell asleep. But the fire burned itself out. In the night I awoke nearly frozen and unable to rise. Fortunately, I had on my mittens, otherwise my fingers probably would have frozen. By rubbing my hands together, then rubbing my arms and legs, I finally managed to limber myself, and though unable to rise, I succeeded in starting a new fire. It was more than an hour before I ceased shivering; then, as the room began to warm, my legs came back to life and again I could walk.

I was hungry. This was my first thought of food since becoming blind. If there was anything to eat in the cabin, I failed to find it. Searching my pockets I found a dozen or more raisins, and with these I broke my 60-hour fast. Then I had another sleep, and it must have been near noon when I awakened. Again I steamed the eye pain into partial submission.

Going to the door I stood and listened. A campbird only a few feet away spoke gently and confidingly. Then a crested jay called impatiently. The camp-bird alighted on my shoulder. I tried to explain to the birds that there was nothing to eat. The prospector who had lived in this cabin evidently had been friendly with the bird neighbors. I wished that I might know him.

Again I could smell the smoke of aspen wood. Several shouts evoked echoes—nothing more. I stood listening and wondering whether to stay in the cabin or to venture forth and try to follow the snow-filled roadway that must lead down through the woods from the cabin. Wherever this open way led I could follow. But of course I must take care not to lose it.

In the nature of things, I felt that I must be three or four miles to the south of the trail I had planned to follow down the mountain. I wished I might see my long and crooked line of footmarks in the snow from the summit to timberline.

Hearing the open water in rapids close to the cabin, I went out to try for a drink. I advanced slowly, blind-man fashion, feeling the way with my long staff. As I neared the rapids, a water ouzel, which probably had lunched in the open water, sang with all his might. I stood still as he repeated his liquid, hopeful song. On the spot I shook off procrastination and decided to try to find a place where someone lived.

After writing a note explaining why I had smashed in the door and used so much wood, I readjusted my snowshoes and started down through the woods. I suppose it must have been late afternoon.

I found an open way that had been made into a road. The woods were thick and the open roadway readily guided me. Feeling and thrusting with my staff, I walked for some time at normal pace. Then I missed the way. I searched carefully, right, left and before me for the utterly lost road. It had forked, and I had continued on the short stretch that came to an end in the woods by an abandoned prospect hole. As I approached close to this the snow caved in, nearly carrying me along with it. Confused by blinded eyes and the thought of oncoming night, perhaps, I had not used my wits. When at last I stopped to think, I figured out the situation. Then I followed my snowshoe tracks back to the main road.

For a short distance the road ran through dense woods. Several times I paused to touch the trees each side with my hands. When I emerged from the woods, the pungent aspen smoke said that I must at last be near a human habitation. In fear of passing it I stopped to use my ears. As I stood listening, a little girl gently, curiously, asked:

"Are you going to stay here tonight?" □

SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS

YESTERDAY & TODAY

ELLY MILES

During the yesterdays of the early 1900s, people on Sierra Club outings roamed the mountain tracks of California's Sierra Nevada range. Today the Club's outing program offers conservation-oriented wilderness trips to almost every area of the world.

The history of the outings is the story of a good idea evolving while still keeping fundamental principles in mind. The first trip, led by Club Secretary William Colby in 1901, was organized because Colby, John Muir and other Club leaders believed the best way to develop a corps of people dedicated to the study and preservation of mountain wilderness was to help them experience the challenge and beauty firsthand. They wanted to show many people the "range of light" Muir was talking about when he said the Sierra Nevada "has the brightest weather, brightest glacier-polished rocks, the greatest abundance of irised spray from its glorious waterfalls, the brightest forests of silver firs and silver pines, more star-shine, moonshine and perhaps more crystal-shine than any other mountain chain."

Trips to the high country became annual events for the Club and took as many as 200 people to the mountains every year for stays ranging from two weeks to well over a month. Participants came from California, other parts of the West, other parts of the country and even from other countries. They got acquainted with each other on the "Sierra Club Special," a train that went from Oakland to the mountains. One trip member said, "It was my happy fortune to follow—with 140 campers, attended by packers and cooks and a long train of heavily loaded pack animals—the rocky trails of [Yosemite]. . . . For two months . . . packers had been stocking our various camps, carrying in provisions from distant railroad towns; and now these men waited, with 60 or

High trips, such as this one in 1903 in Kings Canyon, required tons of food.

70 horses and mules to pack our dunnage-bags and all the commissary traps up that steep trail and into the High Sierras."

The trips were massive excursions, and accounts of them usually mentioned their fellowship, leadership and organization as valuable characteristics. They were rugged trips, too; on the early ones, a large group would cover a circuit of up to 150 miles, moving the main camp as many as 14 times. Participants also mentioned that a camp did not remain long in one place and that the same sites were not visited again until enough time had elapsed to let the land recover.

One criticism of the trips was that such hordes parading through the mountains must defeat the purpose of leaving civilization. In response, one trekker wrote, "It was always possible to get some of those priceless times alone, with nothing to do but to let the grandeur of the mountains, their silent, brooding calm, soak in on you; or to lie beside a creek and examine the incredibly detailed tiny life which finds a shelter in all this vastness."

The travelers explored the vastness in knapsack parties and dayhike parties that dispersed in all directions. Mountain-climbing groups set off somewhat earlier than the rest. On the first annual outing, the group that climbed Mt. Lyell ". . . roused at 3, breakfasted, ready for the start at 4:30. The first part of the climb was made slowly over the broken rocks of the basin at the head of the valley and up on to the flank of the mountain. Snow was soon encountered and some steep snow-climbs enjoyed. Good progress was made up onto the Lyell Glacier and along the snowfields that extended several miles up to the broken rocky pinnacle at the summit. The surface of this snowfield had been honeycombed by the sun, making travel tedious, and a slow pace was set by our leader, Mr. Colby. However, by 10:30 we were all at the base of the rock summit. Here we found real danger awaiting us. The broken rocks of the peak, loosely piled on top of one another and almost perpendicular for nearly 300 feet, seemed ready to topple and fall on us every minute. However, without accident, all registered on the summit by 11:30."

For people who wanted more leisurely activities, there were nature walks, swimming and fishing in the lakes and free time to observe and reflect on the surroundings. Every day ended with a campfire, songs, group singing and the fellowship the campers valued so highly.

The fellowship hasn't changed in all these years, but other aspects of the trips are considerably different. Some changes are the result of learning from bad experiences.

William Colby (at left) taught mountain lore to hundreds of campers over many years.

On the 1936 outing, a bear visited the women's camp in the night and feasted on hardtack, raisins, cheese, a knapsack and several bandanas before stretching out across two sleeping bags to sleep. The occupants of the bags woke the bear, who then left the scene. Today bear watches are posted at the commissary tents.

Clothes have changed, too. In the early 1900s women wore "knee-high hobnailed boots of incredible stoutness, skirts and bloomers to the knee, rough waists and coats," and considered they were "wonderfully free of all conventions and traditions." (A few did rebel and wear knickerbockers to knapsack down the Tuolumne.) On the early trips, too, the bandana was the most useful piece of personal equipment; it was lunch bag, napkin, apron, nightcap, neckerchief, dust cloth and wash cloth. It was so highly regarded that there were annual bandana exhibitions. The 1916 Kern River outing produced bandanas of "handwoven brocades, block-printed silks, and oriental scarfs of much interest." Today's invaluable piece of equipment is the Sierra Club cup, used for dinner plate, coffee cup, shaving mug and wash basin as well as inspiration for artist and still-life photographer.

More important changes, at least from an environmental perspective, have been made in the trips because of changing conservation ethics. In most places it is no longer possible or consistent with Outing Committee policy to have big log fires, although the campfire spirit, customs and traditions have been maintained. Group size has been reduced to an average of fifteen to eighteen on

The elaborate Club camp at the first outing in Kings Canyon in 1902.

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Sierra campers in 1896 stood thoughtfully on the summit of the Grand Sentinel.

almost all trips, with 25 the upper limit in some cases. Campsites are chosen away from heavily used areas. A minimal number of pack animals is used, and fragile meadows are avoided. Stoves and bottled gas are often used instead of wood for cooking, and campsites are left completely clean; everything is packed out, including trash left by other people.

Behavior in the wilderness has become very important. "Wilderness Manners," a pamphlet by Jim Watters, the Knapsack Committee chair, has become so standard a reference that other organizations request it for their own use as a guide to safe and environmentally sound wilderness camping practices (single copies of the pamphlet are available from the Outing Department at Club headquarters in San Francisco). In addition, the Club published a *Wilderness Impact Study* in 1979 to analyze the effects of recreational activities on wilderness ecosystems, focusing on Club outings in the Sierra Nevada. The Club also offers service trips each year, in which participants repair trails, clean up litter or work on special projects such as removing wrecked airplanes. The fees for these trips are minimal, do not even cover their costs, and are planned in conjunction with the Park Service and the Forest Service.

That kind of trip has been slow in evolving, however. Even burro trips didn't begin until 1938. They were added to the usual outing "to take care of the increasing number of members who enjoy high mountain scenery, but who have only a limited time at their disposal or who prefer to indulge their desires at a lower cost, even though it entails personal attention to the necessary camp chores." Then in 1948 the burro trips were enlarged to include families. Today the family trips include base-camping, canoeing and backpacking under the guidance of families trained as leaders.

Since 1952 the program has diversified considerably. New outings were added from time to time offering backpacking, river running and international trips, as well as trips throughout the United States. Regional subcommittees of the national Outing Committee were formed to plan and run trips in all regions of the country.

Today the factors to be considered in planning a trip range from energy use to agency regulations, but the traditions and spirit that have flourished since the first outing in 1901 remain constant. One reason is that the outings are tightly coordinated by a large, well-organized program. At national headquarters, a staff of six handles 6000 to 7000 trip applications every year, coordinates publicity, keeps financial records and otherwise administers a program involving 300 to 500 volunteers and more than $1 million a year. The staff is monitored and advised by the national Outing Committee, which establishes policy and keeps track of the overall program. The committee is made up of people experienced in outings, who advise on medical, safety, equipment, commissary, conservation, insurance and legal matters. Other committee members chair subcommittees. The subcommittees, in turn, are composed of trip leaders, trainees and commissary staff. Trip leaders scout, plan and lead the outings. As volunteers they receive only expenses or, on some trips, a token salary, and they plan the trips, budget, prepare equipment, buy and pack food, comply with agency regulations, write trip publicity, advise trip participants and complete post-trip reports.

Trip leaders are trained in an apprenticeship program that Jim Watters, chair of leader training for the Outing Committee, calls "the most valuable approach to leader training and the best mechanism for ensuring that outings continue in capable hands." Under the system, a would-be trip leader first participates in the kind of trip he or she wants to lead. Then the person joins the appropriate subcommittee and takes part in its training programs, acquires first-aid skills, and goes out on trips, first as a trainee and then as an assistant leader. An apprentice augments the basic program by attending the annual West Coast seminars on wilderness medicine, leader training and nature knowledge and by acquiring equivalent instruction in the regional program. In the case of backpacking, an apprentice would

In 1900, Club campers washed clothes in Kings River.

also be required to participate on a leader training trip. Subcommittees other than the one for backpacking also send potential leaders on this trip; some have developed their own comparable trip as an evaluation tool for leaders. The final step before becoming a trip leader is to scout a trip and prepare plans that, with the subcommittee chairperson's approval, become part of the program.

Under this apprenticeship, experienced leaders become trainers and assure the transmission of goals, standards and know-how to new trip leaders. For someone with little experience, the apprenticeship program ordinarily takes about three years. But the time is often shorter for the many people who come to the program with wilderness experience acquired in the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, city or state youth programs, or in the Club chapters' outing programs.

Chapter outings are different from the national ones. They are usually within the chapter's region and are less than a week long. They don't require membership in the Club, as national outings do, and they are usually free because chapter programs do not incur the same kinds of expenses as the national program. Chapter outings range from nature walks in city parks to strenuous backcountry travel. Activities may include hiking, bicycling, skiing, canoeing, rafting and climbing.

One particular program organized at the chapter level but directed by a subcommittee at the national level is the Inner City Outing Program. It benefits people such as the handicapped, or inner-city kids, who wouldn't ordinarily have the chance to experience the wilderness. Leaders for this program work with the city, county and state agencies to plan wilderness experiences for the participants.

Throughout the Club's expansion of the outing program, one principal goal has been to acquaint the public with wilderness areas that need protection. In recent years the well-publicized pressure on the wilderness has caused the Club to reflect on the possibility of loving some places to death. Tony Look, chair of the Club's Conservation Committee and a long-time outing leader, says "Exploratory trips to unknown wilderness areas and outings set up to aid in achieving protection through wilderness designation for these regions have been an integral part of the outing program." Trips on the Green River through Dinosaur National Monument and on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon were important in prompting public action that defeated dam proposals; trip participants, armed with pictures and experience, returned home and encouraged neighbors and friends to contribute to the efforts. Outings have also supported conservation efforts in such areas as the Everglades, Alaska, Hells Canyon and Mineral King.

High-impact campers in 1903 built a bridge over the Kern River.

The Outing Committee balances its program between potential wilderness and more obscure places and decreases the number of trips to the most popular areas. But Ted Snyder, former Club president and current chair of the Outing Committee, thinks Sierra Club members shouldn't be denied access to popular but fragile regions just to avoid the charge of contributing to overuse. He says, "Better to encourage our members to take an active interest in achieving good legislation for the protection of these places by going there. This practice is in line with the Club's earliest outing philosophy and should be continued in areas that could benefit from our campaigns."

Maintaining the spirit of the original outings has not been easy, but it is important to remember that the fundamental idea is still sound. People who have enjoyed the mountains, rivers and deserts will be concerned with their welfare. Not everyone, however, is able to travel alone, and those who are often prefer to share the educational and physical challenges with other people. For them, outings are still designed—as was the one in 1912—so that order "can be maintained without restraint, and freedom and provision can be accorded alike to the mountain climber, the knapsacker, the seasoned hiker and the tenderfoot." □

Elly Miles, now a freelance writer and editor, was previously co-manager of the Sierra Club Outing Department.

In 1906 a bridge stringer crossed the Kings River.

HIGH TRIP
LOGISTICS AND LORE

LYNN THOMAS

DESPITE HARDSHIPS involved in getting there, and being there, wilderness gained a name for itself in the late nineteenth century—so much so that outdoor organizations began to form to experience and preserve it. In Boston in 1875 the Appalachian Mountain Club was first. Next came the Sierra Club in 1892, the first group to accept women on an equal standing with men. With the advent of its annual outings, it quickly gained national renown.

The first High Trip, as they came to be known, was staged in 1901. People came from all corners of California and beyond to join in the 29-day hike. Included in the ranks were professors, other dignitaries and uncomplaining "schoolgirls" from Stanford and Berkeley. John Muir numbered among the 96 hikers, as did his two daughters. They tramped from Yosemite Valley to the high country and back, and in the process a tradition was born. William Colby, who organized the trip, wrote on his return, "It has created a companionship and unity of good feeling hitherto lacking." It also added 50 new members to the fledgling club. So they did it again. And again.

Though it became an annual event, it was never that easy to pull off. Whenever 220 people, 60 pack mules and fifteen tons of equipment take to the mountains for a month, there are going to be problems. The first was simply getting there. To reach the trailhead in 1902, members of the party rode the train to Sanger, boarded a stage for a 46-mile ride and then, carrying their baggage, walked 35 miles to meet their trip leaders and packers. Just getting there required no less than four days *if* one was lucky enough to hail from California.

There were compensating factors, and price was one. The 1902 outing cost $40, slightly more than one dollar a day for three meals and the best scenery and entertainment wilderness could offer. Later the price skyrocketed to $80, then held constant for many years.

Because mules carried baggage, no one attempted to travel light. Packers lugged everything, up to and including two 125-pound iron stoves. They had to, for one unwritten objective on these trips was to serve memorable meals. Somehow the commissary crew—including head chef, full-time woodcutter, sauce chef, baker, stove cook and ten others, plus 1500 pounds of kitchen equipment—usually managed to pull it off. Culinary highlights for some were fresh custard tarts, for others roast lamb or hot bread fresh from the oven. Commissary crew veteran Robert Golden remembers boning and shishkebobbing seven legs of lamb for one sitting. Breakfasts were no less impressive, featuring stewed fruit, hot cereal, ham, eggs, hot cakes and cinnamon toast from bread baked fresh that morning, followed by coffee or hot chocolate. The day Sierra Club managers tallied at 22,400,007 the number of calories needed to feed 1939's High Trippers was the day that planning wilderness meals became a science.

NATHAN C. CLARK

In 1931 enthusiastic Club players performed "Exhaustos" by Ansel Adams (in toga).

High Trippers hiked ten to twelve miles a day, they ate amply and well, and at night they played. While the crew toiled over hot stoves, the Pennyroyal Society would inevitably be meeting in some distant clearing. This group began when two members discovered that pennyroyal, rubbed in the lettering on the bottom of the Sierra cup and mixed with bourbon, snow and a dash of sugar, bore all the earmarks of an unforgettable julep. Admission to the society was granted to anyone who agreed to carry a bottle of bourbon in. Meetings always adjourned promptly at the sound of the banging of a tin dish, the call to dinner.

After dinner there were music, costume parties, sometimes even plays. Ansel Adams contributed his special touch by writing and producing high-elevation adaptations of Greek tragedies. "The Trudgin' Woman" was one; another was "Exhaustos." For those who preferred the classical touch, there were symphonies under the stars. One mule, designated the instrument mule, was assigned to carry the accordions, mandolins, harmonicas and violins for these impromptu serenades. To tote his priceless violin, Cedric Wright built a special hardwood box for the standard mule pack. So compelling were his musical contributions that one night he even convinced a hermit thrush to join in.

Frivolous though they seemed, in fact actual political gain accrued from the High Trips. Robert Golden characterized these trips as "annual conventions where information was informally passed. They were very important," he said, "because they got politically influential people into the backcountry." Many subsequently became the decision-makers, the ones responsible for writing conservation policies and protecting wild lands. □

Lynn Thomas recently wrote The Backpacking Woman, *published by Anchor Press/Doubleday in 1980.*

Continued from page 30

immune to real dialogue on specific issues and impervious to the gentle art of negotiation and compromise.

Now, a year later and with that pattern of confrontation firmly set, it is well to remember that James Watt himself chose the ground on which he has encountered the environmental movement. He deliberately chose to attack on a grand scale, across a broad spectrum of issues. While he would like everyone to think he has become the innocent victim of misrepresentation by conservationists and by the press, the evidence suggests Watt's image is of his own making, reinforced by the words and actions of virtually every other prominent environmental appointee of the Reagan administration so far.

James Watt has repeatedly shown a callousness toward conservation objectives. He lost the national park constituency when he told the park concessioners he'd change any policy or replace any agency personnel who got in their way. He lost outdoor activists when he quipped, "I don't like to walk and I don't like to paddle" and remarked about being bored by the second day of his trip through the Grand Canyon. In later press releases, after the damage was done, he tried to laugh these sentiments off as mere jocularity, humorous asides and "quick one-liners." But, like David Stockman's remarks questioning supply-side economics, they have the unmistakable ring of true beliefs.

From the outset, President Reagan put Watt in charge of his entire environmental program, making him chair of the Cabinet-level Council on Natural Resources and the Environment. Watt has jealously guarded this fiefdom, which reaches beyond Interior to give him effective control over the Environmental Protection Agency and the national forests. The administration's chief environmentalist, he adopted an astonishing set of early policy decisions on which to build his reputation:

- Days after he took office, Watt chose to reopen the question of oil leases off four particularly sensitive stretches of the California coast. These were leases Secretary Andrus had rejected. In reopening this issue, Watt set off an extraordinary political uproar and brought on a legal battle that he lost in court and in Congress.
- In a personal order on March 12th, Watt directed the government's geologists to evaluate the evidence and decide whether oil and gas exploration could be compatible with wildlife values in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This order displaced the refuge's lawful manager, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, from its role.
- In perhaps the most notorious of a whole series of disruptions of agencies and civil servants, Watt pressed for a hurried "reorganization" and internal shuffle of the Office of Surface Mining—a set of changes in personnel, organization and regulations that can only devastate enforcement of stripmine-reclamation requirements the conservation movement fought for a decade to see enacted.
- In his first legislative proposal to Congress, Watt tried to change the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to use for park maintenance and repair these funds dedicated to parkland acquisition, even as he proposed cutting off further acquisition of park and refuge land.
- In his quest to make America great "again," Watt has repeatedly voiced his intention to open more public land to oil and gas development and to mining. Conservationists have no quarrel with this concept in general, but getting down to cases it appears that the places highest on Watt's target list are existing wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, sensitive coastlines, critical wildlife habitat (including national wildlife refuges) and the lands immediately surrounding national parks.

The pattern extends beyond James Watt.

It was the Reagan administration that chose Anne Gorsuch to run the Environmental Protection Agency. It is Mrs. Gorsuch, working quietly at home while Watt leads the public charge, who is dismantling the EPA's enforcement and research program from the inside by:

- Cutting the agency's staff in half for the same period in which the workload mandated by Congress will double to handle toxic chemicals, hazardous waste dumps and the like.
- Cutting EPA research by 75% in the program that provides the independent scientific basis for essential pollution-control standards.

It was the Reagan administration that selected Louisiana-Pacific's attorney, John Crowell, to oversee the national forests. Crowell is trying his best to reverse even the less-than-satisfactory forest wilderness recommendations President Carter made at the end of the "RARE II" program, and to open the Osceola National Forest in Florida to stripmining for phosphates. Crowell is also out to reverse key elements in the Forest Service's first really professional planning regulations.

It should be noted that Watt and his colleagues are taking these and dozens of other actions without consulting or briefing environmental groups, which was routine procedure in previous administrations. Left only to respond to actions reported in the newspapers, with no possibility of discussion or negotiation with Watt or his subordinates before the decisions are made and the rhetoric announced, conservationists see little choice but to contest decisions of the Reagan administration in the courts, in Congress and in the nation's press.

Key members of Congress, Republicans as well as Democrats, have found themselves in exactly the same position. Left out of the process, they too have reacted sharply against these methods.

In truth, there is some comfort to be drawn from the fact that on many of his most notorious early initiatives, Watt has ended up a loser:

- A federal court has ruled against Watt's initial plans for the contested oil leases off California, and Congress has approved legislation blocking these efforts.
- A federal court has ruled against Watt's removal of the Fish and Wildlife Service as the leader in studies of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, finding his personal order that geologists conduct the studies "a clear error of judgment and beyond his statutory authority."
- Congress has passed legislation blocking major elements of Watt's most egregious "reorganization" plans for the Office of Surface Mining.
- Congress has totally rejected Watt's effort to cut off parkland acquisition by deciding, over his objection, to appropriate some $94 million for this purpose under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In these and a growing number of cases, Watt's ineffectiveness can be taken as a hopeful sign. But there is a great deal of lasting damage that can be done by simply destroying the government's capacity to maintain and enforce decent environmental-protection policies and to manage public resources with professionalism and balance.

- Anne Gorsuch's actions and policies at EPA have demoralized and driven away professional staff and have crippled the agency's capacity for research and enforcement—damage that may take a decade to repair.
- What Watt and his appointee James Harris have already done to the Office of Surface Mining may have consequences that will be written in scars across the landscape for at least one generation.

• John Crowell's emphasis on logging and leasing the forests may get built into plans that will take a decade to reverse.

In every instance, the Reagan administration is making "progress" on its anti-environment agenda that people will see and feel: the air will remain dirty or get dirtier than it otherwise would; mass transit in our cities will decay; development will spread at a rapid pace with no regard for the landscape's stability or beauty.

There is one program President Reagan has put at the very top of his national agenda: his so-called "economic program for national recovery."

In many ways, it was a brilliant political strategy for the new administration to set aside all other objectives so it could concentrate its energies (and the full attention of Congress) on the President's proposals to cut both the federal budget and individual income taxes. At the outset, in his televised speech to the nation, the President urged Congress to act but recognized some might disagree with his specific budget cuts. He invited others to submit alternative proposals that would achieve the same budgetary savings.

Coordinated by John McComb, the Sierra Club's Washington Director, the environmental movement took up the President's challenge. Opposed to the cuts in environmental programs and the continued subsidies to environmentally destructive programs, environmentalists produced thoroughly documented "Alternative Budget Proposals for the Environment." The environmentalists' alternative, focusing on energy and natural resources, would have cut $300 million more from the budget than Reagan's proposal and brought in $1.4 billion more in revenues—thus reducing the deficit by $1.7 billion. Yet at the same time it would have funded solar and energy conservation programs, mass transit, and preservation of parkland and wildlife habitat—all slashed by the President. But the environmentalists' alternative found no takers at the White House.

Devotion to budget cutting and opposition to taxpayer subsidies make an attractive philosophy but also carry an ethical obligation to be consistent. Instead, in tradeoffs to gain votes for its own priorities, the Reagan administration made commitments that blocked congressional defeat of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor and of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway—two of the most outrageous taxpayer-subsidized boondoggles of all. Both survived the Senate by 48-to-46 votes, with administration lobbyists well in evidence promoting and promising appropriations.

Yet, hidden behind the phalanx of these devotees of "WATTism" there are quieter voices, in less-visible positions, with whom we maintain some dialogue. It is encouraging, at least, that leaders of the Sierra Club were able to keep in contact with some White House officials even during the week when 1.1 million "Replace Watt" signatures were presented to Congress. During the same week more than 80 Sierra Club volunteer leaders from 46 states sat down and talked with Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Are there any prospects for cooperation between environmentalists and the Reagan administration? Some will be surprised that the answer is even a cautious "Well, maybe."

• Maybe we can still find some common ground for environmentally desirable budget cuts—and some agreement on important environmental and energy-conservation programs that ought to be saved.

• Maybe we can find some national forest and BLM-administered lands that all can agree should be designated as wilderness—and get them so designated.

• Maybe there is a chance for a serious joint-lobbying campaign to pass legislation that will recapture 100% of the taxpayer's subsidy for port development and maintenance dredging, for inland waterways and for dams and other reclamation projects.

When the Club volunteer leaders and a dozen staff members met with Richard Richards, he left no doubt that "Jim Watt is doing precisely what the President wants him to do, and the President is doing precisely what he said he would do during the campaign." But Richards also gave the Club some really straight advice: "Aligning with one party is . . . just taking yourselves out of political business," he said; "one party will ignore your interests, while the other will take you for granted."

This is a mistake the Sierra Club and the environmental movement will not make. First, because Richards is absolutely right. Second, because despite provocations from so many in power in the Reagan administration just now, we know scores of Republican officeholders in Congress and in state and local governments who are deeply committed to sound environmental policy and who merit our active support and encouragement. Third, because it is the genius of our electoral system that no one administration—and no one set of appointed officials—remains in office long if it loses sight of America's deeply held commitment to the land and the environment.

In the year ahead the second act of the drama will be played out. The first simply introduced the new characters—Watt, Gorsuch and all. Because they were new and because President Reagan kept the political focus so exclusively upon his budget and tax programs, Congress accomplished very little legislatively in 1981. Consequently, many issues will be resolved in the second session of the 97th Congress, as the crucial 1982 general elections approach.

1982 will be the year of decision on the Clean Air Act. Will Congress adopt the host of weakening proposals coming from Reagan, Gorsuch and industry? Or will we assure, by strenuous grassroots political action, that the basic law is maintained and strengthened as the American people so overwhelmingly desire?

1982 will be the year of decision on the timber industry's ill-conceived effort to "release" millions of acres of national forest roadless land. Will Congress write off any future evaluation of the wilderness potential of these lands, as industry asks? Or will we preserve not only the areas that merit wilderness designation, but also the basic integrity of Forest Service professional planning and "multiple use" policy?

1982 will see another round of the nuclear industry's attempts to get Congress to declare by legislative fiat that the problem of storing nuclear wastes is "solved." Will the Congress go along, or will we establish an open-ended, go-slow procedure for evaluating the issue, step by step, with broad scientific review and public involvement?

1982 will see the first congressional consideration of wilderness proposals involving lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management—regions such as the California desert. Will Secretary Watt proceed with his illegal plan to bypass Congress and begin developing any area *he* thinks not desirable for wilderness? Or will Congress insist on its important prerogative to make these land-use decisions?

1982 will be a critical year of decision for leasing and mining in America's wilderness areas and proposed wilderness areas. Will Secretary Watt issue leases in the Washakie Wilderness or on California's Los Padres National Forest? Or will Congress continue its stiff resistance to these misplaced oil and mining priorities? □

Doug Scott is the Sierra Club's director of federal affairs.

SUSTAINABLE HOPE, THE HUMANISTIC PROMISE

ROBERT CAHN

Building a Sustainable Society, by Lester R. Brown. W. W. Norton and Company, New York, 1981. Cloth, $14.95.

IF I WEREN'T already a fan of Lester Brown and the books and issue papers he and his colleagues at the Worldwatch Institute have produced, I think I would have been attracted to *Building a Sustainable Society* by the intriguing quotation on its cover: "We have not inherited the earth from our fathers, we are borrowing it from our children."

Brown identifies the quotation as a paraphrase from the *1978 Annual Review of the United Nations Environment Programme*. But whoever originated it, the statement sums up neatly the basic reason why people of all nations have a responsibility to work toward building a society in which future generations can have the necessities of life.

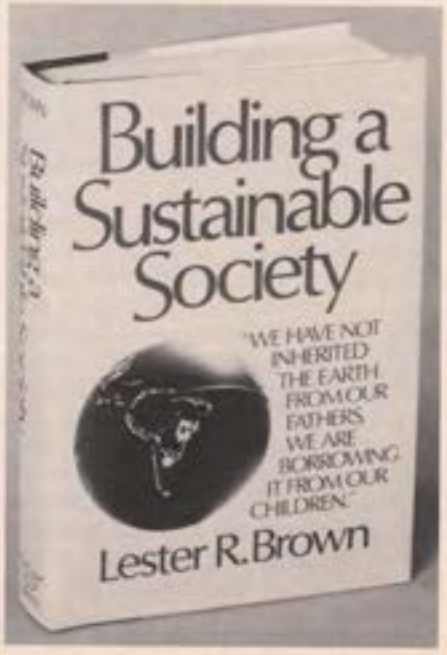
Brown draws a parallel between today's situation and the ancient Mayan civilization that suddenly collapsed because the managerial elite of that time, or their economic advisors, did not recognize the environmental impact of an increasing population on cropland that was being drained of its productivity. If environmental stresses undermined earlier civilizations whose population doubling times were measured in centuries, what is likely to happen now, asks Brown, when population doubling time is measured in decades? And is *our* managerial elite also blind to the emerging environmental signs of our times?

Brown identifies the three main threats confronting civilization as: erosion of soil, deterioration of biological systems and the rapid depletion of oil reserves. The first third of this book updates and expands on the cause-and-effect linkage of worldwide population growth, dwindling resources and a degraded environment related in Lester Brown's earlier books *(World Without Borders, By Bread Alone,* and *The Twenty-Ninth Day). Building a Sustainable Society*, however, does not forecast "doomsday."

From the outset Brown makes it clear that what separates us from such vanished cultures as the Mayan is our understanding of the environment and of our predicament. Despite the world's present problems and the limited time left in which to make the transition to a sustainable society, Brown sees reasons for hope. For instance, China has halved its population growth-rate in less than a decade. The United States reduced its daily oil imports more than 30% within a two-year span. There are many other signs that the transition is gradually getting under way. Examples of the indicators plus examination of the shape of a sustainable society, the means of transition, the institutional challenges and the need for value changes constitute the larger portion of the book.

Brown, an agricultural economist and founder of The Worldwatch Institute, writes from wide and varied experience. He grew up on a farm in southern New Jersey; operated a large tomato farm; holds degrees in agricultural science, economics and public administration; worked in India under the International Farm Youth Exchange; and has spent the last quarter-century analyzing global trends in agriculture, population, environment and economics.

Building a Sustainable Society puts into perspective the interrelationships of population growth, resource availability and environmental factors and trends, and can be viewed as a complement to *The Global 2000 Report to the President*. While *Global 2000*



drew from a far larger data base, Brown has at his command a wealth of specific incidents and statistics to make his points, all footnoted and well-documented. The cautiously optimistic view he derives from his observations is perhaps more hopeful than is justified by the evidence available today and the slow pace at which basic changes in values are taking place. But certainly Brown's brand of optimism is a quantum leap above the unrealistic theories and conclusions put forth by Julian Simon in *The Ultimate Resource* (reviewed in the November/December issue of *Sierra*). Simon selectively used statistics from the past to predict certainties for the future and assumed unlimited resources or technological solutions to every limitation. Brown, on the other hand, shows *why* and *how* institutions and value systems will have to change if we are to achieve the hoped-for better life in the not-too-distant future.

The readability and credibility of Brown's book are enhanced by his many examples of activities under way worldwide toward building a sustainable society. They include the efforts in Thailand of Mechai Viravaikya, who quit his government planning position to form an innovative, nonprofit, community-based family planning service that has played a large part in reducing by 41% within five years the number of pregnancies in the country. And the efforts of Michel Crepeau, former mayor of La Rochelle, France (and the new minister of environment in the Mitterrand cabinet), to launch a successful recycling program, install solar water heaters in public housing apartments and develop other means of reducing the town's vulnerability to oil embargoes. And efforts in China, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Mexico to limit population growth. And techniques being used around the world to preserve farmland and halt soil erosion. And attempts to stabilize fishery resources, to practice reforestation, to change to solar or other renewable energy resources.

The book also includes succinct analyses of why present systems and practices must change. For instance, Brown points out the flaw in a free-market system that does not consider the carrying capacity of biological systems. "Even if existing farming practices contribute to excessive soil erosion and to a gradual long-term decline in the soil's inherent productivity, measures to arrest soil erosion will not be sanctioned by the market unless they pay off quickly," he writes. "In a highly competitive market with narrow profit margins, adopting soil-conserving practices could lead to bankruptcy. In such a situation, only public subsidies of the needed conservation practices or regulations requiring farmers to adopt practices

can serve the long-term public interest. The market cannot."

But Brown's key to the evolution of a sustainable society is a change in values: "In many industrial countries, and in those parts of developing countries that can afford to emulate them, materialism appears to have supplanted more profound social ethics—those posited on survival, personal growth and ecological harmony. The danger is that the acquisition of material goods will eventually cease to bear any relationship to human need. . . . Individual identity becomes equated with the accumulation of material possessions; social progress with the growth of the GNP."

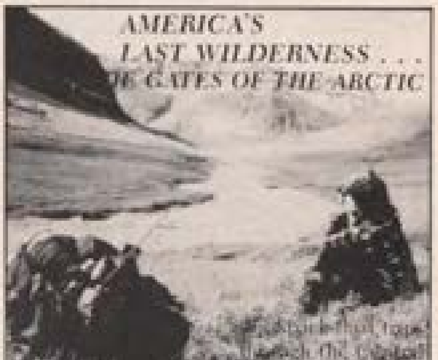
Brown notes that the displacement of spiritual goals by the drive to accumulate wealth has its origins in the belief that man is separate from nature and is its master. This view, he says, has blinded economic planners to the need to acknowledge nature's carrying capacity and has led corporate decisionmakers to assume license to exploit. "Public debate on the need for an environmental ethic is an imperative. Without an environmental ethic that preserves the biological and agronomic underpinnings of society, civilization will collapse."

As one who has spent a number of years searching for the environmental ethic in business, government and the daily lives of all Americans, I can only say "Amen." But Brown's examples of such an ethic, or of the measures being taken in the United States and around the world to build a sustainable society, however exemplary, do not yet, in this observer's view, add up to enough of a trend to warrant any great degree of optimism that we are more than a few hundred yards down the road to a sustainable society—and time is not on our side. Harking back to the quotation on the cover, "We have not inherited the earth from our fathers, we are borrowing it from our children," Brown admits the great danger "that the present generation will consume so much of the earth's resource base that little will be left to sustain our grandchildren."

But no ready answer is available to the question of how to build in people's hearts a concern for future generations or a desire to consider in today's decision the impacts on tomorrow's children.

"The value changes that lead to a more harmonious relationship with nature may also lead to a more harmonious relationship with each other," Brown writes hopefully. "We may begin to see that the real threat to the long-term security of nations and of civilization itself lies less in military conflict than in the unsustainability of society as it is currently organized."

In his conclusion Brown reiterates that, unlike the Mayans, "we know what must be



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Robert Cahn is author of Footprints on the Planet: A Search for an Environmental Ethic *and currently is a member of the steering committee of the Global Tomorrow Coalition.*

Sustainable Hope, the Technical Premise

MARY LOU VAN DEVENTER

A New Prosperity: Building a Sustainable Future, the Solar Energy Research Institute. Brick House Publishing, Andover, Massachusetts, 1981. Paper, $19.95.

THIS STUDY'S CONCLUSIONS make common sense to anyone who has even brushed the fringes of the debates in the last few years about energy conservation and solar power. Still, the implications are profound. It finds that "through efficiency, the U.S. can achieve a full-employment economy and increase worker productivity, while reducing national energy consumption by nearly 25%." Further, "SERI [the federal Solar Energy Research Institute] has not assumed that the U.S. must endure freezing homes, stalled traffic or massive unemployment. Rather, the proposed energy strategy is based on highly optimistic assumptions about both social well-being and economic growth. Per capita income, for example, is assumed to increase by 45% over the next 20 years. Unemployment would fall from a current 7.4% to 4.0% by 1985 and would remain at that level through 2000. Labor productivity would grow more than 2% per year, as opposed to the 1.2% per year it has averaged since 1968."

At first glance it seems surprising that when SERI completed the study, the Department of Energy tried to keep it quiet. Only when Representative Richard Ottinger (D-New York) filed a request under the Freedom of Information Act was the six-volume study released; then it was edited and published by Brick House. Soon afterward the Department of Energy dismissed Denis Hayes, SERI's prestigious director, along with 350 of SERI's staff people.

After some analysis, the attempted suppression isn't so startling. For example, Jim Harding, an energy analyst for Friends of the Earth, figured out that "in the highest growth case considered by SERI—which assumed 'cost-effective' efficiency improvements, but no solar energy—demand increases at a piddling 0.4% per year. Thus, all power plants scheduled for completion after 1985 . . . could be cancelled, 80% of existing gas and coal units could be retired, and electric demand could still be covered in the year 2000 with extremely modest levels of cogeneration and no solar electric technologies." That is just the sort of sense the administration does not want to hear.

The administration also wouldn't be fond of some of the public policy recommendations. One is that an effective industrial energy policy should "create an investment climate that facilitates an even-handed choice among investments in improved efficiency, renewable energy and other future energy supplies." Instead, this administration subsidizes fossil-fuel supplies. Also, the study recommends "moving toward rational energy pricing, so that investment programs can be designed with recognition of the long-term costs of energy." But the Reagan administration supports industries that have made major investments based on short-term costs of energy, such as the nuclear industry, which has yet to figure in the cost of decommissioning power plants

This is a long book—454 pages, with appendices included—but despite the fact that it's technical, it is quite readable. For anyone who has a fair tolerance for graphs and charts, or who can read around them, the text and implications are fascinating. □

Call It Suigenocide

THOMAS POWERS

MX: Prescription for Disaster, by Herbert Scoville, Jr. The MIT Press, Cambridge, 1981. Cloth, $15; paper, $6.95.

BACK IN 1969 it was proposed to Henry Kissinger that the United States seek a ban on MIRV technology in the first round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union. MIRV stands for multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle. MIRV is to missiles what Samuel Colt's six-shot revolver was to the cap-and-ball horse pistol. With a six-shooter, one man may shoot many men. With MIRV, one missile may shoot many missiles. This may seem a small and obvious improvement, but it had a large effect. MIRV destroyed the only genuine nuclear strategy we had—the idea of the perpetual standoff, the "mutual assured destruction" that made war unthinkable. MIRV was "destabilizing." Accurate

MIRVs reintroduced the idea of war—something you could win by being first with the most.

Back in 1969 only a few people saw this clearly. Henry Kissinger did not. He has since publicly regretted not having paid closer attention. At the time, he was inclined to side with the Department of Defense, which saw MIRV as an advantage, something we had and the Soviets didn't. As a result SALT I was negotiated and signed without an agreement on MIRV, which the United States began to deploy on its Minuteman and Poseidon missiles in 1970. There are no secrets in the world of strategic arms. The Soviets knew what we were doing. They began to deploy MIRVs in 1975. Now Soviet ICBMs with accurate MIRVs threaten—at least theoretically—the entire U.S. land-based missile force of 1000 Minutemen and 52 Titans.

It would be hard to exaggerate the alarm this generated in military and intelligence circles in Washington. It's not that the Pentagon thinks the Russians are working toward the moment when they can catch us on the ground in a bolt-out-of-the-blue surprise attack. But in the sort of crises that might lead to war, they *could*—thus facing us with the awful choice of kissing our ICBMs goodbye, or preparing to launch on warning, which means, in effect, to launch when the computers tell us to. The problem is a genuine one, and it lends an aura of safety, simplicity and innocence to the long-ago days of single-shot missiles in hardened silos when there was simply no way for either side to destroy the weapons of the other.

The Department of Defense has a solution to the problems. It is the Missile Experimental, or MX—a large new missile, the biggest allowed us under SALT—each one equipped with 10 superaccurate MIRVs. The Air Force wants to hide 200 of the missiles among 4600 protected shelters in Nevada and Utah. The Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, is currently trying to decide if this is a good idea. The cost of the Air Force proposal has been variously estimated at up to $100 billion. The purpose of the proposal is to protect our land-based missiles against a Soviet surprise attack. The cause of the proposal is the failure to reach a SALT ban on MIRV technology in 1969, when there was still time. We might refer to this as the $100-billion misunderstanding.

There is a great deal more that might be said about the MX. It can all be found in Herbert Scoville's short, lucid book, *MX: Prescription for Disaster*, which is also the best and the most accessible introduction to the entire issue of strategic arms. I can think of no other single volume that so well captures the flavor of the debate, summarizes its main arguments and outlines its history.

without forgetting what it's all about—the threat of war on a scale so awesome we ought to call it suigenocide. Mr. Scoville is clear on this point: What we need is not a Band-Aid like the five-year MIRV lead, but a policy that offers "security now and in the next century." This may seem overambitious, but nothing less will do. Men can never forget how to make nuclear weapons. We must learn to control them and—in all probability—to survive them for so long as the race shall live.

There are two basic styles in the discussion of nuclear war—the prophetic and the rationalistic. Mr. Scoville is a rationalist. He has spent his entire life in one end or another of the weapons business, beginning with the nuclear weapons laboratory at Los Alamos in 1946 and including eight years with the C.I.A. (trying to keep track of what the Russians were building) and six years with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. For the last decade he has been active with various private arms-control efforts. He writes in the tone of one confident that man is a thinking animal, that a persuasive argument, clearly expressed, will carry the day against fear or bureaucratic inertia.

Mr. Scoville has two main arguments against the MX as proposed by the Air Force. The first is that it will not really be hidden. The Soviets can target 4600 warheads on the 4600 shelters and destroy them, just as they are rapidly approaching the point where they can destroy Minutemen now. Where is the sense in giving the Soviets reason for scrapping SALT limits and building 4600 more warheads?

The second argument addresses a point even more troubling. The MX's 2000 warheads will threaten the entire Soviet ICBM force—1400 launchers representing three quarters of the Russian strategic forces. (United States ICBMs represent only one quarter of our strategic forces.) In a crisis tipping toward war, the very existence of the MX will push the Russians toward a preemptive strike.

But clearly Washington is determined to build something. Mr. Scoville has sensible suggestions: phase out land-based missiles entirely, put the MX on small submarines at sea and exercise restraint in its design (don't make it so accurate that the Russians have to do something to protect their ICBMs). These are breathtaking proposals. Take ICBMs away from the Air Force? Give MX to the Navy, which likes big nuclear-powered subs, not small diesel-powered craft? Voluntarily refrain from building superaccurate missiles, when the Russians are busy doing so? In the world of Washington these proposals are unthinkable, and Mr. Scoville knows it. But he believes in reason, he has exercised it powerfully in this sane little book, and the rest of us must hope his faith is well placed. □

Thomas Powers is the author of The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA. *He is currently writing a history of American strategic weapons.*

THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY

LANGDON WINNER

Alternatives to Economics, by Hazel Henderson. Anchor Press/Doubleday, New York. Cloth, $15.95; paper, $8.95.

ECONOMICS, named the "dismal science" by Thomas Carlyle more than a century ago, might well be called the desperate science, given its troubles in recent times. After decades in which Keynesian formulas were applied to public

policy, that approach has fallen into almost shameful disrepute; steering an economy by managing aggregate demand no longer seems to work. Rejoicing in this, advocates of newly resuscitated "supply side" neoclassical economics have set out to restore our faith in "the free market," an institution economic historians long ago dismissed as mythical. As rates of inflation, interest and unemployment soar, as the American standard of living gradually sinks, the suspicion grows that none of the prevailing schools of thought has effective remedies for our economic ills.

Is it any wonder that criticism of economics has become a booming business? Among academics, the likes of Robert Heilbroner, Kenneth Boulding and E. J. Mishan have called attention to basic flaws in their colleagues' standard models. From the outside, a new generation of Marxist political economists has argued that the very organization of modern capitalism breeds continual economic disasters. Another renegade persuasion, led by Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen, has taken inspiration from the entropy law of thermodynamics and holds that our whole orientation to material resources is deranged, that society is burning its candle at both ends.

Taking stock of these criticisms and adding a number of her own, Hazel Henderson, who calls herself an "independent, self-employed futurist," concludes it's time to junk orthodox economics altogether. *The Politics of the Solar Age* chides the economists for their fixation on rigid, unrealistic categories, in particular ones that define the world as a set of cash transactions and money flows. Notions of this kind, she maintains, misunderstand the most basic facts of ecology and human culture. All production and consumption take place under conditions set by fundamental biological laws and physical contraints. Too long have we kidded ourselves that we possess an endless supply of cheap energy and an infinitely malleable biosphere. Until people learn to take into account nature's "primary economic system," the complex of ecological processes that sustain all life, they will continue to wreck the very ground of human existence.

Equally deplorable in Ms. Henderson's view is the way concepts of a money economy disregard the significance of "informal" means of production—work in the home, goods and labor exchanged through barter, services contributed to the community, and the like. Although these sources never show up in cash accounts, they comprise a substantial part of every society's real productivity in good times and bad.

Ms. Henderson reserves special wrath for what she terms the "Golden Goose model" of wealth. This is the belief, now popular in Washington, D.C., that all production takes place in the "private sector," which is then mercilessly attacked by the parasitic taxes and spending of the "public sector." What actually happens, the book explains, is much more gruesome. Business firms demand a wide range of subsidies from government. At the same time they deliberately shirk the social and environmental costs of their own production. Factors that economists like to call "externalities" (pollution, social dislocation, depleted resources) now mount up to an enormous backlog of private costs "coming due as social bills to be paid" by a hapless public. In this light, the policies of Reaganomics are simply a version of the debtor's ploy—refuse to pay these bills in the hope that someone, a future generation perhaps, will find the wherewithal to clean up the messes we've left behind.

As cure for such destructive practices, the book recommends that "economies now must conserve materials and energy, distribute the fruits of their production more equitably, and be managed for sustained-yield,

long-term productivity." Dozens of specific suggestions are outlined—eliminating subsidies for resource-exhausting industries, encouraging labor-intensive technologies, changing the rules that govern business corporations, revising the ways we measure efficiency, productivity and growth. The audience for these proposals is not so much the practitioners of academic economics (which Ms. Henderson regards as "a form of brain damage"), but rather a new coalition of "workers, minority-group members, women, poor people, consumers, environmentalists, and all the ordinary, modest citizens in this country for whom the old corporate economy is *not* working." The maxim that ought to guide this new movement is "thinking globally, acting locally." Study issues that involve the future of the whole planet; invest your energies creating local institutions that bring democratic participation, ecological responsibility and social justice to life.

In this respect *The Politics of the Solar Age* is one of several recent books that offer a decentralist program to the American Left. Disillusioned with both big business and centralized government, many liberals and radicals are turning to localism as a vehicle for their hopes. In writings that praise this direction, however, an important question remains unanswered: how can such scattered activity be effective in combating problems that are enormous, complex and very deeply entrenched? On the other hand, the new conservatives, while also distrustful of government, implicitly believe that the corporations can put the world in good order. The new New Left, having renounced the state, has no corresponding force to fall back on. For the time being, decentralists seem more concerned to refine points of moral philosophy than to grapple with the realities of power.

Ms. Henderson writes in a lively, well-informed, deliberately outrageous style about matters important to us all. In her best moments she seems a capable successor to the late E. F. Schumacher, a man she recognizes as mentor. While her book does not complete its formidable task—that of describing the intellectual basis of a new solar age—it does take some valuable steps. Those weary of threadbare liberal economics and repelled by present-day conservative nostrums will find here a great deal to ponder. □

Langdon Winner is the author of Autonomous Technology. *He teaches at the University of California, Santa Cruz.*

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(signed) Frances Gendlin

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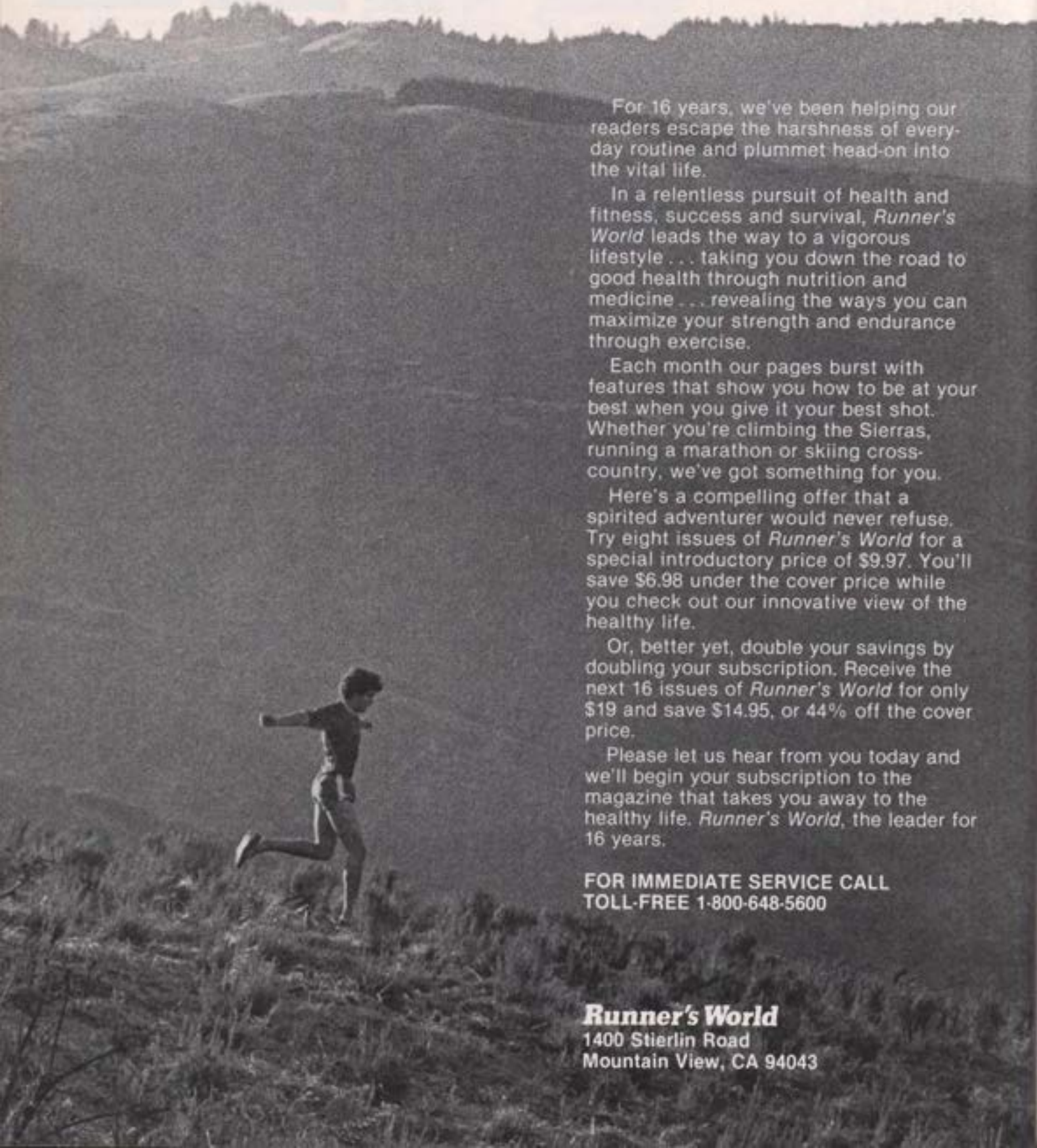

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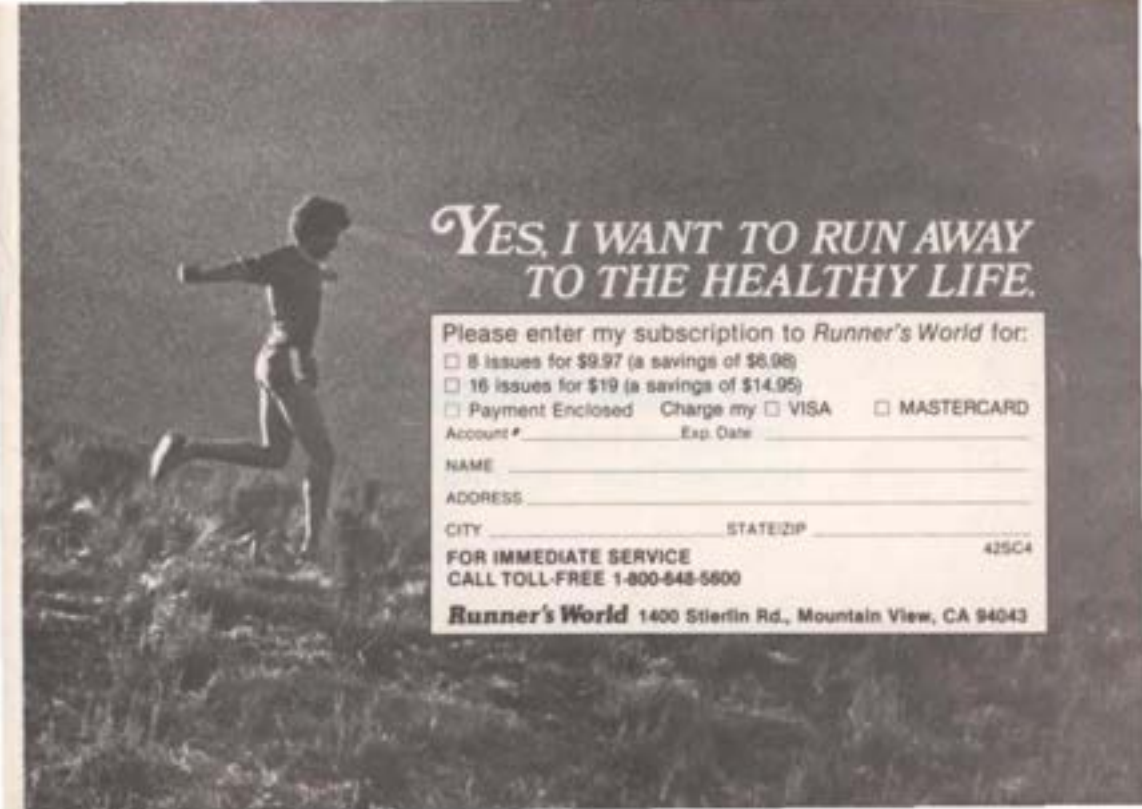
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For Younger Readers

MABELLE B. McGUIRE

OUTDOOR WORD GAME

Sierra Club members enjoy backpacking into wilderness country. Look through this puzzle and circle the names of places they might go, equipment they might use, animals and plants they might see and seasons when they might go. Listed below are 25 words to find in the puzzle; you can find some by reading forward, some by reading backward and some by reading diagonally. Some letters are used in more than one word.

Mabelle B. McGuire is a freelance writer living in Ventura, California.

AX	CLUB	FLASHLIGHT	ROPE	TREES
BACKPACKING	COMPASS	HIKE	SIERRA	WATER
BAGS	DEER	LYNX	SPRING	WEATHER
BLANKET	FILM	NATURE	STREAM	WILDERNESS
CLOTHING	FIRE	RIVER	SUMMER	WINTER

B	E	M	M	X	N	Y	L	L	T	A	B
L	A	K	U	A	E	R	I	F	R	R	A
A	E	C	I	M	E	S	U	I	E	R	G
N	U	R	K	H	B	R	E	L	E	E	S
K	R	C	U	P	Q	Z	T	M	S	I	T
E	S	E	X	T	A	N	L	S	R	S	H
T	S	S	V	M	A	C	E	M	O	P	G
R	A	D	R	I	K	N	K	T	P	R	I
E	P	R	E	R	R	C	S	I	E	I	L
H	M	K	E	E	Q	K	L	R	N	N	H
T	O	B	D	R	E	M	M	U	S	G	S
A	C	L	O	T	H	I	N	G	B	G	A
E	I	M	R	L	E	M	P	N	T	M	L
W	A	T	E	R	E	T	N	I	W	E	F

Answers are on page 145.

Anita Yurchyshyn and the Law of the Sea

ROBERT IRWIN

Sierra Club volunteers all over the country are talented people, and some who have been most visible illustrate the point well. Take Anita Yurchyshyn (pronounced Yur-chih-shin), for example. She has the following abilities: to get opposing factions to work together; to grasp a person's real interests; to attend to detail; to do her homework thoroughly; to prod with quiet good humor. She's an invaluable volunteer in the Sierra Club's international program run by Pat Scharlin from the International Earthcare Center in New York City; she's an avid ballet dancer and a mother of two who runs a lively household on a quiet street on Boston's Beacon Hill.

Yurchyshyn has been a mainstay of the Club's international program since fall 1973, when she agreed to represent the Club in London. At the time the Club's international program was undeveloped in Britain and did not have very much support from the other conservation groups in the country, which were wary of the Club because of its size. They didn't want to be taken over, or in their words "colonialized by a former colony." Yurchyshyn, who had received her master's degree from Northeastern University in Boston in the field of international relations, saw that her first task would be to allay other groups' fears, and that it would take all the tact and sensitivity she could muster.

Her only environmental credential at that point was what she calls her "reverential awe of the ocean" that began when she saw the first photos of Earth from space and fully realized that oceans cover 71% of the planet's surface.

Coincidentally, the marine environment was also the Club's focus in London, because the city is home base for two major marine organizations—the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the agency of the United Nations that regulates world shipping.

When she started volunteering for the Club, Yurchyshyn at least knew the town; she'd lived there since 1972 because her husband's work had called the family there. But almost immediately she went through a baptism by fire. She acted as an observer for the Sierra Club and as a delegate for Friends of the Earth International at the month-long IMCO conference held to draft the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships. She had to learn immediately about the intricacies of preventing tanker pollution as she simultaneously sorted out the often-conflicting economic and environmental policies of the 70 participating nations.

During all this time she had also been talking to IMCO, which had been concerned almost exclusively with navigational safety, to persuade the agency it ought to become concerned with preventing pollution of the oceans. Her work paid off; also in 1974, IMCO formed its Marine Environment Protection Committee. Yurchyshyn attended all the early meetings of the committee, working softly and persuasively to broaden the committee's concerns and raise its status within IMCO. One Latin American delegate later called her "the conscience of IMCO."

Her diplomatic approach to problems helped win her many of these successes. For example, to change the shipping industry's perception of environmentalists as anti-shipping, she made a habit of looking for avenues of cooperation rather than confrontation, and of trying to find common ground. She pointed out that major shipping countries also have beaches and coastal waters that need protection, and that the petroleum industry had an interest in preventing spills of its increasingly valuable product.

MICHAEL M. LYNCH

Anita Yurchyshyn.

Within a year, she had become welcome in the environmental circles of both Britain and the other European countries. By 1974, the Club in London had organized a conference of environmentalists from North America, Britain and the then-nine nations of the European Economic Community (Common Market).

The same year, Yurchyshyn played a key role in arranging a meeting between officials of Britain's Foreign Office and environmentalists for a hearing on Britain's policy regarding the Law of the Sea. The meeting was a new concept, and at the last minute the Foreign Minister tried to exclude her, huffing about "a presumptuous American attempting to direct and influence the policy of Her Majesty's government." But Yurchyshyn cooled him down and attended.

She found that her style broke down barriers and opened doors. One of the high points of her years in London was participating in a Law of the Sea brainstorming session at Windsor Castle at the invitation of the Dean of Windsor, advisor to the Queen.

In 1976 the Yurchyshyns returned to Boston. Anita quickly became a working volunteer in the New England Chapter. She joined the Offshore Oil Task Force, which was trying to stop the planned exploration for oil in the prime fishing waters of Georges Bank, off Cape Cod. She kept up her contacts with IMCO and still serves as an advisor to both the U.S. Department of Transportation's International Shipping Commit-

tee, which coordinates U.S. policy related to IMCO, and to a project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that analyzes systems for oil-spill response, damage assessment and cleanup.

To make sure she knew what she was talking about, Yurchyshyn participated in 1978 in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's week-long Oil Spill Response Training Program off Santa Barbara. She found herself leaning out of a doorless, high-wing aircraft deploying current probes in the water and later making a "sediment grab" while leaning out of a helicopter that hovered ten feet above the water for five minutes. The following year, after speaking at a symposium on oil spills, she explored a tanker. A Coast Guard official arranged for her to interview the ship's master and crew and to see for herself how such gadgets as bow thrusters, collision avoidance systems and the load-on-top method of preventing pollution worked.

But her principal work after returning to the United States revolved around the Law of the Sea treaty; she worked especially hard to nail down sound environmental provisions in its text. She points out that the Club's international program has always recognized that no single event will shape the future of the oceans and their resources as significantly as adopting a strong Law of the Sea treaty. It would provide the framework for protecting all of the world's marine environment and regulating human use of the ocean for shipping, fishing, mining and disposing of wastes.

Negotiations on the treaty have been going on for ten years in a series of two-part sessions every year, held by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In the early sessions, there had been no action on deep-seabed mining, the treaty's touchiest section by far. Enormous political and economic stakes were riding on the issue, but the potential effects of the mining would be just as great.

To handle the problem, a three-person committee—Anita Yurchyshyn, Allen Sielen of the Environmental Protection Agency and Jim Barnes of the Center for Law and Social Policy—drafted a set of environmental amendments to the treaty's text. But before negotiating with any delegations from the 150-odd countries participating, the environmental advisors had to sell the United States delegation on the ideas, and the delegates represented organizations whose interests often conflict with one another—the Defense Department, the Commerce Department, the Treasury Department and the mining industry, for example. The three advisors used Yurchyshyn's strategy of smoking out the delegate's real (as opposed to their stated) concerns and then finding the ground of common interest. The most controversial of the proposals was to monitor seabed mining; this would prevent environmental abuse. The industry was concerned about having its activities policed, so the three negotiators allayed these fears by calling for a politically neutral technical commission to do the monitoring. In this manner, the advisors found a way to satisfy all sides.

Normally the next step would have been for the delegation to take over and negotiate the package through the session. But in this case Yurchyshyn was authorized to negotiate the package because of what a State Department official called her "firm, thorough and persistent" work.

She says the most challenging and "most tedious" negotiations during the sessions in summer 1979 and spring 1980 were with the Russians. She was conversant in Russian, but she says it helped only a little. They wanted no truck with inspection or monitoring. At one particularly tense and frustrating meeting near the end, she sensed they were stalling, so she surprised them—and herself—by switching tactics. She reviewed their lamentable whaling practices and their series of "nyets" at the just-concluded meeting of the IWC. Then, after reminding them that the entire environmental community was watching closely, she asked, "Do you want the world to know the Soviet Union blocked this proposal too?" The Russians yielded, and a monitoring program was written into Article 165 of the draft treaty.

Although Yurchyshyn finds it satisfying to go over the revised treaty and point to the articles and provisions the Sierra Club influenced, she also is deeply concerned about the Reagan administration's attempt to delay the treaty. When it is finally adopted, she cautions, there will still be a lot to do.

The International Program Overall

The Marine Environmental Program is just one area of concern, although it's a major one, of the Sierra Club's ten-year-old International Program. Other issues are the protection of fragile areas around the world, particularly Antarctica; deforestation of the tropics; and most recently the international spread of acid rain and polluted air. Patricia Scharlin, with a staff of five people (two of whom work part-time), directs the program from the Club's International Earthcare Center in New York City. The program also has recruited volunteers to represent the Club in seven cities in other countries. With its lean budget of $225,000, the program depends on volunteers. Scharlin is always looking for knowledgeable resource people who have specialized training and experience in fields pertinent to the program; they could be geologists, foreign service people,

marine biologists, international lawyers, chemists, botanists or anyone who can dig out the facts on global environmental issues. Such specialists are particularly necessary to feed data into the Club's Earthcare Network, established in late 1980, which operates out of the Earthcare Center under the direction of J. Gary Taylor. Its purpose is to help policymakers and public interest groups exchange information on resource management. So far, more than a dozen organizations have become affiliated with the network.

The Earthcare Center also provides an educational and training service to decision-makers around the world through its publications and audio-visual materials. It holds special meetings for diplomats and other meetings that are open to the public on global environmental issues. Its field projects develop guidelines to help avoid environmental problems in areas of the program's concerns. It also publishes books, fact sheets, and a monthly newsletter, *International Report*, which is available to Club members for $7 a year from the Sierra Club, Box 7959, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, CA 94120.

If you would like to get involved with the international program, first subscribe to the *International Report*. After you've become familiar with the programs and orientation, and if you have potentially useful special skills or expert knowledge, contact Patricia Scharlin at the Earthcare Center. Its new address is 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017.

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 10, 1982, five directors will be elected.

A ballot, information brochures and return envelope (not postpaid) should be mailed by March 1 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 Club records as members in good standing as of January 31 will be eligible to vote in the election.

The seven candidates for directors selected by the Nominating Committee are, in alphabetical order: Phillip Berry, Richard Cellarius, Ann Duff, Brock Evans, Elizabeth Meyer, Howard Saxion and Sanford Tepfer. Members also had the opportunity to become candidates by submitting signatures on petitions to the Club's principal office by December 30.

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.

If you do not receive a ballot by the middle of March, or if you mismark it, write a note of explanation to the Inspector of Elections, Sierra Club, Department E, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108. If addressed any other way, attention to your letter will be delayed. Enclose the voided or mutilated ballot, if you have it. 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 Inspector of Elections.

All ballots are to be mailed back to the National Elections Committee, Sierra Club, P.O. Box 2178, Oakland, CA 94621. They will not be opened until the time for counting.

Lewis F. Clark
Inspector of Elections

CENTENNIAL OF JOEL H. HILDEBRAND

The Sierra Club board of directors resolved at its November 21 meeting to salute Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, who was president of the Club from 1937 to 1940, on his hundredth birthday. Dr. Hildebrand served as Club vice-president from 1936 to 1937 and as a member of the board of directors from 1935 to 1943 and from 1945 to 1947.

The board also unanimously elected Dr. Hildebrand as an honorary vice-president of the Club. The text of the resolution reads as follows: "Recognizing the youthful activism of Joel Hildebrand a half century ago in organizing skiing in the West as a means of 'enjoying and rendering accessible the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast,' as provided for in the articles of incorporation of the Sierra Club, and his political skill as president of the Sierra Club in the creation of the Kings Canyon National Park, and other equally fine service to the ideals of the Sierra Club, the board of directors now unanimously elects Dr. Joel Hildebrand to serve as an honorary vice president for the rest of his life."

CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE

MICHAEL JENEID

At 7000 feet, in the Donner Pass region of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra Club owns the magnificent Clair Tappaan Lodge, open year-round. For $18.50 per day you get two good, hot meals, a substantial bag lunch, accommodation in a dormitory or cubicle and all the indoor and outdoor facilities of the lodge. Since it is a cooperative lodge, everybody signs up for one chore per day to help run the place.

For six months of the year Clair Tappaan is a ski lodge. We have a rope tow on a hill 600 feet high, which offers intermediate and beginner downhill skiing. We have a fine warming hut at the foot of the tow, and a downhill ski instructor is available on weekends and holidays. Most people who come to the lodge are cross-country skiers; they can ski from the lodge out to some of our mountain huts on a day trip, take lessons at our Nordic ski school or just tour around the area. Our hill is great for Telemark skiing.

The Nordic ski school is considered one of the best in California. It has three professional ski instructors, all staff members at the lodge, and several excellent assistant instructors. As a special feature of this school, we run a five-day course for high-energy youngsters, boys and girls whose average age is twelve years. This course is held during the Easter week school break.

Some parents want their children to have lessons with us when the children neither need nor want the lessons. We do not try to teach any unwilling child, or any child that has not yet found coordination on skis. But whenever we see a child with energy and enthusiasm trying to ski properly, we suggest instruction.

Having had youngsters in ski classes, we often find that they would love to spend more time with the instructors and more time at the lodge. Therefore, we have established a one-week course for high-energy kids. They start and end the week with a clinic to improve and reinforce good technique, and these two clinics are linked to two time trials, again on the first and last days of the course. Nothing impresses the kids more than their measured improvement over a five-day period.

But the three days on expedition, sleeping in one of the Club's mountain huts, building an igloo and sleeping in it, skiing with packs, towing a sled and taking turns to be the group leader are the most adventurous part of the course. Added to this, we encourage and coach the Telemark technique of skiing wherever the conditions are suitable.

The course assembles on Sunday evening and ends the following Friday afternoon. Its cost of $135.00 covers all meals, accommodation and supervision. Enrollees in the course have their own dormitory, and all the kids do chores. The maximum weight carried by a kid on any trip is fifteen pounds. Any extra gear is pulled on a sled by the kids over easy ground and by an instructor over

difficult ground. Everyone must have his or her own sleeping bag and Ensolite pad. Skis, boots and poles can be rented from the school for $15.00 for the week. (That rental price applies to this course only.)

THE WILCHER AWARD

Nominations are now open for the Denny and Ida Wilcher Award. A generous donor has endowed a fund that will enable the Sierra Club to present an annual award of $3000 in recognition of work in either membership development or fundraising, particularly for projects in conservation. All volunteer entities of the Club are eligible for the award: chapters, groups, sections, regional conservation committees or other committees or task forces. *Please note that this award is given to volunteer entities of the Club, not to individuals.* If you think your unit might qualify, please apply. Judges will consider several criteria, especially the following: success in recruiting and retaining members; efficiency in fundraising; use of techniques that can be broadly applied to other Club activities; and originality of initiatives.

Nominations and applications are due by March 15, 1982; they should designate activities undertaken in 1981. Each nomination or application should include a description of accomplishments and an explanation of how they meet the judges' criteria. A list of people or Club entities endorsing the nomination should also be enclosed.

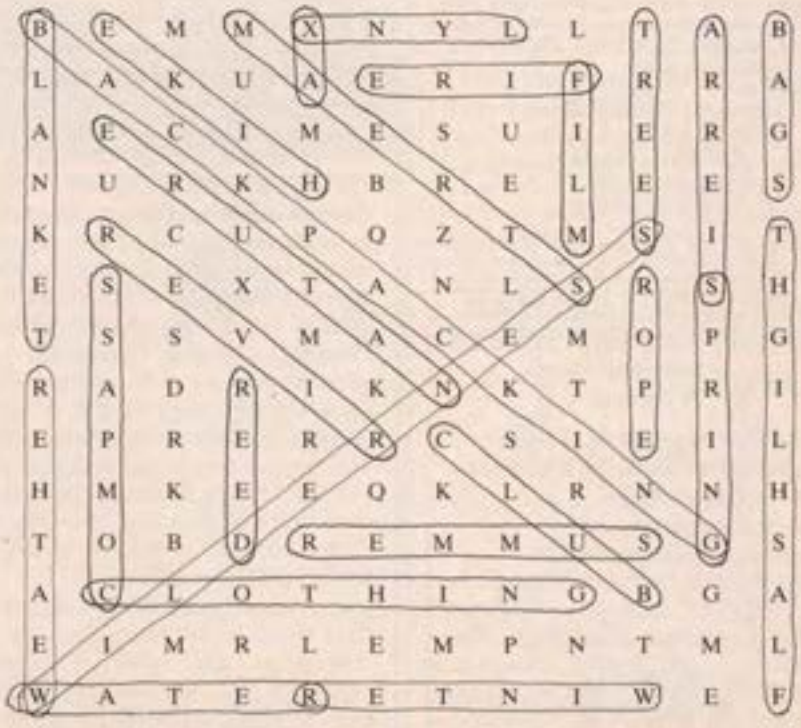
Ask for applications from, and send nominations and completed applications to: the Denny and Ida Wilcher Award Committee, J. J. Werner, Chair, 2020 Chamberlain Avenue, Madison, WI 53705.

The award was established in 1980 to honor Denny Wilcher and his wife, Ida. For more than two decades, Denny provided outstanding leadership in developing the Club's fundraising programs. The award will be presented at the November meeting of the Board of Directors. Nominations will be judged by a special committee of the Sierra Club Council and the Committee on Honors and Awards.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Club will continue to follow its tradition of printing the full financial report and Treasurer's letter for the current fiscal year in the March/April issue of *Sierra*. If any member desires a copy of the 1981 audited financial statement prior to the issuance of the March/April issue of *Sierra*, it may be obtained upon written request to Club headquarters. □

SOLUTION TO OUTDOOR PUZZLE



GUEST OPINION

THE OSHA/ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK

HOWARD D. SAMUEL

THE OSHA/ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK, a coalition of labor unions and environmental groups fighting to preserve the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and the Clean Air Act, is barely ten months old, but rarely has a coalition achieved such instant success. One of the reasons is that our mutual concern is easily defined: the environment, whether in our workplaces or in our communities, is clearly important to all of us. Another reason is that our ten months of formal association were preceded by years of loose-knit association. Working together was not a new experience.

Finally, and perhaps most important, we are living in a time when all our goals are seriously threatened. We have become very aware that if we don't join hands, we may lose strong legislation supporting both occupational safety and clean air.

Labor's interest in the environment began decades ago. The air-pollution disaster in 1948 at Donora, Pennsylvania, was a special landmark for organized labor. Most of the residents of Donora worked in steel and zinc plants, and half the town fell ill when weather conditions trapped poisonous gases from Donora's factories in the atmosphere. Twenty people died. Clean air took on a special meaning for many trade unionists. Subsequently the United Steelworkers held the first major national conference on air pollution, and labor strengthened its ties with the American Lung Association.

Earth Day 1970 was another landmark; the conservation movement began to look at broader issues, including those related to urban and occupational environments. The Sierra Club took an active role in the boycott of Shell Oil Company called by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union in an effort to gain access to workers' medical records (the struggle is still on through attempts to enforce OSHA regulations). That boycott developed into a joint legislative effort by the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO and the Sierra Club, which led to passage of the Toxic Substance Control Act.

So it was not much of a precedent for the IUD to call on the Sierra Club, the Lung Association and other environmental groups for help, when we were faced with the Schweiker bill in 1980. We thought then that the Schweiker bill was the most serious threat we had faced since OSHA became law in 1971. Little did we know. The environmentalists responded—and so did trade unionists, in greater numbers and with more enthusiasm than anyone had anticipated. We were energized, and Congress got the message. The Schweiker bill died.

We decided to convert that enthusiasm to a continuing presence on behalf of OSHA and the Clean Air Act, and to do it together. Thus was born the OSHA/Environmental Network.

The danger has never been greater. Environmental protection, in the community and in the workplace, appears to be a special target for attack by this administration and by its allies in Congress and the business world. OSHA's enforcement capability has been sharply reduced, with a resulting decline in inspections and penalties. There has been a systematic effort to roll back standards—on cotton dust, lead, carcinogens, medical access and labeling, for example—and to downgrade the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). If the administration gets its way, clean air requirements would be relaxed and enforcement turned over to the states; those most sensitive to air pollution would lose their "margin of safety."

Under the mask of cost-benefit analysis, the administration and its allies have placed lives on the same scales as dollars, and high officials are twiddling with the weights to see which is heavier.

Environmentalists and union members don't see it that way. While we do not agree on every issue, what is more important is our dedication to a common conviction that lives and health have an absolute importance greater than dollars and profits. We are agreed that proper attention to environmental issues will benefit, not harm, our economy, because no economic system can survive in a hostile environment. Now, through the OSHA/Environmental Network, we pledge ourselves to carry on the struggle together and to keep the Clean Air Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act effective, enforced and permanent. □

Howard D. Samuel is the president of the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

SIERRA · ADVENTURE

SIERRA · ADVENTURE

ANNOUNCING *SIERRA*'S THIRD PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

THE ANNUAL PHOTO CONTEST is one of *Sierra*'s most popular features for readers and contributors alike; last year more than 1000 people entered, and nearly all sent in more than one photo. The high overall quality of the entries was impressive, and we hope even more people enter this year's contest.

We'll be changing procedures slightly this year, notably by charging an entry fee to pay for the extra help we need to process entries. Judging will also be done slightly differently so entries can be returned quickly if the photos are not selected for the final competition. Also, the categories are somewhat different this year both to let entering photographers use different selections from their collections and to provide a change of pace in the contest overall.

The judges urge entering photographers to send their best work, to pack their entries well for safety in the mails, to include enough postage and packaging for safe return of the submission, and to make sure they communicate clearly which pictures are entered in which categories.

If the contest proceeds this year as it did last year, it will swamp the office in envelopes, create massive storage challenges, make our judges bleary-eyed (while they remain clear of mind) and, most important, it will bring to *Sierra*'s office thousands of fine photographs.

The photo above shows some of the detail of last year's first-place winner in the wildlife category. The shot was taken on south Georgia Island, Antarctica, by Joey Fuhrman of California.

CATEGORIES

BLACK AND WHITE

- *The urban environment.* Most people live in cities, and it's important to see and remember the beautiful places in the environment closest to home as well as in the wilderness. Photos may include buildings and people.
- *Nature.* These photos may be of any natural subject, large or small, plant or animal or landscape, but may not include humans or their works.
- *Abstracts in nature.* The focus here is on the forms, symmetry or asymmetry of natural objects, not on their function or place in the biosphere.

COLOR

- *Wildlife.* Animals, excluding humans, in their natural habitat.
- *People in nature.* People enjoying themselves in the outdoors.
- *Abstracts in nature.* This is the same idea as the abstracts category in black-and-white photos, but color provides an added dimension of design.
- *The meeting of land and water.* In the body of wilderness photography, many of the most exciting images are of water flowing across land, washing against it, cascading down it or sitting quietly in pools. This year's wilderness photography category focuses on the meeting of land and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

This special category is open to black-and-white or color photographs; only one prize will be awarded. The focus is on a dramatic statement, and the image should be composed in such a way that it will not only have an aesthetic impact, but will also make a point about a politically significant environmental issue. Statements should accompany entries in this category to explain the environmental significance.

SUBMISSIONS

Only original color transparencies and black-and-white glossy prints are eligible. No color prints or duplicates will be accepted. No more than two transparencies or black-and-white prints may be submitted for any one category. Each entrant's envelope must contain: self-addressed envelope for return of photos; sufficient postage for return; check or money order for $2 made out to Sierra Club; slides or prints marked clearly with photographer's name, address and category the photo is entering; separate piece of paper telling where each photo was taken and with further explanation if required (in environmental statement category). Careful packaging is important because inadequately protected submissions can be damaged in the mails.

Send submissions to SIERRA PHOTO CONTEST, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

ELIGIBILITY

This 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. Photos that have won other contests are also not eligible. Void where prohibited by law.

DEADLINE

All submissions must be postmarked by midnight, April 1, 1982. Winners will be published in the July/August issue of *Sierra*.

JUDGING

The photographs will be judged by the staff of *Sierra*.

PRIZES

First and second prizes will be awarded according to merit in each category except environmental statement, in which only a first prize will be awarded. Judges reserve the right not to award a prize in any given category if no photograph meets their standards of merit. Each prizewinner will receive a selection of our beautiful and interesting Sierra Club books and a certificate suitable for framing. In addition, prizewinning submissions will be enlarged, printed, mounted and exhibited in the Sierra Club's national headquarters. The exhibit will also travel to chapters' offices on request.

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