

The Sierra



ECHO

VOLUME 14

OCTOBER

1970

NO. 8



Gail Borad, Scout leader and club member, has contacted the ECHO to ask if anyone on the SPS Labor Day trip to Merriam, Royce and Julius Caesar might have found a white wool sweater left behind in the hasty helicopter evacuation of her charge from Honeymoon Lake. (See Fred Hoeptner's account of this SPS good deed on page .) If you have the sweater, call Gail at 882-2775.

Gail also reports that the girl was released from Bishop hospital the next afternoon having been successfully treated for altitude sickness.

CORRECTIONS

**Rogero, Steve and Bunny (add asterisks)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Jenkins, Jim, Voorhees Hall, The College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Robinson, John, 2700 Peterson Way, Apt. 12-F, Costa Mesa, Ca. 92626

SAVE THIS DATE

This year's SPS Banquet date has been set for Thursday evening, December 17. Complete details will be coming in the next issue of the ECHO from Program Chairman HORACE ORY.

NEW MEMBERS

An SPS welcome is extended this month to four new members who have qualified to join the group:

Evans, Scott, 1351 Camellia St., Oxnard 93030

Gladstone, Dave, 2619 - 2d St. #5, Santa Monica, 90405; tele. 392-2915

Hack, Joan M., 3728 W. 64th St., Inglewood 90302

Vasey, Wayne, 6830 Woodley Ave., Van Nuys 91406

NEW EMBLEM HOLDERS

Our members have been very busily climbing emblem peaks this summer, as the following list of new emblem holders proves. Congratulations to each and every one of them!

- JOHN BACKUS
- THOMAS CARDINA
- ROSEMARY CARLIN
- JOYCE DAVIS
- MARK GOEBEL
- DIANA HEIMAN
- WILLIAM HOOVER
- DUANE McRUER
- BEN NEFFSON

FOR SALE

ERIC SCHUMACHER has a two-man mountain tent complete with poles in new condition which he would like to sell. Contact Eric at 398-0680.

COVER PHOTO

This month's cover depicts Mt. Langley as seen from John Wedberg's Cessna aircraft on April 9, 1969. Tom Ross took the photo. For an interesting account of Ron Jones' solo climb of this peak in July, 1970, see page

ECHO STAFF

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SUBSCRIPTIONS:

\$2 per year.
Subscription to the ECHO is a requirement for active membership in the SPS.

REMITTANCE:

Should be sent to the SPS Treasurer: Bob Mason
428 So. Spalding Dr.
Beverly Hills 90212

NEXT COPY DEADLINE:

Oct. 21, 1970

SPRING TRIP PROPOSALS SOUGHT

It's time, at least for SPS leaders, to start thinking about 1971:

Schedule Chairman Jerry Keating (224 Gila Way, Placentia 92670) has requested trip proposals for March through the Fourth of July weekend of the new year. The proposals, including alternate dates, should be submitted before October 30 so that a balanced, full program can be developed. Besides trips to qualifying peaks, it is hoped that exploratory outings, practice rock and ice climbs and conservation-oriented activities can be arranged.

Among peaks already tentatively listed for 1971 are Acroetes - Baxter (Tom Ross), Bolton Brown - Birch (Gordon MacLeod, Corcoran (Andy Smatko), Mills - Starr (Al Fowler) and Izaak Walton (Andy Smatko).

From the recent membership questionnaire came suggestions such as Ash Peaks and Castle Rocks (Sequoia), Balloon Dome, Kettle Dome and State - Marion.

State is among 22 peaks unclimbed on an SPS scheduled event. The others are Ericsson, Stanford (S), Wheel, Devils Crags, Observation, Disappointment, McDuffie, Black Giant, Scylla, Emerald, Electra, Pettit, Volunteer, Black Hawk, Round Top, Disaster, Highland, Elwell, Lola, English and Adams. Volunteers?

* * * * *

CLIMBER'S GUIDE

A 1972 revision of Climber's Guide to the High Sierra is underway, and editor ANDREW SMATKO needs information from active hikers and climbers: notes on new routes on any peaks -- named or unnamed, first ascents, knapsack routes with classification, and highest campable sites (with adequate water) in any remote area or canyon in the High Sierra would be appreciated. Suggestions for improving the Guide will be welcome, as well as trip notes and detailed minutiae. Please send to: Andrew Smatko, MD, 2021 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica Ca. 90404.

W O W !

This editor feels green with envy when she reports that SPS President Dick Sykes missed the September meeting because he was traveling in Africa, and that Susan and John Thornton will be missed at the next five or so meetings because they left October 3 on a round-the-world adventure, including Japan, Nepal and Africa.

TV IS BETTER THAN EVER

The film ASCENT, detailing a climb of El Capitan by Warren Harding, Galen Rowell and Wayne Merry, plus additional footage with Lloyd Price, was filmed in Yosemite by KQED San Francisco. Locally Channel 28, KCET, will air this same film on November 17 at 8:30 p.m., with a repeat on November 21 at 4 p.m.

CALENDAR

1970 - 71 Winter Schedule

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Nov. 7 - 8 | Yosemite fall color (Clouds Rest - Half Dome) -- Jay Wiley, Ed Hill |
| Dec. 17 | Annual Banquet -- Horace Ory |
| Jan. 10 | Practice rock climb at Stoney Point -- Dick Sykes |
| Feb. 13 - 14 | Snow climb -- Barbara Lilley, Don Anderson, Randy Bernard |
| Feb. 27 - 28 | Gould -- Tom Ross, Jay Wiley |

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Nov. 11

Dec. 9

Jan. 13

Feb. 10

OCT. 17-18

SAT-SUN

SIERRA PEAKS

Smith Mtn. (9515'), Spanish Needle Pk (7879'): Meet 7:30 a.m. PST Sat. at store near junction of Ninemile Canyon Rd. and Kennedy Mtns. Campground road. Well climb Smith, 10 mi. r.t. with 2100' gain, Sat., then carcamp somewhere in Sand Canyon. Bring wood and water. Sand Canyon turnoff is 4 mi. N of Green Acres Cafe on Hwy. 395. Sun. climb Spanish Needle, 8 mi. r.t. with 4400' gain. Meet 7:30 a.m. at Sand Canyon camp. Lug soles mandatory as peak has some third class rock near summit. Leaders: PAUL LIPSOHN and WALLY HENRY.



SIERRA

Conservation

NEWS

THREAT TO THE FUTURE OF OWENS VALLEY

The natural scenic beauty and wildlife of the Owens Valley is in jeopardy. The threat is twin bills S. 3191 and H.R. 15426 concerning a massive land exchange in Owens Valley between Los Angeles and the federal government. The proposed exchange involves 830,000 acres withdrawn in the early 1900's and the 1930's to protect the city's watershed in Inyo and Mono Counties. It would permit 603,000 acres to be reclassified for retention by the federal government. The BLM would be able to permit recreation, sports, mining and stock grazing on the land.

The bills were introduced by Senators Cranston and Murphy, and Congressman Harold Johnson at the request of the Department of Water and Power. The full content, purpose and environmental implications have never been publicized. The bills lack environmental safeguards, and 17 rare, already endangered species, among them the tule elk, the golden trout, and the pup fish, are ignored. The way is opened to extensive commercialization and private development with the accompanying pollution and environmental degradation.

On August 19 conservationists and ecologists expressed their fears at a public hearing before the DWP Commission. An L.A. Times editorial has also called for the writing in of stiff safeguards to protect the land and the source of three-quarters of the city's water supply.

Letters are needed to Senators Alan Cranston and George Murphy and Congressman Harold T. Johnson, and your own congressman, expressing your opposition to S. 3191 and H.R. 15426 in their present form. Ask for their withdrawal in favor of a bill giving priority to the protection of environmental quality. Conservationists need to make their voices heard at the public hearings that will be held. There is still time to save the last large unspoiled scenic area in California. Senator Cranston favors the writing in of guarantees to protect the environment and endangered species. Urge him to greater action in this direction.

--Ann Hunt --

CLUB TO TAKE MINERAL KING TO SUPREME COURT

On September 16 the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in favor of the federal government in its appeal of the District Court decision giving the Sierra Club a preliminary injunction preventing the development of the Disney project at Mineral King. The Court of Appeals ruled against the Club both on the question of standing, that is, its right to sue, and on the question of whether a preliminary injunction was warranted. The Club has 30 days to ask for a stay in the order vacating the injunction and to petition the Supreme Court to accept an appeal. Club President Phillip Berry has said the Club will appeal.

ASCENTS

PALISADES AREA CLIMB, July 18-19 Ron Jones

Leader Art Wester and four others met a day early and hiked up to the Palisades glacier in order to get an early start the next day on the Mt. Sill - U-notch traverse. The main group of 14 started for base camp on the glacier Saturday morning. That Saturday a variety of climbs were made: Art and his group accomplished the Mt. Sill - Polemonium Peak - U-notch traverse, while from the main party a group of four climbed Mt. Gayley by the usual north-west ridge, and a party of three climbed Temple Crag from our glacier camp. Temple Crag was reached by climbing to the obvious saddle east of Mt. Gayley and our camp. One then descends to the basin east of the ridge and traverses to the south slopes of Temple Crag. Picking a chute quite a bit west of Route 1 in the Climbers Guide, a difficult 3d class route was found to the summit.

Sunday, with much able assistance in route finding from Bob Bowen and support from Art de Goede, I led what I remember as 11 persons up Clyde's variation of Route 2 on North Palisade. All members of the party made the summit with only few minor difficulties. The sky was beginning to cloud over when we left the summit, and in an attempt to save time a 210-foot rappel was set up from the top of the U-notch wall directly down to the U-notch. Everyone descended safely by this route, but the set-up time and time spent by the group in rappelling was excessively long. A light rain was falling during the time many were rappelling down. In retrospect I would say that with a group this size possessing varying capabilities in rope handling, a faster descent could have been made following the route of ascent. In any case everyone was out to the base camp by 6:30 or 7.

In addition to the main party, a group of three or four made a successful climb of Thunderbolt on Sunday to cap successful climbs of six peaks on this scheduled restricted 4th class outing.

* * * *

MTS. EISEN AND LIPPINCOTT, August 8-9 Al Fowler

Well, Jerry, you can now list Mt. Lippincott as having been climbed on a scheduled SPS trip. We got a little better turnout than Dick Jali (four including the leader), but the assistant leader took another job and left town to avoid this death march. (Good luck, Art!) The statistics for this trip were: 2 peaks, 11,000' (8500' with packs), 25 miles, Class 1 - 3, and 8 tired feet. The route we took worked very well and with modifications as stated below is recommended for future groups.

Saturday we left the Monarch Creek roadhead in Mineral King and headed for Cliff Creek via Glacier Pass. From Glacier Pass you should plan your route to Mt. Eisen as the whole route is in sight. From Cliff Creek we traversed northwest to the main couloir leading to the summit. You want to meet this couloir about half way up where the green area just begins. You climb the couloir bearing left near the top to gain the ridge and summit. The actual summit is the southern peak and is so indicated by a USGS marker (Mineral King quad). From the summit we proceeded north just to the left of the false summit and then crossing the saddle northeast of the false summit (11,600') we dropped into Little Five Lakes basin for the night. Future parties would be better off staying on the west side of the ridge and camping at the headwaters of the creek below Mt. Lippincott. From there you could carry packs over the saddle between Mt. Lippincott and Peak 11,830', climb the peak and drop down to the trail, coming out the next day.

Sunday we climbed the saddle just southwest of Peak 11,830' and traversed over to the saddle northwest of Peak 11,830'. From there we climbed Mt. Lippincott and returned to camp. From camp we dropped down and picked up the trail, coming out via Black Rock and Glacier Passes. The modified route would avoid some of the delicate Class 3 we encountered getting to Little Five Lakes basin. You would have no wood at the high campsite.



MERRIAM PEAK, ROYCE PEAK, AND MT. JULIUS CAESAR, September 5 - 7 Fred Hoeptner

Sixty-one participants appeared at the Pine Creek roadhead northwest of Bishop for the three-day Labor Day outing. Freezing weather greeted the group but a warming trend set in and the weather was generally perfect. The leader and about fifteen of the group arrived in camp at scenic Honeymoon Lake at about 11:30 a.m., but the last man did not arrive until after 3 p.m., assisted by much urging from coleader Todd Taylor.

A group of eight signed out to climb Mt. Julius Caesar, and I led a small group on a reconnaissance of the route to Royce and Merriam and returned to camp via Pine Creek Pass. The Julius Caesar group somehow went up the wrong canyon and climbed an unnamed bump on a ridge. We noted that the chute leading to the col between Royce and Merriam, the only feasible route of approach, was completely filled with icy snow evidently remaining from the winter of '68, a somewhat disturbing fact since there were no ice axes in the group.

Most of the group were beginners, and it was obvious that most could not climb all three peaks in the two days available, nor did they wish to. After much deliberation, I decided to split the group into two for Sunday. I took a group of eleven to climb Merriam and Royce, Howard Stephens acting as assistant; and Todd Taylor took a group of 48 to do Julius Caesar, Ben Neffson acting as assistant. Thus all who were physically able would have the opportunity to climb a peak at a pace geared to their abilities. The Julius Caesar group returned about 4:30, 42 out of 48 having made the summit. During the return the group assisted a young backpacker who had become separated from her companions and was climbing a steep canyon wall.

The Merriam-Royce group returned about 5:30, having found the snowfield icy but traversible because of a relatively flat area near the top, and all making the summits.

Soon after return to camp we were informed by a group member that a Girl Scout with an extreme case of altitude sickness and possible pulmonary complications was camped just below us. She had been sick for about a week and had not been taken out in the hope that she would acclimatize. (In my experience, this is not possible once you become altitude sick.) A helicopter had been ordered, but it had to land about two miles away up in Pine Creek canyon. A doctor with our group treated her, and the group took turns carrying her in a litter up to the 'copter, for which the group received thanks from both the Inyo National Forest ranger and the scout leader (who is also a Sierra Club member). With darkness rapidly approaching, it is doubtful she could have been evacuated that day without our assistance.

Monday another group of eight was led to Julius Caesar, Mark Goebel obtaining his emblem. Other trip members fished and explored and returned to the cars at their leisure. There was no interest in a trip to Royce. The entire group was back at the roadhead by about 3 p.m. for the homeward trip.

One unpleasant aspect was the discovery that Union Carbide's tungsten mill operation seems to be polluting the entire area. All of Pine Creek below the mill is closed to camping by the Inyo County Health Department, probably because of stream pollution. The water has a slightly milky appearance. The odor of hydrogen sulfide gas can be detected all the way up into Granite Park, presumably emanating from the mill. I intend to investigate this further by writing the Inyo County Health Department and by determining what chemical processes are used in the milling of tungsten and will report further. It is possible pressure can be brought on Union Carbide to implement pollution controls. This would be a conservation project of direct benefit to the SPS.

* * * *

P R I V A T E C L I M B S

MTS. LANGLEY AND CORCORAN, July 2-3 Ron Jones

Thursday morning I started up trailless Tuttle Creek to repeat the 1968 scheduled climb of Mt. Corcoran led by Jerry Keating and also to climb Mt. Langley. By midday I had reached the highest timber in Tuttle Creek Canyon, at near 11,000', where I dropped my pack and continued on to climb Mt. Langley by the northeast chute, route 5 in the Climbers Guide. The route is direct but very loose and cruddy. It would make a beautiful snow climb.

Friday I set out to climb what I hoped was the true summit of Mt. Corcoran. (See November, 1969, and October, 1968 ECHO.) From my camp I climbed up a slope to the north, staying on the left side of a prominent waterfall. Once entering the canyon above I stayed on the north side and climbed into an upper canyon or cirque. I went to the head of this side canyon and climbed to an obvious saddle lying to the north of two prominent pinnacles and just south of what the USGS has declared to be Mt. Corcoran. From this saddle it was a difficult 3d or low 4th class scramble contouring over to a chute which led to the northernmost of the pinnacles.

* * * *

MT. ABBOT, August 16 David Hammond

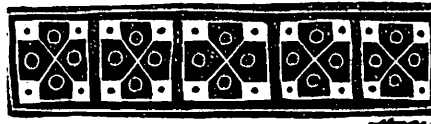
When considering climbing a third class peak, the first thing required is some directions as to the best access and easiest route up the peak. As I expected, the Sierra Club publishes its own Climbers Guide to the High Sierra, but to my dismay found it to be out of print, for quite some time in fact. This may not be news to the old hands, but it was to me. A search of some second hand book shops revealed nothing, so I tried the libraries, ending up in the one in downtown Los Angeles; surely they would have one! Anyone would think I wanted a guide to England's Lake District, and I found two of those! They indeed had a copy, two editions in fact, and I took prints of the required pages for ten cents a sheet.

Armed with this information and the Mt. Abbot map, we drove up to Tom's Place Saturday evening, spending the night at the Rock Creek roadhead.

It was a short three-mile walk along the practically level trail to our turnoff at the far end of Long Lake early Sunday morning. We then hiked up the mountainside above Treasure Lakes to the end of the glacier between Mt. Dade and Abbot. As per directions,

we started up the south side of the buttress at the southern end of the east wall of Abbot but decided to traverse to the north side on encountering a rather difficult, slightly overhanging rock face, which my companion tried, but which was obviously not third class -- to me anyway! After some easier climbing, our way was stopped by an awkward looking chimney, but after some exploring, I found an easier way around. This brought us up to a steep flat wall in a notch near the summit, which we had seen from the glacier before the climb. This proved to be high Class 3, but we made it. Perhaps we should have brought a rope? Once on top, it was merely a walk to the summit, arriving at around 1:30 p.m. The view from the top was good all round, and I was able to pick out Mt. Julius Caesar, further south along the ridge, a peak I was to climb over Labor Day weekend.

The descent of the flat wall was made very carefully; the remainder of the way down was straightforward, as we followed our route up. It was slow going though, due to the many loose rocks. On our way out to the trail, we took a closer look at the small glacier, the gray ice now visible at that time of year. We got back to the car after an 11-hour day. I was particularly pleased with the success of this climb, as it was my first Class 3 emblem peak.



MT. RITTER AND BANNER PEAK, August 21-22 Tom Jenkins

We (Leo de Los Rios and I) started from Agnew Meadows about 8 on Saturday morning by the river trail to Shadow Lake and Lake Edize, then by an unmapped and rather sporadic trail toward the Ritter-Banner saddle. We made slow but steady progress, delayed by Leo's diet and resultant lack of instant energy, and camped in the last soft spot, a grassy patch between the upper and lower snowfields on the way to the saddle. This spot was at a considerable angle and has so many streams through it that flat dry spots are few and far between. With some ice axe work, perhaps four passable bedsites could be constructed. This camp is at about 10,900 feet.

Another late start (oversleeping always occurs on my private trips where there is no dedicated leader to tell me it's morning when it isn't quite so) kept us from reaching the saddle as soon as we'd planned. I climbed Banner (second class with a little easy third at the top and a fine scree trail for a rapid descent) alone, 45 minutes round trip from the saddle.

On returning to the saddle I met a girl and her parents. The girl had climbed Ritter before and told me of a route not listed in the Climbers Guide, which worked out very well. It includes some easy third class, in many small patches, but a rope is entirely unnecessary. (A large group including inexperienced climbers might want one in case of damp weather.) Instead of going up the "right of two chutes" from the top of the snow slope as described in the Guide, leave the snow at a ledge that slants up and right into another chute even further to the right than the one mentioned. Climb it all the way to the skyline and go over the ridge. Then follow the ridge about ten yards below it on the far side. Two detours, which are obvious, lead you to a west slope which is mixed second and third class and leads to a saddle (very small) which is ten yards or so from the ultimate summit. There are ducks all over the mountain, so many that they become useless. I found it necessary to mark those I passed going up with green streamers, which I recovered on the descent, so that I would return via the same chute.

As it was now after one o'clock, and we planned to work on Monday, I made a rapid descent, kicking half the mountain down ahead of me (it all seems to be mounted on ball bearings) on the upper portion and glissading on the snowfield. We arrived at our camp-

site at 1:55, dumped summit packs into overnight packs, and started down. Even on the downhill stretches, Leo's diet served him like a ball and chain, and we arrived back at Agnew Meadows at 9 p.m., and I at Long Beach at 4:15 a.m. Monday.

Anyone planning to climb these peaks should consider camping at Nydiver Lakes. There is a ridge leading right to where we camped that should only take about an hour to negotiate, and the lake area would be a far more enjoyable camp. Also, on both peaks the register boxes (Sierra Club on Banner, California Alpine on Ritter) have defective bolts to hold the lids shut. While the books are new and in good condition so far, the boxes should be replaced if the books are to survive the winter wetness.

* * * *

NORTH FACE OF MT. WILLIAMSON, Aug. 22-23 Steve Rogero and Wally Henry

Mt. Williamson's north face has always seemed to me to be one of the most imposing in the Sierra. It was more so than ever when first light roused Wally Henry and me from our sleeping bags on this lazy Saturday morning in Owens Valley. After breakfast, packing and driving to the Shepherd Creek roadhead, we stashed two tall ones in a secluded spot in the stream (a guy has to have some reason to come out of the mountains) and at 8 a.m. started up the soon non-existent trail. By staying in the streambed, cleared by the runoff of '69, we were able to avoid most of the brush and loose stuff as we plodded upward, ever mindful of the 8,000+ vertical feet that had to be gained and lost before we returned to our already anticipated cache.

After lunch and an hour or so of hiking above the last timber, we reached a comfortable, sandy camp near 11,100' at 2 p.m. At this point we were directly below the 3,000-foot north face and, although we could not see all the details, the general direction of the Mendenhall route was quite obvious. It was after a hike to lake 10,800', Wally's swim, and supper accompanied by a discussion of the coming climb that we crawled into bed at 8.

We rolled out at 5 a.m. in lingering darkness, fussed for awhile with an empty Svea, ate a cold breakfast and crossed the 200 yards or so to the start of the climb.

Instead of going directly up the snow chute of Mendenhall's route, we made a minor variation and climbed the the buttress to the right -- thus avoiding the chimney area. One hundred feet of moderately difficult Class 3 climbing brought us to the start of 1,000 feet of pleasant slabs. From there, somewhere near 12,500', steeper rock forced us to move left into the main couloir. Still on firm granite, we continued upward over blocks, slabs and cracks for another 1,000 vertical feet which was Class 3 most all the way. About 500 feet below the summit ridge the chute steepened considerably and was partly filled with ice. It was at an exposed traverse over an ice-filled chute leading straight down to camp that we first roped up. Beyond this short traverse, two full leads over steep, loose ice-covered rock with one protection piton and one anchor piton brought us to the final pitch out of the chute and onto the summit plateau between the first horn and the peak itself -- four hours out of camp. The upper portions of the face were far the more difficult, and although there is little open air exposure, the steep ice-filled chutes offer little comfort in the event of a fall. With heavier snow, the ice would present much more of a problem.

A short hike on the summit plateau brought us to completion of what appears to be the second ascent of the north face. After an hour enjoying the comments of climbers like Clyde, Eichorn and Lane in the delightful register, we descended via the west face to camp. Several hours down the canyon we collected our hidden reward, stowed our packs in Wally's car and headed for home.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CONSERVATION

--Abe Siemens--

Some of the choicest portions of the Sierra are rapidly being destroyed by overuse. It is not uncommon to encounter, on lateral trails leading from the Owens Valley to the Muir Trail, fifty to one hundred persons in one day even during the middle of the week. Some of the more popular lakes suffer from the abuse inflicted by one hundred campers at a time who have long since burned all dead wood and who continue to leave behind additional trash each day. Theft of equipment left at unattended campsites is becoming increasingly frequent. I am told that along the Muir Trail one can encounter everything from drug use to prostitution. Apparently certain young ladies recently worked their way down the Muir Trail carrying only a guitar and a sleeping bag, presumably large enough for two. Somehow, my concept of a wilderness experience does not include encountering large numbers of people together with the social and physical problems associated with such crowds. Certain areas in the Sierra are wilderness areas in name only and more closely resemble the environment at Hollywood and Vine.

The SPS, rather than encouraging the use of already overused wilderness areas, should seek to reduce both the number of visitors to the Sierra and the ecological impact per individual visit. Although the overused areas constitute only a modest portion of the total Sierra, they are usually the choicest areas. Why wait till the entire Sierra is ruined before taking action?

For starters, I suggest that the SPS should:

1. Abolish BMTC.
2. Limit the number of participants on SPS trips.
3. Encourage the Park Service and the Forest Service to restrict the use of portions of the Sierra.
4. Seek to abolish all pack trains.
5. Improve cleanup practices on SPS trips. I have noted too many cases of new campfire scars where previous campfires were unused, aluminum foil left in campfires, etc.

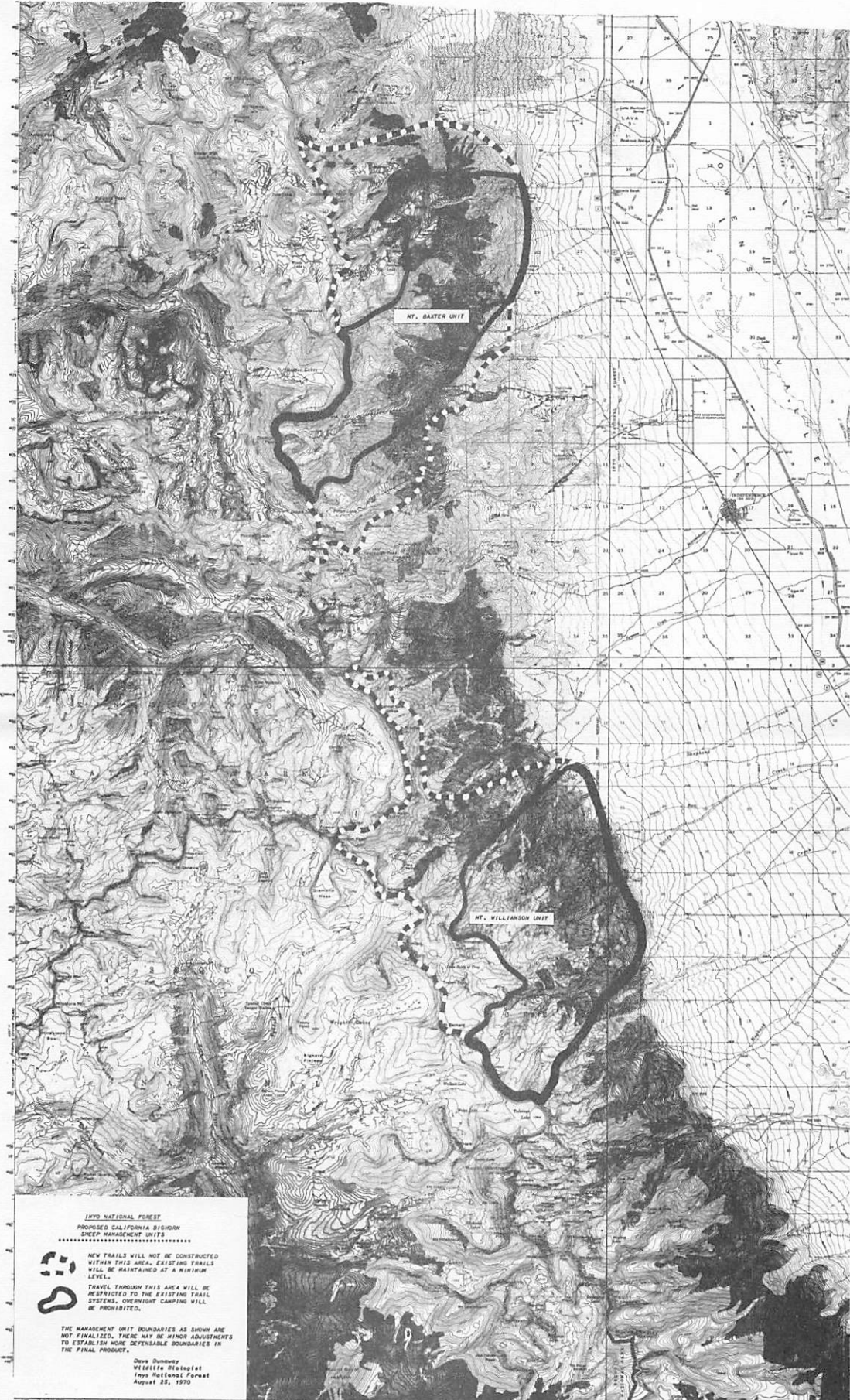
I am certain that other SPS'ers can think of additional suggestions which will help preserve the Sierra. Let's act now before it is too late!

BIGHORN SHEEP

At the September SPS meeting U.S. Forest Service biologist Dave Dunaway spoke concerning the Sierra bands of bighorn sheep. The map printed in this month's ECHO shows the locations of bighorn sheep herds and proposed restricted travel areas.

Concerning the map:

1. The dashed line is the perimeter of the area in which no new trails will be constructed and in which existing trails will be maintained at a minimum level.
2. The solid line is the perimeter of the area in which travel will be restricted to existing trail systems and in which no overnight camping will be permitted.
3. The areas are tentative and might be adjusted to minimize inconvenience to use while still protecting the bighorn sheep.
4. While the spirit of the management plan implies that it would be inadvisable to take large groups into the areas, there is not much interference with peak climbing. For example, Mt. Williamson is accessible.



INYO NATIONAL FOREST
PROPOSED CALIFORNIA BISHOP
SHEEP MANAGEMENT UNITS

NEW TRAILS WILL NOT BE CONSTRUCTED
WITHIN THIS AREA. EXISTING TRAILS
WILL BE MAINTAINED AT A MINIMUM
LEVEL.

TRAVEL THROUGH THIS AREA WILL BE
RESTRICTED TO THE EXISTING TRAIL
SYSTEMS. OVERNIGHT CAMPING WILL
BE PROHIBITED.

THE MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARIES AS SHOWN ARE
 NOT FINALIZED. THERE MAY BE MINOR ADJUSTMENTS
 TO ESTABLISH MORE DEFENSIBLE BOUNDARIES IN
 THE FINAL PRODUCT.

Deva Dumberry
 Wildlife Biologist
 Inyo National Forest
 August 25, 1970

THE SIERRA ECHO
3300 Corinth Avenue
Los Angeles, Ca. 90066

"to explore, enjoy, preserve"