CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

1964 will likely be remembered, paradoxically, as a year of progress and problems for the Section. On the credit side, our membership has continued to grow more rapidly than any other section of the Angeles Chapter. Our trip participation has been better than ever - 124 on the Smith-Crag for an all-time high, 71 on Hooper-Seng, 68 on Julius Caesar, 57 on Mono-Bloody. Newcomers in increasing numbers have flocked out for the Section's memorable ventures into the Range of Light, and most have returned full of enthusiasm for more such wilderness experiences. This past year has seen the initiation of the Section's new third class program; and although participation has been small, these outings have succeeded in introducing qualified SP6ers to cooperative climbing of a semi-technical nature.

Along with this encouraging progress, problems have arisen, some of which do not have easy solutions. Your Management Committee has wrestled with some of these, and has come up with some answers it hopes will suffice. Next season's test of experience should determine whether we have been successful.

Elsewhere in this issue is a consensus report of the Management Committee regarding the Goddard controversy. As is so stated in the report, responsibility for the trip's shortcomings must be shared in varying degrees by the trip leadership, some of the participants, and the Section. However, Goddard was not the only Section trip on which problems were evident. The Management Committee has received written or verbal complaints regarding at least five other outings during the past year. Allowing for the axiom that you can't please everybody all the time, most of these complaints appear to have some degree of validity.

It is apparent that Goddard's problems are symptomatic of long-simmering issues evident on many Section outings, especially the more strenuous ones. In some instances participants have not been fully aware of their responsibilities. Leadership has sometimes been lax. Vague, inadequate, and semi-enforced Section policies must assume partial responsibility. (The last meeting of the Management Committee went a long way, it is hoped, toward solving this problem.) But equally important, in the opinion of your chairman, is the overall attitude toward scheduled trips held by the membership. A Section outing should be an experience in mountain comradeship, geared to the pace and desires of the participants, and striving for maximum enjoyment for as many as possible in attendance. It is not a horse race, every man for himself, to beg peaks and get out as quickly as possible. The alternatives have been simplified, but nevertheless the latter philosophy (or compulsion) seems to play at least some part in the motivation of some of those who regularly join Section trips. Unfortunately, a handful of climbers with this "grab a peak and get out" philosophy can subvert the whole group, encouraging others to adopt the same tactics and damaging the image of the
Section. Perhaps many of us need to reflect a bit concerning our real objectives in attending Section trips.

Glancing through past issues of the Echo makes one aware that these trip controversies are nothing new to the Section. Problems similar to the current ones have occurred and reoccurred throughout the past nine years of SPS outings. As participation on Section trips increases, as it has so markedly this year, these problems intensify in magnitude. It is not being unduly alarmist to say that the Section's future is at stake. This season alone three formal complaints regarding SPS scheduled trips have been received by the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee. The Executive Committee has issued a directive concerning Section leadership practices (see elsewhere in this issue) and is considering further action.

It should be mentioned that the majority of Section trips are well led and memorable experiences for the participants. The few that haven't been up to these standard are the ones that have hurt the Section's image and effectiveness. A dedicated effort on the part of trip leaders and participating members alike is needed to improve this situation.

Recently our list of qualifying peaks has become the subject of a lively debate within the Section. Your chairman has some opinions on the subject which he will briefly put forth. First of all, I see no valid reason to place an arbitrary limit on the number of peaks on the list. SPSers are venturing more widely into the Sierra, and if peaks are found that meet our standards, there is no good reason why they should not be added. I don't expect the list to grow very rapidly, as it appears to be quite inclusive now. Secondly, I am not overly concerned that the majority of our qualifying peaks are class one and two in difficulty. The current list includes a good number of class three and four peaks, and appears to well represent the Sierra, where the ratio of technical to easy peaks is about the same as the ratio found on our list. Also, the SPS is not primarily a rock climbing section, although we do occasionally schedule technical trips. I do agree that we need a better method of selecting new additions to the list. The brief but stormy career of Sunday Peak on the qualifying list is indicative of this. The endorsement of several climbers should be required. It is my suggestion that recommended peaks be listed and described in the Echo before they are voted upon by the Mountaineering Committee. This will allow all Section members the chance to voice their opinions on proposed additions.

As the year draws to a close, I would like to extend a sincere thanks to all the officers and committee members for the part they played in making 1964 a memorable one for the Section. Special mention should go to Tom Amoruso for handling the trip scheduling that brought out our best turn-outs ever, Gordon MacLeod for planning an interesting series of monthly programs, Lothar Kolbig for taking the lead in revising our leadership standards, Ellen Siegal and Bud Bingham for editing one of the best Echos ever, George Shindo for the thankless task of grinding out seemingly endless mimeographed copies of our periodical, and the anonymous addressers and mailers who spent so many hours getting the Echo into your hands. It has been a most enjoyable and stimulating year for me, and an experience I will not soon forget.

Next year's Management Committee will face new challenges, problems mainly the result of the steady growth of the Section and increased turn-outs on our scheduled activities. Dick Jall enlightened a key issue when, in the last Echo, he seriously questioned the encouragement of large turn-outs, what he called a "headlong rush toward bigger and wilder Sierra Peak mobsce". The answer may lie in either (1) limiting turn-outs, or (2) scheduling concurrent trips. Regimentation may become an issue - when do increased trip regulations and safety restrictions reach the point where they diminish the wilderness value of the trip for the individual? Suggestions have been made that the Section set up a leadership training course. A perennial debate has existed over the make-up of our list of qualifying peaks. These are but a few of the issues waiting to test the mettle of next year's committee. I wish them good fortune.

John W. Robinson
CONSERVATION

Editor's Note: The following are two "Guest" articles, one from the Redwood Chips, published by the Redwood Chapter of the Sierra Club, and the other from the "Ventana".

TEHIPITE VALLEY - CEDAR GROVE

During July the House of Representatives' National Park sub-committee held public hearings in Washington on a proposal (HR 5346) by Congressman Sisk of California to incorporate Tehipite Valley and Cedar Grove into Kings Canyon National Park.

The fate of the deepest and most scenic valleys in the Sierra is at stake. Both of these valleys are threatened by proposed dams, whose purpose would be to create supplemental storage for Pine Flat Reservoir during dry seasons.

Both the National Park and Forest Service are supporting the addition of the valleys to the National Park.

"The Sierra Club is of the opinion based on long experience of its members, that the Cedar Grove and Tehipite areas adjacent to Kings Canyon National Park are of national caliber, are essential to the public use of this National Park, and should not be flooded."

-- Paul L. Stunz, from Redwood Chips, September, 1964 --

LET'S PRESERVE SECRETARY UDALL

There is a persistent rumor that Interior Secretary Stewart Udall will be replaced shortly in the Johnson Administration because of his former position in the Kennedy "inner circle" and his success and courage in protecting irreplaceable scenic areas from powerful predatory interests which are now seeking his dismissal.

The notable conservation victories achieved this year -- the Wilderness Bill, Outdoor Recreation Bill, Fire Island National Seashore, and here at home, the passage of the State Park Bond Issue -- prove that there is a widening base of support for conservation measures; thus the importance of keeping in office a conservation-minded Secretary of the Interior at a time when the outlook is favorable for continued progress cannot be overestimated.

Udall's broad conservation philosophy is indicated in this excerpt from a speech before the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference:

"The real challenge to conservation now and in the future is to project itself into the main stream of American life; to make the conservation element a vital part of every decision which affects the environment in which Americans live. This means conservationists must widen their scope. Fights for the preservation of the open space, for tasteful architecture, for beautiful cities, for efficient mass transportation, for clean water must be carried on with as much vigor as the fights for wilderness, outdoor recreation areas, wildlife refuges, and superlative scenery."

Dave Brower wrote in a SC Bulletin earlier this year that "no Secretary of the Interior has ever made more eloquent statements in support of Sierra Club objectives -- and those of allied conservationists -- than Stewart Udall."

Let us now support him by writing President Johnson urging his retention.

-- "The Ventana", November, 1964 --

NEWS AND VIEWS

MOUNT VERSTEERO NAMED

Steve Molnar has received word from Washington that the 13,470 foot mountain in Sequoia National Park just west of Lake Helen of Troy, and 15 miles west-northwest of

(continued on page 4)
(Mount Versteeg, continued)

Lone Pine and about 1 mile southeast of Mt. Tyndall has been named Mount Versteeg. In writing to the Echo, Steve wrote: "A word of thanks to the Sierra Peaks Section for their endorsement of our effort to perpetuate the name of one of the earliest Sierra Peakers'.

Tom Ross Presents Prize Winning Photo to Library

Tom Ross of Independence recently presented to the Inyo County Library his photograph of the famed mountaineer, Norman Clyde, which won first prize in the portrait division at the 1964 Tri-County Fair held in Bishop. This will be added to the library collection of local material.

The library plans displays of this and of books which include other photographs by Mr. Ross. Some of the books are:

- **DEEPEST VALLEY**, by Genny Schumacher.
- **CLOSE UPS OF THE HIGH SIERRA**, by Norman Clyde.
- **A CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE HIGH SIERRA**, ed. by Hervey Voge (New edition planned for publication next spring.)
- **GOLDEN DISCOVERIES**, Eastern California Museum.

Mr. Ross, whose hobbies are mountain climbing, ski mountaineering and photography, is contributing a great deal to this area by means of these hobbies.

--- Inyo Independent, September 18, 1964 ---

Hiking "Harem" Competition Heats Up

John and Joan Robinson have entered into competition with Chuck and Mary Ann Miller in building "hiking harems". Born September 15th, the third member of the Robinson harem - Teresa Jeanne, 7 lbs. 13 ozs. Chuck, with four, is still ahead, but for how long?

--- JWR ---

Mt. Kilimanjaro's East Face Scares First Time

Nairobi, Kenya - The sheer east face of Mawenzi, 16,890-foot twin peak of Mt. Kilimanjaro, has been conquered for the first time by two Royal Air Force climbers. Flight Lt. John Edwards, 30, and Cpl. William Thomson, 28, described their feat after returning here from Tanganyika last weekend.

The east face of Mawenzi is a tangle of lava rocks, gulleyes and icy cliffs. An almost vertical 5,000-foot rock face has to be scaled to reach the top.

Eleven years ago an East African Airways plane plowed into the towering cliffs at 15,000 feet, killing all 19 aboard. Until now the scene of the tragedy has never been reached. Edwards and Thomson discovered the wreckage 20 feet below the crest of a ridge on the way to the summit. Scattered over the mountainside were skeletons, debris of rotten handbags, shoes, clothing and twisted metal.

(continued on page 5)
(Mt. Kilimanjaro’s East Face, continued)

The two RAF men bivouacked on the first night of the climb at the foot of Mawenzi. The next two nights they spent roped together on the main face of the mountain. They reached the summit shortly after dawn . . . Monday night.

Edwards told newsmen they used a double rope for the ascent, with about 100 feet between them. In many places they faced sheer drops of 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

-- Los Angeles Times --

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON THE MT. GODDARD TRIP AND ACTION TAKEN

The SPS Management Committee held a special meeting at the home of Miles Brubacher on the evening of October 22nd, 1964. The agenda included a thorough discussion of the problems relating to the Labor Day trip to Mt. Goddard and the adoption of new policies to avoid these difficulties in the future. The following is a two-part report, the first section containing an evaluation of the trip, and the second a summary of action taken to avoid repetition of the difficulties encountered. It should be mentioned that these findings represent a consensus of opinion of the Management Committee; some of the conclusions reached were unanimous while some were not.

Evaluation of the Goddard Trip: The Management Committee listened to the letters regarding the Goddard difficulties written by Jerry Nims, Ph.D., and Frank Sanborn, M.A. There followed a thorough discussion by the Committee and other Section members present. It was apparent to all that there were serious problems on the trip, and the consensus of the Management Committee was that the source of the difficulties was due to several factors. Responsibility was divided three ways:

(1) Leadership: The main failing of the trip leader was that he failed to exercise effective control over the party. This was especially evident during two phases of the trip: On the climb of Mt. Goddard on the second day, and on the backpack out to the cars on the third day. In the peak climb, about half of the party of 20 stayed with the leader throughout the ascent and return. The rest of the group fell behind early in the ascent and, except for a brief period on the summit, were out of contact with the leader party. Although there were several experienced climbers among the slower participants, no provision was made for them to stay together other than an admonition before the climb that if any members of the party fell behind they should try to pair up with other stragglers. The slower climbers dissolved into several small parties and individual stragglers, and were out of contact with the leader for periods ranging from three to an alleged eight hours (there is some dispute concerning this later period of time). No assistant leader was appointed. Upon returning to camp at Wanda Lake, the leader and the faster members of the party moved camp some two miles down the Muir Trail to Evolution Lake before the slower climbers had returned from the mountain. In the leader's defense, it should be mentioned that visibility was perfect on the day of the climb and all the climbing was class one or two. The Management Committee felt the leader should have either (1) maintained closer contact with the slower members of the party himself, or (2) appointed an assistant leader to shepherd the slow climbers and instructed them to stay in one group. The leader's suggestion that those who couldn't keep up should try to join other stragglers did not resolve his responsibility toward the slower climbers. Although it was announced before the climb that base camp would be moved to Evolution Lake, it was felt that, as a safety factor, the leader should have awaited the return of all climbers before leaving the Wanda Lake campsite. On the backpack out to the cars the third day, the party again became widely separated. The leader and the faster members of the party preceded the group of slower hikers during the ascent to Lasharck Col and the descent to the cars at North Lake. One member of the fast party was unable to keep up, became separated and lost during the descent; he eventually found his way to the 5.

(continued on page 6)
(Report of the Management Committee, continued)

roadhead. No assistant leader was appointed to shepherd the slower group, which dissolved into several small parties and individual stragglers; everyone eventually reached North Lake safely, although the leader and the fast climbers drove away before the hikers had returned. The Management Committee felt the leader should have maintained contact with the slower members of his party during the backpack out, and should not have left the roadhead until everyone had safely returned to the cars.

(2) Participants: There were two areas in which the Management Committee felt that the trip participants were at fault. Some of the blame here, however, must rest with the Section for not doing an adequate job of making participants, especially new ones, fully aware of their responsibilities. Most important, only about 16 of the total group of 32 were present at the roadhead for the pre-trip orientation. It is a definite and extremely important responsibility of all trip participants to be present at this orientation to learn the details of the trip and sign the sign-up sheet. Much of the confusion and misunderstanding as to the trip plans and campsite changes resulted from only half of the party not attending this orientation. Secondly, some of the participants should never have attended the trip. It was written up in the schedule as extremely strenuous and not for beginners, yet several members of the party had done little or no Sierra backpacking previous to the trip.

(3) Section: Some responsibility for the problems on the Goddard trip must rest with the Section. Due to a mix-up between the Mountaineering Committee Chairman and the Section Chairman, the leader failed to receive a trip sign-up sheet, mandatory on all SFS trips. Consequently, there was no sign-up sheet at the roadhead. Also, the Section must assume the blame for there being no assistant leader on the trip. Two leaders have never been required on Section trips, although it is obvious that two are needed on most outings. It is simply too much for one man to exercise complete and continuous control over a large heterogeneous party for a trip of the lengthy and exhausting nature of Goddard. If the Section had required a second leader on the Goddard trip, it is likely that many of the before-mentioned problems would have been avoided.

Action taken to avoid a repetition of the difficulties: The Management Committee felt that there was a pressing need for a revision and strengthening of Section policies relating to leadership responsibilities and trip standards. This necessity was made evident not only by the problems evident on the Goddard trip; there have been complaint regarding practices on other Section trips, and leadership and participant problems have evidenced themselves on numerous other outings where no formal criticisms were voiced. To improve the Section's outing program, the following action was taken:

(1) Mountaineering Chairman Lothar Kolbig was appointed to take charge of revising and strengthening the Section's List of Leadership Responsibilities. This list has not been revised since 1959. Specific responsibilities of the assistant leader, as well as the leader, will be spelled out. This updated list will be given to every trip leader and enforced. It will appear in an upcoming "Echo".

(2) It was made Section policy that both a leader and an assistant leader will be required on every SFS trip (unless specifically exempted by the Management Committee. If the scheduled assistant leader is unable to attend the trip, the leader will appoint a substitute. The principle duty of the assistant leader is to stay with the slow members of the party; this takes precedence over making the peak.

(3) It was made Section policy that on all strenuous, as well as third class trips it be mandatory that persons call the leader for trip details and permission to attend. This will be so stated in the trip write-up in the schedule. The meeting place for such trips shall be omitted from the write-up. The write-up should stress the necessity of participants being present for the pre-trip orientation.

6. (continued on page 7)
(Report of the Management Committee, continued)

It is hoped that the evaluation of the Goddard trip and the new trip policies stated above will result in the betterment of Section outings. As has been stated before, many of the problems mentioned have occurred on other Section trips than Goddard. In the final analysis, the main responsibility for improving the Section's image and effectiveness in pursuing our paramount goal of developing and expanding interest and activity in the Sierra Nevada rests with the membership as a whole.

One final note: There seems to have been strong feelings generated on both sides of this controversy. The Management Committee felt it unfortunate that the complainants saw fit to send their letter to the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee and the Sierra Club Board of Directors, thereby expressing a lack of faith in the Management Committee's ability to handle the situation. On the other side, it was felt that the leader might have stated his case more eloquently had he confined his statement to related facts and refrained from personal attacks on his critics. Such epithets as "glaring ignorance", "immaturity" and "juvenile" hurled between fellow SFers is hardly conducive to the betterment of the Section.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Robinson
Chairman, Management Committee

MISCELLANEOUS ACTION TAKEN AT OCTOBER 22nd MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

Although the Goddard trip and related problems were the main topic of discussion at the last business meeting of the Management Committee, the following additional action was taken:

*Fireworks on Section Trips*: Upon hearing reports of fireworks being used on several scheduled trips, the Management Committee unanimously passed the following resolution: "The use of fireworks is prohibited on all SFS trips."

*First Aid Kits*: The Section will acquire four First Aid Kits that will be passed out to trip leaders at each monthly meeting and collected the following month. The kits will be constantly replenished by the Management Committee.

*Mimeograph*: Lothar Kolbig was appointed to investigate the possibility of the Section acquiring a mimeograph machine for use in publishing the Echo.

*Conservation*: It was voted that the Section send fifty dollars ($50) to the Defenders of the San Gorgonio Wilderness.

-- JWR --

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE

To: Chairman and all Trip Leaders, Sierra Peaks Section.

No portion of the members of any trip are to be abandoned at any time, whether dead or alive. This is not the personal prerogative of the leader, but involves Club liability, hence this directive. On the return from destination to base-camp or road-head, it is the duty of the leader (or his assistant, if there be one) to bring up the rear. It is his prerogative to turn back stragglers who would not reach the destination without endangering the rest of the party.

Dr. Edwin D. Woodhouse, Chairman
Angeles Chapter Executive Committee

Chairman's Note: The above directive has been received from the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee. It has always been Section policy that no one be left on the mountain, but occasionally some leaders have been lax on this. This directive will be enforced in the future.

-- JWR --
WHITE MOUNTAIN HIGH ALTITUDE RESEARCH AREA AND MOTOR VEHICLES

The following excerpt from a letter written by Dr. Wally Pace, Professor of Physiology and Director of the White Mountain Research Station, are self-explanatory.

"I am concerned about the high altitude Research Area which includes the summit of White Mountain Peak, but lies largely south of the Peak. It comprises 20 square miles which were set aside under a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Navy Office of Naval Research, and the University of California in 1951 to preserve a unique natural area for ecological, physiological, and physical research purposes. Part of the Agreement entails control of motor vehicles in the area, so that vehicular traffic is kept to the minimum required for operation of the research facilities at 12,500 feet on Mt. Bocsef and at 14,250 feet on the summit of White Mountain Peak."

"Although there is a locked gate across the access road at the south boundary of the Research Area, many visitors, including Sierra Club members, ignore the gate and drive across country to bypass it. It would be helpful, therefore, if Club members could be made aware that the structure is in part to reduce the impact of vehicular traffic on the natural ecology and in part because the road is very poor and in fact dangerous in some parts. The Station budget is sharply limited and road maintenance is minimal. I should hasten to point out that pedestrian traffic and equestrian traffic are permitted freely throughout the Research Area. Numerous research investigators from all over the world have availed themselves of the facilities of the White Mountain Research Station and have considerably enriched our store of knowledge concerning the native high altitude flora and fauna, as well as extending our understanding of the physiological effects of high altitude on man himself. Thus the Station is continually increasing the enjoyment and appreciation of man as he sojourns in the high mountain regions of the world so dear to the hearts of all Sierra Clubbers. They, therefore, should be aware of the great benefits to be derived from the protection of such a unique research facility as White Mountain."

Tom Ammeus
Chairman, Committee on Mountain Manners

"Move a bit to one side, dear. You're blocking out the whole mountain."

100 PEAKS BANQUET

All you 100 Peakors are reminded of the 100 Peaks Banquet at Les Freres Restaurant, 1911 Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles on January 21, 1965, Thursday. Freda Walbrelch will be showing some 16 mm movies of things way back before most of our times and we hope to get as many Emblem Holders together as we can and also award a few emblems. It should be an interesting evening. We hope to get Walt Wheelock to be MC. The cost is $4.00 for a full steak dinner, and I am handling reservations, deadline January 14.

-- Steve Molnar --

NEW BUSINESS PHONE 

The new business number for Bobbie Lilley is 391-0711, ext. 4237.
FUTURE SPS SCHEDULE

The following is the SPS Schedule for March - June, 1965.

March 6-7  Left open to allow SPS members to assist in Chapter Mountaineering Course
Ice Axe Training at Baldy.

March 21  (Sun)  Strawberry Fk.  in the San Gabriel Mts.  Luther Kolbig


April 24-25  Sherman Fk.  Backpack trip with members of the Mountaineering course
conducted by the Angeles Chapter.  Miles Brubacher, Dave Scruggs, Robin Ives.


May 8-9  Olanca Peak (Emblem Peak)  Jess Logan.  Backpack.

May 15-16  Onion Valley Tree Plant Saturday.  Car camp.  Climb University Peak or
Kearsarge Peak Sunday.  Joint trip with the Conservation Committee.  Leaders:
Andy Smatko, Harry Hayer, Alvin Maloit, James Chamberlain, Roy
Paine, Dave Scruggs, Robin Ives.

May 29-31  Tehipite Dome.  Backpack, joint trip with the Mother Lode Chapter.
Tom Amneus, Frank Sanborn.


June 19-20  Maggie and Moses.  Backpack, joint trip with the Mother Lode Chapter.
Frank Sanborn and John Robinson.

July 3-5  Mt. Lyell (Emblem Fk.)  Backpack, joint trip with the Mother Lode Chapter.
Gordon MacLeod, Neko Colevins.  (This may possibly work out in connection
with a car shuttle with San Fernando Valley Group's Tuolumne Meadows -
June Lake Backpack.)

RESTAURANTS WANTED

Neko Colevins is at long last compiling that list we all have been clamoring for;
a list of good restaurants for climbers to go to in their various travels to and
from the mountains.  However, since he cannot personally go and eat at every restaurant
in California and surrounding states, he would appreciate it if you would send him the
name of any restaurants which you think should be on this list (which you think is
very good, and worth our while going to).  Please send the names of your "candidates"
to Neko, 10900 Santa Monica Boulevard, # 6, West Los Angeles.

--- EJS ---

FOUR CLIMBERS REACH SUMMIT OF EL CAPITAN

Yosemite National Park - Four daring young men conquered the 2,700-foot North
American face of El Capitan Friday and became the first persons to reach its summit
from the sheer southeast side.

Royal Robbins, 29, of Los Angeles, and Charles Pratt, 25, of Lafayette, breathless
with conquest as well as from the arduous effort, climbed onto the summit
about 1 p.m.

They then lowered ropes to Tom Frost, 28, of Orange, and Yvon Chouinard, 25, of

(continued on page 10)
(El Capitan, continued)

Burbank, who used them to ascend the last 100 feet - ten days after the quartet started the climb.

The climbers started Friday morning (Oct. 30) from a ledge where they had spent the night about 300 feet from the summit. Robbins and Pratt moved effortlessly to the top compared to previous days' climbs and then helped the others by lowering the rope.

A Yosemite National Park official who was in radio communication with the group before they reached the summit said they were "all in real good spirits ... all quite elated because they didn't have too much to do compared with the rest of the climb."

It was the seventh ascent of El Capitan for Robbins, the fifth for Frost and Pratt and the first for Chouinard. But no one had climbed the "North American face," so called because a faint rock outline looks like the North American continent.

The other nine assaults on the mountain since it was first climbed in 1958 have been made up the "nose".

Robbins said there is "no comparison" between that climb and the one he and his companions completed Friday. The southeast face is more difficult because of extreme exposure, unfastened and dependable rock and the number of overhangs. The face of the wall actually leans out slightly over the valley.

When the climbers reached the summit, Robbins' wife, Liz, and other members of a ground party which had followed the climb from the Yosemite Valley 3200 yards on the summit to greet them. They began the hike down the mountain, this time by a well-traveled trail.

Mrs. Robbins said she was not sure when they would leave the peak, but they might remain until Sunday. She did not say what her husband's next feat might be.

The climbers began their assault Oct. 21, wearing heavy ski parkas for warmth and carrying water, food and climbing gear.

- - Los Angeles Times, Oct. 31, 1964 -

NEW SFS MEMBERS

We wish to welcome the following new members to our Section:

Phyllis Kusman, 5708 Graves, Encino, California. Qualifying Peaks: Mt. Humphreys, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Sill, Mt. Lyell, Mt. Ritter, and Matterhorn Peak.

George Barnes, Box 5412, China Lake, California. Qualifying Peaks: Olancha, Kaweah, Whitney, Williamson, Mt. Sill, North Palisade, Mt. Humphreys, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Lyell, and Matterhorn. George joined as an Emblem Member.


Clarke Smith, P.O. Box 1154, Long Beach, California. Qualifying Peaks: Matterhorn, Mt. Whitney, Mt. Williamson, Mt. Sill, Mt. Goddard, and Junction Peak.


(continued on page 11)
(New members, continued)

NEW EMBLEM HOLDERS

Our sincere congratulations to the following new emblem holders:

Jerry Nims, with the following emblem peaks: Mt. Whitney, Mt. Darwin, Mt. Ripper, Olancha, Mt. Abbot, Kaweah, Sill, Mt. Iyell, Matterhorn Pk., and Mt. Goddard.

Robert Lovett, with the following emblem peaks: Mt. Whitney, Mt. Iyell, Matterhorn Pk., Mt. Ripper, Olancha Pk., Mt. Abbot, Mt. Darwin, Mt. Sill, Mt. Iyell, and Mt. Brewer.

Steve Fossett, with the following emblem peaks: Mt. Iyell, Mt. Ripper, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Humphrey, Mt. Goddard, Mt. Darwin, Mt. Williamson, Mt. Brewer, Mt. Kaweah, and Mt. Whitney.

Paul Nelson, with the following emblem peaks: Olancha Peak, Mt. Brewer, Mt. Whitney, Mt. Williamson, Mt. Sill, North Palisade, Mt. Goddard, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Iyell, and Mt. Ripper.

Jim Bower, with the following emblem peaks: Olancha, Kaweah, Whitney, Williamson, Sill, Darwin, Goddard, Abbot, Humphreys, and Ripper.

Phyllis Kussman, with the following emblem peaks: Olancha Pk., Mt. Whitney, Mt. Williamson, Mt. Sill, Mt. Humphreys, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Darwin, Mt. Ripper, Mt. Iyell, and Matterhorn Peak.

John Peckham, with the following emblem peaks: Mt. Whitney, Mt. Iyell, Matterhorn Pk., Mt. Williamson, Mt. Ripper, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Brewer, Mt. Kaweah, Mt. Goddard, and Olancha Peak.

SUMMARY OF THE 1964 SEASON

1964 was a banner year for the SFS. Our total participation on 25 scheduled trips was a record 782. This resulted in an average trip turn-out of 31.3 persons, our best ever.

Leading the list was Dick Jali's Smith-Crag beginners' outing in April with a total turn-out of 124, the highest trip participation in the nine year history of the Section. The Smith Mtn. climb saw 110 persons reaching the summit; doubling our previous high in this category (Previous best: 55 on Siretta, June, 1960).

Other top turn-outs during the year were 71 on John Wachob's Hoover-Sempel trip in July, 68 on the Julius Caesar outing led by John Robinson in August, 77 on Mono-Bloody in May, 55 on the Strawberry beginners' climb in April, and 47 on the Minaret Circle trip in August. In all, there were eight trips that saw a turn-out of better than 30 persons. (continued on page 12)
(Summary of the 1964 Season, continued)

Following Smith's 110 summit climbers, other large groups reaching the peak were 45 on Julius Caesar, 40 on Strawberry, 34 on Hooper, and 30 on Ritter.

There appears to be a continuing trend toward larger turn-outs on Section trips. Whether this will pole new problems remains to be seen.

-- JRW --

102 ENJOY 1964 ANNUAL BANQUET

Rudi's Italian Inn was again host for the annual SFS banquet, held the evening of December 3rd. 102 Sierra Peakers and guests enjoyed a delicious steak dinner, followed by a fascinating account of the Mt. McKinley climb made by six Section members. Sy Ossofsky narrated the slide showing, doing such a good job that McKinley was almost voted on as the Section's 24th qualifying peak!

Gordon MacLeod, assisted by Neko Coleyins, deserve the heart-felt gratitude of the Section for their fine job in organizing this annual highlight of the SFS social season.

-- JRW --

YOUR 1965 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

44 ballots were returned to the Secretary, resulting in the election of an outstanding Management Committee for the Section's tenth year of existence, 1965. The five chosen candidates got together to decide upon the following offices for the coming year:

Chairman: Arkel Erb
Vice-Chairman: Gordon MacLeod
Secretary: Andrew Smatko
Treasurer: Ellen Siegal
Alternate Officer: Sy Ossofsky

A few days later the following committee chairman were announced for 1965:

Schedule: Bill Hunt
Mountaineering: Lothar Kolbig (reappointed)
Publications: Ellen Siegal (reappointed)
Program: Sid Davis

-- JRW --

EDITOR'S NOTE: With all the praise that he is handing out, he neglected one important bit - our thanks to our 1964 Chairman, John Robinson, for a job extremely well done.

-- EJS --

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Since this seems to be the time of year to write letters to the editor, I'll add a few comments of my own.

Graham Stephenson is right; there are no really strict rules for adding or eliminating peaks on the SFS Peaks List, but do there really need to be strict rules? One of the purposes of the Section is to "explore" and if a number of experienced members, who are familiar with the Sierra, climb a peak they feel is worthy of qualifying status, under the categories of "elevation, dominance of an area or inaccessibility", there is no reason why it should not be added. On the other hand, if it is found that a road or tramway has been built so close to the summit as to practically eliminate the climb, then the peak may be removed by simple action of the 12. (continued on page 13)
Management Committee. Some of the peaks in the southern Sierra seem almost desert peaks, yet can prove to be enjoyable trips when the higher Sierra is snow-covered. Some of the peaks in the Sierra north of Sonora Pass seem hardly more than foothills, yet do dominate their area. (As new freeways are built across the Sierra, some may have to be considered for removal from the list!) Having too many or too few peaks on a list seems a relatively harmless situation. (Since Ritter, Banner and Clyde's Minaret are the dominant peaks of that area, putting on each Minaret would not appear to be in keeping with the few requirements that the Section does have for adding peaks)

However, safety in the mountains is another matter. One of the reasons that the Third Class List was set up was to prevent an accident such as occurred on Middle Palisade when a supposedly qualified member of the Rock Climbing Section failed to cooperate with the SPS leaders. Rock climbers are generally quite independent and therefore it is just as important that they show they are willing to cooperate with the leaders for the safety of the group before they can come on an SPS climb, even if they are one of the well known rock climbers such as Graham mentions. (There is a procedure set up by which a person can be given permission to go on a particular restricted climb even if he is not on the List.)

Although there are some peaks on the SPS list which are 4th class -- such as Humphreys, Devil's Crag, etc. -- the SPS does not teach 4th class rock climbing. There is no reason why anyone who wishes to climb Mt. Humphreys and other 4th class peaks cannot attend the excellent rock climbing practice sessions given by the Rock Climbing Section, pass their safety test and climb these peaks with other rock climbers, not waiting to be led up by the SPS. From a safety viewpoint, this would be more satisfactory anyway. The RCS especially welcomes new members who in turn would help instruct beginners.

The new Management Committee may very well try the plan of scheduling two SPS trips on the same weekend during the popular months of July and August to eliminate the Sierra 'mobscene' -- if enough leaders can be found. The writer has observed that throughout the summer fishermen far outnumber Sierra Club hikers on most of the trails and campsites, and that many fishers, if they follow their usual policy of strewing cans, bottles and other litter around, would have a far more damaging effect on an area than three times that many Sierra Clubbers. Perhaps some of the non-Club members who shun the Sierra Club trips would do well to come on one and observe now the principles of conservation are practiced.

Regarding the controversy on the Mt. Goddard trip, it appears now that all leaders, to protect themselves, must name an official assistant leader on all trips. Certainly an assistant leader is necessary on beginner and moderate trips to aid the slower ones but on a trip that is advertised over and over as strenuous, there should theoretically be no need for an assistant leader as all participants should be able to keep up with the leader (especially a leader who sets a moderate, steady pace as does the leader of the Goddard trip). Coming on trips for which one is not properly conditioned of failing to call the leader as requested in the schedule -- then criticizing the leader if all is not to your liking can only serve to drive away leaders who will be needed more than ever if we are to put into practice the policy of scheduling two trips on one weekend.

-- Barbara Lilley --

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STAFF: Barbara Lilley, Sid Davis, Neko Colevins, Barbara Larkin, John Holloway, Bud Bingham, and Andy Smatko.
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REMITTANCE: Must be sent to the SPS Treasurer (1965 - Ellen Siegel, 1337, 19th St., Apt. 2, Santa Monica, California).
****NEXT COPY DEADLINE: Monday, January 18, 1965. Send articles to Ellen Siegel.
TRIP REPORTS

BLACK KAWEAH TRAVERSE (MAY 30, 31, JUNE 1, 2) Arkel Erb

On Saturday morning of the Memorial Day weekend, May 30, Mike MacNicholas and I left Mineral King. We went over Glacier Pass and dropped down to Spring Lake and then went up the trail toward Black Rock Pass until we were about 400 feet below the pass. Here we traversed northward along the west side of the ridge until we bypassed the bump just north of Black Rock Pass. We then followed the ridge to the saddle south of Eisen, left our packs and climbed both summits of Eisen, returned and continued backpacking through the unconsolidated snow around the Little Five Lakes to the cabin on the big Arroyo.

The next morning about 8 o’clock we started up the Black Kaweah via the west ridge, staying just below the ridge on the south side after the deep notch was reached. From the summit we retraced our steps back down about 100 feet below the summit. We then dropped a short distance down the north side of the ridge to a sloping ledge. Following this eastward around a 4th class corner (rope needed) to the east ridge of Black Kaweah which we followed downward for about 300 feet. Then we dropped down a southeast couloir until it ended in a 400 foot vertical cliff. From here we traversed eastward at the level we were at along the south facing wall through a slightly broken 4th class area (rope needed) for about 8 pitches until we reached a snow couloir. There was a waterfall coming down on us at one point from an overhanging wall above. We then climbed the Red Kaweah.

Monday we climbed Eagle Scout and traversed through soft snow to Lippencott and the following day we were at Mineral King by noon.

PYRAMID PEAK (12,777') FROM THE WEST, JUNE 13-14 Arkel Erb

John Holloway, Gordon MacLeod, Mike MacNicholas and I left Kamowyer Flat at 9:30 Saturday June 13th for a climb of Pyramid Peak. We backpacked along the South Fork of the Kings river and Woods Creek for 12 miles until we reached a creek crossing the trail about 2 miles up Woods Creek. We then went up along the right side of this creek, camping at 9600 feet 2 miles southwest of Pyramid Peak.

The following morning we climbed Pyramid by the west ridge which is class 2 then went and climbed Window Peak (12,085’) and packed out in the afternoon. The west approach to Pyramid is much less strenuous than any of the eastern approaches.

THUNDERBOLT (14,040’) AND MT. WINCHELL (13,768’), AUGUST 29-30 Arkel Erb

Saturday morning August 29 5 people backpacked leisurely in 3 hours up to San Mack meadows on an SFS trip. That afternoon found 3 of us climbing Thunderbolt. The summit register is now bolted to the top of the difficult summit block, but in a few minutes we were on top.

The next morning an additional climber showed up and the 6 of us went up to climb Mt. Winchell. One climber waited a few hundred feet below the summit while the rest of us reached the top. We then returned to the cars by 2 P.M. after a restful weekend.

TEHIPITE DOME (7708’), OCTOBER 2, 3, 4 Ellen Siegal

Early on the morning of Friday, October 2, Pat. Penneman, Frank Yatsa, Andy Smatko and I started out from Washon Reservoir for the pleasant backpack to Crown Valley. Taking time out for detours (we thought we were going to save time and distance by cutting cross-country, but we "cut" out of our work) we arrived at our camp by 3:30 P.M. We had a very pleasant campsite about 1/2 mile beyond the dude 14. (continued on page 15)
(TRIP REPORTS, continued)

(Tehipite Dome, continued)

Ranch in Crown Valley (where the trail intersects with a trail going toward Elizabeth Lake). It being still quite early, and none of us being particularly hard, we did some rock scrambling and belay practice for the rest of the afternoon.

The next morning (Saturday) we hiked on the trail toward Blue Canyon until we reached the 7200' contour, about a mile beyond the main branch of Crown Creek, at the first tributary beyond this main branch. By the way, Crown Creek is quite interesting; with all of its various tributaries draining a very large area, it resembles quite closely an arterial system.

At the 7200' level, we left the trail and contoured all the way around to the canyon just NNM (almost due north) of the peak, and then up to the north ridge. Part of the way is through open forest, but some of it is quite brushy. From the ridge it was just a walk up until we came to the only semi-technical part of the climb - one small pitch which you must go over, as there is no way around it. The pitch itself is not difficult, but the exposure is spectacular, to say the least. Not elected to stay behind at this point, and Frank (at 6' 4" the tallest of us), belayed from below, easily climbed the few feet to the friction slab and then on up that. He then belayed the rest of us up from above. The rest of the way to the summit was very easy - a walk from there on. The view from the summit is beautiful, with the Gorge of Despair across from us and Tehipite Valley below.

We returned the same way we had come, picked up our packs at our camp and went partway out, to Cabin Creek (at least, to a creek - there are two creeks in the area, one of which is Cabin Creek, and the other is not shown on the Topo map). Sunday morning we continued on out to Wishon Reservoir, arriving at the cars by 10:30 A.M. All in all, this was an enjoyable trip. One could easily climb more than the one peak on a three-day trip into this area.

MT. McGEE, (12969'), OCTOBER
10.11.12 . . Tom Ross

On the morning of October 11th
I left my car at the North Lake road-
head and backpacked to 13,000' La-
marck Col. Lots of bare ice was
showing on the Darwin and Mendel
Glaciers.

I arrived at my camp on lower
Darwin Bench - about timberline - at 5:30 P.M. and had a nice warm fire.

Early the next morning I left my camp and dropped to the Flat Trail and stayed on trail until I came to beautiful Wanda Lake outlet. I hiked over a low ridge and descended into Davis Lakes. This is a beautiful basin, and the Davis Lakes are quite large; however, there is no timber at the largest lake.

15. (continued on page 16)
I climbed the deep loose chute that divides the west and east summits of Mt. McGee, a class 2 route to the summit. This is a seldom climbed peak and offers a very good view in all directions. Only about 10 SPS members have climbed it. I returned via the same route and back to camp by moonlight.

The next morning I packed up and backpacked to Lamarck Col and out to my car. I had perfect weather the entire trip; the nights were cold, but when the sun came out it was pleasant and warm.

HOMERS NOSE, (9050'), OCTOBER 18

... Jerry Keating

Protruding ominously 5,600' above the South Fork of the Kaweah River is one of the lower but more difficult SPS qualifying peaks that can be climbed in one day. It is Homers Nose (9050').

Starting at 7 A.M. from the South Fork Ranger Station, Andy Smalco, Ellen Siegel, Tom Ross, Bob Bergida, John Peckham and Jerry Keating hiked on trail to about the 6,000-foot level of a ridge leading down from the skyline extending southeastward from the peak. Leaving ducks on both sides of the trail, we followed the ridge top through scattered brush and pines to about 6200 feet on the skyline. From there we headed directly toward the peak, which is the last of three rises. We traversed to the south of the first rise but climbed the second because it is a spectacular Half Dome-like outcrop of brilliant granite. After a drop of a few hundred feet, we ascended the true summit.

The peak, although low, affords an excellent view of the Great Western Divide and Kaweah Peaks ridge. Regrettfully, there was no snow in sight.

Rather than retracing our route of ascent, we headed down the steep Salt Creek Ridge for nearly two miles, trying in vain to follow the long-abandoned trail that shows on the Mineral King quod (1956). This put us at 6000 feet where the adjoining Kaweah quod (1957) shows a trail junction. Although we didn’t find the junction, we eventually did pick up the trail leading down from the Salt Creek Ridge to the South Fork. This trail is partly overgrown by brush but was easy to follow until we lost it in a maze of cow paths above Pigeon Creek. Nevertheless, the dry creek bed afforded a fairly brush-free route, and we reached the cars 11 hours after leaving them. Total hiking was estimated at between 16 and 18 miles. (ed. note – and total gain of about 5500+ feet)

Homers nose is a good fall workout, but the hours of daylight are short at this season and therefore a daybreak departure is essential. Moreover, any scheduled trip to this peak should be restricted to those strong enough to maintain a brisk pace. Flashlights should be carried.

This climb was conducted similarly to the one led by the SPS on November 11, 1961 (See Vol. V, No. 6, Sierra Echo), namely by a circle route. I believe, however, that our route of descent is also practical on the way up. Great care is necessary, of course, to stay on trail, and an altimeter should be carried. There is no danger of getting lost, only of getting trapped in brush.

Even after being in the area three times, I cannot for certain trace our route of ascent. Pigeon Creek is accurately marked by a sign where it crosses the South Fork trail. But the upper part of the stream unexplainable is called Squaw Creek on the Mineral King quod.

We took the Cahoon Pass trail at an unmarked junction with the South Fork trail and topped at the first stream. A sign said Squaw Creek, but more likely it was Cedar Creek. At any rate, a few hundred feet beyond the trail started to descend. At this point we left it and began climbing an old but easy to follow switchback trail that ultimately leads to Cahoon Pass. It was from about 6000 feet on this trail that we placed the ducks and headed for the skyline between Homers Nose and Cahoon Rock.
(TRIP REPORTS, continued)

(Homers Nose, continued)
Perhaps the next party to use this approach will make an extra effort to determine what's wrong with the map.

MT. MUAH (11,016'), WONOGA PEAK (10,371'), OCTOFMR 24-25 ... Frank Sanborn

This next-to-last SFS trip of 1964 was blessed with beautiful, clear, sunny weather, just cool enough to be comfortable. On Saturday, 24 persons met in Lone Pine and carabanned to the Carroll Creek roadhead. Leader Frank Sanborn and assistant Ron Jones conducted the group about a mile up the Little Cottonwood Creek trail, which is the route of a road to be constructed into the Cottonwood Basin. The road is now under construction. Leaving the trail, the hikers followed the crest of the Wonoga Ridge for approximately another mile to Wonoga Peak. A 1½-hour lunch break was enjoyed on top while some of the tigers went on up the ridge toward Mt. Langley. They were attempting to reach Owens View, an 11,000'-foot promontory on the ridge, but didn't make it. After the 3300-foot gain in elevation, most of us luxuriated in the leisurely lunch. The view of the Owens Valley, the Inyos and the Sierra Crest north and south was inspiring in the clear autumn air. Saturday P.M., we car-camped at Cottonwood Camp beside Cottonwood Creek; some ate steak dinners in Lone Pine. We were joined by Jerry and Nancy Keating and their two boys from Sacramento.

The leader's car horn awakened everyone at 5:00 A.M. as the Sierra was bathed in moonlight and soft, warm breezes blew down Cottonwood Canyon. Promptly at 6:00 A.M., 16 hardy climbers assaulted the great, trailless ridge which leads directly from camp 4800 feet in about six miles up to the Sierra crest to the south, between Diaz and Wormhole Canyons. By 9:30 A.M. we were on the Sierra crest escarpment and by 10:30 atop Mt. Muh, enjoying the view of the southern Sierra, the desert ranges to the east, and the nearby bulk of 14,000-foot Mt. Langley. Although strenuous, the 5800-foot climb was easier than anticipated. A leisurely one-hour lunch near the summit of Muh was followed by a swift descent to the escarpment. Then we exulted in what is surely one of the most exhilarating soft-sand "glissades" in the Sierra, losing 2000 feet in about ten minutes on the steep north slope! We were back at the cars by 2:00 P.M.
MILESTONE MTN. (13,641'), MIDWAY MTN. (13,666), NOVEMBER 6-9 . . . Tom Ross

Early on the morning of November 6th I backpacked from Symmes Creek Roadhead to Shepord Pass, a 6,000' gain. I camped at the first trees west of the pass on upper Tyndall Creek. It was overcast most of the day.

The next morning I got up, ate breakfast and quickly packed up and backpacked to a good camp site on Milestone Creek. I took my summit pack and climbed to a high notch north of Milestone Mountain. From here I climbed the N.W. ridgeline and face of the peak - class 3 and easy class 4 (because of the snow) to the summit of Milestone Mountain. Up to 2 feet of new snow was on the peak and I couldn't find the register. I returned by the same route and back to my camp. It was mostly cloudy this day also.

The next morning it was 16°F at 6:30 A.M. but completely clear. I left camp and climbed up Milestone Creek and climbed the east face of Midway Mountain, class 2, to the summit. There were beautiful low storm clouds to the west and it was 22°F on the summit at 12:30 P.M.

Both Milestone and Midway Mountains are seldom climbed. I returned to camp and when I awoke the next morning it was completely overcast and snowing. I packed up quickly and backpacked out to Shepord Pass in a full blizzard. I had to use my compass to find the pass! I was out to my car after dark; it snowed for the next week!

PILOT KNOB (6212') AND LAMONT PEAK (7468'), NOVEMBER 14-15 . . . Tom Amnues

While the trip was scheduled to start at 8:00, it was 8:30 before we made a short caravan from the Emporium in Onyx to the end of a dirt road to the northeast, where we had obtained permission to park. Crossing the two branches of the South Fork of the Kern, we went about a mile to the northeast and climbed up to meet the usual ridge route from the Bloomfield Ranch about a mile southeast of the peak which was reached at noon. There was a light covering of snow on the upper portions of the peak. After a half hour for lunch, gathering clouds and falling temperatures made it advisable to start back, and the cars were reached at 2:30. Of the 12 who started 10 made the peak.

We camped at Headquarters Camp just north of the Tulare County Line as Gilbert Forest Service Campground was closed.

On Sunday a group of 7 drove up the dirt road from Highway 178 at 9:00, and 6 left the parking area at about 9:30. The summit of Lamont was reached by all 6 at 12:15. There was about 8" of snow on the ridge, with more in some of the drifts, and a strong, cold wind encouraged us to keep moving at exposed locations. After lunch in a sheltered spot about ½ mile west of the summit we started down, arriving at the cars at 2:30.

As the scheduled leader was unable to be present the assistant leader led both climbs. The assistance of Ken McNutt in carrying a rope for possible use in case of icy conditions was much appreciated. Unfortunately the assistant leader was not aware that there was more than one store in Onyx and stopped at the first one, where the U.S. G.S. map indicated a cross road with the town name immediately adjacent to it, and where a group of Club members was waiting. It was not till later that it was learned that a group of about 10 climbers was waiting west of here at a store called "The Onyx Store" which had been founded in 1851. It is regrettable that this mixup occurred and the assistant leader apologizes for not being informed as to the fact that there was an additional store, which was actually named the same as the one called for in the schedule.
MT. HUMPHREYS, EAST SIDE ........................................ Barbara Lilley

On a trip scheduled this past summer, the RCS approached Mt. Humphreys from the east, and information on this area may be helpful. The campsites at McGee Lake (there are actually two) has the advantage of abundant firewood (fishing is good also) and is only 1½ - 2 hours hike from the car. Approach roads are generally as indicated on the topo map - the one that leaves the Bishop Creek Road near the "Second Intake" joins the one from the Buttermilk Road shortly before reaching a locked gate, where cars are left (approximately 8500'). Both roads are passable although the shorter approach from the Buttermilk Road is rough in places. Beyond the gate, hike up the road and north over the ridge to McGee Creek, which is followed up on a reasonable good trail to the lower of the two lakes. The climb across the glacier and up to the notch north of the summit (where the usual "Route 2" is joined) should make an enjoyable snow climb, with crampons and ice axe, early in the summer but is not recommended for much later than mid-July due to loose rock and possible problems with the bergshrund.

Happy Holidays to All

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<td>15218 Friends St., Pacific Palisades</td>
<td><strong>GL 4-1250</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tepel, Bob</td>
<td><strong>914 E. Ave. Q-11, Apt. 8, Palmdale</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tittle, Sue Sheaffer</strong></td>
<td><strong>888 Glenway Drive, Inglewood</strong></td>
<td><strong>673-0460</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilkie, Steve</td>
<td><strong>2105-3/4 Echo Park Ave., L. A. 26</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
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