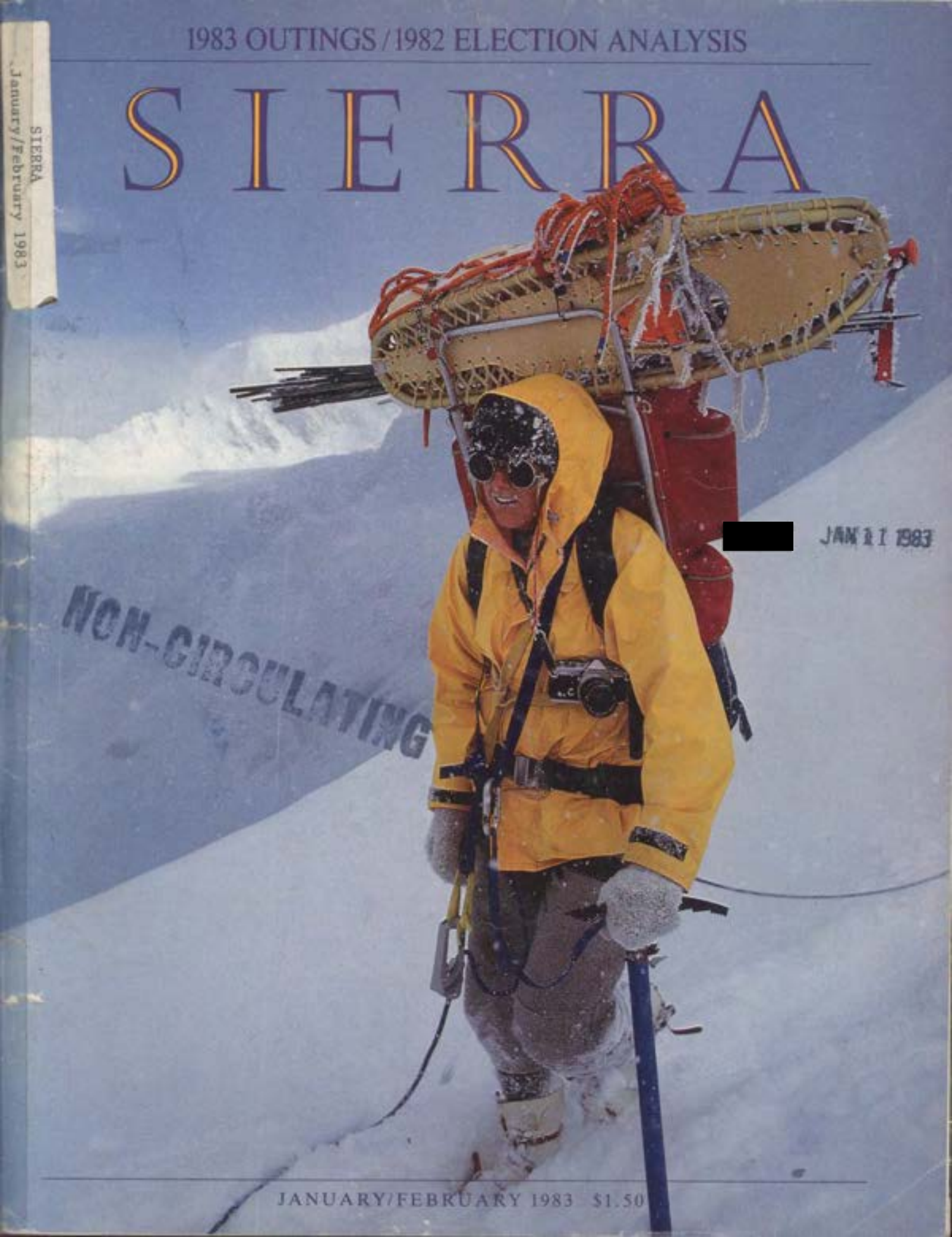
1983 OUTINGS / 1982 ELECTION ANALYSIS

SIERRA



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1983 $1.50

QUALLOFIL
TOUGH TESTED INSULATION
BATTING OF DACRON® POLYESTER BY DUPONT

Kelty Bags

One of our first production sleeping bags went with a group of American climbers on the first ascent of Cholatse, a 21,128 foot peak in the Everest region of Nepal. It seemed appropriate to have our bags field tested under the most unpredictable, extreme conditions imaginable. When the climbers returned, their evaluation of the bag was convincing: Kelty's Nuska with **Quallofil**® insulation was found superior to the bags used on the expedition that were filled with other synthetic and natural insulators. We use Quallofil® insulation in five of our new sleeping bags. Quallofil® insulation is made from Du Pont's new Dacron® 113 polyester, a hollow fiber with four microscopic air shafts that trap and hold air. It is this fiber construction that gives Quallofil® insulation increased warmth and loft without greater weight. Our new Quallofil® insulated bags are remarkably compactable, dry quickly and offer superior warmth even when wet.

In addition to Quallofil® we've chosen other state of the art materials for our new bags.

Four of our bags feature Texolite, a thin vacuum-plated polyurethane film supported on a nylon netting that is literally a space age fabric designed to protect satellites from extreme temperature change. What it does in a sleeping bag is protect your body from radiant heat loss. Texolite serves as a partial vapor barrier. A Texolite liner, while adding only a few ounces, lowers the effective temperature of your bag at least 10 degrees.

On our bags we use Antron® Nylon as the shell fabric. Antron® Nylon is light weight and supremely practical; its soft satin finish is both luxurious and extremely rugged.

Design-wise, a variety of shapes (mummy and semi-rectangular), features and options are available: Draft collars and flaps, contoured hoods, and left and right profiles for mating capabilities. All bags are offset quilted with non-woven "scrims" and differentially cut for reduction of cold spots and increased loft. Drawstrings with cordlocks provide complete ventilation control. Zipper flaps have stiffeners to avoid fabric snag.

If you'd like to know more about our new, truly unconventional sleeping bags, write or call for our new catalog.

Kelty Pack, Inc.
Post Office Box 639
Sun Valley, California 91352
(800) 423-2320 (213) 768-1922

Antron® is a Du Pont registered trademark
®Du Pont Certification Mark

KELTY

Since 1952

SIERRA

THE SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1983 VOLUME 68/NUMBER 1

FEATURES

DEPARTMENTS

COVER: An intrepid mountaineer carries her gear during a 17-day traverse—ascending one side and descending another—of Mt. Denali. Photo © Galen Rowell.

Sierra (USPS 495-920) (ISSN 0161-7362), published bimonthly, is the official magazine of the Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, California 94108. Annual dues are $25 of which $3.00 is for subscription to *Sierra* (nonmember subscription: one year $8.00, three years $20, foreign $12, single copy $1.50). Second-class postage paid at San Francisco, Calif., and additional mailing offices. Reprints of selected articles are available from Sierra Club Information Services.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be sent to Sierra Club Member Services, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108. Along with your old and new addresses, please include a *Sierra* address label. The phone number is (415) 981-8634.

The Club and the 1982 Elections, page 35.

Defining the "Ideal" Forest, page 46.

The California Desert Plan, page 113.

Buffalo River Sequence, page 122.

Praise for Political Action

Being an avid pol—a precinct worker and campaigner for an environmentally wise congressional nominee in an environmentally sensitive southwest Florida district—I give to *Sierra* my single nonpartisan statement of the election season: Hurrah and congratulations to the Sierra Club for enlisting its influential constituency and authoritative expertise in elective politics.

I can assure you that it is coming to mean a lot for a candidate to have, and to be held to, Sierra Club precepts, and I, for one, believe my political party will be better off for having to submit our policy determinations and the credentials of our candidates to the scrutiny of (and formulative help from) Sierrans. I close with a respectful admonition: Stay year-around. The crucial lifelines in politics must not dry up in off-times when there is no election to excite interest and action. Are you planning for 1984?

Robert McDevitt
Sarasota, Florida

Bernard DeVoto on Privatization

John Hooper's article on "Privatization: The Reagan Administration's Master Plan for Government Giveaways" (November/December, 1982) reminds me of the late Bernard DeVoto's crusade against the similar land-grab schemes in the 1940s and 1950s. Then a small but influential group of westerners tried to transfer vast quantities of public lands into private ownership. In 1954, a frustrated DeVoto wrote:

> In a year and a half, the businessmen in office have reversed the conservation policy by which the United States has been working for more than seventy years to substitute wise use of its national resources in place of reckless destruction for profit of special corporate interests. They have reversed most of the policy, weakened all of it, opened the way to complete destruction. Every move in regard to conservation that the Administration has made has been against the public interest—which is to say against the future. . . .

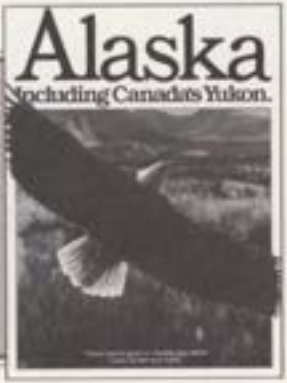
The names were different. The President was Eisenhower, not Reagan. The In-

Act now to get your 1983

FREE ALASKA TRAVEL BROCHURE

Send this reply card, or for faster action, call any time day or night:

800-228-8300



NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 22, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Alaska Division of Tourism

Pouch E-37

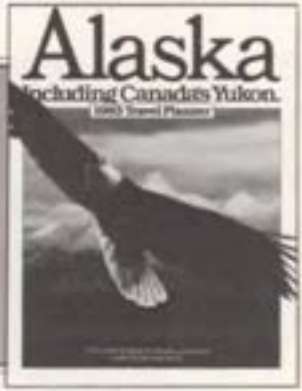
Juneau, Alaska 99811

1983 Alaska Travel Planner

A handsome addition to your permanent travel library –

only **$2.00**

What a value! Our lavishly illustrated, fact-filled, full-color Alaska Travel Planner. 84 pages of fantastic photos, easy-to-read maps and charts, vivid descriptions to help you plan the perfect Alaska vacation. Order your Planner on the form below and get our Alaska-Yukon Travel Directory, too.



☐ Please send me my free copy of the 1983 Alaska Brochure and Alaska-Yukon Travel Directory.

☐ Please send me my copy of the 1983 Alaska Travel Planner, including the Alaska-Yukon Travel Directory. I enclose a check or money order for $2.00.

Name_____
(Please print clearly)

Address_____

City_____

State/Zip_____

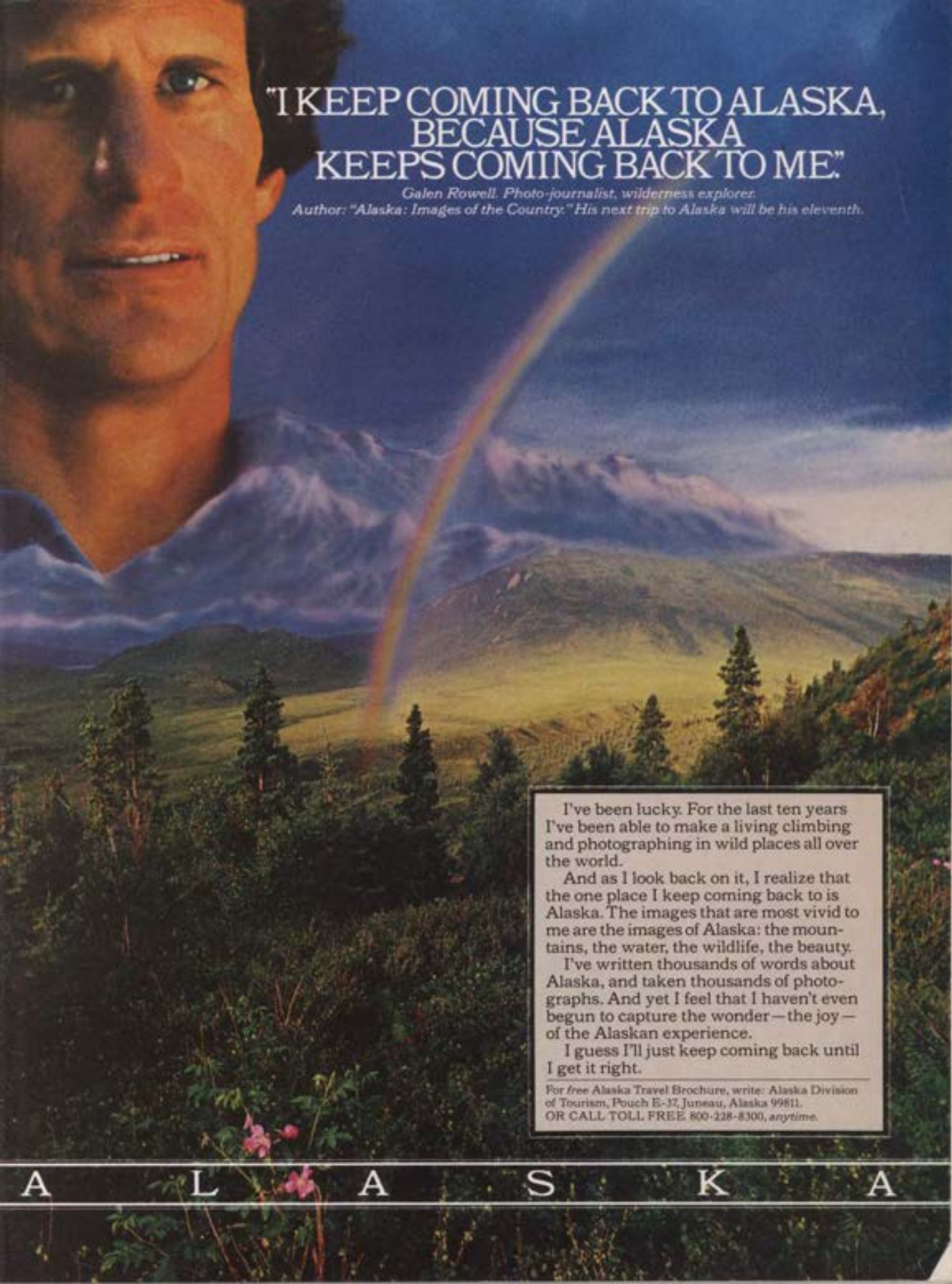
Also, I'd like information on:

1. Travel to Alaska
   a. ☐ By Car, Camper, Motorhome
   b. ☐ By Cruiseship c. ☐ By Air
   d. ☐ By State Ferryliner
   e. ☐ By Motorcoach
2. ☐ Lodges, Resorts & Cabins
3. ☐ Hotels & Motels
4. ☐ Fishing
5. ☐ Organized Tours to Alaska
6. ☐ Sightseeing, Attractions, Excursions
7. ☐ Adventure Travel (guided hiking, trekking, boating, canoe and raft trips)
8. ☐ Fly-Drive Programs
9. ☐ Guided birding, wildlife, photo trips
10. ☐ University Programs

Please complete the following personal information:

11. What time of year do you plan to travel?
    a. ☐ Winter (Dec.-Mar.)
    b. ☐ Spring (April-May)
    c. ☐ Summer (May-Oct.)
    d. ☐ Fall (Nov.-Dec.)
12. When are you likely to visit Alaska?
    a. ☐ 1983 b. ☐ 1984 c. ☐ 1985
13. Your Age _____
14. Level of Education completed:
    a. ☐ Grade School b. ☐ High School
    c. ☐ College d. ☐ Graduate School
15. How do you plan to travel?
    a. ☐ Escorted/Guided Tours
    b. ☐ Non-Escorted Tours
    c. ☐ Independently
16. How many in your party?_____
17. Have you taken a foreign vacation in the past three years? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No
18. Have you been to Alaska before?
    a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No
19. If yes, how many times?_____
20. When?_____

(Offer expires December 31, 1983.)


"I KEEP COMING BACK TO ALASKA, BECAUSE ALASKA KEEPS COMING BACK TO ME."
Galen Rowell. Photo-journalist, wilderness explorer.
Author: "Alaska: Images of the Country." His next trip to Alaska will be his eleventh.
I've been lucky. For the last ten years I've been able to make a living climbing and photographing in wild places all over the world.
And as I look back on it, I realize that the one place I keep coming back to is Alaska. The images that are most vivid to me are the images of Alaska: the mountains, the water, the wildlife, the beauty.
I've written thousands of words about Alaska, and taken thousands of photographs. And yet I feel that I haven't even begun to capture the wonder—the joy—of the Alaskan experience.
I guess I'll just keep coming back until I get it right.
For free Alaska Travel Brochure, write: Alaska Division of Tourism, Pouch E-37, Juneau, Alaska 99811.
OR CALL TOLL FREE 800-228-8300, anytime.
A L A S K A

Black ICE
POLARGUARD SLEEPING BAGS

THE WORLD STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

As the pioneering force behind the development of new technology for both down and high-tech synthetic insulators like PolarGuard® and Thermalite™ for the backpacking/mountaineering community, **Black Ice** has significantly altered modern day thinking about lightweight insulating systems for wilderness travel. Our 1983 sleeping bag designs represent the most innovative conceptual step we have ever taken. We have literally redefined the art of sophisticated PolarGuard® sleeping bag technology. So technically advanced are these new sleeping bags that we feel everything that has come before has been rendered obsolete.

Black Ice PolarGuard® sleeping bag features and innovations for 1983 include:

The exclusive **Black Ice** MANTLE SYSTEM (more below), wind collar, pillow pocket, two zippered chest pockets, variable layering system, sequential differential cut, overlock reinforcement, oversize draft flap, differential fill and zip together capability for all PolarGuard® bags. Add to these features **Black Ice** custom designed materials and "bombproof" construction techniques and you have what are unquestionably the world's premier PolarGuard® sleeping bags.

BLACK ICE MANTLE SYSTEMS (patent pending)
Last year **Black Ice** designed, and applied for a patent on, one of the most unique new technical advances in the backpacking field in many years. That new design represents a technological breakthrough, answering the question of how to deal with a variety of climates and seasons without a home inventory of half a dozen sleeping bags. The **Black Ice** MANTLE SYSTEM is the answer to that problem.

A **Black Ice** mantle is various options of insulating material sandwiched between two layers of nylon. Essentially a form fitting sleeping bag "quilt", although not sewn-through. This "quilt" is then attached to the top of a **Black Ice** sleeping bag by means of zippers which have been installed specifically for this purpose.

Many types of mantles are available to allow complete flexibility of use: PolarGuard mantles, Gore-Tex PolarGuard mantles, Tex-o-Lite (radiant/convective barrier) mantles, down mantles and Gore-Tex down mantles. All mantles fit all current **Black Ice** sleeping bags, down or PolarGuard!

Use of a **Black Ice** mantle can increase the minimum temperature rating of your **Black Ice** sleeping bag by 15 to 25 degrees F depending on the mantle selected. The MANTLE SYSTEM is available only from **Black Ice, leaders in technical innovation.**

Black ICE
2310 Laurel
Napa, Calif. 94559
(707) 257-3870

Distributed Internationally by: Salewa - Germany, Trak - France, Taymor - Canada, Basic Sports Co. - Japan, Karrimor International, Ltd. - United Kingdom.

terior Secretary was an Oregon automobile dealer named Mackay, not Watt. Ronald Reagan, his acting career collapsing, had signed a contract with General Electric that year to host its new half-hour television series and to make a series of public appearances to boost employee morale; the country would have to wait another 25 years to hear the name James Watt; and Anne Gorsuch was eleven years old. The names were different, but the threat was the same.

The policy disagreement DeVoto's articles reflect is as unresolved now as it was in DeVoto's day, and it was not new even then. In 1948 he wrote Republican presidential candidate Harold Stassen:

> As a historian I can tell you that this assault has been going on ever since the first public reserves were made in the 1880s, and that all the arguments which those who are trying to make another land grab now use were used by the opponents of reserves then and have been used every year since by special interests that stood, and stand, to profit from the distribution of publicly owned natural resources to private exploitation.

The land-grab attempts of the 1940s and 1950s were ultimately defeated by a combination of political ineptitude and a failure to recognize public opinion as a political force. As long as our public lands contain valuable natural resources there will be those who lust to circumvent the protections that deny them profit. The political pendulum swings back and forth, as it must, and the forces of exploitation win occasional victories. But each victory threatens environmental damage that could last a geologic epoch.

And so the battle continues with only public opinion standing between our public lands and those who would liquidate the resources they contain. Bernard DeVoto once warned:

> You had better watch this, now and from now on. The land-grabbers are on the loose again, and they can be stopped only as they were before, by the effective marshalling of public opinion.

Bernard DeVoto. Where are you when we need you?

William D. Jeffery
San Jose State University
San Jose, California

Natural Building Materials

Most of what Bruce Stokes had to say in "Housing—The Environmental Issues" (September/October, 1982) was illuminating, but I must take exception to the part in which he encourages the increased use of plywood and plastic in home construction.

In some cases, these materials *are* superior to sawn wood. However, I think that in view of the large amounts of pollution generated by the chemical and plastics industries at present, it would be disastrous to increase the use of these products "sevenfold" as Stokes suggests.

Many formaldehyde-based products used in construction release fumes that have been shown to be carcinogenic in rats. Also, many synthetic materials give off toxic smoke when burned, making them a more deadly threat than the heat of the fire itself.

Building materials such as brick, concrete, adobe and stone are safe alternatives to wood, and these materials should be used as much as possible. Combine this with recycling, conservation and an enlightened program of forest management, and I think the public interest will be served in the best way possible.

Joe Rowland
Candor, New York

A Yard of One's Own

I agree with most of Bruce Stokes' ideas on housing, including his argument that it is time for our government to step in and declare certain undeveloped land in prime areas such as California and Florida to be federal agricultural land.

I disagree, however, with his ideal lifestyle in which houses are clustered together with the owners sharing commonly owned land. I believe that many of us have a basic need to own at least a small piece of land on which we can plant trees or a garden as we see fit, without obtaining permission from other people. I think that in our Sierra Club policies we must consider people's feelings as well as efficiency.

Joan Sims
Morgantown, West Virginia

Orcas in Robson Bight

Though long associated with the Sierra Club, and reasonably active in it, particularly through the International Committee, this is my first letter to the editor. I am moved to write at this time because I am so impressed with George Wood's article "Saving the Killers at Robson Bight" (September/October, 1982). It deals with protecting Orca whales in the Robson Bight area. I consider this to be a very fine example of calm, professional and effective writing. His treatment of the watershed logging aspect in particular is both compassionate, yet firm. Many others would have set forth the information on this aspect of the project in simplistic and adversary fashion. Wood does not do this, but still comes across with a compelling argument that might well be more effective in committing the undecided. Bravo.

Lawrence Hamilton
East-West Environment and Policy Institute
Honolulu, Hawaii

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 ". . . explore, enjoy and protect the wild places of the earth."

DIRECTORS

Denny Shaffer	*President*
Michele Perrault	*Vice-President*
Sanford Tepfer	*Secretary*
Peg Tileston	*Treasurer*
Marty Fluharty	*Fifth Officer*
Betsy Barnett	Joseph Fontaine
Phillip Berry	Philip Hocker
Ann Duff	Nicholas Robinson
Brock Evans	Shirley Taylor
Richard Fiddler	Edgar Wayburn
Richard M. Leonard	*Honorary President*

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Phillip Berry	*Conservation Law*
Robert Howard	*Planning*
Nicholas Robinson	*International Affairs*

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

Jerry Akers	Chester Koga
Carol Lee Baudler	Liz Meyer
David Finkelstein	Richard Pratt
Elizabeth Frenkel	Douglas W. Shakel
Joe Jacob	Dan Sullivan
Leslie King	Robert Warrick
Carroll Tichenor	*Council Chair*
Michael McCloskey	*Executive Director*

SIERRA STAFF

Frances Gendlin	*Editor*
James Keough	*Managing Editor*
David Gancher	*Senior Editor*
Gene Coan	*News Editor*
Vanessa Schnatmeier	*Editorial Assistant*
Linda K. Smith	*Art and Production Manager*
Bill Prochnow	*Designer*
Dugald Stermer	*Design Consultant*
Alan Epstein	*Advertising Manager*
Eric Barnett-Burnette	*Sales Representative*
Alice Weaver	*Sales Representative—East*
Sierra Club, 228 East 45th St., New York, NY 10017 (212) 682-1257	
Lorraine Vallejo	*Advertising Assistant*

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES: 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108. Unsolicited manuscripts must include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

CLUB OFFICES

UNITED STATES OFFICES: ALASKA: 545 E. 4th Ave., #5, Anchorage, AK 99501/NEW YORK & INTERNATIONAL: 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017/LEGAL DEFENSE FUND: 2044 Fillmore St., San Francisco, CA 94115/MIDWEST: 142 W. Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703/NORTHWEST: 1516 Melrose Ave., Seattle, WA 98122/SOUTHEAST: P.O. Box 11248, Knoxville, TN 37919/SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 2410 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057/SOUTHWEST: 1709 Paseo de Peralta, Santa Fe, NM 87501 and 615 South 300 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84111/WASHINGTON, D.C.: 330 Pennsylvania Ave. SE., Washington, D.C. 20003/NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS: Box 1078, Lander, WY 82520 and 715 South 14th St., Lincoln, NB 68508/CALIFORNIA-NEVADA: 6014 College Ave., Oakland, CA 94618/SACRAMENTO: 1228 N St., Suite 31, Sacramento, CA 95814.

CANADIAN CHAPTERS: Sierra Club of Western Canada, #312, 620 View St., Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J6 or Sierra Club of Ontario, Room 308, 47 Colborne St., Toronto, Ontario M5E 1E3.

Fill out this coupon and save the children

Complete this simple questionnaire, and befriend a needy child through Save the Children. For only fifty-two cents a day, your money, combined with that of other sponsors, can breathe new life into an impoverished village. . .help hardworking people in their fight for dignity. . .turn despair into hope for a child who has known only disaster. Fifty-two cents may not buy much where you live. But for the poorest of the poor where the need is so desperate, it can work miracles. SCB 1/3

My Name Is _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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

1. What kind of child would you like to sponsor?

☐ Boy ☐ Girl ☐ Either

2. What geographical area are you interested in?

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

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

I strongly prefer:

☐ Africa	☐ Dominican Republic	☐ Lebanon
☐ American Indian	☐ El Salvador*	☐ Mediterranean
☐ Appalachia (U.S.)	☐ Honduras	☐ Mexico
☐ Bangladesh	☐ Indonesia	☐ Nepal
☐ Chicano (U.S.)	☐ Inner Cities (U.S.)	☐ Southern States (U.S.)
☐ Colombia	☐ Israel	☐ Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

*LIFELINE Sponsorship—$14 monthly

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 help build a meaningful one-to-one relationship. Translations, where necessary, are supplied by Save the Children.

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Because 50 years of experience has taught us that direct handouts are the least effective way of helping children, your sponsorship contributions are not distributed in this way. Instead they are used to help children in the most effective way possible—by helping the entire community with projects and services, such as 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 (83.3%) of each dollar spent was used for program services and direct aid to children and their communities. Due to volunteered labor and materials, your donation provides your sponsored child with benefits worth many times your total gift. Would you like to receive an informative Annual Report (including a summary financial statement)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(A complete audit statement is available upon request.)

8. Would you rather make a contribution than become a sponsor at this time?

☐ Yes, enclosed is my contribution of $ _____.

☐ Check here for general information about our unique programs for aiding impoverished children.

HELPING CHILDREN 50 years 1932 • 1982

Mail to:

Save the Children®

50 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880
Attn: David L. Guyer, President

YOUR SPONSORSHIP PAYMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS ARE U.S. INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE.
The original U.S. child sponsorship agency. Member of American and International Councils of Voluntary Agencies.

U.S. REJECTS WORLD NATURE CHARTER

MUCH TO THE SURPRISE and dismay of U.N. delegates and environmentalists, the United States voted in New York on October 28th against adoption of the World Charter for Nature. The charter is designed to provide broad guidelines to governments for the protection of natural areas and ecosystems. The vote was 111 in favor and 1 opposed, with 18 abstentions.

The U.S. explained its vote by calling attention to certain wording that it said might obligate individual citizens. However, environmentalists point out that the charter is a nonbinding instrument; moreover, the U.S. had ample opportunity to revise it during the three years since its submission to the U.N. General Assembly.

The idea for the charter was conceived at the twelfth general assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), of which the Sierra Club is a member. Initial drafts of it were developed for the IUCN by its Law Commission. Sitting on that commission were Club Executive Director Michael McCloskey and International Vice-President Nicholas Robinson, who contributed materially to the drafts.

COAL LEASING REGULATIONS CHALLENGED

Eight environmental groups, including the Sierra Club, have filed suit against the Interior Department to block implementation of the administration's new coal-leasing regulations. Environmentalists claim that the regulations, which became effective at the end of August, allocate coal leases to meet mining industry demand rather than national needs.

The suit asserts that, in violation of the Federal Coal Leasing Act Amendments of 1976, the revised regulations contain provisions that preclude the government from obtaining fair market value for coal-mining leases on federal lands. Moreover, the groups claim that an environmental impact statement should have been prepared for the regulations. They also maintain that the regulations

- allow lease sales to be held on lands that lack the comprehensive land-use plan required by law,
- prevent surface owners from exercising their rights to consent,
- exempt certain lands from the requirements of the Surface Mining Control & Reclamation Act,
- relax the "diligence" requirements that ensure leased land is actually developed,
- limit even further the opportunity for the public to comment on regulations.

WHALES FACE NEW THREAT FROM FOUR NATIONS

Formal objections to the 1986 commercial whaling ban have been filed by four whaling nations—Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Peru, the latter pressured to do so by Japan. The objections threaten to overturn the decision to ban commercial whaling reached by the International Whaling Commission in July (see "The IWC Bans Whaling," November/December *Sierra*).

Japan kills the most whales and is the market for almost all whale meat, but it may be forced to withdraw its objection if the U.S. threatens to block a new five-year fishing agreement that the Japanese are seeking. Much of Japan's foreign fishing fleet operates within 200 miles of the U.S., where they caught fish worth $425 million in 1981—an economic return ten times greater than that from its whaling.

Former Prime Minister Suzuki pushed the formal objection to the IWC decision through his cabinet over the opposition of several ministries, and the new Japanese Prime Minister may be forced to reconsider if Japan is faced with U.S. fishing sanctions.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TOURS UTAH

The spectacular and threatened canyon country of southern Utah and northern Arizona was the focus of an inspection tour by key members of the House Interior Committee. The trip was designed to introduce the legislators to the wilderness values of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands; the agency is in the process of reviewing its roadless areas for possible wilderness designation.

Jim Catlin, conservation chair of the club's Utah Chapter, said, "It's important to communicate our message that Congress is losing its options to save some of this country. At every step, the BLM has illegally cut large acreages from its wilderness study, and those that remain are not being adequately protected from development."

The tour visited the Kaiparowits Plateau, which has been illegally removed from con-

The sleeping bag that cold can't conquer. Filled with DuPont Quallofil* and proved on Mt. Everest.

Now, for the first time, this same remarkable insulation that was tough-tested in sleeping bags on Mt. Everest is available to you.

On the 1981 American Everest Expedition, sleeping bags filled with Quallofil* insulation went along.

The cold, wet, stormy weather conditions on the East face of Mt. Everest eventually defeated the expedition team–but not the sleeping bags insulated with Quallofil*.

According to John Roskelley, professional mountaineer and member of the Everest team: "The bags were a little spot of heaven in a pretty hostile world. At times, I thought we were going to come to blows over who was going to get to sleep in the bags filled with Quallofil* They were very popular, mostly because of the high loft underneath, which didn't collapse under body weight or from moisture. We could wear our damp clothing while sleeping in the bags, and in the morning it would have dried out from body heat. Even at 0°...in the cold, moist climate of post-monsoon Tibet... even under the worst conditions...sleeping bags filled with Quallofil* provided terrific comfort and warmth."

What makes Quallofil* the softest, most thermally efficient insulation ever produced from a DuPont fiber? It's made of a revolutionary new fiber–Dacron** 113 polyester. A hollow fiber with 4 microscopic air shafts in each fiber that trap and hold countless tiny pockets of air, giving Quallofil* greater warmth and loft without greater weight.

Sleeping bags insulated with Quallofil* are lightweight and portable, offer superior warmth even when damp, dry quickly, compact and refluff easily and are durable and nonallergenic.

You may never climb Mt. Everest, but isn't it reassuring to know that under the most demanding weather conditions, you can depend on sleeping bags filled with Quallofil*?

QUALLOFIL
TOUGH TESTED INSULATION

*DuPont certification mark. **DuPont registered trademark.

sideration for wilderness designation, and they saw an oil exploration drilling rig at the end of a new road within the Henry Mountains Wilderness Study Area.

"They were outraged," said Catlin. "Now we need to encourage them to act before Interior Secretary Watt sells or destroys the last of these places."

For those who want to become involved in protecting BLM wilderness (regardless of where you live), write: Campaign Desk (BLM), Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108.

CLUB SUES EPA ON MIREX

In an effort to prevent the states of Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas from spraying 14 million pounds of a carcinogenic Mirex-containing pesticide, the Sierra Club and three other environmental groups have sued the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A temporary restraining order has been granted until the case is heard.

Mirex was applied on 230 million acres in the South from 1962 to 1978 to control fire ants, but it didn't work. After three years of hearings the EPA canceled the pesticide's registration because evidence mounted that Mirex is highly persistent and mobile, that it builds up in food chains and that it readily pervades aquatic environments. It was also discovered that it is carcinogenic and produces birth defects in mice. A phase-out period of two years was established.

EPA Administrator Anne Gorsuch, against the advice of both EPA's legal and scientific staffs, recently decided to permit new uses of Mirex. There was no *Federal Register* notice, no request for public comments, no demonstration that alternatives are unavailable and no determination that an emergency exists. Moreover, there was no discussion of the data that had led EPA to cancel the registration of Mirex in the first place.

The factory that manufactures Mirex is located in the district of Representative Jamie Whitten (D-MS), chair of the House Appropriations Committee, which controls EPA's budget. Whitten is a long-time pesticide booster. The current EPA assistant administrator for toxics and pesticides is John Todhunter, spokesman for pro-Mirex forces in the 1970s.

HOLD NOVEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Sierra Club Board of Directors met in early November and took the following actions:

- approved the formation of two new chapters, Alabama and Montana;
- adopted a policy opposing the transfer by the Department of the Interior of ownership or management authority over any wildlife refuge lands to individual states (such as has been proposed for Matagorda Island in Texas);
- adopted the following tentative priorities for national conservation campaigns for 1983-1984 (pending developments in the lame-duck session of Congress): wilderness protection; legislation regarding the Clean Air Act, clean water and toxic pollution; opposition to unreasonable "privatization" of public lands; community energy projects; planning for sound management of national forests and other public lands; legislation regarding nuclear energy; and conservation of agricultural soil and water.

ADMINISTRATION WEAKENS FORESTRY REGULATIONS

The Reagan administration's revisions of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations have been completed. While clearly backing off from the wholesale attempt made a year ago to weaken the regulations, the final versions still promote overcutting and still endanger roadless lands and old-growth timber stands.

Most prominent among the concerns of environmentalists are administration plans

to relax the standard by which public lands are ruled off-limits to private developers because timber grows on them too slowly, transfer from the chief of the Forest Service to regional foresters the responsibility for decisions to "depart" from normal practice and cut timber faster than it can grow back, and lengthen the forest planning cycle, thereby reducing the chances that key parcels can be included in the national Wilderness Preservation System.

EVEN CORPORATE EXECUTIVES SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

According to the results of a recently released poll, a majority of Americans favor retaining existing environmental laws, even with significant economic or energy consequences. What makes this most recent survey especially interesting is that it included responses from the nation's top business executives, two thirds of whom want to protect the environment even if it slows economic growth.

The survey, sponsored by the Continental Group, Inc., of Stamford, Connecticut, is billed as the most comprehensive on this subject. Nearly half of the general population surveyed (49%) believe that the "nation must accept a slower growth rate to protect the environment." Approximately 60% of this sample also feel that the environment should be cleaned up "even if companies have to charge more for their products and services." Only about 33% of the corporate executives surveyed said that environmental standards should be relaxed to spur the U.S. economy.

TWO MORE FOR SCCOPE

As this issue went to press, two additional SCCOPE victories were announced. In special elections held November 30 in Georgia, two SCCOPE-endorsed candidates were victorious. Elliot Levitas and Wyche Fowler both won reelection by large margins in elections that had been delayed by reapportionment negotiations. Chattahoochee Chapter spokesman Dave Levy commented, "We were fortunate to have two representatives who are so deserving of our support. Both have demonstrated genuine concern for the environment and strong support on such issues as the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area."

HODEL CONFIRMED AS ENERGY SECRETARY

The Senate confirmed, on December 8, 1982, the appointment of Donald Hodel as Secretary of Energy. Hodel's appointment had been vehemently opposed by the Sierra Club and other environmental organizations. As James Watt's chief deputy and as administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration before that, Hodel compiled a record of anti-environmental policies and actions. In a letter to President Reagan, Club President Denny Shaffer cautioned, "America does not need a second James Watt in the Cabinet." Citing Hodel's record as the prime force behind the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS), Shaffer said, "Hodel created an unprecedented financial debacle leaving the utilities and their individual consumers saddled with a debt of at least $7.4 billion for power plants that will never produce a kilowatt of electricity."

In confirmation hearings before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Doug Scott, the Club's director of federal affairs, strongly opposed Hodel: "Favoritism for nuclear power, neglect of conservation alternatives, fiscal mismanagement of major projects, denial of public access, aversion to ideas and facts that run counter to chosen policy directions and a misunderstanding of the purpose and value of environmental review—all these elements speak equally against the continuance of the Reagan energy policy and against the confirmation of Mr. Hodel to administer our nation's energy future." □

The U.S. Nordic Ski Team

UNDERNEATH ALL, LIFA BEATS COTTON COLD.

Lifa bodywear is the choice of hard-working athletes. Because Lifa works hard.

Lifa polypropylene fabric does what cotton can't. It stays dry. You stay warm. Lifa lets perspiration pass through and away from your body. You stay warm and dry. Skiing. Running. Riding. Hiking.

Nothing stays as close to you as Lifa.

Lifa has to fit to work. And it does. Lifa's special knit won't lose its shape or softness, wash after wash. Lifa is the original in polypropylene fabric.

The U.S. Nordic Ski Team wears Lifa underneath all. And they're tops.

LIFA™

Helly-Hansen

Helly-Hansen Inc./P.O. Box C-31/Redmond, WA 98052

SALMON AND THE COLUMBIA
Restoring the Fishery

BRAD WARREN

THE GREAT DAMS and wild salmon of the Columbia River have long been symbols of the natural wealth of the Pacific Northwest. But as the dams have multiplied, the fish have dwindled. The dams seal off upstream spawning grounds, strand migrating fish as water levels fluctuate for power and irrigation, hack up salmon in turbines and subject them to predators, lethally warm waters and bacterial infections in reservoirs.

Now the Northwest Power Council has proposed an extensive program to restore the river's salmon and steelhead trout populations affected by hydropower development. This spring the council will adopt an even larger plan for coordinating energy development and conservation in the region.

The power council's task is both inspiring and daunting. In 1980 Congress passed the landmark Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, establishing the council as a regional energy-planning authority. The law directs the council to create plans to ensure an "adequate, efficient, economical and reliable power supply" and to restore Columbia River fish runs that have been damaged by hydropower development. The law directs dam operators and utilities to "protect, mitigate and enhance" the fish stocks, and it specifies how dams will regulate the river's flow so that fish will have enough water to swim to the sea and back.

The council's fish and wildlife program is probably the best chance ever for restoring the Columbia River's fish habitat. It has been a rallying point for fishery advocates and environmentalists, who fought hard to put strong fish-protection provisions—first suggested by the Sierra Club—into the law.

The Columbia once boasted the world's largest salmon runs. Today it produces more power than any other river, but the fish have been decimated. The Grand Coulee Dam alone wiped out a whole race of chinook salmon, the famous "June hogs"—enormous, rich-tasting fish that spawned in Canada and migrated more than 1000 miles downstream to the Pacific. Some 80% of the spawning grounds in the Columbia drainage have been obstructed or inundated by dams, logging, overgrazing and development. Dams claim as many as 90% of the Columbia salmon as they migrate to the sea.

The council's draft program for fish and wildlife was a decisive step forward. It proposes to reserve 20% of the river's flow for an "interim spill" program to help young sal-

Salmon have been traded for power all along the Columbia; below, the pump/generator plant of the Grand Coulee Dam.

© JOHN D. LUKE

mon over dams until better bypass facilities can be built at five dams on the Columbia and its chief tributary, the Snake River. The program would later establish a smaller "water budget" designed to provide enough water to carry young salmon through the river on their way to the Pacific. And it would start a planning process to restore habitat and spawning grounds to bring back wild fish runs and, where necessary, to develop new hatcheries for bolstering stocks.

Still, good as the draft was, fishery advocates and environmentalists hoped for more. As the November deadline for adoption of a final plan drew near, they urged the council to set quantitative goals for production—ideally, the restoration of fish stocks to the level of the early 1950s, before the most recent era of heavy, mainstem dam building. The "water budget" for the Snake River was also woefully small because most of the Snake's water is already irrevocably committed to irrigation. The draft program included a controversial plan for the Army Corps of Engineers to experiment with trucking young salmon downstream around two of the Snake's dams—a method that many fishery advocates insist has proven ineffective in the past.

Despite these qualms, almost everyone who had worked to develop a strong fish and wildlife program greeted the council's draft with enthusiasm. "The force and direction of the plan are exciting," said Jim Bloomquist, Northwest representative for the Sierra Club.

Even more remarkable than the plan's overdue attempts to reverse fish destruction in the Columbia Basin is the context in which this program is found. The Northwest Power Council's overall mandate is regional planning for power and conservation. Always complex issues, these are especially politically sensitive in the Northwest.

The anguishing controversy over the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) has, so far, resulted in the temporary "mothballing"—and possible cancellation—of several incomplete nuclear plants. That leaves a debt of about $7.5 billion that Northwest consumers must pay—for plants that may never produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity. The WPPSS debacle illustrates the folly of an energy strategy devoted to providing supply for a supposedly inexorable and inevitable increase in demand. Reality has shown that demand could—and did—level off.

The Northwest Power Act represents a vital turning point for energy policy in the Northwest, as well as for the salmon. Besides promising to end six decades of fish destruction by dams, the act could help to steer the region away from dependence on nuclear and coal power plants and toward

conservation and cost-effective renewable resources.

It could also do the opposite, committing the region to the environmentally and fiscally dismal course of finishing five partially built WPPSS nuclear plants and building a large proposed coal plant, the need for which is dubious at best. Financing thermal plants was, in fact, the original purpose of the power bill. When the legislation was first introduced in 1977, a number of conservation and ratepayer groups, including the Sierra Cub, adamantly opposed it—and by opposing, improved it.

The Northwest Power Act requires the federal government's Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to develop cost-effective conservation and renewable resources before investing in thermal plants. It authorizes the BPA to fund local conservation programs and to coordinate the region's utilities. It requires utilities and the BPA alike to consider the impacts of their operations on fish and wildlife in a far more comprehensive manner than they did previously. And it establishes an eight-member power council (two gubernatorial appointees from each of the four Northwest states) to oversee all this—in short, to ring in a new, enlightened era of regional energy planning.

This new age can come about only if the council incorporates strong conservation, environmental and fish-and-wildlife standards into its plan this spring and then zealously enforces them. To help the council take advantage of these opportunities, many of the organizations that initially opposed the power act have joined with labor, fishing and political groups to form the Northwest Conservation Act Coalition. It has come up with a model "Power and Conservation Plan" to demonstrate how the region can save money, preserve fish and boost employment by aggressively pursuing conservation and renewable resources.

The model plan includes a number of flexible, imaginative regulations and financial incentives to reduce electrical demand. It proposes improvements in the energy efficiency of industrial machinery, irrigation systems, businesses, buildings and homes. It rewards conservation with lower rates and distributes the costs of conservation programs among the region's ratepayers. The model plan calls for efforts to harness geothermal and industrial waste heat and to develop solar, wind and small-hydro power. Rather than stockpiling expensive powerplant capacity to deal with energy shortages, it would set up mutually beneficial energy exchange agreements with California utilities. The energy savings and new supplies from these measures would enable the Northwest to drop thirteen nuclear and coal plants currently proposed or under con-

Most skiers never buy a second pair of Alfa boots

because their first pair is still going strong.

All too often, cross-country boots start breaking down about the time you're breaking them in. And what looked like a bargain at first, has quickly become a bust.

But Alfa boots are different. We never compromise on quality. That's why you'll find only the finest materials in Alfa boots, the finest Norwegian craftsmanship, the most refined design and the most comfortable fit. You'll also find them to be the most durable boot you can buy.

Check our list of quality and performance features below. Then go to your nearest Alfa boot dealer and try them on for yourself. Your first pair of Alfa's may very well be your last pair of boots.

Full grain, silicone-treated leather uppers (**1**) let moisture out but not in. A steel reinforced polyurethane sole (**2**) features microscopic air voids for effective insulation. It is molded directly to the upper (**3**) for maximum strength. Alfa's exclusive beveled toe (**4**) reduces strain on both feet and boots. Uppers are lined with nylon fleece (**5**) for greater comfort. A special, highly-durable Radoma® insole helps conduct moisture away from your feet to keep them warm, dry and comfortable.

Alfa

Call 617-256-6595 or write to Swix Sport USA, Tracy Road, Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824 for the Alfa dealer nearest you.

NORWAY

Young Columbia River salmon will have a far better chance of reaching the sea if the Northwest Power Council adopts a Club-supported management plan.

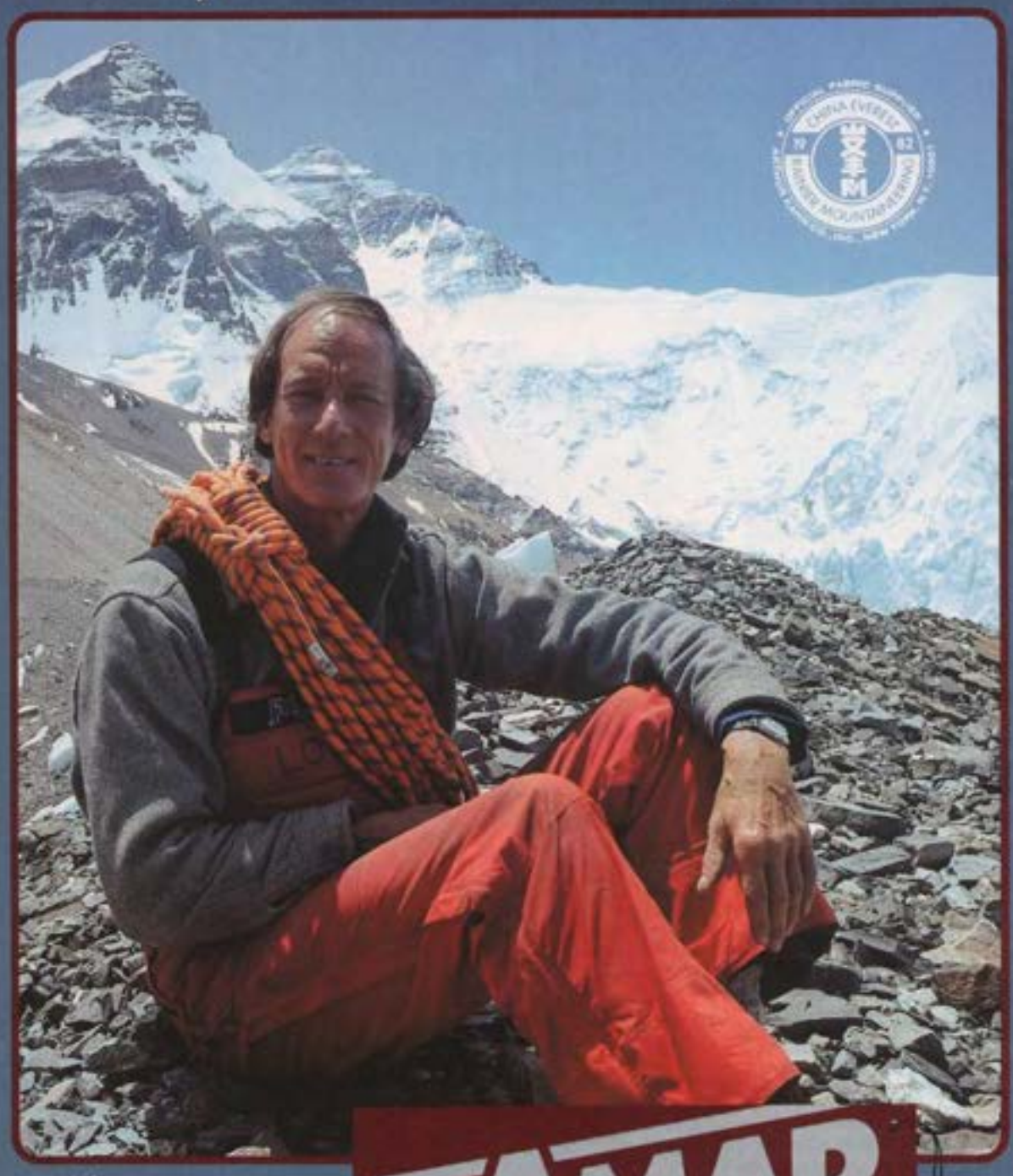
struction. That would free up capital for investment in conservation and other enterprises, which produce far more jobs per dollar than power-plant construction. In addition, it would enable Columbia River hydro dams to facilitate fish migrations by releasing large volumes of water in spring to simulate the historic spring floods that sped young salmon to sea in the years before dams turned the river into a series of slackwater pools.

Despite these remarkable potential gains, there is powerful opposition to such a plan in the Northwest. Many of the region's utilities have invested heavily in the five WPPSS nuclear plants; they don't want to see their investments collapse—the likely outcome if the plants are permanently abandoned. Nor has the BPA demonstrated much interest in conservation: conservation cuts revenues, and the federal power marketing agency has amassed towering debts for Columbia River dams, as well as for WPPSS plants. These debts must be paid off with the proceeds of power sales from dams.

Partly for that reason, the BPA and the Columbia River dam operators have not looked fondly on the power council's fish and wildlife program. They say giving up water for fish could mean giving up 550 megawatts of power generation, at a possible cost of $2 billion over the next 20 years.

Council Chairman Dan Evans points out, however, that the energy sacrificed would

"Ramar helped us chart a new course up Mt Everest"



Lou Whittaker

"The Everest North Wall in China's Tibet Province had been closed to outsiders for over half a century. So we were lucky to be among the first ones in."

"The choice of Ramar was unanimous. Over the years, we've found it to be the lightest, strongest, most comfortable downproof/windproof cloth made. It works."

Ramar. The authentic 60/40 cloth. Woven, finished and made in the U.S.A. For added performance, it is treated with DuPont ZE PEL® rain/stain repeller.

AK ARTHUR KAHN CO., Inc.

DUPONT ZEPEL RAIN/STAIN REPELLER

amount to only 3% of the region's generating capacity. The cost would be about $2 to $2.25 per month for an average electrically heated home.

Northwest consumers have paid low prices for power, Evans contends, partly because the costs of destroyed fish have been ignored. Since 1960 the value of the fish destroyed in the Columbia basin alone has amounted to some $6.5 billion, according to a National Marine Fisheries Service report.

The dam operators, over the years, have become accustomed to meting out water to maximize power production; other uses—and especially fish—are lower priorities. With a revealing choice of adjectives, one BPA official says the fish and wildlife program will "change the customary and traditional way of operating the river."

The entrenched bureaucracies that have dominated the Columbia River for decades have the resources to delay implementation of the fish and wildlife program almost indefinitely. The BPA recently announced, for example, that the flow requirements of the program cannot be implemented until thorough environmental analysis has been completed; that "could take up to two years." Another factor of great importance is that the council legally has sway only over other federal agencies; it cannot enforce fish and wildlife provisions among nonfederal dam operators, some of whom have vowed not to comply.

The success of this innovative program, like that of the council's power and conservation program—may well depend on the continuing vigilance of conservationists. A large, healthy salmon fishery and cheap power from the Columbia's dams are a heritage worth protecting.

Brad Warren is a Seattle, Washington writer who specializes in energy, water and fisheries issues.

WESTWAY HALTED—Fish Have Right-of-Way

DICK RUSSELL

STRIPED BASS, the venerable fish that enabled the Pilgrims to survive their first winter at Cape Cod, have swum right into the controversy over New York's Westway Project—and made a victory possible for the Sierra Club, the New York City Clean Air Campaign, and a dozen community groups that filed suit to stop the 4.2-mile, $4-billion superhighway complex.

Because federal and state officials care-

fully camouflaged the effect the proposed landfill would have on the Hudson River's striped bass population, federal Judge Thomas P. Griesa has revoked the landfill permit needed to start construction and has blocked all federal funding for the project. The new Environmental Impact Statement that he ordered the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prepare may take more than a year, and even then there is no guarantee that Judge Griesa will approve the Westway.

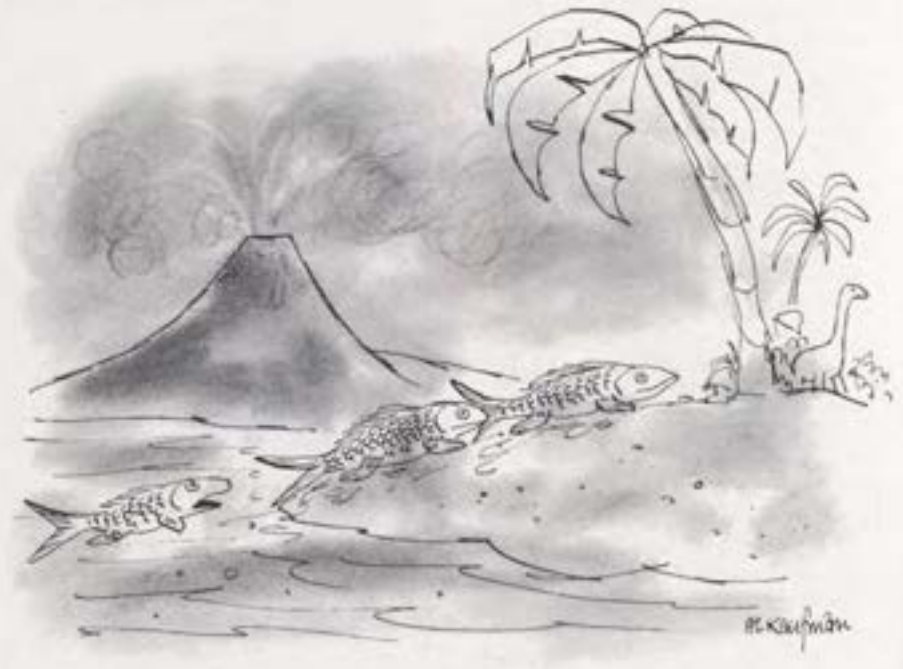
"We went into this battle in 1974, thinking of it strictly as a land-use and transportation issue," says Stephen F. Wilder, New York City Group Chairman of the Sierra Club. "Our main opposition to Westway concerned traffic and air quality. We want Westway 'traded in' for mass-transit projects. A tremendous tide of 1.4 million people commutes into the Manhattan business district every morning and out again in the afternoon. Cars take up much of the limited street space to deliver only 15% of the people. The funding must be for the 85% who use mass transit—not for the 1% who would use Westway.

"But when you start a lawsuit, it develops a life of its own. The delicious irony is that the point of law on which the judge decided is a wildlife issue."

Westway was conceived in 1972 to replace Manhattan's West Side Highway, which was literally falling down. But it soon became apparent that Westway's real attraction was not as a highway but as a real-estate development on the landfill. The highway was a necessary device for obtaining money from the federal government; building an underground interstate highway inside the landfill qualified the project for 90% federal funding. Otherwise the road was quite secondary to the luxury apartments, office buildings and parkland to be built along the 234-acre site, 165 acres of which will be landfill in the Hudson River. The development is backed strongly by David Rockefeller, outgoing Governor Hugh Carey and Mayor Ed Koch. The two politicians pledged to stop Westway when they first ran for office but changed their minds once elected. The landfill is to replace the dilapidated old piers along a two-mile strip of Hudson River waterfront. That's where Westway has run aground.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed in 1973 shrugged off the landfill site as a "biological wasteland." However, since only minnow traps were used to measure marine life under the piers, the statement's validity was dubious. In 1979 the Westway Project reluctantly acceded to the Environmental Protection Agency's insistence that more thorough research be undertaken. The firm of Lawler, Matusky and Skelly (LMS) was hired to conduct a 13-month biological sampling, using boat trawls at eight Hudson River locations. To the dismay of Westway planners, the LMS study concluded that as many as 50% of the Hudson's striped bass under two years old spend winters under the very piers that the landfill would eliminate.

As Judge Griesa noted in his decision, the



"You guys go ahead. I don't want to get involved."

Skiing without Swix is like sailing without wind.

When you are out on the water without the right wind, it can be a long, hard day. And not much fun. The same applies when you are out on the snow without the right wax, you work a lot harder than you have to. But here the problem is more easily solved, use the Swix two-wax system.

It's quick.
Whenever you ski be sure to use Swix wax. With just a quick 60-second application you'll have a better grip on hills and a faster, smoother glide on all kinds of snow.

It's easy.
The Swix two-wax system is the easiest way to wax your skis. Here's all you do.

With your gloves still on, make a snowball. If the snow packs easily, apply Swix in the silver and red can. If it doesn't, apply Swix in the gold and blue can.

It's Swix.
Swix wax rubs on smooth, dry and easily with no mess, no worry and no wait. The Swix two-wax system. Simple to choose and easy to use. Isn't it time you let Swix do the work?

SWIX
SKI WAXES
and Accessories

Swix Sport USA, Chelmsford, Massachusetts

NORWAY

The Swix two-wax system.
It's as simple as making a snowball.

striped bass fishery is a multimillion-dollar industry along the Atlantic Coast that "contributes to the economic well-being and enjoyment of literally millions of citizens." The Hudson River is the coast's second most productive bass estuary and has increased in importance in recent years because of a drastic decline among Chesapeake Bay stocks. The Chesapeake striper is in such peril from pollution and overfishing that the Interior Department is considering designating it an endangered species.

Striped bass spawn in the spring, and the newborn fish seek shallow waters near river banks. "An important stage of life comes with the first winter," writes Judge Griesa, "when the young striped bass seek a suitable habitat for a decreased rate of activity." Because of good temperature conditions and food availability, about half the Hudson's young bass population choose the Manhattan-side piers as a nursery area. Concentrations there are far greater than at the 25 other locations sampled—by ratios ranging from 15- to 105-to-1. Until they join the migratory ocean population at the age of two, the Hudson stripers' main winter home is the pier area.

Taken by complete surprise, the Westway planners set about sweeping the truth under the rug. The Army Corps, which grants dredge-and-fill applications on all navigable waters, is required by law to go through the EIS procedure and make public the opinions of experts. Instead, despite warnings from the EPA, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service about the landfill's impact on marine life, the Corps chose—as Judge Griesa put it—to "acquiesce in the urgings of the Federal Highway Administration and the New York State Department of Transportation that the facts and issues about fishery resources be withheld."

The study by LMS, which the Westway planners did not even make available to the Corps for many months, is truly a study in deception. Besides averaging the numbers misleadingly to indicate only one third of the actual total of over-wintering bass, the LMS study proposed that a "mild winter" explained the bass' choice of habitat. "For the striped bass population, the project area appears to represent one of many available habitats," the report concludes. In March 1981 the Corps issued the landfill permit, and the Sierra Club *et al* promptly filed suit on grounds that involved several issues. In November, Judge Griesa dismissed the air-quality and traffic issues but ruled that the question involving Westway's effect on fisheries required trial. In mid-January 1982, expert witnesses for the plaintiffs unravelled the Westway Project's obvious attempt to conceal the truth. On March 31, 1982, Judge

Griesa handed down his 94-page decision.

Governor Carey deplored the decision, describing the situation as "the result of a procedural error by a federal agency." But what many observers are now calling "Watergate-on-the-Hudson" is clearly far more than a "procedural error." At the end of June, in blocking Westway's federal funding, Judge Griesa accused government agencies of having "colluded." Charging the Federal Highway Administration, New York Transportation Department and Army Corps with "deliberate manipulation of the facts," Judge Griesa added: "I have sentenced people to prison for securities fraud where the conduct was less blatant."

As a prudent precaution, Judge Griesa appointed a "Special Master"—lawyer Lewis Kaplan—to monitor compliance with his orders.

"I think it would be a disservice to the public to let things just go back to the Corps and FHA and let them take their course," said Judge Griesa in a July interview. "There is no ironclad, surefire way I can make sure they do their duty but, given their performance so far, I wonder if it's going to be another farce, a charade. That's why I've appointed a Special Master." This official will make sure that new environmental studies are conducted and that new assessments take into account updated cost estimates and include other plans for landfill development and possible alternatives to Westway.

What might be the next move of the Westway backers? Al Butzel, attorney for the Sierra Club and other plaintiffs, explains: "The striped bass finally gives us an issue that's not a judgment question. It's not a balancing of one value against another, it's a real resource that's going to be impacted one way or another, and the Westway people aren't used to dealing with that kind of situation. So they're going to try to make it look like it's *not* a problem, as far as the bass population is concerned. Our goal is to try to sustain the view that it is."

The Army Corps has hired the Malcolm Pirney consulting firm to plan a new EIS. The firm first tried to enlist Dr. Ian Fletcher, the plaintiff's primary expert on the striped bass, to design its initial experiments. Dr. Fletcher declined but reports that the firm is working hard to disprove the significance of the Hudson piers for the bass population.

"Malcolm Pirney already has its arguments before it's done the work," says Dr. Fletcher. "Naturally. They're hirelings. Consultants of that sort, just like LMS, manufacture a product to satisfy a client. Those that try to do a scientific job don't stay in business because they make clients unhappy."

The Corps was expected to begin trawl sampling under the piers this fall. New

York's Transportation Department has appealed Judge Griesa's ruling. In Washington, where President Reagan has been a supporter of Westway, presidential aide James Baker said the White House would look favorably on a request by New York to trade in Westway funds for mass transit aid if Republican Lewis Lehrman, an avowed Westway opponent, were elected governor.

Over the past eight years, the Westway struggle has focused so much attention on transportation that the New York State Legislature recently promised to spend an additional $5 billion on mass transit. The "delicious irony" that decided the Westway case, the striped bass, has figured in major New York battles between environmentalists and industry even longer. The fight against a Con Edison hydroelectric plant to be built in the heart of the striped-bass spawning grounds at Storm King Mountain was won by environmentalists in 1980—after seventeen years of controversy. Part of the victory is that Con Ed reduced the waterflow at its Indian Point nuclear power plants and now does its maintenance during the bass spawning season.

As Hudson River Fishermen's Association President Robert Boyle puts it, "The striped bass is a symbol of where we stand in the world. The federal government was going to give a couple of billion dollars to New York to screw up the Hudson in a real-estate hustle to build highrises. But Westway is flat on its back and the referee is counting nine. The striped bass has been the noble creature that has led all our fights in the Hudson, and so far he remains undefeated."

Dick Russell, a contributing writer for Boston *magazine, continues to work for stronger regulations to protect the striped bass.*

PALMETTO REBELLION
Stripmining Osceola National Forest

DOUG ALDERSON

AN UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT of people gathered around the fire; hunters and nonhunters, visitors from cities and from farms, birdwatchers, hikers and off-road-vehicle enthusiasts—all joking and telling stories as the sun set over north Florida's Osceola Na-

Silk Long Johns

. . . for chilly homes, offices and outdoor sports. Luxurious, long-lasting and affordable.

The ultimate warmth. Our long johns are made from 100% pure knitted silk from Mainland China and the Imperial Far East. Silk retains more body heat than any other natural fiber and is lighter than wool, cotton or rayon. Result: Long Johns that are *luxuriously* warm.

Tailored for all-day comfort. They are feather-light and a pleasure to wear all day at home, at the office, or outdoors. A crew-neck collar and elasticized waist and cuffs provide a comfortable, no-rub fit. Our silk is so light and soft you hardly know you're wearing it. Any outer fabric will slide easily over it, without binding at the knees. Color: Natural/champagne.

The economy of quality. Silk, one of nature's astounding creations, is warm and soft, yet incredibly strong. Like wool, it will absorb up to 30% of its weight in moisture and still feel dry. This makes it a favorite for outdoor sportsmen. Silk is easy to care for, too. Just wash it gently, like wool. At room temperature it will dry overnight. If properly cared for, silk will last virtually forever. The cost? Only $32.50 and $35.50 each piece. In the long run, silk is a better buy than any other thermal body insulation.

First-class satisfaction. Should any item not meet with your expectations, return it in good condition within four weeks. We'll exchange it for another size or issue an immediate refund — whichever you choose. Your satisfaction is our business.

Easy ordering, quick delivery. Since we're a small company, we can provide affordable prices and fast, uncomplicated service. Once your order is received here at White Pine, it's processed and shipped within 48 hours. Customers tell us we deliver faster than just about anyone they've dealt with. To place your order, call us toll-free on our convenient 800 line, or simply fill out and mail the coupon below. Order today!

Silk Glove Liners

Lightweight and *warm*. Here's that extra layer of insulation you really need in frigid weather. Ideal for winter sportsmen or commuters. Each pair weighs only one-half ounce. Natural/champagne color. S, M, L sizes. $10.50 ea. pr.

Silk Balaclavas

Total head protection for extreme wind and cold. Wear alone or under parka hood or wool cap. Maximum next-to-skin warmth. Weighs one ounce. Red, navy, sky blue, kelly green and silver grey (colors shipped on as-available basis). One size fits all. $11.50 ea.

24-HOUR, TOLL-FREE LINE:

800-356-5310 EXT.652

WISCONSIN RESIDENTS: 608-241-2225

Dealer inquiries invited.

MEN'S SILK LONG JOHN PANTS				
	S	M	L	XL
Waist Size	28-32	34-36	38-40	42-44

WOMEN'S SILK LONG JOHN PANTS				
	S	M	L	XL
Waist Size	24-26	27-29	30-32	33-35

UNISEX SILK LONG JOHN SHIRTS					
	XS	S	M	L	XL
Men's Coat	30-32	34-36	38-40	42-44	46-48
Women's Dress	4-6	8-10	12-14	16-18	20

QUANTITY	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	TOTAL
		Long John Silk Undershirt, XS-XL unisex sizes	$32.50	
		Men's Long John Silk Pants, S-XL	$33.50	
		Women's Long John Silk Pants, S-XL	$33.50	
		Silk Glove Liners, S, M, L	$10.50	
		Silk Balaclavas (one size fits all)	$11.50	
			Shipping & Handling	$3.25
			5% Tax for Wis. addresses	
			Total Enclosed	

☐ Check ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Amer. Exp.

Card No. _____

Expiration Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The White Pine Company 2038 Pennsylvania Ave., Dept. KD1, Madison, WI 53704

ESTABLISHED 1979

FLETCHER G. SHIVES

Senator Lawton Chiles with Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission biologist Steve Stafford explores an Osceola pine/palmetto habitat threatened by proposed stripmining.

tional Forest. Sitting among them was United States Senator Lawton Chiles (D-Florida). Chiles had suggested this campout in early 1982 to protest a proposal to stripmine phosphate on more than one third of a forest that was little known to most Americans, including Floridians. But to many of the people who lived near its piney flatwoods, cypress and bay swamps and groves of hardwoods, the Osceola was home to the wild turkey, the Florida black bear and the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and is a vital link in the famed Okefenokee/Suwannee River watershed and ecosystem.

Earlier in the day, Chiles had split the group of 50 or so, including reporters, biologists from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and representatives of various conservation and hunting groups, into small parties to hike two and a half miles on the Florida Trail, part of a proposed 1100-mile hiking trail from the Everglades to Pensacola.

Visitors are often amazed at how different it is to walk through the forest than to drive through it. Seen from a car, the Osceola may not look like much. It's flat land, pine trees and more pine trees, with a few swampy areas interspersed. It is rare to come across any kind of hill or slope, and wildlife doesn't stand languidly by for pictures or handouts. Seen on foot, however, both stark and subtle differences emerge. There are tracks of bear, deer and fox, and the ascending cries of pileated woodpeckers echo through a characteristic blue piney haze. Lush ferns are scattered among golden clumps of wiregrass

Free for '83 Our 10th Anniversary catalog features the new NRS Otter and dozens of other fine whitewater products. To get your free copy, mail this card, or call us toll-free:

1-800-635-5202

Northwest River Supplies

(Canadian and foreign residents please include $1 for postage)

FREE EMS SPRING CATALOG

RESERVE YOUR PLACE IN THE OUTDOORS

Come February, outdoor enthusiasts gear up for springtime activities: camping and hiking, jogging and biking. And that's just the time we offer the new EMS FREE Spring Catalog — loaded with the latest in outdoor sporting goods. And rugged outerwear, adaptable to anywhere.

So if you get your reservation in early, the catalog will arrive before Spring does. And remember, at EMS you can shop with confidence. Because each and every product we sell carries a money-back, **100% satisfaction guarantee.**

Call toll-free
800-343-9700
In New Hampshire
Call 603-924-9212

EMS

Free Catalog of Quality Outdoor Gear and Clothing

REI offers one of the largest selections of outdoor equipment, apparel and accessories. Whether you hike, climb, run, ski, kayak or cycle, REI has a unique assortment of goods, competitively priced, to send you on any pursuit.

Send for a free color catalog today and explore the world of outdoor adventure at REI. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Please send me a free color catalog.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

REI P.O. Box C-88127, Seattle, WA 98188
Quality Outdoor Gear and Clothing Since 1938

8351 IC

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

Please Place Stamp Here

Northwest River Supplies

P.O. Box 9186
Moscow, Idaho 83843-9186

S-7

PLEASE PLACE STAMP HERE

The Outdoor Specialists
6201 Vose Farm Road
Peterborough, NH 03458

Postage Stamp

Recreational Equipment, Inc.
P.O. Box C-88127
Seattle, WA 98188

and vinelike runner oak, and green palmetto fronds stand against the sun like geometric forms of stained glass.

A true "piney woods" has a lush understory, which makes it more like a prairie with a few trees growing in it. The trees are relatively insignificant compared to other parts of the ecosystem; fire is the dominant manager, fire that now must be started and controlled by forest and wildlife managers because lightning-caused fires are seen as threats to the area. It is estimated that before human intervention, piney forests burned naturally every one to two years, providing rich nutrients for a rapid growth of understory that sometimes includes breathtakingly beautiful orchids and other wildflowers.

It is the trees in this ecosystem, however, that are of greatest practical use to people. Early in the century, the pines were harvested for board timber and turpentine. These uses required rather large trees, and when they were gone, an era died. Many pine forests were converted to even-rowed monoculture, growing pulp for toilet paper and other uses. The trees in these forests rarely reach 30 years of age. After each harvest, the soil is plowed and replanted; damaged native species, such as wiregrass and runner oak, are replaced by species commonly found in abandoned fields and roadside ditches. In the past few decades, most Florida pine forests have become much simpler ecologically—more tree farms than forests. That is why many conservationists consider such national forests as the Osceola so vital. Even though the Osceola, too, is also managed for timber, often clearcut by private companies, its forest openings are smaller, the rotation longer and the groundcover largely maintained. There are also

SIGHTINGS

Larry Reece, Miami Group chair (right), congratulates Representative Dante Fascell on his reelection. Florida SCCOPE volunteers had a perfect record—five endorsements, five wins.

FASCELL REELECTION COMMITTEE

uncut stands such as those along the Florida Trail that give visitors a true feeling of the original woods.

But under the trail, beneath the rich undergrowth and mysterious blackwater streams lies a different treasure—phosphate. Phosphate is a valuable mineral—about 90% of it is used for fertilizer and animal feeds—but it is by no means scarce. There is at present a worldwide phosphate glut, and experts reliably estimate that private domestic reserves should last through the year 2020, even though more than 50% of the phosphate mined is exported. Nevertheless, the Forest Service has proposed stripmining 52,000 acres of the Osceola National Forest, nearly a third of the forest's total acreage, for the mineral. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission claims that mining would destroy four fifths of the Osceola's black bear habitat, three natural stream courses and more than twelve miles of the Florida Trail. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the nearby Suwannee River, a largely unspoiled 265-mile watercourse, would be threatened by sedimentation, mining effluents and damage to its watershed.

The four companies with lease applications in the forest—Monsanto, Pittsburg Midway (Gulf Oil), Kerr-McGee and Global—had claimed before congressional committees that they could largely restore the ecological structure—the labyrinth of streams and wetlands, the area's soil profile and hydrology—by using a sand-clay mix in reclamation. State officials are amazed by such claims.

"We're not even off the starting block in restoring any given habitat," said Brad Hartemann, who researches phosphate-mine reclamation for the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. "Habitats are the result of a lot of activities that have been going on for thousands of years. That's not something you can duplicate in a very short time." Though part of the area may become a well-ordered pine plantation, according to Hartemann, it will never be restored to a real piney woods.

On the second day of the Chiles campout, with temperatures still below freezing, the group was led to another area that might be destroyed by mining—a grove of full-grown hardwoods. "Now this is my kind of habitat," Chiles exclaimed, his light-blue eyes scanning huge century-old live and laurel oaks, red maple, southern magnolia and other intermediate-zone trees. As the group walked through a forest bright with green sphagnum moss, many noticed that most of the large oaks were dead, a telltale girdling ring having been carved around them. Twenty to 30 years ago, in the Forest Service's quest for better pine regeneration, the oaks were killed so that pines would have room and sunlight to take root. "I can't even talk about that," said Lovett Williams, a Game and Fish Commission biologist who had been explaining the wildlife values of oaks while admiring their beauty. "But their plan backfired a little. After killing some of

SIGHTINGS

Members of the Grand Canyon Chapter recently did something unique: they helped restore a wilderness. Nineteen Club members and several BLM staff worked two days to remove an abandoned pipeline from Aravaipa Canyon. Below, Diana Decker and Graham Wilson lug a 20-foot section of pipe.

THE PHOENIX GAZETTE

On June 30th Through July 4th, 1983, Some Of The World's Foremost Environmentalists Will Gather At SnowMass, Colorado.

We Would Like To Include You.

As a Sierra Club member, you play an important part in the environmental movement. That's why you will want to attend the Sierra Club's first International Assembly. Start planning now for five days of learning, excitement and fellowship in the Colorado Rockies. The emphasis will be on having a good time, enjoying the workshops (Sierra Sessions), hikes and recreational opportunities, panel discussions and conservation advocacy sessions.

Registration cost is a modest $35 for adults and $10 for children under 12. Lodging will be equally modest. You may share a condominium unit at $18 per night per person, or elect to stay in a hotel at $22. Limited camping facilities are available, although they are several miles from the conference.

Register today to participate in this unique event. You'll be a part of Sierra Club history.

Yes, I WANT TO ATTEND.

☐ Please register me for the Sierra Club International Assembly and send lodging reservations form.

☐ Please send additional information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

ZIP _____ Phone _____

Membership No. _____

☐ Check enclosed ($35 per person, $10 per child)

Mail To: Sierra Club International Assembly,
P.O. Box 7959, San Francisco, CA 94120

the old oaks, many more oaks sprouted around the trunks and few pines ever took hold." Draining, bulldozing, and replanting original wetland and hardwood areas with pine—a common practice on private lands—was never fully employed by the Forest Service.

With so many biologists and naturalists gathered in one group on the field trip, strong feelings about the threat to the Osceola were bound to emerge. Don Hughes, an assistant supervisor for the U.S. Forest Service in Florida, indicated to Chiles that estimates of the Osceola's total phosphate value could range up to $2 billion, depending on which stipulations for mining and reclamation were finally approved. Chiles' faced turned red, and he was quiet for a moment, leaning back in his seat. At first, it appeared that he was just resting—he had had little sleep the night before. But then it became apparent that he was piping mad and was trying to quell his anger.

"I'm convinced that if reasonable stipulations were put in, they would not have a valuable deposit. But if the Forest Service keeps watering them down . . . ," Chiles worried aloud. The Interior Secretary's official determination of a valuable deposit is the final administrative hurdle the mining proposal must pass. The trend is already obvious: A stipulation aimed to protect streambeds had already been removed by the Forest Service, although a different version was reinstated at a later date.

The recent fervor over the Osceola began in October 1981, when Forest Service Chief John Crowell, former chief counsel for the Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, the major timber cutter on national forest land, reversed a decade of administrative policy by supporting the proposal to mine the Osceola.

Opposition in Florida was widespread and intense. Senator Chiles, his Senate colleague Paula Hawkins and Florida's entire congressional delegation cosponsored companion bills to ban the mining. The Florida state legislature passed a law (considered to be compatible with the Clean Water Act) that would restrict any degradation of ambient water quality caused by mining in any Florida national forest—a move that could severely inhibit mining. The legal situation was further complicated when Senator Chiles, the state of Florida and several state and national environmental groups filed a lawsuit in opposition to the mining.

The tremendous coalition that has formed to oppose the mining reflects, in part, the relative scarcity of federal lands in Florida. Florida has vast privately owned pine and citrus farms; the amount of land that has been stripmined is second only to West Virginia's. And a rapidly burgeoning

population puts pressure on remaining open land. So citizens—in a movement that has become known as the "palmetto rebellion"—are eager to protect what's left. There is more at stake in the battle over the Osceola than one forest; many analysts view the outcome of this "rebellion" as precedent-setting and feel that it may affect decisions concerning mineral exploitation of other national forests in the East. Said Margie Carr, president of the Florida Defenders of the Environment, in discussing the opposition: "They feel that if they can break our backs in Florida, they'll have free rein in the rest of the country."

Doug Alderson is the legislative chair for the Sierra Club's Florida Chapter.

FATE OF THE EARTH Conference

TOM TURNER

A LITTLE HISTORY was made recently when activists for peace and environmental protection got together in New York for a three-day conference, "On the Fate of the Earth."

Endorsed by the Sierra Club and a dozen other organizations, the conference was conceived by David Brower, a Sierra Club honorary vice-president and chair of Friends of the Earth.

A capacity crowd of 800 people heard environmental leaders, including Russell Peterson of the Audubon Society, Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute, Paul Ehrlich of Stanford, John Holdren of U.C. Berkeley, Amory Lovins and others, analyze the environmental implications of nuclear war and explore the tensions—overpopulation, competition for resources—that could make nuclear powers go to war in the first place.

Leaders of the peace community—Linus Pauling, Richard Barnet, Seymour Melman, George Wald, Arthur Westing and others—discussed the devastation that would be wrought on people and the earth by a nuclear exchange, and urged that environmentalists ally themselves with peace activists in efforts to support disarmament.

Several themes emerged from the intense series of lectures, panels and workshops—among them:

- A bilateral nuclear freeze is essential as a

first step toward nuclear disarmament;

- New and advanced weapons systems (the MX missile, the Pershing II missile, the cruise missile) drain precious funds from environmental and social programs and make the world less, rather than more, secure;
- A nuclear war would have no winners; assuming otherwise is wrong and dangerous;
- Social and environmental hardships and inequities result from global environmental problems, which must be addressed and solved if eventual war is to be avoided;
- The earth is probably closer to nuclear war today than at any time in history, and the accelerating sophistication of weaponry makes accidental war possible, if not likely. Fortunately, people are mobilizing as never before, making the possibility of heading off war promising.

Despite the seriousness of the subject, conferees seemed generally cheered by the event. New alliances were forged, not only between environmentalists and peace activists, but also among minorities, Native Americans, union leaders and groups concerned with justice and development in the Third World.

This was the first in what is hoped will be a series of biennial conferences. A publication containing the proceedings of the conference is planned. □

Tom Turner is the editor of the Friends of the Earth magazine, Not Man Apart.

"I'm torn between two intense desires: to create and to preserve the environment."

THE 1982 ELECTIONS

An Environmental Impact Statement

Kudos for the Club

DENNY SHAFFER

ON ELECTION DAY, November 2, 1982, I was in the Sierra Club's Washington office with a group of local volunteers and the Club's staff. The computer was keeping track of all the congressional races. Three televisions were ready, individuals were assigned to phones for receiving returns, and charts were on the wall for marking results.

The excitement began to build as the first news came from the networks. Soon the phones were ringing with early returns and predictions from the East. Stafford, Mitchell, Sarbanes and Roth in the Senate were all doing well. Frank, Wise and Mrazek were running strong in House contests.

My friends were calling from my home state, North Carolina. Rose had won. Neal was winning, and Clarke might upset Bill Hendon, one of Watt's allies on the Interior Committee (Clarke did—by 1316 votes).

The office was frantic with activity late into the night as the results from the West came in. The Washington office's computer traded information with the San Francisco office's electronic equipment. The close votes in California kept staffers and volunteers in the San Francisco office on tenterhooks for hours.

The next day we were still pulling it all together. Every network, the national news magazines, the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post* and a lot more were calling to get the Sierra Club's reactions to the elections.

And how did we do? By any standard, incredibly well. In the Senate we were in 15 races and won 11. The Club had made 153 endorsements in House contests—and 121 won. In gubernatorial campaigns, 9 of 11 races went our way.

The Sierra Club did not "play it safe" by endorsing only probable winners. Many races were too close to call before the elections; of these, Sierra Club-backed candidates won 11 of 18 in House races, 3 of 5 in the Senate and 1 of 1 for governor.

MUSE EMMONS

Club President Denny Shaffer discusses the 1982 election at the SCCOPE victory celebration.

Even in the contests the polls and experts said we wouldn't win, we made an impressive showing with 9 very sweet unexpected victories. Moreover, we won every race we were favored to win.

After the initial celebrations, a calmer mood of victory set in. We had done it. We built a marvelously effective political organization and managed to keep it running full speed while it was still under construction.

Our staff was magnificent in even the very toughest races. Media contacts, strategy sessions, coordination, record keeping and fund raising—all faultlessly accomplished. The Sierra Club came up with money, too—more than $235,000 in cash and in-kind contributions to candidates.

But the best story, to no one's surprise, is the involvement of volunteers from virtually every Sierra Club chapter and group.

I was fortunate to travel during the campaigns on behalf of candidates. I met with or appeared for 20 candidates the Club endorsed for the House or Senate. Everywhere I went the enthusiasm and effectiveness of Sierra Club members was evident as they staffed phone banks and campaign offices, walked precincts, wrote, printed and distributed literature. They held fundraisers and contacted media, planned strategy and coordinated campaigns, and finally got out the vote. Thousands, even tens of thousands of volunteers were involved.

The environment was not "the" issue of the campaign, and we knew it would not be. Environmental issues did make the crucial difference in some campaigns; the involvement of environmentalists made a difference in many more.

Perhaps the greatest benefits are less obvious. I walked the streets of Asbury Park, New Jersey, with Representative Jim Howard; we held joint media interviews, had lunch together at the local pancake house (where his sister-in-law is the hostess). It

became clear to me that Representative Howard, chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, has come to see the Sierra Club a bit differently. We have done more than just ask him to vote correctly on issues important to environmentalists. The Sierra Club has been there when he needed us, helping him to be reelected. Our relationship is different now—and better.

I spent a day in Michigan with Bob Carr and the Sierra Club members working for him. Although the economy was the central issue—unemployment is higher than 25% in parts of his district—Bob Carr saw the environmental vote as important. I received a note from him a few days before the election: "We're going to do it," he predicted, "and let the Sierra Club claim credit. They will deserve it." Representative Bob Carr will see the Sierra Club differently in the future, too.

It is a major, subtle accomplishment that elected officials now see us differently, as folks who are willing and able to help them get elected. Moreover, we've made it important for them to take positive positions on the environment. In 1980, many politicians ran on a frankly anti-environmental platform, against strong pollution regulation and for opening wilderness to oil, gas and mineral development. In 1982, virtually every candidate wanted to be able to claim some good environmental votes or a favorable environmental record. They seemed eager to separate themselves from James Watt and the Reagan administration's positions on environmental issues. It was a bit curious, even amusing, to see some unlikely candidates strain to find a way to depict themselves as friends of the environment. They were often ingenious, if unconvincing; their desire to make the effort was heartening, nonetheless. Finally, and most important, we accomplished what we set out to do. We have added to our tools and enhanced our ability to reach our goals. We can continue to educate and lobby—and now we can help our friends be elected.

The Sierra Club has thousands of volunteers who have built up experience in campaign work. Thousands who know now why we must be involved in electoral politics. Thousands who have the satisfaction of knowing that they, through their personal involvement, have changed the political climate in Washington, D.C., and in many state capitals.

All of us in the Sierra Club are proud of our accomplishments in this election. We are heartened, too, by this political strength as we look forward to 1984.

The Untold Stories

The political results of the Sierra Club's first major venture into national electoral politics are now history. But they're only part of the story—the public part. The untold stories—our personal, human experiences—are just as important. Our memories of what happened, how it felt, how we reacted.

We take care to preserve the political results of our Club activities, but too often we let the human history and personal drama fade away. Yet these are valuable aspects of our work, threads in the fabric that makes up the Sierra Club. I'd like to make a personal suggestion.

What I'm proposing to you is a sort of archive of the 1982 campaigns and our part in them. I'd like your help. The results will be a low-keyed, unofficial history of what part Sierra Club activists, volunteers and staff played. You might call it a folk version of "How We Spent the Election Campaigns." I like to think of it as the side of history that doesn't get told. You might like to think of it as memories for your grandchildren.

Let's get specific: Here's what I'd like you to do. Set aside half an hour or so and sit down at a typewriter or with a pen and paper. Write me your reminiscences—your memories and experiences. Tell me who you are, why you decided to get involved, what you did, and what happened. Tell me, too, the stories of those who worked with you in the campaigns.

This isn't an essay contest, so you don't have to worry about fancy writing. There aren't any prizes—or any rules. Make it as long as you like; personally, I find details and anecdotes fascinating.

When you've finished, make a copy of what you've written for me. Put the original in your safe deposit box, and mail me the copy.

I'll see that these are all gathered together. They'll be read by those preparing for the 1984 elections. They will help us to evaluate not just the results, but the human involvement of our 1982 SCCOPE effort. We'll sort through them for vignettes that can be used by Club leaders to explain who we are and how we work. Then they will be neatly and carefully registered in the Bancroft Library, the official repository of Sierra Club archives.

The Sierra Club is so special and unique because of the involvement of people like you. We must not lose that human record. We must preserve for history more than the dry account of results that were so exciting in the making.

So take that few moments today to write your letter and mail it to Denny Shaffer, President, Sierra Club, 530 Bush Street, San Francisco, CA 94108. □

Denny Shaffer is the president of the Sierra Club.

Howard Saxion, national SCCOPE chair, hosts a celebration of SCCOPE victories during the November Board of Director meetings.

The Club & the 98th Congress

STAFF REPORT

THE SIERRA CLUB's involvement in the 1982 electoral campaigns will have far-reaching consequences in several realms of activity. First of all, the Club's successes will inevitably change the way we think about ourselves, our capabilities and skills.

Sierra Club activists will no longer be content to be observers of elections, monitoring races without affecting them directly. Neither will Sierra Club activists be content with merely being correct about the issues. They will insist on being effective, on translating ideas into action, analysis into policy. Success begets energy, and Sierra Club people will now insist on making a difference.

In a very real sense, the election marked a political coming of age. The Sierra Club, along with the environmental movement as a whole, has undergone an empowerment. Our general values—the fundamental concepts, the most basic tenets of environmentalism—are issues of near-consensus now, or so many polls tell us. The issues and viewpoints we struggled to establish are now bedrock values in the American consciousness, and this profoundly affected the campaigns. Indeed, in race after race, even the most unlikely candidates claimed to be environmentalists.

The Sierra Club has made a difference in changing the political climate in the U.S. This year's election marks a renewal of strength in volunteer efforts in political campaigns—a welcome development in an era increasingly dominated by media and money. But the Sierra Club's successes in the 1982 election will have many specific and measurable benefits in Washington, D.C.

The Sierra Club has been well-known and well-respected on Capitol Hill for a long time. As the Club has grown larger and as our members have become more active, our impact and influence have increased correspondingly. In dozens of states the Club now also exerts an important influence on state legislatures.

But though we have been respected for the reliable information we provide on issues and for the power of our grassroots lobbying, the Sierra Club has long been subject to a subtle criticism from its friends in Congress, too. "Your leaders, your lobbyists and your members in my district are not shy about asking me for my vote and my help on issues that concern you, year after year," this complaint went, "but where are you when I need *you*, when I am fighting for reelection?"

That is where the 1982 campaigns changed. As Representative Mike Lowry (D-WA) told a Club leader after the election: "I give the Sierra Club the 'Most Improved Player Award' for really learning the political game this year—for a dramatic increase in helping with elections. You've become very sophisticated, very fast. And no one will argue with your results."

The new House of Representatives just convened includes 122 members who had the active support of the Sierra Club. Not merely the gesture of paper endorsements, but actual election support—volunteers, money, staff help. Of the 81 new freshmen members, 28 were backed by the Sierra Club.

In the Senate, New Mexico is now represented by Senator Jeff Bingaman (D), who upset Senator Harrison Schmitt (R) with a huge grassroots effort from the Sierra Club and other environmentalists. Schmitt had the worst environmental voting record of any senator in 1981. Bingaman's progressive views on environmental issues won him the support of the Sierra Club; he begins his Senate term knowing that the environmentalists of New Mexico were a major factor in getting him elected.

A number of key Republican committee chairmen return to the Senate knowing they were reelected in very tight races with the active support of the Club, the League of Conservation Voters and other environmentalists. Most notably, Senator Robert Stafford of Vermont will carry on his determined fight to uphold a strong, effective Clean Air Act.

Environmentalism (and the Sierra Club) gains enormous advantage from these election results. Most obviously, when we help elect strong environmentalists to Congress we add to both the number of votes and the depth of commitment we can count on as Congress votes on key issues. When, say, a Jeff Bingaman replaces a Harrison Schmitt, we gain a vote on many issues. And the environmentalists of New Mexico gain a champion for their local efforts to preserve their state's wilderness, wild rivers and clean air, too.

And an election outcome like that sends a wider signal as well. Other politicians who had narrow races this year (including those we opposed unsuccessfully) are keen observers of the dramatically increased elec-

Continued on page 128

Sierra Club members endorsing Mario Cuomo for governor of New York. From left: Nick Robinson, Laura Arm, Mario Cuomo, Bryan Luftglass, Neil Goldstein and Paul Agresta.

TED KAPLAN

Regional Results

STAFF REPORT

The table at the beginning of each region shows, at left, the office or House district of each SCCOPE race; the winner is on top; the SCCOPE-endorsed candidate's name is in capital letters; and the incumbent is indicated by an asterisk (*) after his or her party. The summaries following the tables do not include every race but are only a sampling of the hard work and dedication that Sierra Club members all over the country contributed to each campaign. Results of several initiatives of environmental significance are in the last section.

THE ATLANTIC STATES

DELAWARE

Sen. WILLIAM ROTH R*
David Levinson D

01 Thomas Carper D
THOMAS EVANS R*

MARYLAND

Sen. PAUL SARBANES D*
Lawrence Hogan R

03 BARBARA MIKULSKI D*
Robert Schett R

05 STENY HOYER D*
William Guthrie R

07 PARREN MITCHELL D*
Leonora Jones R

08 MICHAEL BARNES D*
Elizabeth Spencer R

NEW JERSEY

01 JAMES FLORIO D*
John Dramesi R

03 JAMES HOWARD D*
Marie Muhler R

10 PETER RODINO D*
Timothy Lee R

11 JOSEPH MINISH D*
Rey Redington R

NEW YORK

Sen. DANIEL MOYNIHAN D*
Florence Sullivan R

Gov. MARIO CUOMO D
Lew Lehrman R

01 William Carney R*
ETHAN ELDON D

02 THOMAS DOWNEY D*
Paul Costello R

03 ROBERT MRAZEK D
John LeBoutillier R*

07 BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL D*
Albert Lemishow R

09 GERALDINE FERRARO D*
John Weigandt R

12 MAJOR OWENS D*
David Katan R

17 TED WEISS D*
Louis Antonelli R

20 RICHARD OTTINGER D*
Jon Fossel R

27 George Wortley R*
ELAINE LYTEL D

28 MATTHEW MCHUGH D*
David Crowley R

PENNSYLVANIA

01 THOMAS FOGLIETTA D*
Michael Marino R

02 WILLIAM GRAY D*
Milton Street I

04 JOSEPH KOLTER D
Eugene Atkinson R*

07 ROBERT EDGAR D*
Steve Joachim R

08 PETER KOSTMAYER D
Jim Coyne R*

11 FRANK HARRISON D
James Nelligan R*

18 DOUG WALGREN D*
Ted Jacob R

22 AUSTIN MURPHY D*
Frank Paterra R

It was a greenslide on the Atlantic seaboard, where all but 3 of the 31 SCCOPE-endorsed candidates emerged victorious. Both losses in New York were to incumbents who were safe in their districts, but conservationists will sorely miss Delaware Representative Tom Evans (R).

Although Maryland Senator Paul Sarbanes (D) was dubbed the most vulnerable incumbent senator by the National Republican Senatorial Committee and was the target of a $150,000 negative TV-ad campaign by the right wing, he was re-elected with the help of environmentalists. In addition to his work in defense of mass transit and water resources, Sarbanes was one of the few senators to vote against the confirmation of James Watt and John Crowell.

SCCOPE activists in New York were buoyed by the victories of all their supported incumbents, including Representative Richard Ottinger (D). More than 100 Sierra Club volunteers rallied to aid Ottinger, who as chairman of two key energy subcommittees has time and again advocated conservation and renewable resources. Environmentalists had the special satisfaction of Robert Mrazek's unexpected victory over incumbent Representative John LeBoutillier (R). Mrazek, who sponsored the nuclear freeze measure that appeared (and won) on the Suffolk County ballot, was the underdog in the Republican district.

Pennsylvania Sierra Club activists were jubilant that all eight of their endorsed candidates were successful. Three of those—Kolter, Kostmayer and Harrison—were challenging Republican incumbents; Kolter's victory over Representative Eugene Atkinson (R) was especially sweet; the former Democrat-turned-Republican was an actively anti-environmentalist member of the House Public Works & Transportation Committee. Representative Bob Edgar (D), who, according to the League of Conservation Voters, has "done more to reform the nation's water policy than anyone else in Congress" and who was accused by his challenger of being "more concerned about snail darters than peoples' jobs," prevailed once again in his strongly Republican district.

The campaign that resulted in the successful comeback of Peter Kostmayer (D), who lost his seat to opponent Coyne in 1980, was representative of the Club's effort throughout Pennsylvania. Jeff Schmidt, SCCOPE coordinator for Kostmayer's campaign, pointed out the emergence of such heroes as Lyle Beckwith, a Club volunteer who devoted up to six full days a week to the campaign; the cosponsorship by the Club of a Kostmayer/nuclear freeze rally; the participation of Club members in an event at which a green ribbon 42 miles long was "tied" around a county in the district; and the consistent participation of Club volunteers as phonebankers, literature droppers and office staffers. "The victories here in Pennsylvania have proven to new Club activists that we can make a difference," says Schmidt. "There are a number of Club members who are now ready to be political activists and to take leadership roles—we're ready for '84."

CONNECTICUT
Sen. Lowell Weicker R*
Toby Moffett D
02 Sam Gejdenson D*
Tony Guglielmo R
05 William Ratchford D*
Neal Hanlon R
06 Nancy Johnson R
Bill Curry D

MAINE
Sen. George Mitchell D*
David Emery R

MASSACHUSETTS
Sen. Edward Kennedy D*
Raymond Shamie R
04 Barney Frank D*
Margaret Heckler R*
08 Thomas O'Neill D*
Frank McNamara R
10 Gerry Studds D*
John Conway R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
01 Norman D'Amours D*
Robert Smith R

RHODE ISLAND
02 Claudine Schneider R*
James Auckerman D

VERMONT
Sen. Robert Stafford R*
James Guest D
01 James Jeffords R*
Mark Kaplan D

The post-election political weather in the Northeast was variable as returns brought in mixed results, ranging from the victory in Maine of Senator George Mitchell (D), an active proponent of acid rain provisions in the Clean Air Act, to the defeat in Connecticut of Representative Toby Moffett (D), whose extraordinary environmental record in the House had earned him the support of every environmental organization in his bid to unseat Senator Lowell Weicker (R).

The contributions and organizational skills of environmentalists were crucial in the victory in Vermont of Senator Robert Stafford (R) over Democrat James Guest. The reelection of Stafford, who chairs the Senate Environmental & Public Works Committee and who has successfully kept the Reagan administration from undermining the Clean Air Act, was among SCCOPE priorities.

Although his opponent shared many of Stafford's views on the environment, the senator's proven record in toxic waste cleanup, his investigations into the dismantling of the Environmental Protection Agency and his support of a strong Endangered Species Act sparked Sierra Club volunteers and staff to join with other environmental organizations on Stafford's behalf. In addition to financing several full-page advertisements and mailings in support of Stafford's record, Club volunteers staffed phonebanks for several weeks and walked precincts on election day. When Stafford received Guest's concession phonecall, Vermont SCCOPE coordinator Diane Geerkin was standing next to him—and she promptly pinned a "Stop Acid Rain" button on his lapel. "The senator was great to work for," says Geerkin. "Throughout the campaign he was consistently cognizant and appreciative of our contribution."

In nearby Connecticut, however, green voters were in a blue mood at the double loss of Moffett and of Bill Curry, who campaigned to represent Moffett's former district. "The most frustrating thing in the Senate campaign was the lack of orientation to the issues," says Connecticut SCCOPE Chair Jim Severson. "Once people had the facts about the real differences between Moffett and Weicker they responded favorably, but we could reach only so many voters."

Connecticut environmentalists did savor the victories of Sam Gejdenson and William Ratchford, both of whom serve on committees important to public lands.

It was a green sweep in Massachusetts, where all SCCOPE-endorsed candidates were successful. In addition to the reelection of House Speaker Tip O'Neill, Club activists were rewarded with the victory of Representative Barney Frank (D), who as a result of redistricting was engaged in a feisty Reaganite-versus-progressive campaign with Representative Margaret Heckler (R).

FLORIDA
05 Bill McCollum R*
Dick Batchelor D
06 Kenneth MacKay D
Ed Havill R
09 Michael Bilirakis R
George Sheldon D
16 Larry Smith D
Maurice Berkowitz R
17 William Lehman D*
unopposed
19 Dante Fascell D*
Glenn Rinker R

LOUISIANA
08 Gillis Long D*
unopposed

MISSISSIPPI
04 Wayne Dowdy D*
Liles Williams R

NORTH CAROLINA
05 Stephen Neal D*
Anne Bagnal R
07 Charlie Rose D*
Edward Johnson R
11 James Clarke D
Bill Hendon R*

SOUTH CAROLINA
03 Butler Derrick D*
Richard Winchell, Libertarian
05 John Spratt D
John Wilkerson R
06 Robert Tallon D
John Napier R*

TENNESSEE
06 Albert Gore D*
unopposed

VIRGINIA
03 Thomas Bliley R*
John Waldrop D
06 James Olin D
Kevin Miller R
08 Stan Parris R*
Herbert Harris D
09 Frederick Boucher D
William Wampler R*
10 Frank Wolf R*
Ira Lechner D

WEST VIRGINIA
02 Harley Staggers, Jr. D
J. D. Hinkle R
03 Bob Wise D
Michael Staton R*

The election results in the Southeast are encouraging, reports Sierra Club Southeast field representative Jim Price. What made the difference, he says, was the synergistic efforts of labor groups, blacks and environmentalists in many races.

In the Dowdy-Williams contest in Mississippi, SCCOPE election coordinator Chuck Estes says that Club members staffed phonebanks, focusing primarily on building support for Dowdy in crucial

Hinds County. Two years ago, Dowdy won by 900 votes; this year he won by 11,000. Throughout the campaign, Dowdy maintained a strong stance on the Clean Air Act.

Club leaders in North Carolina were ecstatic at the victories of their endorsed candidates. David Wallace, North Carolina Chapter SCCOPE chair, reports that James McClure Clarke won by 1000 votes out of 170,000 cast; Clarke replaces Bill Hendon, a traditionally anti-environmentalist member of the House Interior Committee. Stephen Neal won his race with 60% of the vote, his largest win ever. According to Wallace, these and other races represent a decline in the influence of Senator Jesse Helms (R).

South Carolina environmentalists were particularly pleased with the election of Robert Tallon and Butler Derrick. Tallon defeated John Napier, a foe of the environment on the Agriculture Committee.

In Virginia, the victory of state Senator Rick Boucher over incumbent Representative Wampler was clearly one of the major upsets in the 1982 elections. Sierra Club volunteers were eager to endorse and work for Boucher, who had a fine environmental record in the state legislature. In contrast, as the ranking minority member on the House Agriculture Committee, Wampler has supported environmentally destructive pesticide and forestry legislation.

In West Virginia, Sierra Club volunteers went to work early for state Senator Bob Wise, assisting him in both his primary and general election victories. "Bob Wise's victory was especially gratifying because the campaign was a genuine grassroots effort," says Polly Freeman, a Washington, D.C., staffer who volunteered for the campaign. "Bob was vastly outspent, but the hard work of labor, women's and environmental groups clearly made the difference." In addition to activating local volunteers, the Club contributed almost $4000 to Wise's campaign.

ILLINOIS
01 Harold Washington D* unopposed
07 Cardiss Collins D* Dansby Checks R
09 Sidney Yates D* Catherine Bertini R
16 Lynn M. Martin R* Carl R. Schwerdtfeger D
17 Lane Evans D Kenneth G. McMillan R
18 Robert H. Michel R* G. Douglas Stephens D
19 Daniel B. Crane R* John Gwinn D
22 Paul Simon D* Peter G. Prineas R

IOWA
05 Tom Harkin D* Arlyn E. Danker R
06 Berkley Bedell D* Al Bremer R

MICHIGAN
Sen. Donald W. Riegle D* Philip E. Ruppe R
01 John Conyers D* Bill Krebaum, Libertarian
03 Howard Wolpe D* Richard L. Milliman R
05 Harold S. Sawyer R* Stephen V. Monsma D
06 Bob Carr D Jim Dunn R*
07 Dale E. Kildee D* George R. Darrah R
12 David E. Bonior D* Ray Contesti R
13 George W. Crockett D* Letty Gupta R
14 Dennis M. Hertel D* Harold H. Dunn, Libertarian

MINNESOTA
Sen. David Durenberger R* Mark Dayton D
01 Timothy Penny D Tom Hagedorn R*
02 Vin Weber R* James W. Nichols D
04 Bruce F. Vento D* Bill James R
05 Martin Sabo D* Keith Johnson R
07 Arlan Stangeland R* Gene Wenstrom D

MISSOURI
01 William Clay D* William E. White R*

OHIO
Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum D* Paul E. Pfeifer R
Gov. Richard F. Celeste D Clarence J. Brown R
03 Tony P. Hall D* Kathryn Brown, Libertarian
11 Dennis E. Eckart D* Glen W. Warner R
12 John R. Kasich R Bob Shamansky D*
13 Don J. Pease D* Timothy Paul Martin R
14 John F. Seiberling D* Louis A. Mangels R

WISCONSIN
Gov. Anthony S. Earl D Terry J. Kohler R
01 Les Aspin D* Peter N. Jannson R
02 Robert W. Kastenmeier D* Jim Johnson R
07 David R. Obey D* Bernard A. Zimmerman R

"The environment fared well in the Midwest in Tuesday's election," reports Jonathan Ela, the Club's Midwest field representative. "But just as important is the fact that most Midwest chapters are now organized for political activity."

Former Representative Bob Carr (D) regained his central-Michigan seat in a close race with Jim Dunn. Carr, who lost to Dunn in 1980, had represented the 6th district for the previous six years, serving on the Interior Committee. According to Sue Pemberton, staffperson for the Mackinac Chapter, "Our endorsement gave Bob Carr an added dimension in the public's eye. We were able to demonstrate that one of the biggest distinctions between the candidates was their different attitudes toward environmental protection." A $400 newspaper advertisement sponsored by the chapter in suburban Pontiac (an area with two toxic dump sites) may have contributed to Carr's win in that district, says Pemberton. The ad pointed out Carr's concern for toxic dump cleanup and his support for the Superfund. Carr won in that community by 55%; two years ago the same area was carried by a conservative Republican with 70% of the vote.

In a welcome upset in Minnesota, Timothy Penny defeated anti-environmentalist Tom Hagedorn, winning the seat for a Democrat for the first time since the Civil War. "Our major effort was to provide Penny with background on the important environmental issues in the area," says Carol Lee Baudler, the Club's Midwest RCC chair who headed Penny's advisory committee on the environment. "As a result, Penny came out strongly on air quality, soil conservation, hazardous waste cleanup and groundwater protection."

In a district that includes both indus-

trial areas and some of the best farmland in the country, environmentalists joined with farmers and labor unions to help Lane Evans defeat conservative Kenneth McMillan in Illinois' 17th district. Cheryl Pauli, the liaison between the Club and Evans' campaign, set up a phonebank to recruit Sierra Club volunteers to work in the campaign.

In Illinois, Sidney Yates, the first congressional candidate to be endorsed by SCCOPE, won in a landslide over opponent Catherine Bertini. The Club's Chicago Group played a major role throughout Yates' campaign, providing volunteers, printing and distributing literature, phonebanking and helping to give the campaign high visibility.

One of SCCOPE's few losses in the Midwest was an important one. Bob Shamansky, a member of the House Science & Technology Committee and a solid supporter of the environment on the House floor, was defeated by John Kasich in Ohio.

The Club is pleased with the election of four new governors in the Midwest, two of whom were SCCOPE-endorsed—Ohio's Dick Celeste and Wisconsin's Tony Earl. Environmentalists expect friendly administrations with Jim Blanchard in Michigan and Rudy Perpich in Minnesota, as well.

SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHERN PLAINS

ARIZONA
Sen. Dennis DeConcini D*
Pete Dunn
Gov. Bruce Babbitt D*
Leo Corbet R
02 Morris Udall D*
Roy Laos R
03 Bob Stump R*
Pat Bosch D

COLORADO
Gov. Richard Lamm D*
John Fuhr R
01 Patricia Schroeder D*
Arch Decker R
02 Timothy Wirth D*
John Buechner R
05 Ken Kramer R*
Tom Cronin D
06 Jack Swigert R
Steve Hogan D

NEW MEXICO
Sen. Jeff Bingaman D
Harrison Schmitt R*
Gov. Toney Anaya D
Bruce King R*
01 Manuel Lujan R*
Jan Hartke D
03 Bill Richardson D
Marjorie Chambers R

OKLAHOMA
02 Mike Synar D*
Lou Striegel R
04 Dave McCurdy D*
Howard Rutledge R

TEXAS
05 John Bryant D
Joe Devany R
16 Ronald Coleman D
Pat Haggerty R

UTAH
Sen. Orrin Hatch R*
Ted Wilson D
02 Dan Marriott R*
Frances Farley D

"This administration has been trying to sell the West, and it has argued that this is what the people in the West want. But there was no swing toward those candidates who embrace that point of view," says Brant Calkin, Sierra Club Southwest field representative.

In New Mexico, the results were joyfully surprising. Aided by an extensive grassroots effort, Democrat Jeff Bingaman unexpectedly toppled Senator Harrison Schmitt (R), who has the worst environmental record in the entire Senate. According to Calkin, the candidates' views on the environment ranked just under unemployment as major campaign issues.

Many Club volunteers took part in Bill Richardson's successful campaign in New Mexico's 3rd congressional district. "I took strongly pro-environmental positions on issues in a district that has double the national average unemployment rate, huge reserves of energy to exploit and is made up mostly of minorities," Richardson stated the day after his victory. "Nevertheless, people in my district supported those views and expect me to continue them. Endorsement by the Sierra Club was helpful in getting out the green vote, and the Club's personnel were trusted and productive adjuncts to my own campaign staff."

According to Lone Star Chapter leaders, the Club did very well in Texas, not only in the two congressional races but also in three key state campaigns. Club volunteers were on hand for most of Ronald Coleman's successful race, which he won with 53% of the vote. Club members were also active in the successful campaigns of Jim Hightower for agricultural commissioner, Jim Mattox for attorney general, and Garry Mauro for lands commissioner.

GREAT PLAINS

KANSAS
02 Jim Slattery D
Morris Kay R
03 Larry Winn Jr. R*
William Kostar D
04 Dan Glickman D*
Gerald Caywood R
05 Bob Whittaker R*
Lee Rowe D

MONTANA
01 Pat Williams D*
Bob Davies R

NEBRASKA
Gov. Bob Kerrey D
Charles Thone R*
02 Hal Daub R*
Richard Fellman D

NORTH DAKOTA
01 Byron Dorgan D*
Kent Jones R

SOUTH DAKOTA
01 Thomas Daschle D*
Clint Roberts R

WYOMING
Sen. Malcolm Wallop R*
Rodger McDaniel D
Gov. Ed Herschler D*
Warren Morton R

The slate of Sierra Club-backed candidates across the Plains states made a good showing, pulling seven victories out of eleven national races. Among the highlights were a close victory in Nebraska by Democrat Bob Kerrey over incumbent Governor Charles Thone, and a lively but unsuccessful challenge to Wyoming Senator Malcolm Wallop by former state Representative Rodger McDaniel.

According to Sierra Club Northern Plains Assistant Representative Rose McCullough, a key factor in Kerrey's 51% to 49% upset of Thone was a major get-out-the-vote effort in the Omaha

area in which 40 Sierra Club volunteers and an equal number of volunteers from the Nebraska Water Conservation Council did three weeks of advance phoning and took to the streets at 5:30 a.m. on election day to put out doorhangers.

In the other SCCOPE race in Nebraska, former state Senator Richard Fellman was unable to pull a similar upset in his match against incumbent Hal Daub. Fellman drew strong support from environmentalists for his stated opposition to continued federal funding for the pork-barrel Norden Dam project.

In the Wyoming senatorial race, Rodger McDaniel (D) made an impressive showing in a campaign in which he was outspent three-to-one by incumbent Malcolm Wallop (R). Wallop, who in his role as chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Energy Committee has impeded Senate progress on wilderness legislation, started the campaign with a very comfortable 30% lead. In the course of the race, McDaniel managed to pull within 7%, finally losing by a respectable 57% to 43%. So prominent were wilderness protection issues in the campaign that Wallop ran several ads attacking the Sierra Club by name.

In the congressional races in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, three incumbents with excellent records on the environment swept to comfortable victories. According to Montana SCCOPE Chair Ed Madej, "Pat Williams' reelection was considered a sure bet, so many interest groups just ignored it. Since we came through with mailing lists and volunteer support, the Sierra Club gained definite recognition and gratitude from the campaign."

IDAHO
Gov. John Evans D*
Philip Batt R
01 Larry Craig R*
Larry LaRocco D
02 George Hansen R*
Richard Stallings

OREGON
Gov. Victory Atiyeh R*
Ted Kulongoski D
01 Les AuCoin D*
Bill Moshofsky R
02 Bob Smith R
Larryann Willis D
03 Ron Wyden D*
Thomas Phelan R
04 James Weaver D*
Ross Anthony R
05 Denny Smith R*
Ruth McFarland D

WASHINGTON
01 Joel Pritchard R*
Brian Long D
02 Al Swift D*
Joan Houchen R
03 Don Bonker D*
J. T. Quigg R
06 Norman Dicks D*
Ted Haley R
07 Mike Lowry D*
Bob Dorse R
08 Rodney Chandler R
Beth Bland D

A strikingly clear pattern emerged from the elections in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho: This was the year to be an incumbent, regardless of party. In every race for national office in the region in which an incumbent ran, that candidate won. The same held true for the Idaho and Oregon gubernatorial races. Overall, this trend was good news for Northwest environmentalists, who can look forward to continued representation by the large slate of SCCOPE-endorsed incumbents, including such outstanding friends of the environment as representatives Jim Weaver, Les AuCoin and Ron Wyden of Oregon and Mike Lowry and Don Bonker of Washington. On the other hand, environmentalists were dealt disappointments in several tough races where promising Club-backed challengers fought hard to unseat incumbents with dismal environmental voting records.

In Oregon, the Sierra Club put its greatest financial and volunteer support behind the reelection of Representative Jim Weaver, chairman of the Forests Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee. Weaver has faced increasingly close races in past years because of opposition from lumber and other business interests irate over his strong environmental stands. Oregonian environmentalists were therefore elated when Weaver came through with a comfortable margin of about 59% to 41%.

In Oregon's newly created 5th congressional district, Club-backed state Senator Ruth McFarland (D) took on incumbent Representative Denny Smith (R), who had previously represented the 2nd district. Despite the fact that the 5th district was drawn to favor a Republican candidate and despite Smith's large financial advantage, McFarland gained 49% of the vote, losing by only 4950 ballots. Sierra Club volunteers had an influence in making the outcome so close by turning out to canvass, phonebank and distribute yard signs.

The five incumbent representatives backed by SCCOPE in Washington swept to comfortable victories; Cascade Chapter SCCOPE Chair Mike Gillett says that Sierra Club volunteer efforts throughout the state did not go unnoticed. "We particularly feel we boosted the votes for Don Bonker and for Mike Lowry, who won by a landslide 70% of the vote," says Gillett.

A race where Sierra Club volunteers worked hard for an upset was in Washington's new 8th district, carved out of conservative suburbs of Seattle to favor a Republican candidate. More than 50 Club volunteers rose to the challenge by turning out for phoning and doorbell-ringing for Mercer Island Mayor Beth Bland. Although Bland was not able to overtake the early lead of her Republican opponent, state Representative Rodney Chandler, her strong positions helped make environmental issues a focus of the campaign. "One of our goals was to make sure that environmental issues were not overlooked in this new district," says Gillett. "By the end of the campaign, Chandler was talking about protection of clean air and maintaining funding for the EPA, which is certainly a good sign."

In Idaho, environmentalists had hopes of defeating both of the state's extremely anti-environment U.S. representatives, Larry Craig (1981 LCV rating of 14%) and George Hansen (1981 LCV, 7%), but both incumbents survived strong challenges.

Because of the damage he has done through his position on the House Interior Committee, *High Country News* recently singled out freshman Representative Craig as the "worst congressman in

the West." He was challenged by Democrat Larry La Rocco, who previously worked as a northern Idaho staff person for former Senator Frank Church. La Rocco ran an effective grassroots campaign in which Sierra Club volunteers participated by distributing literature, phonebanking and doing get-out-the-vote work. Although he wasn't able to overcome the conservative voting trend in the state, La Rocco was successful in making Craig's flip-flopping position on the sale of public lands a major campaign issue.

On the bright side in Idaho, SCCOPE-supported incumbent Governor John Evans (D) won reelection in what turned out to be a very close race.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

CALIFORNIA

Sen. Pete Wilson R
Edmund Brown D

02 Gene Chappie R*
John Newmeyer D

03 Robert Matsui D*
unopposed

04 Vic Fazio D*
Roger Canfield R

05 Phillip Burton D*
Milton Marks R

06 Barbara Boxer D
Dennis McQuaid R

07 George Miller D*
Paul Vallely R

08 Ron Dellums D*
Claude Hutchinson R

09 Pete Stark D*
Bill Kennedy R

10 Don Edwards D*
Bob Herriott R

11 Tom Lantos D*
Bill Royer R

13 Norman Mineta D*
Tom Kelly R

14 Norman Shumway R*
Baron Reed D

16 Leon Panetta D*
G. Richard Arnold R

17 Charles Pashayan R*
Gene Tackett D

18 Richard Lehman D
Adrian Fondse R

23 Anthony Beilenson D*
David Armor R

24 Henry Waxman D*
Jerry Zerg R

25 Edward Roybal D*
unopposed

26 Howard Berman D
Hal Phillips R

27 Mel Levine D
Bart Christensen R

28 Julian Dixon D*
David Goetz R

29 Augustus Hawkins D*
Milton MacKaig R

30 Marty Martinez D*
John Rousselot R*

31 Mervyn Dymally D*
Henry Minturn R

34 Esteban Torres D
Paul Jackson R*

36 George Brown D*
John Paul Stark R

38 Jerry Patterson D*
William Dohr R

44 Jim Bates D
Shirley Gissendanner R

NEVADA

01 Harry Reid D
Peggy Cavnar R

02 Barbara Vucanovich R
Mary Gojack D

A grassroots army helped rescue the career of environmental leader Representative Phillip Burton (D) of San Francisco, the champion of parks and wilderness areas on the House Interior Committee. Early polls put popular liberal Republican state Senator Milton Marks comfortably ahead, but environmentalists, organized labor and other Burton supporters put hearts, souls and money into the Burton campaign. Club member Marc Francis organized Sierra Club phonebanks every weeknight for 2½ months before the election, and the phonebankers recruited hundreds of precinct walkers. By election day, a total of 2000 volunteers had helped to get out the vote for Burton. Burton told reporters about the main source of his support: "It was the environmentalists. They got out and walked the precincts, ringing doorbells and getting out the vote."

SCCOPE contributed the maximum legal donation to Burton's campaign, and Club leaders and staff raised thousands more dollars in direct contributions to Burton from environmentalists. In southern California, 400 miles from Burton's district, a July fundraising party raised $4000. The time, money and dedication of environmentalists helped carry Burton to a landslide victory with 58% of the vote.

In the Senate race, the Sierra Club's endorsed candidate, Governor Jerry Brown, lost to San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson. Brown started the race more than 20 points behind, but by election day had narrowed the gap to 6 points. In September, Club President Denny Shaffer announced the Sierra Club's endorsement of Brown at a press conference in San Francisco, citing the governor's outstanding environmental record. In Los Angeles, the Angeles Chapter provided a steady stream of volunteer workers for campaign headquarters. Enthusiasm for Brown was demonstrated at a large rally in Los Angeles the day before the election, at which Club members carried bright green "Sierra Club loves Jerry Brown" balloons, and Club leaders Les and Sally Reid joined Senator Alan Cranston and other elected officials at the podium to voice their support for Brown, whose leadership will be deeply missed by environmentalists.

The Club-endorsed congressional and state legislative candidates were successful in all but a few cases. In the Tehipite and Kern Kaweah chapters, Club members organized, put out mailings and raised money for Gene Tackett (D), who made an unsuccessful attempt to replace anti-environmentalist Interior Committee member Representative Chip Pashayan (R). Club members made significant contributions to the successful races of Tom Lantos, Pete Stark, Barbara Boxer, Marty Martinez, Jerry Patterson and George Brown. Because of reapportionment, Representative Martinez (D) was facing Representative John Rousselot (R). Former John Birch Society member Rousselot raised huge sums of money from anti-environmental sources nationwide, but Martinez prevailed, aided by massive volunteer support, including Angeles Chapter members. In Orange County, Club members came to the aid of moderate Democrat Jerry Patterson, an environmental supporter on the Interior Committee. Tom Lantos (D) was helped by hundreds of Loma Prieta Chapter volunteers and did well in what was expected to be a tough rematch with former Representative Bill Royer (R).

In Nevada, Club-endorsed candidate Harry Reid won election to Congress from the Las Vegas district, but Mary Gojack lost her bid in the northern part of the state. SCCOPE Chair Glenn Miller noted that this year, for the first time, Nevada politicians took the initiative and came to the Sierra Club to work with Club members. Miller feels that the Club's involvement in elections will lead to greater communication with elected officials.

ALASKA

Although the Sierra Club did not officially endorse candidates in Alaska, the race for governor was of interest to environmentalists. Moderate Democrat Bill Sheffield received 46% of the vote to win the three-way race by an unexpectedly comfortable eight-point margin. Sheffield defeated conservative Republican Tom Fink, who was assisted in his campaign by the Reagan-Watt team and by Alaska's all-GOP congressional delegation, including Assistant Senate Majority Leader Ted Stevens.

After narrowly winning the Democratic primary in August, Sheffield was endorsed by many conservationists because of his open-mindedness and his positions on such issues as coastal zone management and federal offshore oil and gas leasing. During the final month of the campaign, conservationists provided a major portion of Sheffield's volunteer staff and 13 leaders sent a strongly supportive letter to Alaskan environmentalists. The letter itself became a major campaign issue as Fink handed out copies at every opportunity and attacked Sheffield for "pandering" to conservationists. Day after day the media carried stories related to environmentalists' endorsement of Sheffield. Sierra Club Treasurer Peg Tileston says of the race, "For the first time a candidate has risked negative publicity and 'boomer' backlash for the explicit support of environmentalists. Sheffield's victory signals a new day for Alaskan conservationists. We've come out of the closet."

INITIATIVES

1982 was the Year of the Referendum: Voters around the country cast ballots on 53 propositions initiated by citizens and on 230 issues placed before them by state legislatures. Following is a wrap-up of those initiatives that have environmental significance.

More than 10 million voters indicated their endorsement of a bilateral freeze on the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union. "It was an enormous victory," says Andrea Jepson, who directed the Freeze campaign in Northern California. "The fact that nine states voted on the Freeze is the closest we have come to a national referendum on any issue."

Freeze proposals passed in 8 of 9 states, 12 of 14 counties, and all 15 cities in which it was considered. Voters in California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana (where the Freeze was coupled with a ban on MX deployment in the state), New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington, D.C., approved the Freeze. The measure failed in Arizona.

Bottle bills were defeated in Arizona, California, Colorado and Washington by well-financed and largely out-of-state opposition. Voters in Massachusetts, however, rejected a measure to repeal their bottle bill.

Colleen Bemish of Californians Against Waste, the pro-bottle bill group, attributes the loss to the money and "deceptive tactics" of the anti-bottle bill forces, and bottle bill advocates in other states cite similar reasons for their losses. The $6-million campaign to defeat the measure in California was funded largely by such companies as Anheuser-Busch of Milwaukee, Coca-Cola of Atlanta and Miller Brewing Co. of St. Louis.

Nuclear power was sent some mixed messages. Voters in Massachusetts approved a proposal that in effect imposes a moratorium on any new nuclear power plants or radioactive waste disposal sites, while voters in Maine decided against closing Maine Yankee, the state's only nuclear power plant. In a legislature-submitted referendum requiring citizens to vote once again on an initiative that passed by 150 votes in 1980, Montanans reaffirmed their will that there be no disposal of commercial or military nuclear waste or of radioactive mill tailings within their state.

In Idaho, where all initiatives are advisory only, an extreme pro-nuclear group called Citizens for Energy & the Environment pushed to victory a measure that requires the state legislature to submit to voter approval any law dealing with the regulation of nuclear power. The group, which is openly supported by the John Birch Society, was concerned that the legislature might enact a law banning nuclear power within the state. The initiative was characterized by environmentalists as fairly inconsequential: There are no nuclear power plants on Idaho's energy horizon.

Land use was the subject of several state initiatives. In California, a bond issue to purchase sensitive lands around Lake Tahoe was approved, but a far-reaching plan to reform the state's use of its water resources was rejected.

The Oregon Chapter's SCCOPE committee worked hard to defeat an initiative that would have dismantled the state's excellent land-use planning body, the Land Conservation & Development Commission (LCDC) and rendered its planning goals merely advisory. As one of the nation's first statewide land-use planning commissions, the LCDC has been under attack from realty interests several times since its creation in 1971. Sierra Club volunteers worked diligently to spread the word about this measure and were extremely pleased to see it defeated by a margin of 10%.

Voters in Arizona failed to pass a measure that would have repealed their "sagebrush rebellion" legislation, which calls for a return to the state of all federal lands. And in Alaska, a "tundra rebellion" act, which claims state ownership of federal lands there, passed overwhelmingly.

For the past eight years, Montana has levied a 30% severance tax on coal mined within the state. A measure aimed at ensuring that at least half of the coal tax be reinvested in local businesses passed handily. The initiative's success was partly a response to the state's previous policy of reinvesting the coal tax revenues in the stocks of multinational energy corporations.

And in an issue that the Nebraska Chapter has worked on for eight years, Nebraska voters approved an initiative that prohibits the acquisition of small family farms by large corporations. The law allows family farm operators to incorporate for tax purposes—a widespread practice—but requires that members of the corporation be family members and that the actual operation remain in family hands. □

MIKE MCCLOSKEY

Taking Stock, Looking Forward

FRANCES GENDLIN

Frances Gendlin: *We've just completed our first venture into electoral politics. Are you pleased with the outcome?*

J. Michael McCloskey: Yes, tremendously. Our overall success ratio was 76%, far better than most people thought we would do. We had a list of more than 150 endorsees at the national level. We were successful in 80% of the races for the House of Representatives, we had good success with governorships, and we actually didn't do badly with our Senate endorsees.

The results in the Senate, I think, have been misinterpreted. Only one third of all senators were up for election this year; of those, 60% were won by the Democrats, not by the President's party. So, although the administration's party retained control of the Senate, it can't be interpreted as being a mandate from the people for the President's policies. His party lost the majority of Senate races. Also, there were more incumbent Democrats running, so it was difficult for them to reelect all their incumbents and to pick up additional seats. Moreover, the Senate is immune to reapportionment. Both the upper and lower chambers in state governments have been reapportioned accurately to represent population numbers and distribution. The House of Representatives, on the whole, fairly correctly represents public opinion in the aggregate. But the Senate doesn't; it represents the outcomes of the elections by states. And it's entirely accidental as to whether the results are in accord with public opinion in the country as a whole. But even at that, the President's party lost 60% of the races. So I think there's nothing on the whole in the Senate returns that can be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the President's policies, much less his environmental stands. And finally, let's not forget that we backed some winning Republicans in Senate races, like Senator Stafford.

MUSE EMMONS

FG: *Would you say we're pleased in general with environmental developments this last year?*

JMM: We have to use a different yardstick of measurement when we're dealing with problems of a hostile administration than when we have a reasonably accessible administration. In recent years we've been judging our success by how many new bills we passed. We're not in a period like that now, but we can point to a whole string of administration initiatives we've succeeded in checkmating, this year. So far we've kept anything bad from happening to the Clean Air Act; we still have the world's strongest Clean Air Act in full force. We've stopped release legislation that would have spelled the end for more wilderness in the national forests. We've stopped, at least for the moment, oil and gas drilling in BLM and Forest Service wilderness and wilderness-study areas. The Endangered Species Act was actually reauthorized without any substantial weakening. And the administration did not get a mandate from Congress to go forward with the privatization concept they launched. Nor did they succeed in dismembering the Land and Water Conservation Fund. So we don't have a string of new victories to point to, but we have successfully held the line, at least wherever Congress was involved.

FG: *Will we continue with our new political thrust?*

JMM: We've had such good luck in our first big venture into electoral politics that I am confident it will continue. It seems to me it will become the most characteristic thrust of Club work throughout the 1980s. A lot of people learned how to be successful in this arena, and they're not going to waste what they learned. They'll apply it more and more. We've achieved one very big purpose

Continued on page 126

Toward A Definition Of The "Ideal" Forest

KATY MADSEN

In 1980 the Province of British Columbia in Canada published "The Okanagan Timber Supply Area Yield Analysis Report Summary," which explained in detail the concept of the "ideal" forest, as opposed to the "actual" one nature has given us. Katy Madsen of the Sierra Club of Western Canada thought the concept warranted expansion to develop the complementary notions of recreation, wildlife, watershed and even foresters in the new Ideal Forest.

In the Ideal Forest, another crop of trees will always be ready for harvest. Trees will grow in neat lots, grouped by age, waiting patiently to reach their rotation age of 80. The trees will then be clearcut, the lot will be reseeded and the cycle will begin anew.

Nature's own old-growth Actual Forests aren't so convenient. Though they contain larger, more valuable trees, Actual Forests are more difficult to harvest and take a long time to start producing again. Eliminating them might cause some problems at first, but what technological advance doesn't? The resulting sustained yield of the second-growth Ideal Forest will more than compensate for any hardships suffered. Here are some of the advantages of taking this new stand:

- New forms of recreation will arise in the Ideal Forest. For instance, small-tree watching will take the place of bird watching. People will wander through the clearcut stumps hunting for signs of seedlings. In ten years or so, they may find some little trees; then they'll be able to sit on the stumps (the remains of the Actual Forest) and watch the little trees grow. This will be quite restful. When numbness sets in and joints stiffen, tree-watchers can indulge in a bit of "stump-jumping" to restore circulation.

Visitors to Ideal Forests will also be able to organize obstacle races, with events such as sliding down skid trails, scrambling through eroded gulleys and meandering through young Ideal Forests, which will look like cornfields. Of course, participants will have to wear sturdy boots and protective clothing, since prickly, thickly growing aspen, alder and knapweed will make the going rough.

In summer, sun lovers will flock to the forest from all over the world to take advantage of the thousands of acres with no shade. In winter the winds will blow briskly over the snowy landscape, now largely unbroken by trees. Instead of plodding dully along on cross-country skis, visitors to the Ideal Forest will bring their handy new ski-sails and whiz along at a good clip.

- Wildlife will be different. The land won't be cluttered with as many species of plants, birds, mammals and other wild legacies of nature. Instead, there will be large expanses of such plants as knapweed and Russian thistle, which thrive on disturbed and impoverished soils. Vultures, coyotes and other scavengers will clean up the dead and dying animals that can no longer survive in the new Ideal habitat; those few that do survive will be wary and strong. Perhaps some sturdy camels could be introduced for variety!

When the Ideal Forest finally takes root and there are many young trees all the same species and age, outbreaks of root rot and infestations of dwarf mistletoe will wipe them out from time to time. To relieve the monotony, some exciting new disease or insect may occasionally appear.

Sad news—the U.S. Forest Service may have to find another mascot to protect the Ideal Forest from fire. Smokey the Bear will find it rough going in the Ideal Forest, although he may survive in the remaining parks. Robots like those shown in the movie *Star Wars* will be a good choice to replace

Smokey, since they don't require food.

Native fish will not fare well in the new forest's turbid streams and lakes, but mud fish can be imported for avid anglers. Hunters will find slim pickings. Perhaps some hardy goats could be imported, too, but then they might eat the Ideal Forest, which would be counterproductive.

• The watershed will shed more water. When it rains in the Ideal Forest, we will get our water almost immediately, since large clearcuts will speed the runoff. Forests with trees of all kinds and sizes have wasted water for years by releasing it into the air through transpiration, which keeps Actual Forests moist and cool in summer. In Ideal Forests, winds will drive away any excess moisture. When rain falls in the mountains, water will run off quickly into the streams, carrying minerals and roughage (mud, sand and twigs) into drinking and irrigation supplies.

The Ideal Forest will be much drier than the Actual Forest and will catch fire more readily. Fires will benefit the Ideal Watershed, however, because water will run off even faster than before, toting even more roughage and minerals.

In the large clearings of the Ideal Forest, especially above 4500 feet, snow thaws much earlier in the spring than it does in Actual Forests. This means a wall of water will pour down to flush out garbage and debris, cleansing streams and drains. This phenomenon, also called "flooding," may wash away roads and houses, too, but it will be worth it to get rid of all that water at once. We won't have to worry about it again until the following spring.

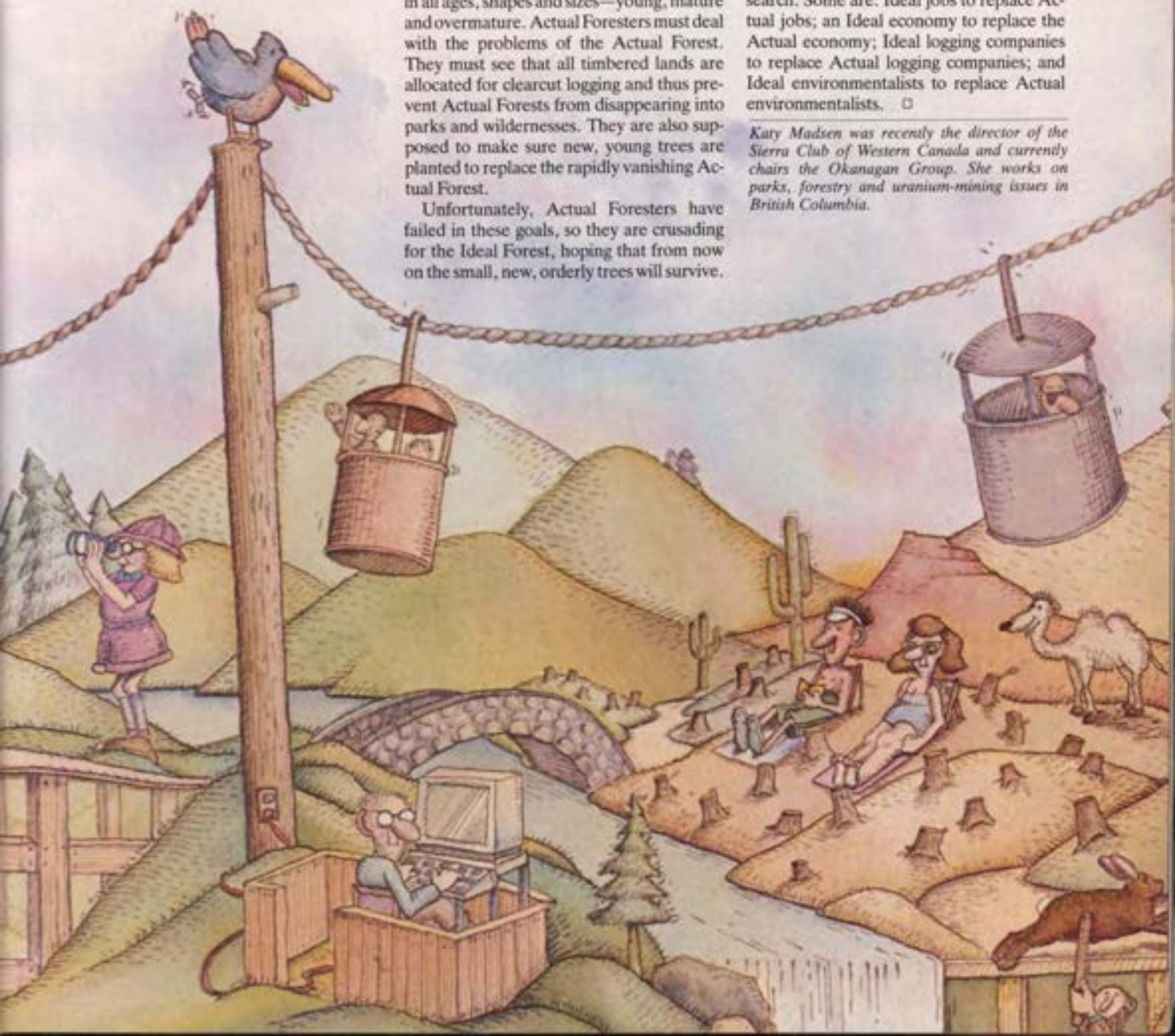
• Foresters will become like the forests. Actual Foresters, like Actual Forests, come in all ages, shapes and sizes—young, mature and overmature. Actual Foresters must deal with the problems of the Actual Forest. They must see that all timbered lands are allocated for clearcut logging and thus prevent Actual Forests from disappearing into parks and wildernesses. They are also supposed to make sure new, young trees are planted to replace the rapidly vanishing Actual Forest.

Unfortunately, Actual Foresters have failed in these goals, so they are crusading for the Ideal Forest, hoping that from now on the small, new, orderly trees will survive. Will the Actual Forester have to go the way of the Actual Forest? Must we clearcut to remove the large, mature, overmature and even the dead wood?

We can only conclude that Ideal Foresters must be different. They must be smaller, young, all alike and far more numerous if they are to handle the problems of the Ideal Forest. In the brave new world of the Ideal Forest, the Ideal Solution would be clones. They would require only low, uniform salaries and would be ideal for the job of rushing around and nurturing the little trees in the Ideal Forest. One more major question occurs: Is there an Actual Forester who could be the Ideal Parent for generations of Ideal Foresters?

These issues are the first to come to mind; the scope of this essay is too limited to discuss other important subjects for future research. Some are: Ideal jobs to replace Actual jobs; an Ideal economy to replace the Actual economy; Ideal logging companies to replace Actual logging companies; and Ideal environmentalists to replace Actual environmentalists. □

Katy Madsen was recently the director of the Sierra Club of Western Canada and currently chairs the Okanagan Group. She works on parks, forestry and uranium-mining issues in British Columbia.



A Timber Baron's Lexicon

ROBERT LEONARD REID

ANY TIME YOU HIKE through the forest—be it on a weekend outing or a week-long backpacking trip—you run the risk of stumbling on a timber baron lurking in the path. You'll recognize this insidious pest by the great wide smile on its face and the measuring tape it always carries in its hands.

In order to deal successfully with a timber baron, you'll need at least a rudimentary understanding of Timberese, an obscure dialect distantly related to Bureaucratese. As a service to *Sierra* readers, here are translations of some of the most common terms found in the Timberese dialect:

ALLOWABLE CUT—The number of trees that can be cut during a single harvesting period. The ideal allowable cut is a number equal to the total number of trees available.

BOARD FOOT—A unit of measure, like "dime" or "dollar."

CLEARCUT—A term borrowed from the "human potential" movement. Clearcutting is a way to help trees "get clear." After trees achieve a sense of their own space, they're able to deal with their hang-ups more easily and mellow out in the process. Mellowing-out enables the forest to lay back and get in touch with its feelings.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER—Another name for trees.

CONSERVATION—The practice of not cutting down trees today so they can be cut down tomorrow. Conservation is an approved practice among timber barons—so long as the trees that are spared today are cut no later than noon tomorrow.

EROSION—The uncontrolled slipping away of money.

FOREST—An outdoor savings bank.

MULTIPLE USE—Using America's national forests for a wide variety of purposes. Multiple use is mandated by law to ensure that our forests are managed for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people. Examples of the multiple uses to which national forests can be put include logging, timber cutting, tree harvesting, clearcutting and cutting down trees.

OLD GROWTH—Senile trees. For the good of the forest, its senior citizens should be put into a home. A new home. As part of the floor.

PESTICIDE—A delicious snack for a tree, like a bone for a dog. If you want a tree to be your friend, give it some pesticide.

ROADLESS AREA—An area in need of roads, preferably logging roads. An area without roads is like a child without parents. Roadless areas are America's orphans.

SELECTIVE CUTTING—An enlightened system of timber management whereby the forester first selects a forest and then cuts it down.

SILVICULTURE—The science of turning trees into silver.

SUSTAINED YIELD—A partner of multiple use. Sustained yield is a forest management system designed to generate a steady flow of money until all the trees in the forest are gone.

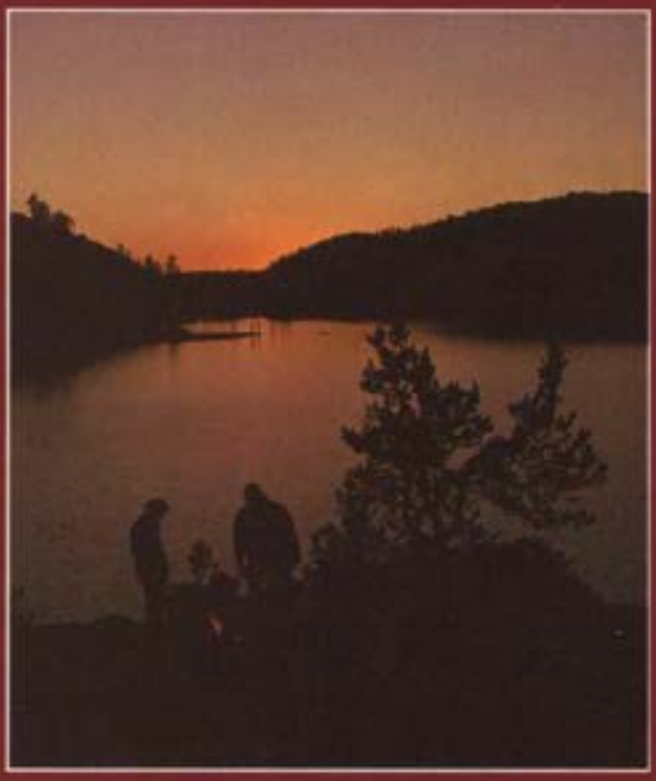
TREE—A cash crop similar to onions or lima beans. A famous poem about trees summarizes the timber baron's philosophy:

I think that I shall never see
A thing more lovely than a tree
That's tall and twenty feet around,
And lying prone upon the ground. □

Robert Leonard Reid is currently compiling an anthology of literature on the Sierra Nevada that will be published by Wilderness Press this winter.

ILLUSTRATION BY KIRK CALDWELL

SIERRA CLUB
OUTINGS 1983



SIERRA CLUB
OUTINGS 1983

Sierra Club Outings 1983

We are very pleased to present you with this list of 1983 Sierra Club Outings. The outing program is growing: we're offering more trips, training new leaders, and developing new ways to experience wilderness and enjoy the outdoors.

As you explore this outing issue, take note of the new and different outings featured, along with our popular "tried-and-true" trips. For a different experience, you may want to ride a dory down the Colorado River, sail in Hawaii or visit the southwest by bus. Our lodge-to-lodge hiking trips in Oregon's Rogue valley combine the challenge of wilderness hiking with the comfort of bed and breakfast in family-style inns. There's a horseback trip this year (see "Saddlelight" section) for those of you who've missed the fun of riding the trails with your Sierra Club friends, and several trips providing opportunities to combine hiking, backpacking or canoeing with car camping or base camping (see Highlight, Base Camp and Canoe sections).

Foreign Trips, as always, will search out the unique and interesting overseas. Our trips to China will offer Club members a chance to see that country in a different way than other tours or treks can—Sierra Club style. The same holds true on fine outings in Indonesia, Africa, Europe, the Galapagos, Latin America and Asia. For a truly one-of-a-kind foreign adventure, you can't beat a Sierra Club outing.

Nature is a powerful tonic. We hope you'll take advantage of the invitation our Sierra Club outing leaders extend to you—to join them on a quest for fun, adventure, relaxation and a reaffirmation of your commitment to the preservation of wilderness. We'll be on the trail year-round, all over the world. Come with us this year, and enjoy a perfect Sierra Club vacation.

The Inspiration of Wilderness

The inspiration of Wilderness is a powerful force, motivating some of us to actions we had never considered before, and others to extraordinary efforts. Wilderness is the well from which have sprung many of the great leaders of the Sierra Club. It is an enduring source of great leaders.

How does this happen? How can the gentle shades of one flower, the bold colors of another, the rippling of one stream, the roar of a waterfall, the souring of an eagle, make us sensitive of them? The voice of nature is not a strident one. It does not demand anything of us. Rather, the flowers, the animate beings, the streams, the very rocks are a source of powerful waves of beauty.

We are driven to action to preserve a part of nature that satisfies our souls. If we are to please ourselves, we must preserve the source of that great satisfaction. Wilderness outings help tune our future leaders, our members, to the vibrations of nature. By doing that, they engender in us an awareness that teaches the imperative of wilderness preservation. By pleasing us, nature induces us to Herculean efforts in its own defense. The love of nature for us provides the motivation to inspired action.

Ted Snyder
Outing Committee Chairman

We would like to thank all the individuals and corporations who generously supported Inner City Outings and Service Trips in 1982. We especially thank the Atlantic/Richfield Foundation for their donation to Service Trips and California Alpine Club, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Sierra Club Council Descretionary Fund, Hunt Alternative Fund, Recreational Equipment, Inc., TIME/LIFE, Inc., The Alpine Winters Foundation, The San Francisco Foundation, and Appalachian Outfitters for grants and donations to Inner City Outings.

Donations were given to Inner City Outings in memory of Mary Miles from Ruth E. Burton, D. Fausett, Katherine Franger, Virginia Ignatuas and Family, James E. Knauer, Violet Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Marks, Virgil Miles, Robyn, Larry, and Jason Ralleigh and Family, Raymond E. and Daraleek Smithson, Kenneth L. Stasun, Harold L. and Sue Wedel; and

In memory of John R. Reynolds from Susan Ann Miller.

In memory of Scott Ramsey from Irene J. Ramsey.

In memory of Karl Heed from Sylvia Heed.

In memory of John R. Reynolds from Beatrice E. Reynolds.

In addition we would like to thank all the many kind individuals who donated funds, equipment and time to these programs.

Contents

The 1983 Outing information presented here was written by Sierra Club outing leaders with assistance from:

OUTING COMMITTEE
Outing Committee Chairman *Ted Snyder*

OUTING SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN/CHAIRWOMEN
Alaska *Gus Benner*
Backpack Trips *Jim Watters*
Basecamp *Jerry South*
Burro Trips *Jack Holmes*
Canoe Trips *Bill Bricca*
Foreign Trips *Wayne R. Woodruff*
Hawaii Trips *Ray Simpson*
Highlight Trips *Jerry Clegg*
Inner City Outings *Mia Monroe*
River Raft and Sailing Trips *Ruth Dyche*
Service Trips *Kelly Runyon*
Wilderness Threshold *Harry Reeves*
Midwest *Faye Sitzman*
Northeast *Maggie Seeger*
Northwest *Bill Gifford*
Rocky Mountain *Fred Gunckel*
Southeast *Fred Gooding*
Southwest *John Ricker*

OUTING STAFF
Janet Green, *Publicity and Reservations*
Steve Griffiths, *Inner City Outings*
Jane King, *Manager*
Helen Jordan, *volunteer*
Suzanne Raftery, *Reservations Supervior*
Marla Riley, *Reservations*
Kathy Tyrell, *Information Coordinator*
Lynne Wick, *Bookkeeper*
Alyosha Zosima, *Publicity and Reservations*

OUTING ISSUE
Editor and Coordinator *Janet Green*
Art Director *Bill Prochnow*
Designer *Ron Chan*
Production *Barbara Jo Irwin, Dustin Kahn*

The Outing Department thanks our photographers and requests that photos for possible outing publication be sent to Janet Green, Sierra Club, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108

Cover Photo (Malcolm Smith)
Back Cover Photo (Carol Crews)


73 BURRO TRIPS


74 FAMILY TRIPS


88 WATER TRIPS


94 FOREIGN TRIPS

(Jerry Cleveland)

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.

ICOs 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 thirteen ICO programs, each affiliated with a Sierra Club chapter or group. (See list.) We will host a national ICO trip this summer to bring participants together from all over the country and also a conference for ICO volunteer leaders.

A donation from you will enable ICO to conduct both this outing and conference. 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

Chicago, IL
Denver, CO
El Paso, TX
Philadelphia, PA
Phoenix, AZ
San Francisco, CA
Los Angeles, CA
New Orleans, LA
New York, NY
Norman, OK
San Jose, CA
Sacramento, CA
Washington, DC

(Mike Stabler)

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 permafrost 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.

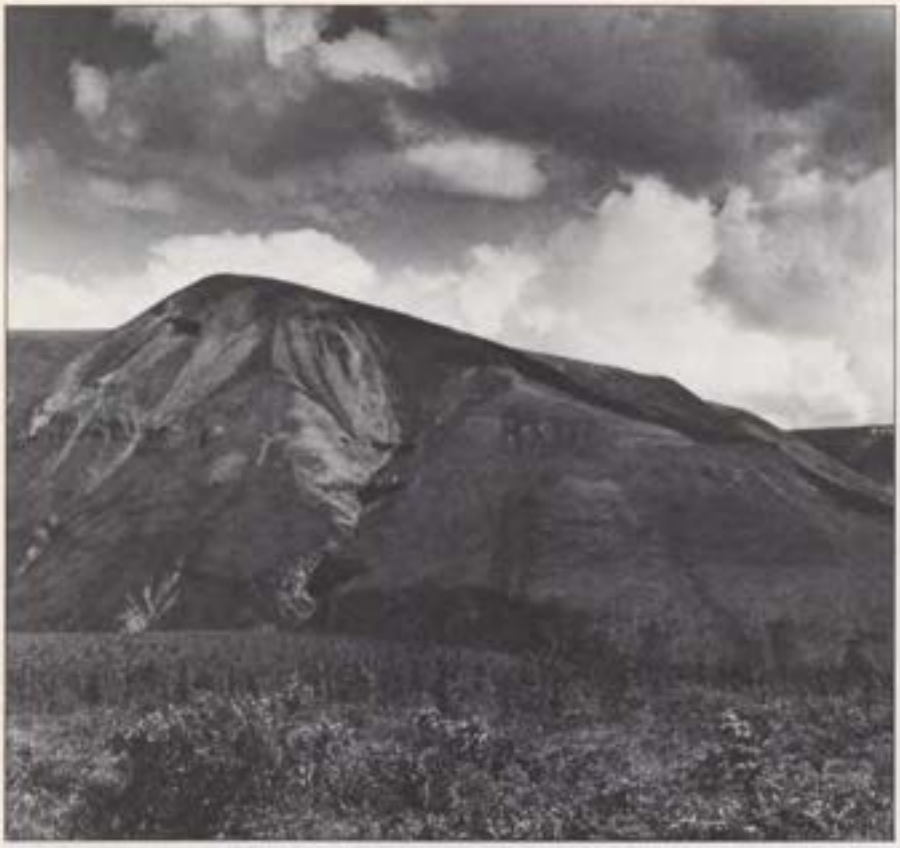
Conservation issues are still a critical concern in Alaska. Beyond the pure wilderness experience, our trips provide a chance for active conservationists to study the area firsthand and to use that knowledge to help determine its future.

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

[60] Yukon Wilderness Nature Adventure, Canada—June 21-30. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
This gentle wilderness walking, camping, float trip is along the uninhabited Teslin and Yukon rivers. Our guides are naturalists who live in this fragile wilderness and want to share their knowledge and awaken your curiosity about the animals, birds, soils, rocks, trees, wildflowers, lichens and mosses. Our trip is designed to offer intimate knowledge of a small area of the Yukon wilderness. We will drift with the current, camping along the way, and have layover days to go on exploratory cross-country walks and enjoy the freedom and beauty of the land.

[61] Philip Smith Mountains Backpack, Brooks Range, Alaska—June 27-July 8. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.
We will traverse the Philip Smith Mountains in the Brooks Range from the Wind River on the south, to the Ribbon River on the north. Following steep-walled glacial valleys on either side of the conti-

View of Denali (W.A. Jackson)



(W. A. Jackson)

nental divide, there will be opportunities to explore, climb, fish and photograph wildlife along our approximate 60-mile route. North of the Arctic Circle we will experience 24-hour daylight. Trip members should be experienced backpackers in top physical condition for cross-country travel in these remote, seldom-visited mountains.

[62] Glacier Bay Kayak Trip, Alaska—July 6-20. Leaders, Carol and Howard Dienger, 3145 Bandera Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94304.
Kayaking is the ideal way to experience the many moods of Glacier Bay National Park. From Bartlett Cove, we will paddle two-man Easy-Rider Kayaks through the Beardslee Islands on the way to the western arm. Four layover days are planned for hiking and observing birds, whales, and other wildlife as we explore the Marble Islands, Geikie and High Miller Inlets. We will paddle through icebergs as we approach the thunderous face of the tidewater glaciers in Reid and Johns Hopkins Inlets. No previous kayak experience required. Minimum age 14.

[63] West Chichagof Island, Alaska—July 13-19. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580.
Two-person Klepperkayaks allow access to the intimate waterways formed by myriad low islands. Paddling along tranquil freshwater lakes or riding swells directly from the Pacific Ocean, the pace is ever changing. Muskeg meadows, decorated with twisted cedar and pine, abound with small mammals. White bear, Sitka deer, otter, mink and martin inhabit silent bays of coastal hemlock and spruce forests. Seals, porpoises and whales are common. A float plane flight is not included in the trip fee.

[64] Gates of the Arctic and Kobuk Parks Canoe and Backpack—July 17-31. Leader, Molly McCammon, 3020 NW 60th, Seattle, WA 98107.
Experience two of Alaska's newest and wildest national parks. We begin with a base camp on a spectacular alpine lake in the Gates of the Arctic National Park. From there we fly to a village on the Kobuk River where we start our 50-mile canoe trip through the heart of the Kobuk National Park, concluding with a backpack into the unique Kobuk Sand Dunes. Fishing should be excellent. Price does not include air transportation from Fairbanks.

[65] Harding Ice Field, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska—July 25-August 5. Leaders, Serge Puchert and Bill Huntley, 1020 Koontz Ln., Carson City, NV 89701.
Mostly cross-country, this trip is for experienced hikers who are fit and ready for the challenge of difficult terrain and uncertain weather. In return are the rewards of magnificent scenery and a chance to hike through varied terrain—glaciers, alpine lakes, fast flowing rivers, stark tundras, and tall lush grass and vegetation. We will observe bears, moose, Dall's sheep, wolves, coyotes and eagles. A food drop and two layover days ease our loads and give us time to rest or fish; a local naturalist with intimate knowledge of the area will enhance the trip.

[66] Alaska Range, East of Denali, Alaska—August 7-20. Leader, Harry Reeves, 9233 NE 24th, Bellevue, WA 98004.
Landing at a glacier on the headwaters of Wood River, we will cross a pass into an "enchanted valley" leading to the headwaters of Delta River. This is steep tundra country, trailless, uneven, ever changing. At a moderate pace over challenging terrrain we will have opportunities to climb among Dall rams, and see caribou and birds of prey, as colors shift in the early autumn. Flight by bush plane from the Tanana River provides a spectacular entry and exit. Coping with the uncertainties of the northern environment requires backpacking experience. Cost of bush plane not included in trip price.

[67] Alaska's Wildlife to Hawaii's Lush Greenery—August 9-24. Leaders, Bill Huntley and Serge Puchert, P.O. Box 3164, San Leandro, CA 94578.
This trip is unique, offering rugged scenery and plentiful wildlife at Mt. McKinley National Park, and beautiful beaches and spectacular Waimea Canyon on Kauai, Hawaii's Garden Island. We will utilize a triangle flight, Alaska to Hawaii. In our nine days in Alaska, six will be spent camping, exploring and hiking in Mt. McKinley Park. On Kauai, we will spend six nights in state parks, sleeping on the beaches and enjoying points of interest on the island.

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 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.

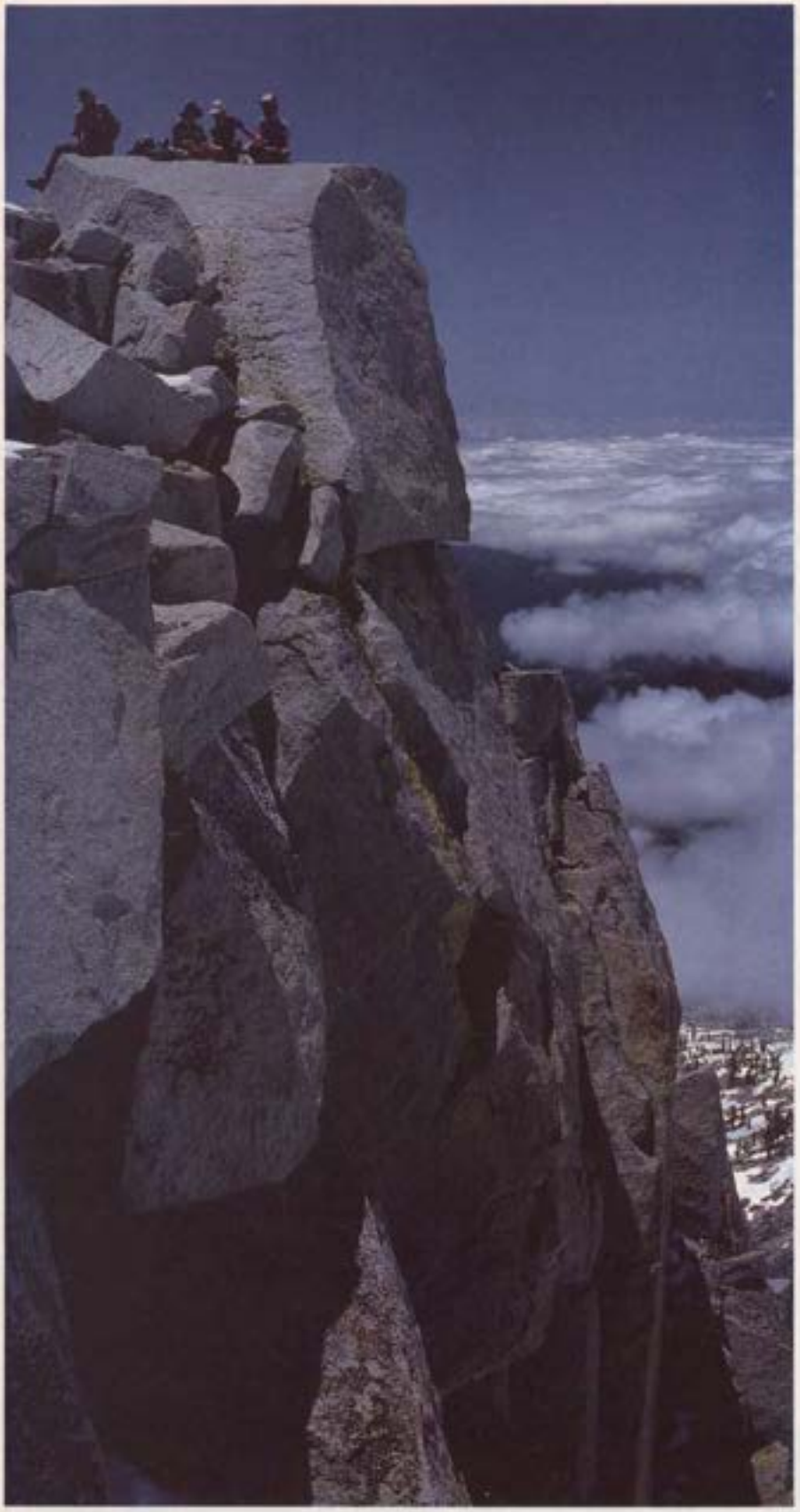
Leaders are required to approve each applicant before final acceptance, and will ask you to write in response to questions in the general supplement. These responses help the leader judge your backpacking experience and physical condition. Unless specified otherwise, the minimum age for trips, excluding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

[37] Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona—March 13-19. Leader, Bob Flores, 2112 W. Portobello, Mesa, AZ 85202.
This 124,140-acre wilderness area has everything from pine forests to desert flora, and a rich historical and legendary past. We will cover a variety of terrain at an enjoyable pace of up to eight miles per day. Elevations range from 6266 feet at Mound Mountain to 2163 feet at Canyon Lake. Easy access by air brings you to nearby Phoenix. (Rated M)

[38] Galiuro Wilderness, Coronado Forest, Arizona—March 20-26. Leader, Sid Hirsh, 4322 E. 7th St., Tucson, AZ 85711.
From a distance, this seldom-visited southeastern Arizona mountain range appears as a long, brushy, rocky ridge with a few high knobs. There is no hint that inside is a series of beautiful canyons. We will travel both on ridges with their magnificent vistas and in the densely vegetated canyons dropping down through steep rugged slopes of brightly colored soils and rocks. A layover day will give us an opportunity to visit an old gold mine where, in 1918, one of Arizona's most famous shootouts took place. (Rated M-S)

[39] Ventana-Desert to Redwood Forest, Coast Range, California—March 26-April 2. 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 1000 meter 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

Dolly Sods Area, West Virginia (Adolph Amster)



Eagle Scout Peak, Sierra Nevada (Butch Suits)

Cone (4965), the highest summit in the wilderness. Wildflowers will be blooming and all required hiking is on trails. (Rated L-M)

[40] Canyons of Death Valley, Panamint Range, California—April 3-9. Leader, Geoffrey Faraghan, 9 Bell Waver Way, Oakland, CA 94619.
Starting below sea level at Stovepipe Wells, we will be driven across the floor of Death Valley and up alluvial fans to the Cottonwood Mountains. Hiking up through the canyons we will see complex geology, Indian petroglyphs, wildflowers, cactus, wild burros and possibly bighorn sheep. We will then hike along high valleys (4000-6000) where we will find yucca trees and our two water caches. At 7000 feet on old sheep trails, there will be great views of Death Valley before we descend to its floor. (Rated M-S)

[41] Pyramid Lake, Nevada—April 16-22. Leader, Serge Puchert, 1020 Koontz Ln., Carson City, NV 89701.
Following the historical route of John Fremont, we will explore (through short cross-country moves) the high desert in the wildest region of Paiute Indian Reservation. Desert sights will include spring flowers, pelicans, wild mustangs and fantastic views of Pyramid Lake to satisfy the most avid camera buff. (Rated M)

[42] Pines to Palms Skyline, San Jacinto Mountains, California—April 24-29. Leader, Louise French, 1690 N. 2nd Ave., Upland, CA 91786.
Springtime in southern California is warm and smog-free—the best time to visit. Ride the Palm Springs tram and hike to the top of Mt. San Jacinto. From timberline pines into oak woodlands to Sonoran desert, we will progress from winter to summer through a varied display of spring flowers. A nice conditioning hike for experienced backpackers, this moderate outing is also well-suited for beginners. (Rated M)

[43] Sycamore-Secret Canyons, Sycamore Wilderness and Red Rock-Secret Mountains, Coconino Forest, Arizona—April 24-30. Leader, Jim Ricker, 525 S. Elden, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.
The southern edge of the Colorado Plateau rises sharply above the valley. Sycamore and Secret are just two of the many beautiful canyons in this 2000-foot

sandstone escarpment. Hiking on rough trails and in rocky creek bottoms, we will average eight miles per day. There will be one layover day and one 1600-foot climb. Views from the top of Secret Mountain (6600) are spectacular and the seldom-visited side canyons offer excellent opportunities for exploration. Warm days in the lower elevations and a chance of snow in the higher elevations can be expected. (Rated M)

[44] Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona—April 30-May 7. Leader, Peter Curia, 1334 W. Willetta, Phoeniz, AZ 85007.
The area covered by this trip is probably the most interesting in all of the Grand Canyon. Some of the marvels that we will encounter are the redwall narrows of Jumpup, Scotty's Hollow, Whispering Falls, Deer Creek Falls, and the explosive headwaters of Thunder River. We will have seven days of hiking over difficult terrain; and, even though there are no layovers, the sights we see will be memories forever. (Rated S)

[59] Appalachian Highlands, West Virginia/Virginia—May 15-21. Leader, Pat Hopson, 907-6th St. SW, #504C, Washington, DC 20024.
We will enjoy the scenic and varied "high" country of northeastern West Virginia and adjoining Virginia, and will camp in the Dolly Sods and the Laurel Fork of the Potomac areas. Hiking distances with full packs on the three moving days will range from three to eight miles. The trip will feature lots of day hiking in areas near the camp sites. There will be plenty of time for viewing spring flowers, bird watching, fishing, photography and loafing. Minimum age 18. (Rated L)

[46] Snowbird Wild Area, Nantahala Forest, North Carolina—May 21-28. Leader, Dave Bennie, 2405 Churchill Dr., Wilmington, NC 28403.
Leisurely hiking 25 miles during late spring, we will explore the Snowbird Creek eco-system, a RARE II study area located just south of the Smokies. In 1836, a remnant band of Cherokees utilized the ruggedness of this area as a refuge, avoiding forced relocation to Oklahoma over the now infamous "Trail of Tears." There will be time for sidetrips, swimming, and a day and a half layover. Mostly trail hiking; suitable for novices with elementary skills. (Rated L)

(Jim Watters)

[47] Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Nantahala and Cherokee Forests, North Carolina/Tennessee—May 21-28. Leader, Ray Abercrombie, 5409 Crossrail Dr., Burke, VA 22015.
Located just south of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, this area contains one of the largest virgin forests in the east. With two layover days, participants will have opportunities to swim in Slickrock Creek and photograph spring wildflowers. We will hike a total of 27 miles with packs, but a mid-week cache will lighten our load. (Rated M)

[48] Paria Canyon, Utah—May 22-28. Leader, Nancy Wahl, 325 Oro Valley Dr., Tucson, AZ 85704.
Paria River has carved a deep twisting canyon through red sandstone with alcoves, grotto, natural arch and immense amphitheaters. Shallow river wading follows the route, outstanding in color and form, of Indians and early settlers as the river flows to empty into the Colorado River. There will be ample time to explore all the side canyons and sights in one of the superb areas of the northern Arizona/Grand Canyon regions. (Rated L)

[68] Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico—June 4-10. 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. The area is near the south end of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. There may be snow. (Rated L-M)

[69] Dashoga Ridge, Tennessee/North Carolina—June 9-16. Leader, Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, Il 61820.
This is the second annual "gourmet's romp" through the Smokies. There will be opportunities to climb a couple of the major peaks; at least one 6000-foot peak will be included. We will hike along some of the unmaintained trails in the park. 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. Trip size is limited, so we will be a small congenial group. (Rated M)

[70] Pecos Wilderness, West Rim, New Mexico—June 12-18. Leader, Gail Bryant, General Delivery, Glorieta, NM 87535.
This seven-day loop is a challenging delight. A 2650-foot climb amid the melting snows and alpine flora unveils a panorama of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains which enclose the Pecos Valley far below. This skyline trail is a natural high for man and bighorn sheep. A layover day at Truchas Lakes is for fishing, relaxing or peaking. We'll descend to the Pecos River via serious switchbacks and follow its meanderings. Our return is through aspen groves and mountain meadows. (Rated M-S)

[71] Vermont's Green Mountains, New England—June 25-July 1. Leader, Margaret L. O'Neil, 116 The Riverway, #20, Boston, MA 02215.
The Green Mountains of Vermont run lengthwise from Massachusetts to the Canadian Border. We will be in one of their most remote sections at an uncrowded time. Our route begins at Lincoln Gap and travels northward on the Long Trail over many high peaks including Camel's Hump, second highest summit in Vermont. The mileage each day is moderate, compensating for the often rugged terrain. Wildflowers and views of the countryside are only part of the beauty this trail has to offer. A food cache makes our packs lighter. (Rated M)

[72] Zion Park, Utah—June 25-July 2. Leader, Don McIver, 5726 N. 11th St., Phoenix, AZ 85014.
The western section of Zion National Park is relatively untraveled and offers its magnificent canyon landscapes to the adventuresome hiker. Clear streams in deep narrow canyons invite you for a swim; nature's carvings in the Navajo sandstone provide endless variety for the photographer. Much of this trip will be exploratory with at least two side trips from a base camp. Some retracing of routes will be necessary. If you enjoy exploring in a very remote area, conquering challenging obstacles and the canyons of the southwest, then this is the trip for you. (Rated M-S)

[73] Deep Creek Range, Utah—June 26-July 2. Leader, Andy Johnson, 523 Frederick, San Francisco, CA 94117.
This is a seven-day trip into one of the most unique wildernesses ever encountered. We start on the hot desert floor and soon find ourselves in the cool air of alpine meadows, surrounded by pine trees and

Sierra Club Photograph

high, exposed peaks. There are no trails here; so although mileage will be short, travel will be cross-country. Two peaks, Ibapah and Haystack (12,000), give views for hundreds of miles. Three layover days are planned to allow us to fully explore this isolated area. (Rated M)

[74] Adirondack Park—Long Lake to Mt. Marcy, New York—July 2-10. Leader, Edith Schell, 2671 Brown St., Collins, NY 14034.
We will begin on the Northville-Placid trail near Long Lake village in Adirondack Park. In the first four days we will cover relatively easy terrain, moving into steeper ascents and descents as we reach the high peaks area. This 35-mile trip will culminate with the ascent (without full packs) of Mt. Marcy (5344), the highest mountain in New York. (Rated L-M)

[75] Marble Mountains, California—July 3-10. Leader, Laurie Williams, Box 124, Canyon, CA 94516.
The Marble Mountains are a unique combination of the two great California ranges and the Cascades. Our trail starts in maples and dogwood and climbs to flower-filled alps dotted with fir and snow banks. There will be opportunities for swimming, lake fishing, rare bird watching and easy climbs of limestone peaks. We will cover 55 miles with one half-day of cross-country and one layover. (Rated L-M)

[76] Mount Lovenia, Uinta Mountains, Utah—July 5-14. Leader, Bob Berges, 974 Post St., Alameda, CA 94501.
Make a pleasant circle in the highest mountains of Utah from the south side on Yellowstone Creek. We will cross 12,000-foot passes both on- and off-trail and climb several 13,000-foot summits; included will be Utah's highest, Kings Peak, reaching 13,528 feet. The high basins and sweeping ridges please the eye and the fishing lakes and streams can be very successful. Two layover days will be devoted to climbing, fishing or relaxing. (Rated M-S)

[77] Robbers Roost, Pacific Crest Trail, Lassen Forest, California—July 9-16. Leader, Nancy Morton, 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926.
The geologic transition zone from the most southern volcanoes of the Cascades to the most northern reaches of the Sierra Nevadas is the setting for our hike. We'll follow the Pacific Crest Trail, making detours for a more interesting trip. Points of interest include climbing Carter Mountain, traveling along the highest ridges of the area, and a layover day in the Soda Creek Basin. (Rated M)

[78] Blue Lake, Yosemite Park and Sierra Forest, Sierra—July 11-18. Leader, Bob Madsen, 3950 Fernwood Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566.
Starting at Tuolumne Meadows we drop down Echo Canyon, climb Lyell Fork, and drop down Bench Canyon and finally climb Koip Crest. We will have one layover day for peakbagging or exploring, and two short moving days for further canyon exploring. There will be two

moving days, each 15 miles with 3000-foot elevation gain, and 15 cross-country miles on the trip. (Rated S)

[79] Big Moccasin Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 15-23. Leader, Jim Watters, 600 Caldwell Rd., Oakland, CA 94611.
Big Moccasin Lake, one of the larger of the Indian group of lakes, is set well off the frequented paths of the Muir Wilderness backcountry. It is at the heart of a 45-mile odyssey which starts out of Florence Lake with a day and a half climb on trail; then, for five straight days we will wind cross-country from Medley Lake to Feather Pass. The mountain backdrop is finely sculptured and photogenic, but the ground underfoot is broken, rocky and demanding for backpackers. Three trailless passes connect with basin after basin of idyllic lakes and tarns at a fairly consistent 11,000-foot elevation. (Rated M-S)

[80] Mono Divide Peakbagging, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 15-23. Leaders, Vicky and Bill Hoover, P.O. Box 723, Livermore, CA 94550.
Climbing peaks are exciting goals of this backpacking venture, also providing the best exercise and the finest views. From the central Sierra's highest roadhead in Little Lakes valley, we cross Mono Pass for nine days of vigorous, scenic peakbagging. More leisure is available to those who skip one or more of our seven peaks, which culminate in the giants—Gabb, Abbott and Bear Creek Spire. (Rated M-S)

[81] Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon—July 16-23. Leader, Bill Gifford, 3512 NE Davis, Portland, OR 97232.
Rising from the plains of eastern Oregon, 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 Mountain (9038); we go out along Canyon Creek through groves of vanilla-scented Jeffrey Pines for a total of 40 miles. One or two layover days are planned. (Rated M)

[82] Collegiate Peaks, San Isabel Forest, Colorado—July 16-23. Leader, Al Ossinger, 12284 W. Exposition Dr., Lakewood, CO 80228.
In the heart of the Colorado Rockies, near Buena Vista, tributaries of Cottonwood Creek provide access to the high country. A trail into Horn Fork Basin leads to timberline campsites, base for climbs of Mt. Harvard (14,420) and Mt. Columbia (14,073). Another backpack day will take us to Kroenke Lake (11,500), where we may spend a day fishing or relaxing before making a climb of Mt. Yale (14,196). We finish the trip at the Mt. Princeton Hot Springs pool. (Rated M)

Stratified Wilderness, Wyoming (Philip Dangel)

John Muir Wilderness, Sierra (Carol Crews)

[83] Kennedy Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming—July 16-23. Leaders, Virgene and Charles Engberg, 6906 Birchton Ave., Canoga Park, CA 91307.
This trip will explore the glaciated canyon of New Fork River and part of its headwaters at elevations from 8000 to 11,500 feet. Photographers will love the lakes, peaks and views of the Continental Divide of the Wind River Range. A layover day will give you a choice to climb Glover Mountain or hike to Section Corner and Trapper Lakes. Some of the best fishing areas in the wilderness are here; nature lovers will enjoy the beautiful flowers. (Rated L)

[84] Pacific Crest Trail, Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra—July 16-24. Leader, Bill Allen, Rt. 1A, Box 34, Red Bluff, CA 96080.
Our tour from Cottonwood Pass meanders through the timberline country surrounding Mount Whitney, and leads over the highest point on the Pacific Crest Trail at Forester Pass (13,180). Access to this 40-mile portion of the 2600-mile National Scenic Trail are the east side laterals through Horseshoe Meadow and Kearsarge Pass. The commissary features our popular modified natural food menu. Two possible layover days are for fishing and off-trail exploring. (Rated M)

[85] Yosemite Panorama, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 17-23. Leader, Jean Ridone, 272 Coventry Rd., Kensington, CA 94707.
From Glacier Point (7200), we first travel to the headwaters of Illillouette Creek. We cross Clark Range at Red Peak Pass (11,200) and descend gradually along the Merced River. A layover day allows a climb of Half Dome for beautiful vistas. Our final descent to Yosemite Valley (4000) closely follows Nevada and Vernal Falls. Short hiking days permit time to explore or relax amidst streams, lakes and rugged mountains. (Rated L)

[86] Mount Powell, Gore Range, Colorado—July 18-27. Leader, Bob Berges, 974 Post St., Alameda, CA 94501.
We will make a circle in the northern part of the range and will cap our trip with an attempt on Mt. Powell (13,534). When Sir St. George Gore traveled in this range, named after him by the famed mountain scout and liar Jim Bridger, he had a wagon with a wine cellar and a bathtub. We will not have these amenities, but will have chances to explore and peakbag in this Colorado wilderness. (Rated M-S)

[87-E] Milestone Creek, Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra—July 21-31. Leader, Tom Erwin, 631 Elverta Rd., Elverta, CA 95626. Naturalist, Jim French.
One of the best Sierra naturalists will accompany us as we traverse Kings Canyon and Sequoia Parks, visit the headwaters of three important rivers (Kings, Kern and Kaweah), and cross four major passes (Kearsarge, Shepherd, Deerhorn and Harrison). Most camps will be at the 11,000-foot level in the shadows of the highest 14,000-foot peaks in the Sierra near the shores of lakes and streams famous for golden trout. In order to maximize layover time, some moving days will be long. (Rated M)

[88-E] Tetons West Photography Backpack, Wyoming—July 23-29. Leader, Jim Gilbreath, 7266 Courtney Dr., San Diego, CA 92111. Photographer, Jim Clark.
The western slope of the Tetons on the Idaho/Wyoming border is rich in high green lakes and acres of flowers, with great views of the main Teton peaks. Jim Clark will integrate basic and advanced nature photography with all our activities, which will include some cross-country travel and at least three layover days for fishing, loafing or peak scrambling. The roadhead will be near Driggs, Idaho. Prior experience necessary. (Rated L-M)

[89] Teton Wilderness, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming— July 24-August 1. Leader, Kerry McClanahan, Krannert Building, West Lafayette, IN 47907.
The high plateaus and flower-filled meadows of the Teton Wilderness contrast sharply with the rugged, rocky

mountains of Grand Teton National Park. Little traveled by backpackers, the area is home to wapiti, beaver, moose, grizzly and trumpeter swan. We will hike at 7500-11,000 feet, crossing the Continental Divide twice. Stops are planned at Parting of the Waters and on Two Ocean Plateau to observe the magnificent Rocky Mountain Sunset. Planned layover days will allow us to relax, fish, swim, big-game watch or hike into a remote section of Yellowstone Park. (Rated M-S)

[90] Gardiner Lakes, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 25-August 2. Leader, Ellen Howard, 535 Morey Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025.
From Onion Valley on the east side, we climb the Kearsarge trail, originally an Indian trade route, to the pass at 11,700 feet for a grand view of the high country. Continuing over 50 miles of varied terrain —through forest, along open talus, by colorful meadows of wildflowers—we visit some fine secluded lake basins. Camps from 10,000-11,200 feet in elevation; return via Baxter Pass. (Rated M)

[91] Bishop Pass to Taboose Pass, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 28-August 7. Leader, Ken Maas, 118 N. Swall Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90048.
Bishop Pass is our entry into the rugged alpine region of northeastern Kings Canyon National Park. We will travel 50 miles from north to south, paralleling the Sierra Crest on high cross-country routes. Enroute to Taboose Pass, we will explore Dusy, Palisades, Upper, and Lake basins. Daily travel will average five to eight miles with almost half being cross-country; all camps will be above 11,000 feet. Two layover days are planned for time to climb, fish, explore or relax. A car shuttle will be necessary. (Rated M-S)

[92] Middle Fork Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming—July 30-August 6. Leaders, Virgene and Charles Engberg, 6906 Birchton Ave., Canoga Park, CA 91307.
We enter Bridger Wilderness at Scab Creek, then climb to one of the largest alpine plateaus of the Rockies for very special views of the Continental Divide around Mt. Bonneville and Raid Peak. Our route will take us past many lakes—Toboggan, Cresent, Raid, South Fork, Rainbow, Middle Fork, Dream, and Sandpoint. A layover day at Middle Fork Lake will permit a beautiful climb to the Continental Divide. Nature lovers will enjoy wildflowers, fishing and the natural beauty of this alpine plateau. (Rated L)

[93] Bench Canyon, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra—July 30-August 7. Leader, Laurie Williams, Box 124, Canyon, CA 94516.
Our trip features Bench Canyon, a classic hanging valley. Among its other pleasures are a lost lake, a Sierran glacier, a mountain which makes compasses spin, and some famous old sheepherder carvings. We circle the North Fork of the San Joaquin River, with its many waterfalls and photogenic views of the lesser known side of the Ritter Range. A climb of Banner or Ritter may be possible. (Rated M-S)

[94] University Circuit, Sierra—July 30-August 9. Leader, Carl Heller, 1511 Nimitz, China Lake, CA 93555.
The Kings and Kern river basins are surrounded by granite peaks and filled with glacier-carved lakes. After an acclimatization hike from Onion Valley, we will camp at lakes such as Golden Trout, Oregon and South America where fishing can add to our meals. From high passes, climbers can reach several peaks including Stanford, Cal Tech and University. (Rated S)

[95] Scapegoat Wilderness, Montana—July 31-August 6. Leader, Hal Covey, Star Route West Fork, Darby, MT 59829.
Scapegoat Wilderness lies just south of the Bob Marshall Wilderness in central Montana. This trip will take us the full length of the wilderness, traveling in a southerly direction on Forest Service trails. Wildlife, flowers and superb scenery will greet us as the trail follows along the base of a spectacular limestone escarpment forming the east face of Scapegoat Mountain. One layover day is planned to climb the mountain and/or relax. We will cover approximately 38 miles in six hiking days. (Rated L-M)

[96] Mt. of the Holy Cross Wilderness Area, White River Forest, Colorado—July 31-August 6. Leader, Bob Audretsch, 1308 129 Rd. #2A, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601.
This newly designated wilderness in the Sawatch Range will offer the opportunity to view some of Colorado's beautiful high country. We wll explore a deserted stamp mill and mining town and make optional non-technical climbs of Mt. of the Holy Cross (14,005) and Whitney Peak (13,271). Expect spectacular views and numerous wildflowers. All travel will be above 10,000 feet. (Rated M-S)

[97] Chagoopa Plateau, Sequoia Park, Sierra—August 3-13. Leader, Ann Peterson, P.O. Box 151221, Columbus, OH 43215.
The Chagoopa Plateau, guarded by Mt. Kaweah and the Red Spur, lies midway along a route which will take us across the Great Western Divide and Kaweah Peaks Ridge. This area is one of the most jagged and remote in the Sierra, from the granite cliffs and towers surrounding the Hamilton

(David Geisinger)

Lakes to the red and black volcanic rock of the Kaweahs. Five cross-country cols will challenge the adventuresome while a food cache and two or three layover days will ease our way and provide time to explore. (Rated M-S)

[98] Looping the White Clouds, Sawtooth Recreation Area, Idaho—August 4-13. Leader, Chuck Shinn, 7885 Vue Rd. Meridian, ID 83642.
Located 50 miles northwest of Sun Valley the White Cloud Mountains are Idaho's most scenic backpacking area. Two layovers and short cross-country travel days moderate the high elevations and rugged terrain and permit us time to enjoy the wildlife, fishing and climbing. Our route starts at Slate Creek on the north and crosses three backpack passes in this ten-day loop trip. (Rated M)

[99] Minarets Wilderness, Banner Peak, Sierra—August 5-13. Leaders Iila and Chuck Wild, 3862 Rosetta Ct., San Diego, CA 92111.
View the rocky islets on Thousand Island Lake under the spectacular jagged Minarets Crest, dominated by Banner and Ritter Peaks. Layover days for relaxing and peakbagging. Possible climbs are Banner Peak (12,945), Mt. Ritter (13,157) or Mt. Davis (12,311). Enrich your summer with this backpack trip in the "Range of Light" enjoying the trails and cross-country challenges.
(Rated L)

Eagle Cap Wilderness, Oregon (David Geisinger)

[100] White Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 6-14. Leader, John Ingvoldstad, 777 Charmain Dr., Campbell, CA 95008.
Beginning at Wishon Reservoir, this 57-mile loop takes us over Le Conte and White Divides. We will spend five days in the remote and trailless region stretching from Martha Lake southward into Blue Canyon. Two layover days and one short moving day will provide opportunities for peak climbing, exploring, fishing, swimming or relaxing. Elevations range from 6700 to 11,900 feet, not including peak climbs. (Rated M-S)

[101] Berry, Owl and Moose Creek Loop, Grand Teton Park, Wyoming—August 7-13. Leader, Bonnie Epstein, 1109 Glendora Ave., Oakland, CA 94602.
Hiking up Berry and Owl Creeks through marshes, meadows and canyons, we will average five to seven miles per day. Wildflowers are luxuriant, moose and their calves are plentiful, and bears and elk are seen occasionally. Our layover day will be at the creek source at spectacular Moose Basin Divide (9800). We will hike the ridge (10,600) at Horse Thief Pass, and fish and explore the waterfall. We will then descend Moose Creek Canyon 2500 feet to Jackson Lake and return along the lake with time for a dip in the Huckleberry Hot Springs pool. (Rated L-M)

[102] Bear Lakes Basin, Sierra— August 7-14. Leader, Eric Bergh, 1155 Kolln St., Pleasanton, CA 94566.
Traveling over the Sierra Crest, we will leave the sagebrush of Pine Creek and move into the alpine meadows and basins lying along the western face of Muir's "Range of Light." From Lake Italy south through the Bear Lakes Basin and onto Humphreys Basin, our hiking will be evenly divided between on-trail and cross-country. Two layover days will provide opportunities to fish, explore and enjoy the spectacular views of the Seven Gables, Silver Divide and Mt. Humphreys astride the Crest. (Rated M)

[103] Lost Canyon, Mineral King/Sequoia Park, Sierra—August 8-17. Leader, Bruce C. Straits, 3039 Lucinda Ln., Santa Barbara, CA 93105.
Windy Franklin Pass (11,760) is our doorway from historic Mineral King valley to the Great Western Divide land of

Stream above Lyman Lake, North Cascades, Washington (James Ludden)

soaring peaks, glaciated ridges, deep canyons, icy trout streams and rugged forest. Highlights along the 54-mile route include Kern Hot Springs, lush Sky Parlor Meadow, panoramic rims of Kern River and Big Arroyo trenches, alpine Nine Lakes Basin (layover day), Little Five Lakes, and the Lost Canyon approach to Sawtooth Pass. (Rated M)

[104] The Palisades, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 11-20. Leader, David Peterson, 3937-A Lyman Rd., Oakland, CA 94602.
Crossing over Bishop Pass into Dusy Basin, we will be camping above 10,000 feet. Two days of cross-country travel will take us into Palisade Basin, then along the Palisade Crest into Upper Basin, offering excellent access to climb or view the many peaks above 13,000 feet. Late afternoon thunderclouds should accentuate the spaciousness of the mountains for those who like to photograph or simply enjoy the High Sierra. (Rated M)

[105] Chelan Crest Trail, Washington—August 13-20. Leader, Bill Gifford, 3512 NE Davis, Portland, OR 97232.
We will take the ferry up Lake Chelan, a 50-mile long fjord piercing the North Cascades, then climb to the Chelan Crest for days of roaming ridges and flower gardens. This little-used trail skirts the Sawtooth Range, crossing passes, dropping through parks and meadows, with spectacular views of the Cascade

Range and the great rift of Lake Chelan. From Purple Pass we will descend to Stehekin, the "Enchanted Valley," and take the ferry back down the lake. This moderately-paced trip of about 38 miles has many opportunities for side trips, exploring peaks and lakes, and studying flowers. (Rated M-S)

[106] Pioneer Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 13-21. Leader, David Reneau, 410½ Pacific Ave., Paso Robles, CA 93446.
On this nine-day loop we will explore the glaciated canyons of the Mono Recesses and the multi-colored peaks and lake basins of the Silver Divide. From Rock Creek we pass over Mono Pass (12,000), through Pioneer Basin to the McGee Lakes, and then circle back around Red and White Mountain (12,850). Over half the distance will be cross-country. One layover day will allow time for nature study, fishing, relaxation or peakbagging. (Rated M-S)

[107] Glacier Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 13-21. Leader, Ed Shearin, 6513 Sunnyside Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103.
If you're an experienced young adult (17-22) and are looking for an adventure with others of your age, join us on this trip. We will explore the heartland of the Sierra from the Palisades to Glacier Divide, emphasizing cross-country routes. Two layover days will offer challenges on peaks such as North Palisade, or a more leisurely contemplation of vistas like Enchanted Gorge. A cross-country crossing of ice-scored Glacier Divide will bring this trip to an exciting end. (Rated M-S)

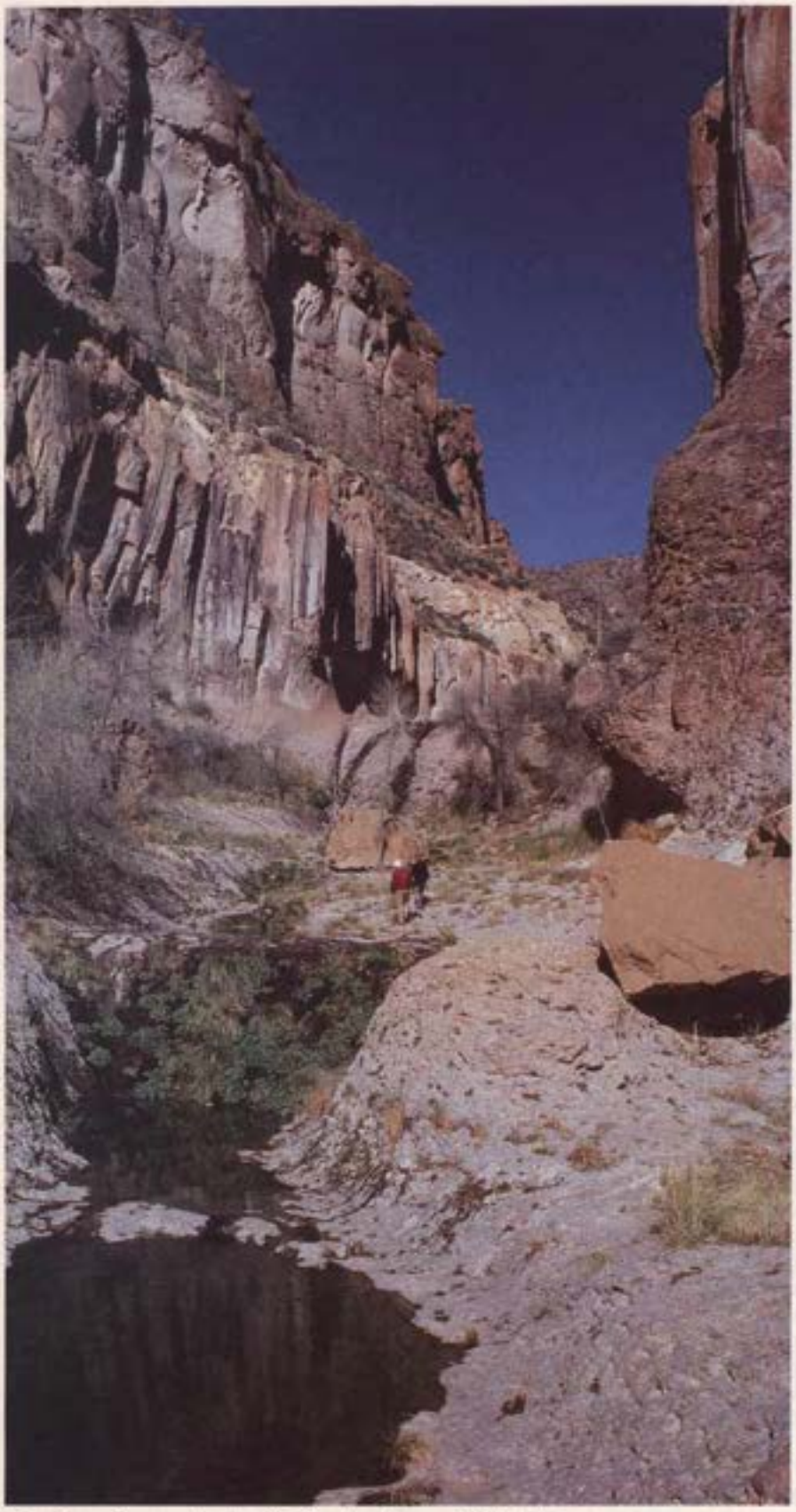
[108] Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota—August 14-20. Leader, Faye Sitzman, 903 Mercer Blvd., Omaha, NE 68131.
From our trailhead near Mt. Rushmore, past Cathedral Spires in the Needles and over Harney Peak (7242), we will hike about four miles a day with one layover. This Black Elk Wilderness area exceeds 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. Suitable for novices and experienced alike. (Rated L)

Luna Pass, North Cascades, Washington (Ernest W. Thorn)

[109] Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado—August 14-20. Leader, Laurie Williams, Box 124, Canyon, CA 94516.
Close to Independence Pass but far from its crowds, the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness offers the chance to explore one of Colorado's least-known and most recently designated wilderness areas. This is high country—we will be walking at 11,000 feet or above for the entire trip with selected camps above 12,000 feet. A number of days will feature off-trail travel with an excellent chance of seeing elk. Be among the few to visit this spectacular area. (Rated M)

[110] Tussey Mountain, Rothrock Forest, Pennsylvania—August 14-21. Leader, Martin Joyce, 4815 Roberta Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15236.
The Mid-State Trail follows the ridge of Tussey Mountain, providing extensive overlooks. We will hike the trail for most of our 38-mile trip, leaving it to camp in the valleys and explore designated natural areas. This area has a history of logging, charcoal making and iron smelting. The trail is rocky, but generally level except for the descents to camp and following day climbs. There will be one layover day and a food cache. Previous backpacking experience is required. (Rated M)

[111] The Lewis and Livingston Ranges, Glacier Park, Montana—August 14-24. Leader, Bill Evans, 2433 Bartel St., San Diego, CA 92123.
We will traverse the entire park including



Horse Camp Canyon, Aravaipa Primitive Area, Arizona (Richard Taylor)

the Continental Divide in this 65-mile trip; included are four prominent passes (2121-2424 meters) with scenic vistas. The backpack begins near the Many Glacier area and our route includes glacier-fed lakes, sculpted peaks, an exciting variety of wildlife, huckleberries, wildflower-covered slopes and views of several glaciers. Layover days allow for cross-country exploration, fishing and possible glacier travel. Highlights include Hole-in-the-Wall Basin and a shuttle across Going-to-the-Sun highway.
(Rated M-S)

[112] Around Mt. Brewer, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 16-23. Leader, Wes Reynolds, 4317 Santa Monica Ave., San Diego, CA 92107
Our loop trip, beginning at Cedar Grove, will circuit Mt. Brewer on less frequented trails and cross-country routes in the most northerly portion of the Great Western Divide. We will visit East Creek and Cloud Canyon by crossing Longley Pass (12,400) on this 45-mile trip. A layover day may permit a climb of Mt. Brewer (13,570) by the ambitious. There are ample lakes, streams, flora and views for the dedicated photographer. (Rated M-S)

[113] Emigrant Lakes and Domes, Sierra—August 20-27. Leader, Andrea Bond, 1243 Broadway #6, San Francisco, CA 94109.
History, geology and geography—all attract us to the Emigrant Wilderness. Going into the wilderness from Leavitt Meadows on the east, we'll visit the lakes to the north of Forsyth Peak. Then crossing Bond Pass, we'll follow the Emigrant Trail, turning off to visit Granite Dome and its lakes; we might even find the local Lost Lake. Returning along the Emigrant Trail, we will complete our 50-mile loop. There will be time for fishing, photo taking and enjoying wildflowers and rocks. (Rated M)

[114] Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon—August 20-27. Leader, Bruce Clary, Public and Environmental Administration Program, University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 54302.
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

YOUR NAME

HAVE YOU RECEIVED TRIP SUPPLEMENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO

TRIP NO.: TRIP LEADER:

STREET ADDRESS

TRIP NAME:

DEPARTURE DATE:

CITY STATE ZIP

YOUR HOME PHONE:

YOUR WORK PHONE:

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND THE NAMES OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS GOING ON THE TRIP	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	MEMBERSHIP NO.	HOW MANY OUTINGS HAVE YOU BEEN ON? Chapter	National
		SELF			

PER PERSON COST OF OUTING:	TOTAL COST THIS APPLICATION:	DEPOSIT ENCLOSED:	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

MAIL TO: SIERRA CLUB OUTING DEPT., P.O. BOX 3961, RINCON ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120

YOUR NAME

HAVE YOU RECEIVED TRIP SUPPLEMENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO

TRIP NO.: TRIP LEADER:

STREET ADDRESS

TRIP NAME:

DEPARTURE DATE:

CITY STATE ZIP

YOUR HOME PHONE:

YOUR WORK PHONE:

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND THE NAMES OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS GOING ON THE TRIP	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	MEMBERSHIP NO.	HOW MANY OUTINGS HAVE YOU BEEN ON? Chapter	National
		SELF			

PER PERSON COST OF OUTING:	TOTAL COST THIS APPLICATION:	DEPOSIT ENCLOSED:	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

MAIL TO: SIERRA CLUB OUTING DEPT., P.O. BOX 3961, RINCON ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Refer to the Reservation/Cancellation policy page for important payment information and instructions for filling out this application.
2. Deposits are nonrefundable, from a confirmed trip space.
3. All participants age 12 and over must be Sierra Club members to attend an outing.
4. Your address may be released to other trip participants for purposes of ride-sharing or other trip-related purposes.
5. Not all trips can accommodate special dietary needs or preferences. Contact the leader for this information before applying.
6. Applications for trip space will be accepted in the order that they are received at the following address:

   Sierra Club Outings
   P.O. Box 3961
   Rincon Annex
   San Francisco, CA 94120

   Please note that this is a new address.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. Refer to the Reservation/Cancellation policy page for important payment information and instructions for filling out this application.
2. Deposits are nonrefundable, from a confirmed trip space.
3. All participants age 12 and over must be Sierra Club members to attend an outing.
4. Your address may be released to other trip participants for purposes of ride-sharing or other trip-related purposes.
5. Not all trips can accommodate special dietary needs or preferences. Contact the leader for this information before applying.
6. Applications for trip space will be accepted in the order that they are received at the following address:

   Sierra Club Outings
   P.O. Box 3961
   Rincon Annex
   San Francisco, CA 94120

   Please note that this is a new address.

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)

[115] Monarch Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 20-28. Leader, Grace Adams, 1021 McKinley Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.
The Monarch Divide separates the deep and narrow canyons of the Middle and South Fork of the Kings River. Our route links the many fine cirques, lake basins and hanging valleys which provide superb views of the Sierra high country and distant Sierra crest. There will be opportunities to fish, climb nearby peaks and quietly savor the scenery. There will be sharp ascents the first few days, and all camps are at high elevation. However, a packer will assist us with the first day's commissary load. (Rated M-S)

[116] Along the Le Conte Divide, Sierra Forest, Sierra—August 20-28. Leader, Don Donaldson, 19 Tarabrook, Orinda, CA 94563.
The spectacular Le Conte Divide forms a natural boundary for the northwestern edge of Kings Canyon Park. Our north to south route is designed to avoid trails and emphasize the adventure of off-trail hiking. It features high meadows, picturesque lakes, two remote passes, a layover day in scenic Blackcap Basin, and timberline campsites to capture brilliant sunset reflections from the rugged heights of the Divide. A bus shuttle at the start makes our route possible.
(Rated M)

[117] Silver Divide, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 25-September 3. Leader, Gordon Peterson, 222 Royal Saint Ct., Danville, CA 94526.
We plan a moderately-paced trip with the excitement and accomplishment of considerable cross-country travel along the Silver Divide. We will rise at daybreak and be on our way by 8 AM. Doing our hard climbs while fresh in the morning, we will complete our travel early each afternoon. While one may suffer the early awakening, the reward is long afternoons of free time to enjoy the wilderness.
(Rated M)

[118] Matterhorn Revisited, Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 26-September 4. Leader, Len Lewis, 857 Laurel St., Alameda, CA 94501.
Making a 50-mile loop through the center of northern Yosemite Park, this trip visits three major watersheds, six major lakes and views the finest scenery in the region. Two layover days will give us the opportunity to climb Matterhorn Peak or take advantage of the excellent fishing. There are a few stiff climbs, but our trail trip will be an excellent opportunity for in-shape beginners to visit this relatively remote region. (Rated L-M)

[119] Noname Basin, Sequoia Park, Sierra—August 26-September 4. Leader, Don Lackowski, 2483 Caminito Venido, San Diego, CA 92107.
The objective of this outing is to explore

(W.A. Jackson)

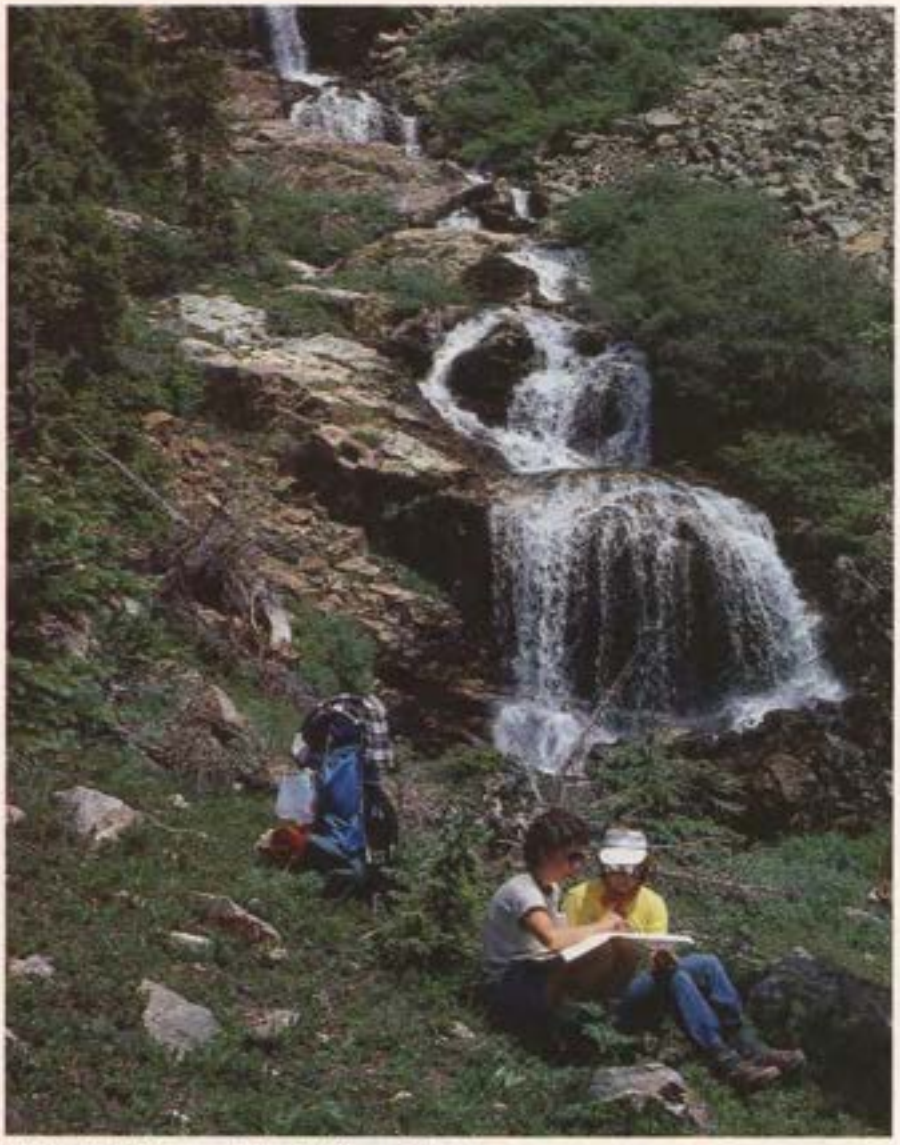
two of the most remote and least accessible lake basins in the Sierra Nevada. The route through these basins, deep inside Sequoia National Park, is cross-country and provides a unique opportunity to visit scenic areas not accessible to packers or trail hikers. Scenery will be dominated by close-up views of the Great Western Divide and the Kaweah Peaks. Exceptional photography and fishing are anticipated. (Rated M-S)

[120] Cloud Canyon, Kings Canyon/ Sequoia Parks, Sierra—August 28-September 4. Leader, Pete Nelson, 5906 Dirac St., San Diego, CA 92122.
The trip starts from Rowell meadow with an easy traverse of streams, meadows and forest. We gradually climb above timberline following the length of Cloud Canyon to Triple Divide Peak. Our route follows the Great Western Divide with layovers within climbing range of the peaks; we cross a knapsack pass and cover 50 miles of trail and cross-country at elevations of 7000 to 12,000 feet. We hike out high on the canyon's north wall of the middle fork of the Kaweah River to Crescent Meadow. (Rated M)

[121] Scenic Weminuche, Weminuche Wilderness, Colorado—September 4-14. Leaders, Darla and Myron Hulen, 15234 SE La Crescenta Way, Milwaukie, OR 97222.
Hike through aspen, pine and fir forests, climb among jagged, barren peaks, walk on rolling alpine tundra, from the Spanish Peak area through the Grenadier and Needle Mountains. Truly a paradise for scenic and wildflower photographers, fisherpersons and nature lovers. Eleven days with three layovers—long enough to tune into the wilderness. There is an optional climb of a 14,000-foot mountain. This high altitude trip has numerous waterfalls, streams and lakes. We enter and exit the wilderness on an historic narrow gauge railroad. (Rated M-S)

[122] Roaring River, Kings Canyon/ Sequoia Parks, Sierra—September 8-17. Leader, Mac Downing, 2416 Grandview St., San Diego, CA 92110.
Our locale is southern Kings Canyon and northwest Sequoia Parks. We start near Horse Corral Meadow and will have two strategically placed layover days in Cloud and Deadman Canyons in Roaring River country. Then we cross 11,400-foot Elizabeth Pass and exit by the scenic High Sierra Trail to Crescent Meadow. Our leisurely paced all on-trail route ensures an enjoyable, easy going Sierra excursion. (Rated L)

[123] Mt. Katahdin, Baxter Park, Maine—September 10-17. Leader, Craig Caldwell, 12028 Gaylord Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45240.
Mt. Katahdin's Baxter Peak (5267) is the highest in Maine. It is the centerpiece of the two million-acre Baxter Park and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail. We will travel this beautifully glaciated wilderness park from north to south, moving camp on alternate days and packing 23 miles. Our day hikes, totaling



Weminuche Wilderness, Colorado (Myron Hulen)

30 miles, will take us to smaller peaks before our traverse of the Knife Edge to Baxter Peak. (Rated S)

[124] Thoroughfare Backpack, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming—September 19-26. Leader, Michael Budig, 854 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.
Observe Yellowstone in the fall on this moderately paced seven-day excursion, which will feature two layover days. Highlights will include camping near a small backcountry geyser basin and numerous sweeping vistas over Yellowstone Lake. We can fish for native cutthroat trout by day and listen to the bugle of the elk at night.
(Rated L-M)

[125] The Black Kaweah, Sequoia Park, Sierra—September 24-October 1. Leader, Phil Gowing, 2730 Mabury Sq., San Jose, CA 95133.
The Kaweah Peaks Ridge dominates the southern Sierra where the Black Kaweah is the truly impressive peak. We will hike both on-trail and cross-country over the Great Western Divide to reach the Big Arroyo, then hike the length of this ridge along the High Sierra Trail. Exploring Nine Lake Basin, Little Five Lakes, and maybe climbing a peak or two along the way, this late summer trip should be devoid of mosquitos and people—a peaceful time to enjoy the Sierra. Two layover days will add to our enjoyment. Most of our trip will be around 9000-foot elevation, but we will cross two 11,000-foot passes. (Rated M-S)

[126] Grand Canyon/Nankoweap Basin, Arizona—September 24-October 1. Leaders, Carolyn Downey and Bob Marley, 4245 N. 26th St., Phoenix, AZ 85016.
Starting at the north rim of the Grand Canyon, we will descend 4600 feet to the Colorado River via Nankoweap and Kwagunt Canyon routes. Spectacular views of the eastern Grand Canyon, Marble Canyon and the desert facade will be combined with visits to Anazazi Indian Ruins in the Nankoweap Basin. We will camp two nights on the Colorado River beaches; side hikes will be made to Mystic Falls and remote Nankoweap tributaries. This off-trail trip is in mountainous terrain requiring daily elevation changes exceeding 2000 feet. (Rated S)

[127] Cruces Basin Wilderness, Carson Forest, New Mexico—October 2-8. Leader, John Colburn, 1601 Lee Trevino Dr., Apt. 1049, El Paso, TX 79936.
An historic narrow gauge railroad will take us to and from the trailhead for our leisurely exploration of the 18,000-acre Cruces Basin Wilderness. Fall colors should be at their best in this high (10,000) rolling grassland surrounded by wooded ridges. Elk, deer, black bear and beaver might be seen and photographed; native trout abound in the creeks. A visit to the 800-foot deep Toltec Gorge of the Rio de los Piños will allow fisherfolk to try for trophy-sized brown trout. (Rated L)

[128] Dark Canyon, Utah—October 2-8. Leader, Norm 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 slopes of Elk Ridge (8000) to the desert vegetation and towering sandstone walls of this spectacular canyon. A layover day is planned for exploration of some of the interesting major side canyons. A boat will take us from Lake Powell to Hite Marina. Bus transportation is provided from Bluff, Utah to the trailhead and back from the marina. (Rated M-S)

[129] Buckeye Canyon, Hoover Wilderness, Sierra—October 8-15. Leader, Dennis Look, P.O. Box 571,

Placerville, CA 95667.
By October most backpackers have retired their equipment, calling it a year. The challenge of the Sierra in October is surpassed by its rewards, including brilliantly colored aspens, crisp mornings with warm afternoons. Buckeye Canyon is a little-known entrance into the northeast of Yosemite National Park; walking high on the ridgecrest of the Sierra, we will exit at Green Lakes. We will be covering about 50 miles in six days; layover days and side trips will be taken. (Rated M-S)

[130] Little Colorado River, Grand Canyon, Arizona—October 9-16. Leader, Nancy Wahl, 325 Oro Valley Dr., Tucson, AZ 85704.
The deep rugged gorge of the Little Colorado River has constant river crossings from shallow depths to deep pools. Travertine formations terrace the Sipapu of Hopi Indian legend. A spectacular panorama opens at the confluence with the Colorado River, viewed as we continue above the Colorado to exit via the Grand Canyon's South Rim. Salt caves, Indian and prospector's ruins, an old copper mine, variety of color, terrain and superb vistas combine to create a hiker's and photographer's delight. (Rated S)

Woods Creek Valley, Sierra (Ernest W. Thorn)

[131] Black Forest Fall Colors, Teadaghton Forest, Pennsylvania—October 16-22. Leader, Pete Ovenburg, 15A Lakeview Ter., Princeton, NJ 08540.
We will explore the canyons and plateaus of the Black Forest Trail system in central Pennsylvania. The coniferous forests that gave the area its name were cut more than 50 years ago and replaced by a mixed hardwood forest giving spectacular fall colors visible from the many vistas along our route. The trail is rugged with rapid elevation gains, but two layover days will permit relaxation and provide a chance to explore the geology, botany and history of the area. (Rated L)

[132] Uwharrie Autumn Ramble, Uwharrie Forest, North Carolina—October 22-29. Leader, Chuck Cotter, 2807 Keeler St., Greensboro, NC 27407.
In the central piedmont of North Carolina lies the Uwharrie Mountains, an extremely ancient mountain range. These mountains were at one time as high as 20,000 feet, but today very few peaks reach above 1000 feet. Our hike follows the Uwharrie Trail which traverses the length of the Uwharrie National Forest. At the north end of the trail lies the proposed Birkhead Mountain Wilderness Area, the only roadless area containing flora and fauna common to the piedmont. This trip offers an excellent opportunity to enjoy a wilderness experience near Carolina's major cities. (Rated L)

[133] Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area, Arizona—October 30-November 4. Leader, Richard Taylor, E. Whitetail Canyon, Portal, AZ 85632.
Towering canyon walls, 1000 feet high, enclose a meandering stream. Our visit is timed to catch Aravaipa's spectacular fall color display. We will also watch for desert bighorn sheep among the giant saguaro cactus on the cliff terraces. Our trip will enter from the west end and follow the stream three days before looping back across the Galiuro Tablelands. Enroute we will explore narrow side canyons with coves of maidenhair fern and hidden pools, and skirt remote overlooks high above the canyon. (Rated L-M)

(Carol Dienger)

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.

[49] Ventana Spring Spectacular, California—March 26-April 2. Leader, Patrick Colgan, P.O. Box 325, La Honda, CA 94020.
The Ventana is a vast, dramatic and totally enchanting wilderness area in California's Los Padres National Forest. In winter there are fierce storms roaring in off the Pacific. In spring, when we will be there, the streams are filled with run-off and the high green meadows are an excruciating delight of riotous wildflowers. This moderate (occasionally strenuous) trip with at least one layover day is mainly for experienced backpackers, but strong beginners are welcome. Parents help with providing transportation.
(Rated M)

[134] Evolution Region, Goddard Divide, Kings Canyon, Sierra—July 10-19. Leaders, Sharon and Rick McEwan, 375 Jensen Ln., Windsor, CA 95492.
The Evolution Region's emerald meadows and towering crags will be the setting for this unique backpacking adventure designed for athletic and adventurous 13- to 16-year olds, both beginning and experienced. Our four-day camp (9800) near the base of The Hermit invites exploration into the region's less-visited alpine lake basins, with time for fishing, swimming and climbing of peaks in excess of 13,000 feet. A three-day cross-country trek provides further exploration into remote Ionian Basin. Packs will be light due to a food cache. (Rated M)

[135] Goddard Divide for Older Teens, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 23-30. Leader, Andy Johnson, 523 Frederick, San Francisco, CA 94117.
This is a trip for young people 15-18 with some prior backpacking experience, although strong beginners are also welcome. Our route will take us west over the Sierra crest into LeConte Canyon, Ionian Basin, stopping for a day to climb Mt. Goddard (13,568). Then it's down Evolution Basin to our next layover at the base of Mt. Darwin (13,830). We will cover 45 miles in six days, about half cross-country. Join us and let yourself experience the wonder and excitement of this area. (Rated M-S)

[136] Seven Gables, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 24-31. Leaders, Sharon and Rick McEwan, 375 Jensen Ln., Windsor, CA 95492.
An eight-day traverse of this section of the Sierra Crest's rugged alpine heights takes us from Little Lakes Valley, across the Crest Range to Seven Gables Lakes, then on to the Glacier Divide region. Primarily cross-country hiking makes this a wilderness trip for 13- to 16-year olds with backpacking experience. Travel is mostly above 10,500 feet as we search out remote lake basins and high alpine meadows. Two layover days provide opportunities for peak climbing, fishing, exploration of the numerous Bear Lakes and a journey to the Pinnacles. (Rated M-S)

[137] Matterhorn Canyon, Yosemite, Sierra—July 31-August 6. Leader, Dave Neumann, Box 1288, Hailey, ID 83333.
Deep in northern Yosemite, south of the Sawtooth Ridge, lies Matterhorn Canyon. Energetic 12- to 16-year olds will enjoy the ruggedness of this and neighboring glaciated canyons and the high mountain lakes. Come prepared for fishing, swimming and a climb of Matterhorn Peak (12,264). Trail days average six to eleven miles at 9000 to 11,000-foot elevation.
(Rated M)

[138] Trek to the Enchanted Gorge, John Muir Wilderness, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—August 20-28. Leaders, Bobbie and Emilio Garcia, 8809 Fontana Ct., Elk Grove, CA 95624.
Come to the land where mythological beasts—Black Giant, Charybdis, Scylla and the Three Sirens—dominate the landscape. In the Ionian Basin we'll find the towering walls of the Enchanted Gorge and its raging torrent, Disappearing Creek. We'll average about six and a half miles per day and conquer terrain like Hell for Sure Pass, so some backpacking experience is required. We will have breathtaking views of several peaks then travel through Evolution Valley via the John Muir Trail. Many of our campsites will be near good trout fishing. (Rated M-S)

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 operatons 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.

Base Camps vary with the locality of the trip. For example, in the Southeast, Base Camps never use mules, but set up after a short hike into the wilderness. Below are general descriptions of the main types of base camps. Some trips use lodges instead of camping.

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 then 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.

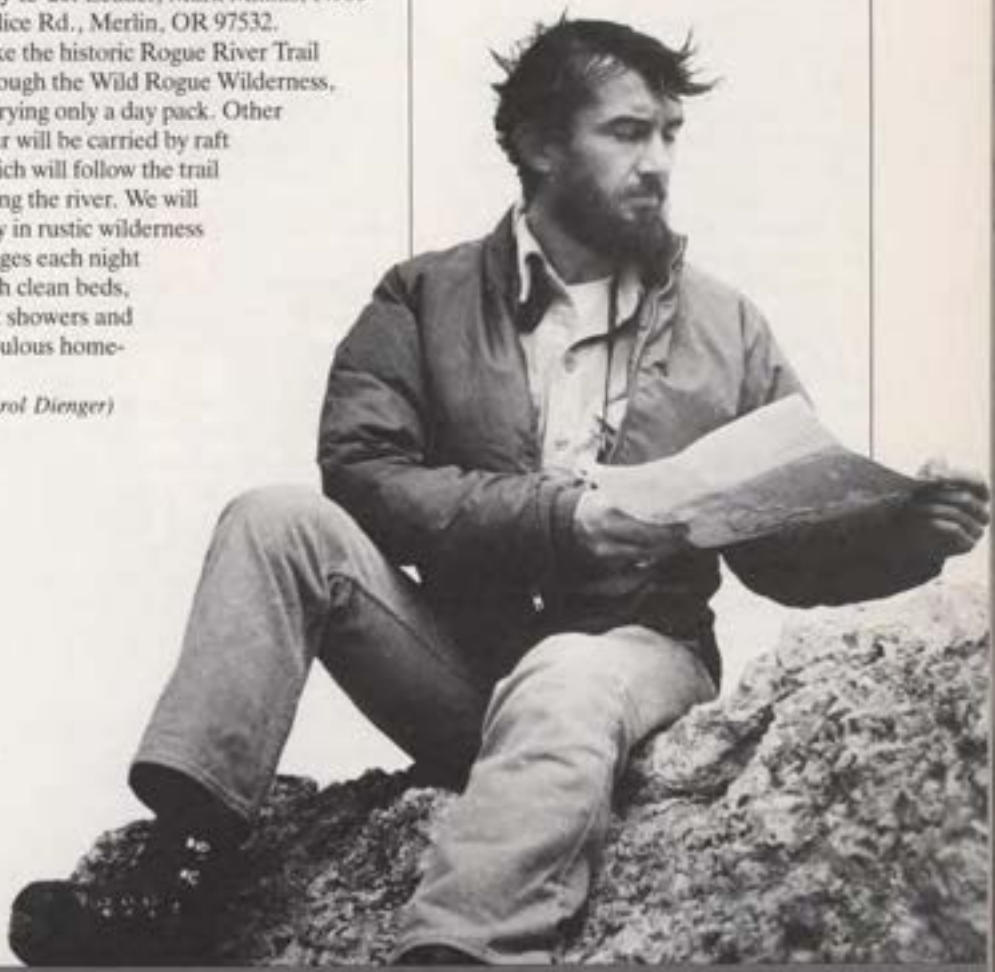
[28] Springtime in the Anza-Borrego Desert, California—March 26-April 2. Leader, c/o Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St. Los Altos, CA 94022.
Springtime in the desert should be experienced by everyone. So again Base Camps return to California's largest state park, about 90 miles northeast of San Diego to enjoy the flora and fauna of the living desert during Easter week.

[33] Spring in Canada's Coast Mountains, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia—May 9-15. Leaders, Katie Hayhurst and Dennis Kuch, Box 108, Hagensborg, BC, Canada V0T 1H0.
Spend a week with us in our log home in the mountains of British Columbia. While the peaks are still blanketed with snow, orchids bloom and bald eagles reclaim their nests in the glacier-carved valley of the Atnarko River. Daily forays seeking pockets of new life are followed by home-cooked meals, fresh baked bread and quiet evenings in front of the fireplace. Celebrate the rebirth of spring in Tweedsmuir Wilderness Center, formally Talchako Lodge.

[35] Rogue River Walkabout, Oregon—May 15-20. Leader, Mark Minnis, 14900 Galice Rd., Merlin, OR 97532.
Hike the historic Rogue River Trail through the Wild Rogue Wilderness, carrying only a day pack. Other gear will be carried by raft which will follow the trail along the river. We will stay in rustic wilderness lodges each night with clean beds, hot showers and fabulous home-cooked meals. Two layover days will be spent at Half Moon Bar, where we can enjoy the beauties of spring and the abundant wildlife of the Rogue River canyon. Bring your cameras; spring birds and flowers will highlight this trip. This trip will be moderate to difficult; one day will be a 16-mile walk.

[34] Redwood Parklands Family Base Camp, Redwood Park, California—May 23-31. Leader, Mia Monroe, 428 10th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Along the Avenue of the Giants we journey to our first camp along the rugged northern California coast. Nearby are tidepools, lush fern-lined canyons, and herds of roosevelt elk. We hike a short distance to our river camp for a visit to the world's tallest trees. Our redwood country exploration continues north for fishing, naturalist-led hikes and nature study from our last camp among the towering trees and spectacular rivers. Our varied activities and leisurely pace make this a perfect family camping experience.

(Carol Dienger)



[139] Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon—June 19-24. Leader, Mark Minnis, 14900 Galice Rd., Merlin, OR 97532.

[145] Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon—August 21-26. Leader, Mark Minnis, 14900 Galice Rd., Merlin, OR 97532.
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 peace of the wilderness, and enjoy fabulous home-cooked, 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 boat back to Gold Beach. During the August trip, there should be excellent fishing, as the steelhead begin running up the river in mid-August.

[140-E] Natural History of Mono Basin, California—June 25-July 2. Leader, Serge Puchert, 1020 Koontz Ln., Carson City, NV 89701.
Mono Basin extends from the crest of the Sierra to the sagebrush belt and contains Mono Lake, its most prominent feature. From an old Basque camp in a cottonwood grove at meadow's edge we will travel into the Sierra and the desert, visiting mines, hot springs, ghost towns and Mono Craters. Most of the activities will be under the guidance of a professional naturalist who will interpret and explain the natural and historical aspects of the area. Hikes are easy to moderate.

[141] Pioneer Basin Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra— July 24-August 5. Leader, Sy Ossofsky, 237 S. Mountain View Rd., Bishop, CA 93514.
Our camping place is in a truly alpine setting, surrounded by Mounts Huntington, Stanford, and Hopkins. A ten-mile hike from the roadhead (10,300) takes us across Mono Pass (12,000) and down to our campsite (10,400). Among the delightful places to visit on day hikes and backpack trips are the nearby lakes in the Mono Recesses and Hopkins Lake Basin. We can also climb the nearby peaks. Bring your fishing rod!

[142] Big Five Lakes Back Country Camp, Sequoia Park, Sierra—July 30-August 13. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
Our relatively easy two-day trip from Mineral King takes us via Timber Gap to Black Rock Pass where we cross the Great Western Divide. We'll view Triple Divide Peak and others on the Divide as well as the Kaweahs. Camp will be near one of the Big Five Lakes (10,500). Mount Eisen, Sawtooth Peak and Needham Mountain have easy climbs for spectacular views. Returning, we may choose an alternate route to complete a circle around Mineral King.

Breakfast at Monarch Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra (Fred Lochner, Jr.)

[143] Rangeley Lakes, Maine—August 7-13. Leader, Dave Geisinger, 1121 S. Country Club Dr., Schenectady, NY 12309.
The Rangeley Lakes Region, consisting of several large lakes, lies in a mountainous area near the New Hampshire border. Our camp will be located in a state park on the south shore of Rangeley Lake, only a few miles from the Appalachian Trail. We will hike several parts of the trail. Optional canoe trips, swimming and other activities will round out our stay in this wild and beautiful section of the state.

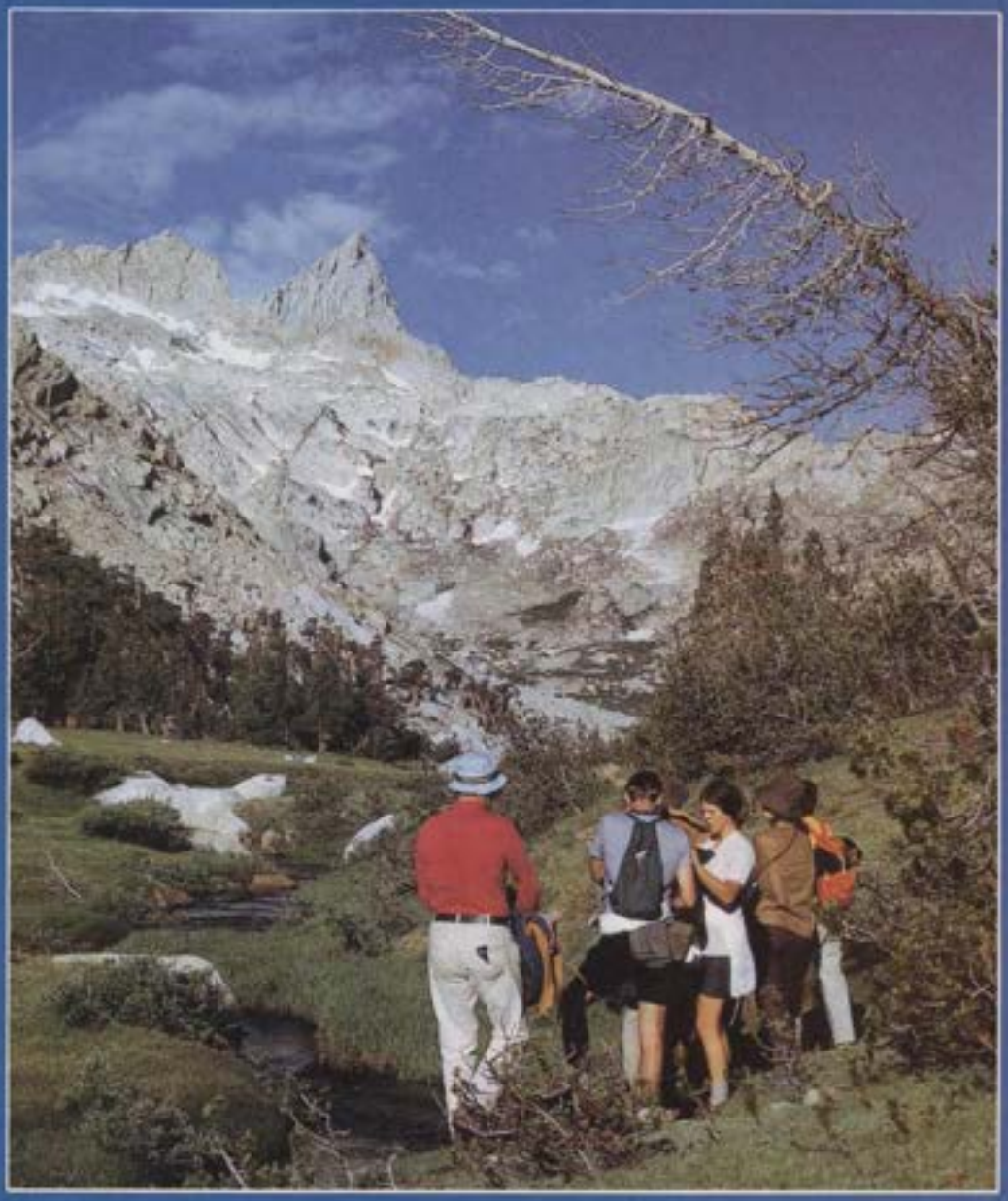
[144] Baboon Lake Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra—August 11-20. Leader, Bud Bollock, 1906 Edgewood Dr., Palo Alto, CA 94303
An easy 1250-foot climb from Sabrina Lake will take us six miles to an open pine forest (10,700) just below Baboon Lake, the site of our base camp. This is the heart of some of the finest Sierra country, surrounded by the 13,000-foot Evolution peaks, such as Darwin, Haeckel and Wallace. Day trips to beautiful alpine lakes, as well as longer overnight backpacking possibilities, are almost unlimited. All are perfect settings for intrepid explorers, photographers, fishermen or those who just wish to relax.

[146-E] Appalachian Mountains Photography Trip, North Carolina—October 9-15. Leader, Lincoln E. Roberts, 6686 Styers Ferry Rd., Clemmons, NC 27012. Instructor, Ron Mayhew.
Learn by doing from a professional photography instructor, the most effective use of your 35MM or larger camera (manual control). Fall colors, balds, virgin forest, clear streams and the profuse flora of the Great Smoky National Park will be our subjects as we test our newfound expertise. We will drive to our base camp and optionally day hike up to 1500-foot climbs. For beginning to intermediate photographers, this leisurely trip requires leader approval.

[147-E] Zion Park Fall Colors Photography Trip, Utah—October 23-29. Leader/Instructor, Margaret Malm, 1716 Maple, Santa Monica, CA 90405.
Zion's vivid fall colors, contrasting with the sandstone, will add to the beauty and photographic appeal of this wonderfully scenic canyon Park. From our base camp in Zion Canyon, we'll use participants' cars to get to the trailheads from which we will make easy to moderate day hikes, mostly in backcountry areas. The trip is paced to allow us to photograph and enjoy the scenery, as well as the crystal clear air and bright blue skies of southern Utah.

[148] Christmas in Death Valley, California—December 19-29. Leader, Bob Miller, 11713 NE 150th Pl., Bothell, WA 98011.
End the year with yuletide cheer in America's most famous desert. You will never forget the subtle hues of Death Valley's canyons, playas, dunes and flanking mountains. Our roadhead camp from which we'll make daily hikes is near park headquarters at Furnace Creek. We will use participants' cars to get to trailheads.

P. 71 Sawtooth Peak, Sierra (Linda Liscom)



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. Most trips are "self-contained" (no sag wagons), so trip members carry all their gear on their bikes and buy groceries daily. Leader approval of each participant is required; there will usually be questions about experience and equipment. Helmets are either strongly recommended or required. Domestic bike trips camp along the way. See Foreign Trips and Hawaii sections for additional Bicycle Trips.

[161] Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware/Maryland/Virginia—June 5-11. Leader, John L. Kolp, 453 Warren St., Brooklyn, NY 11217.
This self-contained bicycle tour will take us from the Atlantic Ocean through rich farmlands to the historic Chesapeake Bay towns of Oxford and St. Michaels, averaging 45 miles a day. Each day will end with a swim at our campgrounds—Cape Henlopen State Park, Assateague National Seashore and Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, and at Wetipquin on the Naticoke River. The last night we will stay at an inn in Royal Oak, leaving time for sightseeing in the nearby historic villages.

[162] Oregon Coast Tour, Oregon—June 11-19. Leader, Doris Allen, 1975 Tigertail Rd., Eugene, OR 97405.
Oregon's scenic coast and excellent country roads provide a perfect route for this seven-day moderately-difficult tour. Long daylight hours allow a relaxed pace for this 375-mile trip, with ample time to explore Sea Lion Caves, Fort Clatsop, lighthouses, fishing ports, sand dunes, tide pools, cheese factories and endless sandy beaches. We will camp in state parks and share in the cooking, purchasing fresh produce and seafoods in local markets along the route.

[163] Bicycling in Vermont's Country Inns—June 12-17. 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 and a sagwagon will transport gear from inn to inn. Moderate mileages most days should allow time to swim, picnic and relax.

[164] East-West Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin—June 18-25. Leader, Fred Gooding, 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
Traveling along Lake Michigan, we will join the nation's first state-wide bikeway—camping and carrying our own gear. 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", which reminded its Norwegian and Swiss settlers of their homelands. A layover day at Devil's Lake State Park is planned. The famous Elroy-Sparta section of the bikeway will conclude the tour. This trip may be combined with the North-South Bikeway tour.

[165] North-South Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin—June 26-July 2. Leader, Tim Taylor, P.O. Box 85, Naperville, IL 60566.
This self-contained tour will take us from LaCrosse into scenic northern Wisconsin, cycling between 30 and 90 miles a day. We'll parallel rivers and skirt lakes much of the way. After passing through the Oreilles Indian Reservation, we'll leave the bikeway and enter Brule State Forest on our way to Superior. As we conclude our tour, the twin ports of Superior and Duluth will provide us with scenic vistas and optional visits to shipping docks and railway/mariner's museums. This trip may be combined with the East-West Wisconsin Bikeway trip.

[166] Canadian Rockies Bike and Hike, Canada—July 17-24. Leaders, JoAnn and Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.
Along the Icefields Parkway our 250-mile bicycle tour will provide us with some of the most spectacular scenery in North America including numerous hanging glaciers and silhouetted hanging valleys perched in full view. Two layover days along with several short cycling days will allow us ample time to day hike and explore the heart of this magnificent park system. Our trip provides excellent campgrounds, a hostel, and a commissary-only sag wagon.

[167] Colorado Mile High Tour, Colorado—September 18-25. Leaders, JoAnn and Paul Von Normann, 732 S. Juniper St., Escondido, CA 92025.
Enjoying aspen forests, we depart Durango, a natural gateway to the scenic San Juan Mountain Range, and pedal the Million Dollar Highway over Red Mountain Pass (11,018) from Silverton to Ouray, the Switzerland of America. Surrounded by 14,000-foot peaks, we'll experience one of the most breathtaking rides of the Rockies and then descend to explore the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde National Park. Recommended for the experienced cyclist; we encounter five major passes on this 294-mile self-contained tour.

North Yosemite (Donald L. Gibbon)

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 buro.

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.

[170] Agnew Meadows, Waugh Lake Loop, Inyo Forest, Sierra—July 9-16. Leader, Ted Bradfield, 5540 Circle Dr., El Sobrante, CA 94803.
This trip will highlight one of the most magnificent areas in the Sierra, the Minarets Wilderness. The route will be chosen on the basis of late snow conditions. We will try to avoid snow and stay as high in theRitter Range as possible in the roundtrip between Agnew Meadows and Waugh Lake. About 35 miles and 3500 feet of climb make this a middle-moderate trip. Two or three layover days are expected.

[171] Red's Meadow, Big Margaret Lake Base Camp, Inyo Forest, Sierra—July 16-23. Leader, Jack Holmes, 1711 Cork Pl., Davis, CA 95616.
This trip is to enjoy the large, little-used Big Margaret Lakes Basin under the Silver Divide. To reach this spectacular basin, we must cross the deep Fish Valley. Pleasant forested climbs in and out will take up most of our travel days, leaving about three days for exploring and enjoying the high alpine meadows, lakes and ridges. About 35 miles and a 3000-foot deep valley make this a middle-moderate trip.

[172] Lake of the Lone Indian Loop, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 23-30. Leader, Don White, 411 Walnut Dr., Monmouth, OR 97361.
We leave Red's Meadow for a long and gentle descent, camping at Fish Creek Hot Springs. Then we ascend through valleys and meadows to the beautiful Lake of the Lone Indian. Finally we return to Red's Meadow via the John Muir Trail. Two layover days give us an opportunity to explore, relax and enjoy the high mountin vistas. This is a moderate trip.

[173] Agnew Meadows to Tuolumne Meadows, Inyo Forest, Yosemite Park, Sierra—July 30-August 6. Leader, Judy Snyder, 2023 Montero Rd., NE, Carollton, OH 44615.
On this trip we will delight in the magnificence of the Ritter Range and Donohue Pass. Wildflowers should be plentiful. There will be two or three layover days for taking in the mountains at your own pace. The gradual long approach to Donohue will contrast with the steep, rapid descent into Lyell Canyon. About 35 miles and 5000 feet of climb make this a high-moderate trip.

[174] Tuolumne Meadows to Silver Lake, Inyo Forest/Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 6-13. Leader, Doug Parr, 9610 Glen Arbor, Ben Lomond, CA 95005.
This trip highlights the volcanic and metamorphic nature of the older part of the Sierra Nevada while still allowing magnificent vistas of the newer granitic Ritter Range. Beginning from Dana Fork, we will climb to pass over the Koip and Parker Peak crescent before dropping into Alger Lakes. Crossing Gem Pass allows us to enter the northern headwaters of the San Joaquin, where we should have time to enjoy the restful settings of some high mountain lakes. Steep, short climbs and high elevations make this a high-moderate trip.

[176] Silver Lake to Agnew Meadows, Inyo Forest, Sierra—August 13-20. Leader, Linda Furtado, 73 Sleepy Hollow Ln., Orinda, CA 94563.
This trip will focus on a detailed discovery of the lush headwaters basin of the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin River. We will camp mostly at some of the smaller, less impacted lakes as we make a high, wide arc down to Agnew Meadows. There should be at least three layover days for exploring the area at your own pace. This is a low-moderate trip.

(David D. Sachs)

(Billy Davies)

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 BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING. In addition to teaching the basic skills (camp selection, cooking with lightweight foods, proper use of equipment), the program also tries to increase awareness of the area's ecology and the importance of minimizing human impact upon it.

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

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

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

Those with musical interests are urged to bring 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.)

[180] Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho—July 21-28. Leaders, Ellen and Jim Absher, 2902 Alton Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.
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.

[181] Fourth Recess, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—July 24-31. Leaders, Beth and Bob Flores, 2112 W. Portobello, Mesa, AZ 85202.
From our roadhead at Rock Creek, we will hike about six and a half miles over Mono Pass (12,000), dropping down into the outlet of Fourth Recess Lake at the base of Mono Rock. This area offers beautiful streams, forest stretches, green meadows, natural gardens of wildflowers and excellent fishing. Our campsite offers access to Pioneer Basin Lakes, Golden Lake, Mono Creek, Trail Lakes and Mt. Mills Glacier. An ideal location for a family experience with ample time for exploration, photography, climbing and enjoyment of the Sierra high country.

Dorothy Lake, Inyo Forest, Sierra (Judy Freedman)

[182] Imogene Lake, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho—August 1-8. Leader, c/o Harry Reeves, 9233 NE 24th, Bellevue, WA 98004.
Imogene Lake (8400) is nestled among 10,000-foot peaks of the Sawtooth Range. Lakes, streams, meadows and ridges of these mountains give your family the chance to swim, fish, climb, sit under waterfalls or just smell the flowers. We will hike in about nine miles with an elevation gain of 1200 feet, and offer an optional overnight trip to one of the nearby basins. This trip is suitable for ages five and up.

[183] Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona—August 6-12. Leaders, Wanda and Thomas Roy, 9 Sunset Trail, Rockwall, TX 75087.
Co-leaders, Beth and Bob Flores.
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 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.

Shirley Lake, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra (Judy Freedman)

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

[184] Family Voyageur Canoeing, Missouri River, Missouri—June 12-18. Leaders, Faye and Tom Sitzman, 903 Mercer Blvd., Omaha, NE 68131.
This leisurely paced trip is ideal for families who appreciate history and the outdoors. We will relive the days of the French Fur Trade as we paddle in "birch-bark" 26-foot, 10-person canoes that are stable and easy to paddle. Optional side trips will explore old towns, mansions and wineries on the banks of the river that "won the West." Tales and songs of the Voyageurs will highlight our evening campfire activities. All will paddle and share in camp chores; no paddling experience necessary. Canoes are provided.

[185] Main Eel River, California—June 20-26. Leaders, Joan and Bill Busby, 4 Carolyn Ct., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
This trip from Alder Point to South Fork will be an exciting family river adventure, and should 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.

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.

[27] Spring on the Island of Hawaii—March 25-April 2. Leaders, Lynne and Ray Simpson, 1300 Carter Rd., Sacramento, CA 95825.
A week long adventure preceding Easter will feature hikes among the volcanic craters, visits to the beautiful beaches and historic monuments (Heiaus, petroglyphs) of the "big island." Campsites are located in beach parks and private lands as varied as this lovely island. Rental cars provide a variety of options each day for trip participants; there will be at least one overnight backpack trip offered.

[186] Hawaii from the Sea, Under Sail—May 13-21. Leader, Wheaton Smith, 243 Ely Pl., Palo Alto, CA 94306.
We will use the most energy-efficient form of water transport—a sailing vessel—as our base for exploring Hawaii's coastal waters. Vistas of magnificent volcanoes, glimpses of the rich marine life and occasional shore excursions will highlight our activities. These will include sunning, swimming, learning sailing, snorkeling and photography. We will often anchor in coves away from the glare of tourist hotels so that we can fully appreciate the majesty of subtropical skies. This is not a luxury cruise, but rather a floating, cooperative camping and traveling experience.

[187] Lanai with the Kids, Hawaii—July 3-12. Leader, Ned Dodds, 19 Erin Ct., Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.
Beach camping on Lanai . . . snorkeling, sunbathing, hiking or just relaxing. Spend a lazy week, far from tourist Hawaii. Some activities are being planned for children as young as six, and others for those wanting something a little more strenuous. Kaunolu, the best preserved old Hawaiian village in the islands, and the world's largest pineapple plantation are to be seen on Lanai. Leader approval required.

(Dick Schmidt)

[188] Bicycle Tour of Kauai, Hawaii—July 11-25. Leader, Bob Powers, 6640 Spruce Ln., Dublin, CA 94568.
Kauai, the "Garden Island," offers cyclists a unique opportunity to experience the beauty of the islands in an unusual way. The itinerary takes in all the major sights while providing time to enjoy many of the splendors of the island. The trip is divided between seven travel days, 15 to 35 miles each, and seven layover days with time for hiking, swimming and snorkeling. Tent camping in Kauai's county parks and housed in cabins at Kokee State Park, we will use a central commissary and have sag vehicles for transporting all gear. Leader approval required.

[189] Bicycle Tour of Maui, Hawaii—July 28-August 11. Leader, Phil Coleman, 27 Playa Ct. San Ramon, CA 94583.
Our itinerary includes the regions of Hana, Lahaina, Seven Pools, and Haleakala. Travel varies from 25 to 40 miles and is rated moderate. Seven layover days give ample time to hike, swim, snorkel, and sightsee. Support vehicles carry all luggage and supplies; kitchen is central commissary. Local speakers and hiking guides teach Hawaiian culture. Leader approval required.

(Dick Schmidt)

HIGHLIGHT TRIPS ARE DESIGNED FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO HIKE IN THE WILDERNESS WITHOUT CARRYING A FULL PACK. 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 by trail.

Highlight Trips are usually 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 12 to 25 trip members plus a small staff. Routes are chosen that promise 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 the layover days provide opportunities to fish, climb or pursue other individual activities.

Leaders emphazise conservation issues and interpret the natural history of the areas visited.

[36] Navajo Mountain-Rainbow Bridge, Arizona/Utah—June 5-11. Leader, John Ricker, 2610 N. 3rd St., Phoenix, AZ 85004.
Rainbow Bridge, a 300-foot natural arch, deep sandstone canyons, domes, slickrock and a 10,000-foot granite mountain are the main features of this modified highlight trip. The Navajo Indian reservation in northern Arizona and southern Utah is the location of our moderate trip. Members will carry personal gear; food, water and commissary equipment will be carried by packstock. We will travel about 60 miles in six days.

[190] Kalmiopsis Wilderness Llama Trek, Siskiyou Forest, Oregon—June 12-17. Leaders, Toni and Tom Landis, 29212 Lone Pine Rd., Brownsville, OR 97327.
Using our quiet, alert llamas as beasts of burden, we follow the course of the Illinois River gorge through the rugged Kalmiopsis, one of the least-visited and least-known wilderness areas. Our 27-mile itinerary will allow ample time for swimming, fishing and relaxing, as well as for observing the unique botanical and geological qualities that have caused this area to be preserved.

Lunch Stop (Clark Natkemper)

[191] Cloud/Deadman Canyons, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra—July 24-August 5. Leader, Bruce Gillies, 2950 Russell St., Berkeley, CA 94705.
Starting at Horse Corral Meadow (7500) our 55-mile loop takes us through Deadman and Cloud Canyons, which lie west of the Great Western Divide in the southern tip of the Park. Most camps are at 9000 feet. The moves vary from six to twelve miles; three days we climb more than 2000 feet. Six layover days will allow you to choose your own Sierra experience—explore the beautiful canyons, hike to neighboring lakes, or try one of the 13,000-foot peaks along the Divide.

[192] Harriet Lake Basin, Yosemite Park, Sierra—August 1-10. Leader, Bert Gibbs, P.O. Box 1076, Jackson, CA 95642.
Our 40-mile loop starts at Clover Meadow. The six hiking days will be moderate with elevations from 9000 to 10,600 feet, distances from six to nine miles. We will explore the southern edge of Yosemite and adjacent country on four layover days by climbing peaks, swimming, fishing, and observing flora and fauna. Our return over scenic Isberg Pass (10,560) will cap what is certain to be a memorable experience.

[193-E] Llama Trek/Photography Seminar, Three Sisters Wilderness, Oregon—August 7-12. Leaders, Toni and Tom Landis, 29212 Lone Pine Rd., Brownsville, OR 97327. Instructor, Daniel Schoenthal.
Dependable and unflappable, llamas enable us to carry delicate equipment across almost any terrain. We will travel to the photogenic southern reaches of the Three Sisters Range, a volcanic region which offers a great diversity of sights, from deep forests to stark lava flows to glacier-clad slopes. A leisurely itinerary, less than 25 miles, allows plenty of time for exploring the many photographic oportunities of the area. We will be able to develop and print pictures in the field during the course of our trip.

[194] Western Slope of the Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho—August 8-17. Leader, Jerry Clegg, 9910 Mills College, Oakland, CA 94613.
Our route crosses the northern portion of the system of limestone plateaus and granite basins immediately west of Grand Teton National Park. The necessary hiking is moderate—six to nine miles a day at heights of 7000 to 9500 feet. More strenuous, optional excursions to isolated lakes and view points are planned for layover days. The roadhead is a 45-minute

drive from Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

[195] West Pioneers, Pioneer Mountains, Beaverhead Forest, Montana—August 15-24. Leaders, Chuck Schultz and David Horsley, 1024-C Los Gamos, San Rafael, CA 94903.
We begin to experience the solitude of the seldom-visited west Pioneers as we hike up a stream valley, rise to the ridge, and find our first camp in a sub-alpine basin. From our campsites in lake and meadowed basins we may climb a nearby peak, observe elk, moose and goats, or take time to cast a fly to the trout and grayling which inhabit the area's waters. Our longest day is ten miles, gaining 2800 feet from the roadhead (6100 feet).

[196] Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona—August 19-26. Leaders, Ann and Tom Carlyle, Box 1313, Goleta, CA 93116.
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.

[197] Palisade Peaks, Kings Canyon, Sierra—August 22-September 4. Leaders, Amelie Mel deFontenay and Peter Alpert, 6 Mosswood Rd., Berkeley, CA 94704.
We enter the High Country over Bishop Pass (12,000). To the south are our goals—the 14,000-foot peaks of the Palisades, the deep upper canyons of the Kings Rivers and fabled Bench Lake. Mountaineers will relish several timberline camps; fishermen and swimmers will enjoy our days by the river on this 50-mile trek through the Sierra.

[198] Three Sisters Llama Trek, Cascade Range, Oregon—September 11-16. Leaders, Toni and Tom Landis, 29212 Lone Pine Rd., Brownsville, OR 97327.
Recent lava flows, glacier-clad peaks, streams springing from solid rock, deep forests and wide green meadows all contribute to the great diversity found on the west flank of Oregon's Three Sisters

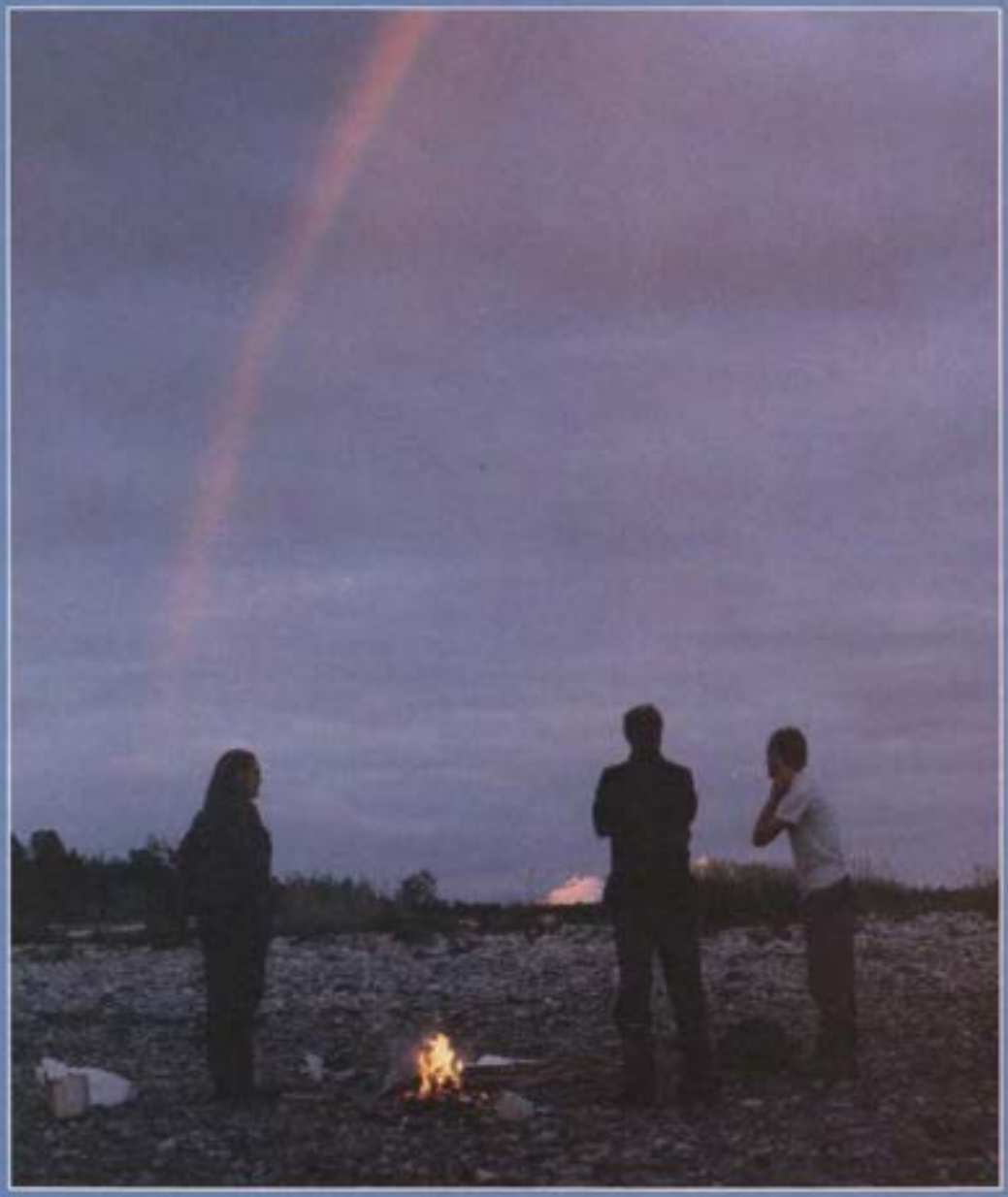
(Beverly Miller)

Range. Amble along at your own pace or lead one of the dignified llamas that assist in carrying our gear. You'll find out why many are discovering that they are an ideal pack animal. Our leisurely itinerary will cover 25 miles, allowing ample time for relaxing and exploration.

[199] Escalante Canyon Car Camping and Backpack, Utah—October 2-8. Leader, Brigitte Mueller, 4221 W. Golden Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85021.
This trip offers a chance to sample the best scenery of this spectacular sandstone canyon in southeastern Utah. Using trip members' cars, we will drive along the historic "Hole-in-the-Rock" road and stop for day hikes and a short backpack. At a leisurely pace with under 1500-foot elevation gain, we will visit the "Hole," Calf Creek Falls and numerous arches. Frequent walking through shallow water will be necessary on the backpack portion of the trip. Leader approval required.

[200] High Desert Special, Mojave Desert, California—January 29-February 4, 1984. Leader, Dolph Amster, P.O. Box 1106, Ridgecrest, CA 93555.
The Mojave Desert is best visited in late winter when temperatures are moderate, lighting low and soft, and shadows transparent. We will car camp among sites in or near Death Valley, with ample time for leisurely exploration of sand dunes, colorful canyons, and formations unique to the Mojave. Members and their familes, of all ages, are welcome—especially the artist or photographer around whose deliberate ways this trip will be planned.

P. 79 (Carol Dienger)



(Conrad Smith)

Saddlelight

[201] Kern Canyon Saddlelight, Sierra—August 7-13. Leader, Julie Jacobs, 53 E. Cleveland Ave., Porterville, CA 93257. We will ride spirited but gentle horses through the 2000-foot chasm of the big Kern Canyon, with side trips into the Golden Trout Wilderness and a spectacular exit through high alpine Coyote Lake and Pass. The fishing will be excellent, the food of gourmet quality. Some riding experience is preferred; leader approval required.

(Carol Crews)

Bus Trips

BUS OUTINGS HAVE BEEN A VERY SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE IN SEVERAL SIERRA CLUB CHAPTERS FOR MANY YEARS. We think they're a trend of the future, particularly as fuel becomes scarcer and more expensive. Aside from the obvious advantages of saving fuel and decreasing smog and traffic congestion, they allow us to visit a number of areas beginning from a single location, skipping the time and trouble of searching for a ride or driving yourself to a remote trailhead. There is no need to waste time setting up sometimes lengthy car shuttles. You travel in relaxed air conditioned comfort, with plenty of opportunity to get acquainted with your fellow trip members.

[50] Land of the Sleeping Rainbow, Arizona/Utah—May 15-29. Leader, Margaret Malm, 1716 Maple, Santa Monica, CA 90405.
Using our chartered bus to transport us comfortably from place to place, we will explore by leisurely to moderate day hikes (plus boat and jeep) such places as Grand Canyon, Arches, Capital Reef, Bryce, Zion, Canyon de Chelly, Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges (National Parks and National Monuments), and the Escalante area. This is a good way to get acquainted with some of the land Ed Abbey has made famous.

(Paul Schneider)

SERVICE TRIPS 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 cabin, 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.

Now in the 25th 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.

Many trips combine all three types of activities in a varied work schedule.

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. About half the days are free time, so plenty of leisure time can be spent with fellow trip members. 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. Tax-deductible donations from corportions and individuals provide additional support for these outings. In 1982, a generous donation from the ARCO Foundation was supplemented by gifts from McLane and Mary Downing, W.A. Luetge, J. Mark Rottschafer, Dave Simon, Carol and Richard Hodges, Dr. Lyle Olson, and Lila and Duncan Douglas. Gifts such as these have made possible a lower trip fee, and more projects in 1983. Trip size will usually vary from 12 to 25, including staff and a volunteer physician. Members younger than age 16 must contact the leader for approval.

Guanella Pass, Colorado (Conrad Smith)

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, one of these trips is surely the answer.

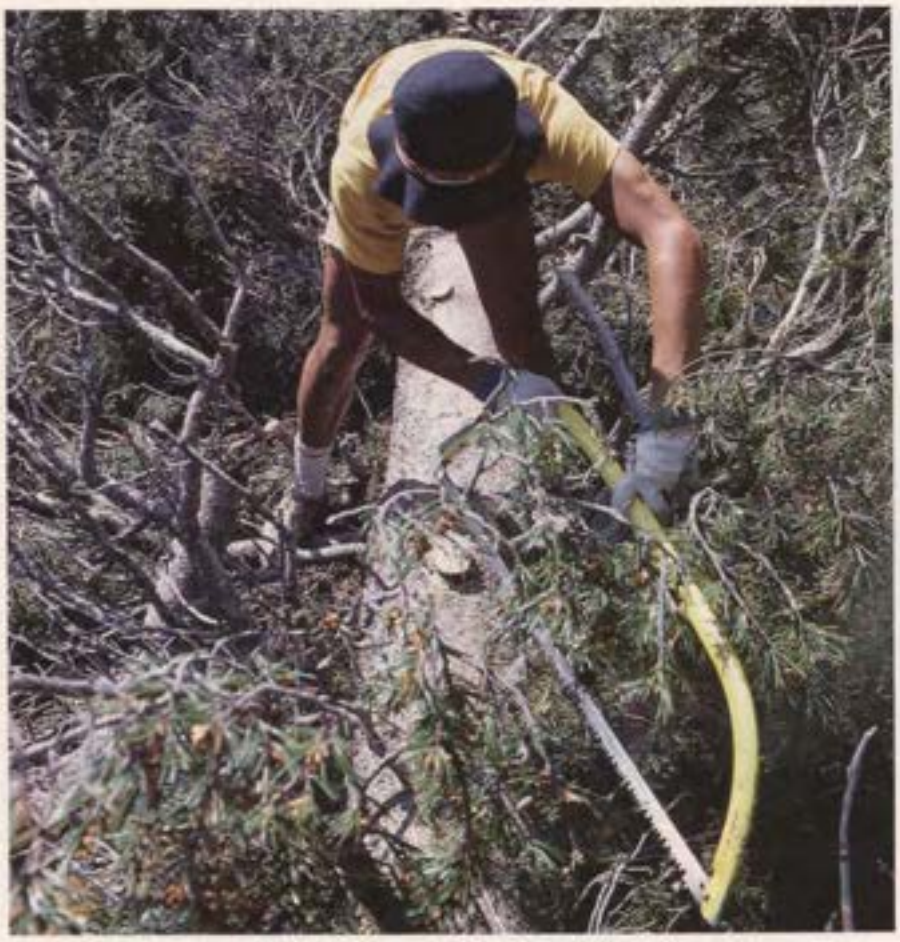
Trail Maintenance Projects

[30] Red Rock Trail Maintenance, Coconino Forest, Arizona—March 27-April 2. Leader, Jim Ricker, 525 S. Elden, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.
The Red Rock area of central Arizona, contains several RARE II areas and one wilderness. The Forest Service is trying to upgrade their trail system here as most of the trails were developed through use by ranchers and settlers. Steep grades, rocky terrain, erosion and heavy brush plague these trails. We will probably work the Loy Canyon Trail (5 miles, 4720-6400). There will be time to explore the canyons or photograph views from Secret Mountain. Expect warm days in the lower elevations and a chance of snow in the higher elevations.

[31] Mazatzal Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona—April 3-9. Leader, Rodney Ricker, P.O. Box 807, Cottonwood, AZ 86326.
Especially beautiful in the spring, the little-used Mazatzal Wilderness is part of one of the largest roadless wilderness areas in the state. This backpack trail maintenance trip is in rugged and picturesque mountain country, cut by steep-sided canyons. Pine and Douglas fir in the higher elevations yield to the upper Sonoran Desert.

[205] North Canyon Trail Maintenance, Kaibab Forest, Arizona—June 1-11. Leader, Tim Wernette, 10 N. Bella Vista, Tucson, AZ 85745.
North Canyon is on the Kaibab plateau just north of the Grand Canyon. The canyon has spectacular red cliffs, a small, clear stream with trout in the larger pools, and a rich variety of trees, flowers and birds changing with elevation. Work will include building trail tread, rebuilding stream crossings, and brushing. Off-days will be spent exploring North Canyon and possibly hiking down to the Colorado River in Grand Canyon. Trip should be moderately strenuous.

[206] Salmon River Work and Raft, Klamath Forest, California—June 6-16. Leader, Bill Weinberg, 1465 Hayes St., San



Yosemite (Carol Crews)

Francisco, CA 94117.
The Salmon River has only recently been discovered by rafters, but already it is recognized as one of the most demanding river runs in the country. The canyon is mostly vertical walls with few access points and no portages around the Class V sections. Raft and kayak traffic has been increasing dramatically. We will be building access trails and portages, and also running the rapids between Forks of the Salmon and Somes Bar on this wild and scenic river. No experience is necessary.

[207] Central Section, Shenandoah Park, Virginia—June 13-23. Leader, Dick Terwilliger, 7339 Pinecastle Rd., Falls Church, VA 22043.
Our project will be a technical trail maintenance of selected, "matured" side trails in the Shenandoah National Park. This 300-square mile park extends for 80 miles along the Blue Ridge Mountains. There are 60 peaks ranging in elevation from 3000 to 4000 feet. Parts of the famed Appalachian Trail, along with interesting, challenging side trails, can be covered on our free days.

[208] Dudley C. Robertson Farewell-to-Winter-Trail Maintenance Project, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—June 28-July 8. Leader, Keith Proctor, 848 Peach St., Riverside, CA 92507.
We will be reopening the Goodale Pass Trail from Edison Lake to the top of the Pass, as winter snows recede. These nine miles and 3000 vertical feet of trail have been "adopted" by the Sierra Club Service Trips program, and part of our responsibility is to remove obstructions and repair drainage on the trail. The free-time half of the trip will be spent on top of peaks such as Mt. Izaak Walton (12,099) and in lakes like Papoose Lake and Chief Lake. Come, and be a part of a growing tradition!

[209] One-mile Lake Trail Maintenance Project, Marble Mountains Wilderness, California—July 1-11. Leader, Roy Bergstrom, P.O. Box 224, Summit City, CA 96089.
We will have the pleasure of calling the deep forest of the One-mile Lake Basin home as we construct a new trail to the lake down from Sandy Ridge. We will roll a lot of boulders and shovel a lot of soil in building a gently sloping mile-long trail to replace the hazardous and precipitous plunge which now leads to the lake. As we make the moderately-strenuous ten-mile hike in to our base camp, we will be following the steps President Hoover took on his way to his favorite fishing spot. Excellent fishing and swimming for free time enjoyment.

[210] The Preston Peak Trail Construction, Klamath Forest, CA—July 2-12. Leader, Scott Larson, 2881 Herbert Way, Sacramento, CA 95821.
Our trip is located in a soon to be

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

designated wilderness area near the California/Oregon border. We will be constructing new trail in preparation for the anticipated increase in usage. Our early July departure date should provide snow-free access to this remote and seldom-visited area which is characterized by the Klamath River, 4000- to 5000-foot peaks, heavily forested ridges, lush meadows and plentiful wildlife.

[211] Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado—July 6-16. Leader, John Stansfield, 402 E. Del Norte, Colorado Springs, CO 80907.
The oft-photographed and spectacular high alpine realm of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness will be the setting for this much-needed trail maintenance project. Remnant winter snows will determine the altitudes at which we work, while ambition and firm footing define the only boundaries for our off-days. Our project will help mitigate heavy recreational impacts which threaten Wilderness qualities. Our trip immediately follows High Trip '83, the Sierra Club's first national assembly, held June 30 to July 4 at nearby Snowmass Resort.

[212] Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Tennessee/North Carolina—July 9-16. Leaders, Marilyn and Cliff Ham, 3729 Parkview Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213.
We will work with personnel from the Cheoah Ranger District in the Nantahala National Forest to clean-up and rebuild the Stiffknee Trail. This trail ranges from our base camp elevation (1600) to 3200 feet on the ridge of the Unicoi Mountains. On off-days we can hike some of the many trails, swim in Slickrock Creek, visit Wildcat Falls, and stroll in the virgin timber of Joyce Kilmer Memorial.

[214] Baxter Park Trail Maintenance, Maine—July 9-17. Leader, Maggie Seeger, 54 Waldo Rd., Arlington, MA 02174.
These 200,000 forested acres, adorned with lakes and clean streams surround the Katahdin massif with Baxter Peak, highest in New England. We will repair winter damage to the Freezout Trail, one of the park's wildest. We'll also hike, likely seeing beaver, moose, bear and maybe otter. Fishing is good, swimming cold, the waterfalls beautiful. We'll hope for a good day to climb the peaks and traverse the famous Knife Edge. All ages are welcome, but the middle-aged are especially encouraged on this moderately-paced work/play trip.

[215] Hoover Wilderness/Mono Lake, California—July 15-25. Leader, Kelly Runyon, 475 Crofton Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.
Lundy Canyon, in the Hoover Wilderness may contain the widest variety of plant life, animals and geologic features in the Sierra. Snow-fed streams plunge from the 10,000-foot crest to meander through ponds and meadows in the canyon floor. We will repair trail in this canyon where it ascends a rock slide on the south wall, and we'll build new trail to visit a scenic waterfall. The trip will end with a two-day visit to nearby Mono Lake, giving us the chance to appreciate this unique—and vanishing—ecosystem.

Granite Park, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra (Jane Geddes)

[216] Marble Valley, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath Forest, California—July 15-27. Leader, Warren Olson, 521 S. 8th St., San Jose, CA 95112.
In the valley betwen the two major ranges in the wilderness, the Marble Mountains and the Salmon Mountains, lies a fragile alpine meadow; our work project will reroute a trail that presently crosses this meadow. A short hike, about six miles with little elevation change, will take us to our base camp at Big Elk Lake. We will spend our leisure time fishing, day hiking, swimming, and climbing up to the two marble jewels for which the wilderness was named—Black Marble (6880) and Marble (7442) mountains. There will be some cave exploring for the more adventurous.

[217] Eugene to Pacific Crest Trail, Willamette Forest, Oregon—July 17-27. Leader, Jerold Williams, 2182 Cal Young Rd., Eugene, OR 97401.
Traversing douglas fir forest and alpine meadows this trail construction overlooks Salt Creek Valley, 1000 feet below. The project is part of a trail connecting an urban area directly with the well-known Pacific Crest Trail. We will be camping and working in big timber country of western Oregon.

[218] Redwood and Skunk Cabbage Creeks, Redwood Park, California—July 28-August 7. Leader, Dave Bachman, 857 Sonoma Ave. #15, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
Our trip will take place in either the Redwood Creek or Skunk Cabbage Creek areas of Redwood National Park. Both areas offer varied terrain and habitats, wildlife, photography, and viewing of tall trees and birds of prey. Our work will consist of trail building in alluvial creek-big leaf maple forest area and in a spruce and alder swamp area. We will have plenty of opportunity to explore the many miles of trail in this very valuable national treasure.

[219] High Uintas Primitive Area, Wasatch Forest, Utah—July 28-August 7. Leader, Jon Nichols, 4366 E. La Jolla, Tucson, AZ 85711.
The Uintas are distinctive as one of the two major east-west mountain ranges in the United States. We will be reconstructing a portion of the Highlight Trail near Kings Peak, the highest peak in Utah and within day hiking distance of our base camp. The Uintas are known for their unique geologic formations, particularly Red Castle; they also support numerous herds of moose, elk and deer. Free days will be spent exploring, fishing and relaxing.

[220] Mt. Hood Timberline Trail, Oregon—July 30-August 7. Leader, Jim Gifford, 1806 SE 37th, Portland, OR 97214.
Our base camp will be at a former Forest Service guard station built in the 1930's. From the cabin located in the wilderness area, we will do trail maintenance, work on near-by trails and some revegetation at spectacular Ramona Falls. We will work the first half of the trip, allowing the last four days to backpack the Timberline Trail which circles Mt. Hood (11,245). This is

one of the premier hikes in Oregon, passing through alpine meadows, glacial streams and dramatic ridges. The wildflowers should be at their peak this time of year.

[221] Selkirk Mountains Trail Maintenance Party, Idaho—August 1-11. Leader, Bruce Kingsley, 2400 Chestnut St., Apt. 1110, Philadelphia, PA 19103.
A gentle hike and strenuous work in mountainous virgin cedar forest characterize this adventure in the Priest Lake area of northern Idaho. Snow-capped ridges, historic frontier sights, fishing lakes and wildlife will highlight the outing. Elevation about 6000 feet; difficulty is moderately strenuous.

[222] Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone Forest, Wyoming—August 4-14. Leader, Conrad Smith, 2706 Parklake Ct., Ft. Collins, CO 80525.
We will remove hazardous timber and install water bars on the Ishawooa Creek Trail deep in the Absaroka Mountain canyon near Yellowstone Park. We may combine off-days for an overnight trip across the 10,000-foot divide to Glacier Basin, Petrified Ridge and great trout fishing. The wilderness contains grizzly bears and maybe a few wolves, but we'll more likely see elk, moose and mountain sheep. Hard work and good companionship guaranteed.

[225] Oregon Coast Trail Construction, Boardman Park, Oregon—August 7-17. Leader, Connie Spangler, 2430 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97405.
Oregon's Coast Trail, when completed, will cover the distance from the California to the Washington border making the length of the coast accessible to hikers. Off-shore rock formations, coastal creeks and lush rain forest vegetation will be the background setting as we construct new trail to connect other recently completed segments along the magnificent southern Oregon coastline. Rest days are open to explore small beach areas, tide pools, sand dunes, and visit the nearby Kalmiopsis Wilderness.

[226] Teton Wilderness, Wyoming—August 9-19. Leader, Muki Daniel, 2209 Observatory Pl. NW, Washington, DC 20007.
The Teton Wilderness offers a sharp contrast to the sheer rocky Teton Range. The Wilderness consists predominantly of gentle, rolling mountains with large green meadows. We will move camp several times, doing maintenance along the trails as we proceed. It will be mostly water bar construction and repair, with some cutting of downfall.

[227] Goodale Pass Trail Construction, Part I, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 12-22. Leader, Eleanor Enthoven, 1 McCormick Ln., Atherton, CA 94025.
In the continuing battle against poor-quality trail in the Sierra, we offer the first of a two-part effort to rebuild a section of the Goodale Pass Trail. Camping at 9600 feet, we will work just south of Goodale Pass (10,960), a very rocky area indeed.

Guanella Pass, Colorado (Conrad Smith)

Free time may be spent chilling in the nearby lakes, viewing the Sierra Crest from Mt. Izaak Walton (12,099) or Silver Peak (11,878), or sunning in the fine August weather. Be a part of building the Sierra Club's own trail. This trip is suitable for all levels of ability.

[228] White Mountain Beginning Backpackers' Work Party, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 13-21. Leader, David Simon, 4017 Villa Vera, Palo Alto, CA 94306.
Inexperienced backpackers are welcome on this shorter than usual trip into the Sierra's spectacular east side. Some degree of physical fitness and a little preparation are the only prerequisites for this trail maintenance/meadow restoration work party. From our backcountry base camp, we'll enjoy the surroundings and assist a United States Forest Service crew. Pre-trip mailers and instruction will help you prepare for the outing. Please sign-up early so you'll have time to get ready. Experienced campers are also welcome.

[229] Targhee Tetons Trail Maintenance Project, Wyoming—August 15-25. Leader, Bruce Horn, P.O.Box 9907, Stanford, CA 94305.
Come and explore the uncrowded, west side of the Tetons on our trail maintenance project. We will be working in and around Alaska Basin, a beautiful collection of lakes and streams high on the edge of Grand Teton National Park. Our work will consist mostly of rebuilding trails; we will be making several day hikes into the park, including a possible trek to Lake Solitude.

[230] Guanella Pass, Pike Forest, Colorado—August 15-25. Leader, Jim Bock, 1859 23rd St., Boulder, CO 80302.
Just one steep mile hike from Geneva Creek will get us to base camp next to a meadow at 11,000 feet. We will be working on rerouting both above and below the meadow where the trail is too steep. There are 13,000-foot peaks and one 14,000-foot peak (Mt. Bierstadt) within day hiking range of our camp. Fishing available at Square Top Lake. Although only one and a half hours' drive from Denver, our camp will most likely be out of sight and sound of any other people.

[231] Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn Forest, Wyoming—August 17-27. Leader, Flint Ellsworth, 1770 Dean York Ln., St. Helena, CA 94574.
The Bighorns are a small (only 150 miles long) but high mountain range located in north-central Wyoming. Our campsite will be at around 10,000 feet. A walk-in of seven to ten miles will bring us to the high country, where day hikes to peaks and lakes offer some very incredible views of Cloud Peak, Black-Tooth Peak and others. The fishing is generally excellent.

[232] John Muir Wilderness Trail Maintenance Crew, Sierra—August 22-September 1. Leader, Shawn Benner, P.O. Box 191, Sierraville, CA 96126.
Located on the rugged east side of the Sierra, the Inyo National Forest contains some of the most spectacular country in California. It is here that we will work reconstructing trails and possibly restoring

meadows to their natural untrampled state. We will camp at over 10,000 feet, and on our free days we will have opportunities to fish in the high mountain lakes, photograph wildlife, climb nearby peaks, or just sit and enjoy the beauty of the area.

[233] Goodale Pass Trail Construction, Part II, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra—August 25-September 4. Leader, Keith Proctor, 848 Peach St., Riverside, CA 92507.
Summer is almost over and the perfect ending is coming to the Goodale Pass Trail and our project helping to rebuild a section of the Sierra Club's own trail. We will finish the mile-long section, begun two weeks earlier, down a rocky hillside south of Goodale Pass. We will camp at timberline on the edge of a typical alpine meadow. This meadow may be used for sunbathing by those who do not climb Graveyard Peak (11,494) and Mt. Izaak Walton (12,099), or by those who choose not to visit the lakes north of the pass.

[234] The Mono Lake/Panum Crater Trail Maintenance, BLM Bishop Resource Area, California—October 2-8. Leader, Jim Ricker, 525 S. Eldon, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.
The BLM would like us to construct an interpretive/nature trail from the South Tufa area of Mono Lake to the northern rim of Panum Crater. The trail will be approximately two miles long. Construction should not be difficult due to the soft pumice nature of the soil and most work will consist of clearing brush. Spectacular views include Mono Basin, the Bodie Hills and the eastern Sierra.

Clean-up Projects

[235] Yosemite Park Roving Clean-Up, Sierra—July 18-28. Leader, Mary Mason, 732 Embarcadero Del Norte, Goleta, CA 93117.
Join us for a walking tour of the garden spots and garbage piles in Yosemite high country. We will move through the most popular areas of the Park's backcountry, picking up litter and removing other signs of human impact. Elevations will be near timberline, between 8000 and 10,000 feet, for the most part. Plenty of walking, grand views and wildlife (large and small) await us.

[236] Quetico Provencial Park, Ontario, Canada—September 3-13. Leaders, Marylouise and Vince White-Petteruti, 40 W. Washington, Oak Park, IL 60302.
This is the first service trip into the Quetico Wilderness Park. Our project involves dismantling a fly-in fishing camp on a small island at the secluded end of Saganagons Lake, known for its fish, moose and eagle populations. Our free days will be spent canoeing the southeast portion of the Park. Canoeing experience is required, and good physical conditioning is necessary for the numerous portages.

[237] Yosemite Valley Clean-Up Project, Sierra—September 8-18. Leader, c/o Kelly Runyon, 475 Crofton Ave., Oakland, CA 94610.
Yosemite Valley has been a focal point for

Goodale Pass, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra (Carol Crews)

Sierra Club activity since the Club was founded in 1892. The countless visitors to the Park each summer leave behind an appreciable amount of litter, and more than a few unsightly fire scars, which this Club clean-up crew will eradicate. From the banks of the Merced River to the top of Yosemite Falls, we will assist Park rangers and staff in restoring the pristine appearance of this most spectacular place. Free days will be spent exploring the Valley rim, retracing John Muir's footsteps.

Wilderness Restoration Projects

[240] Eagle Cap Wilderness Restoration Project, Oregon—July 25-August 4. Leader, Jeff Severinghaus, OCMR Box 565, Oberlin, OH 44074.
Located in the northeast corner of Oregon, Eagle Cap crowns the Wallowa mountains in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Home to Chief Joseph, the Wallowas rise to 9800 feet in heavily glaciated granite. The project will revegetate a three-mile trail scar in the alpine tundra of the popular East Lostine Canyon. Work will include moving dirt and transplanting alpine flora, and will be strenuous due to the 7000-foot elevation. We will hike up 1500 feet in four miles to base camp, with day hikes to nearby Eagle Cap and Lakes Basin. Comedians and musicians welcome.

[241] Denali Park Restoration Project, Alaska—August 8-18. Leader, Roy Bergstrom, P.O. Box 224, Summit City, CA 96089.

[242] Denali Park Restoration Project, Alaska—August 20-30. Leader, Bill Bankston, 524 N. 16th St., Springfield, OR 97477.
The eradication of an abandoned mining claim within the boundaries of Denali National Park will require the efforts of two Service Trips. The project will include eradicting a road and airstrip as well as dismantling a shack and picking up scattered debris. The Park Service tentatively plans to fly both trips to the work sight. Both trips will have a moderately-strenuous cross-country backpack over 20 miles of tundra (including at least one major river crossing) when leaving the work sight. Glimpses of caribou, moose and grizzly bear are likely.

[243] Sky Lakes Cascade Range, Oregon—August 21-31. Leader, Connie Spangler, 2430 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97405.
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. Our work project will be a combination of wilderness campsite restoration, revegetation and trail maintenance. We will base camp in one of the scenic lake basins, with opportunities on our off-days for hiking and exploring this lightly-used area.

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.

[26] Quetico-Superior Ski and Snowshoe Trip, Boundary Waters Wilderness, Superior Forest, Minnesota—March 6-13. Leaders, Mary and John Wheeler, 2690 Huron St., Roseville, MN 55113.
From our lodge accommodations on a lake, we will ski and snowshoe on day trips over 55 kilometers of groomed ski trails adjacent to the lodge, and on portage trails and frozen lakes along the Minnesota-Ontario border. Trails are available for novice to expert skiers. March weather in northern Minnesota is ideal for outdoor activity, and there will be adequate time for wildlife and bird watching, photography, and enjoying the winter scenery. No experience necessary.

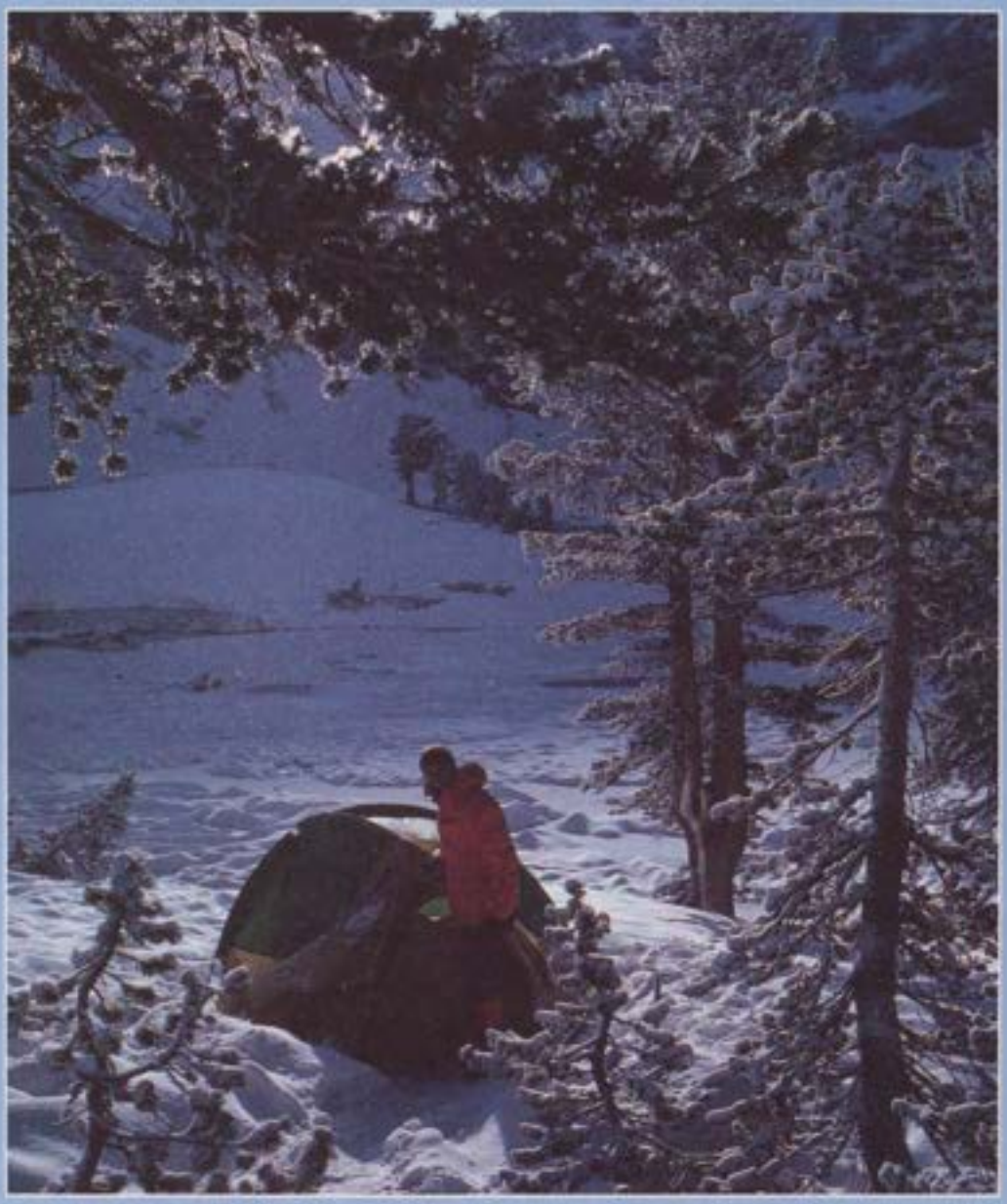
[29] Mammoth-Mt. Lewis Alpine Ski Tour, Inyo Forest, Sierra—March 27-April 2. Leader, Bob Paul, 13017 Caminito Mar Villa, Del Mar, CA 92014.
To experience the grandeur of the High Sierra in winter, we will ski at elevations of 10-12,000 feet. We will head north along San Joaquin Ridge and into the Thousand Islands Lake basin, camping in the shadows of majestic Mt. Ritter and Banner Peak. Climbing Donohue Peak and Mt. Lewis, we will overlook the spectacular Yosemite and Minarets Wilderness high country. All supplies will be carried except for a mid-trip food cache. One layover day will allow exploratory skiing without packs. This 31-mile tour is moderate-strenuous, and is for strong intermediate skiers with snow camping experience.

Ski Touring (Carol Dienger)

[32] Crater Lake Cross-Country Ski Tour, Oregon—April 10-16. 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, you'll need to have the stamina to ski tour with a full pack.

Snow Shoe Trip (Victor A. Quarello)

P. 87 Kaweah Peaks, Sierra Nevada (Butch Suits)



Paddle Raft Trip (Bob Hansen)

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 experience the camraderie 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.

[54] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—April 29-May 12. Leader, Bob Hanson, 5436 Hewlett Dr., San Diego, CA 92115.

[55] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—May 26-June 6. Leader, Harry Neal, 25015 Mt. Charlie Rd., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

[246] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—June 21-July 2. Leader, Mary O'Connor,

2504 Webster St., Palo Alto, CA 94301.

[255] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—July 16-27. Leader, Gary Larsen, 188 Mary Alice Dr., Los Gatos, CA 95030.

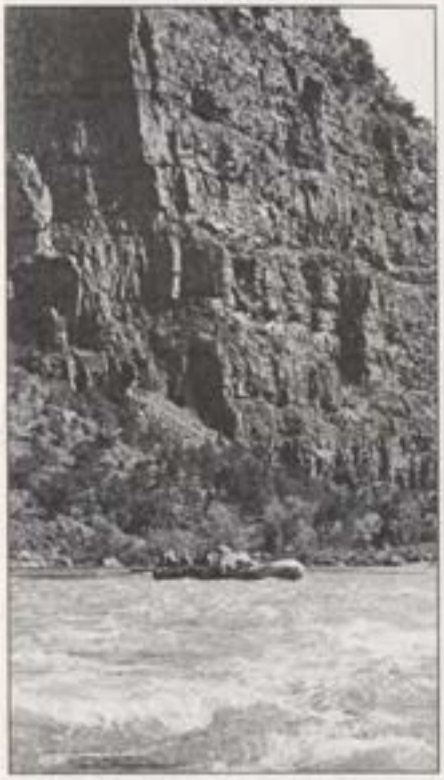
[257] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—August 11-22. Leader, Bruce Macpherson, 4443 Montecito Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

[260] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—September 6-17. Leader, Wheaton Smith, 243 Ely Pl., Palo Alto, CA 94306.

[261] Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona—October 5-18. Leader, Victor Monke, 414 N. Camden Dr., #602, Beverly Hills, CA 90210.
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.

[57] Owyhee River "Row-It-Yourself" Raft Trip, Oregon—May 15-19. Leader, Jim Gifford, 1806 SE 37th St., Portland, OR 97214.
Flowing through a series of dramatic high desert canyons in southeast Oregon, the Owyhee offers superb whitewater and a continually changing geography, reminiscent of the Grand Canyon. This is perhaps the most remote river trip in Oregon and true wilderness. The river is on the Pacific flyway and is a birdwatcher's paradise. No rafting experience is necessary; this trip is ideal for the beginner or intermediate rafter. Instruction in rowing and all river gear is provided. A geologist who has spent time studying the area will accompany us.

[58] Rogue River Raft and Lodges, Oregon—May 23-27. Leader, Mark Minnis, 14900 Galice Rd., Merlin, OR 97532.
Raft the wild and scenic Rogue River while staying in wilderness lodges with all the comforts of home. We will spend five days on the Rogue in oar boats led by experienced river guides. Each night we will be staying in a wilderness lodge with home-cooked family style meals, clean beds and hot showers. We will layover at Half Moon Bar and enjoy the awakening of spring. A naturalist will lead field trips to discuss the flora and fauna of the canyon. We hope to have a chance to hear the drumming of the ruffled grouse in the splendor of the Wild Rogue Wilderness.



Ladore Canyon, Green River, Utah (Sue Osborne)

[245] Three Rivers Paddle Raft, Trinity/Salmon/Klamath Rivers, California—June 19-23. Leader, Chuck Fisk, Box 67, Blairsden, CA 96103.
After two days on the Trinity from Junction City to Del Loma we move to the lower Salmon, which soon flows into the Klamath. Camping on sandy beaches, numerous Class II-IV rapids, clear swimmable water and a "full participation" policy make this a trip for the active and healthy. Everyone is expected to paddle, learn to "read the river" and assist in meal preparation. Weather is usually hot and scenery outstanding. A road parallels the rivers so all gear is transported by van. Minimum age is 14 years.

[247-E] Rogue River Natural History Paddle Trip, Oregon—June 24-28. Leader, Molly Bricca, P.O. Box 159, Ross, CA 94957. 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).

[248-E] Grande Ronde River, Umatilla Forest, Oregon—June 26-30. Leader, Penny Ritchie, 2941 NW Luray, Portland, OR 97210.
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 and float through a rugged, forested canyon. 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 waterfowl. This is an excellent family river trip; no experience needed. Instructions and river gear will be provided and a geologist will accompany the trip.

[249] Klamath River Paddle Trip, California—June 26-July 1. Leader, Chuck Fisk, Box 67, Blairsden, CA 96103.
The Klamath River is for people who wish to paddle rafts with a group. Some of the best summer paddle rafting is found here. The scenery is beautiful, the water warm and inviting for swimming, and the rapids thrilling, yet not overly dangerous. Participants will quickly learn to maneuver the rapids. Trip members will share everything from paddling rafts to helping cook and other camp chores. A moderate amount of strength and endurance is necessary; leader approval required. Minimum age is 14 (18 solo).

[250] Nahanni River Expedition, Northwest Territories, Canada—July 1-12. Leader, Lynn Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San

Inland Passage Sailing, British Columbia, Canada (Dan Culver)

Jose, CA 95125.
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. 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.

[251] Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon—July 4-8. Leader, Doris Flom, 130 Camino en Canto, Danville, CA 94526.

[256] Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon—August 8-12. Leader, Ruth Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.
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).

[252] The River of No Return, Main Salmon, Idaho—July 5-10. Leader, Frankie Strathairn, 147 La Mancha, Sonoma, CA 95476.
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.

[253] Grand Canyon Dory Trip, Arizona—July 7-24. Leader, Gary Dillon, 1188 Hampton Ct., San Jose, CA 95120.
This is a classic Grand Canyon wilderness experience. You will travel in oar-powered dories, rowed by professionals through some of America's most scenic wilderness. A trip down the Colorado offers memories that will last a lifetime. You will encounter some of the world's most exciting white-water mixed with gentle stretches of river, with time for hiking in side canyons, photography and learning the natural history of the area. This trip is for people looking for a longer, slower, quieter voyage than is generally available. Minimum age is 12 with leader approval; 18 solo. Cost includes roundtrip transportation from St. George, Utah.

[254] Trinity River Paddle Trip, California—July 11-14. Leader, John Garcia, 124 Romero Cir., Alamo, CA 94507.

[259] Trinity River Paddle Trip, California—August 15-18. Leader, Lynn Dyche, 2747 Kring Dr., San Jose, CA 95125.
This paddle raft trip puts in at Douglas City in view of the Trinity Alps for 40 miles of participatory paddling and fun. The area is rich with evidence of early placer gold mining. 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 12 years; this is an excellent family trip.

[258-E] Lower Salmon-Hells Canyon "Row-It-Yourself" Raft Trip, Idaho—August 14-18. Leader, Kurt Menning, 997 Lakeshire Ct., San Jose, CA 95126.
Rowing skills develop quickly and you will experience the exhilaration of maneuvering your raft through the big haystack waves of the many rapids on the Salmon and Snake. Expert guides provide instruction and are always nearby. Previous river experience is not needed and all river gear is provided. We run through four rocky, precipitous canyons separated by open terrain with vast vistas and sandy beaches. A geologist will accompany the group. Minimum age is ten (18 solo). Roundtrip transportation from Lewiston, Idaho included.

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.

[262-E] Orca Whale Watch, Inside Passage Sailing, British Columbia, Canada—June 30-July 9. Leader, Steven Anderson, 1082 Lucot Way, Campbell, CA 95008.
Motor-sail from Campbell River to Robson Bight, mouth of Tisitka River on the northeast tip of Vancouver Island. Recently designated a Marine Ecological Reserve, this area is unique for its concentration of Orcas, "killer" whales. An oceanographer will accompany us. Included are comfortable accommodations, excellent food, optional hiking, fishing, swimming, helping sail the 55-foot yacht, the dingy, and wind surfing.

[263-E] Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada—July 12-20. Leader, Martin Friedman, 353 Montford Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941.

[264-E] Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada—July 23-31. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580.
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.

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.

[51] Scenic Suwannee River, Georgia/Florida—March 13-19. Leader, Rick Egedi, 117 Hawkins Ave., Somerset, KY 42501.
Enjoy warm, sunny days, cool nights, spectacular scenery and good companions while canoeing on the Suwannee 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 makes the trip worthwhile. Suitable for beginners through advanced.

[52] Dismal Swamp Canoe and Base Camp, Virginia/North Carolina—April 3-9. Leader, Connie Thomas, 128 Muriel St., Ithaca, NY 14850.
Extending from Norfolk south into North Carolina, the Dismal Swamp comprises an area of lowlands, lakes, and the Northwest River. Our early spring trip should allow

(Dick Schmidt)

observation of birds, frogs, snakes, and budding flora while avoiding mosquito season. We will enjoy a base camp on the Northwest River where exploratory day hikes and trips on tributaries and backwaters are possible. An overnight venture is planned. While canoeing will be mostly easy, it is recommended that participants have some prior canoe and camping experience.

[56] Pine Barrens Canoe and Backpack, Pinelands Reserve, New Jersey—May 8-14. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.
Located surprisingly near New York and Philadelphia, this 2000-square mile wilderness remains a sand-bedded forest with cedar swamps and canoeable rivers. Once a colonial industrial area, its bog-iron furnaces supplied Washington with cannonballs. This vanished society is re-created in the restored town of Batsto, where our trip begins. We'll circle the heart of the Pine Barrens, hiking through ghost towns, cedar swamps and cranberry bogs, then canoeing on winding dark cedar water rivers.

[270] Big Canoes in the Rhineland, Missouri River, Missouri—June 5-11. Leader, Tom Sitzman, 903 Mercer Blvd., Omaha, NE 68131.
Relive the days of the Fur Trade as we travel the Rhineland of Missouri in 26-foot 10-person voyageur canoes. We will combine paddling with the exploration of old towns, mansions and wineries along the banks of the river that "won the West." This is a leisurely-paced trip all will paddle and share camp chores. We will paddle and float through farm and wine country past bluffs that many call the "Rhineland." Tales and songs of the Voyageurs will enhance our visit of Lewis & Clark's trail. No paddling experience necessary. Canoes provided.

[271] John Day River, Oregon—June 6-11. Leader, Bill Bricca, P.O. Box 159, Ross, CA 94957.
We will run the 45 miles from Service Creek to Clarno Bridge. This stretch runs through typical high semi-arid eastern Oregon country. The current is strong and fast with many Class 2-2½ rapids and one Class 3. It is exciting, not too difficult, and presents a real opportunity to improve whitewater skills. Much wildlife will be evident, particularly deer, coyote, Canadian geese and chukar. The weather should be warm and dry.

[272] Vancouver Island Ocean Canoe, British Columbia, Canada—June 7-16. Leaders, Connie and Mari Calhoun, 3638 Washington, San Francisco, CA 94118.
We will explore the coastal wilderness of Nootka Sound and Esperanza Inlet on Vancouver Island's west coast. Steep mountains rise above glacier-carved inlets; an intricate maze of offshore islands and reefs break the force of the open Pacific providing protected canoe passages for exploration and discovery. Traveling in double cockpit canoes, we will camp on uninhabited islands and beaches, with

(Lucille Berkowitz)

time for tide pooling, bird watching, beachcombing and wildlife observation. No prior canoe experience is necessary; instruction will be provided for beginners. Canoes and all water gear provided.

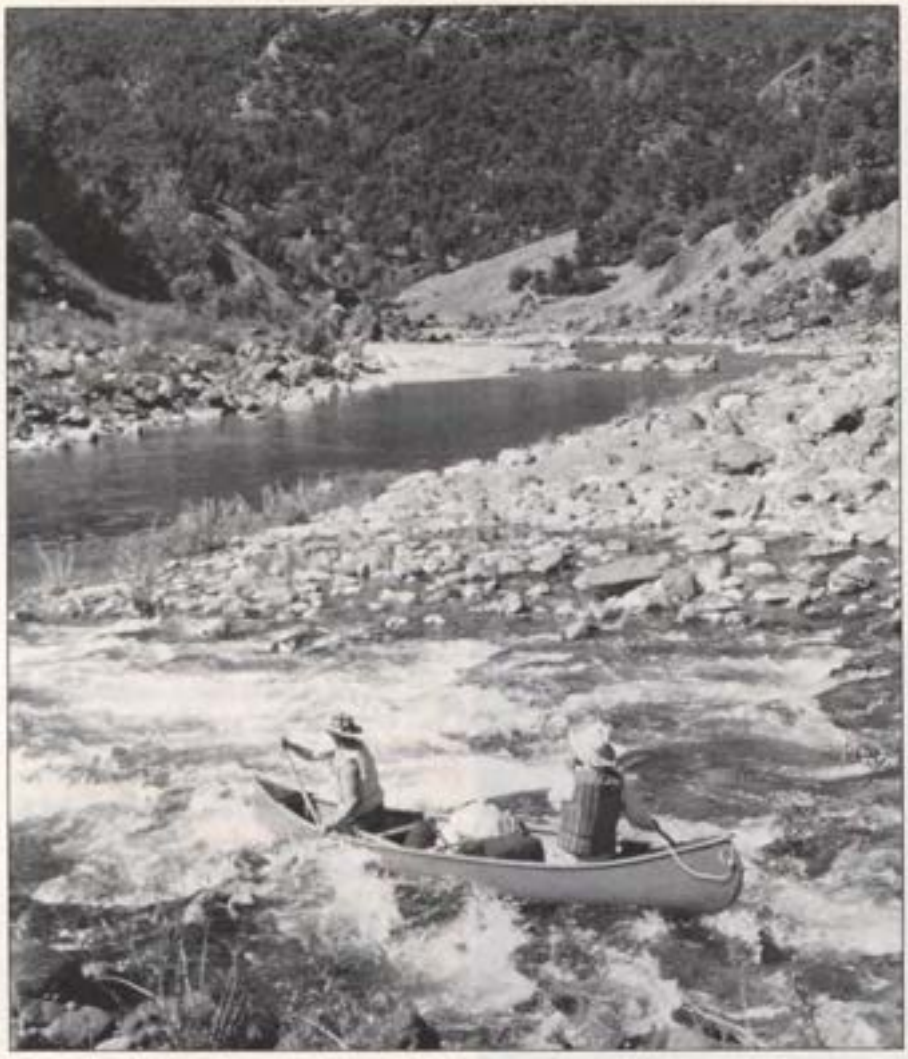
[273] Main Eel River, California—June 13-18. Leader, Charlie Doyle, P.O. Box 998, Ross, CA 94957.
Introduce yourself to canoeing on moving water. The 30 miles from Alderpoint to South Fork flow through surprisingly remote and remarkably beautiful country. The water is clear, warm and easy to navigate, yet exciting. No previous experience is required. Basic river skills will be taught and river gear provided. Time is allowed for hiking, swimming, fishing and relaxing. Enjoy a great river and a terrific outdoor experience.

[274] Trinity River, California—July 11-16. Leader, Larry Busby, 4 Carolyn Ct., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
From Hawkins Bar to Weitchpec, this trip traverses a truly beautiful stretch of river. Fast moving and topped off by a run through the lower Trinity Gorge, it's exciting—yet can be navigated and enjoyed by canoers with any previous whitewater experience. This is a wonderful trip for those wishing to improve their whitewater skills and enjoy this outstanding river. The weather should be superb.

[275] Rogue River, Oregon—July 18-23. Leaders, Iila and Chuck Wild, 3862 Rosetta Ct., San Diego, CA 92111.
Starting from Gold Beach, we will go upriver by jet boat about 35 miles. After a practice session on the crystal clear Illinois River, we make a leisurely descent of the Rogue back to Gold Beach. This wilderness area is rich in tradition, has an abundance of wildlife and enjoys superb weather. The river is big, but friendly. No previous experience is necessary. Add hiking, swimming and relaxing—the result is both a wonderful outdoor and river experience.

[276] The Wide Missouri, Montana—July 23-30. Leader, Chuck Schultz, 1024-C Los Gamos, San Rafael, CA 94903.
The Missouri River rolls with the history of the Blackfeet and the Assiniboine, trappers and traders, Lewis and Clark, and steamboats opening up the northwest. From Fort Benton we paddle through the treasure of a National Wild and Scenic River. Our 150-mile trip allows us time to explore and absorb the beauty of an area filled with natural and historic surprises. Canoes and liftback are included; beginners of good spirit are welcome.

[277] Quetico-Superior Canoe Trip, Ontario/Minnesota—July 25-August 4. Leader, Faye Sitzman, 903 Mercer Blvd., Omaha, NE 68131.
Listen to the loons, stalk a great moose, angle for trout, walleye or bass, search for meaning in Indian rock paintings, study the geology of the Canadian Shield, enjoy photography at its finest, or read and relax in the glacially sculptured, heavily wooded North Woods. On moving days, we will paddle and portage 10 to 12 miles over



(George Starzman)

paths of the Ojibway and the Voyageurs. All will share camp and commissary chores. Basic canoeing skills recommended but not required; instruction will be included. Canoe rentals are available.

[278] Lake Temagami-Lady Evelyn Wild River Park, Ontario, Canada—August 6-20. Leader, Anne Knott, 1945 Cambridge Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.
Paddle and portage the lakes and rivers of the Canadian Shield. The Temagami area, 280 miles northwest of Toronto, offers a million acres of Forest Reserve with unspoiled wilderness waters. Days are warm, nights cool, loons and blueberries abundant. This is a moderate-to-strenuous trip averaging 15-20 miles per day with challenging portages and only one layover day. Participants should feel young, be strong, like work and love the water. Canoeing experience required; rentals available.

[279] Trinity-Klamath Whitewater, California—August 22-27. Leader, Bill Bricca, P.O. Box 159, Ross, CA 94957.
This base camp trip allows us to run the better whitewater stretches of both rivers without gear but with flotation. We will run rapids up to Class III. Previous whitewater experience is required. Some instruction will be given; all river gear will be provided.

[280] Dismal Swamp, Chowan Swamp Canoe Trail, North Carolina—October 2-8. Leader, Herb Schwartz, 2203 St. James Pl., Philadelphia, PA 19103.
From Norfolk, Virginia south into North Carolina lies the Dismal Swamp, an area of lowlands, rivers and swamp-origin tributaries. The Chowan Swamp Canoe Trail connects Merchants Mill Pond State Park and the Chowan Swamp. Several days will be spent at Merchants Mill Pond with an extraordinary wilderness campsite. The canoe trail winds through blackwater coastal streams flowing into the large fresh water swamp bordering the Chowan River.

[281] Big South Fork Backpack and Paddle, Tennessee/Kentucky—October 13-22. Leader, Rick Egedi, 117 Hawkins Ave., Somerset, KY 42501.
The Big South Fork Recreation Area is one of our newest national parks, containing some of the largest wilderness areas in the state of Kentucky. The first five to six days will be a moderate backpack, mostly on the Sheltowee Trace. We will canoe from Leatherwood Fork down the Big South Fork of the Cumberland. Our trip will start in Tennessee and end near Lake Cumberland. Canoeing will be novice to advanced skill level. The two Class III rapids (Angel Falls and Devils Jump) can both be portaged.

[282] Current River Fall Color Float, Missouri—October 16-22. Leader, Jerry Overton, 1903 Northern, Independence, MO 64052.
Enjoy the beautiful fall colors of the Missouri Ozarks by floating the clear, spring-fed Current River, one of our National Scenic Riverways. We will be going approximately seventy-four miles through oak and hickory forests and state natural areas. The moderate pace will allow time for birding and photography. Food will be good, companionship excellent, and weather mild but unpredictable. Canoeing experience is required and rentals available.

[283] Suwannee River Canoe and Backpack, Florida—January 15-20, 1984. Leader, Eric Hohnwald, 2709 Stickney Point Rd., Sarasota, FL 33581.
A unique combination of northern Florida oaks, cypress, a major spring-fed river, bluffs, and ravines offer an unusual contrast to the typical southern Florida scene on this combination canoe-backpack trip. There will be two days of easy downstream paddling (no rapids) on this undeveloped, tea-colored river. We'll hike back alongside the river for three days on the Florida Trail.

SIERRA CLUB FOREIGN TRIPS TAKE YOU TO SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING PLACES IN THE WORLD. And unlike ordinary tour groups, we want our trip members to have the same kind of outdoor experience in other countries that we have found so rewarding in our own.

To do this, we try to live as close to the land and its people as possible—camping out where we can or staying in hostels, huts or villagers' homes—making as little impact as possible. We try to learn about the country and study its conservation problems and policies by talking with local conservationists or mountaineers who share our environmental concerns. We try to adopt the way of life of the country we are visiting, living by its sense of time and giving up many of the conveniences and amenities we usually regard as essential. All this requires fortitude and a sense of humor.

Trips are planned and led by experienced Sierra Club leaders who are dedicated to helping trip members enjoy, explore and learn how to protect the natural environment. Many leaders have specialized skills and knowledge, but not all of them can be highly trained specialists on each country visited nor complete sources of information.

To enjoy the trip fully, you should be in good physical condition, be willing to share your experience and knowledge and bring a spirit of adventure.

[645] Jamaica Jaunt—March 20-April 2. Leader, Ron Skelton, 1220 Winding Branch Cir., Atlanta, GA 30338.
Hike for seven days in the beautiful hills and mountains of eastern Jamaica, climb Blue Mountain, then relax for five days in a north shore ocean-front camp, where shelter and food are provided. With a mixture of moderate hiking at elevations up to 7400 feet and a few easy days at sea level, the trip reflects the island's remarkable variety.

(Wayne Woodruff)

[650] Hut to Hut Backpack in Corsica—May 30-June 10. Leaders, Michele Ferrand and Jim W. Watters, 600 Caldwell Rd., Oakland, CA 94611.
Snowcapped mountains surrounded by the azure Mediterranean—this is Corsica, a sparsely populated island 100 miles south of the Riviera. Along with the fragrance of the flowering *maquis* we will find a richness of scenery, culture and history nicely isolated from mainland Europe.
We plan a moderately paced hut to hut backpack in the mountains, along with visits to the coast and small villages. We will carry light loads and supplement our diet with local delicacies from *bergeries* along the way.

[655] Highlands and Islands of Scotland—June 12-July 7. Leaders, Mildred and Tony Look, 411 Los Ninos Way, Los Altos, CA 94022.
Edinburgh is our gateway to the Scottish Highlands and western islands where the lochs and glens will be bright with spring and early summer blossoms. A Scottish naturalist will be our guide as we travel the backcountry roads and stay at cozy Scottish inns. Day walking or hiking can be as moderate or strenuous as desired.

[660] Hike and Bike in Ireland—June 24-July 7. Leaders, Frances and Patrick Colgan, P.O. Box 325, La Honda, CA 94020.
This moderate to gentle bicycle trip to the west and northwest of Ireland starts in Limerick. We will set out along quiet old lanes and backroads, meandering through Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo and Donegal. We will enjoy the fresh air, the green, rain-blessed mountains, the peat bogs, the rugged Atlantic coast, and the haunting sounds of Gaelic music and poetry. We will hike in the Twelve Bens in Connemara and the mist-enshrouded Burran in County Blare, visiting old ruins, castles, churches and pubs. We will sleep in Irish family farms and traditional Bed and Breakfasts.

[662] Western Pyrenees, Spain—June 25-July 9. Leader, John Doering, 6435 Freedom Blvd., Aptos, CA 95003.
The western Pyrenees of Spain are unbelievably beautiful. They are a photographer's paradise with lush, green valleys, rushing rivers, exotic wildflowers, picturesque lakes and snow-covered peaks. After moderate day hikes, we stay in simple inns in remote country villages with slate-roofed, stone houses and old Roman bridges, or in mountain *refugios*.

[665] Zanskar Trek: Kulu to Kashmir, India—June 26-July 25. Leader, Peter Owens, 117 E. Santa Inez, San Mateo, CA 94401.
We will cross five major passes in 22 days of moderate trekking, visiting three culturally different areas of northern India. Our route takes us from the verdant Hindu Kulu Valley into the arid Buddhist Zanskar region and finally to the glaciers and wildflowers of Moslem Kashmir. The route is never less than 10,000 feet and reaches 16,700 feet at Shingo La Pass. Ponies will carry your gear. The trip ends with two days on houseboats on Dal Lake.

[670] Lands Below the Wind, Indonesia—July 4-29. Leader, Ray Simpson, 1300 Carter Rd., Sacramento, CA 95825.
Indonesia is blessed with immense natural resources, diverse scenery, foods and languages and exotic flora and fauna. Its people are immersed in ancient cultures and traditions, grappling with the thrust of modern technology. The trip has an anthropological focus and participants will walk among primitive tribes and villages of western New Guinea, visit the high Torajanese valley of Sulawesi and small rural towns of Bali.

[675] Slovenian Alps, Yugoslavia—July 10-23. Leader, Fred Gooding, 8915 Montgomery Ave., North Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
Staying in some of the excellent huts, we travel with light packs from six to ten miles a day on sometimes precipitous trails in two principal ranges: the Kamnik and Julian Alps. There will be time to climb Mt. Triglav, highest in the country, and sightsee in the Slovenian capital, Ljubljana, and in the elegant resort city of Bled.

[680] Cycling the Scottish Highlands—July 10-23. Leader, Dennis Look, P.O. Box 571, Placerville, CA 95667.
Pedaling from one hostel to another, our travels through the Scottish Highlands will be leisurely and relaxing. With Aviemore as our base, we will go by mini-bus to the famous Findhorn Gardens. We will take numerous field trips to points of interest such as the Cairngorm Plateau and 600-year old Candor Castle.

China (Betty Pollack)

[685] Kashmir-Ladakh—August 15-September 4. Leaders, Nadine and Norton Hastings, 100 Quarry Rd., Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Exotic Kashmir and Ladakh are for those who want to savor the cultural heritage of northern India and trek the valleys and ridges on the other side of the Himalayas. The twenty-one days will be split between Srinagar, where we will stay on houseboats on Dal Lake and tour the surrounding area; Leh, the principal town in Ladakh; and trekking in northern Kashmir. While in Srinagar and Leh visits to the local temples, shrines, and gardens are planned.

[690] Wildlife Safari: Kenya and Zambia—August 8-26. Leader, Blaine LeChemi-nant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580.
In Kenya, explore the classic Meru, Samburu and Masai Mara game parks; walk the moorlands of Mt. Kenya; enjoy the waterfowl on Lake Naivasha in the Great Rift Valley. In Zambia, walk among the more than 40 game species including the world's largest concentration of elephant and rhino.

[695] On Foot From Austria to Germany—August 16-31. Leader, Anneliese Lass-Roth, 712 Taylor Ave., Alameda, CA 94501.
Take a picture postcard tour on foot in the Austrian Tirol to near the German border. See snow covered peaks, jeweled lakes, green farmlands and neat little wooden houses trimmed with geranium-filled window boxes. Hiking will be moderate with one layover day. Accommodations will be at small pensions and Alpine Club huts.

[700] Hiking Through Rural Switzerland—September 2-11. Leader, Anneliese Lass-Roth, 712 Taylor Ave., Alameda, CA 94501.
Hike through the legendary Alps of Heidi's fame, the Lotschental. A pastoral area of storybook villages, flowering meadows, and forests neat and trim, it has mountain vistas that are unparalleled. Hiking will be moderately strenuous. Overnight accommodations will be at small mountain inns.

Indonesia (Betty Pollack)

[725] Isles and Ancient Greece—August 28-September 17. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
After a short cruise to some of its islands, we will explore the Peleponnesus and parts of northern Greece. From Epidaurus and Olympia to Delphi, Meteora and the Pindos Mountains, we will travel by bus visiting classical and Byzantine sites. We will take moderate day hikes, stay overnight at small village hotels or at times in the homes of villagers, and eat at taverns. The trip may be combined with the Mediterranean Sailing Adventure which follows it.

[705] Mediterranean Sailing Adventure—September 20-October 2. Leader, Ray Des Camp, 510 Tyndall St., Los Altos, CA 94022.
Join us and discover the unspoiled "Turquoise Coast" of Turkey. We'll sail from Rhodes along its shores with wooded inlets and islands, making daily excursions ashore to explore villages and archeological sites—ancient Lycaean, Graeco-Roman, Crusader and Byzantine are all represented here. Nights and meals will be aboard a comfortable 65-foot motor-sailing ketch.

[710] Tanzania Safari—September 25-October 10. Leader, Betty Osborn, 515 Shasta Way, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Vast herds of wildebeest and zebra, and their predators, will be on the move through the western corridor of the Serengeti Plains during our visit to this remarkable park. With a naturalist as guide, we explore by landrover, walk and camp in some of the world's finest game country. We also visit prehistoric Olduvai Gorge and Masai village as well as little-known places off the beaten track. An optional week in Tanzania or a float trip on the Omo River in Ethiopia may be offered.

[715] Bike and Hike in China—October 1983. Leaders, Frances and Patrick Colgan, P.O. Box 325, La Honda, CA 94020.
On this bicycle trip to the Peoples Republic of China, we will explore and enjoy some of the most beautiful and exotic regions in the Shaanxi Province. Starting in Xi'an, the ancient and fabled capital, we bicycle between 400 and 500 miles in three weeks. The trip is through rich farmlands ablaze with life and color, and into starkly rugged and dramatic mountain ranges, some of which we will climb. Staying in old village inns and hostels, and avoiding standard tourist conveniences, we will concentrate on meeting the Chinese people, enjoying cultural activities, and the historical and archeological artifacts.

[720] Siguniang Trek, China—September 6-October 8. Leader, Kern Hildebrand, 550 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, CA 94707.
Trek in the Siguniang Mountains of Sichuan Province, China. This range is topped by the very rugged Siguniang (21,600). It and other unclimbed peaks rise from beautiful forested valleys. The trek will explore these valleys and the middle elevations of some peaks. Seventeen days of trekking in these high alpine mountains will be complimented with a visit to the Wolong Panda Reserve, the clay figures guarding the ancient tombs at Xi'an, the Great Wall of China, Chengdu and Beijing.

[727] Autumn in the Swiss Alps—September 25-October 8. Leader, Patricia Hopson, 907 6th St., SW, Apt. 504C, Washington, DC 20024.
The Swiss Alps are especially lovely in autumn. The crowds are gone, the air is crisp and clear and the larches are turning yellow. The trip offers interesting day hikes from Wengen, Grindelwald, Zermatt and Saas-Fee and thrilling rail excursions through the Eiger to the Jungfraujoch and from Zermatt to the Gornergrat. We spend most days on all-day hikes at a moderate pace then return to simple but comfortable hotels for fine dinners.

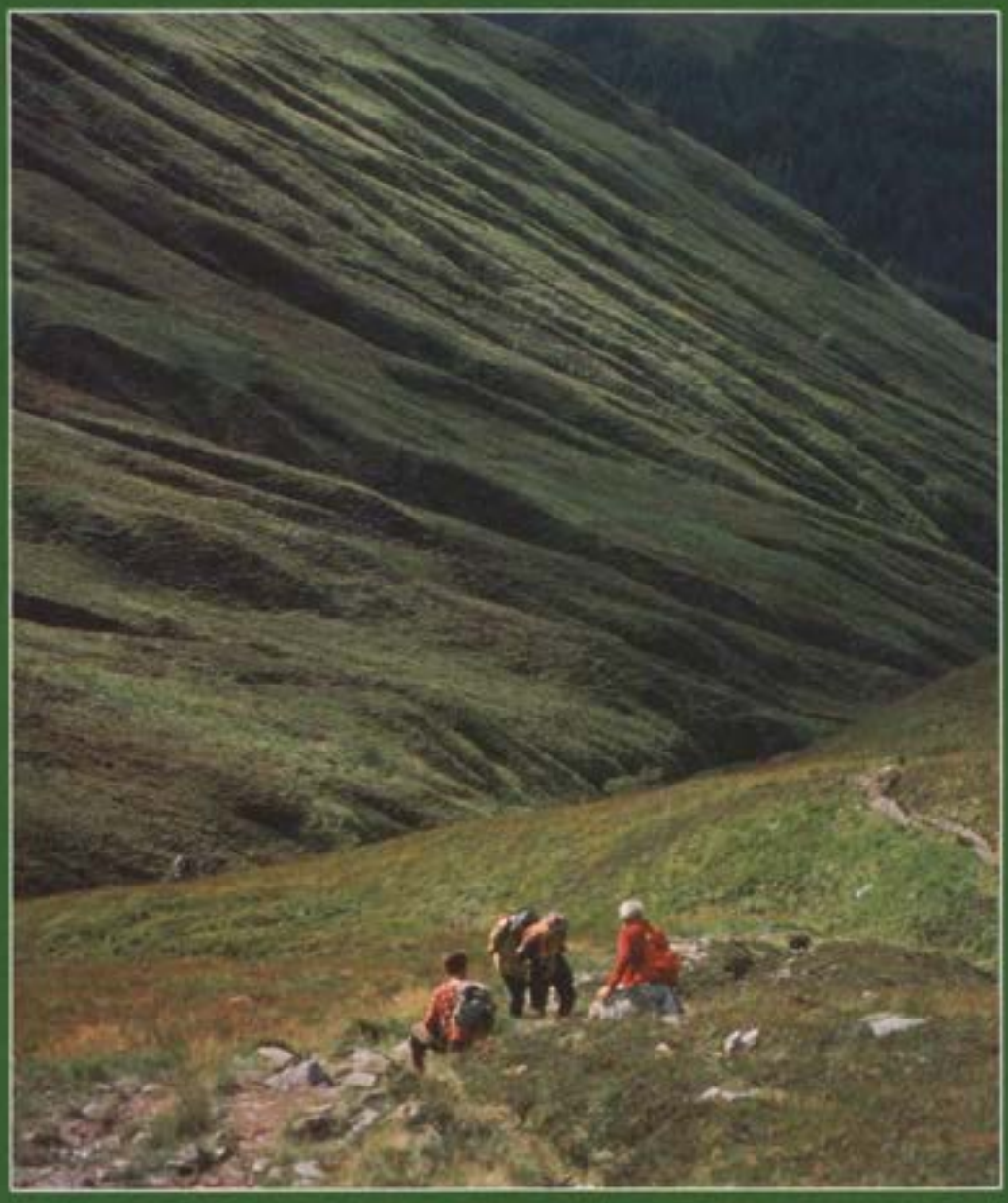
[730] Trek to Everest, Tibet—Five weeks in October-November. Leader, Cal French, 1690 N. 2nd Ave., Upland, CA 91786.
Hiking on the Rongbu and Kangxun glaciers, you can see both the north and east faces of incomparable Mt. Everest. Visits to Beijing, Chengdu and Lhasa are included.

[735] Annapurna Sanctuary, Nepal—October 16-November 5. Leader, Mike Brandt, 13160 Victory Blvd. #109, Van Nuys, CA 91401.
Trek the most beautiful mountains in the world and enjoy the splendid panorama of the massif Annapurna Sanctuary. Eighteen days of moderate trekking take you through bamboo, rhododendron and oak forest. Highest camp is 12,000-foot Machhapuchhare Base Camp. Trek returns via Tatopani Hot Springs and ends with a Newari dinner in Kathmandu.

[740] Zambezi River Run—December 19-30. Leader, Blaine LeCheminant, 1857 Via Barrett, San Lorenzo, CA 94580.
From the base of Victoria Falls to Lake Kariba, the Zambezi River is one of the best outdoor experiences in Africa. There are rousing rapids, extraordinary wildlife, fishing, limestone caverns, waterfalls and sheer-walled basalt gorges. Unique to the trip is a three-day exploration of Lake Kariba and its islands.

[745] Sherpa Christmas Trek, Nepal—December 17-January 1, 1984. Leader, Peter Owens, 117 E. Santa Inez, San Mateo, CA 94401.
This trip is planned to coincide with school holidays and offers a 12-day moderate trek to a Buddhist area on the Tibetan border southwest of Everest. Our route will offer fine views of Gaurishankar peak (23,440) and other peaks of the Rowaling area. A feature of this trek will be a visit to Bigu Gompa, the largest Sherpa Buddhist nunnery in Nepal. Maximum elevation reached will be about 13,000 feet.

P. 97 Scotland (Betty Pollack)



QUITE A FEW FACTORS ARE INVOLVED IN MAKING SIERRA CLUB OUTINGS PARTICULARLY SPECIAL. Of utmost importance are the leaders. These men and women got involved with the Club because of their love of the wilderness. They are not only willing to share their outdoor skills, but they are aware of the conservation issues and history in the areas in which they lead.

ERIC BERGH (#103) went on his first national outing in 1965. Since then, he has led or assisted on several national outings plus numerous chapter outings. He was a member of the Bay Area Mountain Rescue Unit for ten years. He has traveled throughout the U.S., Canada and New Zealand.

CRAIG CALDWELL

BILL BRICCA (#171 & #279), chairman of the Canoe Subcommittee, is a long time Sierra Club member. He has climbed in the Alps, trekked in the Himalayas, hiked in East Africa and backpacked in the Sierra and Rockies. His favorite mode of water travel is open canoeing. He and his wife Molly have run Appalachian rivers and have led canoe trips from the Rogue to the Kern.

GAIL BRYANT (#70) has participated in national and local outings for the past six years. She is a former Girl Scout Outdoor Trainer. Her interests include environmental preservation and the outdoors. Her travels have taken her to northern Europe, Morocco, the Caribbean, Columbia and Alaska.

CRAIG CALDWELL (#124) has backpacked extensively in New England and the Adirondacks. He's an instructor in his local chapter's backpack school and leader training program, and has led chapter and national outings for the past two years. His hobbies include birdwatching, nature study and photography.

RICK EGEDI

RUTH DYCHE (#256) began participating on burro and knapsack trips when she became a member 16 years ago. She then went on canoe trips and is presently co-chairwoman of the Rafting Subcommittee. She has traveled throughout the U.S., Canada, Europe, Africa and Mexico. In her spare time she enjoys painting, reading and gardening.

RICK EGEDI (#51 & #282) has been active in both local and national outings. He is a former Outings chairman of the Alabama Chapter. He also organized and led numerous wilderness and canoe trips for the Boy Scouts and was an outdoor leader for the Girl Scouts. He likes to cook, rock climb, and work with teens and young adults.

DENNIS LOOK (#130 & #680) was brought into Sierra Club activities at an early age by his parents, also Sierra Club Outings leaders. He has taught survival skills, backpacking, winter camping, climbing and ski touring for 12 years and has done much mountain travel in the western U.S.

DENNIS LOOK

KEN MAAS (#91) has been a Sierra Club member since 1960 and has been assisting and leading trips since 1975. He has traveled extensively in California and the western states and has kayaked many California rivers. He has also traveled in Israel and England. Ken works as a motion picture production manager and his interests include photography, literature and running.

FAYE SITZMAN

BOB MADSEN (#78), with the Club for 20 years, has been leading backpack trips for 10 years. A teacher by profession, Bob has extensive travel experience in the western U.S.

KERRY MCCLANAHAN

KERRY McCLANAHAN (#89) has backpacked and canoed with the Club since 1974 in nearly every part of the country, with a particular attachment to the untrammeled parts of the Rocky Mountains. Active professionally, he feels he can make his best contribution to conservation by introducing Club members to sensitive wilderness areas through the Outing Program. In his off hours, Kerry is an EMT and is a research subject in a long-term study of physical activity on executive stress. Skiing in the winter, hiking, canoeing and jogging all year long are favorite pastimes.

Wes Reynolds

MIA MONROE (#34), national chairperson of the Inner City Outings program, has been an active Sierra Club member since 1968. She has led 220 Inner City outings, and has hiked extensively in northern California, the Sierra, Baja and Hawaii. She is a national Park Ranger and enjoys baking bread (on and off the trail), designing and constructing outdoor gear, and marine science.

DAVID NEUMANN (#137) has been leading Junior Backpack trips since 1973 and has traveled extensively in the Sierra, Alaska, Idaho and Wyoming. He works as a teacher and coach and is also a partner in a sporting goods store. His interests include volleyball, gardening, woodworking and house construction.

WES REYNOLDS (#113) has been active in the Club since 1963. He was an advanced chapter leader for many years and is the current president of San Diego Mountain Rescue. He has extensive experience in backpacking, peakbagging and camping. Wes is a qualified scuba diver and a CPR instructor-trainer. He enjoys photography and teaching outdoor skills.

MAGGIE SEEGER (#214) is the new chairwoman for our Northeast

Maggie Seeger

Subcommittee. A nurse by profession, Maggie has been a Club member since 1960—cooking and helping lead trips since 1970. She enjoys cooking, photography, singing and her new grandson.

JEFF SEVERINGHAUS (#240) is a student of geology and has worked on Service Trips as a trainee, a cook and a leader since 1977. Jeff has extensive traveling and backpacking experience in the Sierra, Cascades, Rockies and California coast ranges, as well as Europe and Asia. His interests include cooking, botanizing, rock climbing and peakbagging. He enjoys group experiences and finds leadership to be "the best learning situation I have yet encountered."

Jeff Severinghaus

FAYE SITZMAN (#109, #184, & #277), the Nebraska Chapter and the Midwest Subcommittee Chairwoman, has been leading outings for ten years. Among her interests are bicycling, canoeing, hiking, backpacking, photography and outdoor food planning. Her trip members often find group comradeship in a relaxed setting. Faye, a self-employed outfitter and high school teacher, especially enjoys helping novices prepare for and experience an enjoyable wilderness trip.

TOM SITZMAN (#184 & #270) has led many chapter canoe and backpack outings. He teaches workshops for universities and public schools in outdoor education. His interests include biking, running, voyageur canoeing and ocean kayaking.

WHEATON SMITH (#186) has served as the Outing Committee secretary and member of the Outing Administration committee since 1977. He has participated on national outings since 1947. Wheaton has lived and traveled in Japan and further travels have taken him throughout

Jerry South

Europe, Australia, Africa and Alaska. He loves the Pacific Islands, snorkeling, sailing and river rafting.

JERRY SOUTH is a past Outing Committee Chairman and is currently the Base Camp Subcommittee Chairman. He has traveled through most European countries and Scandinavia. He enjoys spending leisure time outside gardening, running, skiing and backpacking. His special interests include natural science, prehistory and country music.

RICK TAYLOR (#134), an environmental studies instructor, has previously worked for the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. In 1977, he wrote a hiking guide to the Chiicahua Mountains. He enjoys conducting research on birds, natural history, photography and writing.

Bill Weinberg

BILL WEINBERG (#206) first became involved in Service Trips five years ago because of his concern for the environment. He started as a trip participant and later worked as a trainee and cook. Bill's travel experience includes Hawaii, Israel, Egypt and camping throughout the U.S. and Canada. An electrical contractor by profession, Bill also enjoys both film and video photography.

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date	Rating	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
ALASKA (See Service Trips for other Alaska outings.)						
60	Yukon Wilderness Nature Adventure, Canada	June 21-30		1010	70*	Betty Osborn
61	•Philip Smith Mountains Backpack, Brooks Range, Alaska	June 27-July 8		705	70*	Pete Nelson
62	•Glacier Bay Kayak Trip, Alaska	July 6-20		980	70*	Carol & Howard Dienger
63	•West Chichagof Island, Alaska	July 13-19		650	70*	Blaine LeCheminant
64	•Gates of the Arctic and Kobuk Parks Canoe and Backpack	July 17-31		580	70*	Molly McCammon
65	•Harding Ice Field, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	July 25-Aug. 5		630	70*	Serge Puchert & Bill Huntley
66	•Alaska Range, East of Denali, Alaska	Aug. 7-20		530	70*	Harry Reeves
67	•Alaska's Wildlife to Hawaii's Lush Greenery	Aug. 9-24		550	70*	Bill Huntley & Serge Puchert
BACKPACK (See Alaska, Base Camp, Canoe, Foreign and Highlight Trips for other backpack outings.)						
37	•Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona	March 13-19	M	155	35	Bob Flores
38	•Galiuro Wilderness, Coronado Forest, Arizona	March 20-26	M-S	150	35	Sid Hirsh
39	•Ventana-Desert to Redwood Forest, Coast Range, California	March 26-April 2	L-M	140	35	Bob Berges
40	•Canyons of Death Valley, Panamint Range, California	April 3-9	M-S	160	35	Geoffrey Faraghan
41	•Pyramid Lake, Nevada	April 16-22	M	170	35	Serge Puchert
42	•Pines to Palms Skyline, San Jacinto Mountains, California	April 24-29	M	120	35	Louise French
43	•Sycamore-Secret Canyons, Coconino Forest, Arizona	April 24-30	M	165	35	Jim Ricker
44	•Kanab Canyon/Thunder River, Grand Canyon, Arizona	April 30-May 7	S	185	35	Peter Curia
59	•Appalachian Highlands, West Virginia/Virginia	May 15-21	L	170	35	Pat Hopson
46	•Snowbird Wild Area, Nantahala Forest, North Carolina	May 21-28	L	220	35	Dave Bennie
47	•Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Nantahala and Cherokee Forests, North Carolina/Tennessee	May 21-28	M	220	35	Ray Abercrombie
48	•Paria Canyon, Utah	May 22-28	L	175	35	Nancy Wahl

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.

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date	Rating	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
68	•Skyline Trail, Pecos Wilderness, New Mexico	June 4-10	L-M	165	35	Joanne Sprenger
69	•Dashoga Ridge, Tennessee/North Carolina	June 9-16	M	165	35	Jim Absher
70	•Pecos Wilderness, West Rim, New Mexico	June 12-18	M-S	180	35	Gail Bryant
71	•Vermont's Green Mountains, New England	June 25-July 1	M	225	35	Margaret O'Neil
72	•Zion Park, Utah	June 25-July 2	M-S	230	35	Don McIver
73	•Deep Creek Range, Utah	June 26-July 2	M	225	35	Andy Johnson
74	•Adirondack Park—Long Lake to Mt. Marcy, New York	July 2-10	L-M	210	35	Edith Schell
75	•Marble Mountains, California	July 3-10	L-M	155	35	Laurie Williams
76	•Mount Lovenia, Uintas Mountains, Utah	July 5-14	M-S	260	35	Bob Berges
77	•Robbers Roost, Pacific Crest Trail, Lassen Forest, California	July 9-16	M	155	35	Nancy Morton
78	•Blue Lake, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 11-18	S	155	35	Bob Madsen
79	•Big Moccasin Lake, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 15-23	M-S	175	35	Jim Watters
80	•Mono Divide Peakbagging, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 15-23	M-S	170	35	Vicky & Bill Hoover
81	•Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Oregon	July 16-23	M	160	35	Bill Gifford
82	•Collegiate Peaks, San Isabel Forest, Colorado	July 16-23	M	215	35	Al Ossinger
83	•Kennedy Lakes Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	July 16-23	L	220	35	Virgene & Charles Engberg
84	•Pacific Crest Trail, Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	July 16-24	M	170	35	Bill Allen
85	•Yosemite Panorama, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 17-23	L	155	35	Jean Ridone
86	•Mount Powell, Gore Range, Colorado	July 18-27	M-S	220	35	Bob Berges
87-E	•Milestone Creek, Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks, Sierra	July 21-31	M	255	35	Tom Erwin
88-E	•Tetons West Photography Backpack, Teton County, Wyoming	July 23-29	L-M	235	35	Jim Gilbreath
89	•Teton Wilderness, Bridger-Teton Forest, Wyoming	July 24-Aug. 1	M-S	280	35	Kerry McClanahan
90	•Gardiner Lakes, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 25-Aug. 2	M	180	35	Ellen Howard
91	•Bishop Pass to Taboose Pass, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	July 28-Aug. 7	M-S	195	35	Ken Maas
92	•Middle Fork Leisure Loop, Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming	July 30-Aug. 6	L	220	35	Virgene & Charles Engberg
93	•Bench Canyon, Minarets Wilderness, Sierra	July 30-Aug. 7	M-S	170	35	Laurie Williams
94	•University Circuit, Sierra	July 30-Aug. 9	S	190	35	Carl Heller
95	•Scapegoat Wilderness, Montana	July 31-Aug. 6	L-M	220	35	Hal Covey
96	•Mt. of the Holy Cross Wilderness Area, White River Forest, Colorado	July 31-Aug. 6	M-S	220	35	Bob Audretsch
97	•Chagoopa Plateau, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 3-13	M-S	205	35	Ann Peterson
98	•Looping the White Clouds, Sawtooth Recreation Area, Idaho	Aug. 4-13	M	265	35	Chuck Shinn
99	•Minarets Wilderness, Banner Peak, Sierra	Aug. 5-13	L	170	35	Iila and Chuck Wild
100	•White Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 6-14	M-S	175	35	John Ingvoldstad
101	•Berry, Owl and Moose Loop, Grand Teton Park, Wyoming	Aug. 7-13	L-M	265	35	Bonnie Epstein
102	•Bear Lakes Basin, Sierra	Aug. 7-14	M	155	35	Eric Bergh
103	•Lost Canyon, Mineral King/Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 8-17	M	185	35	Bruce Straits
104	•The Palisades, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 11-20	M	190	35	David Peterson
105	•Chelan Crest Trail, Washington	Aug. 13-20	M-S	190	35	Bill Gifford
106	•Pioneer Basin, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 13-21	M-S	190	35	David Reneau
107	•Glacier Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 13-21	M-S	170	35	Ed Shearin
108	•Black Hills Leisure, South Dakota	Aug. 14-20	L	190	35	Faye Sitzman
109	•Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado	Aug. 14-20	M	235	35	Laurie Williams
110	•Tussey Mountain, Rothrock Forest, Pennsylvania	Aug. 14-21	M	195	35	Martin Joyce

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date	Rating	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
111	•The Lewis and Livingston Ranges, Glacier Park, Montana	Aug. 14-24	M-S	310	35	Bill Evans
112	•Around Mt. Brewer, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 16-23	M-S	170	35	Wes Reynolds
113	•Emigrant Lakes and Domes, Sierra	Aug. 20-27	M	165	35	Andrea Bond
114	•Three Sisters Loop, Cascade Range, Oregon	Aug. 20-27	M	185	35	Bruce Clary
115	•Monarch Divide, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 20-28	M-S	160	35	Grace Adams
116	•Along the Le Conte Divide, Sierra Forest, Sierra	Aug. 20-28	M	200	35	Don Donaldson
117	•Silver Divide, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 25-Sept. 3	M	185	35	Gordon Peterson
118	•Matterhorn Revisited, Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 26-Sept. 4	L-M	210	35	Len Lewis
119	•Noname Basin, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Aug. 26-Sept. 4	M-S	185	35	Don Lackowski
120	•Cloud Canyon, Kings Canyon/Sequoia Parks, Sierra	Aug. 28-Sept. 4	M	160	35	Pete Nelson
121	•Scenic Weminuche, Weminuche Wilderness, Colorado	Sept. 4-14	M-S	310	35	Darla & Myron Hulen
122	•Roaring River, Kings Canyon/Sequoia Parks, Sierra	Sept. 8-17	L	185	35	Mac Downing
123	•Mt. Katahdin, Baxter Park, Maine	Sept. 10-17	S	295	35	Craig Caldwell
124	•Thoroughfare Backpack, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming	Sept. 19-26	L-M	265	35	Michael Budig
125	•The Black Kaweah, Sequoia Park, Sierra	Sept. 24-Oct. 1	M-S	150	35	Phil Gowing
126	•Grand Canyon/Nankoweap Basin, Arizona	Sept. 24-Oct. 1	S	210	35	Carolyn Downey & Bob Marley
127	•Cruces Basin Wilderness, Carson Forest, New Mexico	Oct. 2-8	L	245	35	John Colburn
128	•Dark Canyon, Utah	Oct. 2-8	M-S	285	35	Norm Elliott
129	•Buckeye Canyon, Hoover Wilderness, Sierra	Oct. 8-15	M-S	145	35	Dennis Look
130	•Little Colorado River—Grand Canyon, Arizona	Oct. 9-16	S	180	35	Nancy Wahl
131	•Black Forest Fall Colors, Teadaghton Forest, Pennsylvania	Oct. 16-22	L	190	35	Pete Ovenburg
132	•Uwharrie Autumn Ramble, Uwharrie Forest, North Carolina	Oct. 22-29	L	185	35	Chuck Cotter
133	•Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area, Arizona	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	L-M	160	35	Richard Taylor

JUNIOR BACKPACK (See Backpack Trip #108 for a trip for young adults.)

49	•Ventana Spring Spectacular, California	Mar. 26-April 2	M	145	35	Patrick Colgan
134	•Evolution Region, Goddard Divide, Kings Canyon, Sierra	July 10-19	M	230	35	Sharon & Rick McEwan
135	•Goddard Divide for Older Teens, Kings Canyon, Sierra	July 23-30	M-S	160	35	Andy Johnson
136	•Seven Gables, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 24-31	M-S	165	35	Sharon & Rick McEwan
137	•Matterhorn Canyon, Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 31-Aug. 6	M	185	35	Dave Neumann
138	•Trek to the Enchanted Gorge, John Muir Wilderness, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra	Aug. 20-28	M-S	175	35	Bobbie & Emilio Garcia

BASE CAMP TRIPS (See Alaska and Hawaii for other Base Camp outings.)

28	Springtime in the Anza-Borrego Desert, California	Mar. 26-April 2	215	35	c/o Ray Des Camp
33	Spring in Canada's Coast Mountains, Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia	May 9-15	480	35	Katie Hayhurst & Dennis Kuch
35	Rogue River Walkabout, Oregon	May 15-20	455	35	Mark Minnis
34	Redwood Parklands Family Base Camp, Redwood Park, California	May 23-31	215‡	35	Mia Monroe
139	Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon	June 19-24	460	35	Mark Minnis
140-E	Natural History of Mono Basin, California	June 25-July 2	235	35	Serge Puchert
141	Pioneer Basin Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 24-Aug. 5	340	35	Sy Ossofsky

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
142	Big Five Lakes Back Country Camp, Sequoia Park, Sierra	July 30-Aug. 13	495	35	Ray Des Camp
143	Rangeley Lakes, Maine	Aug. 7-13	220	35	Dave Geisinger
144	Baboon Lake Alpine Camp, John Muir Wilderness, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Aug. 11-20	255	35	Bud Bollock
145	Rogue River Wilderness Lodges, Oregon	August 21-26	460	35	Mark Minnis
146-E	•Appalachian Mountains Photography Trip, North Carolina	Oct. 9-15	250	35	Lincoln Roberts
147	Zion Park Fall Colors Photography Trip, Utah	Oct. 23-29	165	35	Margaret Malm
148	Christmas in Death Valley, California ‡ Children under 12, $190	Dec. 19-29	255	35	Bob Miller

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

161	•Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware/Maryland/Virginia	June 5-11	235	35	John Kolp
162	•Oregon Coast Tour, Oregon	June 11-19	180	35	Doris Allen
163	•Bicycling in Vermont's Country Inns	June 12-17	410	35	William Lankow
164	•East-West Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin	June 18-25	250	35	Fred Gooding
165	•North-South Wisconsin Bikeway, Wisconsin	June 26-July 2	225	35	Tim Taylor
166	•Canadian Rockies Bike and Hike, Canada	July 17-24	290	35	JoAnn & Paul Von Normann
167	•Colorado Mile High Tour, Colorado	Sept. 18-25	255	35	JoAnn & Paul Von Normann

BURRO TRIPS

170	•Agnew Meadows—Waugh Lake Loop, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 9-16	330	35	Ted Bradfield
171	•Red's Meadow—Big Margaret Lake Base Camp, Inyo Forest, Sierra	July 16-23	330	35	Jack Holmes
172	•Lake of the Lone Indian Loop, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 23-30	330	35	Don White
173	•Agnew Meadows to Tuolumne Meadows Via Donohue Pass, Inyo Forest/Yosemite Park, Sierra	July 30-Aug. 6	330	35	Richard Cooper
174	•Tuolumne Meadows to Silver Lake via Parker Pass, Inyo Forest/Yosemite Park, Sierra	Aug. 6-13	330	35	Judy Snyder
176	•Silver Lake to Agnew Meadows, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Aug. 13-20	330	35	Linda Furtado

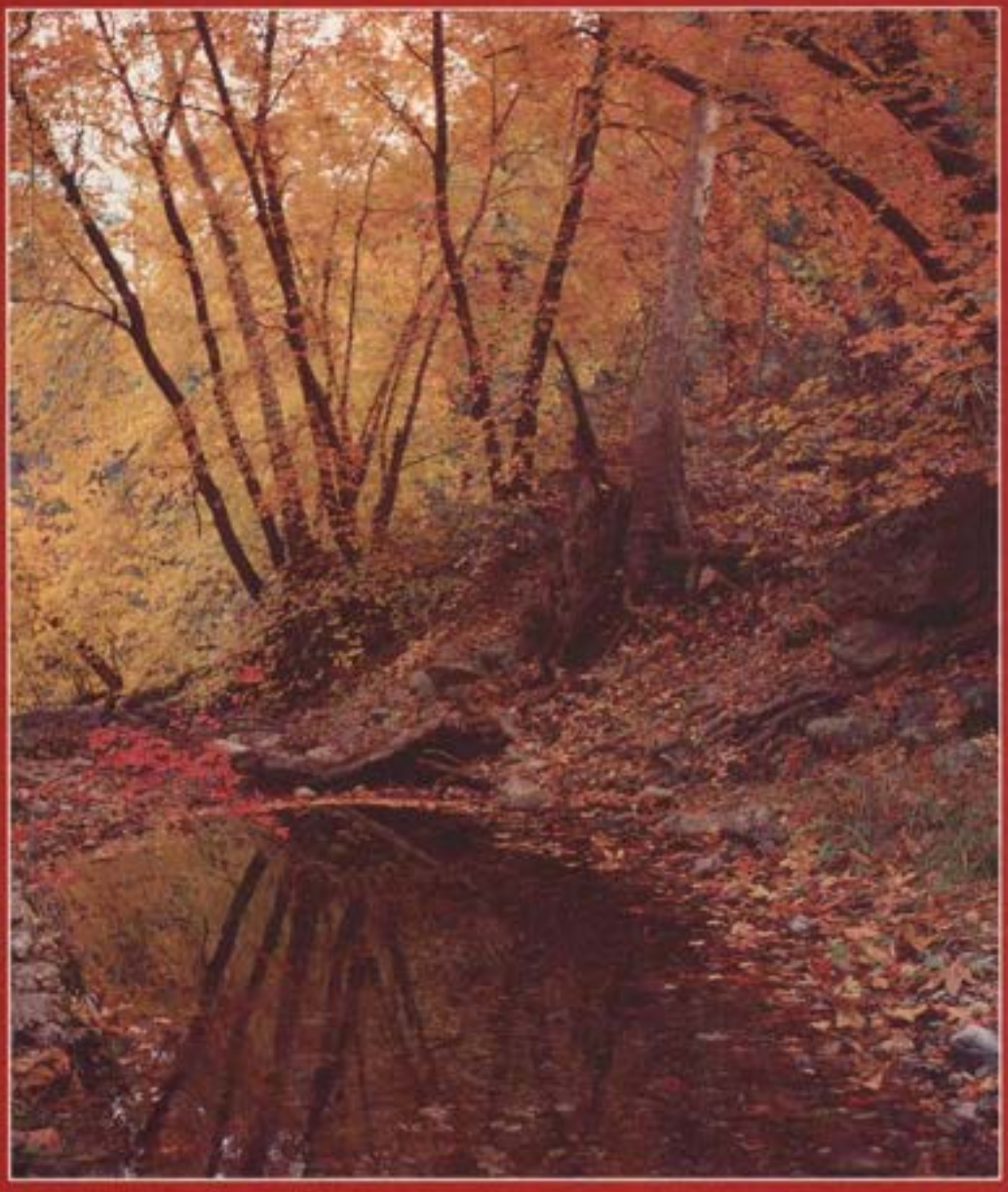
BUS TRIPS

50	Land of the Sleeping Rainbow, Arizona/Utah	May 15-29	670	70*	Margaret Malm

FAMILY TRIPS (See Base Camp and Water Trips for other suitable family outings.)

WILDERNESS THRESHOLD

			Parents and one child	Each Addl. Child	Deposit	
180	•Chamberlain Lakes, White Cloud Mountains, Idaho	July 21-28	860	215	35	Ellen & Jim Absher
181	•Fourth Recess, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	July 24-31	845	210	35	Beth & Bob Flores
182	•Imogene Lake, Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho	Aug. 1-8	1000	250	35	c/o Harry Reeves
183	•Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona	Aug. 6-12	965	240	35	Wanda & Tom Roy



Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date			Deposit	Leader
FAMILY CANOE						
184	•Family Voyageur Canoeing, Missouri River, Missouri	June 12-18	920	230	35	Faye & Tom Sitzman
185	•Main Eel River, California	June 20-26	575	145	35	Joan & Bill Busby
FOREIGN TRIPS (Prices do not include airfare.)				Trip Fee (including Deposit)		
645	•Jamaica Jaunt	March 20-April 2		840	100*	Ron Skelton
650	•Hut to Hut Backpack in Corsica	May 30-June 10		990	100*	Michele Ferrand & Jim W. Watters
655	•Highlands and Islands of Scotland	June 12-July 7		2195	100*	Mildred & Tony Look
660	Hike and Bike in Ireland	June 24-July 7		1240	100*	Frances & Patrick Colgan
662	Western Pyrenees, Spain	June 25-July 9		1015	100*	John Doering
665	•Zanskar Trek: Kulu to Kashmir, India	June 26-July 25		1150	100*	Peter Owens
670	Lands Below the Wind, Indonesia	July 4-29		4290	100*	Ray Simpson
675	•Slovenian Alps, Yugoslavia	July 10-23		1010	100*	Fred Gooding
680	•Cycling the Scottish Highlands	July 10-23		1150	100*	Dennis Look
685	•Kashmir-Ladakh	Aug. 15-Sept. 4		1590	100*	Nadine & Norton Hastings
690	Wildlife Safari: Kenya and Zambia	Aug. 8-26		2570	100*	Blaine LeCheminant
695	•On Foot From Austria to Germany	Aug. 16-Sept. 31		940	100*	Anneliese Lass-Roth
700	•Hiking Through Rural Switzerland	Sept. 2-11		730	100*	Anneliese Lass-Roth
705	Mediterranean Sailing Adventure	Sept. 20-Oct. 2		TBA	100*	Ray Des Camp
710	Tanzania Safari	Sept. 25-Oct. 10		1745	100*	Betty Osborn
715	•Bike and Hike in China	Oct. 1983		TBA	100*	Frances & Patrick Colgan
720	•Siguniang Trek, China	Sept. 6-Oct. 8		TBA	100*	Kern Hildebrand
725	Isles and Ancient Greece	Aug. 28-Sept. 17		1375	100*	Ray Des Camp
727	•Autumn in the Swiss Alps	Sept. 25-Oct. 8		1254	100*	Patricia Hopson
730	•Trek to Everest, Tibet	Oct. 1983		TBA	100*	Cal French
735	•Annapurna Sanctuary, Nepal	Oct. 16-Nov. 5		TBA	100*	Mike Brandt
740	Zambezi River Run	Dec. 19-30		2030	100*	Blaine LeCheminant
745	•Sherpa Christmas Trek, Nepal	Dec. 17-Jan. 1, 1984		665	100*	Peter Owens
HAWAII TRIPS (Trip prices do not include airfare.) (See Alaska Trips for another Hawaii trip.)						
27	Spring on the Island of Hawaii	Mar. 25-April 2		390	35	Lynne & Ray Simpson
186	Hawaii from the Sea, Under Sail	May 13-21		1575	70*	Wheaton Smith
187	•Lanai with the Kids, Hawaii	July 3-12		415*	35	Ned Dodds
188	•Bicycle Tour of Kauai, Hawaii	July 11-25		585	70*	Bob Powers
189	•Bicycle Tour of Maui, Hawaii	July 28-Aug. 11		585	70*	Phil Coleman

‡Children under 12, $390.

P. 104 Chiricahua Mountain, Arizona (Richard Taylor)

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required	* = Per Person Deposit	Date	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
HIGHLIGHT TRIPS	(See Base Camps for other Highlight-type outings.)					
36	Navajo Mountain-Rainbow Bridge, Arizona/Utah		June 5-11	305	35	John Ricker
190	Kalmiopsis Wilderness Llama Trek, Siskiyou Forest, Oregon		June 12-17	475	35	Toni & Tom Landis
191	Cloud/Deadman Canyons, Kings Canyon Park, Sierra		July 24-Aug. 5	580	70*	Bruce Gillies
192	Harriet Lake Basin, Yosemite Park, Sierra		Aug. 1-10	535	70*	Bert Gibbs
193-E	Llama Trek/Photography Seminar, Three Sisters Wilderness, Oregon		Aug. 7-12	480	35	Toni & Tom Landis
194	Western Slope of the Tetons, Targhee Forest, Idaho		Aug. 8-17	610	70*	Jerry Clegg
195	West Pioneers, Pioneer Mountains, Beaverhead Forest, Montana		Aug. 15-24	530	70*	Chuck Schultz & David Horsley
196	Navajoland Cultural Experience, Canyon de Chelly, Arizona		Aug. 19-26	390‡	35	Ann & Tom Carlyle
197	Palisade Peaks, Kings Canyon, Sierra		Aug. 22-Sept. 4	720	70*	Amelie Mel deFontenay & Peter Alpert
198	Three Sisters Llama Trek, Cascade Range, Oregon		Sept. 11-16	475	35	Toni & Tom Landis
199	•Escalante Canyon Car Camping and Backpack, Utah		Oct. 2-8	210	35	Brigitte Mueller
200	High Desert Special, Mojave Desert, California		Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 1984	225	35	Dolph Amster
	‡Parents and one child: $1035; each additional child: $260					
SADDLELIGHT						
201	•Kern Canyon Saddlelight, Sierra		Aug. 7-13	705	70*	Julie Jacobs
SERVICE TRIPS						
TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS						
30	•Red Rock Trail Maintenance, Coconino Forest Arizona		Mar. 27-April 2	75	35	Jim Ricker
31	•Mazatzal Wilderness, Tonto Forest, Arizona		April 3-9	75	35	Rodney Ricker
205	•North Canyon Trail Maintenance, Kaibab Forest, Arizona		June 1-11	75	35	Tim Wernette
206	•Salmon River Work and Raft, Klamath Forest, California		June 6-16	75	35	Bill Weinberg
207	•Central Section, Shenandoah Park, Virginia		June 13-23	105	35	Dick Terwilliger
208	•Dudley C. Robertson Farewell-to-Winter-Trail Maintenance, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra		June 28-July 8	75	35	Keith Proctor
209	•One-mile Lake Trail Maintenance Project, Marble Mountains Wilderness, California		July 1-11	75	35	Roy Bergstrom
210	•The Preston Peak Trail Construction, Klamath Forest, California		July 2-12	75	35	Scott Larson
211	•Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, White River Forest, Colorado		July 6-16	75	35	John Stansfield
212	•Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Tennessee/ North Carolina		July 9-16	100	35	Marilyn & Cliff Ham
214	•Baxter Park Trail Maintenance, Maine		July 9-17	75	35	Maggie Seeger
215	•Hoover Wilderness/Mono Lake, California		July 15-25	75	35	Kelly Runyon
216	•Marble Valley, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath Forest, California		July 15-27	75	35	Warren Olson
217	•Eugene to Pacific Crest Trail, Willamette Forest, Oregon		July 17-27	75	35	Jerold Williams

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing * = Per Person Deposit • = Leader approval required	Date	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
218	•Redwood and Skunk Cabbage Creeks, Redwood Park, California	July 28-Aug. 7	75	35	Dave Bachman
219	•High Uintas Primitive Area, Wasatch Forest, Utah	July 28-Aug. 7	75	35	Jon Nichols
220	•Mt. Hood Timberline Trail, Oregon	July 30-Aug. 7	75	35	Jim Gifford
221	•Selkirk Mountains Trail Maintenance Party, Idaho	Aug. 1-11	75	35	Bruce Kingsley
222	•Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone Forest, Wyoming	Aug. 4-14	75	35	Conrad Smith
225	•Oregon Coast Trail Construction, Boardman Park, Oregon	Aug. 7-17	75	35	Connie Spangler
226	•Teton Wilderness, Wyoming	Aug. 9-19	75	35	Muki Daniel
227	•Goodale Pass Trail Construction, Part I, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 12-22	75	35	Eleanor Enthoven
228	•White Mountain Beginning Backpackers' Work Party, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 13-21	75	35	David Simon
229	•Targhee Tetons Trail Maintenance Project, Wyoming	Aug. 15-25	75	35	Bruce Horn
230	•Guanella Pass, Pike Forest, Colorado	Aug. 15-25	75	35	Jim Bock
231	•Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn Forest, Wyoming	Aug. 17-27	75	35	Flint Ellsworth
232	•John Muir Wilderness Trail Maintenance Crew, Sierra	Aug. 22-Sept. 1	75	35	Shawn Benner
233	•Goodale Pass Trail Construction, Part II, John Muir Wilderness, Sierra	Aug. 25-Sept. 4	75	35	Keith Proctor
234	•The Mono Lake/Panum Crater, BLM Bishop Resource Area, California	Oct. 2-8	75	35	Jim Ricker
	CLEAN-UP PROJECTS				
235	•Yosemite Park Roving Clean-up, California	July 18-28	75	35	Mary Mason
236	•Quetico Provincial Park, Ontario, Canada	Sept. 3-13	75	35	Marylouise & Vince White-Petteruti
237	•Yosemite Valley Clean-up Project, California	Sept. 8-18	75	35	c/o Kelly Runyon
	WILDERNESS RESTORATION				
240	•Eagle Cap Wilderness Restoration Project, Oregon	July 25-Aug. 4	75	35	Jeff Severinghaus
241	•Denali Park Restoration Project, Alaska	Aug. 8-18	220	35	Roy Bergstrom
242	•Denali Park Restoration Project, Alaska	Aug. 20-30	220	35	Bill Bankston
243	•Sky Lakes Cascade Range, Oregon	Aug. 21-31	75	35	Connie Spangler

SKI TRIPS

26	•Quetico-Superior Ski and Snowshoe Trip, Boundary Waters Wilderness, Superior Forest, Minnesota	March 6-13	325	35	Mary & John Wheeler
29	•Mammoth-Mt. Lewis Alpine Ski Tour, Inyo Forest, Sierra	Mar. 27-April 2	200	35	Bob Paul
32	•Crater Lake Cross-Country Ski Tour, Oregon	April 10-16	180	35	Marriner Orum

WATER TRIPS (See Alaska, Hawaii and Service Trips for other water trips.)

54	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	April 29-May 12	1220	70*	Bob Hansen
55	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	May 26-June 6	1180	70*	Harry Neal
57	Owyhee River "Row-It-Yourself" Raft Trip, Oregon	May 15-19	370	35	Jim Gifford
58	Rogue River Raft and Lodges, Oregon	May 23-27	570	70*	Mark Minnis
245	Three Rivers Paddle Raft, Trinity/ Salmon/Klamath Rivers, California	June 19-23	240	35	Chuck Fisk

Trip Number	E = Educational Outing • = Leader approval required * = Per Person Deposit	Date	Trip Fee (including Deposit)	Deposit	Leader
246	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	June 21-July 2	1200	70*	Mary O'Connor
247-E	Rogue River Natural History Paddle Trip, Oregon	June 24-28	425	35	Molly Bricca
248-E	Grande Ronde River, Umatilla Forest, Oregon	June 26-30	420	35	Penny Ritchie
249	•Klamath River Paddle Trip, California	June 26-July 1	270	35	Chuck Fisk
250	Nahanni River Expedition, Northwest Territories, Canada	July 1-12	1920	70*	Lynn Dyche
251	Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon	July 4-8	400	35	Doris Flom
252	The River of No Return, Main Salmon, Idaho	July 5-10	755	70*	Frankie Strathairn
253	Grand Canyon Dory Trip, Arizona	July 7-24	1720	70*	Gary Dillon
254	Trinity River Paddle Trip, California	July 11-14	175	35	John Garcia
255	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	July 16-27	1200	70*	Gary Larsen
256	Rogue River Raft Trip, Oregon	Aug. 8-12	400	35	Ruth Dyche
257	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Aug. 11-22	1200	70*	Bruce Macpherson
258-E	Lower Salmon-Hells Canyon "Row-It-Yourself" Raft Trip, Idaho	Aug. 14-18	505	70*	Kurt Menning
259	Trinity River Paddle Trip, California	Aug. 15-18	175	35	Lynn Dyche
260	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Sept. 6-17	1200	70*	Wheaton Smith
261	Grand Canyon Oar Trip, Arizona	Oct. 5-18	1280	70*	Victor Monke
SAILING TRIPS (See Foreign Trips for other sailing trips.)					
262-E	Orca Whale Watch, Inside Passage Sailing, British Columbia, Canada	June 30-July 9	1105	70*	Steve Anderson
263-E	Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada	July 12-20	945	70*	Martin Friedman
264-E	Inside Passage Sailing Adventure, British Columbia, Canada	July 23-31	945	70*	Blaine LeCheminant
CANOE TRIPS (See Alaska, Service and Family Trips for other canoe trips.)					
51	•Scenic Suwannee River, Georgia/Florida	March 13-19	285	35	Rick Egedi
52	•Dismal Swamp Canoe and Base Camp, Virginia/North Carolina	April 3-9	165	35	Connie Thomas
56	•Pine Barrens Canoe and Backpack, Pinelands Reserve, New Jersey	May 8-14	215	35	Herb Schwartz
270	•Big Canoes in the Rhineland, Missouri River, Missouri	June 5-11	325	35	Tom Sitzman
271	•John Day River, Oregon	June 6-11	280	35	Bill Bricca
272	•Vancouver Island Ocean Canoe, British Columbia, Canada	June 7-16	630	70*	Connie & Mari Calhoun
273	•Main Eel River, California	June 13-18	230	35	Charlie Doyle
274	•Trinity River, California	July 11-16	250	35	Larry Busby
275	•Rogue River, Oregon	July 18-23	310	35	Iila & Chuck Wild
276	•The Wide Missouri, Montana	July 23-30	335	35	Chuck Schultz
277	•Quetico-Superior Canoe Trip, Ontario/Minnesota	July 25-Aug. 4	355	35	Faye Sitzman
278	•Lake Temagami-Lady Evelyn Wild River Park, Ontario, Canada	Aug. 6-20	390	35	Anne Knott
279	•Trinity-Klamath Whitewater, California	Aug. 22-27	240	35	Bill Bricca
280	•Dismal Swamp, Chowan Swamp Canoe Trail, North Carolina	Oct. 2-8	175	35	Herb Schwartz
281	•Big South Fork Backpack and Paddle, Tennessee/Kentucky	Oct. 13-22	380	35	Rick Egedi
282	•Current River Fall Color Float, Missouri	Oct. 16-22	200	35	Jerry Overton
283	•Suwannee River Canoe and Backpack, Florida	Jan. 15-20, 1984	190	35	Eric Hohnwald

(Sy Gelman)

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 waitlist?
Yes, for each trip you want to be waitlisted on.

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. Exceptions will be noted in the trip supplement. 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 Deprtment. Refunds are explained fully in our Reservation/ Cancellation Policy sheet. There is also a special policy for some River Raft and Boat Trips. There is a non-refundable handling fee of $35 for all reservations, except for circumstances specifically noted in the Cancellation Policy. The Outing program regrets that it cannot make exceptions to the cancellation policy for any reason, including personal emergencies. Cancellation insurance is recommended.

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.

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 you are on the waitlist. 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.

(Mary Coffeen)

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 finance 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.

(Carol Crews)

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.

Applicants: 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. 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.

TO OUR TRIP MEMBERS IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO OUTING PARTICIPANTS

We have changed our cancellation policy and transfer policy. Please read these instructions carefully before sending in your deposit for a 1983 outing.

ALSO PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW BOX NUMBER:

Sierra Club Outings
P.O. Box 3961
San Francisco, CA 94120

Applications sent to the old box number may be delayed in processing.

(Joan Challinor)

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

Deposit: A deposit is required with every trip application. The amount of the deposit varies with the trip price, as follows:

Trip Price per person	*Deposit per person*
up to $499.00	$35.00 per individual (with a maximum of $100.00 per family on family trips)
$500.00 and above (except Foreign Outings)	$70.00 per individual
All Foreign Trips	$100.00 per individual

The amount of a deposit is applied to the trip price when the reservation is confirmed.

Confirmation: A reservation is held for a trip applicant if there is space available, when the appropriate deposit has been received at the Outing Office. A written confirmation is sent to the applicant. Where leader approval is not required, there is an unconditional confirmation. Where leader approval is required, the reservation is confirmed, subject to the leader's approval. Where there is no space available when the application is received, the applicant is placed on the waitlist and the deposit is held pending an opening. When a leader approval trip application is placed on the waitlist, the applicant should seek immediate leader approval, so that in the event of a vacancy, we can confirm reservations of applicants who have leader approval. When a person with a confirmed reservation cancels, the person at the head of the waitlist will automatically be confirmed on the trip, subject to leader approval on leader approval trips. The

applicant will not be contacted prior to this automatic reservation confirmation, except in the three days before trip departure.

Refunds: You must notify the Outing Office directly of cancellation from either the trip or the waitlist. The amount of the refund is determined as of the date that the notice of cancellation by a trip applicant is received at the Outing Office.

A cancellation from a leader approval trip, when the Outing Office has confirmed the reservation, subject to leader approval, is treated exactly as cancellation from any other type of trip, whether the leader has notified the applicant of approval or not. *(Please see chart at right.)*

Note: For foreign trips, the days before departure are counted in the time zone of the trip departure point.
The Cancellation Policy for River-Raft-Sailing Trips is separately stated: see last column.

The Outing Committee regrets that it cannot make exceptions to the Cancellation Policy for any reason including personal emergencies. Cancellations for medical reasons are often covered by traveler's insurance, and trip applicants will receive a brochure describing this type of coverage. You can also obtain information from your local travel or insurance agent.

Trip leaders have no authority to grant or promise refunds.

Transfers: For transfers from a confirmed reservation, made 14 or more days prior to the trip departure date, a transfer fee of $35.00 is charged.

Transfers made 1-13 days prior to the trip departure date will be treated as a cancellation, and the Cancellation Policy will apply. No transfer fee is charged if you transfer from a waiting list.

Medical Precautions: On a few trips, a physician's statement of your physical fitness may be needed, and special inoculations may be required for foreign travel. Check with a physician regarding immunization against tetanus.

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

The Leader Is In Charge: At the leader's discretion, a member may be asked to leave the trip if the leader feels the person's further participation may be detrimental to the trip or to the individual.

Please Don't Bring These: Radios, sound equipment, firearms and pets are not allowed on trips.

Mail Checks and Application to:
Sierra Club Outing Department
P.O. Box 3961, 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

River, Sailing & Whalewatching Cancellation Policy

Trips listed on pages 88-91 (except canoe) have a different policy.

In order to prevent loss to the Club of concessionaire cancellation fees, refunds on these trips might not be made until after the departure. On these trips, refunds will be made as follows:

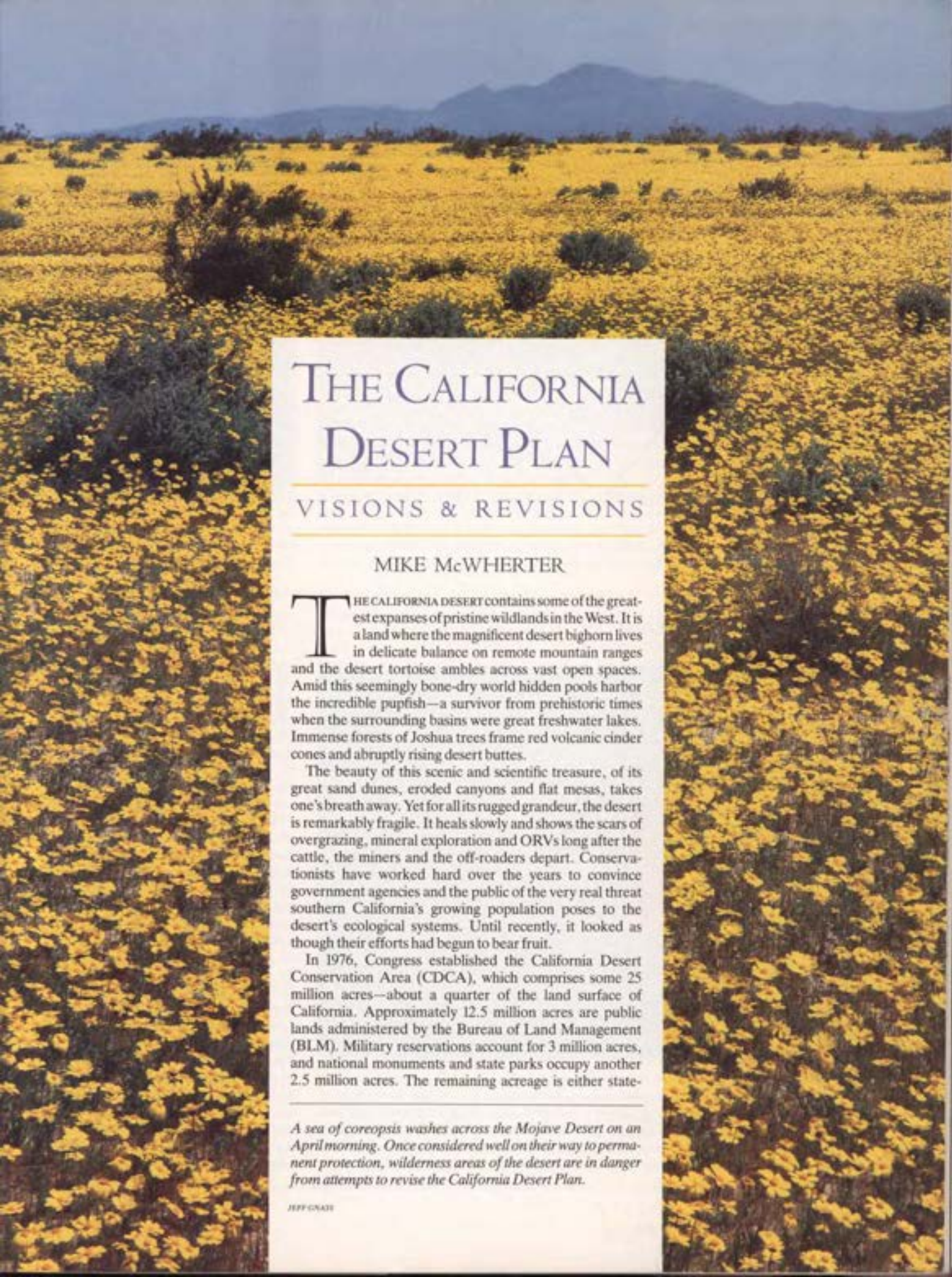
No. of days prior to trip	Amount of Trip cost refunded
45	90% refunded
30-44	75% refunded*
14-29	50% refunded*
0-13	No refund*

*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.

Time or Event of Cancellation	Amount forfeited per person	Amount refunded per person
1) disapproval by leader on leader approved trips	None	All amounts paid toward trip price
2) cancellation from waitlist, or the person has not been confirmed three days prior to trip departure	None	All amounts paid toward trip price
3) trip cancelled by Sierra Club	None	All amounts paid toward trip price
4) cancellation from confirmed position or confirmed position subject to leader approval		
a) 60 days or more prior to departure date	$35.00	All amounts paid toward trip price exceeding forfeited amount
b) 14-59 days prior to the trip departure date	10% of trip fee, but not less than $35.00	As above
c) 4-13 days prior to trip departure date if replacement can be obtained from waitlist	10% of trip fee, plus $35.00 processing fee, but in no event more than 50% of total trip fee	As above
d) 4-13 days prior to trip departure date if replacement *cannot* be obtained from waitlist (or if there is no waitlist at the time of cancellation procesing)	40% of trip fee, plus $35.00 processing fee, but in no event more than 50% of total trip fee	As above
e) 0-3 days prior to trip departure date	Trip fee	No refund
f) "No-show" at the roadhead, or if participant leaves during trip	Trip fee	No refund

SIERRA CLUB

OUTINGS 1983



THE CALIFORNIA DESERT PLAN

VISIONS & REVISIONS

MIKE McWHERTER

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT contains some of the greatest expanses of pristine wildlands in the West. It is a land where the magnificent desert bighorn lives in delicate balance on remote mountain ranges and the desert tortoise ambles across vast open spaces. Amid this seemingly bone-dry world hidden pools harbor the incredible pupfish—a survivor from prehistoric times when the surrounding basins were great freshwater lakes. Immense forests of Joshua trees frame red volcanic cinder cones and abruptly rising desert buttes.

The beauty of this scenic and scientific treasure, of its great sand dunes, eroded canyons and flat mesas, takes one's breath away. Yet for all its rugged grandeur, the desert is remarkably fragile. It heals slowly and shows the scars of overgrazing, mineral exploration and ORVs long after the cattle, the miners and the off-roaders depart. Conservationists have worked hard over the years to convince government agencies and the public of the very real threat southern California's growing population poses to the desert's ecological systems. Until recently, it looked as though their efforts had begun to bear fruit.

In 1976, Congress established the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA), which comprises some 25 million acres—about a quarter of the land surface of California. Approximately 12.5 million acres are public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Military reservations account for 3 million acres, and national monuments and state parks occupy another 2.5 million acres. The remaining acreage is either state-

A sea of coreopsis washes across the Mojave Desert on an April morning. Once considered well on their way to permanent protection, wilderness areas of the desert are in danger from attempts to revise the California Desert Plan.

JEFF GNASS

owned or in private hands, although it is still largely undeveloped.

Congress established the CDCA to provide for the "immediate and future protection and administration of the public lands in the California desert, within the framework of a program of multiple use and sustained yield, and for the maintenance of environmental quality." Congress noted that the California desert is rich in natural, cultural and economic resources and that these resources are "uniquely located adjacent to an area of large population."

The BLM outlined its management plans for the 12.5 million acres under its supervision in a document called the California Desert Plan. Adopted in 1980 by outgoing Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, the plan was approved for implementation by Secretary Watt in 1981. Acceptance of the CDCA Desert Plan was especially important to environmentalists because the precedents it set would affect the management of BLM lands nationwide.

Although faulty in some respects, the 1981 plan was potentially a sensible and balanced management tool. For instance, under the plan the BLM designated 137 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Each area was evaluated for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System and represented a hard-won compromise between use and protection. The BLM recommended 45 of the WSAs—a total of 2.1 million acres—for designation as wilderness. Unfortunately, the BLM's plan doesn't call for any of the recommended WSAs to be managed under its most restrictive Class C guidelines until *after* the WSAs are designated as wilderness by Congress. This misguided policy leaves many of the 45 areas open to the kind of use that can destroy the very qualities that made the WSAs suitable for wilderness designation in the first place.

Typical of the not-so-benign neglect practiced by the BLM is the treatment accorded the Mojave Triangle—the region between Interstate highways 15 and 40 and the Nevada border. To give these lands the protection they deserve, a bill was introduced in Congress in 1979 to establish a Mojave National Park. Largely because of this effort—which failed—the BLM declared the 1.38 million acres a National Scenic Area—the first ever established by the BLM. Part of the Desert Plan, this maneuver is BLM's attempt to prove that it can preserve the area's wilderness, cultural and recreational resources while still permitting such traditional uses as mining and cattle grazing. Within the Scenic Area are the Providence, Granite, New York, and Piute mountains, the Kelso Dunes and the Cinder Cones. All are among the 45 WSAs that have been recommended as wilderness. They are also the finest examples of their particular type of habitat in California, supporting over 700 species of plants and nearly 300 species of wildlife. The BLM itself describes the area as the "gem of the California desert." Currently, a large number of mining claims exist in the Scenic Area—many of them in the WSAs. Mining activities at Kelso Dunes (magnetite) and at the Cinder Cones (cinders and germanium) are particularly alarming. Under the Desert Plan, these areas could continue to be mined even if they become part of the Wilderness Preservation System. Only the Secretary of the Interior or Congress could withdraw them from mining—and during this administration the chance of such action seems remote.

Despite these and similar shortcomings, the plan accepted by Interior in 1980 and implemented in 1981 gave cause for hope. Certainly it was a step in the right direction. But provisions for reviewing and amending

Mismanagement by Amendment

JIM DODSON and LINDA WADE

MIKE McWHERTER

Surreal-looking Joshua trees dot the East Mojave National Scenic Area near Clark Mountain. Desert-crossing Mormons supposedly named the treelike yucca, Joshua, because its angular branches reminded them of the Biblical hero's outstretched arms leading the way out of the wilderness. Union Oil's Molycorp, which owns a mine on the mountain's south slope, has proposed an amendment to the California Desert Plan that would delete the recreation-rich mountain and its environs from the scenic area.

IN WHAT APPEARS to be a sleight-of-hand attempt to weaken the intent of the original California Desert Plan, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has cast aside previous criteria for considering amendments during the plan's annual review process. As a result, a wide-ranging set of amendments is now under consideration.

Aside from a few bright spots, the review process has spawned a number of disastrous special-interest attempts to change the Desert Plan. What follows is a list of the most objectionable proposals.

- Panamint Dunes Wilderness (Amendment 5). The BLM proposes to open the northern portion of the valley, including the dunes system, Panamint Dry Lake, the surrounding shoreline and the Lake Hill area, to dune buggies. This will cut 10,550 acres out of the heart of one of the finest, most varied wilderness candidates in the Mojave Desert.
- Barstow/Vegas Motorcycle Race (Amendment 6). In size, style and route the Barstow-to-Las Vegas race combines the worst of off-road racing; the BLM itself came to the conclusion in 1975 that the race should no longer be run. The proposed size of the revived race, some

PHOTOS BY JEFF GNASS

Buckhorn cholla, young Joshua trees, mesquite and yucca make up some of the desert flora in the New York Mountains.

Kelso Sand Dunes catch the winter morning sun in East Mojave National Scenic Area; in the distance stand the Providence Mountains. Mining for magnetite, an important iron ore, could continue, even if the dunes become part of the Wilderness Preservation System.

1,200 riders, makes it three times the size of the largest race the BLM currently permits. The race-course avoids some of the more sensitive areas, but it criss-crosses the willow thickets of the Mojave Sink and crosses or runs along the natural boundaries of five Wilderness Study Areas, in violation of BLM's Interim Management Policy for wilderness.

• Rasor Open Area (Amendment 7). Set aside in a last-minute attempt to legitimize a traditional off-road recreation area, the open area has proved difficult for the BLM to manage—that is, to keep ORVs within BLM-established boundaries. The BLM proposes to solve this by tripling the size of the area by moving the boundaries to the north and west to include the entire Mojave Sink. The BLM favors this plan over another alternative, submitted by conservationists, which would close the area and reclassify it for moderate use.

• Grazing rules (Amendment 14). If accepted, 14 would eliminate two key criteria in determining the carrying capacity of grazing allotments: the distance of forage from water and the degree of slope of the terrain. BLM management says the criteria are "not applicable to California desert grazing situations," but BLM staff comments don't agree. The staff evaluation also points out that rejecting the amendment would have no negative effects on cattle-grazing in the desert.

• East Mojave National Scenic Area (Amendment 18). Another late addition to the Desert Plan, the East Mojave National Scenic Area was the BLM's attempt to forestall a growing movement to establish an East Mojave National Park. To date, BLM's management principles in the area have been so vague as to be meaningless, and now this amendment—introduced by Union Oil's Molycorp—seeks to remove the spectacular northeast corner from even scenic area status.

• Inyo County Wilderness Deletions (Amendments 82, 29, 39 and 52). The worst of a group of amendments submitted by Inyo County, these four attempt to remove 1,710 acres of bighorn habitat from the Nopah Range, over 29,000 acres of the Resting Springs Range and over 35,000 acres of Greenwater Valley from Class C wilderness designation because of supposed mineral values.

• Woods Mountain Wilderness Area (Amendment 30). Proposed by environmentalists to add 11,520 acres of outstanding wilderness to the list recommended for wilderness designation, this amendment has been rejected without clear explanation beyond the implied position that there is no need for more wilderness.

• Bighorn Mountains Wilderness Area (Amendment 34). The BLM proposes to delete 13,600 highly accessible acres in the eastern Bighorn Mountains from wilderness recommendation. The BLM seems concerned with the manageability of the area and with the fact that it has not escaped ORVs. But it remains one of the most attractive wilderness candidates in the western Mojave Desert.

• Sheephole Mountains Wilderness (Amendment 51). The BLM wants to delete this area, actually called Sheephole Valley, from the final list. This is the second-largest block of land recommended in the plan for wilderness designation. The BLM ostensibly wants Sheephole Valley removed because of management problems and because of the supposed poor quality of the wilderness—the BLM has traditionally given short shrift to open areas, believing they lack qualities important for wilderness. However, a more likely reason appears to be Phillips Petroleum's desire to explore Sheephole Valley's geothermal resources. □

Jim Dodson chairs the Club's Desert Committee in southern California. Linda Wade is the assistant representative in the Sierra Club's southern California field office.

Above: The southern Panamint Range is a study in the process of erosion. The rugged fault-block mountains, which reach 11,045 feet at Telescope Peak, form the boundary between Panamint and Death valleys. Left. Limestone stalactites adorn the vaulted roof of Mitchells Caverns, deep within Providence Mountain. Currently a state park, the caverns are open to the public on guided tours. Below: Backlit buckhorn cholla in the East Mojave Desert, shows the arrangement of its myriad inch-long thorns. The cholla produces red to yellow or greenish-yellow flowers in May and June.

PHOTOS: TOP: JEFF GNASS; MIDDLE: MIKE McWHERTER; BOTTOM: JERRY SIEVE

the plan and deep-seated antagonism to conservation at top levels of Interior have dampened that hope and reversed that direction. According to Secretary Watt, "The plan commits BLM to an annual review of the situation in CDCA. This annual review will allow consideration of policy changes and accommodation of new uses and demands on a regular basis. . . . It is a dynamic plan and contains within it the mechanism for amendment as necessary."

As originally intended, amendments to the plan would be considered only if a new issue arose with supporting rationale, if there were new data on an existing issue, if local government had new plans that were compatible with the Desert Plan, or if there were new legal mandates from Congress that would affect the original Plan. These sensible criteria have been thrown out in the most recent review of the Desert Plan—any and all amendments are now being considered. Furthermore, the people currently amending the Plan are not the same ones who developed it three years ago. The old BLM advisory committee included wildlife, native plant and archeological interests. The new one consists of representatives from companies, utilities and mining interests.

About half the proposed amendments—there are 49 in all—have come from inside the BLM; the other half originated with local governments and the public, meaning in the latter case the Sierra Club, the American Motorcycle Association, and DART, an ORV group. None of the Club's amendments was considered favorably, while those from groups such as Molycorp—a Union Oil-owned mining company—and Inyo County have almost all been accepted. See the accompanying box for a list of the most objectionable amendments.

These amendments and the manner in which they are being entertained are a disappointing and cavalier reversal of the Desert Plan's original intent. They eviscerate much of the Plan's potential and, in the eyes of Jim Dodson, who chairs the Club's Desert Committee, they "demonstrate in the most graphic way the BLM's abandonment of its congressional mandate to become a land-management agency, and its intent to go back to being a land-grant agency."

If Dodson's assessment is correct, then wilderness in the California Desert—indeed on all BLM land—is in serious danger. But if, as Secretary Watt has said, the Plan is truly dynamic, renewed efforts by concerned environmentalists may yet be rewarded. With a large enough protest, next year's review of the Plan may just undo this year's more ill-conceived changes. □

Mike McWherter, a member of the Sierra Club's Desert Committee, is a writer and photographer on wildlife and wilderness topics.

SHADOW CATCHING IN DEATH VALLEY

Text and Drawings
by BRUCE PIERCE

Armed with charcoal, chalk and sketch book, artist Bruce Pierce records his impressions of Death Valley. Below is "Hanging Valley," drawn near the Black Mountains.

DEATH VALLEY is one of the few areas of the world where the earth's geologic truths are laid open, the brilliant work of nature made visible to the naked eye. It is also the hottest, lowest, dryest and most cloudless spot in the United States. One way to learn to appreciate the beauty of Death Valley is to draw it.

Death Valley is a wonderful model, which is good, because it's a national monument and the only mementos you can take away are pictures. Of course, you could take photographs, but for me the clicking of a camera shutter somehow shatters the mood along the trail and it frightens small creatures away. I find that making sketches is the best way to capture what I see at any given moment. The only art equipment I take with me on the trail is charcoal, chalk and a sketch book. Charcoal seems appropriate for drawing the valley; its burned, dry-wood quality allows me to shade, darken and lighten as the sun changes the landscape.

Death Valley is alive with growing salt crystals, bare fault zones and 650 species of plants, ranging from pickleweed, which survives in salt soil, to desert holly, which grows farther up the alluvial fans, to the still-higher pinyon and juniper. On the peaks surrounding the valley bristlecone pines stand in summertime snow.

The valley was formed by faulting. Born in the Precambrian dawn 600 million years ago, it is an infant as measured by the geological yardstick. It started with a massive upward thrust of granite, which resulted in what we call the Sierra Nevada. That action caused a reaction—the sinking of the valley floor. The valley is really a trough, formed not by erosion, but by the shifting of the earth's mantle. Telescope Peak rises from 282 feet below sea level to 11,049 feet above the valley floor. It happened here because the valley lies on the edge of the continental shelf, that solid bed of rock upon which most of the continental United States rests. It is informative to compare Death Valley with the Grand Canyon, where layer upon layer of sedimentation is laid bare—the younger layers on top of the older, neatly stacked. Erosion has worn away the earth, making its structure easy to read. Death Valley, however, is chaos. Older rocks, tossed up and

turned around, rest on top of younger ones.

The valley is in a constant state of change. Winds of sandblasting force etch the facing mountains into abstract shapes; the extreme heat, up to 134°F, and the extreme cold crack the rocks. The ground temperature can reach as high as 190°F. Annual precipitation averages 1.6 inches, a drop in the salt pan by the most conservative standards. But rain and the distant melt-water have left their artistic marks; one of the valley's outstandingly beautiful features, the gravel fans are a gift from the last period of decent rainfall—a few tens of thousands of years ago.

Equipment for shadow catching should be kept to a minimum. Buy an over-the-shoulder art pack that will weigh 2½ to 3 pounds when full. In it place three pencils, one paint box, two brushes, fourteen colors, one rag-paper sketch book, a plastic bottle full of water for paints and a single-edge razor blade for creating rocklike texture and for sharpening pencils.

The Indians call artists "shadow catchers." This couldn't be more true for the artist in Death Valley. Few clouds hamper the full blast of the sun; all is light and shadow. So many shadows, in fact, that I have noticed all shadows are not alike. My son once told me a riddle: "What is dark, but is brought to life by light? A shadow."

Death Valley is a perfect place for shadow catching. Some have the more familiar cool, blue-gray cast, while others look warm. Then there are shadows that I call white shadows, those that have so much reflected light bouncing back into the dark areas that they are impossible to photograph and a challenge to draw with chalk or charcoal.

Death Valley provides endless subjects to draw, all you have to know is where and how to look for them. Just because the desert seems to be the earth's monument to barrenness, it isn't necessarily empty. When Hannibal was chasing the Romans out of Cannae, there were waves on the lake that covered Death Valley, rolling over stones, making them a little rounder. What looks like a slight descending ledge 120 feet above the salt pan is really a beach bar. It lies stranded two miles north of Beatty Junction.

The valley of heat and shadows got its name from a blundering bunch of short-cut seekers coming to California in 1849. They mistook the Panamint Mountains for the Sierra Nevada; both are covered with snow long after the winter is over. The 49ers with their covered wagons paid a tragic price for that error. A survivor of the group that suffered through the heat and bad water looked back over the salt pan and was heard to say, "Good bye, Death Valley." Or so the legend goes. One thing is certain, many died from lack of water and exposure. The Indians of the valley, remaining just beyond the campfires, were chased away with gunfire.

Piute/Shoshone once inhabited the valley, leaving it only in the dead heat of the summer. They lived in mesquite shelters near the springs that drew the desert animals and proved that the valley could support human life. They gave it another legend. After Coyote stole the fire and gave it to the people, he told them that they were living in the center of the world—what we now call Death Valley.

A large Indian village was once situated on the gravel fan where Furnace Creek Ranch and campground now stand. Traces of the Indian past can be found on canyon walls in the form of petrographs that tell a story we no longer can decipher. Ancient campfire pits against smoke-blackened cliffs provide telltale traces of the valley's former inhabitants.

Hell's Gate is one of the few places in Death Valley where the strata are layered evenly.

Many of the trails were made by the Indians. Some were trade routes, going from spring to spring. The Indians carried water in small pitch-lined baskets or gourds. The springs are still there: Tule, Shorty's Well, Stove Pipe Well, Furnace. Farther down into the valley, drinking water tastes of chemicals.

Before attempting to spend a day drawing in Death Valley, inform yourself of road conditions and water supply. Heat can be dangerous and will become your worst enemy. As human body temperature reaches 104° or 106°, the brain swells and thinking becomes muddled. Stay with your automobile. If you have a little water, drink it; better to have it in your stomach than in the canteen. Carry something to signal with, and always let the rangers know where you're heading on long trail trips.

Early morning or late afternoon brings out the most graphic patterns in the landscape. The shadows show up best when the sun is low in the sky. When drawing something as complex as land mass, start with those shadows, capture them first. It helps to squint your eyes—the patterns become clearer. Then go for the details.

If it's more than landscape you want, Death Valley has that, too. Real "Wild West" litter lies all around. Tales of nuggets and horn silver brought the motherloders down from the north. There were boomtowns with names like Panamint City, Skiddoo, Greenwater, Bullfrog and the Keane Wonder Mine. Ruins of buildings can be found at Johnson Canyon, a stamp mill at Pleasant Canyon and an old arrastre (ore-pulverizing mill) at Phinney Canyon. These sites are limited, but each has enough to make an interesting study. For a more classic, real western ghost town, there's Rhyolite, on the way to Beatty, and at Harmony there are ruins of a borax mine.

A fata morgana to some, a mirage offers a chance to capture the "shadow" of reality.

"When painting the desert from my sketches, I find that oil colors are too slick and watercolors are too soft. I've stumbled onto egg tempera, a medium that is extremely delicate but at the same time bold, much like the valley itself. Rendering the variety of shadows becomes a special challenge."

Choosing a subject to draw isn't easy; the valley is spectacular. I start by drawing a small subject, such as Mushroom Rock, fifteen minutes south of Furnace Creek by car. Or, perhaps, Marble Canyon, which is southeast of Stove Pipe Wells. Marble Canyon is exactly that—rich, white, golden-banded, massive marble bedded with layers of limestone. The canyon is steep, narrow, inclining for thirteen miles. It is a peaceful place where you can draw what nature has carved out with the action of rocks and water.

The colors of Death Valley range from yellow to brown, green to purple. I make some of my own paints from the soil of the valley. Although it is forbidden to take anything from the monument, just outside its border is a place where I pick up "local color." To make pigment I need about six tablespoons full, which will last me a year. It has to be ground by hand, so I start by looking for fine powder at the bottom of dry canyon riverbeds, preferably without too much silica. I grind it with a mortar and pestle until I get the texture I want. For egg tempera, I make a creamy paste and add egg; for watercolor I add gum arabic or a water-based glue. It's that simple; it's been done for hundreds of years. I have several colors to which I have given names: Coso green (Shoshone for fire), Tumbi (rock) red, Hunupi (canyon) yellow.

Death Valley holds one more gift for the artist that has nothing to do with shadows, and it can be found outside the monument at the mouth of Greenwater Canyon. A handful of colemanite will make your brushes cleaner. Dissolve the white chalky mineral in boiling water, add some ashes (sodium carbonate) and let it stand for an hour. The end product is borax.

There are many ways to see Death Valley. By drawing it, you'll be forced to look at the landscape closely and study its patterns of light and shadow; you must see things more clearly if you hope to capture this wonder of nature. But draw for yourself. The reward is in seeing and feeling the earth. □

Bruce Pierce is a painter based in Venice, California. His work has been shown in solo and group exhibits in Germany and the United States.

GREG K. HARRIS

CONNIE TOOPS

A POEM BY HARRY MIDDLETON

BUFFALO·RIVER·SE

QUENCE

I.

Barely more than a scattering of hog-backed hills
Cluttered with olive-colored stones,
The mountains rise out of the low Arkansas countryside ill-defined,
The first meager outcroppings drawing little notice until the straight
Road narrows, wrinkles out of the smooth land.
Curves tighten; the roadbed steepens; cobalt-green canyon rims
Take shape in the distance.
Mountains endure, the hard, lasting substance of time and shadow;
The Earth's bones.

II.

Below the desolate clapboard remains of the Red Cloud mine,
Where the zinc played out, and disappointed, weary miners
Picked up, moved on, another dream in their haversack,
The river glides easily over burnished rock,
Bends insouciantly between high granite bluffs, past knots
Of boulders exposed by low water.
Stillness takes on shape, definition:
A small wind stirs among the trees; the river moves on
And on; the heart follows, willingly, always glad to be
Hunter, discoverer.

III.

A hissing comes out of the hush from below the deserted mine.
Ahead, the river, pinched-in by jagged banks and rock,
Races through a gorge strewn with sunken logs and porcine stones
Gleaming under the roiling, rushing water like blue-steel traps.
Suddenly enraged, the river grasps the canoe's sleek metallic hull,
Throws it forward. The river's anger loosens a tired face,
Dull eyes, fills the body, every joint, muscle and nerve, with expectation.
Cracked lips are licked, wetted again and again.
The thwacking, cachunking noise of the river gets louder, louder.
Slack water is hacked, ripped, beat and rent open
By ragged piles of rock and wood. The body has no emotion, no thought,
Is ripe with feeling and instinct. Currents have swelled to sea-waves:
On the river every moment is now, a wild, dizzying dance of constant creation.

IV.

Above Gosha Creek the river widens;
The clamor of racing white water eases;
The body cools, rejoices at having been briefly pure motion,
Pushed beyond existence and into the bright cell of the river's timelessness.
There comes rapid, triumphant breathing and a complete
And wonderful exhaustion.
Beyond the high canyon rims, night begins to slice up the afternoon
With deep shadows, and a breeze comes off the river.
The river holds onto small pools of refracted, flecked light;
It will give up the day but not its warmth.

V.

I imagine explorers, trappers—
Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hugh Glass,
James Beckwourth, Antoine Leroux—
Kneedeep in uncharted, nameless rivers.
Shading their eyes from the same morning sun, Indian canoes strung out
Behind them, they stand at the water's edge in the still air
Of a hundred mountain valleys, wondering what secrets the rivers
Beyond their sight hold, nourish,
What mysteries they bleed into.
Anticipation corrupts the silence,
And they move on, each one smiling.

HWANG-HO

A Parable of the Yellow River and the Forest of the Flowery Kingdom

DENNIS G. HANSON

IN TAOIST MYTHOLOGY, China was born of Hwang-Ho—the Yellow River. Hwang-Ho flowed from the arteries of P'an Ku, the first man, whose head became a mountain and whose eyes became the sun and moon. The date of that creation has been variously calculated by Chinese poets and mystics to be anywhere between 961,962,210 B.C. and 267,479 B.C.

During the Time of the Highest Antiquity, the land along Hwang-Ho and deep inland was covered with trees, from the Kunlun Mountains in the far west, through Kansu and Shawan, Shansi and Shensi, across Honan, and all the way to the Gulf of Pohai in the Yellow Sea. In the forests the birds and wild animals prospered, nuts and berries grew in abundance and wildflowers covered the ground. The waters of Hwang-Ho flowed clean and pure to the sea.

The people in the part of the Flowery Kingdom along the wooded banks of the Hwang-Ho were happy. Life flowed easily, like the river, and there was little to complain about to their worshipped ancestors.

Then, 4000 years ago, the land came under the rule of Emperor Shun of the Hsia Dynasty. Shun saw the rich trees on either side of the 2500-mile-long Hwang-Ho and decided that the soil must be good for cultivation. He ordered that the land along the river be cleared for farming, and Yih, a forester, was appointed to burn all the trees. Forester Yih started many fires, and long stretches of the forest were reduced to ash.

The people rejoiced for a time over the newly plowed and seeded land. The rich, cleared land grew crops bountiful beyond all expectations. Emperor Shun's name became revered.

But, as things happen, melting snows and spring rains carried the loose topsoil of the cleared land down into Hwang-Ho. What soil remained was blown away by the hot winds of summer. The streams that empty into the river swelled with silt. Hwang-Ho rose higher and higher until it overflowed its banks and flooded the land.

Trees of economic value.

In recent years, China has carried out a vigorous program to reestablish its depleted forests. As part of the ongoing project, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has released a set of stamps entitled "Afforesting the Motherland."

Planting trees on all sides.

Aerial sowing of trees.

Planting trees near factories and mines.

Woodcut by 16th-century artist Li Wên depicts the cutting of China's forests to provide land for agriculture, wood for construction and fuel for metalworking.

"It was an accident. Unheard of," said the people, and they returned to their crops. But Hwang-Ho repeated its destruction the next year, and the year after that, until the people began to dread the annual invasion of their homes by floods. The floods became even more frequent, the land grew poorer and the people's misery grew greater.

Two thousand years after Emperor Shun, Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti realized that the people along the Hwang-Ho suffered in poverty because the land had been stripped of its trees. Emperor Chin determined to rectify the situation and issued a proclamation: "He who fails to grow a tree along the banks of the Hwang-Ho shall go coffinless to the grave."

The hapless people wanted to obey the Emperor's wish, but the land was owned by the feudal lords, and they decided indignantly that the Emperor had no right to interfere with their property. Unanimously the lords agreed that the sovereign rights of the provinces must be upheld.

The sovereign rights of the provinces were upheld, and the land was not reforested; many people went coffinless to their graves. And among their offspring, the Hwang-Ho became known as China's Sorrow.

Hwang-Ho is a parable only in the tale-telling sense—it has an obvious universal moral, but it is also based on particular events. In *North to the Orient* (1935), Anne Morrow Lindbergh describes how she and her husband, Charles, first sighted China on their epic flight. "China came out to meet us," far out over the Pacific Ocean, in the form of a gigantic stain in the water, the outwash of the Yellow River, which poured forth soil from the uplands of the North.

Reforestation has been a major preoccupation of the Chinese government in recent years, and some impressive gains have been achieved. Today, China requires every citizen to plant three to five trees a year and look after them "as part of an urgent reforestation program."

But Hwang-Ho continues to be China's Sorrow. In July and August 1981, the worst floods in history along the tributaries of the Yellow River killed nearly 2400 people, left 3.5 million homeless and caused over $1 billion in damage.

In the 2000 years since Emperor Chin, the Yellow River has killed millions of people and caused untold misery. Some call the river China's Sorrow, others refer to it as The Unconquerable, the Scourge of the Sons of Han. "The Spirits of the Forest are taking revenge," Chinese Taoists say. The tree gods are aroused and will not relent until the forest is restored. □

Dennis G. Hanson's latest book is Growth Stock: Trees for California's Future, *published by the California Office of Appropriate Technology.*

THE FOUR FRONTIERS

THOMAS W. WILSON, JR.

THE PROBLEM of national security today is fundamentally a conceptual problem. The question is whether we can expand our concept of the national interest to include the integrity of the global systems that sustain human society and life itself. Can we not perceive that there can be no security for any nation if the planet itself is at risk? And that world security has become the precondition for national defense? Surely the point of departure for a modern defense policy is an understanding that national security is conceivable in these latter years of the twentieth century only within the framework of a wider world security.

There are four strategic frontiers of world security that must be defended if we are to retain even a potential capacity to cope with many of the most dangerous world problems of the 1980s and 1990s. Each of these frontiers is threatened increasingly. None is adequately protected as of today. Indeed, national governments do not even seem to be aware of some of the gravest perils to world security on the contemporary scene. These are the four frontiers:

First, the strategic systems of the natural biosphere. These are the basic biological systems that, over the millennia, created conditions favorable to life on earth—and that ever since have nourished the only life we know to exist in the cosmos: the croplands, the pasturelands, the forests and the fisheries. These are the master strategic systems of a living planet; without them, nothing survives.

And there is no doubt that these strategic systems are vulnerable and subject to impairment; no doubt that their integrity is threatened increasingly by the rising impact of human activities; no doubt that, as things stand today, these planetary systems already are deteriorating on a global scale; and there is no doubt that the world at large is neglecting the security of this global frontier.

Governments simply have not yet perceived the connection between their national security and the viability of global strategic systems. Yet the point is supremely simple and straightforward: no nation—no people—can ever be secure within their political borders if the planet as a whole is physically insecure. Nothing very difficult or complex about that.

Second, there is the strategic frontier of critical services in the artificial, man-made environment or, as it is sometimes called, the technosphere. These are the vital technological systems and supporting services and institutions that make it possible for the tribes of mankind to communicate with each other, to travel far and quickly, to navigate safely, to engage in commerce, to keep accounts, to deal with endless minor conflicts, to exchange knowledge, data and technology, to take part in thousands of meetings for as many purposes around the globe, year in and year out—in brief, to cope with the multifarious and complex daily affairs of an interdependent contemporary world with an increasingly differentiated division of labor.

These socially created systems, like the natural systems of the biosphere, are globally integrated and provide a vital metabolism for the international society of nations. And, like biological systems, they are vulnerable to overload, deterioration and breakdown. They also are subject to physical attack and to political sabotage. It is simply impossible to envision world security without an elaborate system of reliable global utilities and services—all requiring international agreement, international cooperation and international organization.

Again, the point is simple: The modern world would grind to a crashing stop without a functioning network of reliable global services. And, again, governments seem unaware of these crucial services as an essential frontier of a workable world security system. This seems especially curious in the case of the major powers—for they are much more dependent than others upon the reliability of critical global services, and hence are much more vulnerable in the event of malfunction, paralysis or collapse of the systems.

The third frontier involves the security of the global commons, where it is essential to have agreed-upon rules of conduct if chaos and conflict are to be contained. These commons are the great shared resources of the oceans, the atmosphere, outer space and the polar continent of Antarctica.

As things stand now, we have a treaty reserving Antarctica for cooperative scientific research, but it will expire before long and there have been some threats of a return to conflicting national claims and free-for-all exploitation of marine and other resources; we have a treaty reserving outer space for peaceful uses, but this has not prevented a creeping militarization of that global domain; we have a treaty designating the surface of the moon as the common heritage of mankind, but it may not be ratified by key countries; and we may or may not have a treaty for the rational management of the global ocean systems after more than seven years of complex and tedious negotiations.

In brief, the security outlook for the global commons is anything but encouraging. Yet these dangers are given little or no weight in debates about national security or in the allocation of resources to national defense.

The fourth and final frontier for world security is a basic capacity for political action on priority issues at the world level. This, of course, is the very heart of a workable system of world security—for without the ability to make decisions about matters beyond national jurisdiction, it manifestly would be impossible to do anything at all about the security of the strategic planetary systems or the critical global services or the endangered global commons—which together sustain the biosphere and the technosphere alike, the living systems and the man-made systems that constitute the human environment.

It is perfectly obvious that there can be no world security without the political capacity to cope with an agenda of inherently transnational problems that will not take care of themselves and will not oblige us by going away—no matter how hard we may try to ignore them. To be secure we have to be able to exist in peace, and to exist in peace we have to be able to cope with our most urgent and threatening problems. Without that, disintegrative forces take charge of events and drag the world toward that unmarked but fateful threshold between a state of peace and a state of war.

OF GLOBAL SECURITY

Today there is evidence on all sides that our political capacity for coping with contemporary problems is seriously strained—to put it very mildly. Almost every national government in the world is in trouble today—regardless of its ideological beliefs, social structure, economic system, stage of development or length of experience. On the international level we are facing something close to a pervasive political paralysis—along the East-West axis and the North-South axis as well.

This paralysis in political systems is deadly dangerous. It is all too likely to lead to political polarization. And when issues become polarized, the next stage is almost certain to be the outbreak of violence. How much evidence do we need of the progression from paralysis to polarization to mindless violence—what with Ireland, Lebanon, Iran, Cambodia, Ethiopia and El Salvador staring us in the face?

World security is threatened, then, on all four frontiers: the biospheric strategic systems that sustain all life; the critical services that sustain international society; the global commons beyond national jurisdiction; and the political systems that underlie any capacity for action on the other frontiers of world security.

IF ONE STILL has to ask what all this has to do with the national security of the United States, it is because the subject of national security has been isolated, fenced off in a special compartment of thought, belief and action. And this artificial and arbitrary separation of perceptions of security from perceptions of political, social and strategic realities in the world today has deceptive and dangerous results:

First, we fail to see that demographic, economic and environmental world trends have combined in recent years to create a qualitatively distinct class of unavoidable world-level problems that are virtually unknown to traditional diplomacy, that are beyond the reach of national governments, that cannot be fitted into perceived traditions of international relations, that cannot be wished away, that are coming increasingly to dominate world affairs, that have powerful implications for national security and that are indifferent to military force.

Second, more specifically, we fail to identify the security significance of direct threats to the strategic natural systems of planet Earth or to the vital man-made systems that sustain the interdependent society of nations.

Third, we fail to see that political paralysis is a threat to security—because paralysis leads to polarization, which leads to violence, which is all too likely to have international dimensions difficult to foresee and even more difficult to control.

Finally, by keeping our perceptions of security isolated from the political, social and strategic conditions of the real world, we limit our concepts of the national interest and of national security to a perilously narrow military base.

This is doubly perilous. On the one hand, nonmilitary threats to national security are on the rise. On the other hand, even a casual inspection of the recent record brings to light some hard questions about relevance of military force to real-world problems and conditions in the 1980s and beyond.

- In the last two wars we have fought, our most powerful military weapons have remained in their arsenals because the United States could not find an acceptable way to use them.
- In Iran, the weapon used to destroy a regime holding all the cards of conventional military and police power was a general strike.
- For the past several years, the economically and technologically most powerful nations in the world have been staring down the barrel of something known as an "oil weapon" wielded by a group of nations of almost insignificant military capability.
- Remote desert sheikdoms, without benefit of a single aircraft carrier among them, have the power today to make major nations sit up and take notice.
- After six years of strenuous effort the United States was unable to produce a military victory in Indochina; the Chinese attempt to " teach a lesson" to Vietnam was costly and inconclusive; and the modern military might of the Soviet Union has yet to pacify the primitive countryside of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the search for effective military options for action in world trouble spots turns out to be less and less productive—as the practice of power politics, based on reliance upon military force, looks more and more like a loser's game. Armaments pile up at record rates, but national security policy verges on doctrinal bankruptcy.

The United States and the Soviet Union share a special responsibility for expanding obsolete concepts of national defense to embrace the strategic frontiers of world security. Both nations have the military capacity to destroy each other's society under worst-case assumptions; yet both feel militarily insecure vis-a-vis the other. For this reason alone, they should be the first to perceive that there is something fundamentally wrong with their inherited concepts of national defense.

Beyond that, Soviet and American scientists are well aware that man-made changes in the global climate system could have devastating impacts on the viability of national societies—that depletion of the ozone layer, destruction of tropical forests, deterioration of coastal zones and estuaries, extinction of animal and plant species, loss of genetic resources—all this on top of degradation of cropland, pastureland, fisheries and forests on a worldwide scale, necessarily places the modern security issue squarely in a global context. In sum, East and West now share the knowledge that mankind can put an end to the human experiment not only through nuclear war but through destruction of the natural systems that sustain all life on the planet.

Still and all, it might seem naive, in the present political climate, to hope that the superpowers could break out of the conceptual traps that drive the "mad momentum" of the strategic arms race. Except for one thing: A strictly military concept of national defense has become a central threat to world security—and thus, inescapably, to the national security of both nations. □

Thomas W. Wilson, Jr. was formerly political advisor to the U.S. Mission to NATO. This article is adapted from the author's speeches before the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs and the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome.

Taking Stock, Looking Forward

Continued from page 45

in this campaign, which was the starting point for it all: we stopped the erosion in the number of champions we have in Congress. During the two preceding elections, we saw a steady decline in the number of champions for environmental causes. You can't begin to mount any venture on behalf of the environment in Congress if you don't have savvy congressmen who'll stand up and lead your fight. This time, Robert Stafford, a Republican and chairman of the Senate Environment Committee, and who championed the cause of clean air, was reelected. California Representative Phil Burton has championed the cause of wilderness and parks, and he was reelected handily. In Burton's case, some Republican members were disaffected; in Stafford's case, some Democratic members of the Club were, too. We're sorry about that, for we respect their feelings.

But no cause that depends upon success in Congress can long succeed if it doesn't come to the aid of its best friends. If you abandon them at their hour of need, you send exactly the wrong signals—that you're not grateful and that they have not earned the support they will need to come back. And then we won't have them back. The Club has to live with the disappointments of people who, for other reasons—reasons that were important to them—were unhappy over the choices we made. But we succeeded, for our champions all came back to Congress.

FG: *Do we know whether the majority of our members agree that such political activity is our wisest course?*

JMM: Ultimately, our members will vote with their feet, so to speak, by deciding whether to continue their memberships. A few will not renew because of disaffection with our plunge into electoral politics. We are not, however, seeing any significant changes in trends because of this. We have received a larger number of letters than usual, but our fund appeal for SCCOPE drew about the best response of any we've launched. Our major donors have done better than ever for us. And our membership has grown most rapidly through the period in which we decided to become involved in electoral politics albeit on a bipartisan basis. So, our vital signs so far don't show that this has led to any major split in the Club.

FG: *Do we run any risk of polarizing our members?*

JMM: The Sierra Club is as sophisticated a group of people as you'll find, and they understand how the American political system works. We're all citizens; our members vote in very high numbers. We are capable, certainly, of learning how to work in a sophisticated way within the political system, and we want to create a presence in as many places as possible. It is perfectly possible to be a dedicated environmentalist and to be a political conservative, or a political liberal, a libertarian or a socialist. We have them all. I hope we'll pursue the environmental agenda along the entire political spectrum.

FG: *SCCOPE isn't the only new activity for the Club this year, I know. What else is new for us?*

JMM: This is an incredible period of boldness in the Club's programs. We have four big new ventures moving forward now, any one of which would have been enough to occupy us in earlier years. In addition to SCCOPE, for instance, we've decided to hold our first Assembly this coming summer. It's the first large convention of our entire membership. It's an experiment, designed to foster a sense of *esprit de corps* among our members and leaders. We've gotten to be so large and diverse that we need a way to make sure communication is good among activists on all levels.

FG: *Yes, we've had tremendous growth. At last count we had over 335,000 members.*

JMM: It's important to realize that between 1981 and 1982, our membership growth equalled the entire growth we experienced between 1965 and 1980. We've built another Club entirely, matching the size of the one built over the preceeding fifteen years. There's never been such explosive growth in our history, in both absolute and percentage terms. This kind of growth can't continue for very long, and it's now clear that the trends are beginning to taper back to the more normal ones experienced in the late 1970s. Our growth in dues revenues and in net worth, as well as expenditures, will probably now be at much more modest and sustainable rates. It's going to take some time to absorb all the implications of this explosive growth.

FG: *We hope to see some of these new members come to our Assembly this summer.*

JMM: We do, indeed. I was saying earlier that we have several new ventures in addition to SCCOPE and the Assembly. We are

MUDY EMMONS

also launching two business-related ventures. One of them is our new catalogue, first issued last fall. This expanded our catalogue for books and calendars to incorporate outdoor-related products, also. It has the promise of producing substantial revenues, with which the Club can bolster its conservation programs. If successful, this venture might allow us to complete our field office system, for instance. So far, member reception of the catalogue has been extremely good, and sales have been strong.

Another related, mail-order business will come from our book publishing program this spring. The Board of Directors has approved launching the Ecological Book Service, which will be a joint venture between the Club, the National Audubon Society and our distributor, Random House. The idea is to make available to the environmental community, at special rates, a large list of new books dealing with environmental and nature themes, including those published by the cooperating groups. If this is well received, the program can also generate revenues that the cooperating groups can use for their conservation efforts.

Altogether, these constitute a tall order for the Club, but so far there is every reason to believe they'll do well. I might add that we

have just started to search for a new site for our national headquarters after 1985, somewhere in the San Francisco Bay Area. This, too, will be time-consuming, but the advance seems to be that we now can embark on a whole clutch of new ventures simultaneously.

FG: *I'd like to talk about politics a bit more. Would you say that what we're doing is the beginning of a "green vote" movement like those in Europe?*

JMM: We are trying to kindle a sense of political identity for the environmental movement in the United States, to encourage activists to understand the requirements for success and the need to mobilize behind candidates committed to our cause. However, because of basic differences in the political systems of the United States and Europe, I doubt there will be any need to think in terms of a separate political party concerned with the environment. In a two-party system, a third party has almost no chance of success in congressional elections. Their classic role is to cause major parties in presidential elections to be more responsive. In a multiparty system, a third party can elect some members of parliament and potentially be a swing group, putting together a majority for a government. But that really doesn't have much relevance here.

FG: *During the 1980 Democratic National Convention, there was an environmental caucus. Is this a way we can become part of both parties?*

JMM: For well over a decade, the Sierra Club has had people testifying before the resolutions committees of both the Democratic and Republican conventions. And we've encouraged our activists in both parties to participate as delegates. We want to continue to do that. It's to our advantage to maximize our opportunities in both parties. But we must do more. For instance, we need to learn from what the labor movement has done within the Democratic party. They place people in every state's delegation, and by the time they arrive at the convention, they have a substantial block of votes. They are able to command positions on the resolutions committee, rather than just having witnesses appear. We're still on the outside, looking in. But we've taken the first steps.

FG: *Is it too early to start thinking about our participation in 1984?*

JMM: This is exactly the time to start preparing for 1984. Congressional elections are tough, but presidential elections are really the big league. There will be many opportunities to raise the visibility of environmental issues and to sensitize candidates to them as we interact with the candidates during their speaking tours around the country.

In addition to that, the Club really needs to bear down on finding an effective way to raise significant amounts of money to fund its political operations. We got a good start in 1982, but we have not reached the threshold level of being politically significant in our contributions to candidates for Congress, much less for the presidential campaigns. However, when you consider all the shoe leather invested by members walking precincts, we have become an important factor in contemporary politics. But we've got a tall order ahead, for the presidential campaign is likely to be a test between those who want to continue the Reagan administration's anti-environmental policies and those who want to turn once again toward policies sympathetic to the environment.

Of course, an increasing share of the decisions of the federal government are made in the executive branch and not by Congress. So this will be our great moment of opportunity, to make sure that James Watt and people of his stripe don't return in 1985. We face a tremendous challenge ahead.

FG: *Would you like to say anything about what you foresee for the Club in 1983?*

JMM: We had hoped the message we would send to the Reagan administration as a result of the 1982 elections would be so strong and so clear that it would trigger a change in cabinet appointments. But those changes now seem unlikely to occur. The administration is trying to find some solace in the election result and is not acting like it was repudiated, although we think there was ample evidence that it was. The President apparently wants to make no apologies for anything he has done so far in the environmental arena. Thus, we are probably facing the time of truth in the next two years as to the Reagan administration's environmental policies, whether they can put through any of their programs and make them come true, or whether we can frustrate them pretty much across the board.

I now expect even more litigation than before. We must either trigger sufficient backlash in Congress to tie up the administration's programs, or we must match them blow-for-blow in the courts. Time is running out for them, and they're going to feel increasingly desperate to push their policies through, or to be totally shut out in their one moment of political opportunity. □

Club & 98th Congress

Continued from page 37

toral effort that came from environmentalists. If they are wise, this knowledge will influence their thinking and their voting behavior, they will consciously improve their record to attract environmental support—or at least to discourage a possible decision by environmentalists to work for their opponents.

In Washington, D.C., Sierra Club lobbyists maintain computerized assessments of voting records and the present attitudes of each member of Congress on our key issues. Predicting future assessments in light of the 1982 election results, we know that the 98th Congress includes more members who support a strong Clean Air Act and a strong Clean Water Act, who advocate the preservation of wilderness and who will resist the anti-environmental policies of the Reagan administration. A statistical analysis of the election reveals that more of our opponents on these issues than our friends departed from Congress voluntarily or by losing elections. And more friends than new opponents were elected for the first time.

But politics has more to do with attitudes and perceptions than with statistics alone. No member of the 98th Congress can have failed to notice the upsurge in environmentalist work in the elections. Even in places where environmental issues were not particularly visible in the campaign, the thousands of hours of volunteer work environmentalists devoted to promoting the candidacy of the environmentally preferred candidate had an impact that will continue to be felt in political circles for a long time to come.

MUSH EMMONS

The national SCCOPE committee. Clockwise from left: Dick Fiddler, Rick Innes, Phil Berry, John Embry, Betsy Barnett and Howard Saxion, chair. (Not pictured: Dan Sullivan).

There is, of course, tremendous potential in all of this to help the Club succeed in more of its lobbying efforts in the Congress. And, lest we lose sight of it, that is why we have chosen to increase our election work manyfold. As one of our hard-pressed lobbyists said in late 1981, watching the bill she was working to defeat move through a House committee by a very narrow margin: "We'd better get to work in the election . . . we just don't have the votes on this issue."

"Who's got the votes?" is a catch phrase often heard in the corridors of Capitol Hill. "Looks like John Dingell has the votes to pass his amendment doubling the pollution levels from automobiles," or "Our headcount shows Udall has the votes to beat back the gutting amendment Watt's supporters are pressing on our wilderness legislation." Well, thanks to the outpouring of volunteer effort and financial support Sierra Club members gave to good Republican and Democratic candidates in 1982, we can now expect to "have the votes" more often.

And "having the votes" is what it comes down to. When conservationists defeated the federal subsidy for the supersonic transport (SST) in 1970, we did so by a margin of four votes in the Senate. We had the votes. When the trans-Alaska pipeline was pushed through the Senate a few years later, our amendment to require a full environmental analysis of alternative trans-Canadian routes was defeated on a tie vote when Vice-President Agnew voted against our amendment, breaking the tie. When the Senate in 1982 voted to keep pouring pork-barrel money by the millions into the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, they did so by margins of two and one votes, respectively.

Often, the real story is not in these dramatic, close voting margins, but in the preliminary negotiations and compromises that shape a bill as it is being drafted in a subcommittee or committee. In such cases, where the question is, for example, whether the Clean Air Act reauthorization will strengthen controls to deal with acid rain or whether we will get the larger wilderness boundary we seek, we often win or lose on the basis of whether the committee foresees that environmentalists have the votes to overturn a bad decision later, when the bill reaches the larger House or Senate floor for debate.

In the new 98th Congress, the Sierra Club faces major issues that will be hotly contested. Reagan's "privatization" scheme to sell off our public lands must be stopped.

We must sustain the huge 1981-82 campaign to protect and strengthen the Clean Air Act against a renewed onslaught from the Reagan White House, the Gorsuch EPA and hosts of industrial polluters. And at the same time, we need to mount a campaign on a similar scale to protect and extend the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and other essential environmental laws.

Our immediate challenge will be to take fullest possible advantage of the improved political climate that our work in the 1982 elections helped create in Congress. As we do, Sierra Club members can also be getting organized for the all-important 1984 congressional and presidential elections. □

DAVID ARMSTRONG

A coalition gathers in Syracuse, New York, to support the Clean Air Act. From left: Tom Warzecha, president of the local United Steelworkers of America; Senator Daniel Moynihan; Syracuse Mayor Lee Alexander and Steven Kulick, of the Club's Atlantic Chapter.

In Thoreau's Footsteps

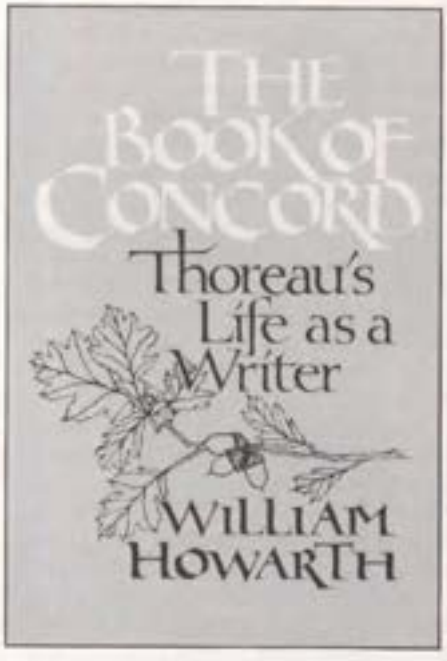
HARRY MIDDLETON

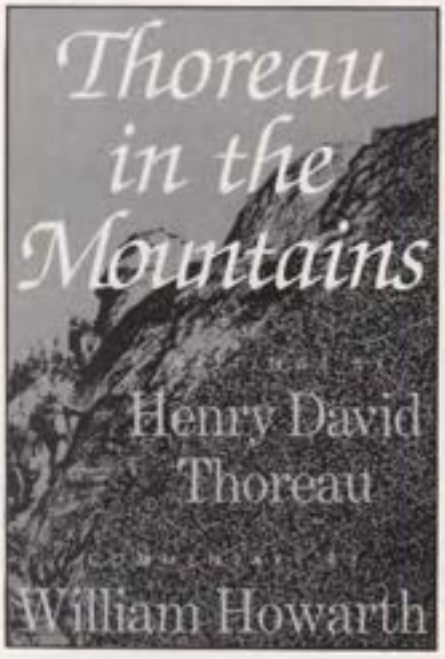
The Book of Concord. Thoreau's Life as a Writer, by William Howarth. Viking, New York, 1982. $15.95, cloth. *Thoreau in the Mountains*, edited by William Howarth. Farrar, Straus, Giroux. New York, 1982. $15, cloth.

IT IS A RARE, GOOD YEAR when we have one new book on Thoreau. This year we have two, both excellent and both by William Howarth, who teaches courses on Thoreau at Princeton, writes on Thoreau, and follows Thoreau's life and trails wherever they lead. We have portraits of Thoreau as transcendentalist, philosopher, mystic, nature boy, revolutionary, malcontent and naturalist. He was all of these and much more besides, but preeminently he was a writer. And it is Thoreau's life as a writer, a life of great disappointments and great joys, a life of growth and great personal discovery, that Howarth gives us in *The Book of Concord*.

It is a fresh, well-written and perceptive book, perhaps the best we have on Thoreau and his most important work as a writer, his Journal. Howarth uses all of Thoreau's extant papers, especially the papers and Journal held at Princeton, a collection that includes Thoreau's still unpublished works, writings Howarth discusses in detail for the first time.

Determined to do more than simply trace Thoreau through his Journal, Howarth also followed Thoreau's footsteps through the places he loved most—Concord, Walden Pond, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Maine and Cape Cod—trying to feel





Thoreau's life as well as understand it. The result is "not a biography but a natural history of his career," Thoreau seen "rising from youthful confusion into a triumphant maturity."

The Journal was Thoreau's best friend, his best critic, his beloved work and occupation, the center of his life where he set down "the private history of his imagination." Through the Journal he sought fundamental truths, and a quality of life that would allow people to reconnect with their proper place in the natural world, in nature's economy. The Journal clearly charts Thoreau's growth as a writer from a romantic architect of air castles, obsessed with images, to a lover of the actual, a realist fascinated by the universal truths held in the motion of a gnat's wings. His Journal opens with Thoreau trying to shape nature into preconceived images and notions of what it should be, and ends with Thoreau believing that the best we can do is to absorb the wonder and mystery and complexity of the world about us.

From the 1850s on, and especially after the publication of *Walden*, Thoreau began to see the Journal, Howarth tells us, "as a place to test his powers of seeing and hearing. The daily entries became a mirror for his senses, allowing him to raise the level of his experience and move beyond the failures of his early writings. The observer at this glass was talking to himself, but his work also had a generous effect: by concentrating on one man's senses, he was learning to brag for humanity." The mystic and philosopher had become the naturalist and chronicler.

The later volumes of the Journal are more spontaneous, rich detailings of Thoreau's life in and about Concord, "a record of experiences and growth, not a preserve of things well done or said." He was ever more concerned with community, with humanity's relationship to itself and to the natural world, "a whole earth living in organic harmony." The Journal, like Thoreau's life, follows the natural order of things, moving gladly from seed to bloom to death. Thoreau worked in the Journal like a gardener among his furrows. When he died, his sister Sophie was reading proof pages to him. His last words were "Moose . . . Indian." He did not despair of death. The Journal remained, his book of concord and harmony, his testimony "that true exploration lies within, in the country of the mind."

Howarth's *Thoreau in the Mountains* is less formal. Thoreau loved mountains and was glad to have them nearby. They taught him how to approach the natural world, how to go beyond looking and observing to truly seeing. Thoreau went to the mountains periodically during his lifetime, walking them and climbing them, and as with all else in his life he recorded these ascents in his Journal.

Howarth spent the last several summers climbing Thoreau's mountains, walking the same trails where he could, trying to see the same things Thoreau saw, or what is left of them, to feel some of the same feelings. He followed Thoreau to Wachusett and Greylock mountains in Massachusetts, to Monadnock, Mount Washington and Mount Lafayette of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, to other mountains with such names as Uncannunuc, Red Hill, Kineo and Wantastiquet, and to Maine's haunting Mount Katahdin.

While discussions of mountains make up but a small portion of Thoreau's work, their significance and importance should not be underestimated. "Ktaadn" (1848), as Thoreau spelled Katahdin, is the story of his journey up this northern Maine mountain. Perhaps the most moving of his essays, it records a trip that changed how Thoreau came to see the natural world and how he would write about it. It was Katahdin, not Walden Pond, that first opened Thoreau's eyes to the unshakable truths held firmly in what appeared to be the simplest of natural phenomena.

Besides offering ideas and philosophy, Thoreau's mountain essays are also excellent field guides, for Thoreau was fascinated with the nuts and bolts of geography, geology, botany and birds. Howarth's attendant commentaries are always welcome, for they are informative, chatty, and entertaining.

More important, Howarth is not content to echo Thoreau. He is always ready to bring Thoreau and his writings up to date where they need it. The result is that we have two responses to these mountains, Thoreau's and then, more than a hundred years later, Howarth's. By dint of study, Howarth has discovered a forever-intriguing Thoreau dressed in checkered shirt and wool pants, thick wool socks and heavy boots, knapsack on his back loaded down with writing materials, thread and needle, spyglass, microscope, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, tea and rice, and for energy perhaps a pinch of plum cake, everything he needed to climb toward the heavens.

On April 13, 1862, less than a month before Thoreau's death, Daniel Ricketson, a long-time friend, wrote him this: "Your works, and above all, your brave and truthful life, will become a precious treasure." And so they have, thanks to his books and his Journal, and thanks, too, to a handful of good books about Thoreau—among which we can now put these two by William Howarth.

Harry Middleton is a columnist for Louisiana Life *and* Connecticut *magazines. His column for* Connecticut, *"At Ease," was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in 1981.*

Walking Tours of England

ROD HOLMGREN

The National Trust Book of Long Walks, by Adam Nicolson. Harmony Books (Crown), New York, 1982. $15.95, cloth.

Most American tourists who visit Great Britain are unaware that it offers more than 100,000 miles of countryside paths, most of them short loop trails from villages or towns, but some 50 longer pathways.

Nicolson's delightful book descibes ten of the long-distance paths, which together total almost 1800 miles. All but one of the paths have been officially recognized since Parliament approved the Countryside Act in 1949.

The longest is the 520-mile Southwest Peninsula Coast Path, from Minehead, a city on Bristol Channel, westward along the notched coast to Land's End, and then eastward along the south Cornwall, Devon and Dorset coasts to Poole Harbor near Bournemouth.

The shortest is the South Downs Way, an 80-mile "chalk walk" from Eastbourne, the resort city on the Sussex coast, to Buriton in

Hampshire. Hardest and most exposed, says Nicolson, is the 270-mile Pennine Way, the first of England's long walks to be opened. This toughest trek starts at Edale, near Sheffield in the Peak district, and marches steadily northward through Bronte country and over Hadrian's Wall, past the Cheviot Hills and finally to tiny Kirk Yetholm, just over the border in Scotland.

Having hiked the Pennine Way just last year, I can agree with Nicolson that it is challenging, though I disagree with him that it is in places dangerous and in some stretches boring. My companion and I found it exciting all the way.

A mine of historical, literary and geological information, the Long Walks book invites the reader to discover Britain on foot. The pathways lead the walker through a great variety of landscapes, from the coastal shores, inlets and coves of Pembrokeshire and Cornwall to the lovely valleys of the Thames, the Chilterns, the Cotswolds and the North and South Downs. For more mountainous country, the hardy hiker can find pleasure on the Pennine moors or the highlands of Scotland and Wales.

Nicolson's book was published in England only a few months after the Ramblers' Association issued its *Ramblers' Ways*, another charming volume, which describes fourteen unofficial walks, one as short as twelve miles and five more than 100 miles long.

The two books complement each other, but the *Book of Long Walks* is the better one, partly because of its thoughtful, literate style and partly because of its thoroughness. Nicolson has walked all ten of his pathways

PLACE STAMP HERE

L.L.Bean®
4891 Main Street
Freeport, ME 04033

FROM:

Name

Street Address

City State Zip

PLACE STAMP HERE

INDIANA
Camp Supply
P.O. Box 344-SA3
Pittsboro, IN 46167

NO POSTAGE NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 1151 GREENWICH, CT

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Outward Bound National Office
384 Field Point Road
Greenwich, CT 06830

Dept. Z

and obviously enjoyed every step of the way.

In Britain, the long-distance hiker has a choice of camping, hosteling or staying in bed-and-breakfasts, and Nicolson explains the advantages of each. Camping is cheapest; bed-and-breakfasts are easiest. Incidentally, we found that the pathways often pass through or near villages, so the ubiquitous pub is usually handy for meals or refreshment.

Publication of the *Book of Long Walks* underscores the upsurge of hiking in Britain. For the American tourist, Nicolson's book opens up a new way to enjoy Great Britain.

Rod Holmgren recently chaired the Coastal Committee of the Northern California Regional Conservation Committee. He currently teaches journalism in Beijing, China.

Making Environmental Regulation Work

STEVE ANDERSON

Protecting Open Space: Land Use Control in the Adirondack Park, by Richard A. Liroff and G. Gordon Davis. Ballinger Publishing Co., Cambridge, MA, 1982. $32.50, cloth.

Environmental activists know that victories can be sustained only by changing public attitudes and by creating institutions that honor the public trust. *Protecting Open Space: Land Use Control in the Adirondack Park* describes how these can be accomplished.

Created in 1892, the Adirondack Park is the largest in the country—now 6 million acres, almost three times the size of Yellow-

stone. But this park is more than just a park as we usually envision one. Along with its forests, streams and woodlands it contains towns, mines and major highways. Sixty-two percent of the park's land is privately owned, and more than 125,000 people live within the "blue line" that marks park borders. The blend of private and public holdings in the same gigantic planning area makes this "park" unique. However, no single institution regulated development in all sectors of the park until 1971, when, after a tough legislative battle, the Adirondack Park Agency was established.

The Adirondack Park Agency administers one of the nation's most innovative regional land-use plans. It protects open spaces and critical environmental areas and seeks to ensure that only environmentally sound development occurs inside park boundaries. The agency's master plan stringently restricts the intensity of growth on most of the 3.5 million acres of private lands, sometimes forbidding even private home construction.

Protecting Open Space is must reading for several important reasons. First, it offers proof that even the most comprehensive environmental regulation is workable in our society. More than that, the book demonstrates that state and local control of natural resources can succeed—thus it holds out hope even as the Reagan administration sweeps away federal protection.

Readers familiar with the controversies over Adirondack Park might well criticize this perspective and argue that not enough protection has been granted. Consider, however, the situation that would exist if this area had been made into a conventional national park. Conservationists would now be bogged down in efforts to purchase pri-

"And now it gives me great pleasure to announce the real estate council's proposed land-use plan for the state: 7,000,000 one-acre tracts at $10,000 each! . . ."

BRUCE COCHRAN

vate lands without adequate funds. The National Park Service would be making difficult political choices on acquisition priorities. The park might well have been abandoned following a decision that the federal treasury could not afford its upkeep. Meanwhile, the whole desperate affair would have boosted the clout of inholders' associations and might well have spelled disaster elsewhere.

Instead, we have a functioning state agency that is streamlining its once-cumbersome permit procedures and, in the process, proving that environmental control is affordable. The book teaches us that sensible development is ultimately appreciated by local business communities, because even though it limits expansion, it preserves the amenities that form the basis of current and future profits.

Protecting Open Space gives a complete history of the Adirondack Park plan and an informed sketch of its operation, and analyzes the plan's impact on environmental quality and economic development. Its final chapter on the lessons to be learned from the Adirondack's planning process will leave you with new ideas for your own conservation efforts and will help you think more creatively about public management.

Stephen Andersen teaches economics at College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine. He formerly worked as an economist in the Sierra Club's research department.

GETTING ACROSS TO THE MEDIA

DAVID GANCHER

The Publicity Handbook, by David R. Yale, Bantam Books, New York, 1982. $3.50, paper.

I RECENTLY ASKED an experienced reporter for a daily newspaper what he considered the greatest shortcoming of environmental groups. Expecting charges of emotionalism or one-sidedness, I was surprised when, with no hesitation, he said: "Publicity. You guys are terrific about research and legislation, and your experts know what they're talking about. But it's really frustrating for reporters trying to get a story. You make it hard to present your arguments easily. Spokesmen aren't there when I need them. I don't know whom to call." He had a point. Many environmental groups—especially at the local or regional level—aren't giving publicity the priority it

really deserves. This is understandable. Most environmentalists know the issues, feel at home outdoors—but are not familiar with the workings of media.

It's also true that good publicity means sustained hard work. For every moment of glory on evening TV news, hours have been spent behind the scenes making contacts, compiling lists, checking facts, following up. Moreover, as the media technology changes, so do the requirements of good publicity. The advent of cable TV, of interlinked computer information systems and a dizzying array of other innovations has made it difficult to keep pace with the changing world of media.

David Yale has come up with a book that ought to help. There are many guides to publicity, but *The Publicity Handbook* is the best I've seen so far. It is easily usable by environmental groups and other nonprofit organizations because its assumptions are appropriate. The author assumes—correctly—that budgets will be low, that professional staff (if any) will be overworked and that the most important efforts will be made by volunteers, often people with little experience and limited time.

Given such restrictions, the key to successful publicity must be knowledge, perseverance and some cleverness. Unlike their opponents, who often have huge budgets for publicity, environmentalists must rely instead on their energy and expertise as well as on the goodwill and general support of the community. What *The Publicity Handbook* adds is how the various media actually operate and how to maximize the effect of labor- and intelligence-intensive projects.

Most publicity guides adequately explain how to write press releases, what reporters look for in news stories, what kind of photos editors prefer and so on. But *The Publicity Handbook* begins with a more basic facet of

Free Sierra Club Calendars
with any purchase of $20.00 or more from the ***Sierra Club Catalogue.***

- You can support your club's important projects while doing yourself a favor at the same time.
- Items are still available from our First Edition Sierra Club Catalogue. In order to clear our shelves, we're offering **free** calendars with orders over $20.00 received by March 31, 1983.
- See your Catalogue for a complete presentation of merchandise including Sierra Club cups, T-shirts, bandanas and more.

A. Sierra Club Engagement Calendar **9999**, was $6.35, **now $5.00. B.** Sierra Swiss Army Knife **9240**, $26.00. **C.** Sierra Club Alpine Lantern **9022**, $27.00. **D.** Ricoh Solar Camera **9345**, $299.99. **E.** *Self-Reliant Cities* (paper) **9518**, $7.15. *Adverturing in Alaska* (paper) **9512**, $8.75. *Caving* (paper) **9513**, $8.75. **F.** Sierra Club Bunting Jacket, Men/Women sizes XS-S-M-L-XL **9105**, $39.50.

Order today! Call for fastest service **(703) 389-3980** (24 hours daily) credit cards only.
Free Engagement Calendar or Wilderness Calendar with every order over $20.00. **Two** free Calendars with orders of $35.00 or more received by March 31, 1983, while supply lasts.

Mail to SIERRA CLUB, 115 Brand Road, Salem VA 24156
or phone **(703) 389-3980** (24 hours daily) for fastest service.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ My check is enclosed. ☐ Charge to AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ M/C. Expires _____

Account No. _____ Signature _____

Item No.	Qty.	Description of Item	Size	Item Price	Total Charge
0					
0					
0					
				Total merchandise	
				Sales tax	
				Handling ($1.75 per item)	
				TOTAL	

C999

SIERRA CLUB COMMEMORATIVE GIFTS

In Honor

The boards of The Sierra Club Foundation and the Sierra Club wish to thank all the donors who made gifts between October 1, 1981, and September 30, 1982, in honor of the following:

Ansel Adams
Alan Arkin
Peter A. Blasco, Sr.
Melissa Sara Cain
Christine, Glenn, and Diane Chambliss
Gordon Chapman and Mary Mayhew
Shirley Covington
Mark, Emil, and Barbara Dallasta
James Davis
Stephen C. Dreskin and June K. Inuzuka
Mr. and Mrs. David Glickstein
Richard Goldsmith
Bill and Sally Hambrecht
Tom Hames
Theo Harvey
Bill Jenkins
Bernard Lipman
Millbrook Plantation
Kathryn Rutz
Dr. Bruce Schutte
Doug and Muffy Scott
Denny Shaffer
Dr. Philip J. Stein
Robert Timbers and Kathleen Comeau
Mr. and Mrs. Don Tourtelot
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Trott
Kevin and Judy Van Wicklin
Tom "Ashley" Young

In Memoriam

The boards of The Sierra Club Foundation and the Sierra Club wish to thank all the donors who made gifts between October 1, 1981, and September 30, 1982, in memory of the following:

George Oliver Adams, Sr.
Anne Alderson
Kyle D. Allen
Astrid Anderson
Susan Barmeyer
John H. Barnes
Colleen C. Basham
Raffi Bedayn
Richard Best
Kenneth William Bettis
Sarah Jane Bintz
Dr. Galen Charles Boller
Lyle Gifford Boyd
Dr. David Boyle
Gerrit T. Bratt
Tom Brose
Philip C. Brown
Randolph M. Brown
Terrence Lane Brown
Thomas F. Burke
Stephen L. Bush
Dr. Howard W. "Duke" Campbell
Robert Carignan, Jr.
Lewis A. Carter
Nina Harbour Champion
Irwin Chernick
Robert A. Clark
Dr. Ronald W. Cox
Dr. Joseph Crawford
Patricia Crowell
Carolyn Crowley
Michael Marie Currid
Priscilla Dawson
William J. Delmhorst
Melvin J. Delucchi
Mr. and Mrs. De Tarnosky
Dan Dobbins
Merva Dodson
Edward Doolittle
John William Dorr
Charles Nicholson Dray
Sue Duello
Myrtle Durrua
Rupert Emerson
Nils Ericson
E. Stuart Faber
Mother of Ilene Fahey
Gladys Feinberg
Barbara Ferkiss
Mary Feuchtinger
Dorothy Finn
Sidney Fishkin
Lynne Fleser
Lillian Frank
Harold Freedner
June Friedman
Gustav Friedmann
Beth Frochaux
Danny Gaber
Caroline Trumbull Gilman
John Girard
Paula Goldberg
Ralph Goodale
Ersine Goodman
Edward H. Grubb
Charles Gruenberg
Ron Abraham Gubi
June Gunderson
Lowell Hagood
Lee Ann Haines
Esther R. Hake
Josiah P. Halstead
Mike Handlon
Louise M. Hardy
Clara Hauerwas
Karl Heed
Mary Heiserman
Barnaby Eben Hicks
James P. Hocker
Richard G. Holroyd
Manly Hood
Richard C. Houston
John Clark Hunt
Harry Hynd
Dolores Itria
K. L. W. Izett
Teddy Jacobs
Dennis Janer
Arthur Janovsky
James Charles Jenkins
Mr. Jennings "Jenny"
Roetzel Jochems
Beth Johnson
Kelty Johnson
Christopher Karlin
Jim Karolick
Edith Selling Katten
Eric R. Kauffman
Cathy Keller
Clinton Kelley
Andrew Kolba
Father of Doris Kotangian
Dorothy Krell
Mrs. Elmer Kriesel
Fred J. Ladenheim
Sally F. Laurence
Aletha A. Lee
Harold H. Leich
Robert E. Lewis, III
Vince Andrew L'Heureux
John Francis Loehr
Rose Lund
Richard F. Lyman, Jr.
Edna Thompson Lyser
Dick May
Ricardo Ladeira Mazzini
Jennie McDonald
Gilbert M. McGuinness, Jr.
Ruth McKown
Evelyn Moulin McManigal
Dan Ross McNee
Don McNeil
Mary Miles
Michael Misura
Dorothy L. Moore
Elsie Moore
Anna Laura Myers
Ruth Nagel
Stephen L. Napoli
Delford M. Neely
Lyle Neff
William H. Nelson
Gladys O'Brien
Geraldine O'Connell
Corinne O'Kelly
Oscar Olesen
Warren Olney
Sigurd Olson
Fred Packard
Cynthia Joan Paul
Mrs. Sheldon G. Perham
Dorothy Sharman Plack
Lee Plumb
Langdon W. Post
Adele D. Potts
Neil B. Pratt
Pete Reidy
Scott Reirden
John R. Reynolds
Vicky Robbins
Curtis Roberts
Geoffrey Roberts
Helen Rogers
Hugh Rogers
Richard Rogers
Jean Bakelmann Rosenthal and Gary Rosenthal
Dick Ruiz
Paul Ruscica
David Lloyd Sanders
Vivian Schagen
Urban J. Schellhase
Fred Schneiderman
Abraham Schwartz
Scott
M. Robert Seldon
William H. Shaw
Judge Raymond J. Sherwin
Donald Sherwood
Mark Shick
Richard Sill
Hope Silver
Mr. Silver
Norwood Simmons
Stanley H. Sinton, Jr.
Kip Smith
Willard G. Smith
Albert Sontag
Parents of Margaret Sorensen
Kimball W. Staples
William E. Stark
W. A. Sundlof
Rachel Thomas
E. Trevor Thorne
Dan Tiedemann
Mathew O. Tobriner
Charles Frank Wallack
Marion L. Walsh
Elizabeth Bowne Walter
Henry Watson
Abby Weaver
Dr. John Wolfgang Weigl
Max Weinstein
Phoebe White
Irving I. Wildberg
Donald B. Witherell
J. Printise Womack
William Wyman
Noel Victor Yazolino
Mavis G. Young

Help Their Dream Live on . . .

■ One of the most thoughtful ways to remember friends, relatives, and associates who care about the future of our planet is to perpetuate their values by making a gift to The Sierra Club Foundation in their memory or honor.

Working to preserve a healthy environment, the Club depends upon the continuing and dedicated support of friends and members, an important part of which has come from commemorative gifts. They are often unrestricted, providing general support which the Foundation directs to the Club programs of greatest current need. It is also possible to make gifts to be used for a particular project. In the past, we have received commemorative gifts for the John Muir Fund for Wilderness, Service Trips, the Colby Memorial Library, regional field offices, coastal work, and the like. Donors who make contributions to the Foundation receive a tax deduction (whereas donations to the Club are not tax deductible).

In addition, donors who make contributions of $500 or more will receive the Sierra Club book of their choice with a special bookplate inscribed with the name of the person in whose memory or honor they made the gift.

For some, it may be appropriate to consider creating a permanent and visible memorial to a loved one. The Sierra Club Commemorative Endowment Fund for gifts of cash or stock totaling $5,000 or more provides a living reminder that will endure, for gifts to the Commemorative Endowment Fund are held in perpetuity while the income earned through investment of the Fund sustains Club efforts through the years. The name of the person being commemorated joins our permanent honor roll, which is published annually in a special brochure along with a report on the uses to which Commemorative Endowment Fund income was put during the year.

To make a gift in memory or honor of someone, please print the name of the person and the name and address of that person or a family member to be notified on a note and send with your check to The Sierra Club Foundation, Memorial Gifts, 530 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94108. We will send a card notifying the family (for memorials) or the person (for honoraria) about the gift – the amount is held in confidence – and a card to you acknowledging our receipt.

We are frequently asked about obituaries. We recommend this wording: "Memorials are preferred to The Sierra Club Foundation, Memorial Gifts," with address *or* "Friends may send donations in _____'s memory to The Sierra Club Foundation, Memorial Gifts," with address.

publicity, one that is often ignored: developing a plan. Environmental groups cannot afford to waste time and resources on false starts or hasty, improvised efforts that lead nowhere. Such efforts are not only ineffectual; they're also demoralizing. Yale suggests that groups "organize for publicity"—assign specific tasks and responsibilities so that the ongoing work of plannng and executing publicity will bear fruit. This advice is especially appropriate for Sierra Club groups and chapters that already have the basic volunteer structure within which media efforts should find an appropriate place. Many chapters and groups have media or publicity chairs, and the structure of committees and task forces makes referring media calls easier.

The book's discussions of the specific techniques of such projects as public service announcements, press releases, getting news coverage and access to media are down-to-earth and realistic. One especially noteworthy section deals with controversy. Volunteers will find it invaluable, since the Sierra Club often deals with controversial issues. Yale gives good advice on how to respond to attacks, how to present complex argument and how to prepare for difficult interviews. *The Publicity Handbook* should be required reading, especially as environmentalists gear up for a new Congress.

WHERE THE SPIRIT IS STRONG

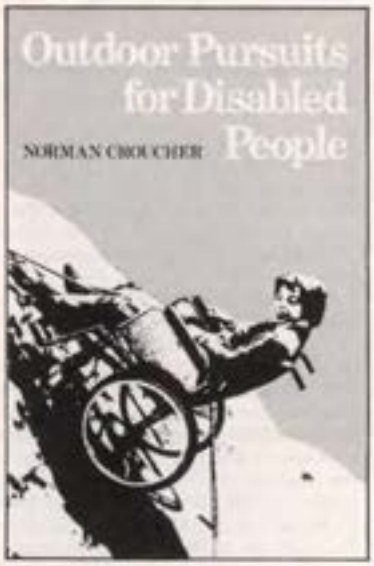
PETER CUMMINGS

Outdoor Pursuits for Disabled People, by Norman Croucher. Woodhead-Faulkner Ltd., London, 1981. £6.95, cloth.

NORMAN CROUCHER, A CORNISHman, is well qualified to prepare this book. When he was 20 a train ran over his legs, and both had to be amputated below the knee. In 1969 he decided to walk the length of Britain. Subsequently he took up climbing; he ascended the Matterhorn and the Eiger and made successful expeditions to the Himalayas and the Andes.

Recognizing the remarkable advances of disabled people such as Croucher in outdoor sports, the Disabled Living Foundation of Great Britain published this guide during the International Year of the Disabled.

Croucher designed the book as a reference work both for handicapped people who



want to participate in sports and for instructors who might deal with disabled students. Each chapter discusses a specific group of sports and is accompanied by an extensive list of references and organizations, with addresses and telephone numbers for those who seek further information.

The book covers hiking, caving, climbing and fishing; water sports from swimming to kayaking; and skiing, along with other winter activities. Though skydiving is curiously absent, hang gliding and ballooning receive attention. Track and field events are correctly omitted as not being within the scope of the book's title; thus the achievements of one-legged runners and wheelchair marathoners aren't mentioned.

When the term "disabled" is used, most of us consider obvious physical and mental handicaps and forget a variety of equally disabling metabolic and cardiorespiratory problems. Following this bias, Croucher gives good coverage to paralysis or loss of limb, epilepsy, mental handicap and sensory loss, but neglects disorders such as hemophilia, which is unfortunate, since home transfusion of clotting factors has expanded the abilities of these patients. Congenital heart disease is similarly ignored, even though a large body of literature exists on the recreational limits and potentials of children with this problem.

In a more serious shortcoming, Croucher fails to discuss the inverse relationship between exercise and insulin dose for diabetics. Special emphasis should have been placed on the rule that the diabetic in outdoor pursuits must *never* be separated from insulin. Last year in Colorado a young diabetic climber was trapped on cliffs by a summer snowstorm. He was forced to bivouac for three days without insulin and died shortly before rescuers reached him.

For the North American reader the

NEW. ROCKY® WEATHERBEATERS. YOUR BOOT FOR ALL SEASONS!

Quality, handcrafted boots, designed for maximum function. Rocky® Weatherbeaters can take it!

GORE-TEX® fabrics

CORDURA®

- No more heavy clodhoppers to lug around. Rocky Weatherbeaters are featherweights at an average of only 27 oz. a pair!
- Drizzly, bone-chilling days will be easier to take with warm, dry feet! Waterproof, breathable Gore-tex® fabric is built into most of our lightweight Weatherbeaters.
- We feature tough DuPont Cordura® nylon uppers. Better than leather in abrasion resistance, far more flexible and a fraction of the weight!
- Rocky Weatherbeaters have the "exclusive" Rocky Support System. A removable, washable insole with heel cup, arch and metatarsal supports to keep you feeling snug and secure!
- And of course, all Rocky Weatherbeaters have the latest, lightest Vibram® soles!

Write for our free color brochure and your nearest Rocky Boot dealer!
P.O. Box C, Nelsonville, Ohio 45764

ROCKY BOOTS.

Photo by Carl W. Coleman

In 1977, We Told You Ford Pintos Had A Problem.

Illustration by Robert Grossman

In 1980, We Told You That America Had A Problem.

Two stories couldn't be more different: In 1977, our story on the Ford Pinto uncovered a history of corporate irresponsibility. In 1980, our story on candidate Ronald Reagan accurately predicted the State of the Union a year in advance.

The Pinto story was investigative reporting at its most persistent and probing. The Reagan story was political coverage at its most provocative.

But the two stories do have at least one thing in common. They both appeared first in the pages of *Mother Jones*.

This mix of documentary-style exposé and wide-ranging commentary makes us unique on the U.S. scene. So do our on-the-spot reports and photo essays from the front-lines of social upheaval.

Mother Jones has won more than its share of editorial awards in the past six years.

But we refuse to rest on our laurels.

We were covering the vicious war in El Salvador 20 months before it hit the nation's front pages.

We've been called "one of the most engaging, uncompromising and nervy publications in America." But that doesn't surprise us either.

We never treat official opinion as Holy Writ. We don't butter up celebrities for a glimpse at their kitchen decor. We don't think politics or health issues or nuclear weapons are fads.

We take our job as journalists more seriously than that. And we extend the same respect to our 640,000 readers.

Which may be why, in a recent survey, they called *Mother Jones* "more informative," "more stimulating" and "more to-the-point" than any other magazine they depend on for news, information and opinion.

If you're not a reader yet, you should be. When you subscribe, we'll send you—*absolutely free*—**Poor Ronald's Almanac: Hard Facts for Hard Times.** This 64-page sourcebook is certain to start arguments as well as settle them.

Do it now.

Because we hate to point to a fiery wreck or a shattered economy and years later say we told you so.

Read *Mother Jones* and you'll be the first to know.

Poor Ronald's Almanac & *Mother Jones* Risk-Free

Please enter a one-year (10 issues) subscription in my name and bill me for $12—33% off the regular subscription price. Also send my *free* copy of *Poor Ronald's Almanac*. If I'm ever dissatisfied, for any reason, you'll refund my subscription for all unmailed copies.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

DXSCPP

Add $3 for delivery to Canada, and $4 for delivery to other countries.

Mother Jones, 1886 Haymarket Square, Marion, OH 43305

book's greatest drawback is its British orientation. Only rarely does Croucher cite an organization in the United States or Canada, and this will limit the book's usefulness to readers here.

Croucher's thoughtful opinions appear in a few places. He makes a plea, for example, for avoiding exaggeration in reporting what the handicapped have done; inaccurate and sensational press coverage doesn't help others who may wish to attempt the same feat. He notes that outdoor pursuits are not for every handicapped person any more than for every well person. And he perceptively notes that many disabled people feel resentment or jealousy toward the well-publicized achievements of some handicapped people. Unfortunately, he has kept his own views in the background, in keeping with the book's primary purpose as a reference work.

For organizations that assist the handicapped or run outdoor sports, this book will prove a helpful source. Despite the British slant, it is also recommended for the disabled person considering outdoor sports. But for the average reader who wishes to understand the problems of disabled people in sports, a far better book is Croucher's autobiography, *High Hopes* (Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1976), which is packed with lively anecdotes and is far more interesting than the run-of-the-mill expedition accounts that dominate climbing literature. While Croucher treats his subject with humor, the obstacles that well-intentioned but thoughtless people threw in his way are enough to set the reader's teeth on edge. □

Peter Cummings, a freelance writer and photographer, is a doctor who specializes in internal medicine and cardiology and in expedition and mountaineering medicine.

FOR YOUNGER READERS

What Is Groundwater?

FRANKLYN M. BRANLEY

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, people obtain water mostly from rivers, lakes and reservoirs. However, water that is under the ground is also important. In Germany, more than 70% of the water supply comes from groundwater; in Israel, this figure is about 54%; and in Britain and the United States, it's about 20%.

Groundwater might be very near the surface, only eight or ten feet under the ground, or it might be down 75 or 100 feet, or even half a mile. Groundwater is water in the cracks and crevices of layers of stone, in spaces between pieces of gravel and between grains of sand. Tremendous amounts of water are stored in this way. There is 30 times more water under the ground than there is in all the world's rivers and lakes.

A glass of sand may help you to understand how this can be. If you fill a glass with dry sand, the glass is full. But you can still put a lot of water into the glass. The water goes into spaces between the sand particles. It's amazing how much water you can add to a glass that is already "full" of dry sand.

This is what happens under the ground. Rain seeps into the ground and fills spaces between grains of sand and bits of gravel; it also seeps into the cracks in rocks. Over the entire earth, the average rainfall is 35 inches a year—some places get a lot less and others get a lot more. About a third of the rain runs off into streams that flow into the oceans. Some rain evaporates back into the air soon after it falls. Large amounts are used almost immediately by plants. But a lot of rainwater goes into the ground. It becomes groundwater.

How Groundwater Forms

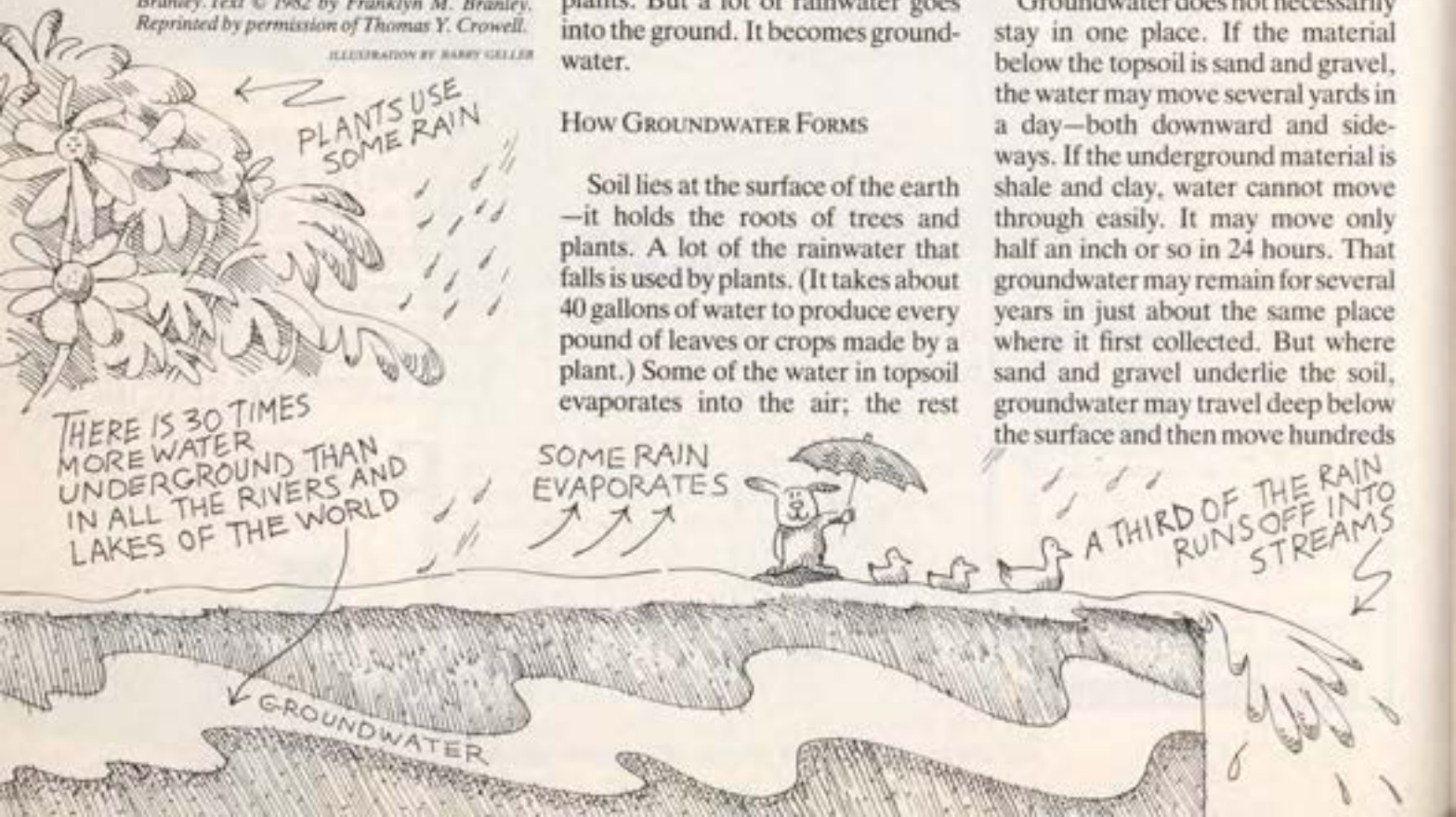
Soil lies at the surface of the earth—it holds the roots of trees and plants. A lot of the rainwater that falls is used by plants. (It takes about 40 gallons of water to produce every pound of leaves or crops made by a plant.) Some of the water in topsoil evaporates into the air; the rest moves downward to form a groundwater reserve.

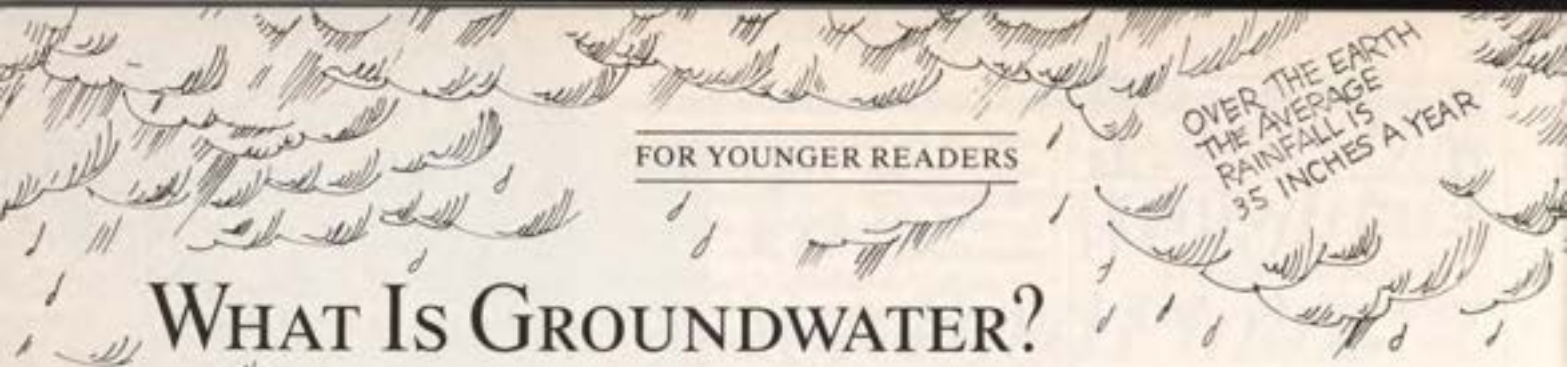
As you probably know, the amount of water in the topsoil of an area changes a great deal, depending on the amount of rainfall. When there is a big rainstorm, the amount and weight of the water that falls is amazing. Water is heavy—five gallons weigh about 40 pounds—as you discover when you lift a pail filled with water. During a heavy storm, when there may be two inches of rainfall, 90 pounds of water fall on each square yard of earth—more than 200 tons on an acre!

The amount of water in a groundwater reserve also depends on rainfall. However, even during long dry spells there will be some water deep below the surface of the earth. The amount of water in an underground reserve doesn't change too much, unless the reserve is tapped.

Groundwater does not necessarily stay in one place. If the material below the topsoil is sand and gravel, the water may move several yards in a day—both downward and sideways. If the underground material is shale and clay, water cannot move through easily. It may move only half an inch or so in 24 hours. That groundwater may remain for several years in just about the same place where it first collected. But where sand and gravel underlie the soil, groundwater may travel deep below the surface and then move hundreds

ILLUSTRATION BY BARRY GELLER





of miles from where it entered the ground.

There is some groundwater just about everywhere, even under the Sahara Desert. The water there has traveled thousands of miles from mountains to the north. And it may have taken 30,000 years for those groundwater reserves to accumulate and move in beneath the desert from the rainy regions where the water first entered the ground. Wells to tap the water under the Sahara would have to be so deep that the cost of getting the water out would be much too high. However, in many parts of the world groundwater can be removed inexpensively.

If all the groundwater in the world were pumped to the surface, there would be enough to cover the earth to a depth of 100 feet. But groundwater is not spread evenly around the earth. Some regions have much more than others. We are fortunate, because much of our country has large amounts of groundwater. Every day we use almost 500 billion gallons of water. Much of it comes from lakes and rivers on the surface, but some of it comes from under the ground. In some regions—on Long Island and in the Great Plains states, for example—95% of the water comes from wells that tap groundwater supplies.

Groundwater Usage

In many places, groundwater is being used much more rapidly than it can be replaced. That's happening throughout the western United States, and especially in parts of California, Arizona, Texas and New Mexico. Deep-well pumps run night and day, bringing the water to the surface. There is not enough rainfall in these places to build up new groundwater as fast as the old is being used. In fact, the groundwater in these regions comes from the far-off Rocky Mountains, and it probably took thousands of years for the water to move to the places where it

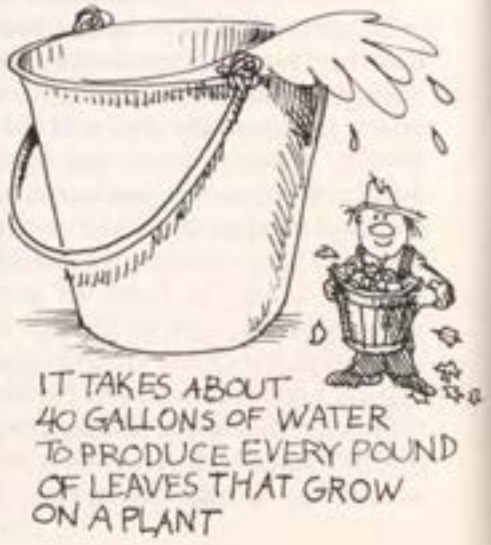
is now being brought out of the ground.

Much of the water in the Great Plains states also comes from the Rocky Mountains. Farmers in this region have been using millions and millions of gallons of groundwater for irrigating their crops. The level of the groundwater in the area is dropping, so people must dig deeper and deeper wells, and spend more and more money, to pump water to the surface.

To be sure groundwater reserves are not drained dry, many communities have had to regulate water usage. Arizona now has statewide water usage regulations. The number of wells in Arizona is limited—no one can dig a new well unless it is registered. The construction of new homes is also limited, and no new farms that need irrigating can be started. The owners of the present farms are told how much water they can pump for their crops. People in cities have also had to reduce their water usage. People building new houses cannot have lawns that need watering, but must landscape their yards with plants that need little water.

Laws like the ones in Arizona will help the groundwater supply to increase. But recharging groundwater reserves takes a long, long time. □

Franklyn M. Branley is astronomer emeritus and former chair of the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium. He is coeditor of the Crowell Let's-Read-and-Find-Out *series.*



JIM WATTERS: AS BIG AS ALL OUTDOORS

BOB IRWIN

"An incredible leader, he's the backbone of the whole outings program. . . . One of those people you have much respect for, yet feel comfortable to approach and start a conversation with. . . . He has a quiet way of inspiring people to do their best; he's a real confidence builder."

Mia Monroe, chair of the Sierra Club's National Inner City Outings Subcommittee

"A strong leader, conscious of each of us—our strengths and weaknesses—and of the wilderness through which we passed. . . . He made the trip a challenge to the fast hikers (the marathon types) as well as to those of us who hiked fast in slow motion."

A new member after having participated in her first national outing

ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH the National Outing Program could immediately identify the subject of those two accolades. "He," of course, is Jim Watters.

Ever since going on his first national outing in 1956, he has put "backbone" into all parts of the Club's outing program. On that knapsack (now called "backpack") trip into the Kings Canyon Palisades, he was still new to the Club and to the mountains. Nevertheless he soon noticed some wilderness practices he thought strange, especially for a Sierra Club group. They ranged from the merely unsuitable to the unforgivable: use of bulky, heavy foods; cooking over individual wood fires; jettisoning excess equipment

BETTY WATTERS

Jim Watters, currently vice-chair of the National Outings Executive Committee, strikes a pose familiar to scores of Sierra Club members who have hiked with him or attended the Club's rigorous leadership training program.

along the way; leaving garbage and unsightly fire rings at campsites. Jim quickly pointed out such slovenliness to the trip's leaders—experienced mountaineers all. To their credit, they didn't dispute his criticisms. Instead, they recruited the 29-year-old "greenhorn" to lead the same kind of trip the following year, following his own methods. He has led trips ever since, mostly in his favorite High Sierra, but occasionally straying as far afield as Greenland and Norway.

In the early 1960s Jim became active in the San Francisco Bay Chapter. He, along with his wife, Betty, and their three young sons, began going on chapter outings. In 1966 he joined the National Outing Committee and served as its secretary until 1977. He has chaired the Knapsack Subcommittee since 1967 and headed its leadership training program since 1977. Watters is a member of the national committee's executive committee and is now serving his third year as vice-chair.

Unlike the backgrounds of others attracted to the Club in the 1950s and earlier, Jim's was almost exclusively urban. Though his parents weren't outdoors-oriented, they would occasionally forsake the San Francisco Bay Area for summer visits to Lake Tahoe. He now recalls his boyhood yearnings to someday explore the Sierra peaks that loomed across the lake. But he didn't hear about the Sierra Club until after he graduated from the College of the Pacific, where he majored in business economics. On his return to the Bay Area, where he entered banking, he began to meet people who had scrambled around on those distant peaks. He began going on non-Club backpacks, and joined the Club in 1954. His family came along: son Jim and his wife, Madeleine, now also lead national backpack

trips, and the middle son, Bob, joined his father's trip last summer.

Jim appeared at a pivotal time in the Club's outing program, in the thick of the controversy over Dinosaur National Monument, the Club's first major conservation battle since Hetch Hetchy. When the battle was won in 1956, Club membership had reached 10,000. Environmental concerns as well as the lure of outings set off a surge in membership, which had jumped to 15,000 by 1960. Ten years later it had reached 114,000. Such an influx, Jim pointed out, laid tremendous burdens on the outing program. More leaders had to be found to lead more people, many of whom were greenhorns with little or no wilderness experience. Leaders therefore had to educate, not merely guide, these new participants. On top of that, as the Club became less and less a Californians-only organization, its outings ranged farther and farther afield: from Maine's Mount Katahdin to the Florida Keys and the Canadian Rockies. In 1956, before the membership tide had risen so high, people's impact on the backcountry was just starting to be felt. That year 1700, or 17%, of the Club's members had gone on one or another of the Club's 27 trips. The 17% ratio also held true for the Club's early annual outings, the High Trips.

Will Colby led the first High Trip in 1901, at the urging of John Muir. Then, and once a year for more than three decades thereafter, an army of 100 to 200 members, plus kitchen crew, packers, wranglers and long strings of pack animals would march into the mountains and stay a month or more. They built elaborate base camps, usually moving to a new location every few days. Devastating to wilderness as these invasions were, the 27 trips of 1956, of 63 participants each and some with pack animals as well, did many times more damage. Wilderness, Jim notes, has remarkable powers of recovery, provided the abuse isn't continuous and intense. But by mid-century the damage from constant use had risen to dangerous levels.

For more than 50 years the Sierra Club carried out its main purpose, as stated in its bylaws: " . . . to explore, enjoy and render accessible the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast." The Club succeeded—but too well! Largely through the Club's efforts, parks had been established (followed by roads to service them) and trails built (adding more people-pressure on the fragile backcountry). The Sierra had been rendered accessible, but at the expense of protected and preserved wilderness.

Today "to . . . render accessible" no longer appears in the bylaws. John Muir's goal of getting people out to enjoy wilderness so that they might become its staunchest defenders remains valid. The outing program that he initiated still pursues

that goal, but it has been reshaped to ensure that people do not hasten the doom of the high, wild places by their sheer numbers or their heedless wilderness habits.

It is safe to say that no one in the Club today has worked longer or harder than Jim Watters to make the Club aware of how outings can injure wilderness, and to see that steps are taken to minimize the damage. Jim credits his chief mentor, the late Larry Douglas, with setting him on the trail of outings reform. Douglas, one of the leaders on Jim's first Club outing, gave him a variety of tasks and projects and encouraged him to put his ideas down on paper. Before he knew it, Jim found he had drafted an outings-impact policy report for the Club and written a manual of wilderness conduct. By the late 1970s, his early ideas and recommendations not only had formed the basis for official Sierra Club policy, but had also been incorporated into wilderness-use regulations by both the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service.

The major reform in Sierra Club outing policy has been to cut down on the number of persons per outing. The optimum size depends on the type of trip and the sensitivity of its locale, but Jim says the actual size has to be a compromise with cost. In the 1960s, after the size limit of the High Trips was slashed to 25, they became uneconomical and were dropped. But in 1972, because oldtimers pleaded to revive it, a 50-person High Trip was scheduled. It was the last. Its impact was unacceptable.

Since that final High Trip, trip sizes have been successfully curbed. The limit now for trips into prime wilderness is 25 people, and in some special cases as few as 10 or 15. On backpacks, size ranges from 16 to 20 (including staff). On all outings participants burn their garbage and rubbish and carry out the residues. The use of kerosene pressure stoves for cooking, which Watters has recommended since 1963, has become standard practice. Tallies of the 1982 national outings reflect continuing efforts to keep numbers down. A total of 3400 participated in 216 trips, an average of just under 16 per trip. But participation has slumped sharply: only 1.1% of the total 1982 membership went on national outings, compared with 17% in 1956. The dropoff can be attributed to a number of factors, including higher costs of trips, widespread availability of local outings, the "graduation" of former participants to backpacking or river running on their own and the relatively fewer people joining the Club primarily to go on its outings. A recent membership survey bears that out: About one in five members (19%) said they joined to become active in conservation, while only 10.5% did so for outings. The overwhelming majority, however,

wanted to "show support without participation." Jim would like to remind those non-participating members of the value of national outings, which he believes help unify the Club. In his view, they afford members, no matter where they may live, the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the continent's and the world's prime wilderness areas.

The need to educate thousands of newcomers to the rewards of Sierra Club outings fuels another burning need: to train leaders for the ever-rising number of trips. The new leaders in turn can lead and educate the growing number of inexperienced outing participants. Jim began a weekend training program in central California in 1974 for leaders of both national and chapter outings. It emphasizes first aid, preventing accidents, and handling emergencies. Similar sessions were held in other regions.

In 1974 Jim also set up a Sierra training trip primarily for backpack leaders. Each year he selects about a dozen candidates from his and other seasoned leaders' trips and mails them a syllabus of lessons on all of the steps in trip planning and execution. Then, come summer, he and a staff of four or five leaders, each with a special skill, take their students into the High Sierra on a simulated but rigorous eight-day backpack. The students start by sorting the food supply, packaging and dividing items according to meal categories. They attend to all details of making camp, and take turns in different roles—as leader, commissary chief, campfire director, "doctor," rearguard and so on.

Mia Monroe, the Inner City Outings chair, took Jim's course a couple of summers ago. She found it the most rugged and challenging trip she had ever taken. He was strict about details, but he was always fair and showed a good sense of humor, she hastened to add. Then she told a revealing tale. When he was notifying a ranger at Kings Canyon National Park about the upcoming training trip, Jim asked whether there was anything the Sierra Club hikers could do for the park while they were up in the backcountry. After a pause, the answer came, "Why, yes, there is. See if you can cover up some of those fire rings up by the lakes if your group should happen on them." They certainly happened on them. Mia reported, "Jim had us wipe out all the rings down by the lakes. But we didn't stop there. Afterward, as we went along, every fire ring we spotted we cleaned up. I think we got them all—more than 150 altogether!"

A first-time participant on a backpack trip that Jim led in the Sierra last summer made some similarly telling observations. They reveal not only his dedication to keeping wilderness unmarred, but also his style of running an outing. The participant (who

prefers to remain anonymous) joined the Club last spring to go on the 10-day August trip into the Kings Canyon high country. Until then, aside from occasional jogging and skiing, she had lived a sedentary life for some time, most recently as a junior officer in a major San Francisco bank. She chose Watters's trip because, of the more than 80 backpack trips offered in 1982, it was one of the seven rated S (for strenuous). It promised to meet the challenge of her last backpack eight years earlier, a trek to a Mount Everest base camp. She seriously doubted her condition, however, and undertook a crash training course that included carrying her backpack loaded with 35 pounds of cat litter up and over Mount Tamalpais to the ocean and back home.

When she arrived at the trailhead at South Lake in the eastern Sierra, it was pouring. She joined the knot of sixteen wiry hikers gathered about a tall, broad-shouldered, rather formidable-looking man. He spoke with his arms tightly crossed high over his deep chest, all the while slowly rocking back and forth on his heels. "Oh, my God, what am I getting into!" she thought, as her earlier doubts flooded back. The man was, of course, Jim Watters. He described the route they would follow and reviewed the codes of wilderness travel and manners they would be expected to observe. His calm, no-nonsense demeanor at first struck her as almost intimidating and somewhat distant.

But her impression slowly changed. She clearly recalls the time on the third day out when she was struggling up the steep, 3000-foot switchbacks of the Tehipite Wall. Watters caught up to her and, instead of chugging on ahead, slowed down, intimating he was a little out of breath, and kept her company on the trail. She almost believed him, she says, until an evening or two later on a layover day. He had just returned to camp after leading several rugged types to the top of 12,404-foot Finger Peak, when he learned that one of the less ambitious had left a camera 1000 feet above camp. He and his son Bob took off then and there and retrieved it. Some of the group who had been out with Watters before suspected that he'd gone back less to retrieve the camera than to erase any telltale sign that people had passed through.

On the last day of the trip her knee troubled her. No one else was left on the trail, except the rearguard somewhere behind her. As she limped down to the roadhead, Jim Watters rushed up, gave her a cold beer, a warm hug, planted a kiss on her cheek—all to the cheers of the waiting group. She had made it—80 miles with her 35-pound pack. All her earlier apprehensions about that austere-looking leader vanished into the thin air of the High Sierra.

SIERRA CLUB ANNUAL ELECTION

The annual election of the Club officers is held on the second Saturday of April as prescribed by the bylaws. On April 9, 1983, Club members will elect five directors.

By March 1, 1983, a ballot, information brochures and a return envelope (not postpaid) will be mailed to each eligible member. Packets for members living within the contiguous 48 states will be sent by third-class mail; packets will be sent first-class to members living in Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and Mexico. Packets will be sent airmail to members overseas. With the exception of junior members (under 15 years), all those listed as members in good standing as of January 31 will be eligible to vote.

The brochures accompanying the ballot will contain a statement from each candidate giving pertinent background information and his or her views on the direction the Club should take and a picture.

In November, the Nominating Committee selected seven candidates for directors: Betsy Barnett, Larry Downing, Phil Hocker, Sue Miller, Carroll Tichenor, Peg Tileston and Edgar Wayburn. Individual Club members also had the opportunity to become candidates by submitting petitions signed by 162 members to the Club's principal office by 5 p.m. on December 30.

If you do not receive a ballot by mid-March, or if you mismark it, write a note to the Inspector of Elections, Sierra Club, Department E, 530 Bush St., 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. Every effort will be made to send you a replacement ballot in time for you to vote. This procedure is under the control of the Inspector of Elections.

Ballots should be mailed to National Elections Committee, Sierra Club, P.O. Box 2178, Oakland, CA 94621. They will not be opened until after the election deadline.

Lewis F. Clark
Inspector of Elections

Jerry Lieberman, chair of the Nominating Committee, says this about the nominating procedure:

"After days of conferring, the Nominating Committee invited 27 persons to submit resumes and to fill out questionnaires. A new questionnaire was designed with input from the Board of Directors and other club entities. Criteria were used in selection to ensure a balanced slate of candidates who would bring a mix of experience, expertise and proven qualities of leadership and teamwork. Consideration was given to incumbency, gender and geographic distribution."

SIERRA·ADVENTURE

SIERRA·ADVENTURE

the other Alps
on the world's other side

JAPAN
mountains and cities

GUIDES FOR
ALL SEASONS

(916) 583-8475
box 97j Carnelian Bay, CA 95711

Early Spring T-Shirt
Best Quality Heavy Shirts. Original Silk Screen Designs Guaranteed To Last.
White on Black, Blue or Green
Light Moss Green on Navy, White
Full Color on Lt. Blue • Brown on Ivory
Ts. & French Cut S/M/L/XL • Free Brochure
$9.95 plus $1. Shipping • Ca. Res. add Tax
BIGGINS, MOON & SHORTS (4270 Road 97)
P.O. Box 15333, Albion, Ca. 95410

IDAHO **RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS SCHOOL**
- Wilderness Orientation & Survival • Photography
- Backpacking • Horsepacking
- Pack trips, stream & Mtn. Lake Fishing
- Horsemanship

CO-ED & FAMILY ORIENTED
GUIDE & PACKER TRAINING
Family Owned & Operated
CHAMBERLAIN BASIN OUTFITTERS
Ed & Peggy McCallum (208)756-3715
Rt. 1, Box 240A, Salmon, ID 84367

SWISS ALPS

Moderate DAY hiking tours, 2 or 4 weeks. Ride up above tree line and hike down. Over 50 optional length hikes basing one week at 10 charming mountain villages in 3 or 4 star hotels. Write for free brochure.

ALPINE ADVENTURE TRAILS TOURS
783 Cliffside Dr., #202
Akron, OH 44313
swissair

Alaska's Finest Backpacking
Summer backpacking expeditions into the Kenai Mountains and Harding Icefield. Guided trips, consultant, trip planning, best routes, transportation.
George Pollard
KENAI GUIDE SERVICE
Kenai, Alaska 99610
(907) 262-5496

PERU

TREKKING THE INCA TRAIL

Join a professional anthropologist on a hike through the heart of the ancient Inca empire to Machu Picchu. Explore colorful native markets and fascinating ruins in the Urubamba Valley (sacred valley of the Incas). July 1-16, July 22-August 6. 1983 / 16 - days. Cost: $1350

TROUT FISHING IN THE ANDES

Trek through the spectacular Andes. Experience unequaled wild trout fishing. Groups limited to six. Cost: $1550. Dates: June 1-29, July 7-August 6, 1983.

Write
HIGH COUNTRY PASSAGE
P.O. Box 1100-SC
Hamilton, Montana 59840
(406) 363-2555

VERMONT BICYCLE TOURING

Carefree bicycling for people who like the comfort of country inns, great food, experienced leaders and a support vehicle. Easy, moderate and challenging tours for a weekend, week or longer. May-October. Special SuperSaver rates in May and June. Bicycle rentals. New friends. Swimming. Send for your **FREE** full-color brochure.
VERMONT BICYCLE TOURING
Box 711-CZI, Bristol, VT 05443. (802) 453-4811

EXPLORE
CANADA'S
ARCTIC

Bathurst Inlet Lodge is a small, exclusive naturalist's paradise 30 miles north of the Arctic Circle — the ultimate arctic experience!

BATHURST INLET LODGE
P.O. Box 820
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
CANADA X0E 1H0
Phone: (403) 873-2595

SOURDOUGH OUTFITTERS
Wilderness Trips in the
Central Brooks Range
Guided River Trips • Canoe Rental • Backpacking •
Ski Touring • Fishing & Photography • Dog Sled Trips
Full-time local residents
Bettles, Alaska 99726
(800) 544-2203
(Toll-free)

NEPAL HIMALAYA

Organized and custom treks, rafting, safaris, and mountaineering. Year round departures, at an affordable price. For more information, contact:

Above the Clouds Trekking
P.O. Box 3985, Worcester, MA 01602 (617) 799-4499
"We cover *all* of Nepal"

EUROPEDS
Pedaling the backroads of Europe

BIKE TOURS IN: FRANCE • SWITZERLAND
4 Itineraries: June-Sept. • Delightful Inns • Superb meals
• Support van • Mechanics • Experienced guides.

Europeds, Box 223424, Carmel, CA 93922
Peter Boynton: (408) 625-5176

CAMP BEAVERBROOK

BOYS AND GIRLS, 7 TO 17
On Cobb Mountain, Lake County, Calif.

FUN OF FARM, FOREST, MOUNTAIN AND STREAM
— where Pomo Indians camped. Sleep in teepee tents by stream — home of turtles, frogs, fish.

• **WESTERN & ENGLISH RIDING**—Farm animals •
• **WATER SKIING** — Swimming—Fishing—Sailing and Canoeing in camp pond, stream or lake
• **NATURE**—Backpacking • **FINE ARTS**—Drama—Music
Crafts • **TENNIS**—Team Sports—Riflery—Archery—Fencing

Transportation to camp included • Special Programs Ages 7-9, 10-11, 12-14, 15-17 • Two weeks: $630.00

Write **RON & LYNN GARRISON**
P.O. Box 985-A • Auburn, CA 95603
Phone 916/885-8858

Euro-Bike Tours

Hotels, Bike rentals.
Also for less experienced.

P.O. Box 40, Dept. S
DeKalb, IL. 60115
(815) 758-8851

GLASSES DROPPED, LOST OR BROKEN?
Our Fingertip "Belt-On" Holster of Durable, Handsome Calfskin Insures Security. Brown or Black - Fits Belts to 1-1/2". Model B (shown) $8.90; Model BG with Golf Tee & Pencil Strap: $7.50. Add 75¢ postage with check or m.o. to:
UNION LEATHER CO.,
Dept. 4 • Montpelier, VA 23192

CANOE & KIWI KAYAK TRIPS
Eel, Trinity, Rogue & Russian Rivers
california rivers
Includes: Guides, Meals, Boats
1 - 6 days
Beginners welcome
Write Now for '83 Schedule
P.O. Box 468-B, Geyserville, Calif. 95441
Phone Reservations 707/857-3872

CANYONLANDS INSTITUTE
of the
COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH

1983 SUMMER PROGRAM

Earn College Credit while river rafting and backpacking in Utah's canyon country. Each 4-week unit provides a balance between classroom and outdoor instruction.

STANDARD

General education courses designed to meet college requirements for the freshman.

ADVANCED STUDY

Natural History of the Canyonlands
Wilderness Uses & Values in Conflict
Outdoor Skills & Techniques

ACCREDITED STATE-OPERATED COLLEGE

CONTACT: Canyonlands Institute
College of Eastern Utah
Price, Utah 84501

SIERRA·ADVENTURE

ANNOUNCING SIERRA'S FOURTH PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

Wash After Thunderstorm, Zion Park, by Carrick Montague—first place winner in The Meeting of Land and Water category, 1982 Photo Contest

THE ANNUAL PHOTO CONTEST is one of Sierra's most popular features for contributors and readers alike. Last year more than 1000 people entered, and nearly all sent in more than one photo. We were impressed, as usual, by the overall quality of the entries—we hope to receive even more high-quality submissions this year.

The categories have been changed slightly to allow last year's contestants to enter different selections from their collections and to provide a change of pace in the contest overall. We have also limited submissions to color transparencies only. We will again charge an entry fee to pay for the extra help we need to process entries. Photos not chosen for the final competition will be promptly returned after the contest closes.

The judges urge entrants to submit only their best work, to follow the guidelines under submission for packaging entries, to include enough postage and packaging for the safe return of their material and to make sure they communicate clearly which pictures are entered in which categories.

CATEGORIES

- *People in nature:* photographs of people enjoying themselves while on wilderness outings anywhere in the world. We'd especially like to see photos of Sierra Club outings.
- *Wildlife:* animals, excluding humans, photographed in their natural habitats.
- *Wildflowers:* unposed photographs of wildflowers in their natural environments.
- *In the wild:* photographs that capture the beauty and drama of natural scenes—mountains, lakes, forests, sunsets.

SUBMISSIONS

Only original color transparencies are eligible. No color prints or duplicates will be accepted. No more than *two* transparencies may be submitted for any one category. Each entry must contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope for returning material and a check or money order for $2 made out to the Sierra Club. Slides or transparencies must be marked clearly with the contestant's name and address and the category in which the photo is being entered. On a separate piece of paper, explain where each photo was taken and, if the information is available, what type of camera, lens and film was used and what the shutter speed and aperture opening were. In the wildlife and wildflower categories, please remember to identify the animal or flower photographed.

Careful packaging is important: The judges will not consider entries that are not placed in plastic sleeves (available in any camera shop) and packaged between two stiff pieces of cardboard. The cardboard can be taped together or held securely with rubber bands. *Sierra* is not responsible for entries damaged because proper packaging is not provided by sender.

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, photographs pending publication or photos that have won other contests are not eligible. Void where prohibited by law.

DEADLINE

All submissions must be postmarked by midnight, April 1, 1983. Winners will be published in the July/August issue of *Sierra*.

JUDGING

The photographs will be judged by a panel of experts including volunteers and Sierra Club staff.

PRIZES

First and second prizes will be awarded according to merit in each category; a grand prize will be chosen from among these winners. The judges reserve the right not to award a prize in a category if no photograph meets their standards of merit. Prizes will be donated by Vuarnet/France and other major manufacturers—a complete list of prizes will be published in the March/April *Sierra*. In addition, prizewinning submissions will be enlarged, printed, mounted and exhibited in the Sierra Club's national headquarters. The exhibit will also travel to chapter offices on request.

LIABILITY

Sierra's responsibility for loss of or damage to any material shall not exceed the amount payable to the magazine under any insurance carried to cover its liability for such loss or damage. Information about the amount of coverage is available on request. We are not responsible for material lost or damaged in the mail.

REGULAR OR SUPER YOUR CHOICE.

We make a functional and durable Gore-Tex™ laminated rain garment for complete protection with the best of quality and a realistic price tag. We call it F.A.D. Wear. Add frills like a soft Antron® liner, Velcro® adjustable cuffs, drawstring waist and hood adjustment with cordlocks, and it's SUPER F.A.D. Wear. Naturally both are ultra-light and factory sealed.

Gore-Tex™ Fabrics
Trademark of W. L. Gore & Assoc., Inc.

SierraWest
6 East Yanonali Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101

Gore-Tex® F.A.D. WEAR by SierraWest

Super F.A.D. WEAR by SierraWest

EXPEDITIONS & OUTINGS TO REMOTE WILDERNESS AREAS OF THE WORLD

EUROPE

& THE MIDDLE EAST

[redacted]

Europe's cities are well known and well traveled. But we think the best of Europe lies outside its cities. Mountain Travel specializes in back-country walking tours—an ideal combination of hiking and sightseeing in such places as the moors of Britain, the vineyards of France, the coasts of Greece and peaks of the Swiss Alps.

Anyone who is active and in good health will enjoy our European walks. Each trip is accompanied by experienced guides; itineraries are action-packed and designed to make the most of your valuable time. Group size is limited to 12 members. Travel is by mini-bus and on foot.

REMOTE SCOTLAND—hiking the wild glens of the Scottish Highlands and the remote and romantic isles beyond—the Isle of Skye and Outer Hebrides. Travel by mini-bus and on foot.

THE OTHER FRANCE—walking tour of the Basque hills, the coastal plains of Aquitane, the vineyards of Bordeaux, the cliffs of Bretagne and chateau country.

MONT BLANC CIRCUIT—one of the world's great walks: a complete circle of Mont Blanc (15,711') on high trails passing from France to Italy to Switzerland.

TREKKING IN GREECE—a foot journey on Spartan warrior paths through the Taiyetos Mountains above Sparta, plus a trek over the mountains of Crete and through the Gorge of Samaria.

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING IN FINLAND & NORWAY—a complete introduction to the wonders of ski touring Scandanivian-style . . . for all levels of XC skiers.

TURKEY, MT. ARARAT & THE KASHKAR MOUNTAINS—A hike to the summit of Mt. Ararat, Biblical resting place of Noah's Ark, plus a trek through the rugged Kashkar Mountains which run parallel to the Black Sea coastline.

Send for our 16-page 1983 EUROPE CATALOG complete with maps and itineraries (include $2 for postage) and/or write for our FREE 8-page 1983 TRIP SCHEDULE, which describes our full program on five continents. Also available: catalogs for ASIA, AFRICA, PERU and ALASKA. (Include $1 for each additional catalog or $5 for all five catalogs.)

MOUNTAIN TRAVEL INC®

1398 SOLANO AVENUE, SUITE 105
ALBANY, CALIFORNIA 94706—1892
(415) 527-8100
For reservations, call
toll free (outside California) 800-227-2384

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT