GOOD FOOD, ANYONE?

Neko Colevins, in addition to attempting to bag every possible summit, has made a hobby of treating his stomach to the best fare available on the long drives to and from the mountains. After being besieged with requests during the last several years, Neko finally consented to have his list of favorite restaurants published. While most of the ones listed below are probably well-known by old-time SPS'ers, the list should be of value to newcomers to both the Sierra and desert.

Azusa: Jennie's Kitchen. Very good breakfasts and home-cooked food.
Bakersfield: The Basque Cafe, 631 East 21st.
   The Wool Growers, 623 Summer St. (Closed Sun.).
   Both are reasonable pricewise and serve a gigantic, home-cooked Basque meal that can't be beaten.
Bishop: Long Valley Resort, Hwy 395, North of Bishop.
   Good food, reasonable prices, slow service.
Blythe: Mac's Steak House, 507 E. Hobson Way.
Fairview (on the Kern River): Johnny McNally's
Flagstaff: Senor Bob's
Fresno: Santa Fe Hotel and Bar, 935 Santa Fe Ave.
   Serves Basque and Spanish dishes.
InyoKern: Penfold's Family Dinner House, 305 InyoKern Ave.
Lone Pine: Margie's Merry-Go-Round.
   Features excellent steaks; a little on the expensive side.
   Opens 6 P.M.
Mt. Shasta: Hotel Piedmont, Hwy 99. Phone: WA 6-2402
Pearblossom: Los Palmas Inn.
Porterville: Gang-Sue's, 1200 N. Main St.
   Good food, cheap prices.
Red Mountain: Old Owl Cafe, Hwy 395.
Twenty-Nine Palms: The Round-Up Room.
Victorville: House of Pancakes, Hwy 18, 1 Mile South of Victorville.

HELP THE SCHEDULE CHAIRMAN, PLEASE!

It would greatly facilitate the job of the schedule chairman if leaders would submit their write-ups in the manner prescribed by the chapter schedule committee. Each write-up should be on a separate 8 x 11" sheet, double spaced, with proper names in caps. The format (see any schedule) should be strictly followed. A 3 x 5 card with the name, address and phone number of anyone mentioned in the write-up not already in the schedule should be submitted.

--- BILL HUNT ---

ANIMAL MOUNTAINEERS

On Saturday morning in the spring of 1964, Graham Stephenson and myself found ourselves struggling through the dense groves of manzanita that cover the lower slopes of Moses Mountain. Emerging onto the south ridge, we proceeded towards the summit on a light layer of snow. Before long, we realized that a competent route-finder had preceded us. The unfamiliar-looking tracks of a fairly large animal led upward towards the summit. Graham and I followed, the tracks always indicating the easiest route along the ridge. After reaching the summit, the tracks disappeared in a pile of rocks.

Very little melting of the snow had occurred and the details of the tracks were readily discernable. While grabbing a quick Wyler's break on the summit, I sketched several of the prints in my notebook.

While cleaning up my gear the following week, I happened to remember the incident. Comparing the sketches in my notebook with those in The Sierra Nevada Wildlife Region by Brown and Livesey (Naturalgraph Publishers, 1962), I found both fore and hind prints to match those of a wolverine both in size and shape.

--- J. P. THORNTON ---

THE SIERRA ECHO: Published bi-monthly by the Sierra Peaks Section of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club. Mailed to subscribers on even numbered months.
STAFF: Bud Bingham, Barbara Lilley, Neko Colevins, John Holloway, Sy Ososfsky.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: $1.00 per year. Subscribing to the "Echo" is a requirement for active membership in the S. P. S.
REMITTANCE: Must be sent to the S. P. S. Treasurer (1966 - Graham Stephenson). *NEXT COPY DEADLINE: February 28, 1965. Articles should be typed double spaced and mailed to: John Thornton, P. O. Box 1532, Manhattan Beach.
SPS TRIPS - SPRING 1966

Following is a list of the Sierra Peaks Section trips scheduled for Spring of 1966. Included are two emblem peaks and four trips restricted to those on the third class climbers list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TRIP</th>
<th>LEADERS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 12-13</td>
<td>Mt. Owens / Onyx Pk. (with 100 Pks.)</td>
<td>Steve Molnar</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 9-10</td>
<td>Spanish Needle / Sawtooth Pk.</td>
<td>Tom Cosgrove / Don Cox</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 16-17</td>
<td>Ice Axe Practice - San Gorgonio</td>
<td>Dick Jali / Arkel Erb</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 7-8</td>
<td>Mt. Mary Austin</td>
<td>Andy Smatko / Ellen Siegel</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 14-15</td>
<td>Mt. Perkins / Mt. Ickes (3rd)</td>
<td>Ruth / Arkel Erb</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 21-22</td>
<td>Mt. Morrison / Laurel Mt.</td>
<td>John Thornton / Bill Hunt</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 28-29-30</td>
<td>Split Mt. / Tinemaha</td>
<td>Tom McNicholas / Ken McNutt</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 4-5</td>
<td>Whorl Mt. (3rd)</td>
<td>Arkel / Ruth Erb</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 18-19</td>
<td>Mt. Bradley</td>
<td>Gordon MacLeod / Norm Maclean</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 25-26</td>
<td>Mt. Abbot (E) / Bear Creek Spire (3rd)</td>
<td>Bill Hunt / John Thornton</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2-3-4</td>
<td>Great Kaweah (E)</td>
<td>Dave Scruggs / Fred Jensen</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2-3-4</td>
<td>Arc Pass Special (Pks. S. of Mt. Whitney) (3rd)</td>
<td>Ken McNutt / Glen Lougee</td>
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BEWARE ALL SINGLE MOUNTAINERS!

The following quote from the "Dear Gladys" column of the Hollywood Citizen-News was submitted by Neko Colevins as a dire warning to those who desire a long and eventful lifetime in the mountains.

"Dear Gladys: To be frank I'm definitely looking for a man and marriage. I'm going on a pack trip with a large group and we will be camping out. My problem is how to dress. Does an outdoor man like a girl best if she is dressed in strictly practical clothes with no feminine touches?"

Ann R.

TRIP REPORTS

MT. AGASSIZ / MT. GOODE July 31 / August 1, 1965 ... Jess Logan

A total of 36 people started out from the South Lake parking lot for this scheduled trip. Camp was established at Saddlerock Lake, which is the highest wooded campsite capable of supporting a large party. For future parties, better camping will be found at the trail/stream crossing about 200 yards below the lake.
TRIP REPORTS (Cont.)

MT. AGASSIZ & MT. GOODE July 31 & August 1, 1965 (Cont.)

Twenty people started on the Agassiz climb at 1 P.M. Several, including one of the leaders, did not make the summit due to fatigue or altitude problems. Neko, however, continued on as leader of the climbing group. The last man of that group did not arrive in camp until almost 8 P.M. The universal judgment was that Agassiz from the cars was too much for one day on a scheduled climb. The gain of 4,200 feet, half with packs, after Friday night's drive seemed to take it out of the enjoyable class.

The Sunday climb of Goode was both pleasant and enjoyable. The route involved a long, easy walk over a sandy slope to a rib of large boulders projecting up into a snow field, then 100 yards of snow slope to reach the summit ridge 200 yards south of the summit. Although no problems were encountered, some people did not feel comfortable on the class 2 rocks of the summit ridge. These people would enjoy their trips more if they would take the time to attend some of the Stoney Point practice sessions.

MT. RUSKIN (12920') and MARION PEAK, September 12-13, 1965

The annual September death march was scheduled for Mt. Ruskin, which involved a 6000' backpack over the dreaded Taboose Pass. The lack of enthusiasm for the venture, just a week after the Labor Day weekend, suggested the scheduled enterprise into a more modest activity by the simple addition of Marion Peak (and perhaps Cardinal, Goodale, and Striped Mountains for those who hadn't climbed them already) to the itinerary - and one more day. To and behold, the proposal was unanimously accepted by the following intrepid climbers - Don Andersen, Jerry Keating, Bob Michael and Eric Schumacher. Barbara Lilley, who couldn't get the extra day off, gracefully bowed out at this point.

So the fifthsome left the roadhead in good Erbrian style at 7:30 A.M. and arrived at Taboose Pass in time for lunch. Jerry happened to notice that Cardinal Mountain was just over there away, and didn't it meet the two critical requirements - being on the list and not yet climbed personally? That being the case, Jerry, Don and Eric lost little time in meeting their obligation.

Evening found us at the 10300' level on the South Fork of the Kings River, toasting the forthcoming day's onslaught of Ruskin and Marion Peaks, separated from each other by a mere three miles. Wasn't it just a matter of gaining the 3rd class west ridge, following the ridge to the summit, dropping down the 3rd class east couloir and traversing three miles along the Cirque Crest to Marion Peak? "Jerry, would you like a refill? ...How do we get back?" "Well...there's plenty left, Jerry...we can determine that better on Marion Peak, don't you think?" "What do you mean—'sure we can'?" "Besides, Jerry, we still have Monday to go out."

A good Erbrian effort saw us off at 7:15 A.M. looking for Mt. Ruskin. After making a random search, we concluded that the ridge in front of us must contain Ruskin. We made a feint to the left of the ridge, passing the un-named lakelets to the south and gained the east ridge via a couple of short 3rd class pitches. From there, a 2nd class route was followed until the summit move into view and an airy 3rd class pitch was encountered.

Finding no register, we shortly abandoned the summit for more fertile haunts farther west. Following the south ridge for a short way, we detected some ducks that lead us down the west slope via a 2nd class couloir. We passed Cartridge Pass and followed the Cirque Crest on the south side until a col (11,640') was reached at a point where the Crest runs north and south. There was some debate at the col over whether it was better to drop down and proceed to Marion Peak on the easy terrain on the west side of Cirque Crest, or to follow the crest itself. The easier west side proved to be more alluring, so we dropped
TRIP REPORTS (Cont.)

MT. RUSKIN (12920') and MARION PEAK, September 11-13, 1965 (Cont.)

500 feet to the valley floor and proceeded down the valley to the 11,000 ft. level. At this point, we again ascended to the Cirque Crest and thence to the summit of Marion Peak. On second thought, it did look like a long way back over Ruskim at this point.

As was indicated the evening before, the easiest way back could be determined from the summit. We need merely drop the 3500 ft. into the South Fork of the Kings River, thence beat our way through the brush for a mile or so. At this point, the map indicated that we would reach a trail going east to join the John Muir Trail some four miles farther east. From there, it would only be a short walk to camp. This route seemed like a "keen" idea, even though we would have to forsake the Mountaineer's Route back over Ruskim. At this point, however, no one seemed to care. We reached camp less than twelve hours after we had set out without appealing to the flashlights. Some of us were still wearing sun glasses!

A late start on Monday, coupled with a bag of Goodale Mountain by Eric and Jerry, brought us to the cars by 2:30 P.M. We then celebrated with the best meal that I have ever encountered along Hwy. 395 at the Indian Wells Restaurant 200 yards north of the Homestead near Inyokern.

THREE SISTERS, October 2 & 3, 1965 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Jess Logan

As expected, the scheduled trip to Three Sisters Peak turned out to be both easy and enjoyable. After the leadet's late arrival due to a brake problem, the group drove for about two miles along the west side (dirt road) of Cortwright Reservoir to the start of the new trail to Cliff Lake. A leisurely 2-1/2 hour backpack into camp convinced all except one of the 21 attendees that we should climb Three Sisters that afternoon. A straight line course was taken from Cliff Lake to the summit. Again, we arrived at the summit so early that Gordon MacLeod (one of the leaders) and seven others decided to return to camp via Dogtooth Peak. Both groups were in camp before 7 P.M. and all enjoyed the usual SPS evening activities.

The following morning the group divided into three sections. The first, under the nominal leadership of Ted Maier, went directly out to the cars via the trail. The second, under the guidance of Tom Amnus, backpacked cross country on compass headings and climbed Eagle Peak which was judged to be the best peak in the area. The most notable achievement of this group was the accuracy of Tom's leadership; the group intersected the road within a few yards of the cars. (The area is heavily forested.)

The third group, under the whip of Gordon MacLeod and Barbara Lilley, nicknamed themselves the "Nelson's Brown Eagles". Their goal: to climb Nelson, Brown and Eagle Peaks. After an early start - about 8 A.M. - and by dumping their packs for each summit dash, they managed to stroll into the parking area before 4 P.M. -- but, then, they're used to that sort of thing.

Several people qualified for SPS membership on this climb. Everyone climbed at least one peak; two people climbed five peaks; the group total was 36 peaks for 21 people. Weather was excellent. Few hunters had penetrated as far as Cliff Lake. The area would be excellent for a scheduled beginners trip. Three Sisters could be made from the cars in an easy day.
PRIVATE TRIPS

CLARK RANGE

Jerry Keating

Four peaks of Yosemite's Clark Range provided spectacular scenery and enjoyable climbing June 26-28 for Sy Ossofsky, Barbara Lilley, Gordon MacLeod, Neko Clevins and I. After parking beside the Glacier Point road (7,280'), we descended 900 feet on trail to Illilouette Creek. We waded the rushing stream and then followed the Mono Meadows Trail to a snow-ringed campsite near Lower Ottoway Lake (9,700'). The 15-1/2 mile backpack took about eight hours due to stream crossings and occasional snow. Future parties can save several miles by leaving the trail at about 8,300 feet and traveling cross-country north of Ottoway Creek.

The next morning we walked across frozen Upper Ottoway Lake and ascended firm snow to the saddle immediately north of Merced Peak (11,726'). Everyone was on top of Merced by 9:30 A.M. (two hours after leaving camp), and the view of the snowy landscape to the east, including Mt. Ritter, was superb.

A ridge winds its way northwesterly for four miles to Gray Peak (11,574') and passes Ottoway (11,440') and Red (11,699') Peaks enroute. We climbed Ottoway but decided to skirt the loose south approach to Red in favor of ascending the peak on the way back. So we regained the ridge between Red and Gray and followed it until we discovered a 400-foot-deep notch just short of Gray. We dropped below this notch to avoid loose going and decided the best route for other parties would be in the basin immediately west of the peak. Despite our error, we reached the summit at 2:30 P.M. and at 5 P.M. were on top of Red, having climbed the latter's fairly firm northwest ridge. Fifty minutes of glissading brought us to camp, and we backpacked for an hour to a splendid campsite at 8,200 feet beside Illilouette Creek.

While Neko and Barbara backpacked directly to the car on the third morning, Sy, Gordon and I attempted Mt. Starr King, a 9,092-foot granite dome. A huge and alert rattlesnake at 8,200 feet didn't deter us, but a lack of sufficient rope for the long friction pitch at 8,300 feet deprived us of the summit.

At any rate, all of us were back to the car by 3:30 P.M. for the long drive home.

AN ASCENT OF BEAR CREEK SPIKE. July 8, 1965

Frey Tiscareno

The match burned my fingertips before I could discern that it was a little after four o'clock. In that nebulous buffer between being still asleep and wakefulness, my eyes had difficulty focusing on the face of my watch. But the effort involved in finding out the time had been enough to keep me awake from then on. Throughout the night I detected little noises foreign to the murmur of the stream: A chunk of ice falling into the water, a rockfall on the nearby slopes, the rustling of the wind on the stubby branches of the stunted pines that afforded me a roof. Actually, I had a very warm and secure feeling in this excellent campsite between the Treasure Lakes.
PRIVATE TRIPS (Cont.)

AN ASCENT OF BEAR CREEK SPIRE, July 8, 1965 (Cont.)

I emerged from the bag at 0545, had a cold-cereal breakfast, and was on the road by 0615. The peaks were brilliantly lighted by the early-morning sun. Behind me, a brute giant rising ponderously above everything else, stood Mt. Morgan. Immediately to the right, Mts. Dade and Abbot commanded excellent views of the surrounding country. Furthest removed, but handsomely standing guard like a proud sentinel on the edge of Rock Creek Basin, Bear Creek Spire shimmered radiantly in the sunlight. Here below, however, I still wore a parka, and I had to watch my step on the hard, icy snow. Going was not so bad on the level, but it was quickly becoming treacherous on a slope. I found out that a sharp, pointed rock is a poor substitute for an ice axe.

As there was a considerable expanse of snow between me and the NE face of the Spire, I felt I should move as rapidly as possible, to avoid slushy (and slower) going later on. Three benches of snow had to be negotiated. After kicking steps on ice-hard, steep snow on the first bench, I decided it would be faster to gain altitude on rock if at all possible, and use the snow for level or contour travel. The oblique rays of the sun gave the snow a warm sparkle, but they did not affect its solid consistency. Fortunately, except for the first bench, the steep slopes were reached after the sun had softened down the snow. Kicking steps then was hard work, but not impossible.

As I passed the N chute (a mere direct route to the summit), I told myself: "you'll be lucky to reach the ridge on the skyline". By then I was perspiring abundantly, and I had not traversed all the snow yet. When I reached the ridge, I looked up at the summit and was greeted by an awesome pattern woven in granite: A majestic monolith seemed to be playing "king of the mountain", and was supported literally by hundreds of other monoliths, which aligned themselves generally in an up-down direction. Others were wedged in horizontally, and looked like good ledges. It was 0830, and I had made most of the snow; the rest of the climb, now on the body of the mountain itself, involved 3rd class rock work. But the impression was awesome and forbidding: there were plenty of fractures and vertical flutes, but it looked so steep, I thought it would be foolish to attempt it. My hopes were dimmed; anyway, I had an invigorating hike up to this ridge.

However, since it was still early, I thought I would go up a little further and judge from a different perspective. The going was tricky. First, I had to move over large, fractured granite, fallen from above, unstable and sharp on the edges. From the new vantage point I recovered my composure, and saw very definite, if erratic, possibilities to proceed upward. I remembered the favorable tilt of the whole face of the Spire, and then the climb seemed less of a gamble.

Weathering in vertical flutes made for fair-to-good friction holds. A NW tilt of most of the rocks gave one a margin of security. Though ledges and shelves were scarce, there were good cracks and good knobs. These latter ones were especially handy on the descent. The route ahead could not be followed visually for more than 20 or 30 feet at a time. Several times I had to retrace my steps, after reaching a dead end. Once I had to make a delicate transfer from one steep flute to another. Approaching the summit, I followed a smooth chimney that opened up into a knife-edge, with a precipitous drop of several hundred feet. Turning back would not have been easy, so I looked for a way
PRIVATE TRIPS (Cont.)

AN ASCENT OF BEAR CREEK SPIRE, July 8, 1965 (Cont.)

around this barrier. Fortunately, on the precipitous side, a 6" horizontal crack afforded good footing to reach a ledge below the summit. So, moving cautiously, I gained this ledge, and looked up at the summit. It was hidden behind large, smooth slabs which were too high to reach over. Armed with a surge of nervous energy, I made my way diagonally up the slabs, jamming my boot in a crack. A pull of both arms brought me up to a good-size bench, and there I saw the register.

The last ascent was made on Saturday, July 3, when Doug Buckmaster, Warren Shelton, and Hal Browder climbed it via W face, from the N side. Theirs was the first climb of the year, so mine was the second.

MT. MARY AUSTIN (13,100')

On the weekend of May 1-2, Frank Yates, Ellen Siegal, Eric Shumacher, Tom Ross and I started backpacking from 6,800' where mining road takes off from the paved Onion Valley Road. We traveled to the canyon of the south fork of Oak Creek, on up through Little Onion Valley to a campsite in the snow directly under the southeast ridge of Mt. Mary Austin at an elevation of 10,000'. Next morning, almost wholly on snow, we ascended a gully just east of the southeast ridge to a bowl-shaped depression and then headed directly west up a steep snow chute to the ridge (southeast), which was followed to the summit. The Sierra was still in the grip of winter with a heavy snow pack everywhere. Although nearby Black Mountain rose higher than where we stood, we estimated we were approximately 50 feet higher than point 13,045' on the northeast ridge of Black Mountain. Bragon Peak looked especially striking from the summit. No technical difficulty was encountered on the climb. Mary Austin, for whom this mountain was named was a pioneer of Independence and Owens Vally, wrote several books, among them "The Land of Little Rain". Her home still stands in Independence and a commemorating plaque, dedicated to her memory can be seen in front of this home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

During the past several years, the SF3 has grown to something over 200 members. Likewise, participation on trips has grown to where attendance reaches "cattle stampede" proportions. I recall a recent trip where I had to wait in line my turn to go on top!

Reviewing a few statistics for last year's scheduled trips, of 13 climbs, average attendance was 30 with the highest having 71 participants. Half of the trips actually had an attendance of 30 or more. On the other hand, I read of almost as many outlaw trips as scheduled trips (I'm guilty, too) of 2 to 10 people.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Cont.)

Now what's the problem? Well, I believe that many people including myself do not like the mob commuter operations - and it's easy to see why. One goes to the Sierra to enjoy the solitude of the wilderness with close companionship of a few friends - a solitude that becomes broken, and a companionship that is lost when we reach mass production rubberneck tours. I don't like eating dust of a trail of people - campsites are overcrowded and I don't feel a comradeship with 70 people. There is nothing really in common except that we have all gotten out of the smog area. From a practical standpoint the administration of a large group is very difficult; holding both ends of the party together, getting everybody started, etc. By strong preference, I, for one, do not want to be part of Operation Ant.

Now let's look at the other side of the coin. John Brubacher pointed out a couple of years ago, "One of the main reasons that the SPS was founded was to familiarize others with the beauty and hospitality of the Sierra Nevada". Our SPS charter calls for "expansion of interest and activity in the Sierra Nevada Range" and to "cultivate close companionship among hikers and mountaineers". It's a little hard to obtain "close companionship" with 70 people! But we do have a responsibility to educate and help people to know and enjoy the Sierra. We thus have an impasse under our present mode of operation, and the numbers of people that want to participate. Although as Arky pointed out in the last chairman's corner, some leaders like large groups -- this does seem to be an exception. One has only to hear the groans arise as the committee tries to pick the leaders, and as the many capable and experienced people scatter like quicksilver when the call is out.

Let's try to correlate these facts with a plan that lets us have our gorp and eat it too. As a volunteer program we must make it fun for the leaders as well as the participants. I believe that a program must be laid out to encompass and integrate:

1. Training
2. Mass Groups
3. Death Marches
4. Small Groups
5. Limited Class 3 and 4 Trips

Sure, you say, we have all these -- but do we? Yes, but really only one at a time. Specifically with the size of the section we need multiple trips, so that a choice exists. First, let's legalize some of the outlaw trips -- but we do this by limiting the group size to say 10 persons (you don't really need two leaders with a small group). I believe you will find many more leaders under these rules. Second, let's establish a clearing center where small groups or individuals can have a focal point for establishing a party and a trip. A phone coordinator should be established say to handle and coordinate by phone for a two week period. Not a hard job!

In summary, we must have multiple simultaneous trips. These can be of different difficulty and several may be limited as to qualification or size. Finally, you who have participated and have gained experience owe a debt to help others and assist with leadership. Arky asked for volunteers -- give him a call.

--- MIKE HIEHLE ---
It should be noted that the Sierra Peaks Section has just passed its ten-year milestone. The Section's by-laws were accepted by the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee on October 15, 1955, and the initial list of qualifying peaks was drawn up. As early as 1953 some persons had commented on the fact that a specific activity section for the Sierra should exist, since the Desert Peaks Section had responsibility for the "range of light" and scheduled only two or three climbs per year into our favorite range.

Plans for a Sierra Peaks Section began to "firm up" in 1954 with such people as Miles Brubacher, Bob Sheller, Pat Meixner (now Gentry), Barbara Lilley, Leo Scotti, Lee Owings, John Michelson, Roger Gaefcke, Ted Maier, and Frank Sanborn contributing their ideas and organizational efforts. The Section was patterned after the DPS and the first presentation to the Executive Committee took place in July, 1955.

The new Section's first monthly meetings were at Club headquarters in downtown L.A. Frank Sanborn served as first chairman in 1955-56, with Pat Meixner as Secretary-treasurer, Leo Scotti as Alternate Officer, and Bob Sheller as Vice-Chairman. Among other early "actives" were Graham Stephenson, Reuben Schreiner, George Shinno, Bud Bingham, Chuck Miller, John Robinson, Burt Parkinson, Andy Smatko, Sy Ossofsky, Tom Ross, and Jerry Keating.

The SPS's first scheduled trip was modest enough: to Deer Mountain in the Kern Plateau in April, 1956, with Frank Sanborn leading. Our first scheduled climb of an Emblem Peak was the trip to the Matterhorn in June, 1956, with Bud Bingham leading. From a modest beginning the Sierra Peaks Section has grown into one of the Sierra Club's largest and most active groups. Its continued healthy growth is a tribute to the interest and effective energy of its past and present officers, trip leaders, and general membership.

Let's all salute the Sierra Peaks Section as it enters its second decade of vigorous life.

--- FRANK D. SANBORN ---

EDITOR'S NOTE

The attached leaflet, Condensed First Aid Notes and Rescue Signals, is printed on waterproof paper and is meant to be carried in the personal first aid kit.

While serious accidents have been few among SFS members, one must never be unprepared for an emergency. When I received these leaflets from Arkel Erb, I thought of the many trips that I have been on, SFS or otherwise, where nobody but the leader carried anything resembling a first aid kit. Upon occasion, people have asked me for everything from moleskin to band aids and aspirin; items that should be standard gear for any hiker or climber. The Sierra may truly be a "gentle wilderness", but accidents can, and do, happen anywhere. The phase, "going light", does not mean throw all caution to the winds. Why tempt fate?

(Continued Next Page)
EDITOR'S NOTE (Cont.)

Becoming a first-class mountaineer means learning **all** angles of the trade to the best of one's ability. One should not only carry a good first-aid kit; but should know how to use it too. Good information on first-aid, mountain rescue techniques, and how to put together a satisfactory personal kit can be found in *Mountaineering, Freedom of the Hills*, or the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*. Excellent discussions on various aspects of first aid, such as treatment of frostbite, can be found from time to time in the *American Alpine Journal*. These articles are informative and make interesting reading, even if one never uses the information.

--- JOHN P. THORNTON ---
ARTICLE I: NAME OF SECTION

Section 1. The name of this group shall be THE SIERRA PEAKS SECTION of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSES

Section 1. The purposes of the Section shall be as follows:
(a) To develop and expand interest and activity of the Sierra Club membership in the Sierra Nevada.
(b) To promote weekend knapsack trips and mountain climbs in the Sierra Nevada, and to cultivate close comradeship among hikers and mountaineers.
(c) To aid in the conservation and preservation of the wilderness areas of the Sierra; the maintenance of good trails and clean campsites, and the dissemination of the general knowledge concerning the range.

ARTICLE III: PLACE OF BUSINESS

Section 1. The place of business will be Los Angeles, California, and business meeting shall be held at Los Angeles.

ARTICLE IV: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Regular members: Any member of the Sierra Club may become a member upon:
(a) Climbing any six mountains on the qualifying list maintained by the Section. This qualifying list to be established and modified by the Section Management.
(b) Making application for membership in writing to the Secretary. Such members will retain membership so long as they are members in good standing of the Sierra Club, and subscribe to the Section newsletter (one subscription is sufficient for related members living at the same address).

Section 2. Voting: Only members shall have the right to vote. This includes qualified members from any other chapter of the Sierra Club.

Section 3. Qualification for office: Only members who are qualified to vote may hold office. No Section member may hold the same office for more than one term, or for an unexpired term and one term, during a five year period.

Section 4. Honorary members: Any member of the Sierra Club who has performed outstanding service for the Section, and who is otherwise unable to qualify for membership under Section 1 of this Article, may become an Honorary Member by a majority vote of all ballots cast at an annual business meeting. Honorary Members shall not be entitled to hold office or vote.
ARTICLE V: MEETINGS

Section 1. The regular annual business meeting shall be held in October of each year. At this meeting at least five nominees will be selected. These names will be put on a ballot and mailed. All ballots must be received by the Secretary prior to the regular November meeting at which time they will be counted. The five nominees with the highest number of votes will constitute the Management Committee. Within two weeks they shall meet and select the various officers from their number. These officers shall include: Chairmen, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Alternate Officer. They shall then be installed in January to supervise the affairs for the ensuing year or until their successors have been confirmed in office by the Chapter Executive Committee.

Section 2. Business meeting of the members shall be held when called by the Chairman. Upon the written request of a majority of the members the Chairman shall call such a meeting within thirty days after receipt of the request.

Section 3. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business at the annual and other business meetings of the membership. A majority of the votes cast shall be required for the transaction of business.

Section 4. Notice of meetings of the membership shall be given in writing to the members by the Secretary, or his designee, of the Section at least two weeks prior to the date of such meeting. Notice of such meeting will be sent to the address of the member as shown on the record of the Section, or through announcement in the Chapter Newspaper or Schedule. Such notice shall state the purpose of the meeting, the matters to be considered and the place at which the meeting shall be held.

Section 5. At business meetings of the Section, the order of business shall be as follows:
   (A) Minutes of the previous meeting read.
   (B) Reports of officers.
   (C) Reports of committees.
   (D) Introduction of new members since last meeting.
   (E) Unfinished business.
   (F) New business.
   (G) Election of officers.
   (H) Adjournment.

Section 6. Meetings of the Management Committee shall be held when called by the Chairman or any three members of the Committee. Three members shall constitute a quorum and three affirmative votes shall be required for the transaction of any business, or approval on any resolution.

Section 7. Should a vacancy occur on the Management Committee, the remaining members shall, within thirty days, elect a member of the Section to fill the vacancy. Preference shall be given to those members who were voted upon for the Management Committee at the last annual membership meeting.
ARTICLE VI: DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Section and of the Management Committee; shall administer these By-Laws; shall call meeting of the Section and of the Management Committee as required; shall, with the advice and consent of the Management Committee, appoint committees to plan and carry on the work of the Section; shall make a report including the activities and financial status of the Section at each monthly meeting of the Chapter Executive Committee; shall especially appoint a Committee, including himself and the Vice-Chairman, to arrange scheduled climbs for the ensuing year of qualifying peaks, and whenever possible, the climb of one or more Sierra Peaks in addition thereto, other than those on the qualifying list; and to arrange for an annual Sierra Peaks Section night at the Angeles Chapter's Friday night dinners.

Section 2. Vice-Chairman: During the absence or disability of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall act in his place.

Section 3. Secretary: The Secretary shall keep minutes of the meetings of the Section and of the Management Committee; shall have custody of the records; shall attend to the correspondence under the direction of the Chairman; shall keep a permanent record of persons participating in the Section activities; shall have a copy of these By-Laws and those of the Angeles Chapter available for inspection at all meetings of the Section and of the Management Committee; and shall give notice of meetings.

Section 4. Treasurer: Under the general supervision of the Management Committee, the Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds, and keep an accurate record thereof; shall make disbursements when authorized to do so by the Management Committee or Chairman; shall prepare a financial statement itemizing all receipts and disbursements, to be submitted upon request from the Section Management Committee or the Chapter Executive Committee and in any event at the annual business meeting; shall maintain all records necessary for a complete and satisfactory audit and shall collect and disburse all funds for special events. Any officer may collect funds which will then be turned over to the Treasurer. In addition, the Treasurer shall from time to time secure badges as needed to supply the membership.

Section 5. Alternate Officer: The Alternate Officer shall attend all membership meetings and assume the responsibilities of any officer not present. He has full voting privileges as a member of the Management Committee, and also has a right to vote when all members of the Management Committee are present.

ARTICLE VII: FUNDS

Section 1. No dues shall be assessed or collected. Voluntary contributions may be accepted, however, to pay for supplies, equipment, decorations, prizes, refreshments, and to meet other incidental expense.

Section 2. All funds in excess of fifty dollars, unless otherwise authorized by the Chapter Executive Committee, shall be forwarded to the Chapter Treasurer who will deposit and account for such monies in the Sierra Peaks Section Fund. Requests for this money to restore the fund held by the Section Treasurer to the maximum amount of fifty dollars should be made when needed to the Chapter Treasurer.
ARTICLE VIII: BADGES

Section 1. This Section shall adopt a badge, and all members of the
Section who have climbed ten of the following fourteen peaks on the
qualifying list maintained by the Section shall be entitled to a
badge upon applying to the Secretary in writing and forwarding pay-
ment therefore; Olancha Peak, Mt. Kaweah, Mt. Whitney, Mt. Williamson,
Mt. Humphreys, Mt. Brewer, Mt. Sill, North Palisade, Mt. Goddard,
Mt. Darwin, Mt. Abbot, Mt. Ritter, Mt. Lyell and Matterhorn Peak.

ARTICLE IX: APPEALS

Section 1. Any member may appeal in writing to the Chapter Executive
Committee for a final determination regarding action of the Section or
of the Management Committee.

ARTICLE X: COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Mountaineering Committee shall recommend to the Manage-
ment Committee from time to time which mountains may be added to or
deleted from the list of Sierra Peaks, the climbing of which will enable
a Club Member to be eligible for membership in the Section; shall pre-
pare a record of climbs, setting forth the nature of the climb and the
route followed and submit proposed trips to the Section Schedule Committee.
The Chairman of the Mountaineering Committee shall be appointed by the
Chairman of the Section, and the Chairman of the Mountaineering Committee
shall appoint such members as he may deem necessary to carry on the work
of the committee.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority of
the regular members submitting written ballots provided that ballots
are sent to all regular members at least three weeks prior to counting.
Following adoption by the Section, the Chapter Executive Committee
must give its approval before the amendment is effective.

December, 1962.