

The Sierra



ECHO

VOLUME 17

MARCH - APRIL

1973

NO 2



NEWS

COVER PHOTO

This lovely picture of Mount Morgan was taken by **John Arden** from the vicinity of the Treasure Lakes on May 30, 1971.

NEW MEMBERS

This month we have three new members to welcome into the Sierra Peaks Section. Congratulations!

Cohen, Elizabeth 4916½ No Baldwin Ave, Temple City,
Cal 91780 448-6347

Grant, Tracy 11938 Lorne St, No Hollywood, 91605

Reddy, John 1502 Elkane Dr, Hacienda Heights 91745

SNOW REPORT

Based on a March 1 snow survey, the LA Department of Water & Power estimates the Sierra snowpack for 1972-73 averages 125% of normal. SPSers should note that due to the long cold spring the snow will *not* be consolidated for late spring climbs, and due to the low snowline, some access roads will be late in opening. (On April 1, there was *continuous* snow above 6900' on the Onion Valley road!)

—Barbara Lilley

NEEDED (DESPERATELY)!!

The loan of one pair of lug-soled hiking or climbing boots from someone who wears size 9½ *men's street shoes*, June 23-24. I wish to take my dad on the "women's backpack", but he cannot afford to buy boots for the (probably) only Sierra climb of his life. The boots will be returned brushed, clean, and waterproofed by the following weekend. I'd also like to borrow a medium-sized Kelty.

Diana Dee
(213) 451-5838 (day)

FOR SALE!

2 MAN(+) MOUNTAIN TENT & RAIN FLY — \$50.00
CANADIAN MADE (FIBERGLASS) KAYAK & ACC — \$120.00

Dave King
215 42nd St
Manhattan Beach 90266

UPCOMING ELECTION

At its January meeting, the Angeles Chapter Executive Committee voted unanimously to endorse two candidates for the Board of Directors in the forthcoming election. Both have unique capabilities that qualify them for service on the Club's Board of Directors. They are: **Bruce Collier** and **Kent Gill**.

Bruce Collier, immediate past Chairman of the Angeles Chapter, has the fiscal experience vital to the Board of Directors because the current Treasurer will not continue as a Board member. **Kent Gill**, past Council Chairman, has a strong knowledge of internal Club affairs. The Executive Committee urges that we include these two men in the five we select to vote for in the upcoming election.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Holladay, Delores Yankee Farm Road, Santa Barbara, Calif
91309 (805) 682-1752

THE SIERRA ECHO is published ten times a year by the Sierra Peaks Section of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club. EDITOR — **Betty Dessert**, 2231 Gladys, Rosemead, Calif 91770. MAILING — **Guyneth White**, 20554 Quedo Drive, Woodland Hills, Calif 91364. SUBSCRIPTIONS — \$2 per year. Subscription to the ECHO is a requirement for active membership in the SPS. Send remittance to: **Ron Jones** — Treasurer, 3847 Daguerre Ave, Woodland Hills, Calif 91364. COPY DEADLINE — First of every month.

CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Appearing elsewhere in this issue is the newly revised and updated peaks list.

In an effort to answer the questions most frequently asked by newcomers, an explanation of classes of climbs has been added to the front, as well as pertinent Section and emblem requirements.

Numerous elevation changes have been recorded and several new topo designations have been included.

Perhaps the most consequential change has been in the revision of degree of difficulty. Changes have been kept to those your Committee felt to be glaringly inaccurate, and have been generally decided on the conservative side.

Several peaks enjoy unique situations; that of having a summit block of greater difficulty than the peak generally, and have been given a new designation. For example, The Hermit, generally a Class 2 climb with a Class 4 summit block, has been designated 2(S-4). Similar changes have been made for Thunderbolt, Jordan, etc.

We hope the new form meets your approval.

Paul Lipsohn

ECHOS FROM THE PAST

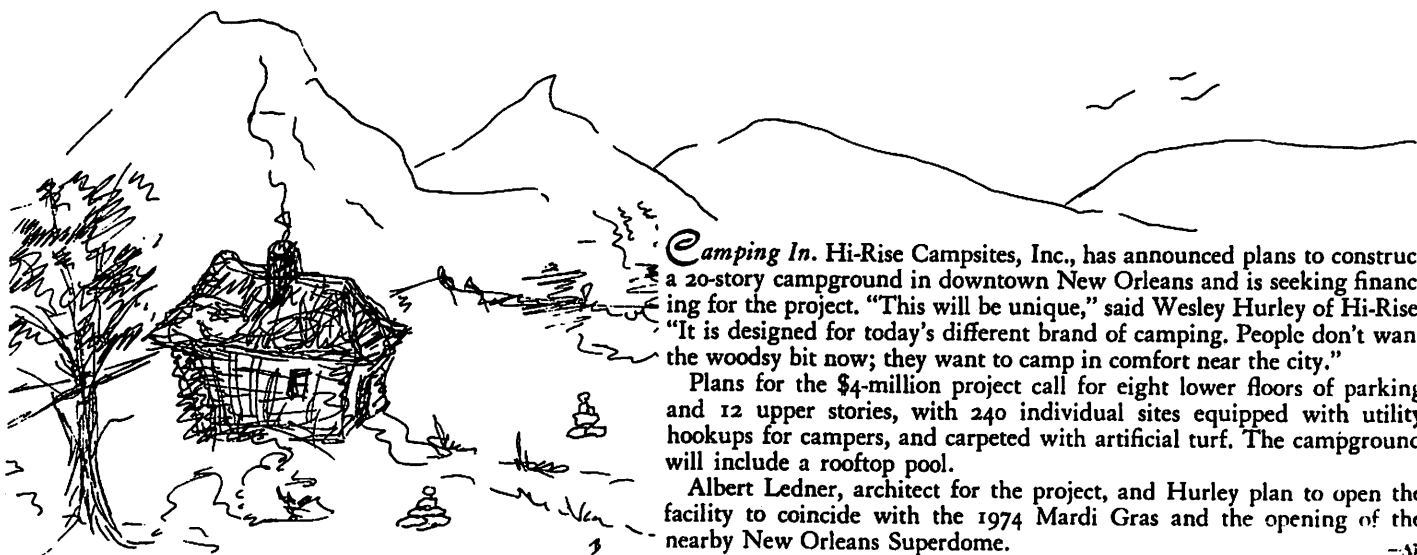
Ten Years Ago in the SPS
by Ron Jones

Several new members submitted their lists of qualifying peaks for membership into the SPS. Among them were **Liz Anderson** and **George Tauxe**. This brings the Section membership to about 170 persons with 50 emblem holders numbered in the group. **Andy Smatko** added to the lists of future peakbaggers with the birth of a son, **Andy Jr**, who must have been in a hurry to start hiking as he arrived one month before his due date.

April was another rather slow month for the Section with the only scheduled activity being a training climb of Strawberry Peak in the San Gabriels led by former Chairman **Miles Brubacher**. Miles' activity drew a turnout of 48 including 16 members of the fair sex. Instruction was given in equipment, conditioning, mountain travel, and rock scrambling.

A burning conservation issue in which many SPSers and Sierra Clubbers were involved at this time was the battle to maintain the San Geronio Wild Area and to turn back the interest concerned with the development of this area into a ski area.

Concerning skiing – **Monroe Levy** suffered a mishap at June Mountain at the end of the month, dislocating his shoulder on a run. Until it mended Monroe got lots of practice in "one arm driving".



Camping In. Hi-Rise Campsites, Inc., has announced plans to construct a 20-story campground in downtown New Orleans and is seeking financing for the project. "This will be unique," said Wesley Hurley of Hi-Rise. "It is designed for today's different brand of camping. People don't want the woodsy bit now; they want to camp in comfort near the city."

Plans for the \$4-million project call for eight lower floors of parking and 12 upper stories, with 240 individual sites equipped with utility hookups for campers, and carpeted with artificial turf. The campground will include a rooftop pool.

Albert Ledner, architect for the project, and Hurley plan to open the facility to coincide with the 1974 Mardi Gras and the opening of the nearby New Orleans Superdome.

ASCENTS

SPS ROCK CLIMB, January Dennis Lantz

When SPS members plan to lead a scheduled outing, tradition holds that even when they as leaders turn out to be half, or most, or even all of the participants, Al Fowler and I have been reversing the tide by *not* showing up at Joshua Tree rock climbs. Regular readers (those who send their \$2 to the SPS Treasurer) will remember that for the last climb, your reporter had a Saturday class and Al got rained out. This time I blew the first day with the same classy excuse and Al got tripped out on Sunday – business tripped out.

As these sessions are getting very popular with the entire LA Chapter, we were lucky enough to have competent help with the instructing. Reliable Ron Jones brought his children and taught both days, R J Secor took charge of one location, and two non-SPSers lent a valuable hand. Doug Young, shaggier even than your hairy leaders, and a better climber than this one, taught both days without a lunch break.

New York newcomer Steve Kuhl came out to meet people and wound up instructing, spicing the campfire with tales of climbing in the Shawanagunks, or 'gunks to you cognoscenti. (Yes, Virginia, there *are* climbing Sierra Clubbers east of the Colorado River.)

The SPS car-camp campfires seem to get better and better, maybe because we carry more wood and more wine in a car than in a Kelty. Friends and family are also easier to get into camp for companionship, and as for the quality of the meals, there is no comparison. Climbing stories and swapping lies ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous, much to the wonderment of the many non-SPSers sampling the Section and trying rock climbing for the first time. The two listed leaders overlapped for an hour at this point, our bus arriving for dinner just as Al started doing his dishes. Well, one dish, anyway. Handing over eleven Section climbing ropes, he disappeared toward LAX and business points east.

Nearly everyone who signed in the next morning had learned or brushed up on fundamentals Saturday, so we headed straight for some of the more interesting looking routes. There's nothing really fierce at Sheep Pass, but some good fun was had by all. Especially popular were the chimney and some good rappels, and several people took their rock climb tests for the Mountaineer's List. The training must work; while climbing on a belay given by a 12 year old, Doug Young suddenly jumped off of a ledge – the boy didn't even grunt, and the belay held.

If anything at all would improve these climbs, it would be the presence of more old-time SPS members. The more experienced people we get, the smaller the groups can be, the more routes there are, and the more time everybody can spend climbing instead of waiting. Besides, the campfires are fun.

YOSEMITE SNOWSHOE BACKPACK, February 10-11, 1973 George Toby

This trip started off with rain Friday night in Yosemite Valley that turned to wet snow by Saturday morning. Undaunted and buoyed up by the promise of tons of snow at higher elevations, 13 Sierra Clubbers showed up in the slush at the Visitors Center. Our plan was to climb the North wall of the Valley by an old stage coach route and on up to the summit of El Capitan. The Ranger quickly vetoed this route and refused a permit. A wet snow had fallen heavily all night at higher elevations and the entire North wall was prone to avalanche. It happens about once a year and he felt this was the time. Much planning and a scouting trip went down the drain. But the good natured Ranger suggested that the high country around the Badger Pass ski resort was ideal for snowshoeing – only the snowplow broke down during the night and the road to Badger was closed.

But all was not black, by mid-morning the skies cleared and revealed Yosemite, magnificent in a new mantle of snow. The road opened about noon, but chains were still needed. Along with hundreds of skiers we swarmed to the Badger parking area. We began the hike in a light snowfall, heading first to Summit Meadows and then on to Dewey Point. Snowshoeing in Yosemite high country is just great. In fact it is fantastic. The snow was dry powder 5 to 6 feet deep. We sank in 8 to 10 inches with snowshoes and packs. Without snowshoes you dropped in hip deep. The forests were resplendent in a new coat of snow. Small trees were completely covered and looked like upturned popsicles.

We made it to Dewey Point a half hour before dark, got a brief look at the Valley below between snow clouds, and set up tents. It snowed and stormed most of the night. Our tents were nearly buried, but the extra snow added insulation. We were very warm and snug inside. By morning the winds abated but the snow continued to fall just enough to make an anticipated exploration of the South rim of Yosemite too dangerous. It was hard to tell where the cliffs dropped off into the Valley. So we struck our tents and headed back for Badger Pass. Again snowshoeing was a real joy.

We picked up four cross-country skiers enroute and arrived at Badger about 2 PM. We were shocked to find no one there but the Ranger. The day before it was swarming with skiers. It had snowed a good three feet in slightly over 24 hours. The snowplows could not cope with it and the road was closed to uphill traffic. Using snowshoes as shovels, it took an hour and a half to dig out the cars. In spite of the deep snow on the road it was an easy run (or slide) downhill to the main highway. We had the whole road to ourselves, we could skid anywhere we pleased. Even the driving was fun. In summary, none of the original objectives of the trip were accomplished, the trip was cut a day short, and we had more snow than we bargained for. But it was a great experience and we are all ready to do it again. This was a splendid group. To top it off the Ranger was right. The North slope avalanched the afternoon we were scheduled to come out – if we had gone as planned.

ICE AXE PRACTICE, Baldy Hut, March 11 Ron Jones

The schedule write-up stated, "if there is enough snow, practice now instead of panicking later". In the rainswept dawn of Sunday morning I drove to San Antonio Falls and because of the steady snowfall, chains were required the last two miles. By 8:30 nine stalwarts faced into the thickening snowfall and trudged up toward the Ski Hut in order to stretch our legs after the long drive. Nearly 2 hours later we met **Diana Dee** and **Norm Rohn** just below the hut stating that conditions for practice were impossible. The only real practice obtained was in the high knee lift necessary to wade through the drifts and an occasional vertical arrest as one of us would break through the waist-high drifts. Everyone was back to the cars by noon.

PRIVATE CLIMBS

A TRIP IN THE SIERRA, July 1938 R S Fink

With the twofold objective of enjoying the mountains and of checking summit-records, I started up Tuttle Creek on July 14, 1938. Although a sixty-pound pack bore heavily, the thought of the beauty ahead urged me onward to a campsite at 9500 feet. The early morning found me climbing up the north face of Mount Langley. Although many times the route apparently ended, there was always an opening that took me nearer the summit, but it was 8 o'clock when I finally arrived so that it was necessary to stay on the summit overnight. Cold made sleep impossible, so I set myself to stamping and tramping through the night to stimulate circulation. Speculation upon the hour and point at which the sun would appear helped to pass the time. With a bright day dawning, I started toward Peak 12,819, where I found a small register. By nightfall I was back at base camp to rest for the hard climb over the ridge to Rock Creek.

Most of the next day was spent crossing to timberline at 11,200 feet, where a base camp was made for the next several days. Peak 12,784 was ascended by the south face, with some difficult climbing. The following day Mount Le Conte was chosen as the objective. From the top of a mile-long couloir west of the Crest, I traversed north along a band of reddish porphyry to an arete which led over a difficult slab to the summit. Then, by working south along the Crest, the next main peak (13,800 plus) was reached. The descent was made by a chute just north of the peak.

July 19 I ascended a long couloir west of the Crest between the second and third peaks south of Mount Le Conte. Working back and forth along the Crest and descending by the chute between the third and fourth, ascents were made of peaks 13,733, 13,600 plus, and 13,400 plus. Peaks 13,160, 13,481, 13,484 and 13,124 were undertaken as a one-day trip and were made without great difficulty, although a storm on the last summit was very trying and several rope-downs — one over a sixty-foot overhang — were involved.

Mount Irvine and Mount Mallory were climbed from Arc Pass while base camp was being moved to Mirror Lake. I went up Mount Muir and Mount Whitney before going down Lone Pine Canyon and over the desert to Tuttle Creek. So ended another vacation in the High Sierra — sixteen peaks in eleven days.

—submitted by Al Campbell from the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, Vol XXIV #3, June 1939

Inspired (?) by Dick May's article in the Dec 1972 Echo, I submit the following:

THE ASCENT OF TALIKOMS TOWER (525'), January 1973 Dick Jali

High over the jungle-clad hills behind my school loom the steep spires and battlements of the two Talikoms Towers, starkly etched against the tropic sky. The clouds swirl around their girders and channel beams, the winds sigh through the VHF antennae, and at night the Lampu Pengenal¹ wink ominously like the eyes of some prehistoric monster. Even in the smokey "smog" of this season's numerous brush fires, their shapes still stand gaunt and lean, their summits remote and challenging.

Could they be climbed? Or were their upper faces and summits truly unreachable? I wanted to try, and, if possible, get some photos from the top. No route information existed. Armed with only fragmentary knowledge of the local languages, I forayed deep into the labyrinths of the government bureaucracy. Finally, in the far reaches of the Jabatan Talikoms² I found the Penolong Pengerusi³ who KNEW! He assured me such an ascent might be possible, but warned me with great seriousness (even fear?) about the risks and hazards of such an undertaking, all the while mumbling incantations ("we can take no responsibility, it's all at your own risk") which I took to be prayers to the local spirits. Nevertheless, he agreed to arrange for my safe passage to the base of the Towers for a summit attempt ("I will phone them tomorrow, if the phone works and if they are there").

TALIKOMS TOWER continued

Clearly, extensive training and conditioning would be required for such an expedition. To refresh my skills, I decided to attempt another similar but much smaller feature of the local topography, and so planned an assault on the Tanjong Lobang Lighthouse. Even this aroused concern on the part of the local authorities, and further ritualistic incantations (“you might break a wire and harm the light”), and even the sending of a native guide to accompany me.

The ascent of the Lighthouse began uneventfully, but soon became fraught with peril from an unexpected quarter. Red and silver spots and smears began appearing all over me. The Lighthouse had just been repainted! But we passed on, and were soon on the summit, taking in the view.

But over all loomed the Talikoms Towers, still beckoning. And so a few days later, I headed up the narrow road to the base of the Towers, past the outer defenses (cyclone fences and barbed wire), and up to the house at the very base of the nearest tower. The locals were very friendly, although some of their dialect was obscure (“the R/T link with Limbang is out today”). They were awed and baffled by what I intended to do; their reactions showed they were overwhelmed by emotion (“but it is so *tiring* to climb all the way up there!”).

Finally I was at the very base of the Tower; the ascent was about to begin. The whole height of the Tower loomed almost vertically over me, almost completely overwhelming. Only one route⁴ went up the face. I started up; the ground dropped away. I was exposed and alone on the Tower as I got above the trees and the view opened up. I was attacked by swarms of vicious nyamok⁵! But I continued on. After only a brief rest at a small platform about halfway, I climbed on, past all obstacles (“who left these coaxial cables hanging down here?”), and overcoming any remaining fears and doubts (“Can I get through that trap-door in the floor of the summit platform?”), until I finally stood on the very summit.

Fierce Burong Gereja⁶ swooped and screamed as I arrived, but I took shelter under some nearby dipoles and drank in the magnificent view. A sweeping panorama of the coastline greeted me; from Miri Town on the north, past the wide sand beaches of Luak Bay to the south, and beyond to the Lambir Hills (of which more later). And to the east, just before the hills dropped off into the interior jungles, stood the Other Tower, at close range looking even more forbidding than before, with its awesome array of radiotelephone and FM antennas guarding its summit spire. It would remain for another expedition. Someday, but not today.

1 Air navigation warning lights

2 Department of Telecommunications

3 Assistant Department Head

4 The classification of the route is controversial, depending on whether a ladder is Class 3 (use of hands) or Class 6 direct aid.

5 Mosquitos

6 Sparrows

A LA CUMBRE DEL ACONCAGUA (22,834'), January 26–February 17 Barbara Lilley (To the Summit of Aconcagua)

Tom Limp of *West Ridge Sports*, leader, plus Bill Feldmann, Gail Wilts, Sue Condon, Barbara Lilley, Brian Gregory, John Osterhault, Dennis Hennek and Norma Viault arrived in Buenos Aires via Aerolinas Argentinas on Friday, January 26, 17 hours after leaving LA. After surviving the wild traffic to and from the hotel, they flew to Mendoza on Saturday, where they spent 3 1/2 days fulfilling the various police, army, and government requirements necessary to obtain climbing permission for Aconcagua, and buying additional food for the climb. However, the time spent in Mendoza is part of the vacation – although drinking wine and beer and eating large, excellent meals at incredibly low prices (all food and beverages including water can be safely consumed) does not necessarily aid conditioning for high altitude mountaineering!

On Wednesday, January 31, the climbers boarded a chartered bus for Puente del Inca (9000') Army camp and start of the normal route to Aconcagua, to await permission to make the climb. Due to the size of the party, a guide (Rafael Juarez) was required to accompany them. As it costs \$12 per day to stay at the Army camp (though use of Army mules is free), they camped across the river near the ruins of a resort hotel and mineral baths which had been destroyed by a rock avalanche 8 years previously. While there, welcome use was made of the hot baths still existing, and nearby summits up to 13,000' were climbed for conditioning.

Permission arrived on February 3, so, leaving most food and equipment for the Army mules to bring in later (duffel bags with locks handy for this), they backpacked about 8 miles that afternoon, camping overnight at “La Confluencia”, 11,000'. The next day, after several interesting stream crossings, they reached “new” Plaza de Mulas, 13,500', about 16 miles further up the Rio Horcones valley, where the Army has built a large hut (refugio) of 5 rooms plus kitchen, eventually to have electric lights and running water. After a rest day here while waiting for the mules to bring in their gear, on February 7, in 2 carries, they moved to the refugio at “old” Plaza de Mulas at 14,000'.

February 8 the climbers carried food and equipment to the next refugio, called “Anarticia”, following a good mule trail all the way except across one snowfield containing Argentina's version of suncups called “Penitentes”, which resemble a forest of stalagmites up to 6 feet high! They returned to old Plaza de Mulas that night, and the following day moved camp to Anarticia (17,900'). There, staying in their tents as the hut was too small, they waited out two days of wind and snowstorm.

On February 11, leaving tents behind, they moved up to the next refugios (3 huts, large enough to accommodate all) at 19,400'. After waiting out another stormy day, they headed for the summit on February 13. The guide who was in top shape arranged for an 8:00 AM start; 5:00 AM is more logical! Passing the last refugio (Independencia) at approximately 20,500', the trail ends at

ACONCAGUA continued

21,000' in the infamous scree slope, El Gran Acarreo. In spite of an intermittent snowstorm which made the scree even more slippery, all except Sue and John reached the summit. Return was aided greatly by moonlight on newly fallen snow; maximum climbing time was 14 hours round trip.

Returning to new Plaza de Mulas the next day for feasting and a good night's sleep, they backpacked out to Puente del Inca the following day, returning to Mendoza on February 16 in time for a final night's feasting. They flew to Buenos Aires February 17 and arrived in LA intime for the latest earthquake.

Requirements in Mendoza to obtain climbing permission for Aconcagua include electrocardiogram, blood test, fingerprinting, "mug" photos and depositing of \$10 rescue insurance (having a Red Cross blood type card and 2 extra passport pictures could save some time). A representative from Aerolinas Argentinas was most helpful in making these arrangements – it is almost essential to have someone along who can speak both Spanish and English fluently.

Food available in Mendoza's "supermercados" included Maggi soups, instant potatoes, instant pudding, dried milk, jello, instant hot cereals and cold cereals. Canned meats, outside of fish, Vienna sausage and meat balls, are hard to find – Argentians prefer their meat fresh. Recommended to bring are powdered drinks such as Tang, Wylers, and instant hot chocolate, hard candies, and plastic bags for food packaging. Butane stoves with extra containers brought from the US were used; however, if airline weight restrictions are a problem, white gasoline for stoves is readily available in Mendoza. Kerosene is also available but harder to find (contact hardware stores; bring containers and some priming alcohol from the US). Other handy items were a plastic folding water bucket and large plastic bags for gathering snow for melting.

MT PINCHER, February 17–18 Harvey Mudfoote

My buddy and I had been looking at the topos of the Sierra peaks this winter and finally decided to tackle a winter first ascent. We had rented snowshoes and borrowed some ice climbing equipment for the weekend. Better to be well prepared than not at all. Unfortunately my buddy wasn't able to come, but nevertheless it seemed too good a chance to pass up – so I had no choice but to make a solo attempt.

The roadhead was quite icy Saturday morning, but the snow was nice and fluffy and deep. I was very glad because I had never had on snowshoes and was quite anxious to try them out. It was about 9:30 before I managed to leave the roadhead because it took awhile to sort out all the proper equipment. I had to check out the compass for north, stuff a new cork in my whistle, and make sure the rope, ice screws, crampons, and snowshoes were not tangled. I had borrowed two bollards but decided not to take them so I left them beside the car.

The climb up to the little basin directly below the north face of Pincher was uneventful. In fact, I had been very leery about crossing a lake that I remembered on the topo (which was behind at my car), but I never saw the lake so perhaps my memory was faulty or something. I arrived at the basin by 5:15 which was pretty good because my crampons kept cutting through the lacing on the snowshoes. However, even with an unexpected stop when the package of wands got entangled with the bandage on my left leg, I managed about 5,540 feet gain and 7 miles. I made camp, ate a meal of dates and granola and went to sleep in a sheltered spot out of the wind and blowing snow.

Sunday morning dawned cold and clear. The snow was cold, clear, and crunchy. The north face was quite awesome at the point where I left camp. I had been hitting each knee a little with my crampons for sometime now, and was approaching a series of parallel crevasses before the bergschrund so I decided that my partner and I had better rope up. Better to be safe than sorry. When I scanned the face for a route, I remembered someone talking about the inverted W on the face. I didn't see any thing like that – so I picked my own route heading toward a large snow mass shaped like the letter M.

Things went well almost to the summit. There had been one interesting little pitch when the ice screw came out of the crack and my buddy fell into the bergschrund or one of the crevasses or something. Luckily I had stuck a crampon through an old tree root and it held me after I released the boot axe belay. I found my whistle and blew short blasts in order for my buddy to locate me, but he never emerged from whichever crevasse he fell into so I decided to push on alone. There was a long steep slope of glaze ice to cross but keeping my feet splayed *en canard* position and using a *Piolet-Canne* ice axe technique (but minus the crampon which I could not remove from the tree) I continued on up along an overhanging snow cornice to the slope 100 feet below the summit.

At this point it's hard to tell exactly what happened. Sometimes high altitudes do funny things to your mind and if you are tired you don't quite remember very accurately. But I do know for sure the footprints were *very* big and spaced six or seven feet apart, two left feet and one right foot print. In my panic I don't believe I ever got to the summit, but it didn't matter as the prints led right to the summit and I knew that I had lost my winter first ascent. When I was much further down and calmer I went over to where I had eaten lunch, got my rope, and as this was the steep part – roped down.

I picked up camp and was back to the car by 4:00. Then my troubles began. The wheels were frozen in ice – and in chipping at it somehow the ice axe had punctured two tires without my knowing it until they were flat. Luckily the Rangers came by and gave me a lift. On the way down after explaining about how I had two flat tires, I casually quizzed them on what they might know about Bigfoot or Yeties. They replied that they had never seen nor heard of any previous sightings. They didn't answer about how to get my tires fixed either, but the Rangers are really great guys – they've really got it all together. They seem to like climbers. All in all it was a good weekend except that my two bollards were gone from beside the car. All that was left was a large pool of water. Oh yes, I never did see my climbing buddy again.

**SIERRA PEAKS SECTION
PEAKS LIST (241)
REVISED MARCH 1973**

Peaks chosen for elevation, dominance of an area, view, and inaccessibility.

Fifteen emblem peaks are capitalized; *fifty* Mountaineer's peaks are preceded by an asterisk. Elevation in feet.

Number following elevation refers to difficulty of climb by the easiest route, followed by the topographic map. **Note** — that route most commonly used by the Section may not be the easiest route. Difficulty may increase rapidly in unfavorable weather conditions or when even slightly off route. For review, the classification system follows:

- Class 1 — Hiking, usually on a trail.
- Class 2 — Cross-country, with boulder or scree hopping. Lug soles required. May need hands for balance.
- Class 3 — Handholds and footholds are used. Exposure or difficulty may dictate belays for some.
- Class 4 — Ropes needed by most all. Pitons for anchored belays may be desirable.
- Class 5 — Increasingly difficult piton protected climbing.
- Class 6 — Artificial aids (bolts, ladders, etc) needed.

Section membership is attained by:

- 1 — Being a member of the Sierra Club
- 2 — Climbing any six peaks on the qualifying list and submitting the list of peaks climbed to the Section Secretary (two peaks must be on a scheduled SPS trip)
- 3 — Sending two dollars to the Section Treasurer for a subscription to the *Sierra Echo*.

Emblem is attained by:

- 1 — Being an SPS member for one year
- 2 — Climbing 10 of the 15 emblem peaks plus any additional 15 peaks on the list
- 3 — Submitting the list of peaks to the Section Secretary. If emblem pin is desired, submit emblem pin cost to the Section Treasurer.

I SOUTHERN SIERRA

East of South Fork Kern River

Owens Peak	8,475	2	Inyokern
Spanish Needle Peak	7,879	3	Lamont Peak & Little Lake
Lamont Peak	7,430	2	Lamont Peak
Sawtooth Peak	7,970	2	Little Lake
★ OLANCHA PEAK	12,123	1	Olancha Peak
Cartago Peak	10,539	2	Olancha Peak
Mt Muah	11,016	2	Olancha Peak

West of South Fork Kern River

Pilot Knob	6,212	2	Onyx
Taylor Dome	8,774	2	Kernville
Rockhouse Peak	8,383	2	Lamont Peak
Sirretta Peak	9,977	1	Kernville
Smith Mountain	9,515	2	Monache Mtn
Crag Peak	9,455	3	Monache Mtn
North Maggie Mountain	10,235	1	Mineral King
Moses Mountain	9,331	3	Mineral King
Homers Nose	9,040	1	Mineral King
Kern Peak	11,510	1	Kern Peak

II WESTERN DIVIDE AND VICINITY

Western Divide

Angora Mountain	10,202	1	Kern Peak
Coyote Peak	10,892	2	Kern Peak
Florence Peak	12,432	2	Mineral King
Sawtooth Peak	12,343	2	Mineral King
Mt Eisen	12,160	2	Mineral King
Mt Lippincott	12,260	2	Triple Divide
Eagle Scout Peak	12,040	2	Triple Divide
Mt Stewart	12,205	2	Triple Divide
Lion Rock	12,320+	2	Triple Divide
* Triple Divide Peak	12,634	2	Triple Divide
* Milestone Mountain	13,641	3	Mt Whitney
Midway Mountain	13,666	2	Mt Whitney
* Table Mountain	13,630	3	Mt Whitney
* Thunder Mountain	13,588	3	Mt Whitney
South Guard	13,224	2	Mt Whitney
* MT BREWER	13,570	2	Mt Whitney
North Guard	13,327	3	Mt Whitney
Cross Mountain	12,185	1	Triple Divide

East of Divide

Needham Mountain	12,467	2	Mineral King
* MT KAWEAH	13,802	2	Mt Whitney
Red Kaweah	13,760	2	Triple Divide
* Black Kaweah	13,765	3	Triple Divide
Picket Guard Peak	12,302	2	Mt Whitney
Kern Point	12,789	2	Mt Whitney

West of Divide

Vandever Mountain	11,947	1	Mineral King
Alta Peak	11,204	1	Triple Divide
Mt Silliman	11,188	1	Triple Divide

III WHITNEY AREA

Crest

Cirque Peak	12,900	1	Olancha
Mt Langley	14,042	1	Lone Pine Peak
Mt Corcoran	13,760	3	Lone Pine Peak
* Mt LeConte	13,960	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Mallory	13,850	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Irvine	13,770	2	Mt Whitney
* Mt McAdie	13,720	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Muir	14,015	3	Mt Whitney
* MT WHITNEY	14,495	1	Mt Whitney
* Mt Russell	14,086	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Carillon	13,552	2	Mt Whitney
Tunnabora	13,565	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Barnard	13,990	2	Mt Whitney
Trojan Peak	13,950	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Tyndall	14,018	2	Mt Whitney

East of Crest

Lone Pine Peak	12,944	2	Lone Pine Peak
Thor Peak	12,300	2	Mt Whitney
* MT WILLIAMSON	14,375	2	Mt Whitney

III WHITNEY AREA (continued)**West of Crest**

Mt Guyot	12,300	1	Mt Whitney
Joe Devel Peak	13,325	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Pickering	13,485	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Chamberlin	13,169	1	Mt Whitney
Mt Hitchcock	13,184	1	Mt Whitney
Mt Young	13,177	1	Mt Whitney
Mt Hale	13,440+	1	Mt Whitney
Mt Newcomb	13,410	1	Mt Whitney

IV KINGS—KERN DIVIDE TO BAXTER PASS**Kings—Kern Divide**

Mt Jordan	13,344	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Geneva	13,055	2	Mt Whitney
★ Mt Ericsson	13,608	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Stanford	13,963	3	Mt Whitney

Crest

★ Junction Peak	13,888	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Keith	13,977	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Bradley	13,289	2	Mt Whitney
★ University Peak	13,632	2	Mt Whitney
Mt Gould	13,005	1 (S-3)	Mt Pinchot
Dragon Peak	12,995	3	Mt Pinchot
Black Mountain	13,289	2	Mt Pinchot
Diamond Peak	13,126	2	Mt Pinchot

East of Crest

Independence Peak	11,744	3	Mt Pinchot
Kearsarge Peak	12,598	1	Mt Pinchot

Kings—Kern Divide to Woods Creek

★ Deerhorn Mountain	13,265	3	Mt Whitney
Center Peak	12,760	2	Mt Whitney
★ East Vidette	12,350	3	Mt Whitney
Mt Bago	11,868	1	Mt Pinchot
Mt Rixford	12,890	2	Mt Pinchot
★ Mt Gardiner	12,907	4	Mt Pinchot
★ MT CLARENCE KING	12,905	4	Mt Pinchot

V BAXTER PASS TO MATHER PASS**Crest**

Mt Baxter	13,125	2	Mt Pinchot
Colosseum Mountain	12,473	1	Mt Pinchot
Mt Perkins	12,591	2	Mt Pinchot
Striped Mountain	13,189	1	Mt Pinchot
Cardinal Mountain	13,397	2	Mt Pinchot
★ SPLIT MOUNTAIN	14,058	1	Big Pine
Mt Prater	13,329	1	Big Pine
Mt Bolton—Brown	13,538	2	Big Pine

East of Crest

Goodale Mountain	12,790	2 (S-3)	Mt Pinchot
Mt Tinemaha	12,561	2	Big Pine
Birch Mountain	13,665	2	Big Pine

V BAXTER PASS TO MATHER PASS (continued)

West of Crest

Goat Mountain	12,207	1	Marion Peak
Mt Harrington	11,005	3	Marion Peak
Kennedy Mountain	11,433	1	Marion Peak
* Tehipite Dome	7,708	3	Tehipite Dome
Spanish Mountain	10,051	1	Tehipite Dome
Three Sisters	10,619	1	Huntington Lake
State Peak	12,620	2	Marion Peak
Pyramid Peak	12,777	3	Mt Pinchot
* Arrow Peak	12,958	2	Mt Pinchot
Marion Peak	12,719	2	Marion Peak
Mt Wynne	13,179	2	Mt Pinchot
Mt Pinchot	13,495	2	Mt Pinchot
* Mt Ruskin	12,920	3	Mt Pinchot
Tunemah Peak	11,894	2	Marion Peak
Finger Peak	12,404	2	Mt Goddard
Wheel Mountain	12,781	3	Mt Goddard
* Devils Crags	12,600	4	Mt Goddard
Observation Peak	12,322	2	Mt Goddard

VI PALISADES AREA

Crest

Disappointment Peak	13,917	3	Big Pine
* Middle Palisade	14,040	3	Big Pine
* Norman Clyde Peak	13,956	3	Big Pine
* Mt Sill	14,162	2	Mt Goddard
* NORTH PALISADE	14,242	4	Mt Goddard
* Thunderbolt Peak	14,040	3 (S-5)	Mt Goddard
Mt Agassiz	13,891	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Winchell	13,768	3	Mt Goddard

East of Crest

The Thumb	13,388	2	Big Pine
Mt Gayley	13,510	3	Big Pine
Temple Crag	12,999	3	Big Pine
Inconsolable	13,501	2	Mt Goddard

VII EVOLUTION AREA

Crest

Mt Goode	13,092	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Johnson	12,868	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Gilbert	13,103	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Thompson	13,480	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Powell	13,400+	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Wallace	13,377	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Haeckel	13,435	3	Mt Goddard
* MT DARWIN	13,830	3 (S-4)	Mt Goddard
Mt Lamarck	13,417	1	Mt Goddard

West of Crest

Giroud Peak	12,585	2	Mt Goddard
* Mt McDuffie	13,271	3	Mt Goddard
Mt Reinstein	12,604	2	Mt Goddard
* Scylla	12,939	2	Mt Goddard
Charybdis	13,091	3	Mt Goddard
Black Giant	13,091	1	Mt Goddard
* MT GODDARD	13,568	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Huxley	13,117	3	Mt Goddard
Mt McGee	12,969	3	Mt Goddard
Mt Fiske	13,524	2	Mt Goddard
* The Hermit	12,360	2 (S-4)	Mt Goddard
Emerald Peak	12,543	2	Blackcap Mtn
Mt Mendel	13,691	3	Mt Goddard
Mt Goethe	13,240	2	Mt Goddard
Mt Henry	12,196	2	Blackcap Mtn

VIII HUMPHREYS BASIN AND VICINITY

Crest			
* MT HUMPHREYS	13,986	4	Mt Tom
Four Gables	12,920	1	Mt Tom
East of Crest			
Mt Emerson	13,225	2	Mt Goddard
Basin Mountain	13,240	2	Mt Tom
Mt Tom	13,652	1	Mt Tom
West of Crest			
Mt Senger	12,271	2	Mt Abbot
Mt Hooper	12,349	2 (S-4)	Mt Abbot
* Seven Gables	13,075	2	Mt Abbot
Merriam Peak	13,077	2	Mt Abbot
Royce Peak	13,253	2	Mt Abbot

IX PINE CREEK TO MAMMOTH

Pine Creek Area			
Mt Julius Caesar	13,196	2	Mt Abbot
Rock Creek Area			
Mt Morgan	13,748	2	Mt Tom
* Bear Creek Spire	13,713	3	Mt Abbot
Mt Dade	13,600	2	Mt Abbot
* MT ABBOT	13,715	3	Mt Abbot
Mt Mills	13,468	3	Mt Abbot
Mono Divide to McGee Pass			
Mt Hilgard	13,361	2	Mt Abbot
Mt Gabb	13,711	2	Mt Abbot
Recess Peak	12,836	2	Mt Abbot
Silver Peak	11,878	2	Kaiser Peak
Red and White Mountain	12,850	2	Mt Abbot
Mt Stanford	12,851	2	Mt Abbot
Mt Morgan	13,005	2	Mt Morrison
Mt Izaak Walton	12,099	3	Mt Abbot
McGee Pass to Mammoth			
* Red Slate Mountain	13,163	1	Mt Morrison
Mt Baldwin	12,614	2	Mt Morrison
* Mt Morrison	12,268	2	Mt Morrison
Bloody Mountain	12,544	2	Mt Morrison

X RITTER RANGE TO TIOGA PASS

Ritter Range and Vicinity			
Iron Mountain	11,149	1	Devils Postpile
* Clyde Minaret	12,281	3	Devils Postpile
* MT RITTER	13,157	2	Devils Postpile
Banner Peak	12,945	2	Devils Postpile
Mt Davis	12,311	2	Devils Postpile
Electra Peak	12,442	2	Merced Peak
Rodgers Peak	12,978	2	Merced Peak
Foerster Peak	12,058	2	Merced Peak
San Joaquin Mountain	11,600	1	Devils Postpile
Clark Range and Vicinity			
Merced Peak	11,726	2	Merced Peak
Red Peak	11,699	2	Merced Peak
Gray Peak	11,574	2	Merced Peak
* Mt Clark	11,522	3	Merced Peak
* Mt Starr King	9,092	4	Yosemite
Half Dome	8,842	2	Yosemite
Clouds Rest	9,926	1	Tuolumne Meadows

X RITTER RANGE TO TIOGA PASS (continued)**Cathedral Range and Vicinity**

★ MT LYELL	13,114	3	Merced Peak
Mt Maclure	12,988	3	Merced Peak
Mt Florence	12,561	2	Merced Peak
Vogelsang Peak	11,516	2	Tuolumne Meadows

Donohue Pass to Tioga Pass

Kiop Peak	12,979	1	Mono Craters
Mt Gibbs	12,764	1	Mono Craters
Mt Dana	13,053	1	Mono Craters

XI TIOGA PASS TO BOND PASS**Crest and East**

Mt Conness	12,590	2	Tuolumne Meadows
North Peak	12,242	2	Tuolumne Meadows
Mt Warren	12,327	2	Mono Craters
Excelsior Mountain	12,446	2	Matterhorn Peak
Dunderberg Peak	12,374	2	Matterhorn Peak
Twin Peaks	12,314	3	Matterhorn Peak
★ MATTERHORN PEAK	12,264	2	Matterhorn Peak

West of Crest

Pettit Peak	10,788	2	Tolumne Meadows
Volunteer Peak	10,479	2	Matterhorn Peak
Piute Mountain	10,541	2	Tower Peak
Virginia Peak	12,001	2	Matterhorn Peak
★ Whorl Mountain	12,029	3	Matterhorn Peak
★ Tower Peak	11,755	3	Tower Peak

XII NORTHERN SIERRA**Bond Pass to Lake Tahoe**

Black Hawk Mountain	10,348	2	Tower Peak
Leavitt Peak	11,570	1	Sonora Pass
Stanislaus Peak	11,220	2	Sonora Pass
Disaster Peak	10,047	2	Sonora Pass
Highland Peak	10,934	2	Markleville
Round Top	10,385	3	Markleville & Silver Lake
Freel Peak	10,881	2	Freel Peak
Pyramid Peak	9,983	2	Fallen Leaf Lake
Dicks Peak	9,974	2	Fallen Leaf Lake
Mt Tallac	9,735	1	Fallen Leaf Lake
Mt Rose	10,778	1	Mt Rose (Nev)

Squaw Valley to Fredonyer Pass

Granite Chief	9,006	2	Granite Chief
Tinker Knob	8,949	2	Granite Chief
Castle Peak	9,103	2 (S-3)	Norden
Mt Lola	9,143	1	Donner Pass
English Mountain	8,373	2	Emigrant Gap
Sierra Buttes	8,587	1	Sierra City
Mt Elwell	7,812	1	Sierra City
Adams Peak	8,197	2	Chilcoot

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