

Los Alamos Mountaineers

Los Alamos Mountaineers Historical Binder
May 1, 2009

Version 1.0

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1 Officers

LAMC Board History

Year	President	Vice-President	Secretary	Treasurer	Rescue Director	Audio-Visual Potentate
1953	Tom Newton			Ken Ewing		
1954				Ken Ewing		
1955				Ken Ewing		
1956				Ken Ewing		
1957		Ken Ewing?				
1958	Ken Ewing					
1959	Ken Ewing					
1960						
1961						
1962						
1963						
1964						
1965	Dick Tisinger	Bob Mulford?				
1966	Bob Mulford?					
1967	Ernie Anderson	Larry Dauelsberg (unkn year)				
1968	Larry Dauelsberg (unkn year)					
1969	Mike Williams	George Fogelsong			Harry Hoyt	
1970	George Fogelsong	Larry Campbell				
1971	Larry Campbell	Carl Keller				
1972	Larry Campbell	Len Margolin?				
1973	Carl Keller	Bob Mitchell	Jim Morris	Jim Michael	Len Margolin	
1974	Bob Mitchell?	Eiichi Fukushima?				
1975	Merle Wheeler		Greg Kubas		Bob Mitchell	
1976		Chris Foster?				
1977	Chris Foster	Rod Schultz	Karl Mueller	Jan Iversen		
1978	Rod Schultz?	George Rinker				
1979	George Rinker?	Hank Blackwell	Bob Cowan maybe)		Lou Horak?	
1980	Hank Blackwell?	Lou Horak?				
1981	Lou Horak?	Bill Sweatt?			Hank Blackwell?	
1982	Bill Sweatt?	Art Dana				
1983	Art Dana	Norbert Ensslin	Gregg Brickner	Jim Straight		
1984	Norbert Ensslin	Jim Straight	Phil Rinard	Jim Sprinkle	Bill Johnson	
1985	Bill Priedhorsky	France Cordova	Tom Pretzel	Jim Sprinkle	Ken Jones	
1986	France Cordova	Dennis Brandt	Bob Stuewe	Ken Ewing	Gregg Brickner	
1987	Dennis Brandt	Gregg Brickner	David Janecky	Elizabeth Kelly	Bob Stuewe	
1988	Gregg Brickner	Jan Studebaker	Chris Horley	Al Bouchier		
1989	Jan Studebaker	Chris Horley				
1990	Chris Horley	Peter Walsh	Lynn Ensslin	Carolyn Cochran	Program	
1991	Peter Walsh	Gary Clark	Gabriella Lopez	Frank Reeves	Chairman	
1992	Carolyn Cochran	Clark Man	Sharon Dogru	John Tegtmeier		
1993	Al Bouchier	Paul Arendt	Donna Johnson	Tish Rzeszutko		
1994	Paul Arendt	Mario Schillaci	Gina Pasquale	Tish Rzeszutko	Chris Horley	
1995	Mario Schillaci	Stuart Bowling	Kim Selvage	Gina Pasquale	vacant	

LAMC Board History

1996	Ron Selvage	Elizabeth Kelly	Bobi den Hart	Steve Doorn		
1997	Elizabeth Kelly	Chris Brislawn	Bobi den Hart	Steve Doorn		Gary Clark
1998	Chris Brislawn	James Gattiker	Bobi den Hart	Tracy Wright		Gary Clark
1999	James Gattiker	Mark Zander	Martin Staley	Leslie Champ	Bobi den Hart	Gary Clark
2000	Mark Zander	Dave Dogruel	Martin Staley	Leslie Champ	James Gattiker	Gary Clark
2001	Dave Dogruel	P. McLachlan	Mark Schraad	Kathy Lao	James Gattiker	Gary Clark
2002	P. McLachlan	Gary Clark	Bill Geist	Joe Rael	Dave Dogruel	Gary Clark
2003	Bill Priedhorsky	Chris Horley	Jason Hallada	Bill Geist	P. McLachlan	Dave Dogruel
2004	Bill Priedhorsky	Kathy Lao	K. Gruetzmach	Karen Grace	Erik Shores	Dave Dogruel
2005	Kathy Lao	Dogruel/Champ	K. Gruetzmach	Dick Opsahl	Erik Shores	Dave Dogruel
2006	Dogruel/Champ	Sam Gardner	Melanee Shurt	Dick Opsahl	Mark Zander	Dave Dogruel
2007	Melanee Shurte	Jason Halladay	Jackie Little	Lisa Biehl	Chris Horley	Dave Dogruel

Norbert and Lynn Ensslin

From: "Norbert and Lynn Ensslin" <lynn.norbert@comcast.net>
To: "Marie Caldwell" <caldwell@cybermesa.com>
Sent: Monday, April 03, 2006 8:28 PM
Subject: Re: LA Mountaineers Board 1990-2005

Hello, Marie, we're back from Australia, but there is no longer an attachment file on this e-mail. Maybe I lost it when I tried to open it remotely while we were in Sydney. Could you please re-send it? Thanks! Norbert

----- Original Message -----

From: Marie Caldwell
To: Norbert and Lynn Ensslin
Sent: Wednesday, March 08, 2006 7:51 PM
Subject: LA Mountaineers Board 1990-2005

Norbert and Lynn,

Here's the information I promised (long ago). Maybe there's something you don't already have for the Mountaineers history.

Marie Caldwell

Los Alamos Mountaineers 1990-2005 Board Members

2005

President: Kathy Lao, 505-665-3250, klao@cybermesa.com , klao@lanl.gov
Vice Pres: Sharon Dogruel, 505-455-7612, dogruel@earthlink.net
 Leslie Champ, 505-661-2560 (h), 505-665-5529 (w), lchamp01@yahoo.com
Treasurer: Dick Opsahl, 505-662-9404, opsahl@losalamos.com
Secretary: Kathleen Gruetzmacher, 505-662-0770, 505-665-4356, kgruetzmacher@lanl.gov
Past President: Bill Priedhorsky, 505-662-6223, bill@priedhorsky.net, wpriedhorsky@lanl.gov
Program Chair: Erik Shores, 505-661-8353, erikshores@earthlink.net, eshores@lanl.gov
Membership: Marie Caldwell, 505-661-4195, 505-667-0389, caldwell@cybermesa.com, caldwell@lanl.gov
 Melanee Shurter, 505-662-0853, m_maree@msn.com
Equip Mgr: Chris Horley, 505-661-8657 (h), 505-667-0639 (w), ehorley@lanl.gov
A/V Potentate: Dave Dogruel, 505-455-7612, ddogruel@earthlink.net
Webmaster: Jan Studebaker, studebaker@sulphurcanyon.com

2004

President: Bill Priedhorsky, 505-662-6223, bill@priedhorsky.net, wpriedhorsky@lanl.gov
Vice Pres: Kathy Lao, 505-665-3250, klao@cybermesa.com, klao@lanl.gov
Treasurer: Karen Grace, 505-665-3213, kgrace@lanl.gov
Secretary: Kathleen Gruetzmacher, 505-662-0770, 505-665-4356, kgruetzmacher@lanl.gov
Program Chair: Erik Shores, 505-661-8353, erikshores@earthlink.net, eshores@lanl.gov
Membership: Marie Caldwell, 505-661-4195, 505-667-0389, caldwell@cybermesa.com, caldwell@lanl.gov
Equip Mgr: Chris Horley, 505-661-8657, 505-667-0639, ehorley@lanl.gov
A/V Potentate: Dave Dogruel, 505-455-7612, ddogruel@earthlink.net
Webmaster: Jan Studebaker, studebaker@sulphurcanyon.com

2003

President: Bill Priedhorsky, 505-662-6223, wpriedhorsky@lanl.gov

Vice Pres: Chris Horley, 505-466-3041, ehorley@lanl.gov
 Treasurer: Bill Geist, 505-661-2482, wgeist@lanl.gov
 Secretary: Jason Halladay, 505-662-0592, jason@lanl.gov
 Past President: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216, pmclachlan@lanl.gov
 Program Chair: Peter McLachlan, Past President, 505-661-6216, peterm@lanl.gov
 Membership: Marie Caldwell, 505-661-4195, caldwell@cybermesa.com
 Equip Mgr: David Katonak, 505-661-3731, katonak@lanl.gov
 A/V Potentate: Dave Dogruel, 505-455-7612, ddogruel@earthlink.net
 Webmaster: Jan Studebaker, studebaker@sulphurcanyon.com

2002

President: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216, pmclachlan@lanl.gov
 Vice Pres: Gary Clark, naclassics@usa.net
 Treasurer: Joe Rael, jrrael@lanl.gov
 Secretary: Bill Geist, wgeist@lanl.gov
 Past President: Dave Dogruel, 505-455-7612, ddogruel@earthlink.net
 Program Chair: Dave Dogruel, 505-455-7612, ddogruel@earthlink.net
 Equip Mgr: David Katonak, 505-661-3731, katonak@lanl.gov
 A/V Potentate: Gary Clark, naclassics@usa.net
 Webmaster: Jan Studebaker,

2001

President: Dave Dogruel, 505-663-3077, ddogruel@earthlink.net
 Vice Pres: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216, pmclachlan@lanl.gov
 Treasurer: Kathy Lao, 505-665-3250, klao@lanl.gov
 Secretary: Mark Schraad, 505-665-3946, schraad@lanl.gov
 Past President: Mark Zander, 505-661-1906, zander@lanl.gov
 Equip Mgr: David Katonak, 505-661-3731, katonak@lanl.gov
 Webmaster: Jan Studebaker,

2000

President: Mark Zander, 505-661-1906, zander@dellnet.com
 Vice Pres: Dave Dogruel, 505-665-8034, dogruel@lanl.gov
 Treasurer: Leslie Champ, 505-661-0605, lchamp@uswest.net
 Secretary: Martin Staley, 505-665-4963, mstaley@lanl.gov
 Past President: Jim Gattiker, 505-665-0604, gatt@lanl.gov
 Program Chair: Jim Gattiker, 505-665-0604, gatt@lanl.gov
 Equip Mgr: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216, pmclachlan@lanl.gov
 A/V Potentate: Gary Clark, 505-665-4613, gclark@lanl.gov
 Webmaster: Jan Studebaker,

1999

President: James Gattiker, 8 Timber Ridge, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Vice Pres: Mark Zander, 2462 46th St., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Leslie Champ, 4438 Fairway Dr., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Secretary: Martin Staley, 321 Rover Blvd., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Past President: Chris Brislawn, 505-665-1165, brislawn@lanl.gov
 Program Chair: Bobi den Hartog, 505-662-7389, bobikai@aol.com
 Member At Large: Jim Sprinkle, 505-667-4181, jsprinkle@lanl.gov
 Equip Mgr: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216, pmclachlan@lanl.gov
 A/V Geek: Gary Clark, 505-665-4613, gclark@lanl.gov

Webmeister: Jan Studebaker, 505-667-7624, studebaker@lanl.gov

1998

President: Chris Brislawn, 505-672-0049, brislawn@lanl.gov, 166 Monte Rey Drive S., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Vice Pres: James Gattiker, 505-665-0604, gatt@lanl.gov, 8 Timber Ridge, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Tracy Wright, 505-662-9876, wright@telomere.lanl.gov, 755 E. 4th Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84103
 Secretary: Bobi den Hartog, 505-662-7389, bobi@lanl.gov, 2805-A Walnut, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Past President: Elizabeth Kelly, 505-672-0211, ekelly@lanl.gov
 Member At Large: Jim Sprinkle, 505-667-4181, sprinkle@lanl.gov
 Equip Mgr: Peter McLachlan, 505-661-6216 psm@nis.lanl.gov
 A/V Geek: Gary Clark, 505-665-4613, gclark@lanl.gov
 Webmeister: Jan Studebaker, 505-667-7624, studebaker@lanl.gov

1997

President: Elizabeth Kelly, 505-672-0211, 11 Karen Circle, Los Alamos NM 87544
 Vice Pres: Chris Brislawn, 505-672-0049, 166 Monte Rey Drive S., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Steve Doorn, 505-672-0428, 587 Grand Canyon, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Secretary: Bobi den Hartog, 2805-A Walnut, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Past President: Past President, 505-829-3812
 Member At Large: Peter Walsh, 505-662-3072
 Equip Mgr: David Rogers, 505- 661-9679

1996

President: Ron Selvage, 211 Summit Dr., Conroe, TX 77303
 Vice Pres: Elizabeth Kelly, 11 Karen Circle, Los Alamos NM 87544
 Treasurer: Steve Doorn, 587 Grand Canyon, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Secretary: Bobi den Hartog, 2805-A Walnut, Los Alamos, NM 87544

1995

President: Mario Schillaci, 497 Quartz, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Vice Pres: Stuart Bowling, 505 Oppenheimer Dr., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Gina Pasquale, 587 Grand Canyon, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Secretary: Kimberly Selvage, 211 Summit Dr., Conroe, TX 77303

1994

President: Paul Arendt, 411 Richard Ct., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Vice Pres: Mario Schillaci, 497 Quartz, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Tish Rzeszutko, 4493 Montgomery Street, Oakland, CA 94611
 Secretary: Gina Pasquale, 587 Grand Canyon, Los Alamos, NM 87544

1993

President: Alfons Bouchier, 65 Kachina, Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Vice Pres: Paul Arendt, 411 Richard Ct., Los Alamos, NM 87544
 Treasurer: Tish Rzeszutko, 4493 Montgomery Street, Oakland, CA 94611
 Secretary: Gracia Coffin, 1350 Sioux, Los Alamos, NM 87544

1992

President: Carolyn Cochran, 8 Luna Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505
 Vice Pres: Clark Man, 8 Luna Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505

Treasurer: John Tegtmeier, 14 Coyote, Los Alamos, NM 87544
Secretary: Sharon Dogruel

1991

President: Peter Walsh, 739 42nd Street, Los Alamos NM 87544
Vice Pres: Gary Clark, 1362 Trinity Drive #D2-333, Los Alamos, NM 87544
Treasurer: Frank Reeves, 120 Canyon Vista, Los Alamos, NM 87544
Secretary: Gabriela Lopez-Escobedo, 115 Glenview Dr., Los Alamos, NM 87544

1990

President: Earl Horley, 675 Navajo Rd., Los Alamos, NM 87544
Vice Pres: Peter Walsh, 739 42nd Street, Los Alamos NM 87544
Treasurer: Carolyn Cochran, 8 Luna Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505
Secretary: Lynn Ensslin, 3097 Woodland Rd., Los Alamos, NM 87544

QUICK GUIDE FOR
LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Foreword

I have tried to provide a summary of the major functions that each new BOD must address throughout the year. Some of the items are required by our bylaws, others are only suggestions from a former member of the BOD for six years, serving all positions except treasurer. Good Luck. Earl Horley.

Monthly BOD meetings. Should be held first week of each month. Secretary can then send out mailings by middle of second week for meeting on third Wednesday of month. Rotate meetings between BOD's homes. Vote on all spending matters. Plan out club trips. Call potential leaders at meetings if necessary. Have trips planned for all weekends for next three months. Three trips that go provide leader with a free membership the following year. Secretary should keep list to verify.

January. Pres. and VP inventory cage to assess gear for climbing school. Present list of needed equipment at Feb. BOD meeting. It then can be ordered in time for school. Secretary, in newsletter, start pleading for membership renewal. Warn that unpaid dues by end of March will result in being dropped as a member and no more newsletters. Then do it! No mailings to unpaid members after March.

January BOD meeting. BOD to discuss and vote on whether to sponsor a climbing competition in Oct. Then appoint chair to organize and obtain sponsors.

February of even years. Winter Survival Course given jointly with Pajarito Ski Patrol. Winter clothing, gear, back country travel, use of ice axes, basics of snow and ice climbing, avalanche basics and travel, emergency back country transport, and an overnight exercise and constructing snow shelters. Instructors and leaders needed. Contact Earl Horley or LA Ski Club/Ski Patrol.

March, last weekend. Leaders warm-up. VP to set up.

March. President, ask past climbing school director to return helping hand. Get new director inscribed on hand.

April. Climbing School. Review course agenda with BOD in Feb. or March. Many past course agendas available to review. See Club notebooks. No club sponsored trips during this period to assure leader participation. Graduation last weekend of April or first weekend of May. Traditional to have students bring lunch snacks for leaders on graduation. Recommend that all club gear be brought to each meeting or Saturday session and returned to cage immediately afterward. Otherwise gear disappears. Another alternative is to require a stiff deposit for loaned gear during the course. This would include helmets, belay devices, etc.

May. "Helping hand" given to climbing school director at general meeting.

May. Top roping after work begins. Need to have a beginners top roping session every Wednesday. Need to have a leader or two. Joe Ortega has been doing this. Club ropes could be used to set top ropes up to Brazos climb date. Thereafter, new climbers need to provide their own. BOD, make sure all ropes and equipment are returned to cage.

May BOD meeting. Start planning for Brazos climb.

June, third weekend. Brazos climb. Important opportunity for new climbers to go on a multi-pitch climb. An organizer needed and many leaders. Club topos exist for most routes.

Summer. Beginner Leader School. BOD should consider a club sponsored course. Maybe held every other year to start with. Contact Bob Stuewe, others, for developing or leading school.

September. Appoint a nominating committee of three persons, incl. one chair, for next years Pres., VP (climbing school director), Secretary and Treas.

October, first weekend. Climbing competition. A major undertaking. Probably needs to be evaluated by each new BOD for commitment (i.e., go or no). Do this early in the year (January) as many months are needed to obtain sponsors and set up event. Watch costs, especially T-shirts. Objective has been to raise money for Access Fund.

October general meeting. Announce candidates for next years BOD in newsletter and in general meeting.

November general meeting. Elect new BOD. By tradition, Kenney, the oldest member, moves to railroad them in. Equipment swap at meeting. Past president remains a board member for continuity. New Pres. appoints program coordinator.

December BOD meeting. New and old BOD meet to make transition. Meeting run by past Pres. Past Secretary passes out bylaws to new BOD.

December general meeting. Slide show potpourri, club trips made during the past year. New BOD to provide refreshments.

2 Constitution

(approved 1962 or earlier)

CONSTITUTION OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

- I. NAME: This organization shall be called The Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc.
- II. PURPOSE: The purpose of this club shall be the encouragement, practice, and enjoyment of safe mountaineering. To better accomplish this purpose, affiliation with similar organizations may be effected as recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by a majority of the membership.
- III. MEMBERS. Any person may become a member of the club by approval by the Board of Trustees of his application and the payment of dues.
- IV. OFFICERS. Annually, at the November meeting, upon notice at the preceding monthly meeting, the club shall elect a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected by a majority of those present. A Board of Trustees shall consist of the officers plus not more than three additional members appointed by the officers. A special election will be called to fill vacancies.
- V. RECALL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER TRUSTEES. Any member of the Board of Trustees may be removed by a three-quarter vote of all members.
- VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES. The trustees shall be responsible for organizing all activities of the Club and shall govern the affairs of the Club.
- VII. DUES. Dues and other assessments shall be proposed by the Board of Trustees and approved by a majority of those present at the next meeting. No person, by virtue of membership nor of tenure of office in the club shall become liable for any of the club's debts or expenses beyond the amount of dues and assessments for that person as prescribed by this Constitution.

BY-LAWS OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

(submitted to the membership, 14 Feb. 1968)

ARTICLE I. MEETINGS.

Meetings shall be held monthly unless otherwise decided by the Board of Trustees. Notices of meetings shall be mailed to all members at least three days prior to the meeting. Ten members or one-half of the membership, whichever is less, shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II. ELECTIONS.

At or before the September meeting, the president shall appoint a nominating committee of three members, no more than one of whom is a member of the Board of Trustees. This committee shall submit its recommendations for the club officers at the October meeting. Election shall be held at the November meeting by secret ballot and by a majority vote of those present, except that the secret ballot may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. The officers shall begin their terms upon election and shall serve for one year and until their successors are duly elected and qualify.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS.

The president shall be the chief executive officer of the club and shall exercise the usual powers of such office. He shall appoint such committees as he sees fit, including a Climbing Committee to draft a schedule for the climbing program and an audit committee. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president and shall succeed to the presidency upon the resignation or removal of the president. The secretary is charged with the keeping of the Club minutes and with the custody of the originals of the Club Constitution, By-Laws, and Amendments thereto. The treasurer shall have custody of the moneys of the club and shall keep an appropriate book of account. His account shall be audited prior to the assumption of office by his successor by an Audit Committee consisting of two members not officers of the Club. This committee shall determine the appropriateness of expenditures and shall check the existence of the monetary balance.

ARTICLE IV. CLIMBING RULES.

Section 1. General.

- a. All members shall, upon admission to the Club, be supplied with a copy of these rules.
- b. At least once yearly there shall be a formal reading of these rules and a discussion of the basic principles and philosophy of safe mountaineering.
- c. No Club climbs shall be undertaken by fewer than four climbers.
- d. All Club climbs shall be undertaken in a conservative spirit. The objective will be abandoned if circumstances suggest that there is significant danger of accident from any cause whatever.

Section 3. Participation in Club climbs.

- a. All persons under 18 years of age must be sponsored and accompanied by a responsible adult other than the leader and must have written parental permission.
- b. Members must obtain prior permission of the climbing leader for each trip. This permission should be obtained at least three days prior to the beginning of the climb.
- c. Non-members may participate in club activities at the discretion of the leader.

Section 4. Responsibilities of the participants.

- a. Each person shall acquaint himself with the nature of the climb and shall verify to his own satisfaction that it is within his capabilities and experience.
- b. Each person shall provide himself with the necessary equipment, food and clothing as recommended by the leader.
- c. Each person shall accept the temporary authority of the leader and cooperate with him and the other participants to make the trip safe and enjoyable.
- d. When members are engaged in a non-scheduled climbing activity in the near vicinity and on the same date as a scheduled Club climb, they shall accept the authority of the appointed leader and obtain his approval before leaving Los Alamos.
- e. The party shall remain together as a single unit unless it is formally decided to sub-divide it. In the latter case, the leader shall appoint a sub-leader for each sub-party. The composition of each sub-party and its intentions, route, destinations and estimated times of arrival shall be clearly understood by all concerned. The trip leader shall be responsible for verifying the return of all sub-parties.

Section 5. Compliance.

All climbers are expected to conform to the spirit of these regulations in the interests of safe mountaineering. Willful violation shall be cause for expulsion from the Club by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed in writing by any member at any meeting. Upon approval by a majority of those present at the meeting, the proposed amendments shall be mailed to all members within 10 days and will become effective upon approval of two-thirds of those present at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII. AFFILIATION WITH THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB.

Section 1. As voted by the membership at the meeting of December, 1967, the club accepts affiliation as a Group of the Colorado Mountain Club.

October 20, 1972

To all LAM members:

An amendment to the club Bylaws was proposed at the last meeting where it received majority (in fact, unanimous) support. Before it can become effective it must be mailed to all members (as herein) and be approved by a 2/3 majority at the next meeting, Nov. 15.

The purpose of the amendment is to officially recognize the position of Rescue Director, i. e. to specifically designate someone to coordinate efforts to keep the club trained, organized, and equipped to carry out mountaineering rescues and to be our liaison with other rescue groups and public agencies concerned with rescue. This has been handled somewhat casually by Vice-presidents for the past three years but it is now felt that the job has become important enough to deserve explicit definition in the Bylaws.

Amendment:

VII. The Trustees shall appoint a Rescue Director who shall promote club capability for mountaineering rescue. The Rescue Director is authorized to attend meetings of the Board of Trustees and shall be entitled to vote at such meetings on all questions relating to rescue.

Larry Campbell

The Los Alamos Mountaineers

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS - Feb. 27, 1975

Please refer to your copies of LAM constitution and by-laws mailed last fall. New members who do not have them can get them from Greg Kubas or Eiichi Fukushima. The intent of these proposed amendments is to allow absentee ballots on voting matters that require prior notice. These include constitutional and by-laws amendments and election of officers.

Constitutional amendments:

In Article VIII (AMENDMENTS), add the following sentence at the end.

"Absentee ballots may be issued by the secretary to any member of the club upon request after the constitutional amendments are proposed and must be returned to the secretary before balloting."

By-laws amendments:

In Article II (ELECTIONS), change "majority vote of those present" to "majority of those voting"; add four words to the next to last sentence so it will read, in part, "...nominations may be made from the floor at the October meeting"; and add the following sentence at the end. "Absentee ballots may be issued by the secretary to any member of the club upon request after the October meeting and must be returned to the secretary before balloting."

In Article VI (AMENDMENTS), change "two-thirds of those present" to "two-thirds of those voting" and add at the end "Absentee ballots may be issued by the secretary to any member of the club after the mailing of the proposed amendments and must be returned to the secretary before balloting."

DECEMBER 20, 1979

DEAR LAM MEMBER:

ENCLOSED IS A RETYPING OF THE LAM CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, WITH A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS PROPOSED AND APPROVED FOR MAILING AT THE MEETING DECEMBER 19. THE AMENDED SECTIONS ARE MARKED WITH DARK VERTICAL BARS IN THE MARGIN. THEY WILL BE VOTED ON FOR FINAL PASSAGE AT THE MEETING JANUARY 16, 1980.

THE CURRENT AMENDMENT PROCEDURE FOR THE BY-LAWS MERELY REQUIRES TWO-THIRDS APPROVAL OF THOSE VOTING AT THE NEXT MEETING. THE CONSTITUTION, HOWEVER, REQUIRES APPROVAL BY TWO-THIRDS OF THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP FOR PASSAGE. THEREFORE, IF YOU DO NOT PLAN TO ATTEND THE NEXT MEETING, PLEASE CAST AN ABSENTEE BALLOT BY GIVING IT TO ONE OF THE OFFICERS BEFORE JANUARY 16. YOU MAY VOTE YES OR NO FOR EACH ARTICLE OR SECTION WHICH IS PROPOSED FOR AMENDMENT. PLEASE REFER TO THEM BY THE PROPOSED NUMBERING SYSTEM, WHICH DIFFERS IN SOME INSTANCES FROM THE CURRENT SYSTEM.

THE AMENDMENTS ARE OF THREE TYPES. A FEW HAVE REAL SUBSTANCE AND ARE INTENDED TO IMPROVE CLUB OPERATION AND SAFETY. OTHERS ARE DESIGNED ONLY TO BRING THE RULES INTO CONFORMATION WITH CURRENT PRACTICE, OR TO DEFINE RESPONSIBILITIES MORE CLEARLY. FINALLY, SOME SECTIONS HAVE BEEN REWRITTEN FOR ORGANIZATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY, IN ORDER TO BETTER ACCOMMODATE THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE 1968.

PLEASE SIGN, DATE, AND PRINT YOUR NAME LEGIBLY ON YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT.

DAVE KOZLOWSKI, SECRETARY



CONSTITUTION OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

I. NAME. THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE CALLED THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

II. PURPOSE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CLUB SHALL BE THE ENCOURAGEMENT, PRACTICE, AND ENJOYMENT OF SAFE MOUNTAINEERING. TO BETTER ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE, AFFILIATION WITH SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS MAY BE EFFECTED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

III. MEMBERS. ANY PERSON MAY BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CLUB BY APPROVAL OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HIS APPLICATION AND THE PAYMENT OF DUES.

IV. OFFICERS

ANNUALLY, AT THE NOVEMBER MEETING, UPON NOTICE AT THE PRECEDING MONTHLY MEETING, THE CLUB SHALL ELECT A PRESIDENT, A VICE-PRESIDENT, A SECRETARY, AND A TREASURER. THEY SHALL BE ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE PRESENT. A BOARD OF TRUSTEES SHALL CONSIST OF THE ELECTED OFFICERS PLUS A RESCUE DIRECTOR AND NOT MORE THAN THREE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE OFFICERS. A SPECIAL ELECTION WILL BE CALLED TO FILL VACANCIES.

V. RECALL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER TRUSTEES. ANY MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MAY BE REMOVED BY A THREE-QUARTER VOTE OF ALL MEMBERS.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES. THE TRUSTEES SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZING ALL ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB AND SHALL GOVERN THE AFFAIRS OF THE CLUB.

VII. DUES. DUES AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS SHALL BE PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE NEXT MEETING. NO PERSON, BY VIRTUE OF MEMBERSHIP NOR OF TENURE OF OFFICE IN THE CLUB SHALL BECOME LIABLE FOR ANY OF THE CLUB'S DEBTS OR EXPENSES BEYOND THE AMOUNT OF DUES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THAT PERSON AS PRESCRIBED BY THIS CONSTITUTION.

VIII. SPECIAL FUNDS. THE CLUB SHALL MAINTAIN A RESCUE FUND TO ASSIST IN RESCUE ACTIVITIES AND A CONSERVATION FUND TO PROMOTE INTERESTS OF THE MEMBERSHIP IN CONSERVATION ISSUES.

IX. AMENDMENTS. AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION MAY BE PROPOSED IN WRITING BY ANY MEMBER AT ANY MEETING. UPON APPROVAL BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING AT THE MEETING, THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SHALL BE MAILED TO ALL MEMBERS WITHIN 10 DAYS AND WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE UPON APPROVAL OF TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING. ABSENTEE BALLOTS MAY BE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY TO ANY MEMBER OF THE CLUB AFTER THE MAILING OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE SECRETARY BEFORE BALLOTING IN ORDER TO BE COUNTED.

X. SPENDING POLICIES. GENERAL SPENDING POLICIES MUST BE AUTHORIZED BY A MAJORITY OF MEMBERSHIP AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING. DETAILED EXPENDITURES WITHIN SUCH POLICY SHALL BE AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BY-LAWS OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.
(AS AMENDED BY THE MEMBERSHIP JANUARY 16, 1980)

ARTICLE I. MEETINGS.

MEETINGS SHALL BE HELD MONTHLY UNLESS OTHERWISE DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. NOTICES OF MEETINGS SHALL BE MAILED TO ALL MEMBERS AT LEAST THREE DAYS PRIOR TO THE MEETING. TEN MEMBERS OR ONE-HALF OF THE MEMBERSHIP, WHICHEVER IS LESS, SHALL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM.

ARTICLE II. ELECTIONS

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CLUB OFFICERS AT THE OCTOBER MEETING. ELECTION SHALL BE HELD AT THE NOVEMBER MEETING BY SECRET BALLOT AND BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING, EXCEPT THAT THE SECRET BALLOT MAY BE DISPENSED WITH BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT. ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS MAY BE MADE FROM THE FLOOR AT THE OCTOBER MEETING. THE OFFICERS SHALL BEGIN THEIR TERMS UPON ELECTION AND SHALL SERVE FOR ONE YEAR AND UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE DULY ELECTED AND QUALIFY. ABSENTEE BALLOTS MAY BE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY TO ANY MEMBER OF THE CLUB UPON REQUEST AFTER THE OCTOBER MEETING AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE SECRETARY BEFORE BALLOTING.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. ELECTED OFFICERS

A. THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE CLUB AND SHALL EXERCISE THE USUAL POWERS OF SUCH OFFICE. HE SHALL SEE THAT A REPORT OF EACH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IS MADE TO THE MEMBERSHIP. HE SHALL HAVE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR OVERSEEING THE USE OF THE CONSERVATION FUND. HE MAY APPOINT SUCH COMMITTEES AS HE SEES FIT.

B. THE VICE-PRESIDENT SHALL PRESIDE IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SHALL SUCCEED TO THE PRESIDENCY UPON THE RESIGNATION OR REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. UNLESS OTHERWISE DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, THE VICE-PRESIDENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZING AND OVERSEEING THE ANNUAL CLIMBING SCHOOL.

C. THE SECRETARY IS CHARGED WITH THE KEEPING OF THE CLUB MINUTES AND WITH THE CUSTODY OF THE ORIGINALS OF THE CLUB CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

D. THE TREASURER SHALL HAVE CUSTODY OF THE MONEYS OF THE CLUB AND SHALL KEEP AN APPROPRIATE BOOK OF ACCOUNT.

SECTION 2. APPOINTED OFFICERS

A. THE ELECTED OFFICERS SHALL APPOINT A RESCUE DIRECTOR WHO SHALL PROMOTE CLUB CAPABILITY FOR MOUNTAINEERING RESCUE. HE SHALL HAVE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR OVERSEEING THE USE OF THE RESCUE FUND. UNLESS OTHERWISE DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, THE RESCUE DIRECTOR SHALL ALSO HAVE GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR OVERSEEING MATTERS OF SAFETY IN CLUB ACTIVITIES. HE MAY APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS DUTIES.

B. THE ELECTED OFFICERS SHALL ²⁰APPOINT NO MORE THAN THREE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. THE TRUSTEES SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZING ALL ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB AND

SECTION 3. COMMITTEES

A. AT OR BEFORE THE SEPTEMBER MEETING, THE PRESIDENT SHALL APPOINT A NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THREE MEMBERS, NO MORE THAN ONE OF WHOM IS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. THIS COMMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CLUB OFFICERS AT THE OCTOBER MEETING.

B. AT OR BEFORE THE NOVEMBER MEETING, THE PRESIDENT SHALL APPOINT AN AUDIT COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF TWO MEMBERS NOT OFFICERS OF THE CLUB. THIS COMMITTEE SHALL DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATENESS OF EXPENDITURES AND SHALL CHECK THE EXISTENCE OF THE MONETARY BALANCE.

ARTICLE IV. CLIMBING RULES.

SECTION 1. GENERAL.

A. ALL MEMBERS SHALL, UPON ADMISSION TO THE CLUB, BE SUPPLIED WITH A COPY OF THESE RULES.

B. AT LEAST ONCE YEARLY THERE SHALL BE A FORMAL READING OF THESE RULES AND A DISCUSSION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHY OF SAFE MOUNTAINEERING.

C. NO CLUB CLIMBS SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN BY FEWER THAN FOUR CLIMBERS.

D. ALL CLUB CLIMBS SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN IN A CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT. THE OBJECTIVE WILL BE ABANDONED IF CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGEST THAT THERE IS SIGNIFICANT DANGER OF ACCIDENT FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.

E. THE OBJECTIVE SHALL BE WITHIN THE CAPABILITY OF THE PARTY UNDERTAKING THE CLIMB.

F. EVERY EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO FOLLOW THE BEST PRINCIPLES OF SAFE MOUNTAINEERING AS PRESENTED IN SUCH TEXTS AS FREEDOM OF THE HILLS.

SECTION 2. TRIP LEADER

A. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES SHALL OBTAIN A QUALIFIED LEADER FOR EACH CLUB CLIMB.

B. THE LEADER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PARTY AND SHALL HAVE COMMENSURATE AUTHORITY, INCLUDING THE DECISION AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE CLIMBING PARTY.

C. THE LEADER SHALL MAKE THE NECESSARY PRIOR ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDING THE OBTAINING OF NECESSARY TRANSPORTATION AND GROUP EQUIPMENT.

D. THE LEADER SHALL BE FAMILIAR WITH THE OBJECTIVE AND WITH PERTINENT EXISTING ROUTES, CONDITIONS AND DIFFICULTIES, FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, FROM GUIDE BOOKS, AND/OR FROM OTHER EXPERIENCED CLIMBERS. HE WILL MAKE SURE THAT SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY SHARE THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND PLANS, AND ALSO THAT THIS INFORMATION AND PLANS, ALONG WITH ESTIMATED TIMES OF ARRIVAL AND RETURN, ARE LEFT WITH THE RESCUE DIRECTOR OR AN AUTHORIZED²¹ ALTERNATE.

E. THE LEADER SHALL HAVE SUCH INFORMATION AS MAY BE AVAILABLE ON WEATHER CONDITIONS AND FORECASTS.

F. THE LEADER SHALL INFORM MEMBERS OF THE PARTY AS TO THE NATURE OF THE CLIMB; THE DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY AND LENGTH; AND THE ROUTE CHOSEN AND ALTERNATES.

G. THE LEADER SHALL PREPARE A ROSTER OF THE PARTY AT THE START OF THE CLIMB AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNED ROUTE. THIS IS TO BE LEFT AT BASE CAMP. THE LEADER OR HIS DESIGNATED ALTERNATE SHALL REMAIN AT BASE UNTIL ALL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARE ACCOUNTED FOR AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CLIMB.

H. EVERY PARTY SHALL CARRY SUCH EMERGENCY, SURVIVAL AND FIRST AID EQUIPMENT AS THE LEADER CONSIDERS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR POSSIBLE ACCIDENTS. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHALL BE GIVEN TO EQUIPMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF INJURED PERSONS. THE CLUB MAY OWN AND MAKE AVAILABLE TO SCHEDULED CLIMBS ANY UNUSUAL ITEMS, SUCH AS BIVOUAC SACKS, WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE BE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN.

I. ALL CLIMBS SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITH DUE CONSIDERATION FOR THE DESIRES, INTERESTS, AND OPINIONS OF THOSE PARTICIPATING. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES PLACED ON THE LEADER, HE SHALL BE THE FINAL AUTHORITY ON MATTERS OF ROUTE, SAFETY, AND OTHER DECISIONS OF SIMILAR NATURE. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT SHOULD A MAJORITY OF THE PARTY WISH TO ABANDON THE CLIMB, THE LEADER SHALL CONCUR.

SECTION 3. PARTICIPATION IN CLUB CLIMBS

A. ALL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE MUST BE SPONSORED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A RESPONSIBLE ADULT OTHER THAN THE LEADER AND MUST HAVE WRITTEN PARENTAL PERMISSION.

B. MEMBERS MUST OBTAIN PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE CLIMBING LEADER FOR EACH TRIP. THIS PERMISSION SHOULD BE OBTAINED AT LEAST THREE DAYS PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE CLIMB.

C. NON-MEMBERS MAY PARTICIPATE IN CLUB ACTIVITIES AT THE DISCRETION OF THE LEADER.

D. NO PERSON SHALL BE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN A CLUB CLIMB OR OTHER OUTDOOR ACTIVITY UNLESS HE HAS ON FILE WITH THE CLUB A DULY SIGNED AND WITNESSED WAIVER OF RESPONSIBILITY INDEMNIFYING THE CLUB, ITS MEMBERS AND OFFICERS FROM ANY CLAIMS WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM INJURY, DEATH, OR LOSS OF PROPERTY WHICH HE MIGHT SUFFER WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVITY. IF THE PERSON IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, THE WAIVER MUST BE SIGNED BY HIS PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

SECTION 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS.

A. EACH PERSON SHALL ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH THE NATURE OF THE CLIMB AND SHALL VERIFY TO HIS OWN SATISFACTION THAT IT IS WITHIN HIS CAPABILITIES AND EXPERIENCE.

B. EACH PERSON SHALL PROVIDE HIMSELF WITH THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, FOOD, AND CLOTHING AS RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADER.

C. EACH PERSON SHALL ACCEPT THE TEMPORARY AUTHORITY OF THE LEADER AND COOPERATE WITH HIM AND THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS TO MAKE THE TRIP SAFE AND ENJOYABLE.

D. WHEN MEMBERS ARE ENGAGED IN A NON-SCHEDULED CLIMBING ACTIVITY IN THE NEAR VICINITY AND ON THE SAME DATE AS A SCHEDULED CLUB CLIMB, THEY SHALL ACCEPT THE AUTHORITY OF THE APPOINTED LEADER AND OBTAIN HIS APPROVAL BEFORE LEAVING LOS ALAMOS.

E. THE PARTY SHALL REMAIN TOGETHER AS A SINGLE UNIT UNLESS IT IS FORMALLY DECIDED TO SUBDIVIDE IT. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE LEADER SHALL APPOINT A SUB-LEADER FOR EACH SUB-PARTY. THE COMPOSITION OF EACH SUB-PARTY AND ITS INTENTIONS, ROUTE, DESTINATIONS AND ESTIMATED TIMES OF ARRIVAL SHALL BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL CONCERNED. THE TRIP LEADER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE RETURN OF ALL SUB-PARTIES.

F. ON TECHNICAL CLIMBS, A ROPE LEADER SHALL BE DESIGNATED FOR EACH ROPE. NO PERSON SHALL BE DESIGNATED A ROPE LEADER UNLESS HE HAS PREVIOUSLY LED PITCHES OF COMPARABLE DIFFICULTY ON A CLIMB OF COMPARABLE DIFFICULTY AND LENGTH AS THAT CONTEMPLATED.

SECTION 5. COMPLIANCE.

ALL CLIMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO CONFORM TO THE SPIRIT OF THESE REGULATIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF SAFE MOUNTAINEERING. WILLFUL VIOLATION SHALL BE CAUSE FOR EXPULSION FROM THE CLUB BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE V. AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENTS TO THESE BY-LAWS MAY BE PROPOSED IN WRITING BY ANY MEMBER AT ANY MEETING. UPON APPROVAL BY A MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING AT THE MEETING, THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SHALL BE MAILED TO ALL MEMBERS WITHIN 10 DAYS AND WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE UPON APPROVAL OF TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE PRESENT AT THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING. ABSENTEE BALLOTS MAY BE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY TO ANY MEMBER OF THE CLUB AFTER THE MAILING OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE SECRETARY BEFORE BALLOTING IN ORDER TO BE COUNTED.

ARTICLE VI. (RENUMBERED AS ARTICLE V.)

ARTICLE VII. (DELETE ENTIRE ARTICLE)

CONSTITUTION OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.
January 1981

I. NAME. This organization shall be called The Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc.

II. PURPOSE. The purpose of this club shall be the encouragement, practice, and enjoyment of safe mountaineering. To better accomplish this purpose, affiliation with similar organizations may be effected as recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by a majority of the membership.

III. MEMBERS. Any person may become a member of the club by approval by the Board of Trustees of his application and the payment of dues.

IV. OFFICERS. Annually, at the November meeting, upon notice at the preceeding monthly meeting, the club shall elect a President, a Vice-president, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected by a majority of those present. A Board of Trustees shall consist of the elected officers plus a Rescue Director and not more than three additional members appointed by the officers. A special election will be called to fill vacancies.

V. RECALL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER TRUSTEES. Any member of the Board of Trustees may be removed by a three-quarter vote of all members.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES. The Trustees shall be responsible for organizing all activities of the club and shall govern the affairs of the club.

VII. DUES. Dues and other assessments shall be proposed by the Board of Trustees and approved by a majority of those present at the next meeting. No person, by virtue of membership nor of tenure of office in the club shall become liable for any of the club's debts or expenses beyond the amount of dues and assessments for that person as prescribed by this Constitution.

VIII. SPECIAL FUNDS. The club shall maintain a rescue fund to assist in rescue activities and a conservation fund to promote interests of the membership in conservation issues.

IX. AMENDMENTS. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by any member at any meeting. Amendments will be confirmed by approval of two-thirds of the membership within forty days of proposal. Absentee ballots may be cast by any member of the club after the constitutional amendments are proposed and must be given to the Secretary before balloting in order to be counted.

X. SPENDING POLICIES. General spending policies must be authorized by a majority of membership at a regular monthly meeting. Detailed expenditures within such policy shall be authorized by the Board of Trustees.

BY-LAWS OF THE LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, INC.
January 1981

ARTICLE I. MEETINGS

Meetings shall be held monthly unless otherwise decided by the Board of Trustees. Notices of meetings shall be mailed to all members at least three days prior to the meeting. Ten members or one-half of the membership, whichever is less, shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II. ELECTIONS

The Nominating Committee shall submit its recommendations for the club officers at the October meeting. Election shall be held at the November meeting by secret ballot and by a majority of those voting, except that the secret ballot may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at the October meeting. The officers shall begin their terms upon election and shall serve for one year and until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Absentee ballots may be cast by any member of the club after the October meeting and must be given to the Secretary before balloting.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Section 1. ELECTED OFFICERS

a. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the club and shall exercise the usual powers of such office. He shall see that a report of each meeting of the Board of Trustees is made to the membership. He shall have primary responsibility for overseeing the use of any conservation fund maintained by the club. He may appoint such committees as he sees fit.

b. The Vice-president shall preside in the absence of the President and shall succeed to the presidency upon the resignation or removal of the President. Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Trustees, the Vice-president shall be responsible for organizing and overseeing the annual climbing school.

c. The Secretary is charged with the keeping of the club minutes and with the custody of the originals of the club Constitution, By-laws, and amendments thereto. The Secretary shall be responsible for mailing the monthly meeting notices to the members.

d. The Treasurer shall have custody of the moneys of the club and shall keep an appropriate book of account.

Section 2. APPOINTED OFFICERS

a. The elected officers shall appoint a Rescue Director who shall promote club capability for mountaineering rescue. He shall have primary responsibility for overseeing the use of the rescue fund. Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Trustees, the Rescue Director shall also have general responsibility for overseeing matters of safety in club activities. He may appoint a committee to assist him in his duties.

b. The elected officers shall appoint no more than three additional members to serve on the Board of Trustees. The Trustees shall be responsible for organizing all activities of the club and shall govern the affairs of the club.

Section 3. COMMITTEES

a. At or before the September meeting, the President shall appoint a nominating committee of three members, no more than one of whom is a member of the Board of Trustees. This committee shall submit its recommendations for the club officers at the October meeting.

b. At or before the November meeting, the President shall appoint an audit committee consisting of two members not officers of the club. This committee shall determine the appropriateness of expenditures and shall check the existence of the monetary balance.

ARTICLE IV. CLIMBING RULES

Section 1. GENERAL

a. All members shall, upon admission to the club, be supplied with a copy of these rules.

b. At least once yearly there shall be a formal reading of these rules and a discussion of the basic principles and philosophy of safe mountaineering.

c. No club climbs shall be undertaken by fewer than four climbers.

d. All club climbs shall be undertaken in a conservative spirit. The objective will be abandoned if circumstances suggest that there is significant danger of accident from any cause whatever.

e. The objective shall be within the capability of the party undertaking the climb.

f. Every effort shall be made to follow the best principles of safe mountaineering as presented in such texts as Freedom of the Hills.

Section 2. TRIP LEADER

a. The Board of Trustees shall obtain a qualified leader for each club climb.

b. The leader shall be responsible for the safety of the party and shall have commensurate authority, including the decision as to the composition of the climbing party.

c. The leader shall make the necessary prior arrangements including the obtaining of necessary transportation and group equipment.

d. The leader shall be familiar with the objective and with pertinent existing routes, conditions and difficulties, from personal experience, from guide books, and/or from other experienced climbers. He will make

sure that several other members of the party share the available information and plans, and also that this information and plans, along with estimated times of arrival and return, are left with the Rescue Director or an authorized alternate.

e. The leader shall have such information as may be available on weather conditions and forecasts.

f. The leader shall inform members of the party as to the nature of the climb, the degree of difficulty and length, and the route chosen and alternates.

g. The leader shall prepare a roster of the party at the start of the climb and a brief description of the planned route. This is to be left at base camp. The leader or his designated alternate shall remain at base until all members of the party are accounted for at the conclusion of the climb.

h. Every party shall carry such emergency, survival and first aid equipment as the leader considers necessary to provide for possible accidents. Special attention shall be given to equipment for the protection of injured persons. The club may own and make available to scheduled climbs any unusual items, such as bivouac sacks, which might be otherwise difficult to obtain.

i. All climbs shall be conducted with due consideration for the desires, interests, and opinions of those participating. However, because of the responsibilities placed on the leader, he shall be the final authority on matters of route, safety, and other decisions of similar nature. Provided, however, that should a majority of the party wish to abandon the climb, the leader shall concur.

Section 3. PARTICIPATION IN CLUB CLIMBS

a. All persons under eighteen years of age must be sponsored and accompanied by a responsible adult other than the leader and must have written parental permission.

b. Members must obtain prior permission of the climbing leader for each trip. This permission should be obtained at least three days prior to the beginning of the climb.

c. Non-members may participate in club activities at the discretion of the leader.

d. No person shall be permitted to participate in a club climb or other outdoor activity unless he has on file with the club a duly signed and witnessed waiver of responsibility indemnifying the club, its members and officers from any claims which might result from injury, death, or loss of property which he might suffer while participating in the activity. If the person is under eighteen years of age, the waiver must be signed by his parent or guardian.

Section 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS

- a. Each person shall acquaint himself with the nature of the climb and shall verify to his own satisfaction that it is within his capabilities and experience.
- b. Each person shall provide himself with the necessary equipment, food and clothing as recommended by the leader.
- c. Each person shall accept the temporary authority of the leader and cooperate with him and the other participants to make the trip safe and enjoyable.
- d. When members are engaged in a non-scheduled climbing activity in the near vicinity and on the same date as a scheduled club climb, they shall accept the authority of the appointed leader and obtain his approval before leaving Los Alamos.
- e. The party shall remain together as a single unit unless it is formally decided to subdivide it. In the latter case, the leader shall appoint a sub-leader for each sub-party. The composition of each sub-party and its intentions, route, destinations and estimated times of arrival shall be clearly understood by all concerned. The trip leader shall be responsible for verifying the return of all sub-parties.
- f. On technical climbs, a rope leader shall be designated for each rope. No person shall be designated a rope leader unless he has previously led pitches of comparable difficulty on a climb of comparable difficulty and length as that proposed.

Section 5. COMPLIANCE

All climbers are expected to conform to the spirit of these regulations in the interests of safe mountaineering. Willful violation shall be cause for expulsion from the club by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE V. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these By-laws may be proposed in writing by any member at any meeting. Upon approval by a majority of those present at the meeting, the proposed amendments shall be mailed to all members within ten days and will become effective upon approval of two-thirds of those voting at the next regular meeting. Absentee ballots may be cast by any member of the club after the mailing of the proposed amendments and must be given to the Secretary before balloting.

Proposed Amendments to the LAM Constitution, February 1984

1. Add the following article to the Constitution:

"If the Los Alamos Mountaineers are dissolved, all club funds and equipment shall become the property of St. John's College Search and Rescue Team, Santa Fe. If this team no longer exists or is not tax-exempt, all club funds and equipment shall become the property of Bandelier National Monument."

This article is required to ensure our tax-exempt status. The Board of Trustees is unanimously in favor.

2. Delete Article VIII, "Special Funds," of the present Constitution:
"The club shall maintain a rescue fund to assist in rescue activities and a conservation fund to promote interests of the membership in conservation issues."

Both funds no longer exist and are not needed as separate entities. The Board of Trustees is unanimously in favor.

3. Change Article IX, "Amendments," as follows:

Replace the second sentence, "Amendments will be confirmed by approval of two-thirds of the membership within forty days of proposal," with a new sentence so that the entire article reads as follows:
"Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by any member at any meeting. Upon approval by a majority of those present at the meeting, the proposed amendments shall be mailed to all members within 10 days and will become effective upon approval of two-thirds of those members voting at the next regular meeting. Absentee ballots may be cast by any member of the club after the constitutional amendments are proposed and must be given to the Secretary before balloting in order to be counted."

This change would make the procedure for amending the Constitution the same as the procedure for amending the By-Laws. The Board of Trustees considers the present procedure very difficult to implement and is in favor by a vote of 7 to 1.

4. Add the following article to the By-Laws:

"The Los Alamos Mountaineers shall affiliate themselves with Club 1663 of the Los Alamos National Laboratory."

This amendment will provide access to some lab services (and possibly later to meeting facilities) but may affect our perception of the Mountaineers as an independent organization. The Board of Trustees voted 5 to 3 against this amendment.

WAIVER OF LIABILITY
(Climbing trip to _____)

The undersigned, in order to induce the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., to take him on the above climbing trip organized and controlled by Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., hereby waives any right or claim he may acquire against Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., or any agent or member thereof, on account of injuries received or on account of property lost or damaged during the climbing trip.

The undersigned knows that the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting mountain climbing; that mountain climbing is a hazardous sport; that there are numerous risks inherent in mountain climbing; that the climbing trip will be under the control and direction of a leader; that the leader is an official of the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc.

The undersigned recognizes that a climbing trip is more likely to be safe when it is organized and directed as expeditions of Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., are but the undersigned also recognizes that no amount of direction or organization can circumvent hazards inherent in mountain climbing, which hazards include a mistake or negligence on the part of the director, dangerous terrain, mistakes or negligence on the part of the members of the expedition, faulty equipment, etc., all of which might contribute to injury to the person of a member of a climbing trip party or to loss or damage of equipment belonging to members of the climbing party, or both, and the undersigned hereby waives any right or claim which might arise against Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., for any liability arising out of personal injury or out of loss or damage to equipment which might be received during the climbing trip conducted by the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc.

This agreement shall be binding on the heirs, executors, or administrators or assigns of the undersigned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF This WAIVER has been entered into at Los Alamos, New Mexico, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Witness)

WAIVER OF PARENT (S)

The undersigned, the parent (s) of the minor who executed the above WAIVER has (have) read the above WAIVER and, as an inducement to the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., to take the minor on the climbing trip referred to in the above WAIVER, hereby agree (s) that he (they) shall be bound by all the terms and conditions of the above WAIVER and hereby waive (s) any right or claim which might arise against Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., for any liability arising out of injury to the minor or out of loss or damage of equipment in the custody of the minor.

The undersigned further agree(s) to save Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., harmless from and indemnify for any and all costs caused by claims, suits or liability arising out of injury to the minor or loss or damage of equipment in the custody of the minor.

This WAIVER shall be binding on the heirs, executors, or administrators and assigns of the undersigned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this WAIVER has been entered into at Los Alamos, New Mexico, this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Witness)

Los Alamos Mountaineers
AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE

I,intend to participate on occasion in rock climbing, mountaineering, and other related activities sponsored by Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., a non-profit corporation, either as a member of this organization or as a guest or invitee of a member.

I understand that rock climbing, mountaineering, and all other related activities are hazardous. I am aware of the risks and dangers involved in such activities, and that unanticipated/unexpected dangers may arise during these activities. I also understand fully all known and unknown risks of death or catastrophic injury to my person and property that could be sustained in connection with these activities.

In consideration of the permission granted to me to participate in such activities, I therefore, for myself, my heirs, administrators, representatives, and assigns, hereby waive any and all claims against Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. for any injury, costs or expenses, or loss of life arising from my participation in the aforesaid activities. I also agree to indemnify and hold harmless Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. and its officers, members, and instructors from and against any claim arising from my participation in such activities and/or classes.

I hereby certify that I am in good health, and that there are no medical reasons which could threaten my safety or the safety of a group during an activity sponsored by Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. It shall be my responsibility to inform the necessary authorities of Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. of such health concerns.

I also understand and agree to all rules and regulations of Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. I understand and accept the fact that Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc. is not an insurer of safety, and can only exercise necessary precautions safe procedures in order to reduce the aforesaid risks. Consequently, I understand that observance of these rules, regulations, and procedures is mandatory.

In signing this Agreement To Participate, I also acknowledge

that I have been advised that Los Alamos Mountaineers, Inc., its officers, members, and instructors do not carry liability insurance or any form of insurance related to any of the aforementioned activities or claims arising therefrom. I further recognize any duty to obtain such insurance shall be my obligation.

I represent and certify that my true age is years, and if I am under the age of eighteen (18) years, this Agreement To Participate shall be signed by my parents or legal guardians, and that they understand and accept the conditions and statements of this document and give me full permission to participate.

I further certify that my execution of this Agreement To Participate and my participation in the stated activities are voluntary, and that I have been informed of the risks and hazards therein, and that I am not in any way the employee, servant, or agent of the owners, operators, or sponsors of the activities stated above.

I have read and understand the foregoing Agreement To Participate.

.....Date.....

Notary _____

Date _____

Eichii - Here is our bill.

SENATE BILL 41

33RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1977

INTRODUCED BY

AN ACT

GRANTING LIMITED IMMUNITY TO PUBLIC BODIES, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND PRIVATE PERSONS FROM CIVIL LIABILITY FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR DEATH RESULTING FROM MOUNTAINEERING AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS; EXCEPTING INTENTIONAL ACTS AND PRODUCT LIABILITY ACTIONS FROM SUCH IMMUNITY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. A new Section 22-24-1 NMSA 1953 is enacted to read:

"22-24-1. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE.--The purpose of this act is to grant limited immunity to public bodies, public employees and private persons from civil liability for property damage, bodily injury or death resulting from any form of hiking, backpacking, rock-climbing, mountaineering and Nordic skiing activities on private and public lands."

Section 2. A new Section 22-24-2 NMSA 1953 is enacted to read:

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = deletion

1 "22-24-2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--

2 A. "Person" shall be defined as any man, woman, child,
3 partnership, limited partnership, association, cooperative, corpora-
4 tion, executor, administrator or personal representative of the es-
5 tate of any decedent.

6 B. "Natural hazards" shall be defined to include any dan-
7 gers to property and bodily safety arising from conditions of land
8 not created by man with the exceptions of hiking and mountaineering
9 routes and trails, Nordic trails, trail markers, pitons and other
10 climbing and hiking aids."

11 Section 3. A new Section 22-24-3 NMSA 1953 is enacted to read:

12 "22-24-3. [NEW MATERIAL] Except as otherwise provided in the
13 Tort Claims Act, no state or local public body or public officer or
14 employee shall be liable for civil damages as a result of any negligent
15 act or physical condition of private lands, state lands, county lands
16 or municipal lands resulting in property damage, bodily injury or
17 death as a result of natural hazards to any person engaged in any
18 form of hiking, backpacking, rock-climbing, mountaineering or Nordic
19 skiing activities, whether such activities are conducted for recrea-
20 tion or for profit. Immunity from any civil liability for property
21 damage, bodily injury, or death as herein described shall also extend
22 to all private persons when such actions arise from the aforesaid ac-
23 tivities on private land, whether or not such land is owned by any
24 or all of the persons involved in the activities herein described.
25 Provided, however, that the immunity granted herein shall not extend

1 to any intentional acts or willful or wanton acts resulting in property
2 damage, bodily injury or death. Provided, further, that the immunity
3 granted herein shall not extend to any product liability claim against
4 any manufacturer, merchant or lessor of defective and unreasonably dan-
5 gerous mountaineering equipment, hiking equipment, or Nordic skiing
6 equipment proximately causing any property damage, bodily injury or
7 death."

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Eiichi - here is the cover letter for information I've sent to John Rogers. Looks like we're both in it together. When I hear from Rogers I'll get back with you. Dec. 26, 1978
Don

Dear John,

Enclosed is all the information I have on the proposed Senate Bill to grant immunity from accidents resulting from sporting-type recreational activities on public or private land. I've spearheaded this effort on behalf of the Los Alamos Mountaineers because of our fear that some of our favorite climbing areas might be closed because of potential lawsuits that could be filed by careless hikers, climbers, skiers, etc that fall off a cliff, etc. There is no guarantee that such a move would in turn protect us, but it seems like the landowner may put up less restrictions if he is protected in this way. Eiichi Fukushima is also helping set this up and has provided a number of extracts from various state laws as well as American Alpine Club comments and his own. The attachments are the following:

- I) The original bill that Byron Treaster and I drew up but were too late for the 1977 legislative session.
- II) A copy of a piece of pertinent California legislation.
- III) Ditto for Oregon.
- IV) Comments from the East Coast.
- V) Comments from the AAC which refer to II).
- VI) Comments from Eiichi on our bill I).

We all hope you will be able to sponsor (introduce?) our bill. Alter it to make it most effective as you see fit. If you think it should be rewritten, please do so. A combination of II) and IV) may be best. I don't think this should be too controversial since we are concerned mainly with a person having an accident of his own volition on natural hazards and then trying to bring the landowner or state to court over it.

I appreciate your attention and help on this matter.

sincerely yours,

Don Liska

MS 821 AT-4 X3286

121 San Ildefonso Rd.
Los Alamos.

20 January 1979

Douglas Fraser
County Attorney
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Dear Mr. Fraser:

As per our telephone conversation, I am sending you a collection of materials on the proposed legislation dealing with limiting liability for private land-owners and others such as municipalities and the state from "recreational" users of the lands. As far as I know, the bill is not yet in its final form, or close to it, so that any suggestions that you might have can be incorporated into the bill as drafted a couple of years ago (and never submitted). As you can see, we have some suggested changes as well.

We strongly feel that, from our standpoint, the private land-owners' section of the bill is badly needed. I believe that we might as well include the state and the municipalities in the same bill unless the state and the municipalities feel otherwise.

Sincerely,

Eiichi Fukushima

4873A Yucca
Los Alamos, NM 87544

cc w/o enclosures: Liska



INCORPORATED
COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS
NEW MEXICO

COUNTY COUNCIL
Chairman
Roger W. Taylor
Members
Marjorie Bell Chambers
Lewis A. Muir
Bill Jack Rodgers
Sidney Singer
Delbert F. Sundberg
Mary Walz

Office of the County Attorney
Telephone: (505) 662-2088

January 25, 1979

Mr. Eiichi Fukushima
4873-A Yucca
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Dear Mr. Fukushima:

Thank you for your letter of January 20, 1979, and the materials enclosed dealing with proposed legislation to limit liability for private landowners and others from "recreational" users of the lands. While I have no suggestions to make at this time, please feel free to call me if I can be of assistance to you as this matter progresses.

Again, thanks for sending the material and good luck with the bill.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS W. FRASER
Los Alamos County Attorney

DWF:he

Post mortem on SB 41. February 8th.

Fiichi

The committee (Senate Judiciary) was clearly influenced by two of its members who had taken positions against this bill. The other members either were silent or asked questions just to show they were alive (such as "what is the element of risk in birdwatching" and "where are all the law suits that have resulted from not having this law? where is the need for this bill?") with one exception who seemed to understand the bill with its intended consequences but who was more or less ignored.

The main point made by the opposition, as I see it, is that passage of this bill would create a mountain of problems which doesn't exist now. It was implied that lawyers would have a hay day making up suits ~~off the top of their heads~~ because of new loopholes. (I just don't see that since, by implication, what would become loopholes are areas in which suits can be filed with the same arguments now whereas the areas around the loopholes ~~are exempt~~ become exempt with this bill. The lone sensible senator kept asking "doesn't this bill keep many things the same and limit liabilities in other cases...and if so, isn't that an improvement?" and he's definitely right.)

The opposition said that if this bill were passed, liability coverage would go up because they'd have to spend so much time deciding definitions as to "invited" and "recreational" and so forth. That seems wrong, too. Surely, it is more costly to be sued outright than someone having to decide whether there are grounds for suit first and then possibly suing. Furthermore, we can easily find out if liability premiums have gone up in states which have enacted these laws.

They also said that there is no need for such a law since everything this bill tried to accomplish already exists in common law and other laws. Unless the laws here are very different from laws in Indiana, Oregon, California, Mass., Connecticut, etc., how come the other states felt a need to pass similar laws and how come the state parks got closed down for rock climbing in Indiana?

To rephrase the loophole business, I would say that it is bad to create loopholes IF the area in question is now covered, so to speak, and "holes" are created. On the other hand, if the area is presently uncovered (such as landowners being subjected to suits) and loopholes are left after most of the area become covered by law, I'd say that is an improvement. I think most of those on the committee missed that point or ignored it.

Eiichi -

Thanks for your summary. It was pretty obvious from talking to Bogsy that the vested interest of the lawyers helped stop SB-41. It is a challenge to carry through on and it may be easier next time due to events taking place around the country; such as the number of lawsuits and the new Colorado law. The Colorado legislature has just passed a bill restricting the individuals right to sue when injured in ski areas. They started working on it 4 years ago after the Vermont incident in which the plaintiff was awarded \$1.5 M. So, it might take us as long to get this through. I agree with you - it is a good bill and the opposition proves it.

Don

14 Feb 79

Charlie Young (Legislative Council ^{sel}~~er~~ Service, 827-3141)

I had a very nice conversation with Charlie who drew up the ill fated SB-41.

According to him, the basic reason for the rough handling of the bill in the senate Judiciary committee was that trial lawyers do not like to have ANY legislation limiting liability because it takes away business. (I commented that, in that case, any bill that they oppose is probably a good bill, and he basically agreed.)

He said that the only way to get something like that through is by a combination of several things...

- 1) to work with members of that committee and work out each section to their satisfaction...one bad thing about SB-41 was that the judiciary committee was hit with it without much warning and had to simply beat it down. Charlie said that the bill's main opponent Joe Mercer (Albuquerque) would be a demanding person to work with but if we ever arrive at a bill satisfactory with him, it would go through.
- 2) a broader base of support...he thought that, as Alice and/or John thought, the bill was probably considered as a middle/upper class (i. e., Los Alamos) bill, and that if we get support from all over the state (which would not be terribly hard to do) including from some Spanish named people (Japanese don't count), it would help.
- 3) he offered further help, at least in answering questions, and suggested we get some lawyers with outdoor interests on our side...he specifically suggested Jim Alley as an attorney with experience in dealing with the legislature and who is an avid outdoors person. Another name he threw in was John Jasper, also in Santa Fe.
- 4) he thought that some minor areas of the bill had to be cleared up...one was the question of how to handle kids and he said a possibility was to exclude them. At any rate, he thought these changes were minor and that the main thing was to do politics rather than worry about the bill itself so much.
- 5) to summarize his feeling in another way, he said that the main thing that the bill ought to accomplish is to make landowner feel better about having people use their land, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT ACTUALLY CHANGES ANYTHING LEGALLY, and that we had to convince the legislators/trial lawyers that passage of such a bill will not take away their bread and butter nor votes...lots of lobbying.

I am willing to work on this for the next time. I think the fact that it will not be trivial makes it more worth while.

Fichi



FOUNDED 1902

THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

113 EAST 90TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028 USA • 212 722-1628 • CABLE: ALPINECLUB

Eiichi Fukushima
4873A Yucca
Los Alamos, NM 87544
20 April 1979

Edward E. Vaill
20249 Inland Lane
Malibu, CA 90265

Dear Ted:

Thanks for your letter of March 10th. Unfortunately, our bill to limit liability of a private landowner (and municipalities and state) got beat back in our Senate Judiciary Committee by a big margin after a trial lawyer got up and said all sorts of bad thing about the bill. I really think that most, if not all, the things he said were wrong and that he just did not want another bill limiting liability. (There was a successful bill to limit liability at commercial ski areas.) I think we really learned a lesson and will try it again at the next applicable session in almost two years.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the New Mexico bill. Any comments you might have on it would be helpful. The next time, we should get a much broader base of support. We, including the bill's sponsor, thought that the bill would not be opposed and did not work hard after it was drawn up. I think one problem was that it came across as a Los Alamos bill, i. e., a bill for the "well-to-do". Also, we should have some lawyers in favor of this bill do some backroom politics with those who opposed it this time. I think that those who opposed the bill were taken by surprise and HAD to oppose it.

I would like to be kept informed on progress of such bills in other states. I will keep you posted on our activities as well.

Sincerely,

Eiichi Fukushima

Dear

I contacted you during or before the recent state legislature session with regard to a proposal to limit the liability of landowners who permit persons on their land for recreational purposes. The outcome of our efforts is that we discovered that such a limitation is already a law in New Mexico. I am enclosing the appropriate section of the laws pertaining to game and fish. It is almost exactly what we tried to pass in the 34th legislature, differing only in two significant ways, neither being serious from our standpoint. One is that the law applies only to private landowners and not to any governmental entities. The second is that the limitation applies only to those landowners who give permission for use of his land.

Representative Jim Caudell and his staff discovered the section in question and we want to sincerely thank them for their efforts which eliminated the need for any legislative action. We also want to thank you for your interest and encouragement. We would appreciate your publicizing this section of the law to whoever might benefit from it.

Sincerely yours,

Eiichi Fukushima

4873A Yucca
Los Alamos, NM 87544

3 Newsletters

ASPINALL DEFEATED

Wayne Aspinall, Congressman from Colorado, was recently defeated in the Colorado democratic primary, largely through the efforts of the League of Conservation Voters. The league not only canvassed for but also contributed \$15,000 dollars to the campaign fund of Aspinall's opponent. Aspinall, as chairman of the House Interior Committee, was a constant and powerful foe of conservationists. The disastrous Public Land Law Review Commission was chaired by Aspinall with HR 7211 (LAMN, Vol. 1, No. 2) representing the collective intelligence quotient of that body. His defeat is certainly good news of the first magnitude.

AN ENDORSEMENT

Since editors of newspapers are free to make political endorsements (LAMN is a newspaper of sorts) this editor will exercise his prerogative and endorse Gene Gallegos for representative from our congressional district. Gene stands head and shoulders above Manuel Lujan, at least as far as his conservation stand, and I think he deserves our vote.

WILDERNESS SOCIETY

I am planning a membership drive at the next two meetings for the Wilderness Society. The least expensive membership for a one year period is \$7.50, although there are more expensive memberships, and these will certainly be welcomed. I will discuss the objectives of the Wilderness Society at the meeting. Please bring your checkbooks; I will take care of the rest.

ORGAN MOUNTAINS CLIMB

There will be a sign-up at the next meeting for a rock-climbing trip to the Organ Mountains near Las Cruces. The Veterans day weekend, October 21-23, has been scheduled for the trip. Leader is Lou Horak.

THE TONKEN VALLEY

Also at the next meeting, on October 18 by the way, George Bell will give a talk entitled "The Tonken Valley--1972".

KEN,

...add some more suggestions.

Ideas for the newsletter:

Summaries and reports of recent club trips and activities (this could be the biggest item since the raw material is always there and the interest would be high since we would know personally the people involved. the writing would presumably be somewhat lighthearted but accurate.)

club
Prospect of future trips, real or proposed. (domestic and foreign)

Plagiarism corner: excerpts from mountaineering literature of the past - Young, Mummery, Crowley, etc.

Book reviews

Controversy:

the best way to rappel, belay, descend scree, remove pitons, prepare a fast breakfast, climb Kor's crack, avoid probate, relieve yourself on snowshoes, etc.

What's new: Colorado maps (Gene Tate has some), equipment, technique, etc.

Classified ads of equipment & clothing

Question corner: How can I do, find, buy, make, avoid, preserve, treat, prevent something?

Interviews with oldtimers about yesteryear: Herman Hoerlin, Harry Hoyt, Ken Ewing, etc.

Larry C/

It would be worthwhile to do some of these well and pass them on to Trail & Timberline. Hugh Kingery is receptive.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Provided by Bob Cowan,
who was probably the secretary

LAM meeting July 18, 70 8 pm

Agenda

Secretary - minutes

Treasurer's report - rec: \$4 tent rental + 7.60 ref
2 sale of T+T
exp: \$6.14 rescue food
4.00 Xerox constitution
\$2.14
balance: \$190.31

Cons.	452.51
	+5
rec.	751.96
	+5

Rescue committee - Blackwell

Horak

Cons. committee - Johnson?

Trip reports - Caballo Mtn (Johnson, Ldr)
Flooded / Sunshine (Ewing, Ldr)
Exploratory rock climb (Horak, Blackwell)
Holy Cross (Luckstead)
Wind Rivers - in progress

~~Sign~~ Other, old business -

Sign nps - Mt Adams (Fukushima)
Castle Pt (Cowan) ^{be gone July 27-31}
Kilbuck Peak (Liska)
Bandelier backpack (Schultz)
KT Canyon / Crestone N (Cowan/Beardt)

Schedule changes -

Other new business 48

Program - Jean Sidwell (Alaska)

club tent
conflict?

from Bob Gowan
Secretary?

LAM meeting August 15, 1979 8⁰⁰ pm

Agenda

Secretary - minutes

Treasurer's report - inc.; \$4 tent rental \$1.60

exp: \$10.99 rescue expenses (Brazer)

balance: \$183.32

Alaska

Rescue committee

Trip reports - Wind River

MT. Adams

Castle Peak

Mt. Wankarem Peak

Bandelier backpack

Conservation committee

Other old business -

Trip sign ups - Crestones (meet briefly after meetings)

Pumpkin Peak (J. Iversen)

Hornet backpack (J. Iversen)

Other new business -

Program - Don Tiska (MT. St. Elias)

MEETING PLACE

In December, we will try out the Life Sciences Auditorium for our monthly meetings. This has been nicely remodeled since the Mountaineers used it some time ago. Benefits are a) very comfortable seats; b) excellent slide projectors and projection screen, and c) no charge to the Club, since we are affiliated with the State Search and Rescue organizations. One drawback is that we are not to let members wander into the main part of the building (we will use the side entrance), so restrooms will NOT be available. Let us know of your comments regarding this new meeting place. A map is included with this mailing to help you find the auditorium.

OFFICERS

At the November meeting of the Los Alamos Mountaineers, the nominated candidates for club officers were 'railroaded' into office by unanimous vote of the membership, with Ken Ewing making his traditional motion to start the railroading. The new LAMC officers are:

Gregg Brickner	- President	(982-4182)
Jan Studebaker	- Vice President	(829-3521)
Earl Horley	- Secretary	(662-9235)
Al Bouchier	- Treasurer	(455-7734)

The elected officers would like to thank the previous board for a successful year of mountaineering, climbing, and all around good times.

QUESTIONNAIRE

I included in this mailing is a questionnaire asking about trips you would like to lead or see, and programs for the monthly meeting. Please take a few moments to fill it out. A pre-addressed envelope is included.

DUES

Yearly dues are for the period 1 January to 31 December. The dues remain at \$6 for a single person, and \$7 for a full family. Please put your check in the enclosed envelope, along with the questionnaire and signed, witnessed and dated waiver.

TRIPS

The previous and current board members have spent quite a bit of time preparing a trip schedule for the coming months, which is included in this mailing. However, many club members are as hard to reach as we are! So PLEASE, if you would like to lead a club trip, call an officer listed above. You don't have to think months in advance - just call the month before the trip, call us to discuss when to plan your trip, or use the enclosed questionnaire to tell us about trips. The enclosed schedule doesn't rule out additional trips, or trips on already scheduled days. We would rather have members choose between activities they want than not have anything to do at all.

WAIVERS

The Board has spent quite a bit of time discussing the issue of liability in the event of an accident, and we have gathered information from legal sources and other mountaineering clubs. This issue is becoming increasingly important, in light of recent reports of lawsuits against the Colorado Mountain Club. The Club is concerned over the possibility of lawsuits brought to court by trip participants who claim that a) they did not know that mountaineering and related sports can be DANGEROUS or FATAL, even to the best of mountaineers; b) the dangerous nature of the specific trip involved in the litigation was not explained; and c) they weren't aware that participants and trip leaders are JOINTLY responsible for assessing ability to participate in organized Club activities. The fact is that even the 'easiest' of Club trips COULD result in death, in the worst case. More 'advanced' trips may involve significant objective dangers as part of their very nature, which mature mountaineers must be allowed to evaluate for themselves. Trip leaders must be allowed the discretion of accepting prospective trip members to participate, if that member claims to be aware of the trip's difficulty, and his/her capability of doing the trip. Club policy on these matters is detailed in the Constitution and By-Laws. If you do not have a copy, or are unaware of the contents, please contact an officer.

In light of the above, you will also find in this mailing a general WAIVER to be kept on file with the Club, describing the fact that you could be hurt or killed while participating in Club activities, and that it is your responsibility to evaluate your capability to do any given trip. As per the Club Constitution/Bylaws, this general waiver will be renewed every year by the current Board. It should be signed, signed by a witness (not necessarily notarized), and returned in the enclosed envelope. Further, we have for the past year implemented a Trip Waiver to be signed by all the participants in a given trip, whether a Club member or not. It is the trip leader's responsibility to inform participants of details of the trip, and to see that this Trip Waiver is completed by all participants in the trip.

20 BIKE RIDES YOU WOULDN'T WANT TO MISS

1. POJOAQUE TO NAMBE FALLS - - - - - 10 miles
Park near Dr. Friedman's office in Pojoaque and start riding bike on State 4. Go 3 miles to Nambe turnoff. Dirt road, but not bad. A beautiful lunch spot at the falls and an easy, but spectacular hike up above. Can return through Nambe Pueblo.
2. DOWN E. JEMEZ ROAD--UP PAJARITO ROAD - - - - - 25 miles
Begin at Topper Drive; cross bridge and turn left for a fast ride to White Rock. Do not coast out of control. The climb up Pajarito Road is not difficult. A 3-hour trip if you stop for a cool drink at Tastee-Freez in White Rock.
3. DOWN PAJARITO ROAD--UP E. JEMEZ ROAD - - - - - 25 miles
This direction seems easier and faster, and perhaps safer as you are doing the slow bit on the road which is wider and has less traffic.
4. ST. PETER'S DOME ROAD TO JEMEZ SPRINGS - - - - - 26 miles
An easy, pleasant ride which can be made on a 3-speed bike although a 5 or 10-speed makes the 7 hills much easier. Arrange return transportation unless you are really gung ho. Ride can easily be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours if you do not stop for a dip in the hot spring.
5. POJOAQUE-CHIMAYO-ESPANOLA-POJOAQUE - - - - - 27 miles
Check your N. M. road map. Park car near Dr. Friedman's office in Pojoaque and start off on the High Road to Taos toward Chimayo. The John Hyson School in Chimayo makes a good place to stop for a snack and rest. Ortega's and the new church are worth visiting. Turn off on Highway 106 for a shortcut, bi-passing Espanola. The 4-lane highway back to Pojoaque has a good shoulder for cycling so the heavy traffic is no problem. A 4-hour ride if you stop to sightsee.
6. DOWN PAJARITO ROAD--UP STATE ROAD 4 - - - - - 30 miles
Coast down Pajarito Road to White Rock. Continue on State 4 past Bandelier to back gate, go past S-Site and return to Topper Drive. A pleasant 3-hour ride.
7. DOWN E. JEMEZ ROAD--UP STATE ROAD 4 - - - - - 32 miles
Just a little farther than #6, but you can stop at Tastee-Freez.
8. FROM "Y" INTERSECTION TO ESPANOLA VIA POJOAQUE - - - - - 32 miles
One way to bike to Espanola and avoid the big climb to Los Alamos or any car shuttle is to start from the intersection of East Road and State 4. Before reaching Pojoaque turn off on Jacona Road to miss the busy highway intersection and also see an interesting area.
9. DOWN E. JEMEZ ROAD--POJOAQUE--ESPANOLA--BACK TO TOTAVI - - - - - 35 miles
Take two cars to Totavi, leave one, and drive back to Topper Drive. Ride down E. Jemez; same route as #8 back to Totavi.
10. ESPANOLA AND BACK FROM WHITE ROCK - - - - - 36 miles
An easy $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour ride to Rio Grande Cafe. Two hours to return.

11. ST. PETER'S DOME ROAD TO SAN YSIDRO - - - - - 43 miles
A nice extension of the Jemez Springs trip. A side trip through Jemez Indian Pueblo is extremely interesting.
12. CONEJOS RIVER IN COLORADO OVER CUMBRES PASS TO CHAMA & TIERRA AMARILLA-45 miles
An experienced cyclist can make it over La Manga Pass to the top of Cumbres Pass in less than an hour. From there it is an easy ride downhill to Chama and on to Tierra Amarilla. Great fall trip.
13. ESPANOLA AND BACK FROM BARRANCA MESA - - - - - 47 miles
An hour and 45 minutes to Rio Grande Cafe; 3 hours for return.
14. TIERRA AMARILLA TO TRES PIEDRAS ON STATE ROAD 553- - - - - 48 miles
A new 42-mile paved road which links Tierra Amarilla with N. M. 111, 6 miles west of Tres Piedras. Spectacular scenery across the Brazos range. Dramatic picnic facilities.
15. HIGH ROAD TO TAOS FROM RANCHOS DE TAOS TO POJOAQUE - - - - - 55 miles
Leave a car in Pojoaque and get someone to drive you to Ranchos de Taos, 4 miles south of Taos. Start riding on State 3 south to State 75 to Penasco. State 76 to Chimayo; State 4 to Pojoaque.
16. ST. PETER'S DOME ROAD TO BERNALILLO- - - - - 64 miles
Includes 30 minutes of narrow road with heavy truck traffic south of San Ysidro. Arrange return transportation.
17. ESPANOLA-DIXON-PENASCO-TRUCHAS-CHIMAYO-ESPANOLA- - - - - 66 miles
Park in Espanola at intersection of U.S. 64 and State 76. Head north toward Taos on U.S. 64. Prairie Dog Town is an interesting stop and the school yard in Dixon a good place to rest before starting the long, long climb up to Penasco (1½ hours). Turn off on State 76 to Truchas for another 2 hours of slow going before the marvelous downhill coast to Espanola. Tiring, but fun 8 hrs.
18. LOS ALAMOS TO SANTA FE AND RETURN- - - - - 70 miles
If it weren't for those hills this ride would be a snap!
19. LOS ALAMOS-CUBA-COYOTE-ABIQUIU-ESPANOLA-LOS ALAMOS - - - - - 206 miles
By now you are ready to zip down to San Ysidro and head north to Cuba, the halfway point of this trip, where hopefully there is a motel vacancy. Next morning pick up State 96, cross Abiquiu Dam to U.S. 84, head down to Espanola and back home.
20. LOS ALAMOS TO ASPEN, COLO. AND RETURN - - - - - 300 miles
A really impressive bike ride to have made. We understand (EACH WAY!) that going down Independence Pass is somewhat traumatic.

NOTES: 1. These bike rides are geared primarily for women; men will cut the times considerably.
2. Safety precautions and common sense should be observed always.
3. Recommended: "North American Bicycle Atlas"
Available from--American Youth Hostels
20 West 17th Street
New York, New York 10011 @ \$1.95

TOP ROPING IN WHITE ROCK CANYON THE EARLY YEARS

Len Margolin

May 2007

1. Introduction

These are notes I wrote in the early 1990s, just after returning from five years living in Livermore. For a dozen years, top roping was an integral part of my life; I kept my climbing gear in the trunk of my car in the hope that someone would call and say, "Let's go climbing tonight." I believe that top roping, in its present incarnation in Los Alamos, was a product of just a few people, who I will talk about below. Not that we had a vision or anything so grand, we were just a some young people enjoying ourselves. I am glad that new people continue to discover top roping on our cliffs. I hope that the LA Mountaineers will continue to play an active role in preserving the cliffs and promoting safety among the climbers.

2. The Beginning

I came to Los Alamos in July, 1969. I became friendly with Jim Porter, who was also new in town and George Foglesong, who had been a member of the Mountaineers for several years. George talked Jim and me into taking the climbing school in April of 1970. I think it was love at first sight for both Jim and me.

In those early days, the only White Rock area was Portrillo Cliffs. A few years previously, Layton Kor, a high-end rock climber from Boulder, and his girl friend Joy Heron, had come to Los Alamos, put up several climbs at Portrillo and rated them for us. The particular climbs I remember were Heron's Fissure (5.7), upper Kor's crack (5.8) and lower Kor's crack (5.9). These ratings formed the basis of our local rating for many years. In 1970, the best LA climbers could master upper Kors, but no one in town could get up lower Kors. That is, 5.8 was the standard. Other popular climbs at Portrillo included the Pillars of Hercules and the Lieback. I remember that it was necessary to climb the Pillars before one was allowed on a club trip to the Brazos.

There was another climbing school area used as part of the spring climbing school, what we called the Back Rocks, located behind North Community in Los Alamos. The rock there is rhyolite and not nearly as good as the basalt of White Rock Canyon. I don't remember any particular climbs there, but there was an area called the cave where we practiced with Ludwig.

Jim and I graduated the school, did our first climb on the Sandia Shield and then the West Tower in the Brazos. We were hooked, and of course eager to get good enough to climb with the big boys on the harder routes. So we bought ourselves a rope (Plymouth goldline) and went out to Portrillo to practice. Now, one should understand that so far as the more experienced climbers were concerned, Portrillo was only for the spring time until the snow melted in the Brazos. So the better climbers -- Don Liska, George Bell, Bill Hendry, Carl Keller, Larry Campbell, Larry Dauelsberg -- weren't interested in coming out to help us. . So while climbing by ourselves was fun for a while, there were only limited number of climbs there and we were getting bored.

As soon as I had arrived at Los Alamos, I started going out on weekends exploring the mesas and canyons east of town. During these explorations in my first fall (1969), I found a rock canyon south of the main hill road near the White Rock Y. The original attraction was the pictographs on the rock walls and a large water fall that ran in the spring and in the summer when it rained. The rock walls were much too steep to scramble on. But in the summer of 1970, it occurred to me that maybe Jim and I could find something to climb there. So one Saturday in July, I took Jim and his wife Sharon on a picnic and reconnaissance. Jim was very enthusiastic about trying to climb there, and so the next week, we returned with George Foglesong and a rope.

The first climb we did at the Y was the Ramp and that was very easy. The next climb was bat shit cave. That was a little harder. Then Jim decided he wanted to try leading and he chose the Triple Overhang. Eventually,

he got up and I managed to clean the pitch, but both of us were at our limits. Over the next few weeks, we returned and did many more of the familiar climbs.

It is perhaps worthwhile to point out that our "practice climbing" was not at all an accepted activity by the Mountaineers. Because we started going out during the weekdays after work, we concentrated on top roping so as to squeeze more climbs in before dark. We were able to attract a few of the other new climbers, but this led to a new problem as there were never enough ropes to go around; we started borrowing the club ropes so we could set up more climbs.

In the fall of 1970, another young climber moved from Albuquerque to Los Alamos. Steve Schum was working as a carpenter, starting work early in the morning and able to meet me for top roping after work 3 or 4 times a week. Also, Steve had his own rope. Over September and October, we put up many of the standard climbs, including the Open Book, the Middle and Left Mothers, the Beastie, etc. I found that I was particular well suited to jam cracks and started tackling any crack I could get a finger into. Then in the last days before daylight saving ended, Steve and I went back to Portillo and I was able to climb Kor's Lower Crack. The 5.9 barrier was broken.

3. Climbing Mania Begins

In the spring of 1971, I convinced LAMC president Larry Campbell to have one session of the climbing school at the Y. As part of that session, Larry wanted to demonstrate aid climbing. Because we were still in the piton era, we were loath to have Larry nail any of our standard routes for fear of damaging the rock. So Larry chose the most difficult section of rock he could find. I remember it had lots of loose rock, including a very large flake 2/3 up. Of course, Larry's assertion that the route was too hard to free climb was a direct challenge to Steve and me. Larry made the possibility of free climbing even more difficult by inadvertently knocking off several potential footholds.

About that same time, a friend of Steve's moved to Santa Fe. Mike Roybal was burning up the rock in Albuquerque, where he was a student at UNM. Looking for new challenges, Mike rode his motorcycle to the Y and joined us throughout that spring and summer. In particular, Steve, Mike and I laid siege to Larry's aid route and after a month, we had conquered it and named it Wisconsin for the shape of its prominent flake. Steve and I worked out a very strenuous route, including the one arm layback that became part of the standard route. Mike, on the other hand, did some seemingly impossible face moves, standing on nothing, and somehow got to the top in a completely elegant style. Indeed, this was to become a standard result, that Mike could always find a different, and apparently easier route to the top. We all tried to imitate his style, but nobody could. Mike Roybal was the most natural and most graceful climbing partner I ever had.

In June of 1971, I discovered the lower cliffs at the Overlook. The cracks there were awesome compared to the Y, much longer and more continuous. Later that month, I arranged for Mike to come up for the weekend, and we were joined by Steve and Polly Hessing. At first, we just walked along the base of the cliffs, each of us laying claim to some particular crack. It became an amazing orgy of first ascents. We had planned to retreat to my apartment and party that evening, but instead we took our sleeping bags back to the Overlook, so as to get an earlier start on Sunday.

My first climb at the Overlook was the left side of the open book that is downstream of the cactus wall. Mike chose the right side of the big roof. In that first weekend, no climb was repeated and still we didn't get to the cliffs on the other (west) side. But that weekend started what became for me a year long fascination with the central crack of the big roof. It would take a year to scratch that itch. But our successes on most of the other lines at the Overlook certainly stoked our confidence.

At first, we kept the Overlook a secret among the four of us. But we weren't the only ones with a secret. About the same time, the Horak brothers, Lou and Karl, had discovered another set of cliffs off Kimberly Lane. I remember sometime in the late summer, Lou told me he had something to show me. I remember my first sight of the Playground; I walked up and down the cliffs and then asked Lou which lines they had done. It was not a surprise to hear that the Horaks had only put up one pitch. I managed to find a second line that went, but failed on several other attempts. My second trip to the Playground, I worked out a pitch that I called

the Telephone Booth, because of the tight chimney right at the ground level. Still, the successes at the Playground came slowly. After our ego boosting experience at the Overlook, we were cut down to size again.

So by the end of 1971, we had four climbing areas. Also, our ranks had swelled, not with the more senior members of the club who still disdained top roping, but with newer climbers. I remember observing that there was not much difference in the abilities of most of our regulars. When we started working on a new pitch, at first no one could do it. Then someone would figure it out, and in no time nearly everyone could do it. This led me to conclude that knowing a climb was possible was the critical issue -- that is, when you are climbing at your limits, the important issues are in your head. At the end of the 1971 season, I worked out the Ring Jam at the Y. Although this is not the hardest climb I have done, it is certainly one of the most satisfying and somehow it came to be the climb most identified with me.

4. Peaking

For me, the top roping experience peaked in 1972-73. We opened up several new areas, I accomplished what would be my most difficult pitches, and more generally we established top roping as a popular and enduring activity of the Mountaineers.

In the spring of 1972, Steve, Mike and I decided to systematically walk the edge of White Rock Canyon. Our first discovery became the Old New Place. As it happened, we had not even gotten around to giving this area a real name and were still calling it the New Place when Mike and Steve found another area that became the New New Place. Both of these areas offered wonderful new challenges, but there were so many in a short time; I can still see some of these pitches clearly in my mind, but now I don't remember whether or what we named them.

Sometime in the summer of 1972, I went exploring with the Horak brothers, Lou and Karl. During a climbing session at the Overlook, I noticed what appeared to be potential climbing cliffs across the river, on the south side of the Buckman crossing. Somehow, the Horaks figured out how to drive to the top of those cliffs from the Santa Fe side. Borrowing their Dad's brand new Toyota Land Cruiser, we made our way through a maze of four wheel drive roads, eventually reaching Sagebrush Flats and the cliffs. (Recently, I retraced that route on my mountain bike; some of the road was too rough to bike.) I remember we did some great lines over there, but we never returned.

Len's roof is the only climb that is named after me, so it is ironic that I've only been it up twice -- once in the fall of 1971 and then in the summer of 1972. The crack that splits the horizontal roof is a perfect width and has a bend that allows a foolproof and relatively effortless full hand jam; it was clear to me from the outset that I could support my entire weight by jamming, letting my feet swing free. Also, the vertical section of the crack is finger width and, from below, looked like a relatively straightforward lieback. So the crux of the climb is transitioning from the horizontal to the vertical crack while negotiating the overhang. My first time up was an exploration. I found that the hardest part of the climb was going to be getting my legs up into the lieback position. That first attempt, I couldn't do it, my stomach muscles were too weak. But I spent the winter doing situps, and on my second attempt next spring I aced the climb. One aspect of that climb made a lasting impression on me. On my first attempt, I spent a fair amount of time handing my entire weight on those good hand jams. The net result was a deep bruise on the back of my right hand. It took most of the winter to heal. My second attempt, I opened that wound, which then took most of the summer to heal and left a scar.

The summer of 1972 was also the period that I worked on the Spiral Staircase. This is the closed crack in the section of the Y that I named the gallery for the pictographs there; it is just upstream of the Ring Jam. It is really a bouldering problem; the hardest moves are right off the ground and can be safely made unroped. Unlike the Big Roof, I must have attempted this pitch a hundred times, making progress literally inches at a time. Many times, I bicycled down from town after work and spent a pleasant hour working by myself until my forearms ached. The final move involved edging on a very thin line, releasing one of my hands and then standing up. I had tried various combinations of relative hand positions and of which hand to release, but inevitably I would barn door out as I straightened.

Oddly, the solution to this final problem came to me as I was sitting in my office at work; the trick was to change feet and hang my free leg behind me for counterbalance. The position felt unnatural, but worked well. Afterward, it occurred to me that the story of the Spiral Staircase was totally an intellectual exercise; I would never have attempted such a pitch in the Brazos and likely would never have even recognized it as a potential line.

Two events of the 1973 climbing season stand out in my memory. First, there was an intense flurry of activity at a new climbing area -- the Cactus Garden. Jim Porter and I had discovered this area several years earlier; it is near the end of the four wheel drive road in lower Water Canyon (that road is now closed to vehicles). We had climbed there several times, but the access was tedious and the climbs mostly overhanging and difficult. When we began to climb at the Overlook, I lost track of this area. In the spring of 1973, I rediscovered the area while exploring trails leading to the river. Then, with several years of experience under my belt, I was able to see that the Cactus Garden was a treasure trove of new climbs. However, the access was still too time consuming for the evening sessions; also, the lack of trees near the top made anchoring more difficult than most of our areas except for the Overlook.

Over a two month period, I returned to the Cactus Garden each weekend. It seemed that each time, I had to hustle different belay partners. One trip in particular was special, because I was able to convince Don Liska and Larry Dauelsberg to come. Don and Larry were two of the more senior mountaineers who did not generally partake in top roping. I have always considered Don as my mentor, the result of many early climbs in the Brazos and the Sandias, in Colorado and even more exotic places. Neither Don or Larry joined the top roping crowd subsequently, but Don and I decided that we would look for new multipitch climbing areas together. This led to exploratory LAMC trips to Cimarron Canyon, Lucero Peak (outside Taos), Questa, and El Rito, but that is another story. Of more relevance to top roping, Don reminded me of *the* pitch in Guaje Canyon.

The Guaje Jam Crack is a long, overhanging, off width jam crack located at the narrows of Guaje Canyon. The crack was already a fading legend when I started climbing in 1970. As I recall, the climb had been done once, by Don in 1967. The overhanging nature of the crack meant that when you fell off of the climb, you swung out and could not regain the crack. The frustration of the sheer difficulty of the climb coupled with the need to restart the climb each time from the bottom discouraged club members and, to my knowledge, no one had even tried the climb in several years. Armed with directions from Don, I biked up the road toward the Guaje reservoir and found the crack. I must say I was very impressed and added it to the list of "must tries."

Later in the summer of 1973, a climbing friend of mine, Ray Phillips, came to visit. Ray was a hill brat, but had gone off and become a climbing ranger at Yosemite. One Saturday afternoon, on the spur of the moment, we decided to give the Guaje Jam Crack a try. It took us a while to figure out how to belay the climb. I went first. The first thing I noticed was that the rock was very friable. That meant that the small surface structures outside the crack would be useless. The crack itself was an awkward width, too large and deep for hand jamming, but not wide enough to get anything more than a single arm into. Furthermore, it was overhanging for all of its first 70 feet. I guessed that the technique was essentially squirming, putting one arm and one foot into the crack, the other arm in a kind of reverse lieback above the head, and then inching up. I also realized that once I choose which arm went into the crack, it would not be possible to find a place to reverse. I remember standing on the ground, facing up canyon and then down canyon, trying to decide which would better. Not a whole lot to choose, both felt tenuous.

Finally, I decided to face up canyon with my right arm in the crack. The first ten feet were going okay, but then I realized there was going to be a rope management problem. Ray was keeping the rope tight, and it was pulling me out of the crack. The alternative was a loose rope, an unpleasant but necessary alternative. About thirty feet off the ground, the crack got even harder and progress came literally inches at a time. I don't remember any details of the crack itself, but the memory of the skin scraped off my right shoulder and knee, and of the ache in my left forearm remain vivid. Finally, I reached a spot where I could rest my arms, somewhat precariously, and I spent at least ten minutes resting before finishing the climb. When I got to the top, I couldn't unclench my fingers and Ray had to untie my knot for me.

While I rested, Ray pumped me for the small hints I could provide. Then it was Ray's turn. However, the crack proved too difficult for him and he couldn't get past the crux point. After several tries, each one requiring a totally fresh ground level start, Ray gave up and we went back to town to reoperate. I remember Don Liska telling me that his ascent had tired him so completely that he couldn't raise his arms above his shoulders for days. Likewise, I had never been so totally exhausted. I heard that within the next few years, Mike Roybal and Paul Horak both mastered the Guaje Jam Crack, though I wasn't there to watch. I don't know how many others may have climbed it since. However, that climb was, for me, the peak of my top roping career.

5. Postscript

In 1974 and subsequent years, top roping continued to grow and I continued to climb. However, after the 1973 season, a new generation of LA mountaineers began to take the lead in these activities and probably are a better source of information for archival purposes. For myself, other activities became more interesting. In particular, volleyball and long distance running competed for my time, and the upper body muscles that result from heavy duty climbing were a detriment in these other activities.

I would like to close these notes by mentioning the names of some of the many other climbers who were part of the early top roping days, but have not yet been called out in this narrative. Some of these were experienced climbers who moved to Los Alamos and brought new perspectives and techniques to us. Many were home grown. I apologize to those whose names I will have omitted.

Some of the homegrown climbers include Dennis Brandt, Bob Mitchell, George Rinker, Jan and Steve Iverson, Chris Foster, Mark Hessing, and Karen Budding. Paul Horak, youngest brother of Lou and Karl, grew up to become one of the finest climbers we have produced. Hank Blackwell was a professional ballet dancer and experienced gymnast, and for a while became one of the most graceful climbers of our troupe.

Some experienced climbers joined the ranks in the early days. Principal among these were Norbert Ensslin, who had grown up in the Gunks, and Merl Wheeler who was a canyon rat from the Tucson area. Also, Mark Zander had begun his climbing in Socorro, Rod Schultz had climbed in Boulder and Barry Smith had climbed at Devil's Lake.

I also want to mention Herb Kincey and the many young climbers he brought to our areas from St. Johns College in Santa Fe. Herb, for many years, ran the Northern New Mexico Search and Rescue group. Herb was always concerned for safety and helped to formulate many of the belaying techniques that we used. He also taught a great many young climbers to respect the cliffs.

6. Epilog

Long after I ceased to be active in the top roping scene, I heard about the "bolt wars", often heated discussions about whether our top roping areas should have bolts placed for permanent anchors. I believe that all of us who began this sport in Los Alamos had high respect and fondness for the wonderful basalt cliffs, and I believe I speak for all of us pioneers in thanking those who fought to keep the cliffs free of bolts. In the early days, it seemed as if there would always be new areas to find and open up, but now we know that that the climbing areas are finite. I trust the Los Alamos Mountaineers will always serve to protect this fragile resource for the many generations to come.

The Los Alamos Mountaineers Present:

Searching Everest

by Dave Hahn

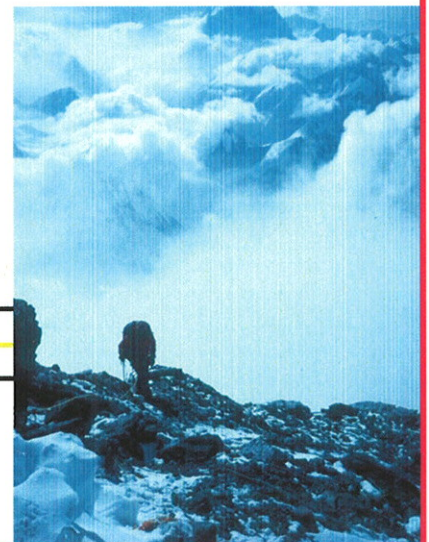
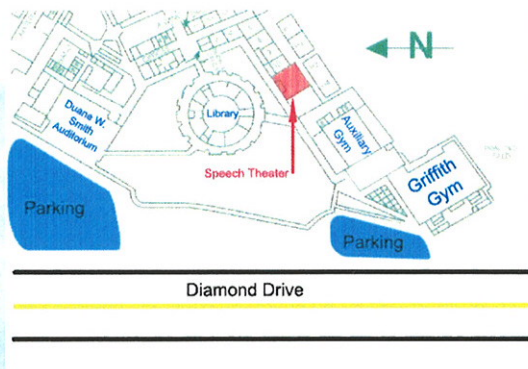
Wednesday, February 19th

Show starts at 8 pm

Los Alamos High School Speech Theatre

Admission: \$7 public, members free

Dave Hahn's show will focus on finding Mallory during his 1999 expedition, and also about the subsequent 2001 expedition that searched for Andrew Irvine, Mallory's young partner. Irvine carried a camera that possibly contained evidence as to how high he and George Mallory climbed in 1924 and whether they reached the top of the world first. Hahn's participation on the 2001 expedition also led to his involvement in one of the highest rescues on record, during which five stranded and dying climbers were encountered above 28,000 ft. Hahn summited Everest three times. He will be signing books before the show.



www.losalamos.org/climb/zLAMC.html

4 Trip Schedules

Los Alamos Mountaineers

1967 SUMMER CLIMBING SCHEDULE

8	April	Lake Peak (12,409), Snow Practice Ken Ewing, leader
6	May	The Schield, Sandia Peak, Technical Rock Climb John Marshall, leader
13-14	May	Grays (14,270) and Torreys (14,267), Snow Climb Larry Dannelsberg, leader
20	May	Brazos Cliffs (10,791), Technical Rock Climb John Marshall, leader
27-28	May	Kit Carson (14,165) from Willow Lake, Snow Climb Ernie Anderson, leader
17-18	June	San Luis Peak (14,014) from Bonholder Meadow Emily Willbanks, leader
1-4	July	S. Lookout Peak (13,357) from Ice Lake George Bell, leader
15-16	July	Mt. Princeton (14,197) Harry Hoyt, leader
29-30	July	Colony Lake, assorted objectives of various grades Ernie Anderson, leader
12-13	August	Little Bear (14,064) - Blanca (14,317), Traverse Don Liska, leader
19	August	Brazos Cliffs, Technical Rock Climb Larry Dannelsberg, leader
26 4	Aug. - September	Grand Teton National Park, 10-day outing George Bell and Don Liska, leaders
16-17	September	Handies Peak (14,048) Liz Marshall, leader
30 1	Sept. - October	Mt. Belford (14,197) and Mt. Oxford (14,153) Jess White, leader
14	October	Brazos Cliffs. Technical Rock Climb Dick Wisinger, leader

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

1968 Summer Climbing Schedule

March and April	Annual climbing school
4 May	The Shield, Sandia Peak. Leader: Ernie Anderson
25 11 May	Brazos Cliffs. Leader: Mike Williams
18-19 May	Through Pass to North Table Mountain Wilson Peak. Leader: Larry Davelsberg
30 May- 2 June	Huron Peak and Ice Mountain. Leaders: Harry Hoyt and George Bell
15-16 June	Kit Carson. Leader: Don Liska
4-7 July	Capitol and Hagerman Peaks. Leader: George Bell
27-28 July	Blanca Peak from the north. Leader: Don Liska
10-11 August	Crestone Needle and Peak. Leader: Mike Williams
24 August- 2 Sept.	Teton Outing. Leaders: Don Liska, Ernie Anderson and Mike Williams
14-15 September	Wetterhorn. Leader: Emily Willbanks
28-29 September	Blanca-Little Bear traverse. Leader: Dave Brown
5-6 October	Ship Rock. Leader: Ernie Anderson
19 October	Brazos Cliffs. Leader: Larry Campbell

November 14, 1970

Dear LAMer,

Next year's climbing schedule for the Los Alamos Mountaineers will be drawn up in a few weeks. The scheduling will be influenced by your comments on the following:

1. What kinds of trips do you want? (purposely vague question)
2. What specific climbing areas do you want to visit?
3. What trips are you willing to lead?
4. This winter, would you like the club to sponsor some
Nordic ski touring?*
Alpine " " ?*
Snowshoe tramps?
Other?

Please return to the club Pres. or Vice-Pres. before December.

Larry Campbell, Vice-Pres.

* Refer to CMC Winter Sports Schedule for examples. Roughly speaking, Nordic touring involves relatively level travel (with many ups & downs often closely spaced) while alpine touring is characterized by fair altitude gain (a lot of up and then a lot of down) possibly with a summit objective. The optimum equipment for the two types of touring is different.

SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
MARCH and APRIL
Climbing School

1971

Annual instruction and review covering rock climbing, snow climbing, technical rescue and especially climbing safety. Lectures, demonstrations, and practice in the vicinity of Los Alamos. Details available from the chairman after March 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 8
Sandia Crest (10,678')

Technical

The towering face of the Shield on the west side of this, Albuquerque's pride, has become a favorite opening season rock climb and a traditional graduation exercise for climbing schoolers. Hike about 6 miles from Juan Tabo campground. Elevation gain 3500 feet for those insisting on walking to the top. Sandia Crest Quad and Ungnade, "Guide to the New Mexico Mtns." Leader: Larry Campbell, 662-3776.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
MAY 22 and 23
Culebra Peak (14,069')

Class D

This nearest 14'er is definitely for snow lovers. Backpack not less than 3 miles and camp near timberline. Climb peak on Sunday and glissade back. Walking distance 12 miles. Total elevation gain 4700 feet. San Isabel N. F. Map. Leader: Carl Keller, 662-2820.

SATURDAY thru MONDAY,
MAY 29 thru 31
Mt. Sneffels (14,150')

Class D and Technical

The less common north approach from Blaine Basin is planned. Snow climbing is guaranteed while technical routes will be at the leader's discretion. Backpacking distance will depend on snow conditions. Elevation gain around 4000 feet. No quad for the N side. Leader: George Bell, 662-2554.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12
Brazos Cliffs (10,700')

Technical

One of the favorite rock gardens of the Los Alamos Group, this sweep of 1000 foot quartzite cliffs 7 miles NE of Tierra Amarilla offers a wide variety of climbs. Assorted routes will be chosen on the basis of interest and ability. The exhilarating day will be capped by conviviality at Brazos Lodge (and bar) conveniently located at the base of the cliffs. (The cliffs are private property and we are again the guests of Bob Hobson.) Cebolla, N. M. Quad. Leader: George Foglesong, 662-5469.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26
Cimarron Palisades

Technical

These red sandstone cliffs on U. S. Rt. 64 near Cimarron, N. M. are several hundred feet high and we go to discover whether or not their previous neglect by climbers has been well deserved. Leader: Don Liska, 662-3665.

SATURDAY thru MONDAY,
JULY 3 thru 5
Capitol Peak (14,130')

Class D and Technical

Backpack $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to camp at Capitol Lake (11,600'). The peak will be reached via the Daly-Capitol ridge, which includes the famous knife-edge section. An alternative, depending on the party, is a technical climb of the NW face of Capitol. Capitol Peak and Redstone $7\frac{1}{2}$ M Quads. Leader: Ken Ewing, 662-7488.

SATURDAY, JULY 17
Brazos Cliffs (10,700')

Technical

A midsummer visit to an area boasting some of the best, continuous rock climbing in New Mexico. See June 12, above. Leader: Bill Ellis, 662-2839.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
JULY 31 and AUGUST 1
Mt. Harvard (14,420') and
Mt. Columbia (14,073')

Classes B and D

Emphasis will be as much on nature appreciation as on signing the registers. Camp at end of the road along North Cottonwood Creek at 10,000 feet. The summit party will climb the peaks from the south, via Horn Fork Basin. Distance 12-14 miles. Elevation gain approximately 5000 feet. The easy-life or higher-values party will bemuse themselves with cameras, etc. Mt. Harvard 15 M Quad. Leader: Ernie Anderson, 662-3510.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
AUGUST 21 and 22
Black Canyon of the Gunnison

Technical

Here is a chance to become better acquainted with the spectacular rock sport center located in the National Monument of that name (17 miles from Montrose) about which you have heard so much. You can frolic on 150 foot pinnacles near the rim or bite off something big, such as 2000 feet. We will draw heavily on the National Park Service for current information on routes and risks. Red Rock Canyon and Grizzly Ridge 7½ M Quads. Leader: Larry Dauelsberg, 662-3742.

SATURDAY thru MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 4 thru 6
Chicago Basin

Class D and Technical

A bit of rain interfered with last year's trip so we will try again. In fact, it washed out the narrow gage railroad so we will forge a Lime Mesa route, driving in on the Bullion Mountain Road. Pack-in distance will be about 3 miles involving an altitude gain of 700 feet and a loss of 1700 feet. Once there, possible climbs are Sunlight (14,060'), Windom (14,091'), Eolus (14,068'), and an aid climb of Sunlight Spire. Needle Mtns. 15 M Quad. Leader: Ernie Anderson, 662-3510.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18
Mt. Lindsey (14,125')

Class D

A distinctly pleasant though active one day trip to one of the nearer 14'ers, less than 7 miles N of Ft. Garland. We plan to take the southern approach. Walking distance 5 miles one way. Elevation gain around 4000 feet. Huerfano Park 30 M Quad. Leader: Ed Jolly, 672-9254.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25
Sandia Crest (10,678')

Technical

There are allegedly over 100 routes in this area so it ought to be visited again. See May 8, above. Leader: Jim Porter, 662-2416.

SATURDAY thru MONDAY,
OCTOBER 9 thru 11
Brazos Wedge (19000')

Technical

We top off the season with a hard rock festival in this recently developed (climbing-wise) area of the Brazos. Climbs typically are 900 feet high and are sustained. Beautiful! See June 12, above. Leader: Bill Hendry, 662-5364.

WINTER SCHEDULE 1972-1973
LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Leader</u>
December 2-3	Democrat, Lincoln, Bross	Ewing
Christmas- New Years	Orizaba, Popocatepetl (Mexico)	Harder
January 13-14	Kit Carson	Schillaci
January 29-30	Santa Fe Baldy, Penitente Peak, Lake Peak	Dauelsberg
February 17-19	Pecos Wilderness (Pecos Falls, Hamilton Mesa)	Mitchell
March 3-4	San Pedro Parks	Morris
March 24 -April 1	El Picacho del Diablo (Baja California)	Liska, Campbell

Campbells
2129A 34th



LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS WINTER SCHEDULE 1976

1/2-3-4	Wolf Creek Pass Two nights X-country	Jim Morris 662-3046
1/17	Valle Grande Moonlight Ski Party BYO afterwards	Ken Ewing's 224 Chamisa
1/24	La Cueva X-country Jim Breedlove 672-1310	Jim Michael 672- 3716
1/31-2/1	Puerta Nambe Igloos and Snowcaves	Herb Kincey 982-8948
2/14-15-16	West Fork, Santa Barbara - possibly Truchas	Bob Mitchell 672-9292
2/29	Brazos area Ski Tour	Fred Seibel 662-2061
3/	(To be chosen) Ski Tour	Ken Ewing 662-7488
3/14-15	Humboldt, via South Colony	Jim Michael 672-3716
4/3 or 4	Questa (Venado, Cabresto, Pinabete) Technical snow/rock	Don Liska 662-3665
4/7-5/1	Climbing School	Chris Foster 662-6628
5/29-6/6	Grand Canyon Technical	Merl Wheeler 662-3415

1976 LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS SCHEDULE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Climb</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Leader</u>
<u>May</u>			
8-9	Hermit Peak (Graduation Climb)	T	Foster
22	El Rito	T	Foster
29-June 6	Clear Creek (Grand Canyon)	T	Wheeler
29-31	Wilson Peak, Mt. Wilson		Bell
<u>June</u>			
12-13	Mt. Adams		Breedlove
26	Brazos	T	Sullivan
<u>July</u>			
3-5	Crestones	Some Routes	Ensslin
17-18	Lucero	T	Schultz
31-Aug. 2	Lincoln, Bross, Democrat		Margolin
<u>August</u>			
14-22	Wyoming (Wind Rivers?)	T	Brandt
23-29	Huron (w/Outdoor Assn.)		Ewing
<u>Sept.</u>			
4-6	New York Basin	Some Routes	Liska
11-12	Blanca		Kincey
18	Brazos	T	Fukushima
<u>Oct.</u>			
9-11	Gila Wilderness (?)		

LAM Meeting Wed. May 19 HRL Auditorium 8 p.m.

Sign-ups: 5/22 El Rito, Chris Foster 662-6628
 5/29-6/6 Clear Creek, Grand Canyon, Norm Wheeler 662-3415
 Program: Backpacking in the Bear Tooth Range, Jim Morris.

1977 WINTER SCHEDULE

L A M

DATE	ACTIVITY	LEADER	
Dec. 31 -Jan. 2	Ski tour - Santa Barbara (int.) Canyon	Wheeler	662-5413
Jan. 2	Ski tour - Quemazon Trail (beg.)	Mueller	662-7815
Jan. 9	Ski tour - Brazos (beg.)	Ensslin	662-7169
Jan. 22	Ski tour - La Cueva (int.)	Wheeler	Above
Feb. 6	Ski tour - Borrego Ridge (all levels)	Wheeler	"
Feb. 13	Ski tour - Pipeline Rd. (beg.) with Outdoor Assn.	Ewing	662-7488
Feb. 19-21	Trek? - Mitchell Mem. Trip (int.)	Breedlove	672-1310
March 5-6	Winter Climb - Shavano (technical)	Iverson	662-5006
March 13	Ski tour - Hot Springs (beg.) with Outdoor Assn.	Dana	662-2094
March 19-20	Rock Climbing- Organ Mts. (technical)	Ensslin	Above
April 2-3	Snow shoe trip	Brandt	662-9351
April 6- May 8	Climbing School	Schultz	672-1524

OFFICERS:

Pres. - Cris Foster	1305 Iris St. #9	662-6628
V.P. - Rod Schultz	433 Cheryl Ave.	672-1524
Tres. - Jan Iversen	3785 Gold St. #2	662-5006
Sec. - Karl Mueller	2671 Orange	662-7815

1977 Summer Schedule

L A M

Date	Activity	Leader	
May 7	Rock climbing- El Rito (beg. & int.)	Ensslin	662-7169
May 14	Rock climbing- El Rito (beg. to adv.)	Fukushima, Schultz	672-1524
May 21	Rock climbing- Questa (int. & adv.)	Margolin	662-3255
May 21	Snow climb- Quandry (int.)	Moss	662-2439
May 28-June 5	Trek- Grand Canyon (int.)	Ensslin	Above
May 28-30	Snow climb- Blanca (int.)	Sena, Kincey	982-8948
June 4	Backpack- ?	Iversen (Jan)	662-5006
June 11	Rock climb- Brazos (int. & adv.)	Brandt	662-9351
June 18	Technical climb-La Plata (Int.)(Ellingwood Rdg. rt.)	Moss	Above
June 25	Rock climb-Lucero Peak (int. & adv.)	Schultz	672-1524
July 4	14er-Capitol & Snowmass	Ensslin	Above
July 4	Family trip-Truchas	Iversen (Steve)	"
July 16-17	14er-Crestones (int.)	Dana	662-2094
July 30-31	14er-El Diente (int.)	Moss	Above
August 13	14er-Whetterhorn & (beg. & int.) Uncompahgre	Ewing	662-7488
August 13-21	Tech. climbing-Tetons (adv.)	?	
August 26-27	14er- Pyramid (int.)	Moss	Above
Sept. 3-11	Technical climbing- N.Y. (adv.) Basin	Liska	662-3665
Sept. 17	Rock climb-Brazos Wedge (adv.)	Horak	662-2970
Sept. 24	14er- Sneffles (int.)	Moss	Above
Oct. 8-10	Rock climb-Organs (int. & adv.)	Horak	Above
Oct. 22-24	Trek - Navajo country (int.)	Wheeler	662-5413

Los Alamos Mountaineers
Winter Climbing Schedule
1978

January

14-15	Pecos Baldy-Overnite Snowshoes or Skis-(B,I) *	Merlin Wheeler 662-5413
22	Lake Peak-Snow Practice (B,I,A)	Len Margolin 662-3255
29	Brazos Box-Ski Tour (B,I,A)	Dennis Brandt 662-9351

February

4-5	Lake Peak to Penitente-Overnite Snowshoes (I)	Herb Kencey 982-8948
12	Winter Rescue Practice Snowshoes or Skis (B,I,A)	Rod Schultz 672-1524
18-20	Mitchel Memorial Weekend Truchas Peaks (I,A) Snowshoes or Skis	Carl Keller (Albuquerque) 294-3595
26	Camp May to La Queva Ski Tour (I,A)	Cal Moss--Norb Ensslin 662-2439 662-7169

March

4-5	Blanca Peaks Area-Overnite Snowshoes (I,A)	Eichi Fukushima 662-3428
11	Ski Tour--Northern N.M. (I,A)	George Bell 662-2554
25-26	Kit Carson-Overnite Snowshoes (I,A)	Don Liska 662-3665

April-May

Climbing School--Schedule to be announced

* The designation B(Beginner), I(Intermediate) or A(Advanced) is intended to show the overall physical or technical difficulty of the climb. Since the specific meanings will vary from trip to trip, please talk with the trip leader well beforehand. Sign-up sheets for all climbs will be circulated at the monthly meeting preceeding it.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS
WINTER TRIP SCHEDULE
THROUGH DEC., 1978

Sept. 23 or 24	Practice Lead Climbing	Jan Iverson 662-5006
Sept. 30- Oct. 1	Brazos Wedge/Box	George Rinker 662-7796
Oct. 7-10	Navajo Country Rainbow Bridge Area	Merl Wheeler 662-5413
Oct. 14-15	Bicycle Trip-Taos Area	Steve Iverson 662-5006
Oct. 28-29	Cabazon Peak	Leader Required <i>Enchi Fukushima</i>
Nov. 10-12	Organ Mts.- Technical Climbing	Lou Horak 662-2970
Nov. 23-26	Grand Canyon	John Sarracino 662-9133
Dec. 9-10	Family Backpack-Bandelier	Rod Schultz 672-1524
Dec. 23-31	Mexican Volcanoes	Merl Wheeler 662-5413

LAM MEETING
WED. 9-20-78 8PM
HRL AUDITORIUM

SIGN-UPS:

Practice Lead Climbing L.A. Area 9-23
Brazos Wedge 9-30-10-1
Rainbow Bridge Area 10-7-10-10

PROGRAM:

Randy Peters-Bill Spencer
HALF-DOME & OTHER CLIMBING
in the WESTERN U.S. & CANADA
Slide Presentation

Los Alamos Mountaineers
Summer Climbing Schedule, 1978

<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Trip</u>	<u>Difficulty</u> **	<u>Leader(s)</u>	<u>Phone(s)</u>
May				
20	Sandia Mountains Technical climb		George Rinker	662-7796
27-31	Canyon Country Trip Backpack	B-I-A	John Sarracino	662-9133
June				
16-17	Cerro Pedernal Moonlight Overnight	B-I-A	Merlin Wheeler	662-5413
24-25	Cochiti Lake Exploratory Rock Climb	B-I-A	Merlin Wheeler	662-5413
July				
1-4	Capitol Peak Technical Climb	I-A	Steve Luckstead	662-5433
22-23	Blanca-Little Bear Traverse, 3rd class	I-A	Don Liska	662-3665
29-30	Wetterhorn-Uncompagre	B-I-A	Dennis Brandt	662-9351
August				
12-14	Boulder Colorado Area Rock Climbing	B-I-A	Rod Schultz	672-1524
18-26 (approx)	Northwest (Rainier, etc)	I-A	John Sarracino	662-9133
26-27	Gourmet Backpack	B-I-A	Jan Iverson	662-5006
September				
1-9	Devil's Tower & Big Horn Mountains	B-I-A	George Rinker	662-7796
30-Oct. 1	Brazos Wedge	B-I-A	Leader Required	
Oct.				
6-10	Canyonlands, UT	I-A	Wheeler	662-5413

* Additional trips will be scheduled for September-December at a later date. There is room for additional trips this summer.

** B=beginner, I=Intermediate, A=Advanced. This is a relative rating, talk to the trip leader for details.

LAM MEETING
WED. 06/21/78 L.A. NAT'L. BANK

SIGN-UPS:
COCHITI LAKE
CAPITOL PEAK
BLANCA-LITTLE BEAR

PROGRAM:
JOHN SARRACINO
"IN AND AROUND MT. RANIER"

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN THE ATTACHED WAIVER IF
YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE ON FILE AND RETURN IT TO HANK
BLACKWELL, 1483 35th, L.A.

** PLEASE NOTE MEETING LOCATION **

LAM Winter Schedule 1/79-5/79

Trip ratings:

Physical difficulty: E=easy, M=moderate, S=strenuous

Technical requirements: P=beginner, I=intermediate, A=advanced

date	trip	rating	leader	phone
1/6	Redondo Peak (snowshoes)	M,E	Cowan	662-5588
1/14	Santa Fe Baldy (snowshoes)	M,B	Margolin	662-3255
1/21	La Cueva (skis)	S,I	Sweatt	672-1980
1/28	Chicoma vicinity (skis)	M,B	Wheeler	662-5413
2/3-4	Mt. Shavano (snowshoes)	S,I	S. Iversen	662-5006
2/10-25	Mexican Volcanoes	TBA	Wheeler	662-5413
3/3-4	Bandelier backpack (feet)	E,P	Schultz	672-1524
3/10-11	Mt. Ellingwood (snowshoes)	S,I	Fukushima	662-3428
3/17	Chama area (skis)	M,I	Zander	662-5484
3/24-25	N. Truchas Peak (skis, snowshoes)	M,I	Foster	662-6628
3/31-4/1	Crestone Peak (Red Gully)/ Kit Carson (S. Couloir) (snowshoes)	S,I-A	Liska	662-3665
4/7-5/6	Climbing school	E,B	Sweatt	672-1980
5/19-20	Mt. Sneffels region	M,I-A	Bell	662-2554
5/26-28	Organ Mountains	E,I-A	L. Horak	662-2970

LAM Meeting

Jan. 17, 1979 8:00 P.M. HRL Auditorium

Trip sign-ups :

La Cueva ski-tour, Sweatt
Chicoma ski-tour, Wheeler
Mt. Shavano overnight, Iversen
Mexican volcanoes, Wheeler

Program: Susie Butler,

LAM SUMMER SCHEDULE 6/79-10/79

RATING RATINGS (APPROXIMATE; CHECK WITH LEADER):

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS: B=BEGINNER (CLASS 3 OR LESS)
 I=INTERMEDIATE (CLIMBING SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENT)
 A=ADVANCED (ROPE LEADER)
 PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY: E=EASY, M=MODERATE, S=STRENUOUS

DATES: COMMA BETWEEN DATES MEANS ONE OR THE OTHER OR BOTH,
 - MEANS INCLUSIVE, + MEANS TRIP MAY OVERLAP AN EXTRA DAY

DATES	TRIP	RATING	LEADER	PHONE
6/2	REDONDO CREEK CONSERVATION HIKE	B,E	GARY SANDERS	662-7871
6/9,10	BRAZOS	I-A,M	STEVE IVERSEN	662-5006
6/16-17+	EL DIENTE, WILSONS	I,M-S	MERLIN WHEELER	662-5413
6/23-24	CABALLO MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION HIKE	B,E	BILL JOHNSON	662-7736
6/30-7/1+	REDCLOUD-SUNSHINE PEAKS	B,E-M	KEN EWING	662-7488
7/7,8	EXPLORATORY ROCK CLIMB	A,M	LOU HORAK HANK BLACKWELL	662-2970 662-3653
7/14-15+	HOLY CROSS	I,M-S	STEVE LUCKSTEAD	662-5006
7/14-22	WIND RIVER RANGE	B-A,E	GEORGE RINKER	662-7796
7/28-29	MT. ADAMS	B-I,M	ETI CHI FUKUSHIMA	662-3428
8/4-5+	CASTLE PEAK	B-I,M	BOB COWAN	662-5588
8/4-5	EXPLORATORY ASCENT- MILWAUKEE PEAK	I-A,S	DON LISKA	662-3665
8/11-12	BANDELIER BACKPACK	B,E	ROD SCHULTZ	672-1524
8/18-19	KIT CARSON/CRESTONE NEEDLE	B-A,E-S	DENNIS BRANDT BOB COWAN	662-9351 662-5588
9/1-3+	GRENADEERS	I,M	JIM BREEDLOVE	672-1310
9/1-3+				
9/15-16+	LONG'S PEAK	I-A,M	STEVE IVERSEN LEN MARSHALL	662-5006 662-3255
9/8-9				
9/22-23	GOURMET BACKPACK	B,E	JAN IVERSEN DENI HORAK	662-5006 662-2970
9/29,30	BRAZOS WEDGE	I-A,M	GEORGE RINKER	662-7796
10/6-8+	CANYONLANDS	B-I,M	JOHN SARRACINO HANK BLACKWELL	672-9103 662-3653
		79		
10/13-28	ADVANCED ROCKCLIMBING SCHOOL	I,E-M	LAM BOARD	662-7796

LAM MEETING

1979

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 8:00 PM HRL AUDITORIUM

TRIP SIGNUPS:

9/22-10/14	ADVANCED ROCKCLIMBING SCHOOL/ SANDIAS GRADUATION CLIMB	GEORGE RINKER	662-7796
9/29,30	BRAZOS WEDGE	GEORGE RINKER	662-7796
10/6-8+	CANYONLANDS	JOHN SARRACINO	662-9133
		HANK BLACKWELL	662-3653

PROGRAM

CARL KELLER: MT. WASHINGTON

***** SUGGESTIONS FOR OPEN SCHEDULE DATES WELCOME *****

LAM FALL SCHEDULE 9/79

TRIP RATINGS (APPROXIMATE; CHECK WITH LEADER):

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS: B=BEGINNER (CLASS 3 OR LESS)
I=INTERMEDIATE (CLIMBING SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENT)
A=ADVANCED (ROPE LEADER)
PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY: E=EASY, M=MODERATE, S=STRENUOUS

DATES: COMMA BETWEEN DATES MEANS ONE OR THE OTHER OR BOTH;
- MEANS INCLUSIVE; + MEANS TRIP MAY OVERLAP AN EXTRA DAY

DATES	TRIP	RATING	LEADER	PHONE
9/22- 10/13,14	ADVANCED ROCKCLIMBING SCHOOL/ SANDIAS GRADUATION CLIMB	I,E I,M	LAM BOARD	662-7796
9/29,30	BRAZOS WEDGE	I-A,M	GEORGE RINKER	662-7796
10/6-8+	CANYONLANDS	B-I,M	JOHN SARRACINO HANK BLACKWELL	662-9133 662-3653
10/20-28	SOUTHERN ROCK CLIMBING EXTRAVAGANZA	I-A,M	BILL SWERTT	672-1980
11/17-18	TRUCHAS TRIPLE TRAVERSE	I,M-S	MERLIN WHEELER	662-5413
11/22-25	CANYON COUNTRY	I,M	JOHN SARRACINO	662-9133
12/8	ASPEN BASIN SKI TOUR	B,M	DENNIS BRANDT	662-9351

L A M Spring 1980 Trip Schedule

Ⓔ Easy Ⓜ Moderate
Ⓢ strenuous

Jan 13	La Cueva Ski Tour	Ⓜ or Ⓢ	Cathy Blackwell	662-3653
Jan 16	Meeting - HRL 8pm			
Jan 26 & 27	Ski Patrol Mountaineering Class	Ⓔ	Ken Dinges	672-3330
Jan 28	Full Moon Ski Tour	Ⓔ & cold	Dan Brandt	662-9357
Feb 3	Ski Tour - Redondo Peak	Ⓢ	Geo. Rinker	662-7796
Feb 9-12	Ski Tour Santa Barbara District - Cowles	Ⓢ+	Larry Dahlberg	672-9460
Feb 16-8	Hiking - Big Bend NM, Texas	Ⓔ-Ⓜ	Jim Borch	672-9803
Feb 20	Meeting - HRL			
Feb 23 or 4	Ski Tour Wheeler Pk. Area	Ⓜ-Ⓢ	Mark Wheeler	662-5413
Mar 1-2	Winter Mountaineering	Ⓜ-Ⓢ	Einichi Fukushima	662-3428
Mar 9	Rock Climbing - Diablo Cyn.	Ⓜ-Ⓢ	David Kozlovski	988-3161
Mar 15	Ski Mountaineering	Ⓜ	Mark Zander	662-5489
Mar 19	Meeting - HRL	Ⓢ		
Mar 22-3	Hiking - Gila Wilderness	Ⓜ	Geo. Rinker	662-7796
Mar 29 & 30	Winter Mountaineering	Ⓢ	Don Liska	662-3665
Apr 6, 13, 20 & 27	Rock Climbing Class	Ⓔ	Leo Horak	662-2970
Apr 16	Meeting			
May 3	Graduation Climb	Ⓔ-Ⓜ	Leo Horak	662-2970
May 10, 11, +	Hiking - Canyon Country	Ⓜ-Ⓢ	Hank Blackwell	662-3653
May 18	Tech. Rescue Practice	Ⓔ-Ⓜ	Hank Blackwell	662-3653
May 21	Meeting			
May 24-6	Rock Climbing - Organ Mts	Ⓜ-Ⓢ	Bob Hammond	672-9312

Las Alamos Mountaineers

1980 Summer & Fall

Schedule

RC = rock climb
Mtn = mountaineering

Bkpk = backpack

T = technical

<u>Date</u>	<u>Locale</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Difficulty</u>	<u>Trip Leader</u>	<u>Phone</u>
June 21	Brazos	RC	BI#	Wheeler	
July 1, 5, 6	Uncompaghre	Mtn	BI	Rinker	662-6327
July 12	Sandias climb	RC	I	Chris Foster	
July 26, 27	Ellingwood Arrete	T. Mtn	IA	S. Iverson	662-5006
Aug 2, 3	Chromo. Exploratory	Bkpk	I	Ewing	662-7488
Aug 9-17	Tetons	RC	A	Foster & Zander	662-6628
Aug 23, 24	Redcloud, Sunshine	Mtn	BI	P. Cooper	
Aug 30, 31	Arrow Vastal	T. Mtn	IA	Ensslin	662-6634
Sept 6	Gourmet Backpack	Orgy	A	J. Iverson	662-5006
Sept 13, 14	Brazos Wedge	RC	I, A		
Sept 20	Pecos Peak Bagger	Mtn	I, A	Blackwell	662-3653
Sept 27, 28	Crestones Color Trip	bkpk	B	Wheeler	
Oct 11, 12, 13	Canyon Country	bkpk	I-A	Blackwell	662-3653
Oct 18, 19	Grants Rockclimb	rc	I-A		
Oct 25, 26	Liskathon	bkpk	A	Lirka	662-3665
Nov 1 & 2	Local backpack	bkpk	B	Schulte	672-1524
Nov 13	Truchas pk	mtn	I	Zander	662-5434
Nov 27-30	Grand Cyn.	bkpk	I	Bradt	672-3948

LAM Meeting

Wednesday June 18, 1980 8 P.M. HRL Auditorium

Trip sign-ups:

June 21 Brazos Rock-climb - Wheeler
July 4-6 Uncompaghre - Rinker
July 12 Sandias Rock-climb - Foster

Program: Randy Peters, "Climbing in Yosemite."

LAM 1981 FALL SCHEDULE

Sept.	16	Meeting HRL Auditorium		
	26-27	Lucero Pk	Horak	662-2970
Oct	3-4	Brazos Wedge	Rinker	662-6327
	9-13	Zion	Sarracino	662-9133
	21	Meeting HRL Auditorium		
	24-25	Alesna	Johnson	662-3760
Nov	7- 8	Jemez Bkpk	Pettitt	662-6041
	11-15	Organ Mtns	Horak	662-2970
	18	Meeting -tentative		
Dec	5- 6	Ski Tour	Brandt	672-3948
	12-13	Santa Fe Baldy	Ewing	662-7488

We will try to announce the programs of future meetings in the Club Notes of the preceeding Sunday's Los Alamos Monitor, instead of sending out postcards.

Trip sign-ups will also be in the paper, but the names and phone numbers of the trip leaders will not be listed, unless the leader requests it.

An up-to-date membership list will be available at the September meeting.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

SCHEDULE

WINTER-SPRING 1981

DATES	TRIP	TYPE	DIFF.	LEADER	PHONE
1/17,18	Redondo Peak	S	I/M	Rinker	667-2516
1/21	Meeting				
1/24,25	La Cueva Ski Tour	S	I/S	Ensslin	662-6684
2/7,8	Wheeler Peak	M/SS	B/M	Sanders	662-7871
2/14,16	Circle-M			Ski Patrol	
2/18	Meeting				
2/28-3/1	Guadalupe/Sentinel	Cave	I/S	Tower	662-2192
3/7-9	Music Mountain	M/T/SSA/M		Fukushima	662-3428
3/14,15	Circle M Patch			Ski Patrol	
3/18	Meeting				
3/21-29	Grand Canyon Marathon	T/B	XX	Wheeler	
4/4,5	Santa Fe Baldy	S/M	I/M	Zander	662-5484
1-5/3	School			Blackwell	662-3653
4/15	Meeting				
5/9,10	El Rito (Graduation Climb)	R	B	Blackwell	662-3653
5/15-17	Red Gulley,Crestones	M/T	I/S	Liska	662-3665
	Canyon Country	B	I/M/S	Blackwell	662-3653
5/20	Meeting				
5/23-25	Sneffels	M/T	I/A/S	Bell	662-2554
5/30-31	Beginner Climb (?)	?	B/M	Horak	662-2970

DIFFICULTY

B	Beginner
I	Intermediate
A	Advanced
S	Strenuous
M	Moderate

TYPE

R	Rockclimb
M	Mountaineering
T	Technical
S	Ski
SS	Snowshoe
B	Backpack

LAM Summer 1981 Schedule

<u>Date</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Leader</u>	<u>Phone</u>
6/13	Wheeler Pk	No	Horak	662-2970
6/20-21	Brazos	Yes	Blackwell	662-3653
6/27-28	Massive	No	Blackwell	662-3653
7/3-5	Wilsons	No	Dana	662-2094
7/11-12	Shavano(family)	No	Iversen	662-5006
7/11-19	Wind Rivers	Yes	Rinker	662-6327
7/25-26	Gourmet Bkpk	!!	Iversen	662-5006
8/1-2	Lindsey	No	Johnson	662-3760
8/8-16	Wind Rivers Bkpk	No	Priedhorsky	662-5291
8/15-17	Capitol Pk	No?	Brandt	672-3948
8/22-23	Uncompaghre	No	Zander	662-5484
9/5-7	Boulder,CO	Yes	Ensslin	662-9463
9/12-13	Lucero Pk	Yes	Horak	662-2970

Have you PAID your 1981 dues?

LAM Members,

Below is a list of those fall and winter trips which are thus-far scheduled. Please contact the listed trip leaders if you are interested in the November outings. All members are encouraged to suggest additional trips to fill out the winter schedule. Please contact any board member to suggest trips you would like to lead or participate in.

Nov. 11	Grand Gulch	Dauelsberg
Nov. 11	Cochise Stronghold	Sprinkle
Nov. 20	Middle Truchas Pk.	Merl Wheeler
Nov. 25	Canyon Country	John Sarracino
Dec. 11	Chama Ski Tour	Sprinkle

Notice: At the 11/17/82 LAM meeting the annual election of club officers will take place. The nominating committee has presented the following slate of nominees. Additional nominations are welcome at the election meeting. As usual we will meet in The Los Alamos High School Little Theater.

President	Art Dana
Vice President	Norbert Ensslin
Treasurer	Jim Straight
Secretary	Ralph Brickner

SUMMER-FALL SCHEDULE

1982

July 3-4-5	North Maroon Peak	Ensslin	I-A/M
July 10	Caballo	Przeklasa	B/M-S
July 10-11	Bandelier Day Hike	TBA	B/E-M
July 17-18	Collegiate Peaks	Rogers	B-I/M
July 24	Santa Fe Baldy	Priedhorsky	B/M
July 31-August 1	Brazos Exploratory	TBA	I-A/S
August 3-10	Northwest	Ensslin/Liska	I-A/M-S
August 7-8	Uncompahgre	Rinker	B/E
August 13-16	Granite Mountain	Horak	I-A/M
August 21-22	Gourmet Backpack	Margolin/Foster	?
August 28-29	Pyramid Peak	Cowan	I/M
September 4-5	OPEN		
September 4-12	Yosemite/Sierras/California Gourmet Backpack	TBA/Iversen (?)	
September 11-12	Blanca	Brandt	I-A/M-S
September 18-19	Truchas Traverse	Blackwell	I/S
September 25-26	Brazos Wedge	TBA	I-A/M-S

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LAM MEETING

Wed. 19 May, 1982 8pm

L.A. Schools Little Theatre

Sign-Ups:

Rescue Practice
Canyon Country
Wilsons
Chama River

Program:

Priedhorsky:
Zion, Peach Wash, Dark Canyon, etc.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS TRIP SCHEDULE

1982

SKILL RATINGS: B=Beginner; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

PHYSICAL RATINGS (Difficulty): E=Easy; M=Moderate; S=Strenuous

JANUARY

23-24	Jemez Ski Tour	Rinker	I/MS
30-31	Toltec Gorge X-Country	Zander	I-A/S

FEBRUARY

6-7	La Cueva Ski Tour	Ensslin	I/S
6	Moonlite X-Country	Blackwell	B-I/E-M
13-15	Bandalier Backpack	Mossman	B/E-M
20-21	Lake Peak-Penitente-		
	SF Baldy Snowshoe	Kincey	I/S
27	Bigfoot Hide & Seek X-Country	Horak/Blackwell	B/E
28	X-Country Clinic	Rogers	—

MARCH

6-7	Blanca	Wheeler	I-A/S
13-14	Pecos Ski Tour (search for		
	the Mokele Embembe)	Brandt	I+/S
20-21	Winter Toproping	Blackwell	
27-28	Granite Mountain	Horak	I/M

APRIL

3-5	Maze	Turk/Keller	B-I/M-S
7	Climbing School Begins	Dana	
10	" "	"	
10-11	Santa Fe Baldy	Zander	I/M-S
17	Climbing School	Dana	
24	" "	"	
25	Caballo	Horak	B/M-S

MAY

1	Climbing School	Dana	
8-9	Red Gully	Liska	I-A/S
15-16	Graduation Climb		
22	Ship-up or shape-out bike tour	Blackwell	I/M-S
23	Rescue practice	Ensslin	
29-31	Canyon Country	TBA	—

JUNE

4-5	Cerro Pedernal-Moonlight	Blackwell	B/E
5-6	Wilsons	Dana	B-I/M
12-13	Chama River Trip	Brandt	I/
19	Mesa Dayhike/picnic	Rinker	B/E
26-27	Brazos Climb	TBA	

Notice: The January 20th meeting will not be held at the HRL auditorium. It will be at the Los Alamos High School "Little Theater" in D-wing.

Program: Liska Peru

Signups: Jemez Ski Tour, Rinker
Toltec Gorge X-Country, Zander

Los Alamos Mountaineers Winter-Spring Schedule 1983

JANUARY

9	Easy X-C Ski Tour	B-E	Art Dana	662-2094
16	Ice Climbing	B/I-M	Mark Zander Merle Wheeler	662-5484 662-5413
22	Dom de Fernando X-C Ski Tour	I-S	Dave Brown	662-2185
28	La Cueva X-C Ski Tour	I-S	George Bell Dennis Brandt	662-2554 672-3948

FEBRUARY

5	Jicarita X-C Ski Tour	A-S	Dave Brown	662-2185
13-15	Pecos X-C Ski Tour	I-M/S	Larry Dauelsberg	672-9460
19-20	Caballo Snow Cave Overnight	B-E/M	Roy Przeklasa	662-2482
26-27	Beginner's Overnight Ski Mountaineering	B-E/M	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931

MARCH

12	Winter Mountaineering Snowshoe Trip	I-VS	Eiichi Fukushima	662-3428
26	Blanca Peak	?	Merle Wheeler	662-5413

APRIL-MAY

April 6 - May 7/8	Climbing School		Norbert Ensslin	662-3931
April 16/17 or 23/24	Crested Butte to Aspen X-C Ski Tour	I-VS	Don Liska	662-3665

***** Meeting Wed. 1/19/83, LAHS Little Theater, 8 PM *****

Sign-ups for the coming month's trips.

Slide Show: Don Liska takes us to the Hindu Kush.

Los Alamos Mountaineers

1983 Summer Schedule

June

11	Wheeler Peak	Phil Rinard	662-4604
12	Rescue Practice	Bill Johnson	662-3760
18-19	Brazos Climb	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931
25	Moonlight Cerro Pedernal	Art Dana	662-2094

July

2-4	Crestones	John Sarracino	662-9133
9-10	Mt. Democrat	Henry Laquer	753-3788
16-17	Ellingwood Arete	Chris Foster	662-4047
23-24	Truchas Peak	Ralph Brickner	662-6992
3 31	Collegiate 14er	Mark Zander	662-5484

August

6- 7	Gourmet Backpack	Lynn Sherman Jenny Sprinkle	662-5565 672-1712
13-21	Tetons	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931
13-14	Snowmass	Bob Cowan	662-5588
27-28	Infant Ascent of Uncompaghre	Hank Blackwell	662-3653

Note: This is positively, definitely the last mailing for those who have have not paid their dues!!! But it is not too late to send in dues, at \$6 for a single and \$7 for a family. Please send them to:

Jim Straight
1 Comanche Lane
White Rock, NM 87544

Monthly Meeting: Wednesday, June 15, 1983 at 8 PM. New Room - LAHS Rm. E15.
Program: Lynn Sherman shows us slides from this year's Climbing School.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

December 1984 Meeting Notice, Dues Renewal Announcement, and Winter Trip Schedule

NOTE: The December meeting will be held on Wednesday the 14th
(the SECOND Wednesday) in the LAHS Little Theatre, 8 pm.

PROGRAM: Chris Foster and "The Grand Canyon Turkey Trot"

TRIP SIGNUPS:

Sierra de Don Fernando Ski Tour (E,M), Jan 7, Ken Ewing 662-7488.
Jicarilla Peak Ski Tour (S), Jan 14, Dave Brown 662-2185.

1984 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Norbert Enserlin, Pres. Jim Straight,
Vice-pres. Phil Pinard, Sec. Jim Sprinkle, Treas. Bill
Johnson, Recreio Coord. Art Dana. Eiichi Fukushima. Cathy
Ramsay.

1984 DUES are \$5 individual, \$7 family. Please mail the dues to
Jim Sprinkle, 52 La Paloma, White Rock, NM 87544, or pay him at
the monthly meeting.

1984 WINTER TRIP SCHEDULE:

Date	Trip	Leader	Phone	Diff
Jan 7	Sierra de Don Fernando ski tour	Ken Ewing	662-7488	E,M
Jan 14	Jicarilla Peak ski tour	Dave Brown	662-2185	S
Jan 20	Full Moon ski tour	Art Dana	662-2094	E
Jan 20	La Ouela ski tour	Jim Sprinkle	672-1712	S
Jan 28-29	Chaco Area two-day ski tour	Dennis Brandt	672-3948	E,M
Feb 4-5	Pecos overnight snowshoe trip	Ralph Brickner	662-6992	M
Feb 12	Parrito Canyon ski tour	Lou Horak	662-2499	E
Feb 18-20	Sagehen Forest caving trip	Chris Foster	662-4047	S
Feb 18-20	Truchas Peak overnight ski-mountaineering	Rich Davidson	672-1094	S
Feb 25-26	Crested Butte fun trip	Cathy Ramsay	672-9201	E
Mar 3	Wheeler Peak ski ascent	Merle Wheeler		S
Mar 7	Chimney Rock ski tour	George Miller	662-3227	E,M
Mar 10	Chimney Rock ski tour	George Miller	662-3227	E,M
Mar 18	West Jemez Cr. ski tour	George Rinker	662-6327	E,M
Mar 17-18	Southern Colorado winter mountaineering	Eiichi Fukushima	662-3428	S
Mar 24				
Mar 31	Grays-Torres ski traverse	Mark Zander	662-5484	S
Apr 4	First session of Climbing Course	Jim Straight	672-1080	

Difficulty: L=easy, M=moderate, S=strenuous

***** NOTICE *****

There is a NEW STARTING TIME for the club meetings: 7:30 pm for trip announcements, signups, and other business; 8:00 pm or shortly thereafter for the program.

NEXT MEETING: May 16, 7:30 pm, Los Alamos High School Little Theater. Merle Wheeler will give a slide and movie show of his Grand Canyon River Odyssey. after 8 pm

JUNE PROGRAM: There will be a "potluck" program featuring several short presentations. If you have a few favorite slides, call Norbert Ensslin (662-3931) or Phil Rinard (662-4604).

CLUB 1663: The motion to become a subclub of Club 1663 received 13 yes votes out of 36 votes cast and therefore failed to pass.

FILM FESTIVAL: The first Mountaineering Film Festival will take place on Wed., June 27 at 7 pm in the High School Little Theater. The features will be announced next month. There will be a \$1 admission charge. A repeat showing at 9 pm will be given if it is needed.

SUMMER SCHEDULE: Below are the trips suggested at this time. Other members are welcome to announce trips at the meetings throughout the summer.

Date	Activity	Leader	Phone	Rating
May 20	El Rito Rock Climb	Lou Horak	662-2499	Easy
May 26-28	Navajoland Trek	Hank Blackwell	672-9244	Moderate
June 2-10	Yosemite Rock Climb	Chris Foster	662-4047	Mod./Stren.
June 16	Beginner's Top-Roping Session	Jim Straight	672-1080	Easy
June 17	Rescue Practice w/Bandelier	Bill Johnson	672-3084	Easy
June 23	Brazos Rock Climb	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931	Easy/Mod.
June 27	Rock Climbing Film Festival	Chris Foster	662-4047	Armchair
June 30	Santa Fe Baldy Family Hike	Phil Rinard	662-4604	Easy
June 30-31	Ellingwood Peak Couloir, Technical Snow/Rock Climb	George Rinker	662-6327	Moderate
July 7-8	Pecos Baldy Peaks Backpack	Greg Brickner	662-6992	Moderate
July 14	Pike's Peak or Bust	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931	Moderate
July 21	Crestone Needle, Ellingwood Arete	Jim Sprinkle	672-1712	Moderate
July 28	Capitol Peak	Dennis Brandt	672-3948	Moderate
Aug 4	Sandias Advanced Rock Climb	Lou Horak	662-2499	Moderate
Aug 11-15	San Juan Mts - Grenadiers Arrow-Vestal, Backpack/Climb	Chris Foster	662-4047	Moderate
Aug 18-19	La Plata Peak Family Fourteener	Bill Johnson	672-3084	Easy
Aug 25	Brazos Ramp Exploratory Climb	Dave Barlow	662-9019	Strenuous
Sept 1-3	Boulder, CO Rock Climbing	Ralph Menikoff	662-7638	Easy/Mod.
Sept 8-9	Mt. Sherman Family Fourteener	Blackwell/Sprinkle	see above	Easy
Sept 15	Brazos Box Rock Climb	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931	Strenuous
Sept 22	Wheeler Peak Fall Colors Trip	Ken Ewing	662-7488	Easy
Sept 30	Cabezon Peak Hike/Climb	Eiichi Fukushima	662-3428	Easy
Oct 6-8	Cochise Stronghold Rock Climb	Jim Sprinkle	672-1712	Mod./Stren.
Oct 6-10	Canyon Country Backpack	Bill Priedhorsky	662-5291	Moderate
Nov 10-12	Organ Mtns Rock Climb	Lou Horak	662-2499	Moderate

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

NEXT MEETING: Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1985, Los Alamos High School Little Theatre, 7:30 PM.

PROGRAM: "Hiking in Canada: Banff and Northwest Coast Archeology", Ken Ewing.

WINTER-SPRING SCHEDULE: The following are trips which have been volunteered at this time. If you have other trips in mind, please let me know, and we will add them to the schedule, or you can announce them at meetings. Bill P.

Date	Activity	Leader	Phone	Rating
Jan. 5	Moonlight Ski Tour	Art Dana	672-3260	Easy
Jan. 13	Sierra de Dom Fernando Ski Tour	Ken Ewing	662-7488	Easy/Mod
Jan. 19	Lake Katherine Ski Tour	Dennis Brandt	672-3948	Mod/Stren
Jan. 26-27	Chama Ski Tour Weekend	Ralph Menikoff	662-7638	Easy&Mod
Feb. 2	Moonlight Valle Traverse	Dave Barlow	662-9019	Stren
Feb. 9	Jemez XC: Ice Canyon, Hot Springs	Pam Fukushima	662-3428	Mod
Feb. 16-18	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY 3-DAY WEEKEND			
Feb. 16-18	Technical Cave Trip	Chris Foster	662-4047	Stren
Feb. 16-20	Big Bend Death March	John Sarracino	662-9133	Mod/Stren
Feb. 23-24	Jemez Overnight Ski Tour	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931	Mod
Mar. 2	Another Jicarita Summit Try (XC)	Bill Friedhorsky	662-5291	Stren
Mar. 9-10	Colorado Downhill Weekend	Tom Pretzel	662-6631	Easy/Mod
Mar. 16-18	Colo. Winter Mountaineering	Eiichi Fukushima	662-3428	Stren
Mar. 23-31	LOS ALAMOS SCHOOLS SPRING BREAK			
Mar. 23	Cerro Pedernal Climb	Ken Ewing	662-7488	Mod
Mar. 30	Guadalupe Cave Trip	Bill Johnson	672-3084	Mod
-Apr. 1				
Apr. 6	First Session Climbing School	France Cordova	662-3232	
Apr. 13	Climbing School: Snow Exercise			
Apr. 14	Beginner's Top Roping	Jim Straight	672-1080	Easy
Apr. 20	Climbing School			
Apr. 21	Rescue Practice	Ken Jones	662-7807	Mod
Apr. 27	Climbing School			
Apr. 27-28	Crested Butte-Aspen Traverse	Don Liska	662-3665	Stren
May 4	Graduation Climb	France Cordova	662-3232	
May 11-13	Castleton Tower	Norbert Ensslin	662-3931	Stren
May 11-?	Canyon Country	Hank Blackwell	672-9244	Mod
May 18-19	Couloir Climb	Don Liska	662-3665	Stren
May 18	Caballo	Roy Przeklasa	662-2482	Mod
May 25-27	MEMORIAL DAY 3-DAY WEEKEND			
May 25-28+	Canyon Trip for Wimps	Bill Friedhorsky	662-5291	Easy/Mod
May 25-27	Telluride Climbing and Film Festival	TBD		Stren

POSSIBLE WEEK AND LONGER SUMMER TRIPS:

June 8-15	Yosemite	Chris Foster	662-4047	Stren
July	Beartooth	Bill Friedhorsky	662-5291	Easy/Mod
July	Tetons	TBD		
August	Canadian Rockies	Don Liska	662-3665	

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

NEXT MEETING: Wednesday, June 17, 1987, 7:30 pm.

Permanent change of location: LAHS Speech Theater (south of circular library building)

PROGRAM: Video on "Climbing in Yosemite" (awesome climbing)

Trip Signups:

June 20: Annual Brazos Rock Climb — Brickner, Sprinkle, Straight

June 20-28: Escalante Backpack — W. Priedhorsky

June 27-28: Sand Dunes Car Camp — J. Luke

June 28: Lobo Peak Hike — D. Brown

July 3-5: Uncompahgre, Wetterhorn — L. Man

July 11-12: Mt Massive — K. Ewing

Summer-Fall Schedule:

Date	Activity	Leader(s)	Phone	Rating
6/20-21	Annual Brazos Rock Climb	R.G. Brickner J. Sprinkle J. Straight	982-4182 672-1712 672-1080	M-S, B-A
6/20-28	Escalante Backpack	W. Priedhorsky	662-5291	M, I
6/27-28	Sand Dunes Car Camp	J. Luke	662-7332	W, D
6/28	Lobo Peak Hike	D. Brown	662-2185	M-S, B
7/3-5	Uncompahgre, Wetterhorn Peaks	L. Man	471-5016	E-M, B-I
7/11-12	Mount Massive	K. Ewing	662-7488	M, I
7/18-19	Taos Area Climbing (not T.P.)	C. Foster	455-3536	M, A
7/25-27	Mt. Wilson, Wilson Peak	J. Studebaker	829-3521	M, I
8/1-2	Gourmet Backpack, Pagosa Springs	L. Man	471-5016	W, D
8/8-9	Technical Mountaineering	G. Rinker	672-3391	M, A
8/15-16	yet unscheduled			
8/22-23	La Plata Peak	D. Brandt	672-3948	S, I
8/29-30	Family Backpack	A. Bouchier	455-7734	E, B
9/4-8	Gila Wilderness Backpack	P. Walsh	983-5943	M-S, B
9/5-7	Ellingwood Arete (Crestone Needle)	J. Studebaker	829-3521	M-S, A
9/12-13	Blanca-Little Bear Traverse	D. Liska	662-3665	M-S, I-A
9/19-20	Brazos Wedge	J. Sprinkle	672-1712	M-S, I-A
9/26-27	Crestone Needle-Crestone Peak Traverse, and Humbolt	G. Clark	662-6249	M-S, B-A
10/3-6	Caynon Country Backpack	K. Mueller	662-7815	M, B
10/10-12	Canyon country Rock Climb	R. Stuewe	455-3456	M-S, A
Rating:	Technical Skill: B(eginning), I(ntermediate), A(dvanced), W(imp) Physical Difficulty: E(asy), M(oderate), S(trenuous), D(ecadent)			

Board:

President: Dennis Brandt, 424 Louise, Los Alamos, 672-3948

Vice-President: Greg Brickner, P.O. Box 975, Los Alamos, 982-4182

Treasurer: Elizabeth Kelly, 11 Karen Circle, Los Alamos, 672-1337

Secretary: David Janecky, 964 Tsankawi, Los Alamos, 662-9118

Rescue Director: Bob Stuewe, P.O. Box 803, Los Alamos, 455-3456

At Large: Bill Priedhorsky, 2887 Woodland Rd, Los Alamos, 662-5291

and a few for next months list

Los Alamos Mountaineers 1988 Winter-Spring Schedule

(Note: Comments are those of the President, and not of the Trip Leader.)

- 01/03 Easy Moonlight Ski Tour (E, B)
Leader: Art Dana (672-3260)
An easy ski tour through the Jemez at night, skiing by the light of the full moon. Very esthetic!
- 01/09 Chama Ski Weekend (E-M, B-I)
to Leader: Bob Vrooman (672-3263)
- 01/10 Ski Chama, where there are all sorts of trails, hills, forests, and cornices. Then, a decadent stay in some of the finest accommodations Chama has to offer...
- 01/10 Day Ski Tour (M-S, I-A)
Leader: Dave Brown (662-2185)
This will be a longish, full day, fairly difficult tour. Call leader for details. Jicarita peak is a possible objective.
- 01/16 Telluride Downhill/X-C Bash (E-S, B-A)
to Leader: Elizabeth Kelly (672-1337)
- 01/18 Alpine or Nordic, Telluride offers either challenging or more relaxed skiing, and it's a really great place. In addition to a wide variety of skiing, this trip is scheduled to be very comfortable (no winter camping).
- 01/16 Bull-Of-The-Woods ski tour (M, I)
Leader: Phil Rinard (662-4604)
If you can't take off for the whole weekend, Phil will be leading a trip up the trail from Taos Ski Valley. Think Snow!
- 01/23 Santa Fe Baldy Ski Ascent (M-S, I)
Leader: Dennis Brandt (672-3948)
A Santa Fe classic, this trip keeps you honest about your Nordic skiing ability.
- 01/30 Chama Bald Eagle Observation Ski Tour (E-M, B-I)
Leader: Pat Kennedy (672-3391)
Pat, a professional bird researcher, will lead a group with the objective of watching the bald eagle in its natural habitat.
- 01/30 Annual Winter Crestone Calamity Ski/Overnighter/Climb (S, A)
to Leader: Gregg Brickner (982-4182)
- 01/31 This year, we hope to drive past the end of the pavement before skiing. Also, off road excursions (by vehicles) will not be encouraged. The goal is Crestone Needle or a late breakfast, whichever is more sensible. (Skins or snowshoes REQUIRED.)
- 01/31 Sandia Day Hike/Climb/Snowshoe (M, B-I)
Leader: Eiichi Fukushima (268-1303)
Eiichi would like to go from the East end of Indian School Road (9AM), to South Sandia Peak, possibly by way of Embudo Canyon. Depending on conditions, this could be a simple hike, or a very interesting winter trip.

02/06 Gold Hill Ski Mountaineering (S, A)
 Leader: Dave Barlow (662-9019)
 This trip, in the Wheeler Peak region but the other direction,
 is in some great terrain, and should be a good long day. Maybe
 Dave can find the trail this year!

02/06 Pecos Ski Traverse Overnighter (S, I)
 to Leader: Larry Dauelsberg (662-7756)

02/08 This trip will start as near to Santa Barbara Campground as
 possible, and go to as near Cowles as possible. Two nights out
 makes this a real winter experience.

02/13 Joshua Tree Rock Climbing Week (M-S, I-A)
 to Leader: Bob Stuewe (455-3456)

02/21 J Tree is one of the premier climbing areas of the US. A little
 desert sun at this time of the year may be just the thing...

02/13 Annual Caving Trip (M-S, I-A)
 to Leaders: Chris Foster (455-3536)

02/15 Chris was working on cave permits in early December, to make sure
 this trip has a worthy objective.

02/15 Pecos Chute-Out (M, A)
 Leader: Gregg Brickner (982-4182)
 Ever feel a burning desire to ski the chutes off Lake Peak, or maybe
 the East side of SFe Baldy? Me neither. But isn't that what this
 Alpine touring stuff is for?

02/20 Santa Fe - Cowles Ski Tour (S, I)
 Leader: Al Bouchier (455-7734)
 A Pecos ski classic, this tour has great views of SF Baldy, a nice
 lake, and wretched/superb skiing, depending on conditions.

02/27 Jemez Exploratory Ski Tour (S, I)
 Leader: Don Liska (662-3665)
 The proposed route may not be a surprise to everyone. Enough said.

03/05 Easy 14'er Ski Mountaineering. (M, B-I)
 to Leader: Bob Stuewe (455-3456)

03/06 Bob wants to ski/climb a moderate 14'er in the winter, to help
 ease people into more advanced winter mountaineering. An
 introductory winter camp-out may be included.

03/12 La Plata Peak Winter Climb (S, I)
 to Leader: Earl Horley (662-9235)

03/13 This could be a really tough trip!

03/26 Climbing School Leader Warmup
 Leader: Chris Foster (455-3536)
 This is the weekend for rusty leaders to warm up on some easy
 5.10's (!?) before showing off for the climbing school students.

03/30 LAMC Climbing School
 to Leader: Jan Studebaker (829-3521)

04/30 The annual get-behind-the-VP and give-all-for-the-students.
 Details To Be Announced.

05/07 Truchas Area Couloir Climb (M-S, B-I)
 Leader: Clark Man (471-5016)
 This trip is designed to bridge the gap between the climbing school snow climbing session, and full-bore high angle snow climbing. Club ice axis will be available.

05/14 Colorado Technical Snow Climb (M, I)
 to Leader: George Rinker (672-3391)

05/15 This trip will be a moderately strenuous, moderately technical route up one of Colorado's peaks, on snow.

05/21 Sunshine/Redcloud Climb (M, B)
 to Leader: Clark Man (471-5016)

05/22 These peaks should have snow on them for the climb, but will not require ropes. Ice axes, yes.

05/28 Maze Backpack (E-M, B-I)
 to Leader: Bill Friedhorsky (662-5291)

05/31 The consummate canyon-goer leads a trip to Monkey Wrench Gang territory.

05/28 Canadian Arctic Expedition to Axel Heiberg Island (S, A+VE)
 to Leader: Gary Clark (662-6249)

06/12 This trip will entail 2 weeks of skiing and climbing in the far North-East of Canada, way above the Arctic Circle. (Magnetic North is SOUTH of this.) To train for this trip, avoid using your house this winter. The group will either charter or buy a Twin Otter to fly from Resolute to the objective, whichever is cheaper.

Early Annual Yosemite Climbing Trip (E-S, I-A)
 June Leader: To Be Announced
 Sun and perfect granite. This annual trip still needs a trip leader, so let a board member know if you want to go and would like to be the leader. New climbers should plan well in advance to have an experienced leader(s) to climb with.

Late Grenadiers Week (E-S, B-A)
 June Leader: Clark Man (471-5016)
 Clark would like to spend a week in the Grenadier range. There is a wide variety of climbing to be done, from scrambles to high altitude aid climbing. Clark encourages a diversity of climbers to come along, and help plan.

RATINGS: Most of the trips above have a two-part rating. The first has to do with the strenuousness of the trip, the second with the technical difficulty. Note 'technical difficulty' may refer to rock climbing levels, skiing ability, or general mountaineering skills. The following key is a guideline; remember, it is up to both the trip leader and trip participant to decide whether a particular trip is appropriate for a particular participant.

Strenuousness	Technical Level
E - Easy	B - Beginner
M - Moderate	I - Intermediate
S - Strenuous	A - Advanced
	VE - Very Expensive

SUMMER-FALL SCHEDULE

1982

July 3-4-5	North Maroon Peak	Ensslin	I-A/M
July 10	Caballo	Przeklasa	B/M-S
July 10-11	Bandelier Day Hike	TBA	B/E-M
July 17-18	Collegiate Peaks	Rogers	B-I/M
July 24	Santa Fe Baldy	Priedhorsky	B/M
July 31-August 1	Brazos Exploratory	TBA	I-A/S
August 3-10	Northwest	Ensslin/Liska	I-A/M-S
August 7-8	Uncompahgre	Rinker	B/E
August 13-16	Granite Mountain	Horak	I-A/M
August 21-22	Gourmet Backpack	Margolin/Foster	?
August 28-29	Pyramid Peak	Cowan	I/M
September 4-5	OPEN		
September 4-12	Yosemite/Sierras/California Gourmet Backpack	TBA/Iversen (?)	
September 11-12	Blanca	Brandt	I-A/M-S
September 18-19	Truchas Traverse	Blackwell	I/S
September 25-26	Brazos Wedge	TBA	I-A/M-S

* * * * *

LAM MEETING

Wed. 19 May, 1982 8pm

L.A. Schools Little Theatre

Sign-Ups:

Rescue Practice
Canyon Country
Wilsons
Chama River

Program:

Priedhorsky:
Zion, Peach Wash, Dark Canyon, etc.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS DECEMBER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Place: HRL Auditorium

Time: Wednesday, December 16

7:00 PM, Trip reports and sign-ups.

8:00 PM, Program: Members' Pot-Pourri.

Bring photos, slides, and snacks.

92-93 WINTER SCHEDULE

(Beg-Int-Adv/Easy-Mod-Stren)

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 12/19 | Family forest decoration trip, B/E, Carol Sutcliffe, 672-1285 |
| 12/20 | Local X-C ski tour, mod-strenuous, Dave Brown, 662-2185 |
| 1/2 | Ice climbing warmup, B/E, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 |
| 1/2 | Enchanted Forest X-C ski, all levels, Carolyn Cochran, 471-5016 |
| 1/9-10 | Crestones: The Next Target, I/S, Greg Brickner, 982-4182 |
| 1/16-17 | Ouray hot pools/ski tour, all levels, Bill Priedhorsky, 438-9541 |
| 1/20 | Program: Mike Bearzi, American '92 Everest N. Face Expedition. |
| 1/22 | Evening skating, LA Rink, Tish R, 662-3861 |
| 1/23-24 | Santa-Fe to Cowles ski, I/M, Rich Davidson, 672-1094 |
| 1/28-31 | Advanced avalanche class, Taos, Earl Horley, 662-9235 |
| 2/5 | Moonlight ski, Dennis Brandt, 662-9641 |
| 2/6 | Jemez exploratory ski, I/S, Al Bouchier, 662-6867 |
| 2/13-14 | Colorado Ice climbing, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 |
| 2/13-14 | Jemez Overnight ski, Mark Zander, 662-5484 |
| 2/20-21 | Colorado high 13'er climb, Barry Smith, 672-1116 |
| 2/26-28 | Advanced winter mtn'g survival course, I/M, Earl Horley, 662-9235 |
| 2/27 | LA ski hill telemark day, Cliff Meyer, 672-1285 |
| 3/6-7 | Little Bear climb, A/S, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 |
| 3/13 | Santa Fe Baldy Ski, leader needed. |
| 3/14 | Cabezon hike, B/M, Tish R, 662-3861 |
| 3/20-21 | Colorado 14'er climb, Earl Horley, 662-9235 |
| 3/27-28 | Leader warmup, Pete Walsh, 662-3072 |
| April | Climbing School |
| 5/28-6/1 | Canyon country, UT, hiking, Bill Priedhorsky, 438-9541 |
| 5/29-6/6 | Joshua Tree CA, rock climbing, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 |

The club attempts to organize a variety of trips throughout each season. If there are trips which you would like to see offered, or to lead one yourself, call any of the current Board members. Dates above are tentative. For a monthly update on confirmed trips, join us at the regular meetings, the third Wednesday of each month at 7 PM, in the HRL auditorium.

New Board

1993

Al Bouchier, President	662-6867	At large:	
Paul Arendt, Vice-President	672-1085	Carol Sutcliffe	672-1285
Donna Johnson, Secretary	662-9747	Bob Steuwe	455-3456
Tish Rzeszutko, Treasurer	662-3861	Carolyn Cochran	471-5016

Telemark Scedule Announcement

Tuesdays at the ski hill. Call Bob, 665-1392, for times.

Inventory Time!

Please return all equipment borrowed from the club.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS DECEMBER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Place: HRL Auditorium
Time: Wednesday, December 15, 1993
7:00 PM, Trip reports and sign-ups.
8:00 PM, Program: Members' Pot-Pourri
Bring photos, slides and snacks! (soft drinks provided)

93-94 WINTER SCHEDULE (Beg-Int-Adv/Easy-Mod-Stren)

12/18 Brazos, ski trip, Al Bouchier, 662-6867 (B/E)
12/26 Jicarita Peak, ski tour, Dave Brown, 662-2185 (I/M)
1/8-9 Wolf Creek, ski trip, X-C & downhill, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456
1/15-17 Colorado 14'er ski weekend (incl. hot springs), Earl Horley, 662-3940 (I/S)
1/22 Pajarito Tele-ski, exit via Valle, Paul Arendt, 672-1085 (I/E)
1/28 Canada Bonita, full moon ski, Paul Arendt, 672-1085 (B/E)
1/30 Jemez Nordic Center ski, Carolyn Cochran, 471-5016 (B/E)
2/5 Beginning ice climbing, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 (B/E)
2/19-21 Penitente, decadent X-C ski, Tish Rzeszutko, 662-3861 (B/E)
2/19-21 Pecos ski tour, north to south, Al Bouchier, 662-6867 (A/S)
3/19-20 Telluride ski trip, X-C, downhill, ice climb?, Tish Rzeszutko, 662-3861
3/29 Jemez exploratory ski, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456 (I/S)

Climbing School Advanced Announcement

The climbing school will take place during the month of April and the first two weekends in May.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND:

Some climbing gear was found at the Playground around mid-Oct including clothing, slings and biners. Contact Paul Arendt at 672-1085 (H) or 667-7851 (W).

1994 LAMC OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS:

Paul Arendt, President, 672-1085
Mario Schillaci, Vice President, 662-5902
Tish Rzeszutko, Treasurer, 662-3861
Gina Pasquale, Secretary, 672-0428
Earl Horley, Program Coordinator, 662-3940
Peter Walsh, Member At Large, 662-4759
Al Bouchier, Past President, 662-6867

MAKE A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION:

DON'T BE A WIMP - LEAD 3 TRIPS:

Lead three (3) trips, within the calendar year, and get your annual club dues waived for the following year. Remember, all 3 trips must go to qualify. Don't procrastinate - plan your trip(s) now!

CLUB EQUIPMENT POLICY:

If you have borrowed club equipment (e.g., helmets, beacons, ropes, etc.), please return them promptly. If you need to borrow equipment, contact any board member. Sign-out with a full-price deposit is required for any item borrowed by any member other than the trip leader for a designated club trip.

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS DECEMBER MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT



Place: LAHS, Speech Theater
Date: Wednesday, December 21, 1994
Time: 7:00 PM, Trip reports and sign-ups
8:00 PM, Program: Members' Pot-Pourri
Coordinate with Earl Horley. Bring photos, slides and snacks! (soft drinks provided)

94-95 WINTER SCHEDULE (Beg-Int-Adv/Easy-Mod-Stren)

12/17-18 Fisher Mountain (Creede) XC Ski Tour and Hut Trip, Rich Davidson, 672-1094 (I/M)
12/18 Ski Tour to Jicarita Peak, Dave Brown, 662-2185 (I/M-S)
1/14-16 Ouray Ice Climb & Ski Tour, Chris Brislawn, 672-0049 brislawn@lanl.gov (B-A/E-S)
1/14 Moonlight XC Ski Trip, Canada Bonita, Al Bouchier, 662-6867 (B/M)
Jan. ? Wolf Creek Ski Tour and Downhill, Bob Stuewe, 455-3456
1/28-29 Humboldt Ski Assent, Gina Pasquale, 672-0428 (I/M)

Notice for Trip Leaders

Please plan ahead! Trips scheduled for the month of February are due to Kim by January 5. You can E-mail details about your trip to: kims@lily.lanl.gov.

Membership Dues

Club dues should be paid during the month of January, 1995 (\$10 individual, \$12 family). Make the check payable to "LAMC" and send to Gina Pasquale, MS E510 at LANL or LAMC, P.O. Box 987, Los Alamos NM 87544. If you led three trips last year, your dues are waived - let Gina know.

Winter Mountaineering Course

This course is offered every other year. Since it was given February 1994, it will not be offered until February, 1996. The Los Alamos Ski Patrol will be offering an advanced winter mountaineering class this winter. For more information, contact the Los Alamos Ski Club, 662-5725.

Taos Avalanche Course

The Southwest Nordic Center in Taos offers weekend Avalanche Safety courses at reasonable rates. For more information, contact Doug McClennan at SNC, 758-4761.

DON'T BE A WIMP - LEAD 3 TRIPS:

Lead three (3) trips, within the calendar year, and get your annual club dues waived for the following year. Remember, all 3 trips must go to qualify. Don't procrastinate - plan your trip(s) now!

1995 LAMC OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS:

Mario Schillaci, President, 662-5902
Stu Bowling, Vice President, 672-3043
Gina Pasquale, Treasurer, 672-0428
Kimberly Selvage, Secretary, 829-3812
Vacant, Program Coordinator
Peter Walsh, Member At Large, 662-3072
Paul Arendt, Past President, 672-1085

LAMC TRIP POLICY

Club trips are cooperative adventures shared by the participants. The entire group is collectively responsible for a trip and each member is individually responsible for judging his or her ability, skill level, and safety. The trip leader may refuse to allow a participant, based on reasonable grounds, but the responsibility for judging one's qualifications and accepting the risks involved lies solely with each trip member. Trips are open only to LAMC members and their guests. All participants must sign the LAMC waiver before departure.

5 Trip Reports

B. T. Don
Property of M. J. Don

The Brazos Cliffs of New Mexico

The Brazos Cliffs of New Mexico are located on the Brazos River, some 15 miles south of Chama. Several distinct groups of cliffs are formed by wide bands of gentler formations-- scree and wooded gullies. The largest cliff, called the main Brazos Cliff, is alpine throughout, offering no easy route to its top. This main Brazos cliff forms the south face of Brazos Peak (11,271'). The base of the cliff is roughly 9,000', beginning after some 500' of woods and scree slopes above the Brazos River. To reach the cliffs by car, drive on US 84 north of Santa Fe to the small town of Brazos, which is close to Chama and very close to the point where the Brazos River crosses US 84. From Brazos drive toward Brazos and Corkin's lodges on dirt road (which may be muddy and impassable during rainy seasons and spring snow thaw). Road information may be obtained by writing Corkin's Lodge, Parkview, N.M. At the end of the road is Corkin's lodge, 10 miles from US 84. At both lodges campgrounds are available for a fee. From Corkin's lodge walk up north a short distance to an old logging road; follow the road close to the main cliff.

Evidently the first serious attempts to scale the main Brazos cliff were by members of the Los Alamos Mountaineers, Los Alamos, N.M., who were encouraged to attempt the cliffs and led by George I. Bell. Two routes were contemplated, the "Easy Ridge" (the skyline ridge on the cliff as seen from the main road) and the "Great Couloir", a route starting in the first couloir on the west emptying the face.

(2)

In the fall of 1954, after two years of practice climbs on the Brazos cliffs, the Los Alamos club had perfected both of these routes about half way to the top, leaving iron in for future attempts.

In the fall of 1954, George Bell and Don Monk made the first ascent of the "Great Couloir", alternating the leading. Arriving at the foot of the couloir about 7:30 a.m., they climbed for several rope lengths in the couloir itself, in terrain peculiar to the couloir: first a difficult pitch of perhaps a hundred feet, then a walk of several yards. A formidable wall about 600' up the couloir was avoided by traversing out onto the right hand side of the couloir, and then up a chimney to the flat portion above the wall. This flat portion represented approximately the highest point reached by previous parties. They then started up a chimney to the left of the couloir proper and after going a short distance, traversed to the right and upwards out of the chimney near some conspicuous short pine trees. They continued on the face until regaining the couloir. From the chimney to the couloir required some direct aid. Now, at the critical portion of the climb, an overhang in the couloir, they turned to the exposed face on the left of the couloir. Bell led this portion, making a direct aid pendulum to reach the face on the left, then led up a crack to reach the top of the overhang. The couloir had now narrowed to a chimney, and the climbing was straight forward, consisting of getting around chock stones in the chimney. This continued for several rope lengths until

3

until they were close to the top, when they were able to traverse to the left out of the chimney and gain the summit ridge. The summit ridge was easy and the climbers unroped for the final scramble. Time for climb, 6 hours; pitons, 12, three for handholds, class, five.

Below the first wall an interesting variation has been climbed on earlier attempts. This consisted in climbing cracks in the left side of the couloir and then traversing to the top of the first wall.

In June, 1955, the "Easy Ridge" was climbed by Los Alamos climbers. The party consisted of George Bell, Keith Brackner, Virginia Lotz and Don Monk. Bell and Monk again alternated leads. The party arrived at the base of the ridge at 6:00 a.m., and quickly scrambled up scree in the green couloir and across loose rock to the chimney just under the blockhouse. The slopes on the right of the chimney were climbed, and then the party squirmed through a hole in the ridge, gaining the crest of the ridge. A second hole led to a chimney on the east side of the ridge, which led back to the crest of the ridge. From here a slight descent led to the roping up place, a little below a pine tree. The first lead consisted in going up an overhang above the tree, then to the ridge crest. The next section, quite sporting, consists of a rib a little to the right of the ridge itself. A short scramble then led to a tree below a perpendicular pitch. This pitch, with beautiful holds, empties upon the ridge crest again. Not too difficult scrambling then led the party to the left of the ridge, then to its right and up an open chute to an anchored belay

(4)

beneath an overhang. Next came the first key to the climb, for the one and only way to continue was up a crack to the left of the overhang. This crack, first conquered by Bell on a previous attempt, was led by Monk with the aid of two pitons. A bulge near the top of the crack was forced directly, although a traverse to the right over the exceedingly exposed face was accomplished on a previous attempt. After this pitch the party climbed 200' in a good chimney to reach the col above the thumb, overlooking the magnificent upper part of the green couloir, with its high angle green-hued granite. Above this comfortable saddle came the second key to the climb. Bell led first near the crest of the ridge, overlooking the green face. Then a traverse to the right and a climb up a crack led to a small ledge around the corner of the immediate face of the ridge. Three pitons were used on this pitch to reach the airy ledge, which overlooked the neighboring couloir hundreds of feet below. A large step was required to get up and around the next corner to a more comfortable belay spot. The next task confronting the party was to climb a triangular shaped face, its left hand side formed by the "Easy Ridge", its right hand side by a subsidiary ridge, and its base by a precipitous change of gradient in a plunge to the floor of the couloir. The group decided upon a route well to the right of the "Easy Ridge", a system of chimneys and cracks leading up just to the right of the apex of the triangle. The climbing, although hard, seemed easier, since chimney climbing usually decreases the appearance of exposure. Four pitons were used on several leads to

(L)

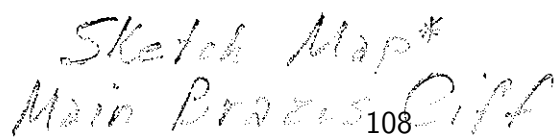
debouch the foursome out of the triangle and into a virtual meadow-- grass, trees, low angle, still 600 vertical feet from the summit! This unexpected turn of events came at the point where the ridge appears from below to flatten out. From here to the summit required no more technical work, only high-grade scrambling above the "meadow". A route straight through the "meadow", then a long leftwards traverse to the "Easy Ridge", and along it to the summit was chosen. Time, eight hours; pitons, 14, one for handhold (used in the triangular face); class, five.

From the top of the cliff there is an easy descent route back to Corbin's Lodge; it follows the "Easy Ridge" between the main cliff and the west cliff to the saddle between them, then down horrible scree and talus to the logging road.

Many more climbs remain to be made on the Brazos Cliffs, on the other cliffs as well as on the main cliff. In particular, the many pinnacles on the western edge of the main cliff, the west ridge pinnacle, and the "blackhouse" and "church" on "Easy Ridge" are examples of pinnacles yet to be climbed. Face climbs on the main cliff yet to be accomplished include the "middle ridge", the "green couloir", the "chasm couloir", and the "Basin Ridge". The possibilities are limited only by the climber's imagination. The cliffs east of the main cliff have not been explored as of this date.

The Brazos cliffs offer excellent climbing and many advantages: (1) up to 2500' of actual climbing, (2) excellent granite, (3) altitude and latitude mean cool temperate climate, and (4) accessibility to population centers in northern N.H. and southern Colo.

- H AIP'S SHELF
I the window
J bottom
K top
L Basin ridge



S Colony Lake

10-11 Aug 68

Transportation (suggested. make whatever trades you like
and arrange pick ups.)

Friday

- 1 Carl Keller, D
- 2 E Anderson
- 3 W. Hendry
- 4 B. Campbell

Saturday

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| 5 <u>E Wallbanks, D</u>
<small>3-4365</small> | 8 <u>M. Williams, D</u> | 11 <u>R. Cowan, D</u> |
| 6 <u>L Fogelson</u> | 9 <u>L Swickard</u> | 12 (boy) |
| 7 <u>L Sandeen</u> | 10 <u>E. Holcomb</u> | 13 <u>Jon Cromer</u>
<small>4324</small> |

Meet at end of S Colony Road to transfer
Cowan's passengers to the other two
(4 wheel drive) vehicles.

So LA 8 am

(Search 711 Garland?)

End of road 2 to 3 pm.

Probable return to Los Alamos - 1 to 2 am Monday morning

S. Colony Lake

10-11 August, 1968

Climbing Plan

Saturday

10 Aug.

Ellingwood Aerie
Climb time, traverse to
Peak & descend Red Gulch

{ E Anderson
W Harding

{ B Campbell
C Keller

Sunday
11 August

Crestone Needle

{ J Fogelson
R Phillips

{ J Swickard
E Holcomb

{ Tom Croner
E Willbanks
S Sanderson

Crestone Peak

{ E Anderson
B Campbell

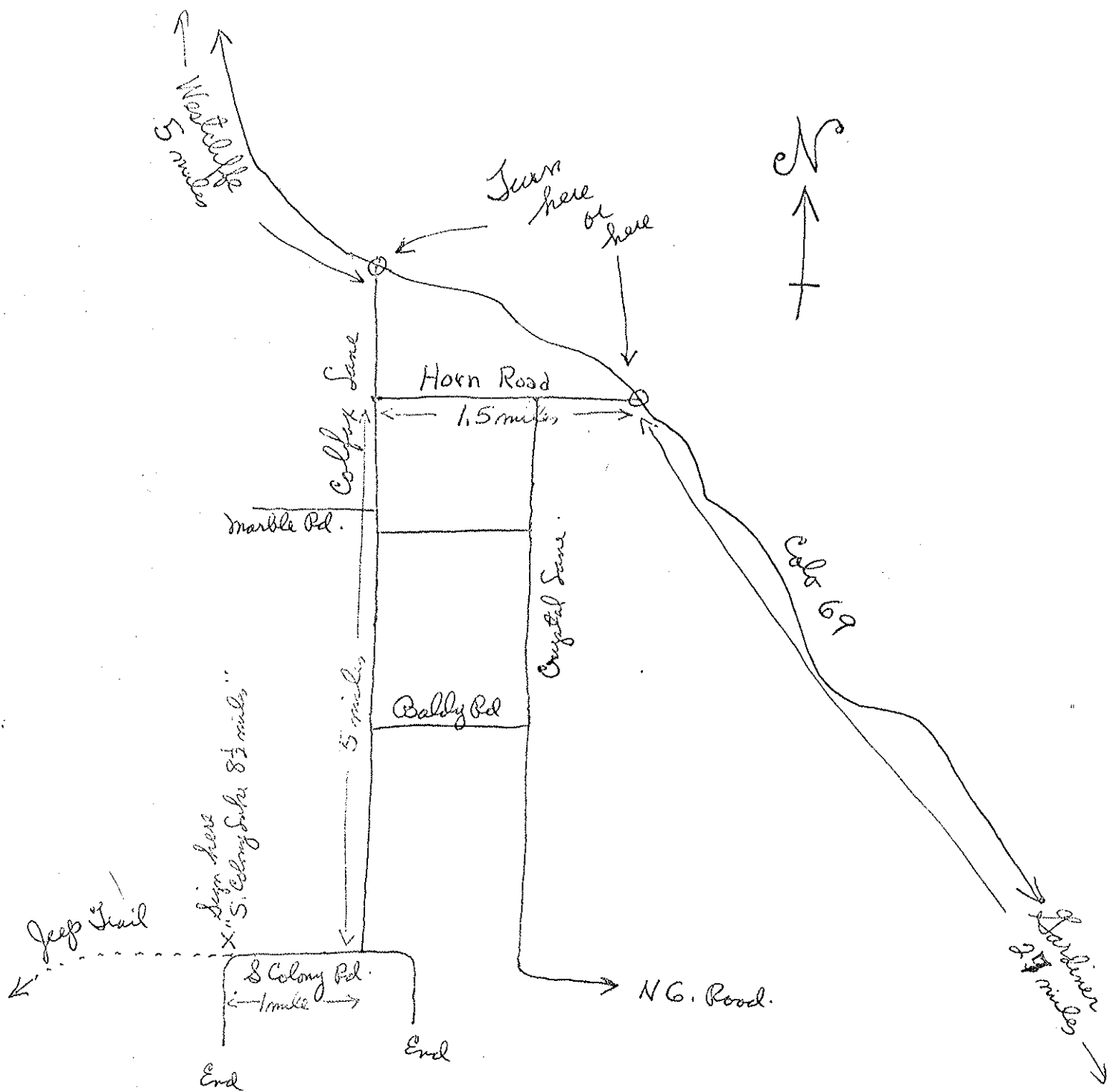
{ J L Harder
W Harding

{ M Williams
C Keller

For Ellingwood aerie: So Camp: 5 am (moorhite)
Arr Top: 2 pm
Arr Camp: 6 pm

For Whitney Gulch: So Camp: 7 am
Arr Top: 1 pm

(a small sub-party may choose to do this instead
of the Ellingwood. A technical climb, but shorter
& easier)



Colo 69 to Horn Road (west) or Colfax Sane (South)
 Colfax Sane, S to S Colony Road (5 miles, approx,
 S of Horn Road)
 S. Colony Road W and continue W on jeep trail.
 about 8¹¹¹ miles to trail to Sake

BRAZOS CLIMB - L.A. MOUNTAINEERS

17
10 May 1969

EASY RIDGE (12)

Don Liska, Leader
Bill Gage, Rope L.
Mike Williams, Rope L.
Alice Liska
Ronald Boyd
Steve Sydoniak
Bob Godwin
Bill Frye
Bob Cowan

WEST TOWER (13) *handwritten*

Emily Willbanks, Leader
Ernie Anderson, Rope L.
Robbin Hoard
D. Hoard
Paul Bronson
Stan Lyon

(15) *handwritten*
WICKED RIDGE

Mike Hart, Leader
Bill Hendry

(3) GREAT COLLOIR, DIRECT

George Bell, Leader
Geo. Foglesong, Rope L.
Ken Ewing
Carroll Mills

(4) GOING TO JERUSALEM

Larry Dauelsberg, Leader
Carl Kellen
Mac Fraser

Transportation:

Leave Fri. aft. - Bill Hendry with Bill Gage

Leave Methodist Church parking lot 5 am Sat. - tentative sched. of drivers

E. Willbanks (to return in early aft.)

D. Liska

C. Mills

D. Hoard

C. Kellen

B. Godwin

S. Lyon

Meet in front of Brazos Lodge at 7 am.

It is customary for riders to pay drivers 1½ cents per mile.

Plan to have dinner at the Brazos Lodge.

Jim [unclear]

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT FOR TECHNICAL CLIMBS
(eg. Brazos Cliffs, Sándia Shield)

REQUIRED: Hard Hat, preferably energy-absorbing type
(eg. Bell Toptex Malibu)

Good Boots with Vibram or similar composition soles,
not leather. (Tennis shoes acceptable on the
steep rock but offer no ankle support on the
long approaches across scree.)

Gloves for belaying

DESIRABLE: Warm clothing, adjustable, ie. layers. Possibly hot and
sunny weather; very likely cold, especially if windy.
Wind-proof parka and couple of wool shirts or sweaters
best.

Small rucksack for clothing, lunch, etc.

Rain gear, eg. a light poncho or parka.

Drink, 1 or 2 pints. (Fruit juices are excellent giving
energy as well as water; apricot nectar, pineapple juice,
etc.)

Sugar source for instant energy; candy bars, fruit drops,
cookies, etc.

Lunch, your preference.

First aid kit, small; adhesive tape, elastic bandage,
triangular bandages, aspirin, burn ointment, etc.

Dark glasses.

Small flashlight.

Matches and candle stub (for starting fire).

Spare wool socks.

CLIMBING GEAR: If leading, a complete assortment.

If following, at least the following:

Piton hammer for last man on rope.

Prussik slings for everyone, in an accessible
spot on each individual.

Nylon webbing for diaper sling or swami seat
(for rappels).

One safety or two regular carabiners

DON'T CARRY MORE WEIGHT THAN YOU CAN MANAGE!

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

Alice Liska

Ever since I was a kid, physical activity and the resulting exhilaration and exhaustion it can bring were a common experience for me. At home in Madison, Wisconsin, this activity took the form of touch foot ball in the street, garage jumping from roof to roof, school sports, swimming every day in the summer, ice skating in the winter and lots of cycling, to name a few. I cycled for fun, but also for transportation. My dad bought me an old used boy's bike for \$10.00 and on it I cycled around the lakes of Madison with my girl friends as well as the fellas. I carried these energetic attitudes into college where a whole new realm of possibilities opened up. Through the Wisconsin Hoofers I was introduced to the wilder and more rural areas of Wisconsin than I was exposed to as a girl in Madison. It also introduced me to interesting and strong people, and led to a life of independence, vigor and some small measure of achievement in the outdoors.

Together with my then husband-to-be, Don, we developed a consuming love of the outdoors and particularly, the mountains. The availability of technical climbing instruction at the university, and the proximity of the outstanding quartzite bluffs at Devil's Lake combined to give us our start and in this way we met and fell in love. It was at this time that three events occurred

to send us on our way to a life in the western US and worldwide adventures in the mountains. These events were: Maurice Herzog's first ascent of Annapurna, the first 8000'er to fall, secondly the British ascent of Everest in 1953, and finally the release of the movie "Shane" with its outstanding setting in, at that time, the little known Grand Tetons. So events of the early 50's conspired not only to draw Don and me together, but also to draw us into the vigorous outdoor life of technical mountaineering.

Expedition climbing became an obsession that lasted for over twenty years. Between us we were on many expeditions to Canada, Alaska, Peru, Asia and Greenland, plus climbing in Japan, New Zealand the Alps and Dolomites, on the volcanoes of Mexico and, of course, lots of areas in the US. We met and grew fond of some of the well known climbers of the period: Fred Beckey, Alex Bertulis, Royal Robbins, George Bell, Harvey Carter, Richard Hechtel and Eric Bjørnstad. We took part in first ascents and new routes. Don and I did a first on Peak 11,100 just off the north face of Mt. Fairweather. I climbed the Kain Face on Mt. Robson and saw Don and his ropemate almost killed when caught in an avalanche on this fearsome wall. Many outstanding climbs, many storms and many glaciers were trodden in those golden years, but the culminating achievement for me was a record breaking climb in the Hindukush in 1969.

Don and I were in our full strength in 1969. We were flitting around the world taking on major climbs almost every other year. For ten years our mountaineering activities included major climbs

in Europe, Alaska, Peru and Canada. We were forever out on the rock peaks of New Mexico and Colorado, in the deserts of the southwest, on the glaciers of the Cascades or in the Sierras. In 1967 I climbed Shiprock. Don has climbed it nine times. Rough, long and strenuous trips were our stock in trade. When the invitation to go to exotic Afghanistan came along we were only too happy to drop everything and leave home and work for another four months.

In early July, 1969, we arrived in Kabul Afghanistan, on our first Asian mountain climbing expedition. Our expedition was The American-Austrian Hindukush Expedition - 1969. Manfred Kosi and Peter Grossmann had driven 6000 miles from Austria in a VW bus loaded with supplies. We Americans had to take the more expedient route by jet. Richard Hechtel, our leader, originally from Germany, now lives in Redwood City, California; George Barnes was also from California. Don Morton, a Canadian, was working at Princeton. My husband and myself, from New Mexico, lived half way around the world from Kabul.

What a hassle with the red-tape as we gathered to organize in this ancient capital city: permission to climb, supplies to check and recheck, lost equipment to retrieve and transportation to acquire to and from the mountain village of Qazi-Deh at the mouth of the Wakhan Corridor. Just getting acquainted was in order, for few knew each other, though we all knew the leader.

In five days we were on our way with a bus crew of three men, our interpreter, Nassir, a twenty three year old fellow from Kabul,

and one and one half tons of supplies. I started out sick; my first exposure to Asian dysentery. Was I naive! What a rugged bus ride, miserably hot and dusty, plowing through overflowing rivers, walking up steep inclines, tolerating police inspections, sitting-out numerous bus repairs which were competently executed by the bus crew. I didn't realize how lucky I was to have a bus to sit in and a seat to lie down on. (On our return trip, in a more reliable Russian made truck, we were constantly shaken from head to toe whether we stood on the back bed of the truck or sat on top of the cab.) Five days of that bus ride. I recovered for the trek into Base Camp, then Don got sick! At Qazi-Deh we hired forty five porters and organized our gear into porter-loads of twenty five kilos each.

We reached Base Camp three days later, after much coaxing of the porters. Only a half dozen of the most colorful, more experienced porters would go as high as our desired base camp site and these we rewarded with large quantities of chai and nan.

Base Camp at 15,000 feet was where I planned to stop, having shared some of this biggest of our big climbs, and then I would retreat to tour about Afghanistan. What a strange country, Afghanistan, where women are not much in the public scene, hidden from the ferangi from head to toe in their gloomy cloaks, their chaderi. I couldn't face this man's world alone, and besides, our group agreed, logistics would be impossible. I was stuck in the Hindukush, alone with six other climbers, to make an assault on Nushaq, 24,600 feet, 7500 meters. Between plans and discussions of approach, etc., the fellows were fun, lots of joking and exchange of ideas. Seemed to

make the work easier, (to ease our minds of any fears). More organizing of supplies. Then we reconnoitered the route. Next we began carrying supplies to a cache at 16,000 feet. The fellows started teasing me to attempt the climb. I climbed Khorpusht-i-yhaki, 18,670 feet (5690 meters), across the valley from Noshag with Richard, Manfred and Peter. We had a fine view of Noshag's West Ridge. Richard felt that he could clearly see much of our Noshag route. Our climb of Khorpusht-i-yhaki went well for me, very encouraging indeed!

Each night as Don and I cuddled in our mummy bags I'd confide in him: "I want to do it, but I don't think I can." each day my desire to reach that summit increased. Maybe I would never get this high again - a lost opportunity.

Supply trips to Camp I, 18,300 feet, began. Richard decided that the Northwest Face wasn't safe, so we'd continue on the normal route. All necessary supplies were carried to Camp I and some to Camp II, 20,600 feet. Confident about our acclimitization, we voted to begin our final push on the mountain. Five of the fellows would go to Camp I on Tuesday, August 5; Richard and myself would follow on Wednesday. Don was now ahead of me on the mountain. When Richard and I reached the cache at about noon that Wednesday, the point at which the glacier passes beneath the northwest face, we broke out our gloves, ice axes and rope and put on our crampons as usual. One, two, maybe three steps on the ice and something snapped under my foot ----- "Oh no, Richard, my crampon's broken!" I sat down, looked at that crampon, snapped at the instep. I wanted to cry. The first realization of how badly I wanted to climb that mountain overwhelmed me. "Don't you¹¹⁸ have spares?", Richard demanded.

No, crampons weren't part of the extra supplies we agreed to bring. "But you have Korean boots!" That meant big, fat rubber insulated boots. What normal crampons would possibly fit those! I did want to cry. Richard could only sympathize for a minute. He was too angry about no spares. We retreated to Base Camp, Richard grumping at me all the way back.

Richard's spares would fit after all, I could see they'd do! However, he wasn't convinced because they wouldn't quite seat at the instep. What's an eighth inch or so, they'd do! Another Austrian expedition had settled at our Base Camp site on Sunday. Richard talked in German with them. We showed them my boots and broken crampon. I didn't need to understand the language to feel the discrimination against my Korean boots. They tried to help all right, as much as they could. They even cut some tread off the Vibram soles of my boots, near the instep. The crampons didn't fit any better, but it looked better to Richard, so I was all set, and happy, except that I would have loved to talk to Don, but there was no answer from the Camp I radio.

Richard and I made it up on Thursday. Don greeted me with open arms. What had happened? The team at Camp I had worried all night. Because of a brief storm, Camp I had been socked-in before six o'clock last night, so we had neither sent up the red flare meaning trouble, or the green flare to indicate that all was well. The guys had cached the radios higher on the mountain, which explained the lack of radio communication. We were glad to be together again!

Plans at Camp I included dividing our summit attempts into two teams. Team I was composed of Manfred, Peter and Don Morton. Richard, George, Don and I made up Team II, which would stay back in support. Team I moved up the mountain. Three days later we met them at Camp II on our ascent and extended our enthusiastic congratulations, for they had reached the summit on the previous day, a cold but sunny, clear day. We spent that night at Camp II which was cold and miserable, with a horrible wind storm flapping our tents all night. We continued on the next day to Camp III, 22,500 feet. This perch was to be the most beautiful campsite we ever had and that's true to this day. It was located on the very edge of a 400 foot rock wall which over looked the glaciers 7500 feet below and had a spectacular view towards the Russian Pamirs. None of our stoves were working right. We could just barely melt enough snow for our summit canteens. Stirring in the sack at 5 AM in a temperature of about 0°F is too much. You can't contemplate getting up, but you've got to do it. Zero degrees doesn't sound very cold, but at these altitudes, with the body's heat generation one-third of its sea-level capacity, it was exceedingly frigid.

We trudged up that last 2000 feet on that mountain ever so slowly, taking a break at about 24,280 feet on the west summit. Of course we used no oxygen in those days. Could I keep going? Don and George moved out along the ridge ahead of me, with Richard behind. I lagged along feeling very lazy and unstable on my feet, kind of relaxed. It was my first experience at such an altitude. When I reached the plateau below the summit pyramid I could see Don and George - a few feet from the top! I was extremely tired. I would take a few steps at a time then sit down. Don yelled. I yelled

back, "How far is it?" I couldn't understand his answer, so I hollered again and again. His reply was still not clear so I blasted out with all the volume I could muster, repeating, "How far is it?" "Two hundred feet", echoed back! "Two hundred feet"! That's nothing. I can do that! Nothing! That 200 feet took at least an hour, five steps at a time and then plopping down, gasping for air. When Don saw me continue, I guess he was so shocked and pleased that he came down to escort me up that last 200 feet. It was relatively easy for him the second time, but it was hard for me, the first and only time! On top, on top, on top, 24,600 feet, the summit of Noshag, the highest I'd ever been - the highest I'd ever be! An approaching storm warned us not to stay. A big hug for Don and one for George; a quick photo and then DOWN. It had clouded over before we reached the summit and it was snowing now. The down climb was long and gloomy and added exhaustion to fatigue. We reached Camp III just before dark. Another cold night lay ahead and then we could continue our descent. Descending is anti-climactic because the anxiety of a big climb doesn't subside quickly. Will the weather hold? Will we all stay healthy? Healthy - it would take me two months to recover. I had chest pains, a dry cough, exhaustion and diarrhea. How can one have diarrhea when you have hardly eaten for three days?

Early the following morning we left Camp III never to see that spectacular perch again. The previous day's snow had glazed the band of cliffs just below Camp III, making us even more cautious as we worked down these exposed and rocky pitches and fixed ropes with our heavy loads. Don and I had spent many past anniversaries in the mountains. This, our fourteenth, may have been the hardest

day of my life. Soon we had to decide whether we should stay at Camp II or push on to Camp I. I just had to go down, to get that part of the drudgery over with. Don had never seen me down climb so slowly before. I staggered into Camp I and hugged all of the Team I boys. Team II had been successful also, which meant that all seven members of our expedition had reached the summit of Noshag. We weren't the first to climb it. The Polish, Japanese and Austrians had climbed the West Ridge on previous expeditions. Our efforts had accomplished some unique aspects however: We were the first Americans to get permission to climb in the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan; we had reason to believe that Richard was the oldest man who had at that time ever gone that high; three of our guys had done a new route up the Northwest Face to Camp II, as well as a first ascent of a nearby peak; and I was the only woman to have climbed Noshag --- thus becoming the highest woman of the U.S.A." To our knowledge, I held that record for approximately eight years.

Credit for women climbers was meager in the 60's. However, this record breaking climb did draw the attention of the LA Times which published a large article on The Women's Page. Also, the AAC invited us to give a Noshag slide show at their annual meeting in Boulder, and we gave additional talks to large audiences in Los Alamos, Santa Fe and Albuquerque. I was invited to appear on the TV show "To Tell the Truth" as the "real Alice Liska" in May, 1970. Thus my crowning achievement gained a certain level of recognition which made the hard struggle worthwhile.

We will always return to the wilderness in some capacity or other. As we have maintained from the beginning almost forty years ago - we love it all, from picnics to expeditions. The outdoors has been the main thread of our lifestyle.

Expansion Hearing Set For Library

A public hearing on the proposed library addition will be held at the Monday night county council meeting.

Members of the council expressed their hope that everyone interested in the project would attend the meeting, because the council must act quickly in order to meet a deadline for obtaining state matching funds. Library board members will be present in order to answer questions and support their recommendations on the expansion.

The planning commission, at its Oct. 22 meeting, decided to recommend to the council that the library be expanded and that preliminary work on the addition be done as quickly as possible. The planners also suggested a \$150,000 limit on the budgeted cost of the project.

Monday's meeting falls after the Nov. 30 deadline for 75 per cent matching funds from the state, but council members Guy Elliott and John Russell stated that the state had indicated it might accept an application after that date. They said, however, that letters received on the subject had been ambiguous.

In an effort to circumvent this problem, the county is sending a letter to the State Library Board stating that it is "actively considering" a library expansion and request for these funds.

Because of the short time in which they must act, the council members said it is important that the public present its views at the hearing Monday night.

The council will also consider petition requesting a paved path providing direct access from the White Rock Canyon area to Chamisa School.

Other items on the agenda are a report by the county administrator on the surplus property auction to be held in December, a report by the county clerk on an automatic voters' registration system, and approval of a contract with R.W. Beck and Associates for a utilities study.

Red Cross Ends Drive

The Los Alamos Chapter of the American Red Cross has finished its campaign to raise money for aid to victims of Hurricane Camille.

Personal contributions of \$217, local chapter funds in the amount of \$126, and \$600 from the United Fund made a total of \$1043 which was sent to the National Red Cross.

Red Cross expenditures to provide recovery assistance for victims of Hurricane Camille continue, \$15,390,886 having been spent to date.

Alice Liska of 3789 Gold last summer set a record for American women in high altitude mountaineering.

She and her husband, Donald, took part in an American-Austrian expedition to the summit of Noshag, the highest peak in Afghanistan at 24,600 feet. Mr. Liska was the deputy leader of the expedition, which was led by Richard Hechtel of Redwood City, Calif. Other members of the group were George Barnes, also of Redwood City; Donald Morton of Princeton, N.J.; and Austrians Manfred Kosi and Peter Grossman.

Higher than any mountain outside Asia, Noshag is located in the Whakan Corridor of northeastern Afghanistan, bordered by Pakistan and Russia on the west and by Kashmir and Red China on the east. The mountain had been climbed only three times previously, and one member of a Polish expedition in 1961 was killed in an avalanche.

After five weeks of preparation, on Aug. 10 and 13, two teams reached the summit with Mrs. Liska in the second team. Although only three days were required for the final climb to the top, the party had spent over a month establishing camps along the route and acclimatizing to the altitude.

Noshag is extremely remote and five days on jeep roads and three days on foot had been

required to reach the base of the peak.

Mrs. Liska said that she had not planned to accompany the group beyond base camp, but continued the climb after the men gave her a great deal of encouragement, aware that she would be setting an American record while climbing higher than all but a handful of women had ever gone. Once underway, she stated that she often considered turning back but became determined to overcome the tremendous physical hardships because, "I knew that I was never going to get that high again".

Her husband stated, "Mountaineering is at least 50 per cent psychological. We knew she had it in her so we encouraged her. She's a very strong girl, and a good climber. But it's a man's world—strong men—and she naturally felt hesitant about making the climb." He added that his wife was "worn out" by the expedition, taking two weeks to recover. "There wasn't much we could do to help her," he said. "Each member of the party had a job to do." Mr. and Mrs. Liska were rope partners for much of the climb.

In the expedition, three high camps and an equipment cache were established above the base camp, located at 15,000 feet. "An expedition such as this presents a massive problem in logistics," said Liska. Forty-five native porters helped to carry the necessary 3,000 pounds of food and equipment into the group's base camp. Mrs. Liska reported that they had committed themselves to the expedition in 1967, and had begun serious preparations a year before the trip.

LOS ALAMOS			
	H	L	Prec.
Nov. 25	48	29	—
WHITE ROCK			
	H	L	Prec.
Nov. 25	56	15	—

LOS ALAMOS MONITOR

IS Mountaineering Record

Her husband said that another problem is the physical conditioning necessary for climbing at such high altitudes, since the group used no oxygen equipment. The group spent nearly five weeks acclimatizing, but, he said, "the highest altitude to which one can

acclimatize is 18,000 feet, and the process is only partial".

Other than its altitude, according to Liska, Noshag presented no unusual technical difficulties; although there was some steep ice at 16,500 feet and a 300-foot band of cliffs at 22,500. "No stretch of the climb was particularly difficult,

but putting it all together in the snow and at the altitude challenges the stamina and endurance of the climber."

Though the final summit climbs were made by the west ridge, Liska and Morton also reconnoitered and climbed for the first time the northwest face of the mountain. Noshag

was first climbed by the Poles in 1960, via the south ridge, and the west ridge was first climbed by an Austrian expedition in 1963. These two, along with Barnes, also made the first ascent of Kohsang, a neighboring mountain between 18-19,000 feet, and gave it that name. Kohsang means "Rocky Mountain" in Farsi, the language of northern Afghanistan.

In preparation for the Noshag climb, Mrs. Liska and three of the men climbed Korpusht-e-Yakhi, a nearby 19,000-foot peak from which they studied the face of Noshag.

The couple made the expedition on a "shoe-string" budget, which included army fatigues and surplus Korean army boots, and estimated their expenses at \$3,500 including transportation to and from the United States.

Mrs. Liska recalled that, "We met each other on a rock climb at the University of Wisconsin in 1953". They continued in the sport together and were married two years later. Their interest in mountaineering has been "very serious since the mid-'50's", and Liska's first expedition climb was in 1961.

Mrs. Liska reported that she has never been in any bad accidents, but that her husband has been in three. The worst of these was in July of 1968 on a mountain in Canada. He and a companion were caught in an avalanche and were carried 600 vertical feet over a cliff. After the two injured men returned to the camp where Mrs. Liska waited, she said, "We were snowed in for 26 hours. The Canadian Air Force had to send a rescue helicopter 700 miles to pick them up."

Both of them said, "You never completely lose your fear, but only learn to tolerate it". He added that the danger involved is undoubtedly part of the adventure of climbing. "To do something that's rarely been done or never been done," he stated, "gives one a sense of



MR. AND MRS. DONALD LISKA ARE SHOWN IN THEIR HOME at 3789 Gold, standing before a wall covered with photographs of mountains climbed by one or both of them. Though some of the pictures were purchased, most were taken by Liska himself. (S)

bers fought tooth and nail to keep the plants on the same type of fuel, because I thought I was buying electrical appliances from a now Governor Cargio has fatal, radioactive pollution. Gas companies, have priced the game for obvious reasons, phrase their slogan. "If you don't air." —R.L. Mills, 3126

of amusement. Rutgers
they've got to be joking.
iversity in this field has

Mrs. Liska said that they hope to make their next major outing in 1971 with a six-week canoe trip down the Yukon River.

Liska is an engineer in MP-2 at the Laboratory, while his wife is trained as a consultant in interior design. The Liskas have no children; but their family includes a part-time cat.

Despite the couple's travels to Asia, South America, and Europe, Liska said that one of the most technically difficult climbs he has made is the Guaje Narrows here in Los Alamos County.

"You don't run across anything like that very often in the mountains," he said. "When you do, you try to avoid it."

He added that several classic kinds of climbing are encountered there in Guaje Canyon which call for special techniques, and that the Los Alamos Mountaineers club uses the spot for a training area.

In the picture accompanying this story, a photograph of the Guaje climb can be seen directly over the head of Mrs. Liska.

On another of the photographs in his living room, Liska pointed out the path of his fall in the Canadian avalanche.

"The pictures are more than just beautiful," said Liska. "Each one brings back memories and has its own story to tell."

He is right. The pictures speak of skill, strength, stamina, courage; of a young couple in pursuit of excellence; of a small, fragile woman who dares to go where no woman has ever gone.

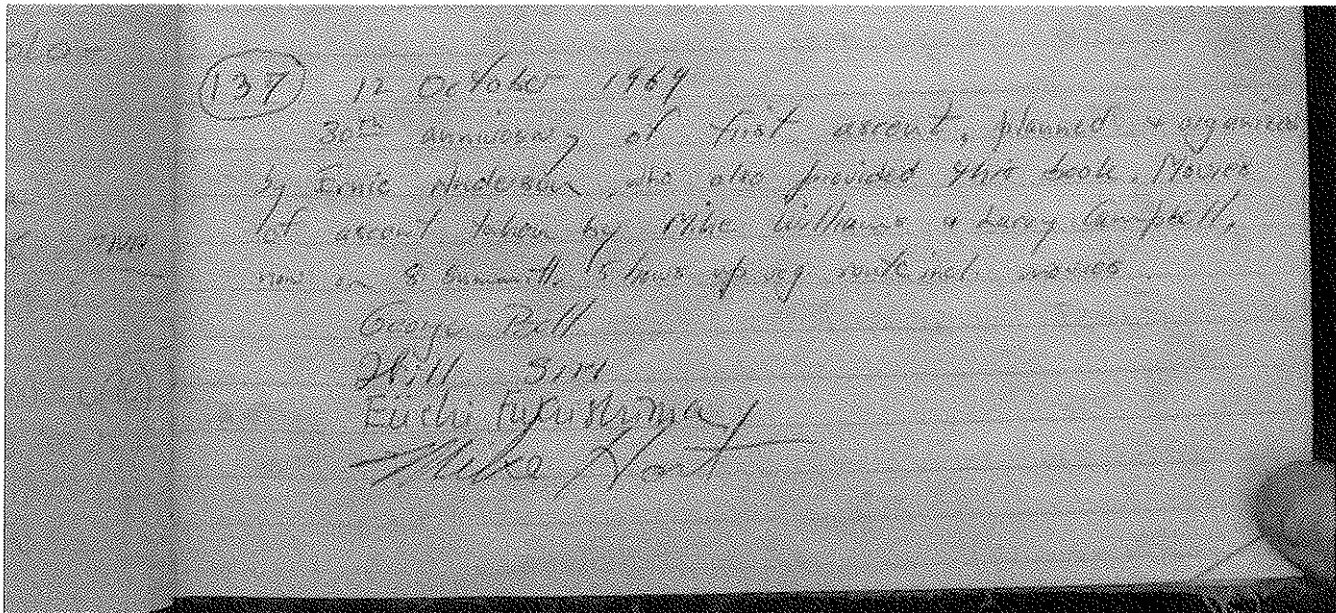
Norbert,
I found an interesting photo that Skip Bell sent me on 10/15/02. His
message follows and the photo is attached.
Eiichi

.....
Hello Eiichi!

Last weekend I climbed a difficult peak in New Mexico and found this in the
summit register (see attached photo). I would love to hear more stories
about your 1969 ascent! Do you know what became of the movie?

-George Bell, Jr.

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SOUTH FACE OF LITTLE ANNAPURNA

In the Northwest, solace for a cancelled trip can be swift and sweet. And so, with our visions of a high and looping traverse of Mt. Olympus put aside out of unexpected necessity after our arrival from New Mexico last fall, we sought contentment and satisfaction in the Enchantment Lakes region of the Eastern Cascades.

Near the end of our pack-in (eight miles up Ingalls Creek, then up Crystal Creek) we enjoyed a glancing view of Little Annapurna's steep south side. This occurred 1000 ft below Crystal Lake in a frustrating bowl graced by the attributes of a beautiful lake: grass along a well-defined shore, clean sandy bottom, and sheltering trees. Of water, however, there was not a trace.

With this and subsequent views to nag us, later in the week we devoted a day for a closer inspection. Approaching from Crystal Lake we dropped 200 ft from its outlet and traversed, sliding, scrambling, and silently swearing, across the angle-of-repose scree slope to a system of gullies which we ascended to the level of the col below the south face. Ambling along at a pace fully consistent with "contentment and satisfaction", it required nearly three hours to reach this seldom, if ever, visited col between Little Annapurna and North Pennant Peak. After observing the thoroughness with which rock debris scoured the sides of the

gully below the col to the east, we were convinced our approach, high above "Fake Lake", was the best. From the col there appeared to be a multitude of routes on the left half of the face if one didn't mind an overhang or two. Near the middle of the lower face is a southwest facing furrow which creates a prominent shadow until about noon. About twenty feet to the right of this is a group of thinner cracks leading to a promising ledge near the eastern edge of the face. We chose one of these cracks and scrambled to its beginning.

The first roped pitch followed the crack as it zoomed up and then curved right (east) as the cracks converged into a shallow ledge. The next pitch was the shortest but involved probably the hardest move of the climb as it continued a few feet to the end of the crack (where the spectacular view down the southeast side inspires well-placed pitons) and then up to the long generous ledge with grass, a large bush, and more view. To reach the ledge one has to either squirm up a steep, dirty, fifteen foot inside corner with good protection and moderate exposure (hard fifth or easy sixth class) or employ balance to ease up an equally short wedge with so-so protection and great exposure (middle fifth class). We sauntered forty feet left (southwest) to begin the third pitch which followed an obvious route up to a comfortable gravel-covered platform on the right of one of the squat towers that decorate the face. Two

more delightful pitches, with no detours, brought us straight to the highest of those intriguing edifices on the summit that seem to have been constructed, block on block, by a well-meaning giant.

In the register we found interesting menus, accounts of sibling rivalry, and the high altitude exploits of dogs but no record of previous activity on the steep side. Although there may be no easier routes on this 500 ft south face there are others which deserve attention because of the sound rock, aesthetic exposure, and glissades back to camp on the northeast snowfields.

Laurence Campbell

Eiichi Fukushima

Sent to Mountaineers Annual

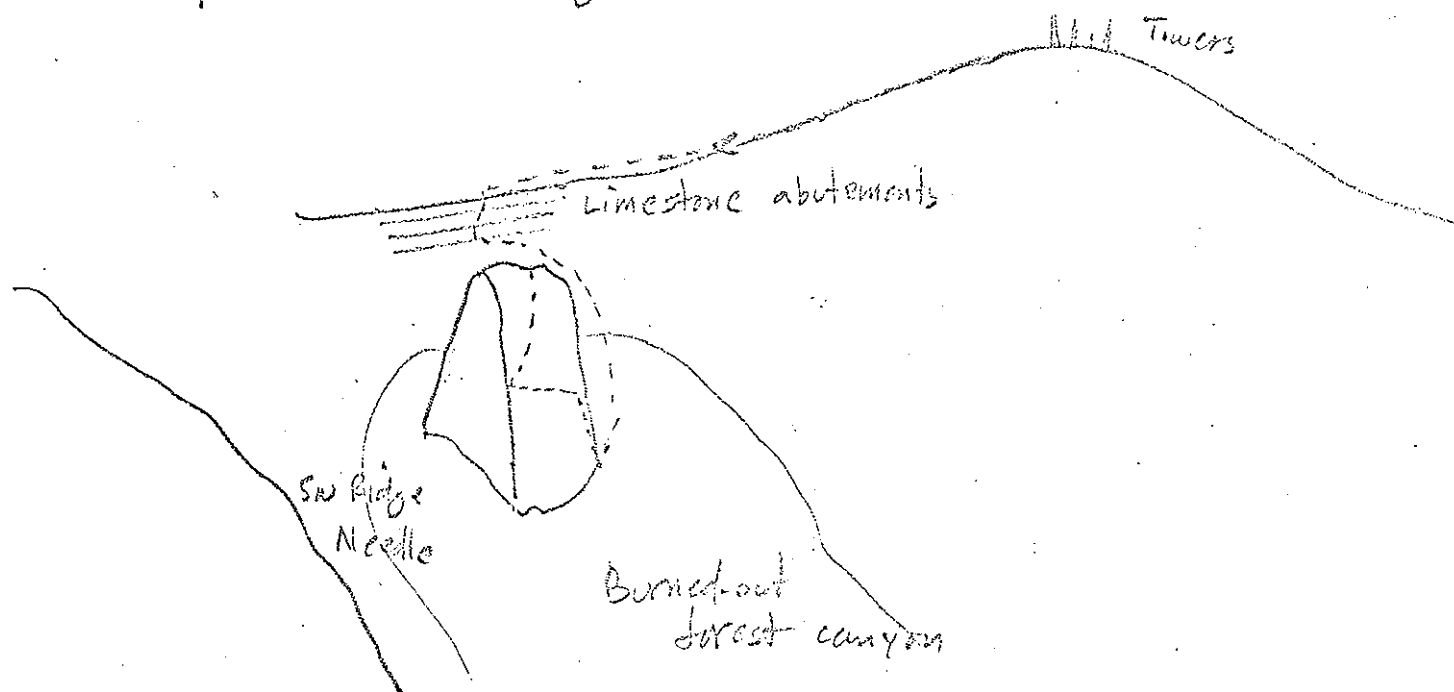
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Tombstone - Sandias

(2)

1st ascent by Wroblest, Gillis, Kline on May 9, 1970.

Repeated by Davetsberg, Lisa on May 1, 1971.



A 400' high tower with easy walkoff on east. Looks spectacular when seen from Needle. Rated in Sandia guide as class 5, hard. Is really class 5, medium (5.3-5.6). A very nice climb, safe from rockfall, and exposed with good belay stances.

Descend from top of Crest to Limestone abutments above burned-out forest canyon. Descent ca. 600' vertical passing on S. side Tombstone rock. Climb difficult crack (5.6) at SW corner to ledge. Belay here. Cross ledge to N. edge of face (class 4), up diagonally south to good ledge (5.5 pitch). Finish straight up (5.3-5.4). Can also be approached down long canyon S. side Needle and then climb up to Tombstone (2 hr. approach). From by shortest route, 3 hrs. roundtrip. 5 pitons.

CLIMBING THE THREE MAJOR MEXICAN VOLCANOES

POPOCATEPETL (alt. 17,781')

IXTACCIHUATEL (alt. 17,343')

ORIZABA (alt. 15,851')

Don Liska

Los Alamos, N.M.

Nov., 1971

MAJOR VOLCANOES OF MEXICO

INTRODUCTION: This description deals with the most popular climbing routes on each of the three largest volcanoes in Mexico; Popocatepetl, Ixtaccihuatl, and Orizaba(Citlaltepetl). None of these mountains presents any difficulties of a technical nature by way of these particular routes; however, they can provide a climber with what is, in many cases, his first taste of high altitude, up to almost 19,000' on Orizaba. As such, they are a good training ground for people who are planning climbs in Alaska and South America where higher altitudes are encountered than most US climbers have experienced. They are also wonderfully satisfying climbs in a warm and friendly country to be undertaken when bleak winter grips the northern states. These route descriptions are first hand accounts of my climbs of these routes; I have not climbed other routes on these mountains so I reserve what little information I have on other routes for the appendix which also lists other sources of information.

BEST SEASON FOR CLIMBING: The most stable weather prevails in the winter months, November through April. I once climbed Pope in June under terrible whiteout conditions and snowfall. Some people have had good luck in the summer; generally however, the winter weather is best with the Christmas period being excellent on two successive years for me. This is also a very gay and colorful time to be in Mexico, especially if time is allowed in the city after the climbs. It's a foolish person who goes to Mexico only to climb volcanoes. Of course, there is always the problem of crowded huts during the holidays, so one should be prepared to sleep out when in the mountains. Winter storms do occur occasionally, such as the January storm of 1969 which caught a group of young people on Ixtly and killed several of them through exposure when they panicked and became

separated. Thus, all climbers should be wary and prepared even in Mexico.

TRANSPORTATION IN MEXICO: Mexico City is the logical jumping off point for all three volcanoes. A good way to get there is by bus or train. For example, the Chihuahuenses bus line (a Mexican extension of Greyhound which uses a rabbit instead of a dog as a symbol) runs fast 28 hour service from Juarez to Mexico City for under 20\$ each way. It's a good way to work your way into the balmy weather, the new diet, and the language problems in a more leisurely fashion. Speaking of diet, going to Mexico is like entering the land of plenty due mainly to the wonderful open market places where everything is fresh and delicious. As with the top-notch bus service, it's a shame that we who have given up so much in quality of life, should attach to Mexico the stigma of intestinal upsets when we travel there. It's worth the slight risk just to see and taste the abundance and quality of Mexico. Anyway, the airplane is another way (about \$90 one way from the US border to Mexico City) but here you may suffer a bit of culture shock due to the speed of transport. Driving ones own car is not necessary as adequate public transportation of all classes, primarily bus, exists within Mexico. To get oriented, I recommend that a newly arrived group head right for the Mexico City airport ("aeropuerto" mentioned to a cab driver will get the group there for about \$0.50) where plenty of English-speaking information booths are available to get maps, bus information, etc. There are also check stands at the airport where any amounts of personal luggage can be checked in perfect safety for any lengths of time. Hotel accommodations can always be found here.

* 1970 prices

ROUTE DESCRIPTIONS

POPOCATEPETL (alt. 17,781')

Both Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl are reached from the town of Amecameca which is about 1½ hours drive SE of Mexico City. Local bus transportation can be used to get to Amecameca. From Amecameca, a 15 mile dirt road winds eastward up to the Pass of Cortez (monument at branch in road). Enquire in Amecameca transport up to the mountains or hitch-hike. Other climbers go up there all time as do local people since both these volcanoes lie in Popocatepetl National Park, a 150 square mile recreational area.

At the pass, turn south (right) for 5.5 more miles to get to the hut at base of Popo. This point is called Tlamacas (alt. 12,733'). The huge brick and glass hut has a resident "warden" who has control over the water supply. Since he unlocks the door to the sink everytime you want water it is best to have a couple of 1 gal. collapsible plastic containers to get enough water the first time. When leaving the hut a 5 or 10 peso tip for the party should be given to the warden. Equipment can be stored in the hut with reasonable but not total assurance against theft.

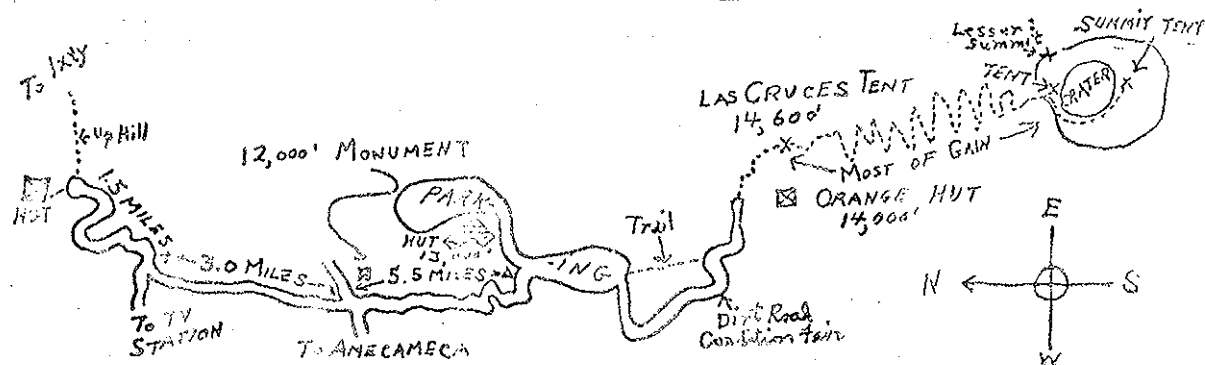
From the hut a wide trail leads SSE toward the mountain through fields of bunch grass and volcanic ash, and toward the end of this trail (about 2½ miles) is a small knob on which are located a cluster of crosses to Popo's victims. This point is called Las Cruces. From here head straight up the mountain on switchbacks, possibly encountering snow or ice to the lowest point along the crater rim. Alternately, leave the trail before reaching Las Cruces and climb slopes which average about 37° to just above the lowest point on the rim. In winter these slopes may be icy and crampons, ice axes, and ropes should be used. About 2500' is gained in this way and a climber should be very careful. It is on these smooth and deceptively steep slopes that many people have slipped and

and fallen, where some were experienced climbers, and where quite a number of local yokuls have been killed, hence Las Cruces.

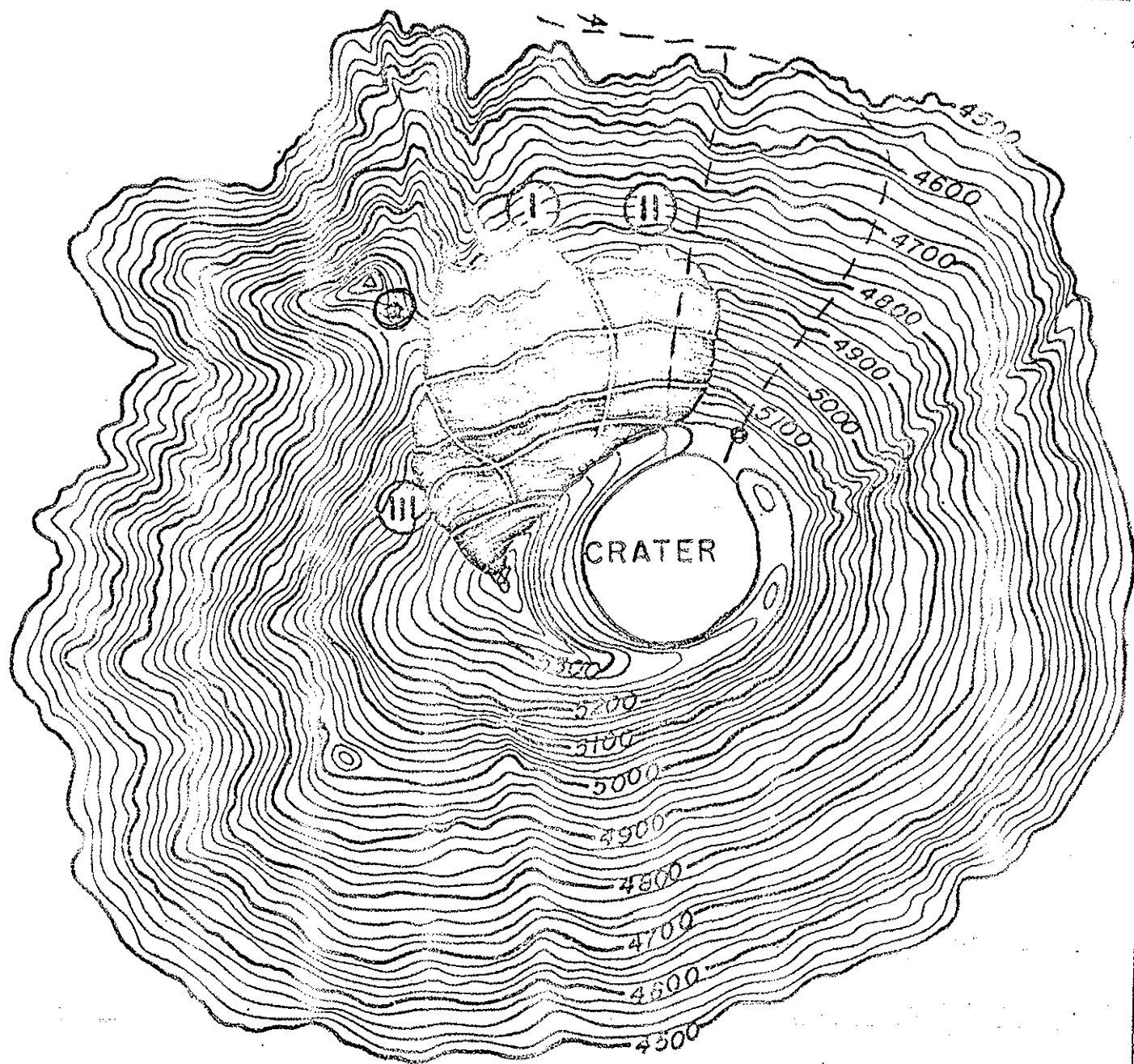
The high point on the rim is about 600' higher and is reached by progressing around the rim to the west. This is a surprisingly grueling 600' for people unused to the altitude, partly because of the long pull up fairly steep slopes already put in on Popo, and partly because the volcano is semi-active and climbers are breathing fumes rolling down the slopes during the ascent and this has its effect. Popo's crater is about 1/2 mile in diameter, 600' deep and is quite an impressive thing to see, with smoking fumaroles, etc. The mountain last erupted in 1920/21. The peak is a perfect volcanic cone and is sometimes called the Fujiyama of the west.

If one day is allowed to get from Mexico City to the Tlamacas hut, the peak can be climbed the next day easily in 8-10 hours and the return to Mexico City or at least Amecameca can be achieved. Most climbers go over to the base of Ixtaccihuatl the day after climbing Popo and hike up to one of Ixty's high peaks to climb this peak on the third day.

Popocatepetl



Route and road sketch map by Andy Smatko (not to scale)



Contours (meters) and northside glaciers on Popocatepetl

Note Teopixcalco hut (circle)

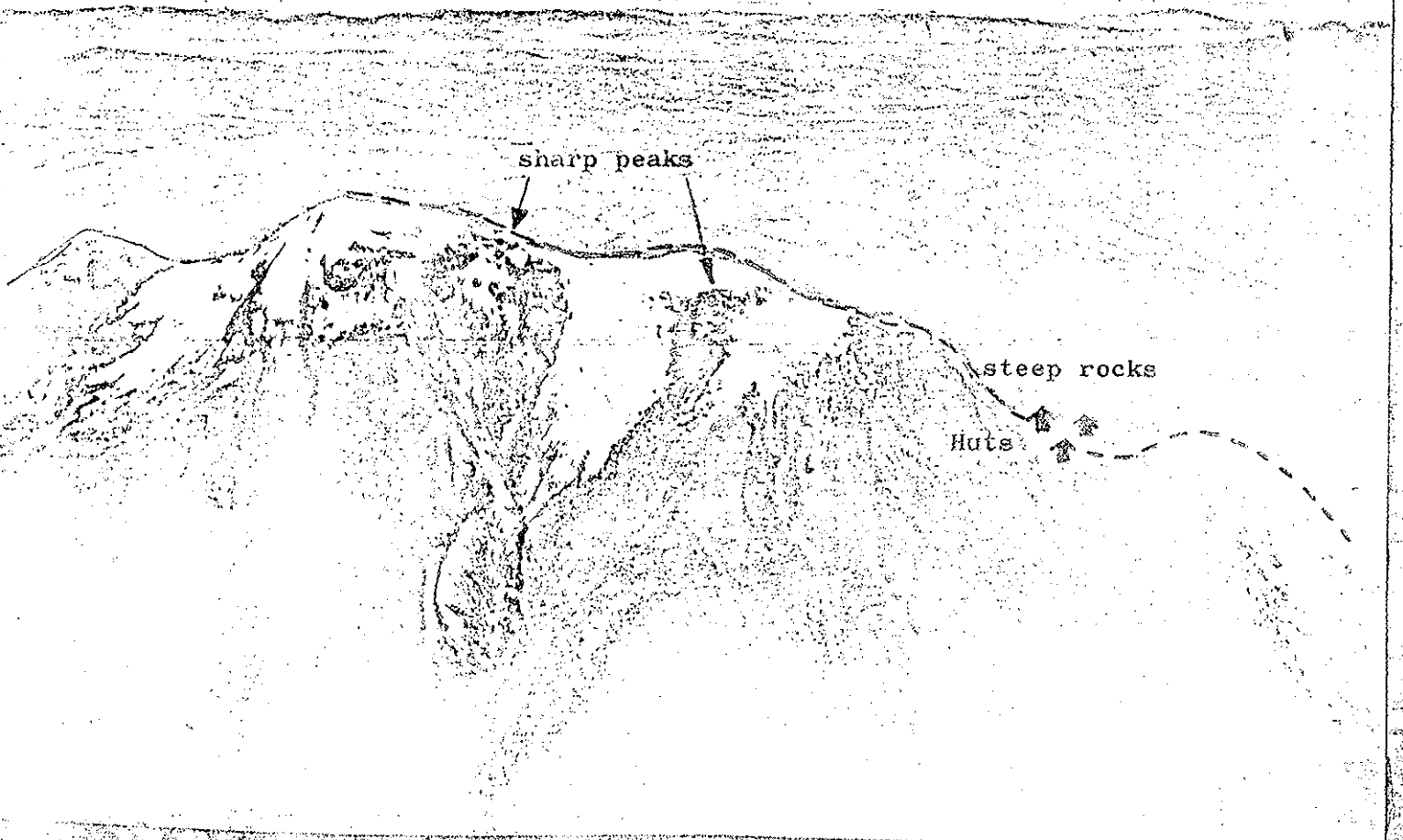
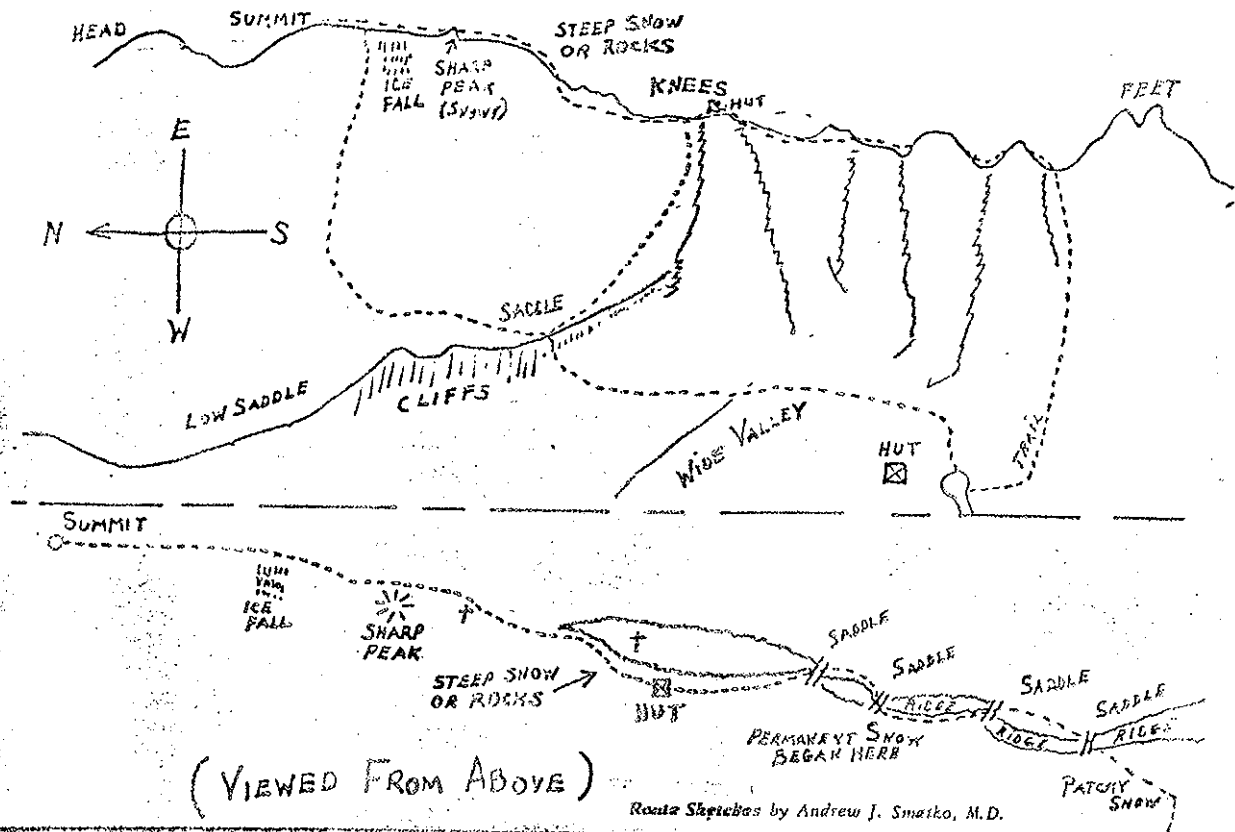
IXTACCIHUATL (alt. 17,343')

From the Pass of Cortez drive, hitch-hike or walk north along the dirt road about 4.5 miles to the end of the road. At the 3 mile point you pass a branch to the left which goes to a TV station. Stay right at this point. There used to be a hut at the start of the trail but it is now in shambles. The trail starts up on the south side of the parking area and heads generally eastward up yellow ash slopes over a high saddle. At this point it turns north and traverses along the east side of the ridge finally recrossing it to the western side not far from the huts. There are three huts above snow line at this point on Ixty around the 15,500' level, and all are within 1/4 mile of each other. Using these huts makes the climb of Ixty, which is primarily a ridge climb, an easy day. Starting from the car (or roadhead) makes it a long day. Mexican climbers seem to regard Ixtaccihuatl with trepidation, perhaps because it is easier to get frustrated by its many summits.

Ixty forms a north-south ridge. Above the highest hut is a shoulder of easy but steep rock. It was above these cliffs that the tragedy of 1969 occurred when the kids could not find their way down in the storm to the huts below. Localize yourself at this point in case a whiteout develops so you can find your route down. Above the rocks continue north along the broad ridge over easy snow passing a sharp peak on the east and then on to the broad summit.

Ixty has a good sized summit glacier (Ayolotepito, 0.21 km²) which has resulted in a few crevasses and some small icefalls. These pose no special problem but should be treated as what they are--true glaciers that may have hidden crevasses. Ixty would be a nasty place in which to sprain an ankle. Even though it's the lowest of the three volcanoes, many people consider it the most tiring climb--due, no doubt, to its many summits forming the female anatomy--knees, hips, belly, breast, and the less frequently climbed head.

Ixtaccihuatl



Ixtaccihuatl from WSW showing, l to r, Ayolotepito, Pecho, Ayoloco, Atzintli
Glaciers



Contour map of Ixtaccihuatl. Note location of high huts of which there are three.

ORIZABA (CITLALTEPETL, alt. 18,851')

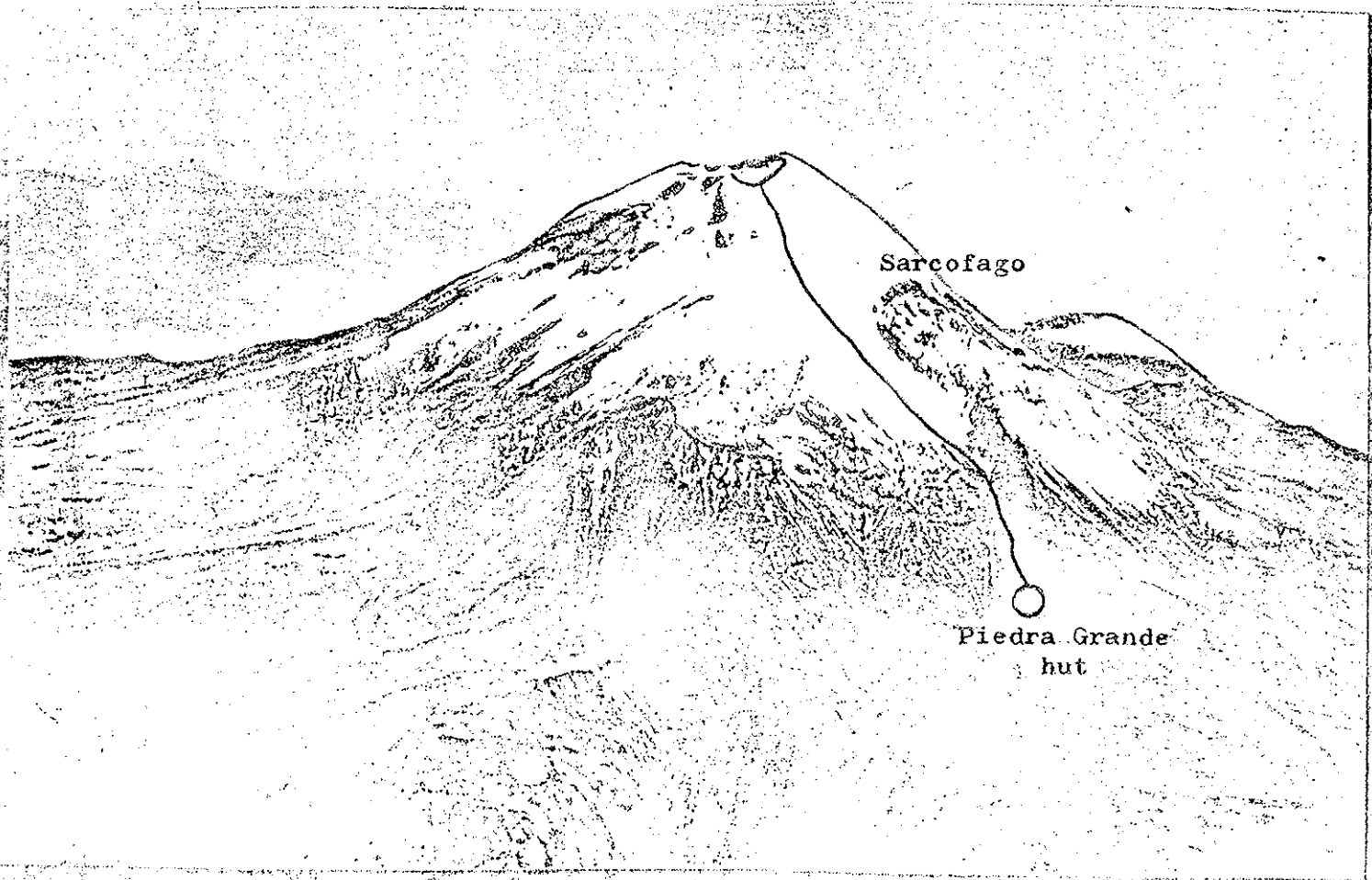
While all the major Mexican volcanoes are technically easy, it is my opinion that Orizaba is technically the easiest. Yet, it has the lowest rate of success, for the simple reason that at the Piedra Grande hut (13,776'), there are about 7 miles and 5000' vertical separating the climber from the summit; and the summit reaches almost to 19,000'. Orizaba has, to me, the wildest feel of the three major peaks since one climbs the last slopes on the eastern side and can look down to the sea at Veracruz, about 60 miles away. In vertical scale, Orizaba from the east is as big as the Wickersham Wall on McKinley. From the summit glacier, down through the tropical rain forest at the 4000' level, Orizaba is the wildest feeling of the bunch.

To climb Orizaba, proceed to the tiny town of Tlachichuca which can be reached by bus from Puebla (Puebla in turn is easily accessible by public transportation from Mexico City). Puebla is about 80 miles ESE of Mexico City by fast toll-road (hwy 150). The toll-road is followed another 42 miles SSE to the Acatzingo-San Salvador-Jalapa turnoff (hwy 140) which leads NE. Thirty six miles brings one to San Salvador where a side road is followed about 20 miles SE to the Tlachichuca turnoff. Turn NE here and follow dirt roads about 10 miles further to Tlachichuca. The Reyes family runs a general store in Tlachichuca.

Sr. Reyes speaks good English and posts himself as the record keeper of Orizaba.

All help required to find lodging and/or transportation from town can be readily obtained from him. A local taxi, which happens to be a jeep, can be hired for the 11 mile drive through beautiful, dusty, wooded country to the Piedra Grande hut at 13,776'. The hut is adequate for six people, 10 in a pinch. So be prepared to sleep out among the boulders, especially during the holidays. There usually is no snow at this altitude except for brief storms which cover temporarily.

From the hut, a trail leads SE up a glacial drainage of boulders and gravel



Northern view of Orizaba. The Chichimeco and Jamapa tongues are above the hut.

to the foot of the Jamapa tongue. Orizaba has the largest expanses of ice fields in Mexico, covering about 9.5 km². Proceed up the glacier keeping the yellow cliffs of the Sarcophago on your right. The Sarcophago is a broad cleaver which splits the Jamapa and Toro glaciers. Some climbers, particularly those from sea-level set up a high camp on the flat snow field at the extreme southernmost (and (and highest) extension of the Sarcophago. This makes Orizaba a two day climb and these people are much more successful, proportionately, than those which start from the Piedra Grande. Continue up the glacier over a broad bump called the Media Naranja (half orange) and head SW for the crater rim at a point a little left of the fall line. If the more northern slopes above the Sarcophago are followed a surprising number of crevasses will be encountered; the glacier on this slope is estimated to be over 150' thick. On the easy route only a couple of small crevasses are encountered. The crater of Orizaba is also nearly a half mile across and several hundred feet deep; however, it is completely dormant except for a couple of small gas vents along the rim. The highest point on the rim is easily reached by continuing to the right (north) around the lip, climbing over some easy rock. A large steel cross is located at the high point.

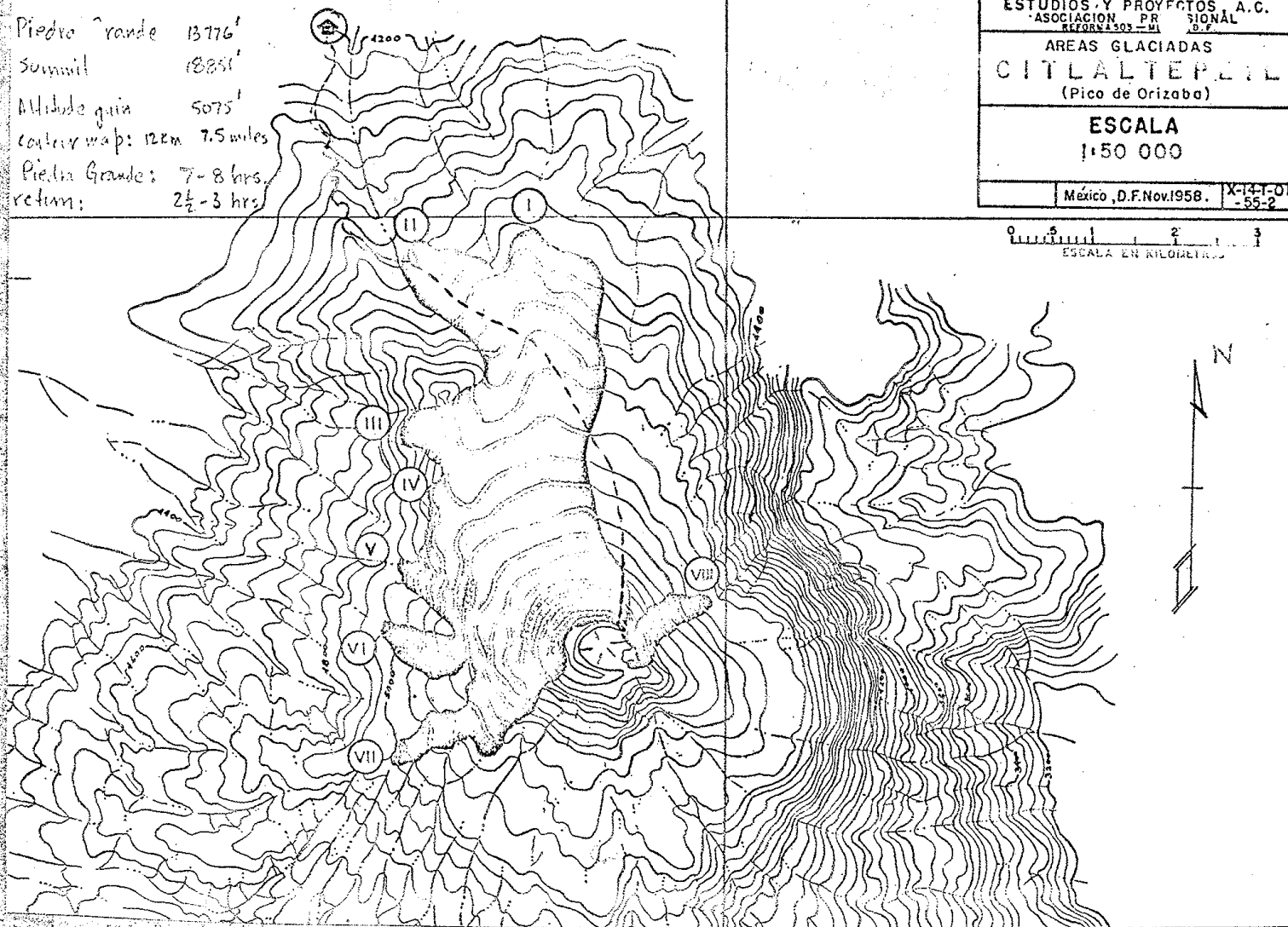
A strong party can reach the summit in 7-8 hours from the Piedra Grande hut and make the descent in 2½-3 hours. The total time for Orizaba from Mexico City is rarely less than 3 days portal-to-portal.

Be cautious on Orizaba for whiteout on the broad eastern slope which easily catches tropical storms off the Gulf Of Mexico only 60 miles away. Shortly after my climb of Orizaba a hurricane struck Veracruz and within three days a cloud blanket developed clear up into the Sonora Desert 1000 miles to the northwest. On the descent be careful to find the tongue of the Jamapa glacier and not the Chichimeco glacier immediately to the east. A ridge of rocks lies between these two tongues and can cut one off rather effectively from the hut. Follow the east edge of the Sarcophago on the lower part of the descent.

Piedra Grande 13776'
 Summit 18851'
 Altitude gain 5075'
 contour map: 12km 7.5 miles
 Piedra Grande: 7-8 hrs.
 return: 2½-3 hrs

ESTUDIOS Y PROYECTOS A.C.	
ASOCIACION PR	SIGNAL
AREAS GLACIADAS	
CITLALTEPETL	
(Pico de Orizaba)	
ESCALA	
1:50 000	
México, D.F. Nov. 1958.	X-14-T-01-55-2

0 1 2 3
 ESCALA EN KILOMETROS



Contour map of Orizaba (Citlaltepetl) showing Piedra Grande hut (circle).

APPENDIX

OTHER ROUTES:

In the Tlamacas hut at Popo is a painting, showing the many routes on this mountain. I recall about 8 routes at least one of which uses a higher hut on the northwest slopes, called the Teopixcalco shelter at 16,236'. In my opinion all these routes are easy although the southern ones are much farther in their approaches and probably have a wilder feel about them. Popo's symmetry assures similar conditions all around.

Ixtly has several routes up the western side and at least one other hut below the breast portion of the mountain. An interesting part of the mountain to climb should be the head (Cabeza), which is classified as having one small glacier (Cabeza glacier) with an area of about 0.014 km^2 . The Cabeza also has some steep rock. The northern side of the mountain is probably best approached from Tlamanalco, about 6 miles north of Amecameca, turning east to San Rafael and then up to El Salto. Approaches can also be made from the east.

Orizaba has at least seven approaches from all points of the compass. These are all typically two and three day climbs because of the distances involved. The mountain is much steeper on the east (see topo map) and NE with an average angle of about 40° and cliffs between the 13,700' and 16,500' elevations. Thus, the route from Potrero Nuevo (alt. 10,500') on the eastern side, which is reached from San Juan Coscomatepec, is probably the most technical route and in addition involves over 8300' altitude gain. At least two Mexican climbers have been killed attempting to climb the eastern side of the mountain.

GLACIERS IN MEXICO:

For a long time it was thought that the icefields on the Mexican volcanoes were not true glaciers. During the IGY, sufficient studies were made to not only

locate all distinct glaciers, but to make measurements on them as well. Popocatepetl has three glaciers which blend into one on the N-NW slopes. These are the Ventorillo, the Norte, and the Noroccidental. A maximum depth of almost 100' for Ventorillo is estimated and the total glacier coverage on Popo is about 0.72 km^2 . Ixtaccihuatl has 12 glaciers, the smallest covering only 11,000 square-meters and the largest, the Ayoloco, 0.25 km^2 . Crevasses as deep as 150 feet have been reported. The total area of glaciers on Ixty is about 1.2 km^2 . On Orizaba there are only two distinct glaciers, the Norte and the Oriental (east) but they cover a total of 9.5 km^2 . The Gran Glacier Norte is distinguished by seven lenguas (tongues) among which the Jamapa tongue, mentioned in the text is the one climbed on the most popular route. The ice on the Norte glacier is estimated at over 150' thick.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

For direct information on routes and climbing in general in Mexico, write to:

Gustavo Carrasco V.

Martires de la Coquista 17 Col. Tacubaya

Mexico City, Mexico

He is a member of the Alpine Club of Mexico and is associated with the National School of Mountains and the School of Alpine Guides. An active and good climber.

The best source of information on the glaciers of Mexico is:

Los Glaciares de Mexico, 2nd edition

Jose L. Lorenzo

A Monograph of the Institute of Geophysics

Mexico City, Mexico 1964.

A good Summit Magazine article on the popular routes appeared in the Nov. 1966 edition (vol. 12, no. 9).

Climbing Mexico's Big Three Volcanoes

A Guide to Expedition Planning
and Getting Around in the High Peak Region

By Herb F. Kincey

[Author's Note: Much has been written on climbing the Mexican Volcanoes over the past several years. Conditions are changing rapidly in the high peak region, however, and there is new information that apparently has not been noted in climbing magazines. This is the main purpose of this article.

The information given is the best I have but doubtless contains some errors. Any corrections should probably be sent to the "Letters to the Editor" section of this magazine.

Prices shown were current as of December, 1977 when a peso was worth about 4½ cents U.S. They will certainly go up due to Mexico's high rate of inflation.

All altitudes must be assumed to be approximate and are based on some known points supplemented by my own measurements with a Thommen Series 2000 altimeter.]

Our party of four, headlamps now extinguished, reaches the rim of Popocatepetl just as the sun appears on the horizon. We step from snow to pumice and look straight down hundreds of feet to a lake of blue-green water in the bottom of the caldera. Air currents rising from the depths are warm and smell of sulphur.

Around the rim to our right and 750 feet higher we can see the summit still 45 minutes away. Out in the distance scattered early morning clouds light up with the pinks and golds of dawn. Also ablaze are the snowfields of

Ixtaccihuatl, just to the north, while 90 miles away, in the east, Pico de Orizaba is strikingly silhouetted against the sky. We drop our packs and stand there gazing at the beauty around us, trying to take it all in.

The aspiring high altitude climber who is seeking new challenges is often a frustrated hombre. He has the desire to reach the summits of the western hemisphere giants but must worry about time, money, distance, equipment, and possible acclimatization barriers when planning a trip to South America or Alaska without prior high altitude expedition experience.

There is a way, however, to climb three big peaks in the 5500-meter category in a reasonable length of time (about 10 days), for a moderate amount of money, and using the same equipment you would for an ascent of Mt. Rainier or Olympus here in the States. The routes are short enough (10 - 24 hours) to avoid, as a rule, the hazards of pulmonary or cerebral edema but will give some idea of your ability to function at high altitude. The mountains of which I am speaking are Mexico's three big volcanoes.

The highest peak is Orizaba, or Citlaltepetl, as it is sometimes known. Its summit is officially listed as 18,851 feet, making Orizaba the third highest peak on the North American continent. Although this volcano has a caldera, there is no activity. It is extinct. The peak lies about 62 air miles east of the city of Puebla.

Popocatepetl (usually called Popo) is a dormant volcano

Text continued on page 6

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Climbing Mexico's Volcanoes from page 3

17,1781 feet high. Its location is approximately 30 air miles east of Mexico City, the same distance west of Puebla. The summit cone has a large caldera with blue-green water in the bottom. Climbers sometimes vomit upon encountering Popo's sulphurous fumes.

Ixtaccihuatl (or Ixta), the lowest of the trio, at 17,343 feet, has no caldera. Ixta and Popo are about 10 air miles apart, with Popo lying to the south.

A fourth volcano, La Malinche, is lower in altitude and is sometimes included by climbers in their itinerary, mainly as a warm-up, because of its nearness to the other three. Although only a 14,000-footer, La Malinche offers some interesting snow and ice work and a chance to acclimatize before going on to its higher neighbors. Its location is 20 miles northeast of Puebla.

The big three volcanoes are an ideal training ground for intermediate climbers who would like to get into high altitude mountaineering. None is really difficult if you stay on a normal route, but all present enough problems to make them interesting and worthwhile ascents. The large number of crosses and plaques on Popo, Ixta, and Orizaba, placed in memory of climbers killed on the peaks, is a depressing reminder not to take these volcanoes lightly.

Guidebooks and Other Reading

Anyone going down for the first time will benefit from doing a bit of research on Mexico and reading over old articles on climbing the volcanoes. A selected bibliography of articles I know about appears at the end of this paper. Some of my favorite sources of general information on Mexico are the following:

1. *Fodor's Mexico*. 1978; published yearly. An expensive paperback, but worth the price. Up-to-date information on how to get there, the people, history, folklore, recommended hotels (mostly expensive), and much more. \$9.95.
2. *Frommer's Mexico and Guatemala on \$10 a Day*. 1977-78 edition. A paperback guide especially popular with low budget travelers. A real money saver. \$4.95.
3. *The People's Guide to Mexico*. John Muir Publications, 1974. An interesting, informative, and often humorous guide to "getting along" in Mexico, laced with accounts of the author's own adventures. \$5.00.

(All of the above should be available from your local book seller, or order from The Forearmed Traveler, 227 Scenic Avenue, Piedmont, Calif. Phone: 415-655-0844.

4. *Frederick's Mexico-Central America Campground Guide*, 1977. Automobile travelers will find many new campgrounds scattered throughout Mexico. Most are cheap, clean, and have showers. A few even include laundromats. Anyone planning to camp out in Mexico will need this paperback. Order from Climatic Data Press, P.O. Box 413, Lemont, Penna. 16851. \$3.25.

Maps for Finding Your Way

Along with reading material you may want to pick up a map or two to learn where things are. The American Automobile Association (AAA) has an accurate road map of Mexico available to members. There is an enlarged section of downtown Mexico City as well as of the outlying areas, including the road to Popo and Ixta.

If not a member of AAA, contact EXXON Touring Service, 800 Bell, Houston, Texas 77002. Phone: 713-656-2312, for assistance in planning a trip and a free map. The EXXON map has enlargements of Mexico City, the Popo-Ixta area, and the city of Puebla.

Other good sources of Mexico maps are the Forearmed Traveler (address given above) and The American Map Company, 1926 Broadway, New York City 10023. Phone: 212-595-6582. Both carry the Mexican Patria state maps and will send a catalog.

Mexico publishes its own road map called "Mexico, Mapa Turistico de Carreteras." It should be available from tourist offices in larger Mexican cities, but usually isn't.

At this time the entire country is in the process of being mapped, and large scale topographic quadrangles (such as are already available for Picacho del Diablo in Baja) will eventually cover the volcano regions. The latest index I have (called an "Avance Cartografico") is dated 30 September 1975 and shows no volcano coverage.

When in Mexico City you may want to stop by the Mexican equivalent to our Geological Survey and see what quads are currently in print. The address is CETENAL, depto. de Agencias, Lic. Alfredo Desentis Mellon, San Antonio Abad 124, Mexico 8 D.F.

Selecting a Group

Once the decision has been made to go, there is sometimes the problem of selecting an appropriate group. I have been to the volcanoes four times now with varying rates of success. My own feeling is that you must consider at least six primary factors when putting together a team without prior high altitude experience:

1. **Desire:** An individual has to really want to get to the top. People who go along without a sincere determination to succeed usually don't, and they hold everyone else back also.

2. **Physical fitness:** An unfit climber has little chance of making any summit, and in all probability will need someone to go back down with him once a climb is underway. Considering the time, energy, and money collectively invested it is unfair to the rest of the group for one not to be in the best possible physical condition, so that every team member has a good chance of success.

3. **Proper equipment:** It's been said that Popo has been climbed with tennis shoes, and I can believe it from my

equipment these days and the many opportunities for losing it while in Mexico, I recommend anyone going down purchase from his local AAA office a baggage insurance policy. The cost will depend on the number of days for which the policy is written and the value one places on the equipment. For instance, \$800 in insurance benefits will cost \$14.50 for a 14 day time period. You do not have to be a member of AAA to obtain this insurance.

How to Get There

A quick look at a map will show that almost all major roads lead to Mexico City. The same is true for airline routes and railroad lines. It is just about impossible to go to the volcanoes without first passing through the nation's capitol.

The fastest way, of course, is by air. It costs more, but the time saved could give you several extra days for acclimatization in the mountains before attempting a summit. For rates and schedules see your local travel agent. Be sure to check on baggage limits. Some of the airlines are becoming more liberal, so shop around.

Trains run out of Nuevo Laredo, Ciudad Juarez, Nogales, and Mexicali for Mexico City. For more information on prices and schedules, contact: Mexican Rail Travel, 2030 Paisano, El Paso, Texas 79905, Phone 915-542-0098. It is now possible to reserve space on a Mexican train. Prices are very reasonable. For example, the cost of a compartment shared by two from Ciudad Juarez to Mexico City is only \$65 one way (\$32.50 each). Travel time is 36 hours.

Busses are fast, cheap, and run from every border town to the interior. Most of the drivers appear to be frustrated Indy 500 types. My recommendation is to buy a bottle of Don Pedro Brandy before getting aboard, then go sit in the rear where you can't see what is happening. It's better on the nerves that way. Busses leave Ciudad Juarez every hour for Mexico City. The 1100-mile trip takes about 24 hours and costs \$20.00.

From New Mexico it is an easy three-day ride by car to the volcanoes. I always have driven down and prefer this method of transportation, in spite of its many hazards, for several reasons. The flexibility is nice. There are no schedules to meet but your own. Also, having a vehicle along makes it possible to take more equipment conveniently than would be possible on public transportation. The most important reason is that it allows a group to carry its own food and water, thus avoiding restaurants until the climbing phase is completed, a policy I generally adhere to. An awful lot of people never make the summits because of "traveler's diarrhea," also called, appropriately, the "Aztec two-step" and "Montezuma's revenge."

There are certain procedures which must be followed

by persons taking vehicles across the border into Mexico. Failing to know and obey the rules could result in a party being refused entrance into or out of the country.

1. In order to take a vehicle into Mexico you must carry with you either the registration or a notarized photostatic copy of the title. Present either at the border.

2. If the owner of the vehicle (as listed on the document presented) is not with the vehicle, then whoever is responsible for it must present to Mexican Customs two copies of a notarized letter from the owner, giving that specific person permission to take the vehicle into Mexico.

3. The individual responsible for a vehicle imported into Mexico has this fact noted on his tourist card. He may not leave the country without the vehicle, unless special arrangements are made with the Mexican customs officials beforehand. Failure to make such arrangements once landed a friend of mine in jail overnight when he attempted to cross the border without his car.

4. A Mexican auto insurance policy, while not required for entrance into the country, is an absolute necessity if you plan to drive there from the States. No U.S. policies are honored in Mexico. If you have an accident and do not have a Mexican auto insurance policy, you will go to jail, and will probably stay there until the case is settled—possibly as long as two years.

It's easy to purchase Mexican auto insurance. Any number of U.S. companies act as agents for their Mexican counterparts. For a specific amount of coverage the price is the same, no matter where you buy the policy. I deal with Sanborn's Mexican Insurance Services, P.O. Box 1210, McAllen, Texas 78501, Phone: 512-682-3401.

Because all Mexican insurance costs the same, the real advantage in choosing Sanborn is that this company keeps up with new laws and also will send its customers a detailed log, at no charge, describing mile by mile the customer's route through Mexico. This is valuable information for anyone traveling by car. These logs are updated almost every year. The company will send complete information on how to obtain insurance upon request.

Now that some states in Mexico have no limits on the amount of damages for which one can sue, I recommend you follow the guidelines shown below when purchasing insurance. A typical Mexican policy provides coverage under the following categories.

1. Collision, upset, glass breakage: I recommend you insure for the current value of the vehicle.
2. Fire, theft, tornado, hail: insure for current value.
3. Property damage: I recommend \$25,000.
4. Public liability: no less than \$50,000/100,000.
5. Medical payments (to vehicle occupants): 2,000/10,000.

If you leave Mexico before the expiration date shown on the policy, be sure to have U.S. Customs stamp it in order to secure a refund for the unused portion.

checks may be cashed. A pharmacy (De la Clase Farmacia Lourdes) on the north side of the plaza has medicines, film, post cards featuring the volcanoes, and other odds and ends. About 1½ blocks due south, on the one-way street running north, is a small food and liquor store (El Palenque Vinos Yabarotes) which also sells purified water in large 20 liter (5 gal.) jugs. The water alone will cost about 8 cents a gallon. For those without containers, jugs can be bought for \$1.25 and traded in later elsewhere.

Amecameca's market is on the east side of the plaza. Sunday is the best time to visit, but vendors can be found there throughout the week. Be sure to stock up on fresh fruit before going up on the mountain, also purified water.

I could find no laundromat in town, but hear there is some kind of facility now at Chalco. A mountain rescue team made up of Cruz Roja (Red Cross) volunteers is also based in the Amecameca-Chalco area. They, along with the Brigada De Rescate Del Socorro Alpino from Mexico City appear to be handling most of the rescue operations on Popo and Ixta these days.

Climbers who want to stay in town overnight should check out the San Carlos Hotel, a recently remodeled establishment just off the plaza. Both Frommer and Foder recommend it in their latest editions. Room rates are supposed to be most reasonable.

Another very nice but inexpensive resort hotel, Los Volcanes, lies 3½ miles south of Amecameca, just off the main road to Cuautla in a small community called Popo Park (not to be confused with Popo-Ixta National Park). Accommodations include both modern motel rooms and two-story "cabanas," with kitchens and fireplaces, that sleep up to 8 or more. A room with twin beds and a private bath costs around \$6.00 a night (\$3.00 each). To reach the hotel, drive into Popo Park and look for the Restaurant Aleman Munich on your right. Directly across the road is a large Los Volcanes sign next to a cobblestone road. Drive east up the road 1/4 mile to the hotel entrance which will be on your left. Sr. Alberto Buere, the owner, will take care of your needs. Unfortunately, he doesn't speak English, nor does anyone else there. The hotel features a well-stocked bar, swimming pool, pool tables, bowling, and horseback riding. Busses pass back and forth between Amecameca and Cuautla out on the main highway every 15 minutes, providing convenient transportation to and from town. Climbers will find Los Volcanes an ideal stopover point either before or after their ascents of Popo and Ixta. The altitude is 7,900 feet.

On to Popo-Ixta National Park

If using public transportation, look for the 8- to 9- passenger suburban "taxis" leaving Amecameca's central

plaza several times daily for Tlmacas Lodge in Popo-Ixta Park. The drivers charge a flat rate of about \$8.00 one-way. This cost is shared by the passengers equally. If the taxi is full, each person pays only \$1.00.

Climbers with their own transportation should take the main road leading south from the southwest corner of the plaza towards Popo Park and Cuautla. One-half mile from the plaza is an intersection with signs pointing east to Buena Vista and Popo-Ixta National Park. Turn here and climb some 14 miles up a winding, paved road to the Pass of Cortez, the 12,000-foot low point between the two volcanoes. A park entrance station just below the pass charges an entrance fee of 27 cents.

If going to Ixta turn left (north) at the pass and drive 4.7 miles along a rough, but passable, dirt road, ending at a small parking area. There are no facilities of any kind here. Even the old climbers' hut is now gone.

If bound for Tlmacas, turn right (south) at the pass and continue up the paved road 3 miles to the lodge. Two miles up at 12,500 feet is a so-called climber's camp off the road to the right. There are no facilities except for a fire-place or so, not even an outhouse, but it is quiet. People with their own vehicles may prefer the climber's camp to the crowds often found at Tlmacas.

The center of park activities, Tlmacas lies just below timberline at an altitude of 12,800 feet. There are now two lodges. The old one, familiar to mountaineers of long ago, has been outclassed by a new, magnificent hotel-like building which has been under construction for several years. When completed in the summer of 1978 it will consist of a lodge with restaurant, bar, sleeping areas (hostel style), bathrooms with showers, and two public rooms with fireplaces.

Across the parking lot is a much smaller building housing a first aid station and the mountain headquarters of the Socorro Alpino who patrol Popo on busy weekends. Climbers are asked to register here before going up Popo whenever the Socorro Alpino is on duty. Public restrooms are located in this building on a lower level, in the rear.

Current prices at the new lodge, before completion, are as follows: Parking in the lot, 14 cents daily. A bed for one night at the lodge, with free cooking privileges, 90 cents. A one-year membership, \$1.35. You must buy this before you can get a bed here, but a card is supposed to be good at several other national parks with overnight facilities.

The old lodge down the hill several hundred yards is used almost exclusively by Mexicans these days. The going price for a bed is only 45 cents, with no membership required, but our group didn't care for the place after trying it out. The dormitory section doesn't open until 6 p.m., a real inconvenience, and the only bathroom facility is an outhouse which is overflowing at present. Water is usually not available, but even when it is, you must find the

These shelters can be very crowded; I would avoid climbing on Saturday or Sunday during the Christmas season. Also, there is no water at the huts, unless the snow line happens to extend down that low. On my last trip it didn't. We solved this problem by arriving the day before with a load of food and water which was cached in the rocks so as to catch as much of the sun's warmth as possible. Upon our return the following day with full packs, the water was not frozen, but a bit of the food had been sampled by some sort of mountain critter.

There are two trails leading from the 12,900-foot parking area to the "knees" huts. One (the low trail) almost immediately drops down into a wide valley (small stream there), then wanders up the west side of the mountain toward the huts. The so-called high route climbs about 150 feet up from the east side of the parking area toward a cliff, then angles off in a northerly direction, constantly gaining altitude as it crosses four passes. Most climbers prefer this trail. It is not always easy to follow, but there are some faint red blazes on the rocks which help show the way. If you have any doubts, scout the route out ahead of time, early in the day before the clouds settle in.

Just getting to the trailhead can be a problem for people without a vehicle. The 8-mile hike over from Tlamacas is an effort in itself.

It took our group 3-3/4 hours recently to hike to the highest, and last, hut at 15,500 feet. It was very cloudy going in, but having made the water trip the day before, we had no trouble finding our way. I checked the temperature at the second pass. It was 45°F. at 14,300 feet.

Upon arriving at the high hut at 3:30 p.m., we found it, like the ones below, deserted. However, at sunset a brief break in the clouds revealed two backpackers on the low trail coming up. They stopped when I shouted a "hello," then went to the second shelter. The next morning we met the two men, Canadians, while descending from the summit.

By dark the sky was almost clear. We lit a candle in the hut, then went outside to admire the view of Puebla, almost 8,000 feet below and 30 miles away. To the east, the lights of Amecameca could also be clearly seen.

A check of pulses before going to bed revealed everyone was in the high 70's or low 80's, not too bad considering the altitude. We polished off the evening with a Dalmane each and slept right through the night until I was awakened by my wrist watch alarm at 4:30 a.m.

By 5:45 we had left the shelter and were scrambling up a 700-foot rock band in the dark, using headlamps. The scrambling turned to climbing at one point after losing the way briefly. Some years the band is covered with snow. This year we had to ascend to over 16,000 feet on Ixta before finding any.

Once the sun rose it was easy going all the way over Ixta's several false summits to the high point, which is

marked with a small cross. A check of the thermometer and wind gauge on top revealed readings of 16°F. and 20 m.p.h., respectively. The time was 7:50.

It took our group only two hours to make the ascent, but conditions were unusually good. Normally I would allow at least three hours, and another one and one-half to get back down to the hut. From there it is a fast two hours to the parking area. By noon, the peak was once again completely obscured by clouds.

I classify Ixta as a somewhat more serious climb than Popo. While not really more difficult technically, the long ascent route, winding over the various parts of the sleeping lady's anatomy, is quite different from the basically "straight up, straight down" approach used to climb Popo. Should a whiteout or sudden storm occur, it would be very difficult to find one's way across Ixta's wide summit snowfields. In the late 1960's eight or nine students died together on the rock band above the high hut. Caught in a storm, they were unable to find a way down and froze to death. A shrine in their memory marks the spot.

Of the three peaks, Ixta is my favorite. There is both a wildness and intimacy about it which, in spite of the mountain's lower altitude, appeals to me. I enjoy Popo for its magnificent crater spewing out heat and sulphur fumes, Orizaba for its height, but Ixta, because of its almost mystical quality, a feeling difficult to put into words.

East to Puebla

Puebla is an ideal stopover point when traveling from Ixta-Popo Park to Pico de Orizaba. It's a rather quiet city of 350,000 people, and because of its altitude (7,170 feet) one's acclimatization shouldn't be too degraded by spending a night or so there.

To reach Puebla by bus catch one of the many leaving Amecameca throughout the day. The bus station in Puebla is only two blocks east of the main plaza (or zocalo, as it is called there) and within easy walking distance of several hotels suitable for the needs of most climbers.

If driving I recommend you take the dirt road east from the Pass of Cortez in Popo-Ixta Park instead of going all the way back around the mountain range via Amecameca and Chalco. This road isn't on the map, but it is well-maintained and very interesting. Drop down from the pass, following signs to the new resort community of Buena Vista, then continue on the main road through five or six Indian villages to Cholula, a total distance of about thirty miles. On the walls of buildings here and there in the villages are small blue and white signs pointing the way. From Cholula it's only six miles into Puebla.

My favorite hotels within a block or so of the zocalo are the following. All have twin beds and private baths. **Hotel Gilfer**: excellent mid-town location; 1 block north of the

trip up, the other half when the driver comes back after the climb to take you down.

There's not much to be bought in Tlachichuca. Better buy any necessary supplies in Puebla. I have never stayed at the "guest house" (or fonda) and have heard conflicting reports. One party from the States said it was fine. Another guest said he was eaten up by bedbugs. Maybe it all depends on what bed you draw.

If driving up to Piedra Grande, begin at the plaza. Mileage shown below is cumulative from that point. Head east to the edge of town (0.6 miles) where the road forks. Bear right (southeast) on the better dirt road. At 1.6 miles, you come to an old, abandoned hacienda where the road again forks. Turn left between the main structure and its numerous outbuildings. At 3.5 miles wind down into a deep arroyo and back out the other side, next to an old bridge with washed-out approaches. Immediately afterward comes another fork. Take the right one and continue generally eastward until reaching the southwest corner of the Indian village, San Miguel Zoapan at 5.3 miles. The altitude here is 10,200 feet.

Make your way to the northeast edge of the village where you will see the Piedra Grande road cutting due east across the fields. A minor wagon trail angles off to the left at 6.7 miles. Stay right. Soon after this, enter an open forest and at 8.3 miles enter the second Indian village, Hidalgo. The altitude here is 11,400 feet. Turn right (south) at the church. Within one block, pass a school on

your left and immediately turn left up a side street. Go one block, then turn right again (south). A little way along this road you will cross a very poor log bridge at the edge of town. Immediately afterward the road forks. Bear left and up the mountainside in a northeast direction until gaining the crest of the main ridge. There is a 4-way intersection of sorts here. Turn right (south) and follow one of the several tracks up the ridge through the forest. Eventually you will break out of the trees and drop down slightly off the east side of the ridge, round a bend, and see the Piedra Grande across the barren tundra, almost a mile away. At 14 miles you reach the hut itself.

Piedra Grande is actually two huts, an old chicken coop-like structure which sleeps six, and a new stone building with three tiers of sleeping platforms holding sixty or more people. There is no fee for staying overnight at either hut. Good springs are found to the east of each building, down in a couloir, but all water should be purified, there being no outhouse or garbage pit.

I recommend personal possessions not be left at Piedra Grande unattended. According to reports, a number of climbers have had equipment stolen, apparently by residents from the villages below, while they were on Orizaba. The road makes it easy. Better hide your gear out in the rocks at some distance unless someone from another climbing party is willing to keep an eye on it.

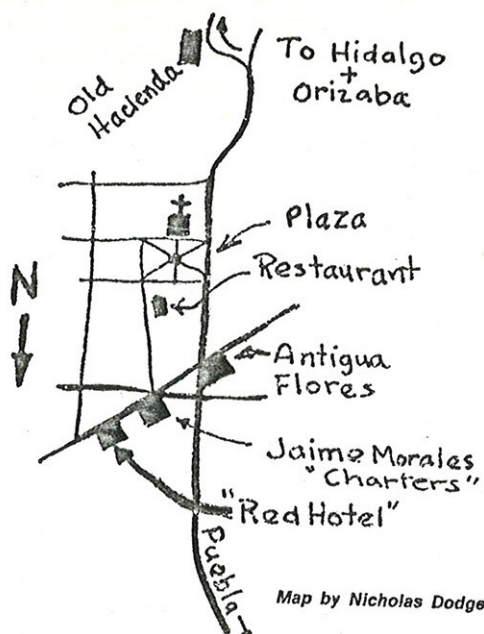
Behind the "chicken coop" a trail is visible heading up through the boulder fields toward the foot of the Jamapa Glacier. If you have not been on the mountain before, plan to leave for the summit while it is still dark, I would recommend checking this trail out the day before you climb. It's only a little over an hour to the glacier and about 1,500 vertical feet.

An Early Morning Ascent of Orizaba

At 1:00 a.m. Sunday morning the alarm went off in Piedra's "chicken coop." We were a miserable, sleepy foursome: John, Joe, Bruce, and I. The previous day had been a bad one. First, there was a midnight group decision not to climb because of unsettled weather conditions, which meant spending an extra day on the mountain. This at the outset didn't seem too unpleasant since only about 10 of us were sleeping in a hut built to hold over 60.

Another group discussion Saturday morning took place concerning whether we ought to go on up to the top of the broad rock band called the Sarcophago and camp out as some groups do at 16,400 feet. Again the decision was "no" because of cloud cover.

So, Bruce and I spent the morning building cairns along the boulder field trail leading up to the Jamapa Glacier. We were surprised to find, almost at the foot of the glacier, a large, marginal crevasse at the edge of the east rock



Detail - Tlachichuca

CONEJOS PEAK OUTING Los Alamos Mountaineers June 17-18, 1972

This is a short and scenic trip with no technical mountaineering. It is an ideal family-type trip. Because the campsite is high (12,240') it could be very cold; bring adequate equipment to cope with it. The trail is muddy and snowy in places; if tennis shoes are worn for those hiking to the lake, a pair of change is recommended. Regular climbing boots should be worn by all wishing to go to Conejos Peak.

Road distances: Los Alamos (102) Antonito (23) Platoro turn-off on 17 (17*) Saddle Creek turn-off (4*) three-way junction TURN LEFT (2*) Tobacco Lake Trail. Los Alamos (98) Chama, JTN w/17 (27; 9 of it *) Platoro turn-off
The first route through Antonito saves about 10-15 minutes; the second through Chama and Cumbres Pass is just beautiful. Total distance: ca. 150 miles.

Elevations: Los Alamos - 7,300'; Beginning of Tobacco Lake trail - 11,300'; Tobacco Lake - 12,240'; Conejos Peak - 13,172'.

Hiking distances: Two miles to Tobacco Lake camp and one mile~~s~~ further to Conejos Peak (But at gasping altitudes).

If interested, please call me to arrange transportation. We ~~sh~~ should leave Saturday morning (not early) and return by dinnertime on Sunday. If people want to follow other plans (e.g. go on Friday and camp two nights) that's OK by me. Meet at Tobacco Lake on Sunday morning at 8 or 9 to go to Conejos. If there is a party on Saturday night, you can make a one-day trip in about 12 hours but then you'd be unofficial. You should call me anyway.

Eiichi Fukushima 667-6045 662-3428

* = dirt ; driving time 3-3 1/2 hrs.

No wood @ Tobacco Lk. Cooking by stoves only.

Trip Report: Los Alamos Mountaineers outing to Conejos Peak -

6/17-18/1972

This informal trip went off without problems in windy, cold, but clear weather. I am enclosing a copy of the information sheet which went to the members of the party before the trip. Literally everybody and his dog got to the summit of Conejos Peak, making this one of the youngest parties (in average age) of LAM to get to the top of anything. The party included kids 10, 6, 3, and a dog (of unknown, to me, age) who climbed to the top and two infants (9 and 6 mos.) who got carried to the top. *

Summary: Conejos Peak, 13,172' and subsidiary summits in the eastern San Juan Mountains of Colorado; June 17-18, 1972. Personnel: Dave and Fay Brown, Jim and Nan Breedlove, Bob Cowan, Ken Ewing, Eiichi and Pam Fukushima, and Emily Willbanks (plus the aforementioned kids and dog belonging to the three families).

Nick Brown

Forrest

Craig

Noelle

— Breedlove —

Trip Report of LAM outing to the Cascades

Aug 7-10, 1973 -

After meeting in Seattle at 1030 am on Aug 7, we drove 150 miles to the Kellsan Trail ⁽³⁷⁰⁰⁾ on Mt. Baker and hiked 4 miles to a camp in the flowering meadows above timberline at 5800'. The departure for the summit was at 2:20 am on the 8th. The summit was reached at 9:30 after ~~a strenuous~~ several major ^{around} ~~much~~ ^{detours} of the crevasses on the Coleman Glacier. ~~The camp~~ We reached our camp in the hot sun at 215 pm.

Aug 9th was a rest day ~~and we~~ until we hiked 4 miles to ^{frozen} Lake Ann (4700) late in the afternoon.

We started for Mt. Shuksan in the fog at 4:25 am on the 10th. ~~We started the bottom of the Fisher~~ It was lighter when we climbed the Fisher Chimneys to ~~climb~~ get above the fog cloud. We regrouped and roped up at the bottom of Winnie's Slide into two ropes of 5 and 4. ~~The~~ The Upper Curtis Glacier was mounted without difficulty and the two ropes split up at the base of the Housatonic, with the 4 man rope taking the shorter route which was climbed ~~with~~

Unroped with much care because of ~~the~~ loose rocks.
The 5-man rope ran around to the Sulfide Glacier on
Hell's Highway and reached the summit pyramid at
9:30 am. Because of minor route finding problems
encountered by some on the rocks the summit
was reached at various times between 10 and 10:30.
The Hougland party reached the summit between 11 and
11:30. We started the descent at ~~12:30~~ 1200 via Hell's
Highway and encountered no difficulties. Lake Ann was
reached between 330 and 430 pm.

Both were beautiful climbs; Baker with its
magnificent and innumerable crevasses
and its size and Shuksan with its ruggedness,
complexity, variety and size. The party performed
well except for some sore feet and temporary
loss of body weight.

Summary:

Mt. Baker (10,778) by Coleman Glacier

Aug 8, 73

C. Foster, E. Fukushima, K. Horak, L. Horak,
R. Krajcik, J. Lawyer, M. McGroey, C. Naveaux, E. Nelson, R. Sena, E. Willbank

Mt. Shuksan (9,127) by Fisher Chimneys

Foster, Fukushima, ~~Horak~~, Horak, Lawyer, McGroey,
Naveaux, Nelson, Sena.

Blanca Peak

5/4/74 Assemble 7am. Lv 730 am. Stop in Ft. Garland. Stop in Blanca at San Luis Valley Ranchos (Mr. Orlando Roybal) for permission to access. Reach road end ca _____ am. Start up NE and climb main ridge to crest. Follow crest to trail. Stay on E side of Creek near the "regular" crossing because of snow covering the trail (apparently). Finally cross it (on ice) just below the camp spot. Reach camp at _____ pm. Sunny at bottom, cloudy + windy by the time we reach camp.

5/5/74 Lv. 7am. in beautiful weather. Snow in good shape. Go up the basin to the major gully going up to the notch in the SE ridge. Stay on snow (95%) and veer to enter of face. Go up talus + boulders to top. ~ 11 am for the tail end of it. Cloudy but no wind. Descend w.o. incidents. On the way out, stay on the trail (W side) and make the crossing at the right place (cabins). The snow isn't bad!!! Out to the cars at 545 pm.

LAM Trip Report: Brazos - 18 September 1976

After a rainy drive, everybody assembled between 10 and 11 p.m. on the 17th along the Brazos River west of Brazos Lodge. The Cat Burgler party left ca. 6:30 am on the 18th while the others left about 30 minutes later. The weather was clear all day (and into night) and the temperature was ideal. All the ropes got to the top in very good time except for Fukushima and Campbell's ropes which made it to the top just before sunset. The flashlight descent by the White Gulley and the Central Rib parties (including Brandt and Cuthbertson who waited at the top) was uneventful, though somewhat taxing to those with no or inadequate flashlights.

Summary of routes:

- I. EASY RIDGE: C. Keller-K. Mueller, D. Petersen-G. Williams (AMRC).
- II. CENTRAL RIB: D. Brandt-R. Cuthbertson, E. Fukushima-S. Freund.
- III. CAT BURGLER: N. Ensslin-T. Beyer, M. Znader-M. Felt-hauser.
- IV. WHITE GULLEY: L. Campbell-J. Lopez. [↑] Zander

21 Sept 1976 E. Fukushima

CENTRAL RIB - 18 September 1976

We scrambled to the bottom of Great Couloir and continued up a small gulley on its east side. We roped up just below an easy step in the gulley. The first major route went above the step and then cut right onto the ridge at a couple of prominent trees overlooking the bowling alley to the east. The next (2nd) pitch goes up an obvious chimney just west of the ridge crest. There is a chockstone about 100 feet up this pitch which was taken on its left side. (One rope finished this pitch just above it; the other just below.) The chimney opens up on the third pitch; we just continued up to some convenient trees about 140 feet above the chockstone. The fourth pitch (for us) backed down some 20 feet and traversed left above the Great Couloir to a large ledge with a large old snag lying across it. The fifth pitch continued the traverse past the snag into a steep gully. After crossing it, we ascended to a lone tree just left of the gulley some 40 feet up. The sixth pitch started at the tree. We put in a piton above the tree and then crossed the sharp ridge barring our re-entry into the previous (steep) gulley, ascended it for 30 feet and traversed right to a large ledge with some ten big trees on it. [Possibly, a direct ascent of a continuing chimney system after the third pitch would have put us here.] The climb eases up past here. The ridge crest to the east was attained in two easy pitches and another 300 feet of scrambling finishes the climb.

My rope used one piton (at the beginning of the sixth pitch) and a few nuts and several slings, mostly on the third pitch. The exposure is fairly spectacular on the traverse (fifth pitch) and the step around on the sixth pitch. It is a nice route with excellent views to the west. We could see the upper parts of the White Gulley and the Cat Burgler routes very well. It is a safe route as well with many good anchors (trees and cracks and flakes) with a few hard moves. As with other routes on the Brazos, beginners who try this route should be in excellent condition since it is a long route even though many of the pitches are not technical. Rockfall danger is minimal even in the chimney.

EF 21 Sept. 76

El Rito

14 May 1977

Assemble at Methodist lot at 0700. Leave by 0715 in three cars. Pick up Schultz at the Y. Meet again at the turn off in El Rito (east end of town where the highway -96- turns right and the dirt road to Vallecitos goes straight). Stay right at the first fork (stay on the main road) and park at the second fork. [This fork is in the forest and the main road goes to the right and up while the secondary road goes left and level. There is a brown FS sign a few feet before the fork for the traffic going south out of the secondary road...it says 44. The distance from El Rito is less than 10 miles, I'd guess.] Walk up the road (very very muddy) for 15 minutes or until the cliffs are seen to the right.

We had 12 climbers who went on six routes. The weather was alternately sunny and snowy. I took the lefthandmost route with Frank Buono. It started at a talus slope at the left edge of the good stuff (to its left is the obviously crumbling rocks which is the cause of the talus) and climbed to the top of a big flake which is above and left of a ledge with a tree. Descend 2-3 feet off the top of the flake to the right and enter a crack system. Follow it up and to the right until just below a deep recess. Climb to it and belay from within. The second pitch went up on the left side of the recess and followed the right ridge of a class 3-4 gully until traversing to an obvious tree 30 feet above and slightly to the right of the recess. It is a short hop and a skip to the easier stuff near the top. The descent is easy via the "summit" ridge going left and getting off it to a forested basin right and following it in a large counterclockwise arc back to the west side of the ricks.

Back at Los Alamos at 1700. Other rope leaders: Larry Campbell, Len Margolin, Rod Schultz, Mark Felthausen, and Mark Rislove.

JUNE 26, 1970

[illegible]

Big
 Ben Gap, Stone School, and I start off to the upper
 basin, a S. person. I take the ~~the outlet stream~~
 of Ice Lake - a waterfall west of camp. Need
 to take steps in snow near the falls. Up to Ice
 Lake 2.6 p.m. Down by 6.30. There are snow
 crevasses that go up to the crest of the ridge.
 dividing Ice and Island lakes from Ice Lake.
 Cloudy from 4.30 on. Upper basin is well covered
 (P. H.) (over 6.30) (the 1st of (over)).

June 5, 1904

off at once after a fairly warm night ($\frac{1}{2}$ bag
and Hans fired 1000 rounds in open). Take
train when going and stop up 10th in camp towards
Ice Lake and then cut up on the biggest snow
cannon vis. his from camp. Then with second
cannon before the gorge cut by the water of
Ice Lake, the next two and had a snow slope to
the edge of it to go up from the lake (Car
see the trail going from camp). I continued to
to the next quarry and go across 162 the top of the gorge
to get a rope and hardware left on 6/20 Get

there 18 min. more than in 6/30. Dead track,
even the Coulter shows the mine and tunnel.
It is the Island Lake Co. for a long time.
Lake. From this, however, makes a run to
the same Coulter leading up to the crest of
Mt. Grant. To do this, we have to cross
major avalanche tracks. There are still
a few smaller patches of snow on the
ridge. They must be near the tops of the
Coulters from the Lake. The ridge looks bad
for this reason, but also because the trail
(or 12.5 mi.) at the head of the ridge looks very
unsafe for getting by or over. We go up the
wide snow covered couloir between the Mt. Grant and then
turn left up a "steep" ramp (very obvious from
below with snow cover) ~~down~~ + ca. 100 yds below
the crest of the Mt. Grant of Mt. Grant. But Grant,
George Fagerson + LaPlante go up the ple
mineral couloir Coulter which reaches
directly to the top of the Mt. Grant. Several hundred
feet to the summit (there is a thin layer
tilting to the right at the top of the Coulter).
It turns out to be a very steep climb which
reaches the crest at a point where the
glacier square lead up toward the summit.
This guide shows N, so that a black line
be traversed to get the top. The main party
continued on the snow on the "ramp" to the

of the ridge crest to a point directly below
the summit and then around a large snow-
filled depression and back up to the top
again. The younger party (mostly a few minutes
quitting a glacier. After some fruitless
attempts the only way to reach the top was
handlines on the narrow (as ever) and a short
rope. (The rope was of rope, not of rope, but
a rope of rope, and it was a painful
coming of the rope to a point where
the rope can be taken to the top of the
(quite a bit above and of the ice cliff).
Make a good sitting gear with a
lunch stop and a traverse across the
glacier to the top (and a pole in the ice).
Sundarshan in. The snow was to the
left and a traverse across to the summit with
the rope. Down to the trail and
continue down to camp. The weather
was overcast with heavy ^{mountain} clouds
and little wind. I climbed to the summit on
short, long gaiters, and a short cord. Fisher
95% sk snow climb above the trail. The
glacier was a slope for the snow slope
quartz ~~and~~ on some high snow on
the summit.

4.

2. *Unus Camp 033*. *Camp 033*. *Los Angeles* as *respon-*
der *causing* *Chapin* *and* *storing*
the *with* *and* *ran*. *from* *the* *camp* *where*.

from *Asahi*. *Camp* *033*. *Los Angeles*. *Los Angeles*. *Los Angeles*.
and *Police* *and* *Police*.

Little Bear

5 August 1978

Leave Los Alamos at 1830.

The San Luis Valley Ranches office in Blanca looks defunct. Take the first road north past the office (also the first turn north past the corner with the stone hut on the north side of US160), jog right a few feet at a cross road in a mile or two and take a diagonal right along a power line. Take the first road north. This is now overgrown with grass and washed out in several places compared to how it was in 1974. Go to the last E-W street and turn right. Drive to the end and park. Ca. 2230.

Leave the road at 0630 on the 5th. Go up the watercourse and then diagonal right towards the prominent ridge separating our drainage with the one with the trail to Arrowhead Ranch. Climb to the crest and follow it NW until the trail comes up to meet it from the right. ~~XX~~ Follow the trail to the crossing which is reached at 0845. Follow the trail on the left side of the creek to the basin. Start the climb of Little Bear at about 1000. Rest on the South Summit and reach the Main Summit about 1300. The traverse goes slowly and the first escape ramp (the light colored gully with a light colored talus field below just past the long hogback) is not reached until 1700. Take it and reach the crossing by 1930. Reach the top of the ridge overlooking the tree covered slope containing the road at 2045. Follow the ridge just east of the creek (rather than the more eastern spur which was used in the morning) down to a clearing at its foot. Follow the creek within earshot until it peters out. Get in the dry ~~xxx~~ creekbed and follow it down. Miss the end of the road by a hair and hit the next one down. Circle around the "block" and find the car at 2230. Drive back more or less directly and reach Los Alamos at 0300 on the 6th.

The route finding problem is not too bad with light. The only thing to concentrate on is to cross the streambed to the west as soon as the water peters out...and stay on that side. The watercourse is very wide with many channels so one just has to make sure that one is far enough west.

When in good shape, I will be able to make the entire Little Bear-Blanca circuit via the ridge in 12 hours.

LAM Trip Report: Cabezon Peak 29 October 1978

The main party left Anderson Drugs at 0620 and drove to San Luis via San Ysidro where we met the rest of the party. The turn off to San Luis off NM44 is not marked but is the only (dirt) road of any significance at 18 miles from San Ysidro. The ghost town of Cabezon is bypassed to its right and a left turn is made to a track leading to the southwest side of the peak from a point almost due west of the south end of the peak.

All parties (five ropes of two) attacked the south face of Cabezon at various points while avoiding a party of 5 which was already on the peak when we arrived. The serious climbing started about 1000 after a hike to the base of the cliffs and some investigations of possible routes. The best rock was generally found on the lower half of the face whose height was a maximum at the extreme right (east) edge of the face. The dark band of rock near the top was found to be quite good which is surprising considering how bad it looks from a distance.

Four of the rope teams reached the summit during the afternoon, with the last party arriving at the top around 1500. The cars were reached two hours later after a short feast on top by some of the climbers and a successful discovery of the descent route which begins on the east edge of the summit field. The majority of the party stopped to eat at Los Ojos in Jemez Springs and arrived back in Anderson Drugs at 2100.

Roped parties: Hank Blackwell-Kathy Blackwell, Chris Foster-Karen Foster, Andrea Eddy-Wes Horner, Mark Zander-Bill Johnson, and Eiichi Fukushima-John Sarracino.

Summary: Height of cliff 300 feet. Weather beautiful. Pace relaxed. Views wonderful. Time good.

EF 2 November 78

Cabazon Peak 29 October 1978

John Serracino and I walked to the extreme right end of the ledge on the south side of the peak. The landgrant fence ends on this ledge. We started up very close to the corner and negotiated the first 70 or so feet without much difficulty. This is the section which looks (and is) well broken up from below. At this point, the rock steepens into big columns and we started up the crack just right of the major dihedral still close to the right (east) edge. The crux is an awkward six foot section which is vertical. The remaining 70 or so feet of this pitch is consistently steep but easier (mid to lower 5's?) with an exciting move around the only cactus found on the route. The pitch ends on a spacious ledge at the top of the reddish columns.

The second (and the last pitch) is entirely on a well broken darker colored rock which is extremely loose here. About 140 feet of hairraising easy class 5 and equally loose class 4 to the summit grass.

Total time nearly five hours of unhurried climbing.

Descent route starts on the east side and ends up going south through a deep gully behind a ridge ending up at the east end of the south side cliffs way below the ledge. It is class 4.

REDONDO PEAK SNOWSHOE TRIP

Saturday, January 6, 1979

Participants: Susie Butler, Bob Cowan, Ken Ewing, Larry Luck, Len Margolin, Roland Pettitt, George Rinker

Six to eight inches of new snow fell the night before, making trail breaking arduous. Low clouds cut visibility to about one half mile most of the time, resulting in uncertainty about the best route, and some wrong turns. The resulting lack of energy and time resulted in the party turning back about 1 mile horizontally and 700' vertically short of the top. However the scenery was beautiful, the temperature not too low (19° F at the high point), little wind, and the hike enjoyed by all.

The hike was begun from State Road 4, 19 miles west of Los Alamos (0.3 miles west of Las Conchas Campground) opposite the Triple H Ranch (elevation 8400'). The route followed the East Fork of the Jemez River downstream (N and then west) to a point just beyond the wire-fenced corral. Then N through a narrow break in the cliffs, up a fairly steep slope (about 15 minutes) to the top of a ridge, then a short distance W, and then averaging more or less due N to a saddle at 9100' having a view NE into the Valle Grande. Then NNW up the slope to the second road at about 9350', where we turned left (better should we have turned right) along the road going W slightly downhill, from which in due time we climbed to a saddle at 9900', on the SW side of a 10100' summit, where a road ran SW and NNE (slightly downhill in both directions). After an erroneous detour up the ridge to the SW, we returned to the saddle, followed the road NNE to a third saddle (also at about 9900') at the N end of the 10100' summit, then headed uphill to the NW, giving up at about 10500' because of time, hunger, and petering out of trailbreakers.

After a half hour lunch (featuring Pettitt's chocolate fondue for dessert), we returned to the third saddle, followed the road left around the east side of the 10100' summit (with a fine view across the Valle when the clouds lifted briefly), completed the circuit of said summit, and returned via our ascent route. Light snow fell intermittently on the return, but we also had brief sunshine near the end of the trip.

(over)

Timing: Left Los Alamos	7:15 am
Left cars	8:05
Left river	8:25
Top of ridge	8:40
First saddle (about 2 miles)	10:20
Second saddle (about 3 miles)	~11:30-12:00
Third saddle	12:20 pm
Lunch at about 10500' (about 4 miles)	1:00-1:30
Return to first saddle	2:20
Return to cars (about 7 or 8 miles)	3:55
Arrive Los Alamos	4:50

Summary Only three members of the party were strong enough to break trail, but the others could readily keep up. The route was never excessively steep, but deep snow (depth about 12-20" at low elevation, 36-42" at 10500', snowshoes breaking trail 6 to 8" deep), low visibility, and failure to check maps sufficiently often resulted in failure to reach the top. The trip would be an easy and pleasant hike in the summer or fall.

Note There is now a year-round caretaker (Tom Berry, phone 652-9513) at Baca Ranch headquarters, but he has no authority to grant permission to enter the Baca Location. I obtained permission Saturday evening, December 30, by calling Pat Dunegan at home (1-915-692-8803; business phones are 1-915-673-4966 and -4963). He was quite friendly, but asked that future requests for permission (given only to organized-club parties, not to individuals) be made by letter* two weeks in advance, stating date, times, and route, so that he can notify Berry by mail before the date requested.

Robert D. Cowan

Robert D. Cowan, trip leader

*Address: James P. Dunegan
P.O. Box 2378
Abilene
Texas 79604

MOUNT ELLINGWOOD (10-12 March, 1979)

A good winter mountaineering trip to Ellingwood (14,042') via Lake Como (11,700') under ideal weather and fairly good snow conditions which sorted out the good climbing snowshoes from the bad.

We assembled at ca. 8000' on the Lake Como jeep road at 0800 on the 10th and drove up to about 8600'. Start hiking at 0830 on good hard snow and put on snowshoes in the shaded area ca. 1/2 hour before the divide. Lunch stop at the mining camp ca. 1130. Lake Como at ca. 1530.

On the 11th, leave camp at 0630 on snowshoes to the upper basin. Go to a bench above Crater Lake (past the major south-facing couloir on the SW ridge) at about 12,800' and cache the snowshoes there. Climb the broad south face of the ridge over loose deep snow and loose rock to the ridgecrest at ca. 13,500'. Rope up and climb the SW ridge to the summit, bypassing one steep section of the ridge by a snow slope on the right. Depart the summit at 1330 and make a descending traverse to a point below the Blanca-Ellingwood saddle avoiding all the rock bands and ridges. Return to the Lake Como camp by 1530 in sloppy snow.

In the mean time Blackwell turns back shortly after leaving camp in the morning because he feels sick and Sarracino goes back to camp with him. Blackwell shows no sign of improvement by the afternoon and Sarracino takes him out all the way. The illness is diagnosed as a bronchial infection.

On the 12th, we brake camp at 0830 and snowshoe out to the switchbacking section past the divide. Walk the rest of the way to the cars in softening snow. Reach the cars at 1115. Lunch in Alamosa and reach Los Alamos by 1600.

Party: Bob Cowan, Hank Blackwell, Larry Dauelsburg, Eiichi Fukushima, Kent Jameson (non-member), Len Margolin, Karl Mueller, George Rinker, and John Sarracino.

Driving distance: 320 miles RT including 5 very important miles of 4WD.

EF 13 Mar 79

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

ADVANCE TRIP DESCRIPTION

NAME OF TRIP/RATING/TOPOS: CASTLE PEAK/B-I,M/HAYDEN PEAK

DATE(S): 8/4-5

LEADER(S): BOB COWAN 662-5588 / 667-5139

IN-TOWN CONTACT: MRS. R. D. COWAN
4493 TRINITY 662-5588

DIFFICULTIES

PHYSICAL: 3000 TO 4000 VERTICAL FEET, 4 TO 6 MILES ONE WAY

TECHNICAL: NONE

COMPARABLE RECENT TRIPS: REDCLOUD-SUNSHINE

PTY SIZE/MAKEUP LIMITS: 4 TO 12

GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION NECESSARY, BUT NO PARTICULAR EXPERIENCE REQ'D

ITINERARY

DRIVING: MEET AT ANDERSON DRUG 7:30 AM AUGUST 4
LUNCH (DRIVE-IN OR 7-11 SNACKS) IN BUENA VISTA
ARRIVE CASTLE PEAK AREA 3 OR 4 PM
START RETURN DRIVE 2:30 OR 3 PM AUGUST 5
RESTAURANT MEAL IN BUENA VISTA, RETURN LOS ALAMOS 11 PM

HIKING/CLIMBING:

CAMP AT 10000 OR 11000', THE LATTER POSSIBLY INVOLVING A
1½ HR BACKPACK. FROM 11000', IT IS 3000' AND 4 ~~OR 5~~ MILES TO THE
SUMMIT

EXPECTED WEATHER: THUNDERSTORMS AFTERNOONS & EVENINGS
LOW TEMPERATURE 30-40°F

UNKNOWN FACTORS: MOSQUITOES MAY BE BAD

ROUTE DESCRIPTIONS: TECHNICAL DETAILS: OTHER COMMENTS:

FROM CASTLE CREEK AT 11000', FOLLOW ROAD TO ABOUT
12300', CLIMB GRASSY RIDGE SW AND SW, THEN
ROCKY RIDGE TO SUMMIT. RETURN SAME WAY,
OR POSSIBLY VIA CONUNDRUM PEAK. SOME EASY
SCRAMBLING, BUT NO TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES.

Castle Peak Trip

August 4-5, 1979

The trip from Los Alamos ^{was made} by LAM members Bob Cowan (leader), Dave and Faye Brown, and Bill Johnson, and by guest Don Martinson; we left town at 7:15 am Saturday (August 4) and arrived in Aspen (305 miles) at 2:30 pm, with an hour stop in Buena Vista for lunch.

At Aspen we met Ted and Bev Anderson, friends of the Browns' from Minneapolis, and drove two cars to two miles or so beyond Ashcroft. Here all gear was piled into my Blazer, which I drove 3 or 4 miles further up a jeep road to timberline while the other six people walked (elevation gain about 1600 feet). By 4:45 pm (including a 20-minute delay from minor car trouble, caused by a spinning front wheel throwing a rock against the flywheel housing) all reached a point at 11440' about 50 yards beyond the last stream crossing, where there were two or three fair camping spots, with parking space for a couple of cars.

Climbers left camp Sunday morning at varying times from 6:25 to 6:55 am. The route followed the road to the basin below the Montezuma Mine (12400'), then NW, W, and SW for 3/4 mile into the bowl NNE of Castle Peak at about 13400'. (Much of the 3/4 mile was on snow slopes, but ice axes were not necessary.) Here we headed SE up a rather nasty rock and scree slope to a saddle at 13750', then SW 0.3 mile along the ridge to the summit (14265'). The ridge was rough and required a fair amount of scrambling, but no technical difficulties and only moderate exposure.

All seven persons reached the top between 9:45 and 9:55 am; no appreciable difficulties were experienced by any of the three persons who came from low altitudes within the 3 preceding days (and one of whom had never climbed a high mountain before). Noone had ambition enough to traverse the ridge to Conundrum and back--it appeared to be moderately rough, but with no serious obstacles. There was a fine snow-slope descent from the saddle between Castle and Conundrum, but only one of us carried an ice ax; two or three other climbers ascended by that route while we were on top.

We left the summit at 10:45, descending a none-too-good scree slope a short distance NE of the top to avoid retracing most of our ascent ridge, and did sitting glissades down a series of snow slopes en route back to the road--which we reached at 12:00. We arrived at camp at 12:45 and most people left almost immediately for the walk down. Three of us left Aspen at 3:00 (the Browns staying for a back-packing trip with the Andersons) and arrived home at 10:45 pm, with an hour for supper in Buena Vista.

We had beautiful weather all day both days, the climb was successful, and the views from the top good--of Pyramid, the Maroon

Bells, Snowmass, and Capitol to the north, and of a really nasty pinnacled ridge (which gives Castle its name) to the south. Nonetheless, the climb seemed rather dull to me--probably because most of the hike was by road, and almost none by grassy meadows and slopes, and hence no flowers. The road itself (including Saturday's section) was mostly rocky and rough (and obnoxious), but there were two pickups and a Volkswagen at the end of it (where there was a sizeable grassy knoll for camping).

Total round trip distance by car was 645 miles; round trip hiking distance from camp, about six miles.

Robert D. Cowan

Robert D. Cowan, leader

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

ADVANCE TRIP DESCRIPTION

NAME OF TRIP/RATING/TOPO: KIT CARSON, CRESTONE NEEDLE / B-A, E-S / CRESTONE PEAK

DATE(S): 8/18, 19, 1979

LEADER(S): DENNIS BRANDT 662-9351 (CRESTONE NEEDLE)
BOB COWAN 662-5588 / 667-5139 (KIT CARSON)

IN-TOWN CONTACT: MRS. R. D. COWAN
4493 TRINITY 662-5588

DIFFICULTIES

PHYSICAL: KIT CARSON - 8 MILES ROUND TRIP, 2800' FROM CAMP - A HARD DAY
CRESTONE NEEDLE - 3 OR 4 MILES R.T., 2600'

TECHNICAL: KIT CARSON - MINOR SCRAMBLING; SHORT, EASY, NARROW-LEDGE TRAVERSE
CRESTONE NEEDLE (ELLINGWOOD ARETE) - 5 PITCHES, 5.2 TO 5.5

COMPARABLE RECENT TRIPS:
KIT CARSON - LONGER AND HARDER THAN REDCLOUD/SUNSHINE
ELLINGWOOD - BRAZOS CLIFFS (EASY RIDGE)

RTY SIZE/MAKEUP LIMITS:
K.C. - 4 TO 7
ELLINGWOOD - 4 TO 6 ?

ITINERARY

DRIVING: LEAVE SATURDAY MORNING - 5½ TO 6 HOUR DRIVE
(LAST HOUR TO COVER 5 MILES ON A ROUGH 4-WHEEL-DRIVE "ROAD")
RETURN SUNDAY AFTERNOON (ARRIVE HOME 11 PM)

HIKING/CLIMBING:

SATURDAY, 40-MINUTE, 600-VERTICAL-FEET BACKPACK TO LOWER
SOUTH COLONY LAKE; CAMP AT 11600',
CLIMB SUNDAY MORNING (START ~6:30 AM ?)

EXPECTED WEATHER:

THUNDERSTORMS AFTERNOONS

UNKNOWN FACTORS:

CONDITION OF JEEP ROAD
MOSQUITOES MAY BE BAD

ROUTE DESCRIPTIONS, TECHNICAL DETAILS, OTHER COMMENTS:

K.C. - FROM UPPER S. COLONY LAKE, CLIMB TO SADDLE
W. OF HUMBOLDT, SCRAMBLE W. ALONG NARROW RIDGE,
CONTINUE WNW WITH SEVERAL UPS & DOWNS. RETURN SAME ROUTE.
ELLINGWOOD -

RETURN VIA S. GULLEY (NORMAL NON-TECHNICAL
ASCENT ROUTE)

Crestones Trip
August 18-19, 1979

The trip had been originally scheduled as a technical climb of the Ellingwood Arête (Dennis Brandt, leader) and a non-technical climb of Kit Carson (Bob Cowan, leader), both from the South Colony Lakes. The technical climb was cancelled because of marginal weather and lack of interest (originally 7 members, but later dwindling to 3).

Those planning non-technical climbs (Bob Cowan, Bill Johnson, and guests Tom Hewitt and George Balog, headed for Kit Carson, and Len and Carol Margolin, Jim Breedlove, Rod Schultz, and guest Chick Keller, headed for Crestone Peak via Cottonwood Lake and the south red gully) took a chance on the weather, and left Los Alamos at 6:15 am Saturday. Only one 4-wheel-drive vehicle was available; this ferried 2 people and all gear to the end of the jeep road (condition fair). The other 7 people walked from near tree line (2.0 miles in from Colfax Lane), starting at 11:45 am and covering the 5.8 miles to road end by 1:35 to 2:00 pm.

Though cloudy, the weather had not looked immediately threatening. However, a rain and slushy-snow storm hit suddenly just as we started the 20-minute pack to the lakes, and by the time it ended (3:30 or so) the ground and mountains were fairly well covered with snow and slush. The four people planning to do Kit Carson were not well equipped for such weather, got rather wet, and with no sun and a strongish wind faced a dismal night, with poor prospects for climbing on Sunday. At 6:15 they packed out, returning home at 12:30 am.

The remaining five people spent a reasonable night, enduring a short sleet storm about 9 pm, and night-long winds. Sunday dawned partly clear and windy, but upon cresting the Broken Hand-Needle ridge they found a complete white-out facing them, and gave up the climb. (So also did later parties of 3 headed for the Needle and 8 headed for Cottonwood Lake and the Peak.) They returned to Los Alamos about 8:30 pm.

Even the three people who had originally planned to stay till Monday gave it up as a losing proposition; 450 miles round trip (for the 4-wheel-drive car), with little to show for it. It is difficult to outguess the weather!

Robert D. Cowan

Robert D. Cowan, co-leader

Trip Report: Mt. Adams (13,961') Colorado

July 28-29, 1979

The crew left Los Alamos around 7:30 AM on the 28th and got to Horn Lake at about 4:30 PM.

[Driving distance 225 miles — see separate sheet.]

Very hot hike for the first 1000 ft — better the next 2000. Cloudy evening. Rains a bit overnight. Sunshine early on the 29th but socks in by the time we are on the way at 7:15 AM. Go up the grass slope above camp NW towards the rock cliffs below the NE ridge for an hour. Descend a hidden grass ledge into the right-hand gully which leads to the grassy slopes below the summit. Surmount a minor rock band (climb 3) and cross over into the next grassy gully left which is followed to the top in the rain. Cleans up while we are on top. Descend in the sun — camp by noon. Foster and Blackwell descend the South ridge for some sightseeing and reach camp at the same time after looking at a plane on Pk 13,500' 1/2 mi South of Adams. Break camp at 1 pm. Cars by 3 pm. Home by 10 pm.

Party: David & Faye Brown, Hank and Kathy Blackwell, Chris & Karen Foster, Ken Ewing, John Saracino, Eiichi Fukushima.

The 1980 LAM Winter Expedition to High Littleknown Peaks

Proposed itinerary

- 3/7 (Fri) Leave Los Alamos in the evening. Camp near the end of the road (240 miles of driving). 8.3K<elev<9.3K
3/8 (Sat) Hike in and camp at Music Pass (11.4K) or in Sand Cr. drainage (11K).
3/9 (Sun) Climb. Possibilities: Music-East Ridge, Tijeras-North Face, Milwaukee-North Ridge, in order of my preference, or combinations of the above.
3/10 (Mon) Hike out and drive home.

The road (Colfax Lane) is usually plowed to So. Colony Rd and this point is at 8.3K and about 9 miles from Music Pass. If we can't get to this point, let's go and do the East Ridge of Adams from Horn Road. We should be able to 4WD quite a bit farther. I hope we can drive to 8.7K and have a 6 mile walk.

These three mountains have VERY steep east sides. I expect the snow to be soft and possibly avalanchy. I would classify the climbs to be TECHNICAL, not in the sense of having to do acrobatics but being able to negotiate steep and possibly dangerous terrain. Ice axes and 9mm ropes will be mandatory.

My philosophy of this trip is to make it an "expedition" and not a hurried weekend trip. Good food (and lots of it) is considered entirely consistent with the spirit of the trip. I would point out that winter trips like this can turn into disasters for some people so careful planning is essential. Take plenty of warm clothing and adequate boots. Plan to have a good time in the evenings at camp by being comfortable.

Individual climbing equipment should include ice axe, headlamp, snowshoes (adequate for the load), some slings and carabiners, more than adequate clothing, good boots, 1 qt or larger water container, toilet paper, eating utensils, etc. You should also plan to take all foods except for dinner. Dinners should be planned by tenting groups and we'll figure that out next week.

Winter climbs of steep ridges are beautiful. Try to take pictures.

✓ Len Mangolin 7-4156 662-3255
Bob Hammond 7-4032 672-9312
Rod Schultz 7-4145 672-1524
Roy Greiner 7-5966 672-1961
Dave Brown 7-3277 662-2185
✓ Rich Davidson 7-3562 672-1094
✓ Karl Mueller 7-6470 662-7815
✓ Eiichi Fukushima 7-6045 662-3478

Bill Sweat 7-5165

The 1981 LAM Winter Expedition to Tijeras Peak

Proposed itinerary

- 3/6 Leave Los Alamos late afternoon. Dinner in Ft. Garland. Camp at the end of road (240 driving miles).
- 3/7 Hike in and camp in Sand Creek Valley. Elev. ca. 11,200.
- 3/8 Climb Tijeras and return to camp.
- 3/9 Pack out and drive home. Expected return: ~~6~~⁸PM. This time could vary greatly but expected return after 9PM will be accompanied by a telephone call.

Tijeras is a big and steep mountain (13,600). It should be non-technical except for a 100ft cliff near the bottom. Any winter trip this high could be very cold, so be prepared. This area is ALWAYS very windy.

The following notes from last year's trip applies to this year's as well.

My philosophy of this trip is to make it an "expedition" and not a hurried weekend trip. Good food (and lots of it) is considered entirely consistent with the spirit of the trip. I would point out that winter trips like this can turn into disasters for some people so careful planning is essential. Take plenty of warm clothing and adequate boots. Plan to have a good time in the evenings at camp by being comfortable.

Individual climbing equipment should include ice axe, headlamp, snowshoes (adequate for the load), some slings and carabiners, more than adequate clothing, good boots, 1 qt or larger water container, toilet paper, eating utensils, etc. You should also plan to take all foods except for dinner. Dinners should be planned by tenting groups and we'll figure that out next week.

Winter climbs of steep ridges are beautiful. Try to take pictures.

Trip Report : Tijeras Peak 6-9 March 1981.

We left Los Alamos in two cars at 1630 on the 6th and ate dinner at Mt. Blanca Inn in Ft. Garland. Take the La Veta cutoff (past the truckstop on the right on 160) to Colo 69. Horn Road now has a white on green street sign which says "~~street~~ 130". We get the two cars (Subaru station wagon w/ RD 4WD and a Jeep Wagoneer) all the way to the edge of the forest (where the outhouse is) after some pushing. Snowing so we set up tents. Turn in at 2 AM.

Get going at 1130 AM on the 7th. Overcast with quite a bit of fresh (to one week old) snow. Lose the road at the first clearing after we climb out of the first drainage to the N. (This is just below the large clearing with the corral which is on top of the ridge. Climb down into the main drainage (from Music Pass) and force our way up to a campsite below and to the north of Music Pass through the south facing aspen covered side of the valley. Camp at 5 PM.

Leave camp at 815 in the sun. Bill and Charlie turn back near the pass. We descend into Sand Creek and climb through deep snow in the trees to Lower

Sand Creek Lake, arriving a little before 11 AM (11,471'). Eat lunch. Cross the outlet, go south up a minor draw and climb a broad ridge into the high hanging bowl south of Tijeras. Turn back at 2 PM at the foot of a gentle gully going south to the summit ridge (elev. 12,500 - 13,000). Back at the lake ~~at~~ in 40 minutes. Camp at 5 PM. Snowy all day ~~for~~ west of Sand Creek.

Left camp ~ 830 (?). Follow trail (road) all the way and get to cars by noon. Lunch in La Veta and Los Alamos by 7 PM.

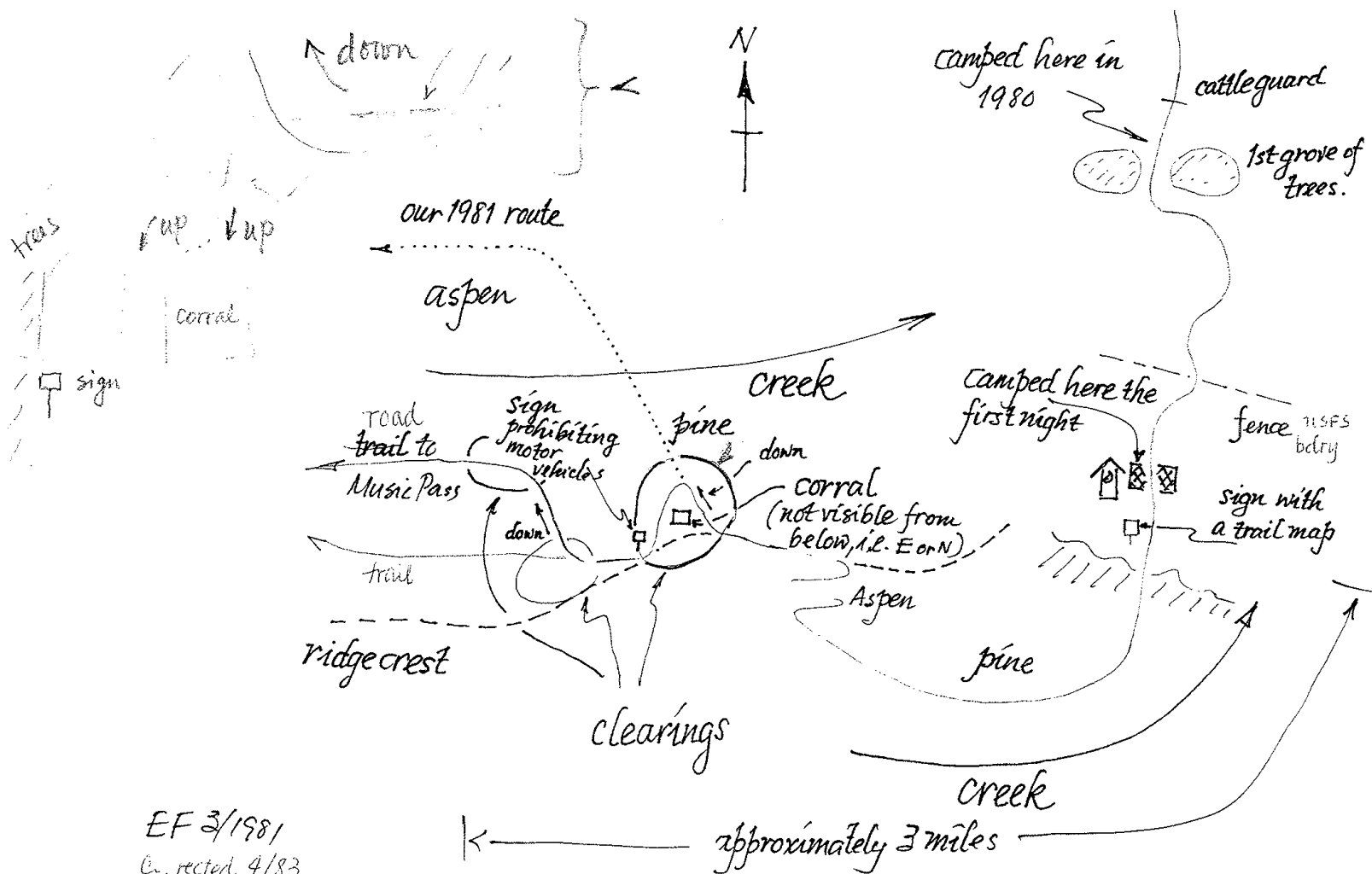
Bill Priedhorsky, Jeff Sweers, Frank Wohlfahrt, Charlie Lehman, Forrest Fukushima, Eiichi Fukushima.

Need adequate boots and snowshoes. Small sherpas just don't cut it. Black Forests are still superior.

We had planned to camp on the west side of Sand Creek but the late start and the fresh snow did us in. It is non-technical to the Summit Ridge (the only non-tech route?) but the ridge looks interesting. There is a major gully just left of the vertical S face of Tijeras which might be a good route.

Winter navigation: Music Pass Road.

[go straight across the clearing into the woods!
Don't go down.



EF 3/1981
Corrected 4/83

4493 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos
New Mexico 87544
September 30, 1981

The Colorado Mountain Club
2530 W. Alameda Ave.
Denver, Colorado 80219

Dear Sirs:

I am a member of the CMC through the San Juan Group. I am happy to say that three days ago I finally finished my 14-year goal of climbing all the Colorado Fourteeners --some of them more than once, as indicated by the dates on the attached page.

At age 61, I seem to be going strongly enough to consider looking for more mountains to climb. Can you tell me where I could obtain a list of the 100 highest mountains in Colorado?

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Cowan

Robert D. Cowan

Colorado Fourteeners (elevation 14000 feet or greater)

(1) Mount Belford	10-1-67
(2) Mount Oxford	10-1-67
(3) Wetterhorn Peak	9-21-68
(4) Crestone Needle	8-3-69, 8-17-74, 7-8-76, 7-31-81
(5) Quandary Peak	9-1-69, 8-17-80
(6) Mount Harvard	8-1-71, 7-29-79
(7) Mount Columbia	8-1-71, 7-30-79
(8) Windom Peak	8-15-71, 8-6-80, 8-18-81
(9) Mount Princeton	8-6-72
(10) Longs Peak	8-12-72
(11) Mount Bierstadt	8-13-72
(12) La Plata Peak	9-16-72
(13) Huron Peak	9-17-72
(14) Tabeguache Mountain	7-2-73
(15) Mount Shavano	7-2-73
(16) Mount Evans	7-4-73
(17) Kit Carson Peak	8-19-73, 7-30-81
(18) Uncompaghre Peak	9-23-73
(19) Humboldt Peak	6-22-74, 3-21-76, 7-30-81, 7-17-83
(20) Mount Bross	9-7-75, 8-17-80
(21) Mount Lincoln	9-7-75, 8-17-80
(22) Mount Democrat	9-7-75, 8-17-80
(23) Mount Sherman	8-7-76, 8-20-80, 8-14-83
(24) Mount Antero	8-8-76, 9-1-82, 9-9-82, 8-31-84
(25) Grays Peak	8-29-76
(26) Torreys Peak	8-29-76
(27) Mount Massive	5-28-78
(28) Capitol Peak	7-2-78
(29) Little Bear Peak	7-23-78
(30) Crestone Peak	8-20-78, 7-31-81, 7-21-81
(31) Redcloud Peak	9-3-78
(32) Sunshine Peak	9-3-78
(33) Handies Peak	9-4-78
Ellingwood Peak	3-11-79, 9-28-80
(34) El Diente Peak	6-17-79
(35) Mount of the Holy Cross	7-15-79, 8-16-80
(36) Mount Yale	7-28-79
(37) Missouri Mountain	7-31-79
(38) Castle Peak	8-5-79
(39) Mount Lindsey	9-2-79
(40) San Luis Peak	6-29-80
(41) Mount Elbert	6-30-80, 9-20-82
North Eolus	8-5-80
(42) Mount Eolus	8-5-80, 9-10-87
(43) Sunlight Peak	8-6-80, 8-12-80
(44) Mount Wilson	9-5-80
(45) Wilson Peak	9-6-80
(46) Mount Sneffles	9-7-80
(47) Blanca Peak	9-28-80, 8-20-82
(48) Pikes Peak	7-21-81
(49) Pyramid Peak	8-28-81, 8-30-82
(50) North Maroon Peak	8-29-81, 7-31-83
(51) South Maroon Peak	8-30-81, 8-19-82
(52) Culebra Peak	9-12-81
(53) Snowmass Mountain	9-27-81, 8-14-83

Mexico Volcanos

(1) Popocatepetl	(17887')	1-9-82	5th highest peak in N. America					
(2) Ixtaccíhuatl	(17343')	1-12-82	7th	"	"	"	"	"
(3) Citlaltépetl (Orizaba)	(18700')	1-15-82	3rd	"	"	"	"	"

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS, 1982 MEXICO EXPEDITION

Group expenses

<u>Dollar expenses</u>		shares	per share
1-7-82 Hotel San Francisco, Mexico City	\$141.35 ^a	11 ^b	\$12.85
1-8-82 Tour bus, with driver	600.00	28 ^b	21.43
1-18-82 Parking, Albuquerque (2 cars)	36.00	9.5 ^c	3.79
1-18-82 Gas (Rogers 200x0.15, Cowan 200x0.11)	52.00	8 ^d	6.50
<u>Peso expenses</u>			
1-7-82 Taxis (2), airport to hotel (748 + tip)	848	10	85
1-8-82 White gasoline (8 liters, used 4)	176	10	18
1-8-82 Dormitory beds at Tlamacas (with tip)	1000	10	100
1-9-82 " " " " " "	1000	10	100
1-10-82 " " " " " "	990 ^e	11	90
1-12-82 " " " " " "	1000	10	100
1-11-82 Baggage check at Tlamacas (tip)	100	9	11
1-12-82 Jo Kopke (gas and mileage to Ixta)	590 ^e	8	74
1-13-82 Tip for Serafin (bus driver)	700	10	70
1-13-82 "Hotel" at Tlachichuca	150	8	19
1-13-82 Beer, potato chips, cookies	238	8	30
1-15-82 Tip for Joaquin Canchola (guard gear)	200	8	25
1-16-82 Tip for driver to Piedra Grande	200	8	25
1-16-82 Truck fare to Piedra Grande and return	5600	8	700
1-16-82 Bus fare, Tlachichuca-Puebla (paid indiv.)			(70)
1-16-82 Hotel June, Puebla (4 rooms)	1111	8	139
1-16-82 Phone call to Mexico City	60	8	7
1-17-82 Excess contribution to breakfast	-219	8	-27
1-17-82 Tip for Serafin	500	8	63
1-18-82 Hotel San Francisco, Mexico City (3 rooms)	2805	9	312
1-18-82 Taxis to airport (4)	1380	9	153
1-10-13 water, (36); 1-13 bed/bay, hotel San Fr. (100)	136	8	17

Notes

^a\$120 + \$12 tax + \$9.35 express mail

^bCooper 1 share; Ewing, Johnson, Turk 2 shares; Bartsch, Cowan, Davidson, Felthausen, Rogers, Saitoh, Sarracino 3 shares

^cJohnson 1/2 share; Cooper none

^dFelthausen, Johnson, Turk, Davidson 1/2 share; Cooper none

^eJo's dormitory charge included under gas and mileage

Thursday, Jan. 21, 1982

Dear Mom,

I got elected treasurer for our Mexico expedition (in charge of group expenses), so spent the last 2 evenings working up statements to pass out to expedition members at the Mountaineers meeting last night. That is now out of the way, so I can write the long letter I promised you. The program at the meeting, incidentally, was slides of a combination climbing-tourist trip some of the club members made to Perú last July. Dad went to the meeting, and we enjoyed seeing some familiar scenes.

Well, eleven of us flew to Mexico City 2 weeks ago today, staying in a hotel there overnight. The next morning we arranged for tour-bus transportation, and at noon finally got in motion to our first objective — a new and very pleasant lodge at Tlamanca (not a town — just the lodge) at the base of Popo in Popocatepetl-Ixtaccihuatl National Park.

On the way, we stopped for half an hour in Amecameca, only 15 miles or so from Popo & Ixta, but could see neither for the Mexico City smog (worse than Los Angeles'). Bought a couple of oranges (8¢ each) in the outdoor market, and a bunch of postcards

at the Las Cruces but at ~~14000'~~ ^{14700'} — ~~as~~
higher ^{than} the Top of ~~most~~ ^{all} Colorado
mountains, but on Popo only where
we started going up the slope instead
of circling around the base of the
mountain. Temperature 21°F.

The snow line was very high this
year, so we spent the next 2 hours
struggling up a cinder slope — one step
upward and slide back down a half step.
Finally we reached snow, put on
crampons (spiked plates to attach to the
bottoms of our boots) and broke out
ice axes, and from then on footing
was good. But we were soon above
16000', and the elevation was telling
on everyone. I moved more and more
slowly. First it was one step per
breath. Then one step and two breaths,
then one and three. But I finally
reached the low point of the crater
rim (~17200'). The crater is fairly
impressive — similar in size to that
of Capulin Mtn, perhaps, but with
steam coming out in many places,
and a decided H₂S odor about the
place. There were even a few steam

so just found a sheltered spot in the sun and out of the breeze, ate lunch, and napped in the sun for an hour or so. Not bad for Jan 10 at 14000'!

Some of the people took a taxi down to the Sunday market in Amexameca, and one person took a bus on back to Mexico City & back to Los Alamos.

Monday we had a car available and (with 3 trips) moved 9 people and packs over to the base of Ixta, at about 13000' or so. Then made a 4-hour backpack up to some huts at about 16000'. The wind started to come up about 5 pm, and it got pretty cold outdoors. In the huts it was warm enough, but the howling wind didn't give us too restful a night.

But the next morning ^(Tuesday, 12th) was clear, and 7 of us starting climbing at 8:15 — first an easy rock scramble up a cliffy region, then mostly fairly level snow with numerous minor ups and down. By the time we reached the summit (17343')

[me — 11:25, this time only 10 min behind the leaders, though 7th out of 7]

and this time we had beautiful postcard-like views of Popo + Ixta, thanks to the still-clean air.

We made a short stop in San Martin at a tourist-type store (I bought nothing) and also in Puebla (I bought an onyx candle holder), then on to Tlachichuca by 3⁴⁵. Here we had no luck hiring a 4-wheel drive vehicle to go the rest of the way (kept getting put off by "un momento," in the classic S. American way), and eventually 8 of us settled ~~for~~ a night in a "hotel." (The other 2 returned to Mexico City, arriving at midnight.) The hotel was full actually, but the ancient lady proprietor let us spread our sleeping bags on the dining room and living room floor for \$4.00 (total, for the 8 of us!) We ~~also~~ first set up card tables in the living room, fired up stoves at the risk of burning the place down, and cooked supper.

of the snow, had passed the Colorado bunch — mostly girl nurses from Glenwood Springs + Aspen, who weren't in very good condition.

Roped up, and with crampons and ice axes we made good time, reaching the summit ^{of Orizaba} (18700') at 11:40. I had rather little difficulty this time — was 5th out of 8, immediately behind the leader, and 15 minutes ahead of the final rope of 3. Needless to say, I was very satisfied (and the others were quite impressed).

For the 3rd mountain in a row, we had beautiful weather with fine views — though the smog was back around Popo + Ixta 100 miles to the west, so they didn't show up too well.

We returned to the hut at 3³⁰, passing the Colorado group part way down. (They finally made the summit, + got back to the hut at 6.) Our truck ~~driver~~ driver brought up half a dozen Germans at dusk and stayed the night, so we got an early

also known as
Citlaltépetl

LAM Trip to S. Maroon and Pyramid Peaks

August 28-30, 1982

Seven climbers made the trip (R. D. Cowan, leader, Dave and Nick Brown, Bill and Emily Johnson, Henry Laquer, and Gene Tate), along with three non-climbers (Faye Brown, Justine Laquer, and Barbara Tate).

Some persons left Los Alamos Friday, others left at 7:30 am Saturday, arriving at the Aspen Highlands Ski Area parking lot about 2:35 pm, and catching the 3:15 bus (fare \$2 round trip) to arrive at Maroon Lake about 3:40, followed by a 70-minute backpack to camp in a grove of pine trees near the upper end of Crater Lake.

The climb of S. Maroon on Sunday started at 5:50 am, with everyone on summit 12:15 to 12:45, and back in camp by 7:00 pm. The route involved an hour hike S along the West Maroon Creek trail, a 2½-hour climb W up a mostly grassy slope to the S end of the S ridge of Maroon, N along the ridge, then mostly contouring along a cairn-marked route on the W side of the ridge, with a steep climb E and N up the final summit pyramid. There was much loose rock (hard hats prevented a near-serious accident near the top!!), but technical difficulties and exposure were minimal. The weather was marginal--70 to 90% dark cloud cover, with the summits of Snowmass and Capitol often in the clouds--but with no lightning nor rain anywhere, and only a trace of snow flurries as we left the summit. No wind and very comfortable temperatures.

All except Cowan, the Laquers, and the Tates returned to Los Alamos (Brown had driven his car in to Maroon Lake before the 8 am road closure on Saturday), arriving home about 4 am.

Cowan, Laquer, and Tate climbed Pyramid on Monday, leaving camp at 6:10 am, on the summit 1:10 to 1:25 pm, and back to camp at 7:00 to 9:00 pm.

(over)

LAM Trip Report -- Music Pass winter trip, 1983

March 11 -- We left the White Rock "Y" at 1600, ate dinner at Mount Blanca Inn (Fort Garland, Colorado), took the La Veta cutoff from US 160 to Colorado 69 (past the truck stop on 160), turned off on Horn Road (also known as RD 130) and then on Colfax, made the jog at the road to South Colony Lakes and were blocked by snow about a mile past the jog. Turn in at 2300 here after trying to get through the drifts.

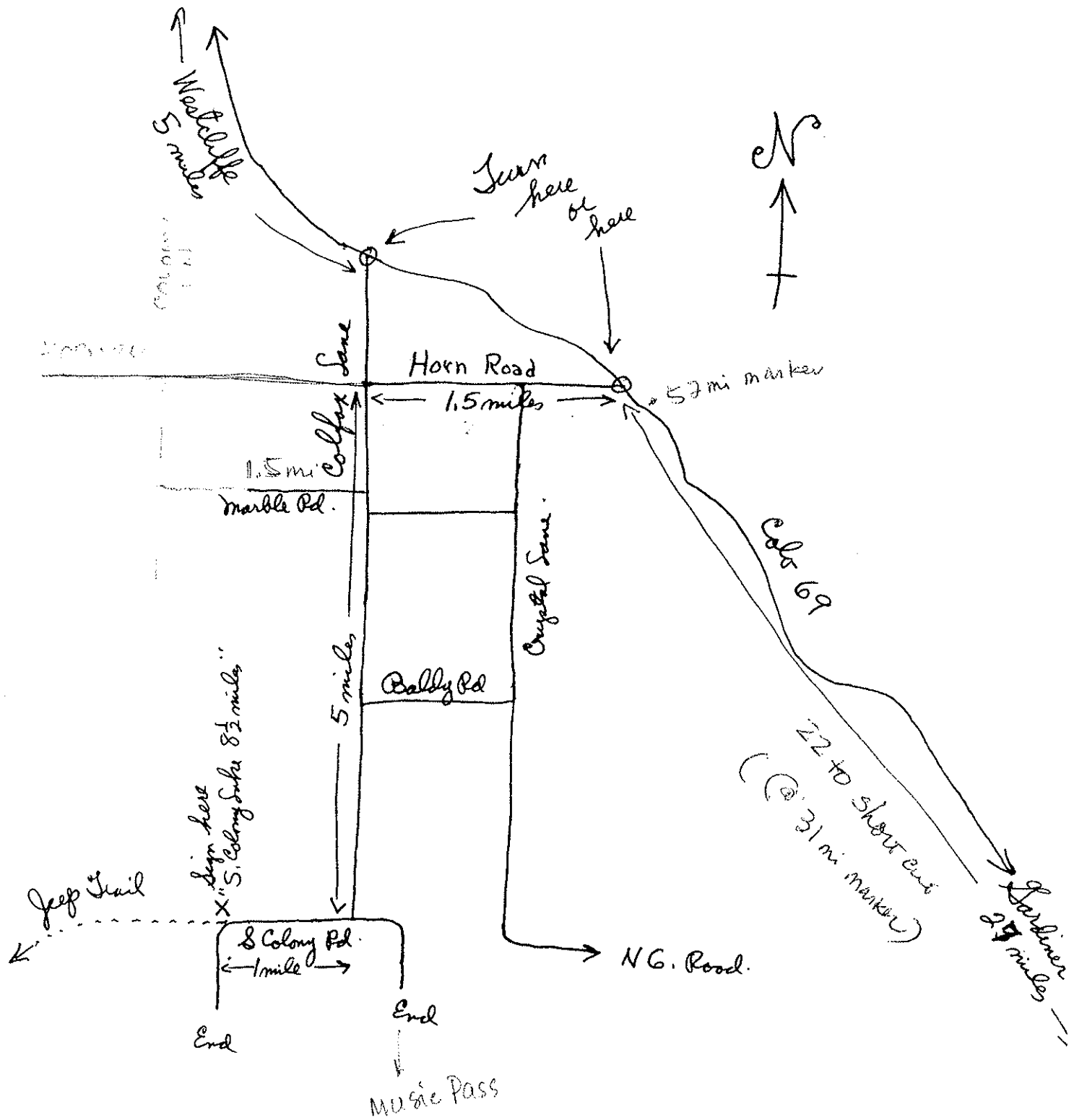
March 12 -- Start walking on the road at 0830 after trying once more to get the cars through. It is about four miles to the outhouse at the forest boundary (which, in turn, is about half mile inside the USFS boundary) and we start from there on snowshoes at 1100. No snow to here except for the drift that stopped us! Follow the trail which contours into Music Pass (rather than the road) by following blazes and arrive at the grove of trees about 5 minutes south of the pass at 1600. Pitch camp. Overcast and slight snow showers.

March 13 -- Leave camp at 0710 in good weather. Take snowshoes off to go through the pass. Some equipment difficulties which hold us up and we finally start up from the bottom of Sand Creek at 0845. Get to Lower Sand Creek Lake at 0930. Leave at 0955 and go south up an obvious gully system into the bowl south of Tijeras. A lunch stop at the highest rocks in the bowl 1130-1200. Climb out of the bowl by the rock/ice slope to the south. Then follow the sharp ridge crest to point 13,495 and get there at 1315. The ridge from here to Tijeras looks very difficult, even without snow. Call it a summit and take pictures. Great view. Good weather, too. Start down at 1345 and retrace our steps. Sand Creek at 1545. Camp at 1630-1700.

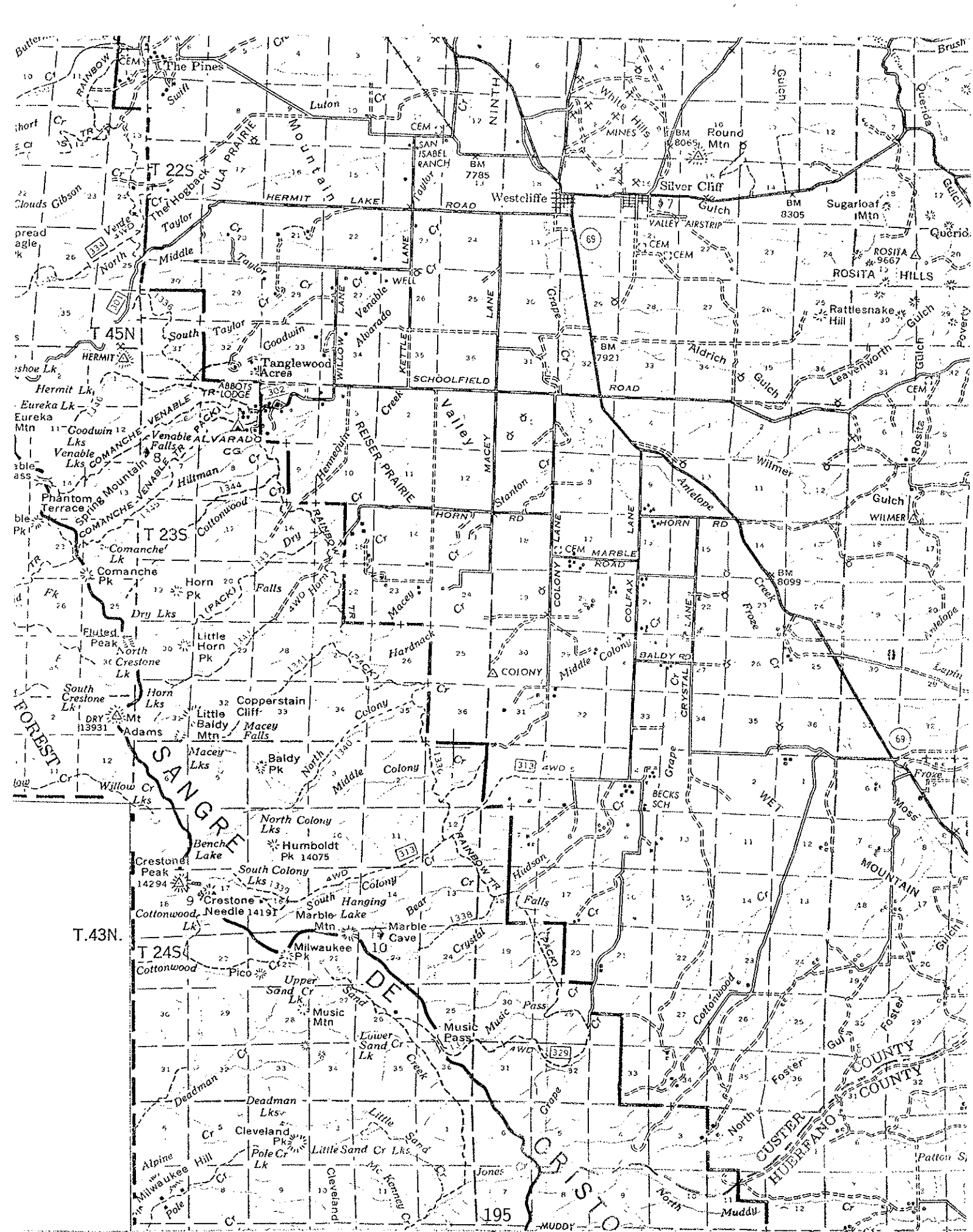
March 14 -- 0800, leave camp in snowshowers. Follow the road instead of the trail and get to the outhouse at 1030. Walk out along the road, 1100-1245. Start driving at 1315 and get to Wagon Wheel Restaurant in LaVeta at around 1500. Eat and horse around for quite a while and get back to Los Alamos at 2030. Total driving distance 240 miles each way.

Party: David and Faye Brown, Rich Davidson, Eiichi Fukushima, Roy Przeklasa, and Jan Studebaker. We used snowshoes everywhere except 1) the first four miles of the road, 2) at Music Pass, and 3) above the highest rocks in the bowl where we climbed to the top. There was at least six feet of snow where we camped so that had we gotten there earlier we could have dug snowcaves. This was a very good trip. Milwaukee looks like a possible target for a winter climb from Music Pass, too.

EF



Colo 69 to Horn Road (west) or Colfax Sane (south)
 Colfax Sane, S to S Colony Road (5 miles, approx,
 S of Horn Road)
 S. Colony Road W and continue W on jeep trail -
 about 8 miles to trail to Sake



Snowmass Mountain
August 12-14, 1983

Four people made the trip: Larry Dauelsberg, Dan Rusthoi, Randy Thieme, and Bob Cowan (leader). We left White Rock at 5:50 pm Friday August 12, and reached a good camping area (no water) about 0.6 mile S of Poncha Pass (uphill west of the highway for about half a mile or so on the N leg of a BLM loop road) at 10:45. A lightning and rain storm ranged from the N to NE to E of us, but we lucked out sleeping under the stars.

Saturday am we drove on to the Snowmass Lake trailhead via Snowmass Village and the steep dirt road mentioned in Borneman and Lampert (somewhat rough but easily negotiable by ordinary cars, in spite of the previous day's rain), arriving 11:20 am, 324 miles from White Rock (about 7 1/2 hours total driving time). The 8 1/2 mile backpack to camp near the SE corner of Snowmass Lake took an even 5 hours. Views of Bear Creek en route were fabulous--the creek looked more like a snow avalanche than a cascade. The trail in was muddy, but basically obvious; near the upper end of the main valley (after 3 2/3 hours) it crossed to the west side of the beaver ponds on a large log jam, then continued S at water level to timber, then started switchbacking steeply uphill--where it started raining for most of the one hour remainder of the hike to the lake. There were numerous people in the area (including a female forest ranger), but no problem finding a campsite.

We left camp at 5:50 am Sunday, reached the snow line at 8:00, the skyline ridge (up a short steepish crack not far S of the summit) at 9:15, and the summit itself at 9:25. The route from camp followed around the S side of Snowmass Lake, across a boulder field on the west side of the lake, then up a trail on the bare-dirt S lip of the gully down which runs a goodly stream of water. It is best to cross the stream to the steep rock and grass slope leading on westward before the trail gets too steep, rocky, and difficult to negotiate. (On the return trip one should likewise not cross to the S side too soon--Rusthoi tried it and got to make an ice-ax arrest while sliding 30 feet down the loose rocky "trail", with loss of considerable skin from one arm.) The snow was of good consistency for step kicking, but steep enough in the upper portion that our ice axes were definitely called for. Crampons were unnecessary for the experienced, but Rusthoi (on steep snow for the first time) found them very reassuring. Rusthoi and Thieme stopped on the ridge to dry socks and warm toes in the sun (temperature perhaps 50°, little wind); only Dauelsberg and Cowan went on to the summit (dry rock and a good scramble with moderate exposure--best to contour left initially rather than head straight N up the ridge).

Started down from the ridge at 10:20, and were off the snow in 20 minutes, after some nice glissading on the lower portion. Back to camp at 12:15 and started the pack out at 1:35 just as it started to rain. The sun came back out after an hour, and we reached the cars about 5:15. I went on to Breckenridge for further climbing; the other 3 ate supper in Aspen and presumably got back to White Rock in the wee hours Monday am.

A strenuous trip (primarily because of the long backpack), but beautiful country.

[Note: The ridge traverse from Snowmass Mountain to Hagerman Peak looks fearsome; I wouldn't advise it without a rope, and maybe not at all.]

Robert W. Cowan

Cabezon Peak

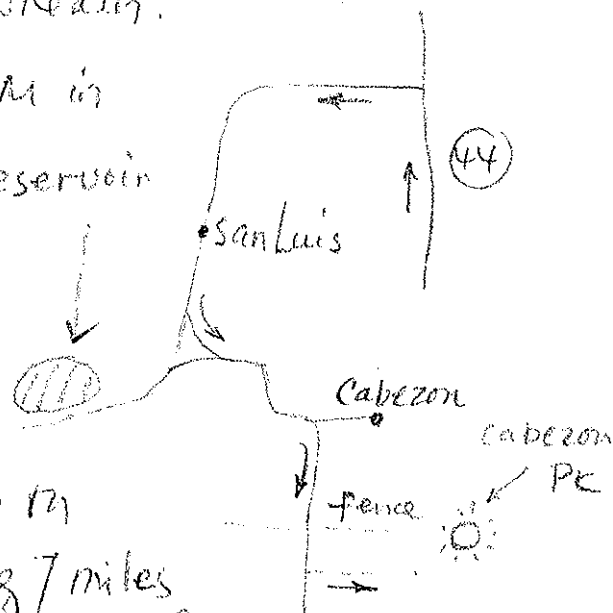
30 Sept 1984

Kentwing, Pam and Eichi Inawashima meet at 6 AM at Methodist Motors. Meet Jan Studebaker and Suzanne (his sister-in-law) at Sierra Los Pinos. Drive on Rt 4 to San Sidro. Drive 19 miles to turn off. Drive thru San Luis to Cabezon (Ghost Town) ^(EAM). Drive past it, climb to next plateau South, cross a fence at a gate, turn left at ~~the~~ the crest of the plateau and drive to close to the base of the mountain.

Start from cars a little before 9 AM in cloudy weather (top of peak reservoir covered). Base of SE gully at 10 AM. Top at 11 AM.

Start down at 11:50 AM.

Arrive at cars at 2:00 PM. Stop in way back to look at hot spring 7 miles from the San Luis road south on 44. Gas in San Sidro. Los Alamos at 6 PM.



Party of 7 — above named plus Justine and Henry Lacquer. [Justine only went to bottom of gully.]
Used a rope 3 times on descent.

Ice Lake Basin - 1986

MARCH 14 Meet at Sunwest Bank, Española at 1645. Two cars proceed to Pagosa Springs for dinner. [Eagle and Owl is no longer the great restaurant it was. It stinks.] The third car leaves much later; stops at the first gas station on right in Pagosa Springs for a microwaved chimichanga. Good. The two groups arrive at Teller House in Silverton at 2300 and 0030 respectively.

MARCH 15 Six of us in room #9 (with a piano and 3 double beds!) Cost \$45.48 including something like a \$250 credit at the Pickle Barrel for breakfast. This restaurant is much better this year. Good food, pretty good service and the surcharge was \$3.10 for the six of us. Park about a mile above the South Mineral Rd junction on 550. No shovelling needed! Start hiking at 945. Down to road. Up 4 miles to South Mineral Campground. Then up to the buttress camp at 1500. The "trail" up the buttress starts pretty close to the buttress, not lower. Carl and I go up to the lower basin for a look. Partly cloudy morning but absolutely clear after that.

MARCH 16 Starts snowing during the night! @#! Leave around 0800 for the upper basin in poor visibility but beautiful scenery with the fresh snow. Decide that U.S. Grant, our original objective, is too hard to find. Cross the basin to the chimney at the southwest end. So much snow in it that it's pretty easy -- almost snowshoeable (about 1/3 of the way up for some). Absolute white out -- can't see a thing! Quit at around 1130 at about 12,800 ft on what we think is the traverse to Mt. Fuller's northeast ridge. Eat lunch and go back to camp. [Some of us snowshoe down the chimney.] Arrive at 1430. Dig a latrine and a large snow cave only to have the latter collapse. Enlarge the remaining

ruin into a partially enclosed dining room. Snows all day.

MARCH 17 Snow accumulation about 12" overnight. Pack up camp and leave at 830. Campground at 915. Cars at 1130. Eat at the Pickle Barrel in Silverton. Last of the cars (after an unplanned off-road maneuver) arrive in Santa Fe at 1900. Fun trip.

On the 14th, driving was bad between Brazos and Pagosa Springs and between Purgatory and Silverton and this held true on the 17th, too.

Party: Tony Burris, Jean Dewart, Eichi Fukushima, Carl Keller, Steve Koczan, Tim Maxwell.

U.S. Grant (13,767') -- ~~February~~ ^{March}, 1986

- MAR 14 ~~Feb 21~~ (Fri.) Leave Los Alamos 4pm. Eat in Pagosa Springs?
Stay in Silverton at Teller House (303/387-⁵⁴²³~~5780~~) Room #9.
- MAR 15 ~~Feb 22~~ (Sat.) Hike from US 550 (elev. 9600') to South Meneral Campgrnd
(4 mi.); hike up partway up Ice Lake Basin and camp
at 11,200' or higher.
- MAR 16 ~~Feb 23~~ (Sun.) Climb U.S. Grant
- MAR 17 ~~Feb 24~~ (Mon.) Hike out. Drive back with a lunch in Durango.
ETA 6pm \pm 1 hour.

An old fashioned mountaineering trip on snowshoes. Ice axe required for the U.S. Grant climb. Objective is to enjoy the trip for the whole experience (climb, scenery, friendships, gourmet cooking, etc.). Bring full fledged cold weather gear whether we use it or not. Plan dinners (Sat, Sun, plus a spare) by tents. Driving distance is ca. 500 miles total and the driver should be reimbursed at least for the gas. Be sure to work it out.

471-0510/471-4978 1982-9131
Tent 1: Steve Koczan, Tim Maxwell : Car 1

Tent 2: Jean Dewar, Carl Keller, Tony Burris, Eiichi Fukushima : Car 2.
667-7049/662-9592 983-6698/294-3595 /672-9203 262-7155/268-1303 (Car 3).
1983-4007 667-3993 662-3429

Emergency contact: Norbert Ensslin 662-3931.

*
ITEMS STARRED ARE MANDATORY; ITEMS CHECKED WILL BE USEFUL.
OTHERS ARE LISTED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

X MEANS GROUP EQUIPMENT

CLOTHING

---HIKING BOOTS
---ROCK SHOES
---SNOW BOOTS
---CAMP SHOES
---SNEAKERS
*SOCKS WOOL
*GAITERS
---UNDERWEAR
*LONG UNDERWEAR
*FISHNET UNDERWEAR
*WOOL PANTS
---COTTON PANTS
---SHORT PANTS
*UNINSULATED OVERPANTS
---RAIN PANTS
*WIND PANTS
*COTTON SHIRT
*WOOL SHIRT
*WOOL SWEATER
*UNINSULATED PARKA
*WIND PARKA
---RAIN PARKA
---PONCHO
*WOOL GLOVES
*MITTENS
*LEATHER GLOVES
---SILK GLOVES
*PLASTIC GLOVES
*WOOL HAT
*WOOL BALACLAVA
*FACE MASK
*SUN HAT
---HARD HAT

COOKING AND EATING

*FOOD
*CANTEEN (1 QUART OR MORE)
---EXTRA WATER
---WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS
*STOVE
*STOVE PAD
*STOVE REPAIR KIT
*FUEL
---METAL GRATE
---MATCHES
*CAN OPENER
*POTS
---FRYING PAN
---WATER BUCKET
---SPATULA
---DIPPER
*CUP
---PLATE
*BOWL
*SPOON
*FORK
*SCOURING PAD
*DISH SOAP
---DISH TOWEL
---PLASTIC BAGS

CLIMBING GEAR

---11 MM ROPE
---LEAD RACK
*SLINGS ENUF FOR RAPPELING
---DOUBLE-LENGTH SLINGS
*CARABINERS (2)
---HAMMER
---PRUSIK LOOPS
---RAPPEL SEAT WITH BRAKE
---RAPPEL PITONS
---DESCENDING RINGS
---PULLEYS
---EYEBOLTS
*9 MM ROPE
---CRAMPONS
*ICE AXE
---ICE HAMMER
---ICE SCREWS
*SNOW FLUKES
*CINDERSHOES
---SKIS
---SKI TIP
---SKI POLES
---SKI WAX
---SKINS
---AVALANCHE CORD
---AVALANCHE PROBES
---HANDS

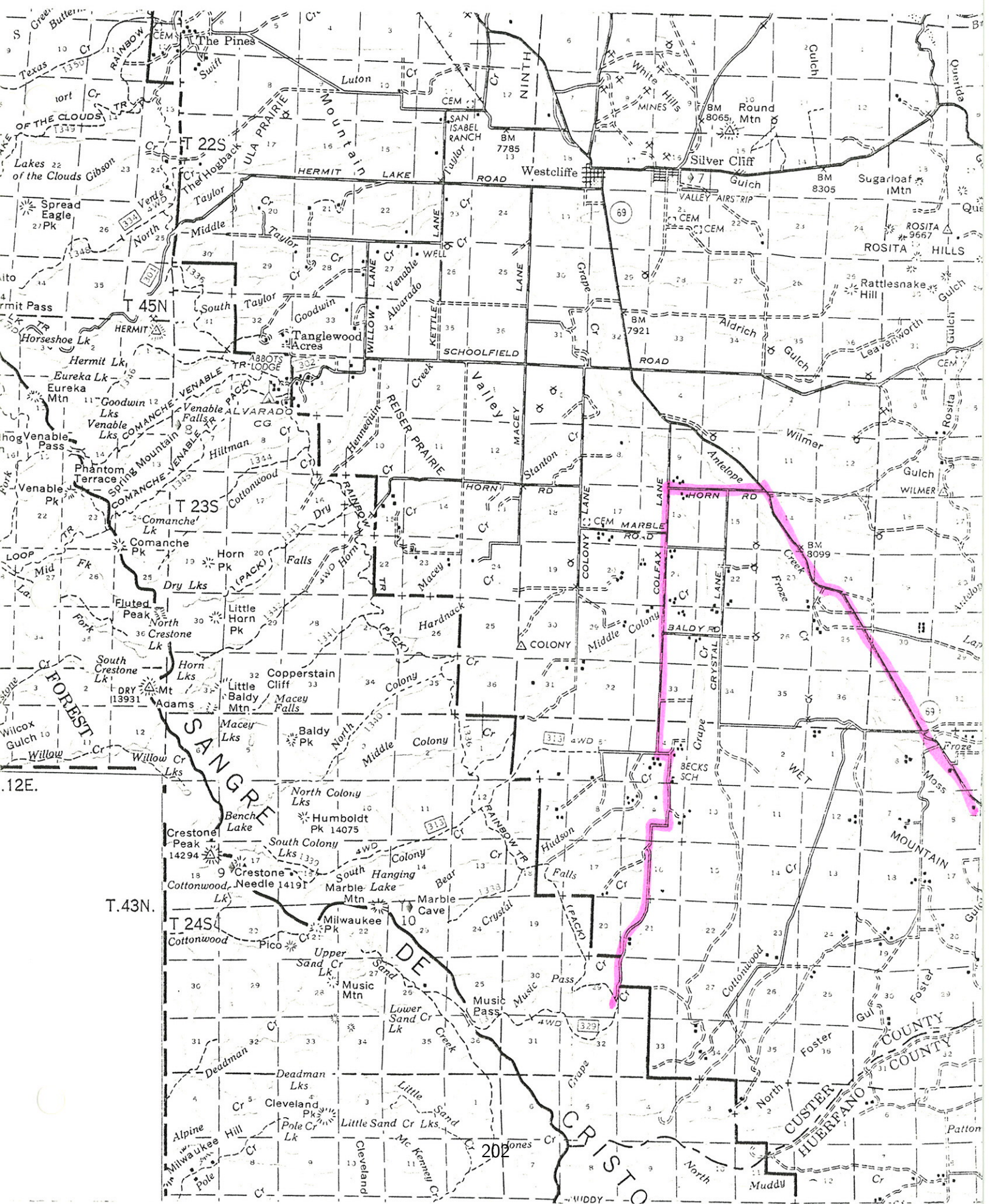
PERSONAL ITEMS

*FRAME PACK
*DAY PACK
*SLEEPING BAG
*SLEEPING BAG PAD
---BIVOUAC BAG
---GROUND CLOTH
*BREATHABLE BOOT SACK
*FLASHLIGHT/HEADLAMP
*CANDLES
*MATCHES BUTANE LIGHTER
*POCKET KNIFE
---WATCH
---MAP
*COMPASS
*ALTIMETER
*HIGH ALTITUDE SUNGLASSES
---EXTRA CAR KEYS
---HANDKERCHIEF
---CHAPSTICK
*SUNSCREEN
---INSECT REPELLENT
---HAND LOTION
---FOOT POWDER
---TOENAIL CLIPPERS/FILE
*TOILET PAPER
---TOWEL
---SOAP
*TOOTHBRUSH/TOOTHPASTE
---SNOW SEAL
*CAMERA/FILM
---GUIDE BOOKS
*PENCIL/PAPER
---BINOCULARS
---INTERESTING BOOK
---DECK OF CARDS
---FISHING GEAR
*THERMOMETER
*SURVIVAL KIT
---EXTRA BATTERIES/BULB
---EXTRA FOOD (24 HOURS)
---MATCHES IN WATERPROOF CONTAINER
---FIRESTARTER OR CANDLE
---EMERGENCY SHELTER
*WHISTLE/MIRROR/FLARES
*FIRST AID KIT:
---BANDAIDS
---TAPE
---ELASTIC BANDAGE
---GAUZE BANDAGE
---TWEZERS
---NEEDLE
---BURN OINTMENT
---ASPIRIN
---DRUGS
*HEXACHLOROPHENE SOAP
*THERMOMETER
---REPAIR KIT:
---WIRE
---NYLON CORD
---NYLON TAPE
---PLIERS
---WHETSTONE
---CLEVIS PINS
---HEAVY NEEDLE/THREAD
---EXTRA PACK STRAP
---SAFETY PINS

GROUP EQUIPMENT X

*TENT/FLY/PRESS/POLES
---PADS FOR TENT POLES
---SMALL SPONGE
*WHISK BROOM
*SNOW SHOVEL
---SNOW SAW
---SAW
---DOUBLE-BITTED AXE
---GROUP FIRST AID KIT
---EXTRA SUNGLASSES
---RADIO

Wands
BIC lighters
Candles

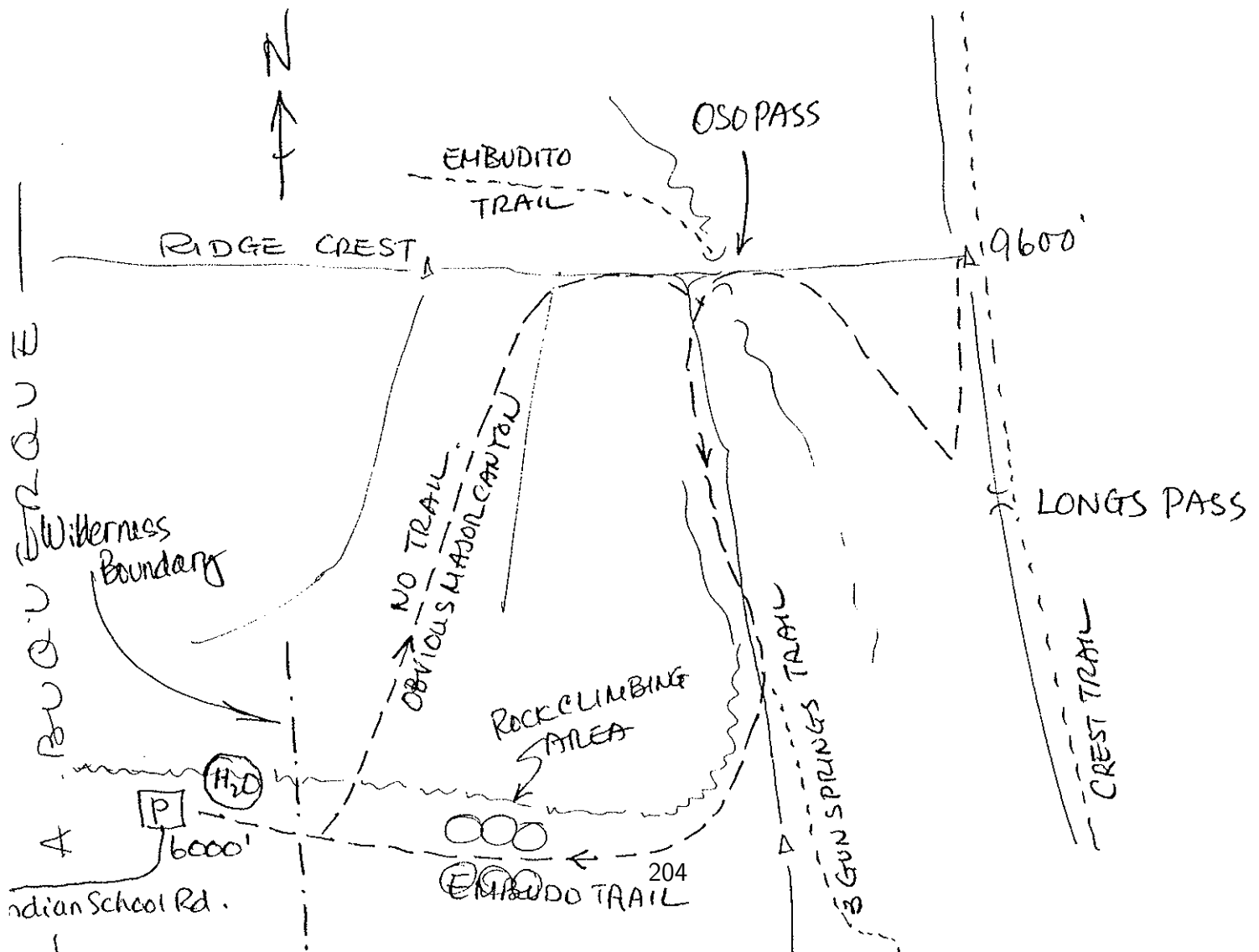


LAM TRIP REPORT.

SOUTH SANDIA PEAK (9600') FROM WEST SIDE

JAN 31, 1988 - SUPERBOWL SUNDAY.

- 0840 Left parking lot at east end of Indian School^{Rd.} in Albuquerque.
1130 Reach Three Gun Springs Trail ~100 yards south of Oso Pass.
1345 Arrive Summit. STRONG COLD WIND.
1410 Leave Summit
1710 Cars via Three Gun Springs and Embudo Trails
RICK LOTSPEICH, TONY BURRIS, EICHI AND DAM FUKUSHIMA,
At most 2 feet of SNOW near Oso Pass. A good winter day hike.



TRIP REPORT: Non-superbowl Snow romp in South San diego

Left cars at 9 AM. 11 AM at top
of big gully. 2 PM at Oso Pass.
Start down at 2:30 PM on Three Gun
Springs Trail. Take the Embudo Trail
Fork down to cars ca 5 PM.

Some snow and ice on the rock steps
in the gully. Snowshoe on and off on
the ridge — off on rocks and on on
snow. Three Gun Springs Trail has
quite a bit of snow on it.

Everybody got some exercise.

Party of 6

Eiichi Fukushima

Pam "

Norbert Ensslin

Lynn "

Bryan Thompson (guest)

Warwick Charlton (guest).



PRE TRIP INFO

hike

South Sandia Peak, from The west. Jan 21, 90.

Meet at 830 am in the "Open Spaces" parking lot at the east end of Indian School Road*, about a mile east of Tramway Blvd. in Albuquerque.

This is a straight hike — no snowshoes — 2/3 Cross-country and 1/3 on trail. Elevation gain: 3400ft+ in ca. 3 1/2 miles. Estimated Return: 5pm. *not the one at the end of Menaul!

Required clothing: cold weather gear plus good boots with lug-soles suitable for sustained postholing. Bring ample lunch and flashlights, in case there is a problem. No axe, crampons, helmet.

Route: From parking lot, follow trail, into Embudo Canyon. Shortly after entering the wilderness area, get off the trail to the northeast and follow an obvious canyon/gully system towards the top of the broad west ridge of South Sandia. Follow this ridge east, mostly on the south side or on top, to Oso Pass and follow the trail to the top at 9600 ft. There could be some postholing east of Oso Pass. (Two years ago, it was waist deep for 50 ft.) It could be very cold and windy on top.

Eiichi Fukushima 262-7155(d) 268-1303(u).

Trip Report
Sand Creek, October 8-14, 2003
Bill Priedhorsky

We are pleased to report another fabulous experience in the canyon country. I led a party of ten into the Escalante-Grand Staircase National Monument, camping for four nights on Sand Creek. We spent 4 nights in camp, comfortably settled with 5 horses worth of gear packed in by Bob and Sioux Cochrane of Boulder Mountain Ranch (435-335-7487). Participants included Marilyn Yeamans, Karen Grace, John Meier, Ginger and Karl Buchendahl, Faye and Dave Brown, and Dick and Judy Opsahl. A parallel 8-person trip, led by Kathleen Gruetzmacher, camped nearby, arriving and departing 24 hours before our party.



We broke our drive to the Escalante with a two-hour hike in the dome country west of Lake Powell.

Seven of us left Los Alamos at 6:30 AM on the morning of Wednesday October 8; the others drove from Park City and Flagstaff. It was raining and dark as we waited for Karen at 6 AM; but it cleared by the time we reached Utah, and the weather was fabulous for the rest of the trip. The drive took

about 12 hours, including a two-hour stop for a hike in the dome country along highway 95 west of Lake Powell. We stayed the first night and the last at Jan Belnap's Eagle Star B&B (435-335-7438). She seems to run the B&B on a part-time basis, but was happy to have us as usual. The B&B has four rooms (one with two beds, the others with one). John and I each took a turn on the futon in the recreation room. The charge for the whole house, with breakfast, was \$440 per night. We have reserved the same B&B for the nights of Saturday October 10 and Saturday October 17 next year.

Bob and Sioux Cochrane picked up some of the gear at the B&B on the evening of our arrival, and the rest at the trailhead at 10 AM the next morning. The only negative factor the whole trip was Bob's concern about the size and weight of our load. This was complicated by the additional gear that appeared in the morning, after Bob thought the packing problem was nearly solved.

We departed from the Boulder Mail trail parking lot, south of Boulder, at about 10:30 AM. Our route took us about a mile down the trail, to a cutoff established by Bob and Sioux a few hundred yards before Sand Creek. We followed the horses' tracks across the sandy juniper terrain, stopped for a break at a tank in a sandstone drainage, then cut down a drainage on the east side of Sand Creek, approximately 1/4 mile upstream of the drainage that descends the other side from Slickrock Saddle. Bob and Sioux dropped our gear at the top of a small bluff just above Kathleen's campsite. After spending some time looking for an optimal campsite, we choose a smooth-bottomed wash, just above the creek, about 200 yards downstream of the gear dropoff. The haul was substantial, but accomplished with 2 or 3 roundtrips per person. Karl and Bill forced the decision on the campsite by hauling down the first two panniers. Karen and Marilyn had a beautiful campsite atop a little knoll, to which they applied some serious nesting instinct, which went as far as arranging little protective rock circles around the cactus. Bill, on the other hand, just threw his sleeping bag on the rock. Dinner was John's chicken curry.

Because of the late October sunrise, outings from camp tending to start at about 10 AM. We split into groups each day. The first day, the Browns, Opsahls, Buckendahls, Karen, and Marilyn joined with Greg and Dave Scudder, Arne, Glenn, and Kathleen from the other trip, for a hike downstream. The group waded through cold water for about 1/4 mile, but climbed out when they reached a narrows. Dave's radio slid down the

slickrock into the cold water, but he recovered it with a quick dive. The party split, with one group roping out of the inner canyon, then hiking up the slickrock to Slickrock Saddle, looking over the top to Death Hollow, and noting a well-worn cairned trail to the north, which probably connects to the Mail Trail. The other party waded the chest-deep narrows, then hiked cross country to the natural bridge (marked on the map, seeing a rattlesnake, and red and grey foxes). Bill fished solo upstream to the Mail Trail, but was somewhat frustrated by the heavily vegetated small stream, which offered only rare opportunities to cast. He caught 5 brown trout, up to about 11 inches in length. Ginger and Karl cooked pork loin fajitas, preceded by guacamole, salsa, and chips as appetizer, while some of us visited the other camp for margaritas (with ice!).

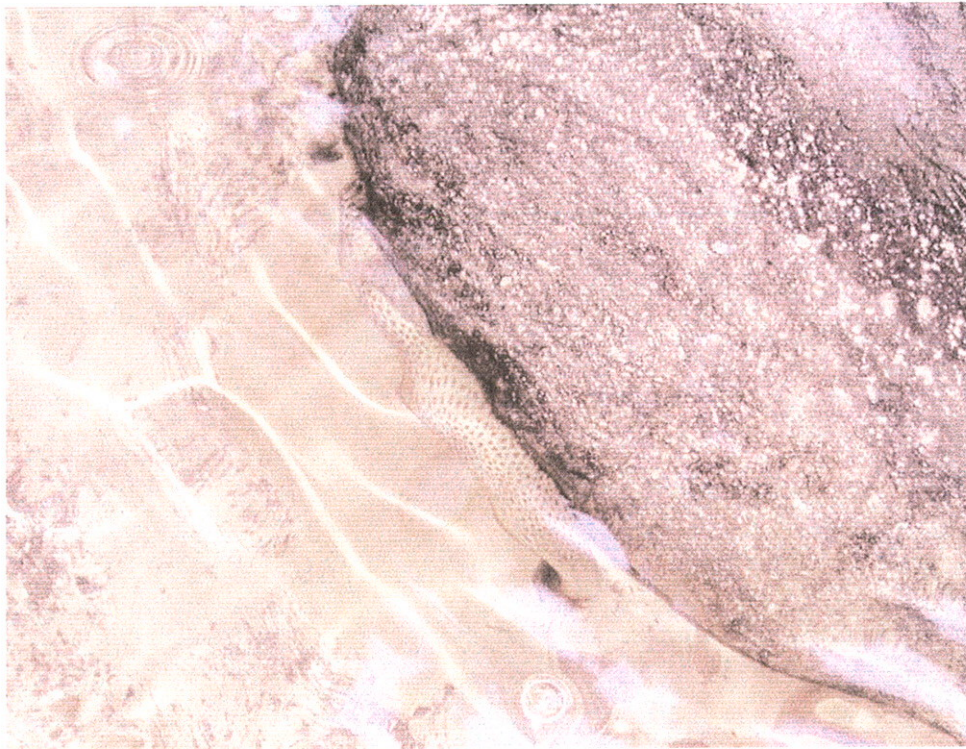


Partying in the moonlight on a mesa top.

After dinner, Marie visited our camp to invite us to their campfire. After a while (perhaps this was the margaritas talking), eight of us thought it would be a great idea to hike under the full moon. We hiked up the south fork of our drainage, then scrambled up the slickrock to the ridge above. The views of the slickrock cliffs and domes under the moonlight were otherworldly. Even Ginger made it up a friction scramble that might have intimidated her in the daylight. We sang (or made noises that we thought were singing), howled at the moon, and danced. Dave Scudder forgot his alma mater's hymn, but Bill did not. After a false start towards a slope that looked far too steep to attempt at night, we descended a gentle friction slope that put us in a drainage that, to our surprise a few hundred yards further, turned out to be our main drainage. All individuals except one unnamed proved that they

could hike and not fall down, margaritas or no. The unnamed individual completed the hike with the sturdy assistance of a lovely lady supporting him from each side. The unnamed individual thought that two ladies were great, and wondered how much more he needed to drink to get four. The moonlight hike was perhaps the best memory of the trip, both for its aesthetic and the rowdy good time.

The next day, Saturday, was our second full day, and the last for Kathleen's group. Bill again fished solo, hiking two hours downstream, to a point not far above the confluence of Willow Patch Creek, then working his way upstream to a point not far below the narrows. The stream was significantly wider and easier to fish than the upstream segment. He caught 20 trout, mostly browns with a few rainbows, and caught many by casting to a fish that he first located by sight. The fish were wary, and would flee if they saw him even 20 yards distant, but would almost always strike a dry fly if they were unwarned. His largest catch was 13 inches, but bigger fish to 16 inches were easily visible in the clear water.



One that got away – a 15 to 16 inch brown trout sulking under a rock in Sand Creek.

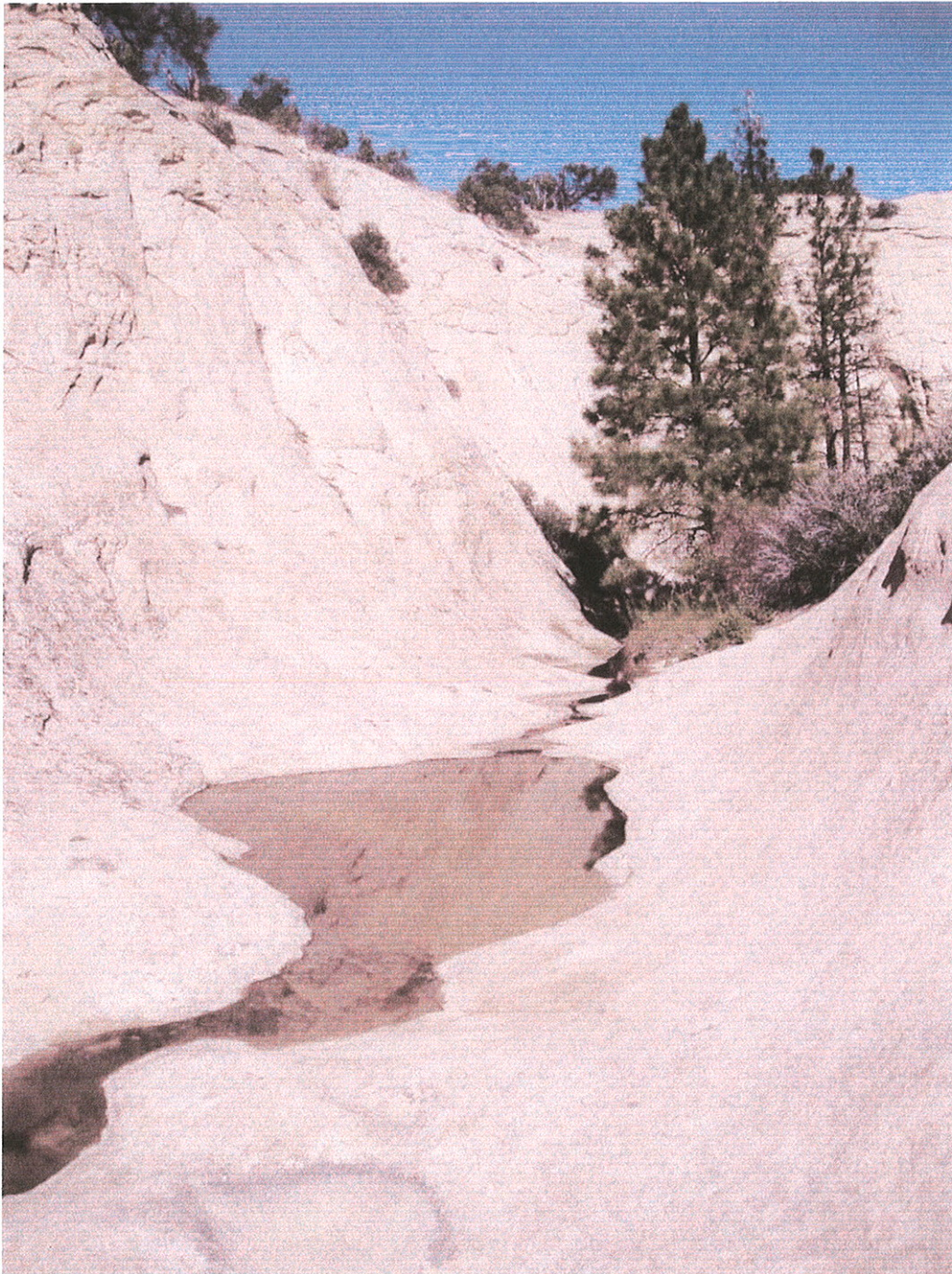
The same day, a party of about ten hiked cross-country downstream to the natural bridge, descending to the canyon bottom. They climbed high on the slickrock, obtaining a fabulous view of the Sand Creek country. Unfortunately, on the descent, Karl fell about 4 feet and rolled at least 6 feet more, hurting his knee enough to confine him to camp the next day. He stepped onto a ledge that collapsed beneath him. Thanks to his rugby roll, he was not hurt any worse. Karl finished the hike in a knee brace. The hikers saw Bill fishing below the natural bridge and waved, but did not meet up with him. The bridge was below a pouroff, and above a pool which we swam. The vegetation near the stream below was so thick that the water-gathering party could not find each other.



Most of both parties gathered around the campfire: Cosima, Marie, Arne, Kathleen, Judy, and Dick in the front row; Marilyn Jan, John, Glenn, Faye, Dave Brown, Karen, Greg, and Dave Scudder in the back row.

That night the campfire was in our camp. The ravenous party devoured Karen and Marilyn's wine, olive, pepper, cheese and cracker appetizers, and beef stew. The appetizers disappeared from their cans before they could be elegantly arranged on plates (pearls before swine, we suppose). Karen, ex-nurse, diagnosed Karl's knee, and determined that the injury was not fatal. She prescribed a heavy dose of vodka and Crystal Light. The other party took advantage of our campfire to burn all their toxic waste. Greg Scudder's

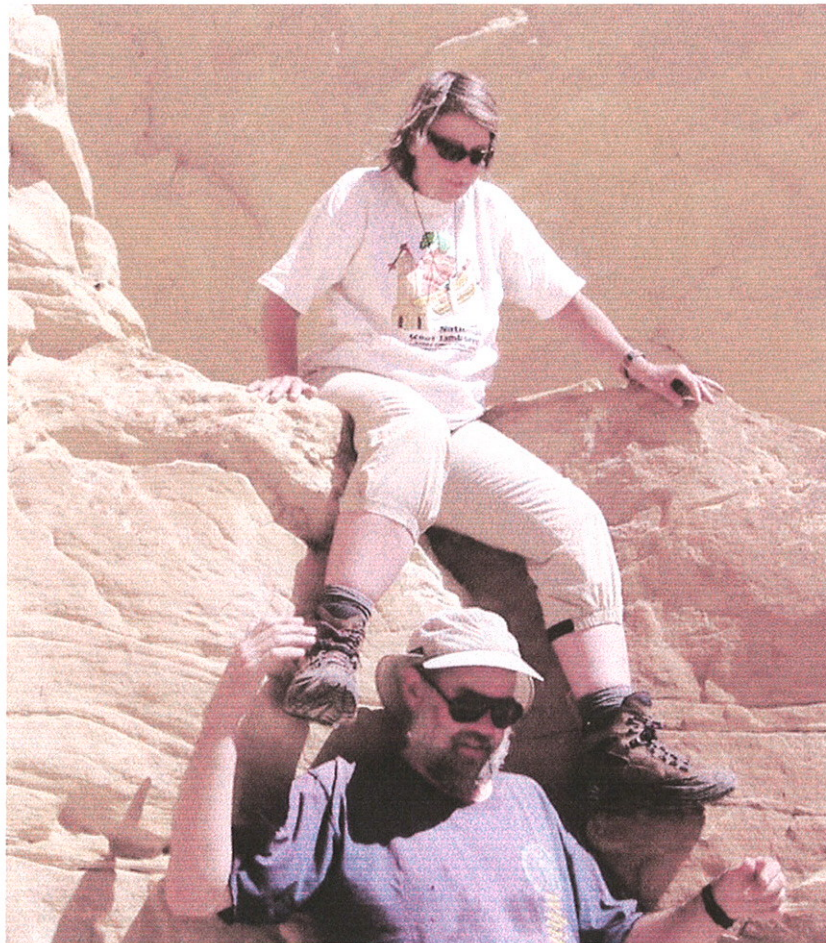
shaggy dog tale was almost as bad as the toxic waste. And Bill forgot almost all his blonde jokes, to Karen's relief.



Water in the desert – a spring-fed drainage that flows into Sand Creek.

On Sunday Bill tore himself away from fishing and led an exploratory hike. He promised a straightforward hike to Slickrock Saddle, with a further exploration of the cairned trail. He lied. The party included the Opsahls,

John, Karen, Marilyn, and Ginger. They hiked cross-country to an east-side drainage that entered just downstream of the narrows. Water flowed from a large plunge pool for a few hundred yards to Sand Creek. As always, water in the desert made for a beautiful sight. We crossed the stream opposite the mouth of this side drainage, and worked our way up to the first bench, through the bushes and a cliffy layer. The streamside was moist enough to sport mushrooms. The first bench looked like a dead end, but on closer inspection we found a friction route up from the top of the talus, and an even better short climb of 6-8 feet that could be protected by putting one of the guys on each end. Karen took Ginger's questionable advice and attempted the friction route, which worked well except for some skin lost to a slide, and a lost hat that John retrieved. Ginger ignored her own advice, and took the climb with Marilyn. But she performed bravely, climbing without assistance, through moves that she would hardly have attempted a few years previously. The Opsahls turned back to camp before the climb.



We used a personal means of descent to help the ladies down from an 8-foot drop.

This party then traversed the slickrock below the multi-fingered point, on the west side of the creek downstream of camp. They lunched at the tip of one of the fingers, with a view over the whole Escalante country. The problem now was to find a way to the mesa top, in order to loop back home via Slickrock Saddle.



Lunch was at the end of a finger extending from the mesa, with an out-of-this-world view.

Descent from the lunch stop eventually required a drop of about 8 feet from a corner seat. The guys jumped; the ladies jumped onto the guys' shoulders and were piggybacked to safety, much to the ladies' relief. Ginger was so worried that she broadcast her weight before climbing on. We'll never tell! The party thought they were home free, until they came across a crack that blocked our passage. Bill leaped to the bottom, committing himself to the passage; Marilyn found an easy walking route to the same destination. The party worked their way up a gulley and a breakdown slope to the mesa top and a bird's-eye view of the whole country. The rocky terrain was broken by the bright yellow cottonwoods at the confluence of Willow Patch Creek.



Bill leading the party through the Escalante country, on the day we broke camp.

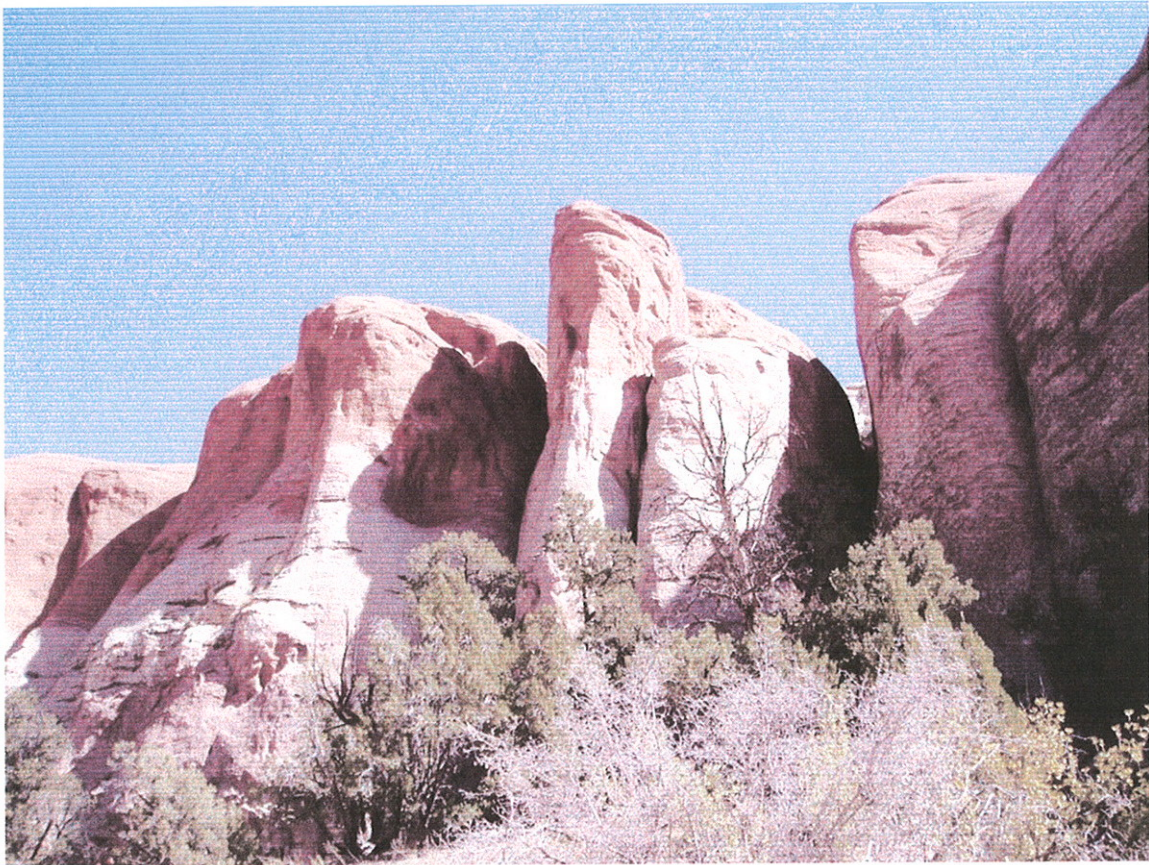
They hiked north along the mesa top, then descended into the enormous bare rock bowl of the Slickrock Saddle drainage, fractioning down the gentle slope, then dropping down a breakdown slope to a water tank for a dip. Everyone swam, even if they did not linger in the October afternoon. The

miracle of the afternoon was that Karen found her sunglasses at the bottom of the tank, after diving in with them on her head. The party descended further, passing several tanks, then cut cross-country to the north, arriving at the canyon edge just opposite camp. The descent from the bench was easy, but the last ten feet through the willows cost Marilyn one of her water bottles. Our last dinner in camp was Judy Opsahl's cashew and basil spaghetti.



Lunch on our hike back to civilization was in a little glen with a spring-fed stream.

We split into two parties the day that we broke camp. Karl and Ginger, slowed by Karl's bad knee, hiked out the way they came in. They met the Cochranes and their five pack horses en route; Sioux volunteered to bring the gear to the B&B, so the Buckendahls were free to have lunch at Hell's Backbone Grill, clean up, shuttle the cars, and meet the rest of the party at the Escalante River trailhead. Bill led the other eight on a cross-country adventure to the Escalante. They reached Willow Patch about a mile above the confluence, and had lunch in a little glen, with a small stream running over moss and rock into a cattail-fringed pond. The cottonwoods were at their autumn peak. In the middle of the Utah desert, we found ourselves hiking through a swamp. We followed Willow Patch nearly to the confluence, then worked our way up and out.



Red rock formations lined the canyon walls in Sand Hollow.

From the top, our first view of Sand Hollow was otherworldly, with a mix of white and red stone set out in walls, domes, and fissures. A balanced rock was perched just to the right of our route. We followed Sand Hollow's sandy

bottom downstream, with a view towards following the water through Sand Creek to the Escalante, but were surprised. Sand Hollow is blocked by a major pouroff in the red formation. Despite John's optimism, it was impassable, certainly so without a rope. We abandoned our plan for Sand Creek and backtracked upcanyon, ascending a ramp to hike below the white dome that is the highlight of Bowington Bench. The next problem was to find a way down into the dry canyon that parallels Calf Creek to the west. This was accomplished via a butt slide down a friction slope that took out Karen's designer pants, and a six-foot step for which Bill had the onerous duty of helping down all the ladies. On the final scramble to the canyon bottom, Dave Brown sat on a cactus. The party's sympathy for Dave's plight was held in check by their general hilarity. After a final small pouroff in this drainage, the party reached the Escalante and, a few minutes later, the trailhead. The 7 1/2 hour hike ended with a rendezvous precise to a few minutes.

Expenses were settled at the final dinner. The packer's fee was \$1000, augmented by our 20% tip. The total expense per person was \$208, including the bed and breakfast stay.

The party split after breakfast. Karen, Marilyn, and Bill drove back via the Burr Trail (2 hours drive, one hour hike near the switchbacks), and caught the 11 AM ferry (every odd hour this time of year) from Bullfrog to Halls Crossing. The driving time from Hall's Crossing to Los Alamos was 7 1/2 hours. Plans are already underway for October '04, featuring a 6-night camp at the Willow Patch confluence. The theme for the trip will be drinks with umbrellas. The prospect of our future adventure helps temper our sadness at ending this year's trip.



Our preliminary destination for October '04 is the confluence of Willow Patch Creek (foreground) and Sand Creek (background).

6 Accident Reports

THE SHIPROCK INCIDENT ON MARCH 26-28, 1970 A PERSONAL ACCOUNT WITH HISTORY

Don Liska
Jan. 27, 2006

The accident on Shiprock that occurred during the period March 25-28, 1970 was arguably the most significant that the Los Alamos Mountaineering Club was ever involved in. This accident culminated in the official closure of the entire Navajo Reservation to climbing, a ban which exists to this day. Prior to this, only Totem Pole and Spider Rock had been placed off limits (after 1962) though the winds of change were in the air and Shiprock had already claimed two lives in the 31 years since its first ascent so the traditional Navajo fear of death therefore entered into the closure decision. With increasing traffic by climbers, this decision was nearing a critical stage in 1970.

I have climbed Shiprock 8 times over the years and have participated in several first ascents of the towers surrounding the rock but in 1966 when I first came to the lab and joined LAMC only my first climb in 1959. This was the 43rd recorded ascent, 41 climbs having **followed the 2nd ascent in 1952**, which showed the special appeal of Shiprock in the 50's. My 1959 climb continued to hold me in awe of this famous edifice. Shiprock in those days still represented an extremely attractive, wild and difficult climbing adventure for would-be extremists and many well known rock climbers made the climb in the 50's and 60's, the same era when big wall climbing in Yosemite was developing. The complexity and length of its route, the number of ropes required by a pair of climbers to achieve a safe ascent (four), the heavy loads of equipment and water, the potential for a dry bivouac, the heat, etc. tended to ward off casual ascents. Perhaps sparked by my own personal fervor there quickly developed in Los Alamos a few climbers who became "extreme Shiprock enthusiasts" such as Larry Dauelsberg and especially Ernie Anderson as prime participants but also Mike Williams, Carl Keller, Eichii Fukushima, Larry Campbell, Dave Brown and Mark Zander. I believe that fervor has cooled considerably in recent decades and Shiprock today has become more of a 50 classics peak baggers target.

A BIT OF HISTORY

While the ban has not stopped all climbing on the reservation, those who choose to break it are subject to arrest, fine and even jail if apprehended. I myself have broken the ban twice since that fateful day in 1970, the last time in 1982 with Norbert Ensslin and Mike Fazio, and both times on Shiprock itself. Climbing Shiprock will not cease since it is considered one of the "50 classics" in Alan Steck and Steve Roper's 1979 "Fifty Classic Climbs of North America". The authors reiterate the climbing restrictions and suggest that negotiations could possibly mitigate the ban. This has been tried repeatedly and always failed since the ban persists. However, it was officially broken once, in 1975, by the Navajos themselves during the filming of "The Eiger Sanction".

Then they allowed Eric Bjornstad and Ken Wyrick from Moab to do the climb one last time to prepare the summit for the helicopter film crew and remove existing ascent hardware and all traces of prior climbs. Incidentally the tribe also received \$40,000 (1978 dollars) for this "relaxation" of their own rules. In *Alpinist X*, Bjornstad reveals that Totem Pole continues to be climbed but by its hidden back side "Bandito" route. 5

Similarly, all climbers who adhere to the desirability of the Fifty Classics will continue to find a way to circumvent the ban on Shiprock, most by simply ignoring it. In fact, more climbers ascended Shiprock in the 15 years after the ban than in the 31 years preceding it.

THE CRITICAL ACCIDENT (Reported also in AAC "Accidents in North American Mountaineering", 24th annual report of AAC Safety Committee, 1971, pp 8-11).

On Thursday March 26, 1970 a three man party consisting of Jim Smith and Bill Bull, both from Boulder, and George Andrews from Menlo Park started up the standard route on Shiprock intending to climb to the main (north) summit that day, bivouac at the "U-Notch" below the Horn pitch that night and climb the south summit on Friday before descending. There was a second party at base camp as they left, including Don Liska and Larry Dauelsberg of Los Alamos and both members of LAMC, along with Bill Hackett of Las Cruces and Dave Beckstead of Colorado Springs. They intended on scouting a new and difficult direct aid route up the west face of the rock to the "U-Notch" where the first party was intending to bivouac. Our route was totally pioneering and we had little idea of the time required to reach the notch or of the difficulties along the way. We expected two or three bivouacs.

The weather that day was overcast with a forecast of clearing. As the Smith party broke camp early on Thursday we briefly discussed their climb and the first premonitions of possible difficulties arose when they informed us that they did not intend to leave a handline at the friction traverse, a steep, tricky and exposed 125' pitch on the east face of the rock below the second rappel. Since two of our party had several times climbed Shiprock and knew all its hazards we warned them that the traverse could be a difficult place to retreat across in wet or snowy conditions. Then we parted and went our separate ways. We started up our route over the "Nest" and placed our first bivouac at the base of the huge west wall where direct aid climbing was to begin. About 1 AM early Friday a fast moving cold front out of the NW caught both climbing parties high on the peak in their respective bivouacs. As we learned later, the Smith party had in fact not reached anywhere near the U-Notch but had bivouaced on the chockstones below the first rappel on the east face, just under the "Colorado Col". We, however, were caught above the Nest and covered in a deep blanket of wet snow. As soon as daylight allowed, we began a series of rappels off the face abandoning most of our equipment in a hasty retreat. We reached the base of the rock about 600' below by 10:30 AM. By this time a foot of snow blanketed the desert and enshrouded Shiprock and the storm continued. For now, our major concern was our own retreat from Shiprock but we began to realize that the Smith party might be trapped in a very precarious position if they indeed had reached the U-Notch for their bivouac and had not protected their retreat across the friction traverse with a fixed handline. As it turned

out, the Smith party was in a much more favorable position at this point but they still faced a desperate situation ahead as will be seen.

Our fortunes picked up unbeknownst to us with the arrival the night before of a second climbing party while we were in bivouac. An old climbing pal Reed Cundiff (Peru '67, 1st ascent of the SW Ridge of the Needle, etc.) and his climbing partner from Las Cruces arrived in a VW intending their own climb of the rock the day the storm arrived. The six of us now teamed up to pursue what we had reason to believe could be a very serious rescue emergency of the Smith party. Fortunately Reed had a VW and with its rear engine weight and the five of us jumping on the bumper and pushing, we were able to work the vehicle through the 5 miles of deep snow to the Red Rock "highway" and then sped to the town of Shiprock freezing cold and mud-spattered. With four jammed inside the car two of us sat on top with our feet through the sun roof barely hanging on as the sleet and wet snow continued. A Navajo tribal cop soon stopped us but gave full cooperation when he learned the details of our predicament. He escorted us into Shiprock where we took a motel room and called Los Alamos for more LAMC help. We also called the Boulder Rescue Group and alerted them for standby in case we could not handle the job. Ernie Anderson and Bill Gage of LAMC set out for Shiprock in a 4WD. In the meantime, the tribal police drove Cundiff and partner to the Rock in a 4WD to reconnoitre. Cundiff reported difficulty in even reaching the top of the talus near the start of the route. He did not see signs of the Smith party though as things turned out they were within 500' of them at that point. Upon reporting his findings at the motel, Cundiff and pal returned to Albuquerque intending to return the next morning if a full rescue attempt was made.

That evening about 7:30 as the storm was beginning to abate and the temperature was dropping rapidly, Liska and Dauelsberg returned to the rock with Navajo Tribal Authority 4 WD's, radios, etc. hoping to make contact with the Smith party. They found Smith and Bull wandering dazedly near their vehicle disoriented and hypothermic. Smith was bleeding and both were hurt and shaken. They reported their party had fallen and they had to leave Andrews 150' above the "Cave Pitch" (the first pitch) in the Black Bowl near the Topp memorial plaque. Liska and Dauelsberg saw this as a relatively straightforward rescue and radioed the other two climbers still at the motel to come on out and to leave a message for Anderson and Gage when they reached Shiprock to also come to the base of the rock ASAP. Fortunately Anderson had accompanied us on our frequent climbs of the rock and knew the way. By 11 PM under clear, cold skies we were all gathered ready to attack the climb with a Stokes litter, first aid kit, radios, lights, and essential climbing gear. Icy talus and snow hampered the way. Not knowing for sure what difficulties we might encounter, we called Los Alamos and another LAMC team of 5 fresh climbers set out for Shiprock at 2 AM Saturday morning. We also informed the Boulder Rescue Group of our progress but told them not to mobilize since things were still well under control.

It turned out that Smith and Bull had left a 300' reepschnur on their last rappel to the base. We found this rope indispensable in allowing us to prussik up the difficult Cave Pitch and its now icy overhangs to the scene of the accident some 200' above the base of the rock. We reached Andrews around 2 AM, administered aid to his broken shoulder, loaded the hypothermic and pain-ridden victim in the litter and lowered him

over the overhangs to the base where he was man-hauled a very rough half mile over icy talus to the waiting vehicles. We turned Andrew over to the officials at 5 AM, about 6 hours after the rescue team started up the rock.

STATE OF THE VICTIMS AND RESCUERS

As everything settled down we learned that Smith and Bull had been taken to Farmington before midnight on Friday evening for treatment. Smith had a broken nose, jaw and cheekbones and required stitches for a deep cut over his eye. Bull had bruised and battered ribs. Andrews arrived in Shiprock by 6 AM Saturday as he began going into shock. He was given intravenous glucose and then taken to Farmington where they found he had a fractured elbow, broken shoulder, cracked ribs, a concussion, and frostbitten toes. He was treated and then flown back to California. The reserve LAMC rescue team arrived about 7 AM Saturday but were fortunately not needed. Finally, the Boulder Rescue Group was informed of the successful completion of the rescue of George Andrews. Then we all split for home.

AFTERMATH AND DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT

As I said earlier this was an important rescue though we didn't realize how critical until several of us returned a week later to retrieve our gear and study the accident scene. Shiprock was still somewhat ice and snow covered but now quite climbable. Our team split up, part to retrieve gear left behind during our precipitous retreat the week before and the others to climb the normal route to the point where the accident occurred and do a "forensic" search for technical evidence of the accident. When our recovery team descended with the recovered gear, a tribal policeman was waiting for us at the trailhead. He informed us that we were under arrest as Shiprock had been officially closed to climbing immediately following the accident. In fact, the entire Navajo reservation was now so banned. When we explained that we had been the rescue team and were retrieving gear he relented but still ordered us off the rock ASAP. Our second team now descended with all the evidence they had recovered and we left the area.

In piecing together the details of the accident itself, along with correspondence from the Smith group, we deduced that the Smith party had spent a miserable bivouac on Thursday night below the upper prussik pitch in the Rappel Gully with snow cascading down the surrounding rock faces on top of them. At 7 AM on Friday they left their bivouac and took 4 hours to complete the 75' prussik up to the Colorado Col using their only functional Jumar and one Hiebler ascender. They then completed the 120' rappel down the upper west face into the west gully and scrambled down to the grey basalt water gully where they continued their rappels on the 300' reepschnur anchored to a single piton. Here Smith rappelled first and made it down OK. Andrews followed but after 100' the anchor pulled out and he fell another 100' down the gully and off the steeper bottoming cliff crashing into Smith and causing the bulk of Smith's injuries. In the tumbling fall Andrews also suffered most of his injuries. Andrews had lost his helmet earlier that day and that may have been the cause of his concussion. It was now 3 PM and still snowing. About this time Cundiff had reached his high point but was

unable to make contact with the Smith party. Now Bull was stranded above with only an old 120', 7/16" white nylon "army surplus" mountain-lay rope of dubious and well worn history. He drove in several pitons as a secure anchor and rappelled off finding himself still almost 80' above the others at the end of this short line. Under Smiths directions, he climbed 25' back up the gully and cut off two strands of his three stranded laid rope, giving him an extra 50' of line. He tied this extra length to the uncut third strand and continued down. Considering the skill with which Bull had managed this difficult maneuver (shades of Tony Kurz on the Eigerwand in 1936), it's a pity that as he neared the end of his "rope" still 30' off the base, the uppermost single strand parted about 7 feet below the two-strand cut line. Down plummeted Bull to the base where he damaged his ribs by again crashing into poor Smith who broke his fall. The LAMC team who studied the accident scene found the uppermost strand to have partially melted against a sharp flake but also to have a single strand strength of only 350 pounds due to its age and wear condition. A new ropes single strand strength should have been about 1500 pounds. At this point, very late in the day, the injured pair of Smith and Bull administered what first-aid they could to Andrews, re-anchored the reepschnur and finally rappelled to the base of Shiprock. Staggering back over the talus towards their vehicle they were fortuitously found by the Los Alamos climbers. Events then developed as described above.

In succeeding events George Andrews, a very big San Francisco Corporate Lawyer became an advocate of LAMC for its rescue efforts. Meeting him years later in his huge law offices he expressed undying gratitude to our club and related that the Shiprock event was the highlight of his outdoor life. He died in 1989. Somehow the rescue was reported to higher officials and Dauelsberg and Liska were awarded with Documents of Commendation from then president Richard Nixon. At the time we reacted negatively to these awards due to the political climate that existed at that time, but we have since come around to valuing these awards which now represent to us the finest spirit of selfless search and rescue efforts by willing volunteers. How these commendations ever came to us and who recommended them in the first place has never been ascertained.

LOS ALAMOS MONITOR

Volume XIII

No. 8

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Tuesday, March 31, 1970

Price 10 cents

Hill Climbers Make Rescue

Four Los Alamos climbers last weekend averted disaster as they took part in the all-night rescue of an injured California man on snow-covered Shiprock Peak.

George Andrews of Menlo Park, Calif., had suffered a broken left arm, broken shoulder blade, several broken ribs, and a concussion in a fall of over 100 feet late that afternoon. Andrews, along with two other experienced mountain climbers, had started the climb Thursday but had turned back when the area was hit by a severe snowstorm.

The party was attempting a descent in violent winds and heavy snow when a piton pulled out and Andrews fell. His two companions, who had received minor injuries, left him on a ledge to seek the help of another party of climbers on the peak.

Led by Don Liska and Larry Dauelsberg of Los Alamos, the other group had also spent the night on the peak; having begun on Thursday to establish a new route, on the west face of the rock. Also in this party were two men from Las Cruces and Colorado Springs.

The storm hit around midnight and had dropped six inches of snow by morning. Because the Los Alamos group's cars were snowed in, Liska went to the town of Shiprock and called Ernie Anderson of Los Alamos, asking him to bring a four-wheel drive vehicle. Liska also wanted more climbers, since the Colorado party was still up on the peak, so Anderson brought with him

UNM freshman Bill Gage, a graduate of Los Alamos High.

Anderson and Gage left at about 3 p.m., arriving in Shiprock at 9. The two members of the Colorado group had gotten down at 7 p.m. and, through a Navajo radio truck which Liska had had stationed at the bottom of the peak, notified the Los Alamos group that help was needed. At 11 p.m., the Liska party—at a strength of six men with the addition of Anderson and Gage—started out through the snow around the base of the rock on the rescue mission.

Using a fixed rope left by the two members of the Colorado party, who had been taken to the hospital; Liska, Dauelsberg, Gage, and another man began up the icy cliff at midnight, carrying a stretcher.

After reaching the injured man at about 1 a.m., Liska and Dauelsberg administered first aid to the victim, who had been alone on the snow-covered ledge for over 10 hours.

With the help of Anderson and the sixth man, who had climbed half way up the cliff, the group got the litter down and carried it most of the way to where the cars were parked. The men were then met by some volunteers from Shiprock, who helped deliver the litter the rest of the way—finally getting Andrews into a vehicle and headed for the hospital at 6 a.m.

After receiving emergency treatment at the Farmington Hospital, Andrews was flown to the Stanford Medical Center at Palo Alto, Calif.

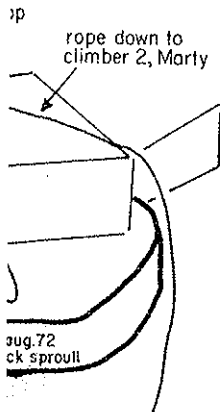
Ernie Anderson, who joined the group for the rescue, had much praise for the original four members of the Los Alamos party; who he described as "skillful rugged climbers". Anderson stated a reminder that these four men had spent the night on the rock, caught in the blizzard, had made an extremely treacherous descent down the icy west face and were miserably cold and tired. That they went back up the snow-covered peak after the injured man, he said, "is a tremendous tribute to their ability and stamina".

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pulled quietly over the

as later Dave was lying
John had run down to
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the party, and Arnold

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area while waiting for
ave provided adequate
ng or rope completely
This also indicates the
d, as recommended by



rch about 30 feet above
ave Kliewer (16), placed
difficult traverse. After 10
ced a nut for protection
d ledge to a belay point
up Dave King (16) who
l began the traverse but
teve, noting that Dave's
rope at the anchor, and
abiner and walked back

along the ledge to the nut protecting the difficult part of the traverse in order to coach Dave, who was then above the nut that protected the traverse. Dave then put in a piton to protect his next move, and Steve removed the nut because Dave would have difficulty getting to it. Steve then started back along the ledge and heard Dave say "It won't hold me". Dave fell about 75 feet to the top of a large flake near the base of the climb, landing on his head and fracturing his hard hat. In the process Steve was pulled off the ledge. Steve landed on another ledge and sprained his ankle. Both climbers were conscious at first, but Dave had a broken back and massive head injuries and succumbed within an hour of the arrival of the rescue team in spite of CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) at the scene. Kliewer was assisted to the road by climbers in the area, and the evacuation of King included a routine two bearer high-angle litter lowering.

Source: W. G. May, Rocky Mountain Rescue Group.

Analysis: As is typical of many rock-climbing accidents that have occurred recently, the climbers were climbing beyond their overall capabilities, including not only ability at climbing and placing protection but also judgment as to when and where to place protection and the consequences of related actions. King was somewhat off route on a moderate 5th class climb. Steve was unable to recognize that King would have difficulty getting to a point of protection and thus removed this nut but did not put in additional accessible protection, which is for the benefit of the *second*, not so much the leader, near the start of a long traverse.

Colorado, Mt. Thorodin. On 10 June Joseph Willoughby (20) and Garris Flebbe, both moderately experienced climbers, saw a storm approaching while on a technical climb of the West Face of Mt. Thorodin and began their retreat. Willoughby was rappelling while Flebbe was near the top end of the rope half way up the face waiting his turn when lightning struck. Willoughby, perhaps 50 feet below Flebbe on the nearly vertical face, was immediately struck unconscious, and Flebbe had a temporarily paralyzed arm. Flebbe managed to lower Willoughby to a ledge and administered CPR to no avail. With no signs of life in Willoughby, he rappeled off the rest of the way and called RMRC, which performed the evacuation after a delay caused by another severe lightning storm. The victim's hands appeared to be burned. The litter evacuation of the body from the face was straightforward, using a self-equalizing piton anchor.

Source: W. G. May, Rocky Mountain Rescue Group.

Analysis: The climbers, both experienced, recognized that a lightning storm was coming and were descending, but Colorado lightning storms can move in or develop very rapidly.

The climber lower down was killed — it was he who was on the rope. Although the rope (Perlon) did not appear damaged, some current must have flowed along it. Both climbers were exposed to ground currents.

Colorado, Sierra Blanca. On 28 May George Bell, Larry Campbell (30), Ross Harder, Bill Hendry, Karl Horak, and David Michael, while descending a snow face on the north side of the east ridge of Sierra Blanca, set off a wet snow avalanche. The slide carried Campbell about fifty feet over rocky ledges and a further hundred feet on snow before he was able to ex-

year of accident: 1972

Avalanche Victim Rescued After Cold Night on Peak

Lawrence Campbell, president of the Los Alamos (N. M.) Mountaineers, was rescued Monday from the Blanca Peak area after an avalanche sent him about 150 feet down a mountain over mixed snow and rocks.

He was picked up by a Ft. Carson MAST helicopter and the Rocky Mountain Rescue Group after spending the night in the snow covered mountains. Campbell was listed in satisfactory condition in a Colorado Springs hospital after he underwent surgery Monday for an injured right knee.

A spokesman for the Mountaineers, William Ellis, said Campbell was leading a group of about five persons Sunday when they triggered "a small slab avalanche" and it caught Campbell.

After Campbell was swept about 150 feet, he fell down a 50-foot incline but was not buried in the snow, Ellis said.

Three fellow climbers stayed the night with him at the scene of the accident, about 12,500 feet high, Ellis said. Two other persons descended to the base camp about 2,000 feet below and went to organize a rescue party, he said.

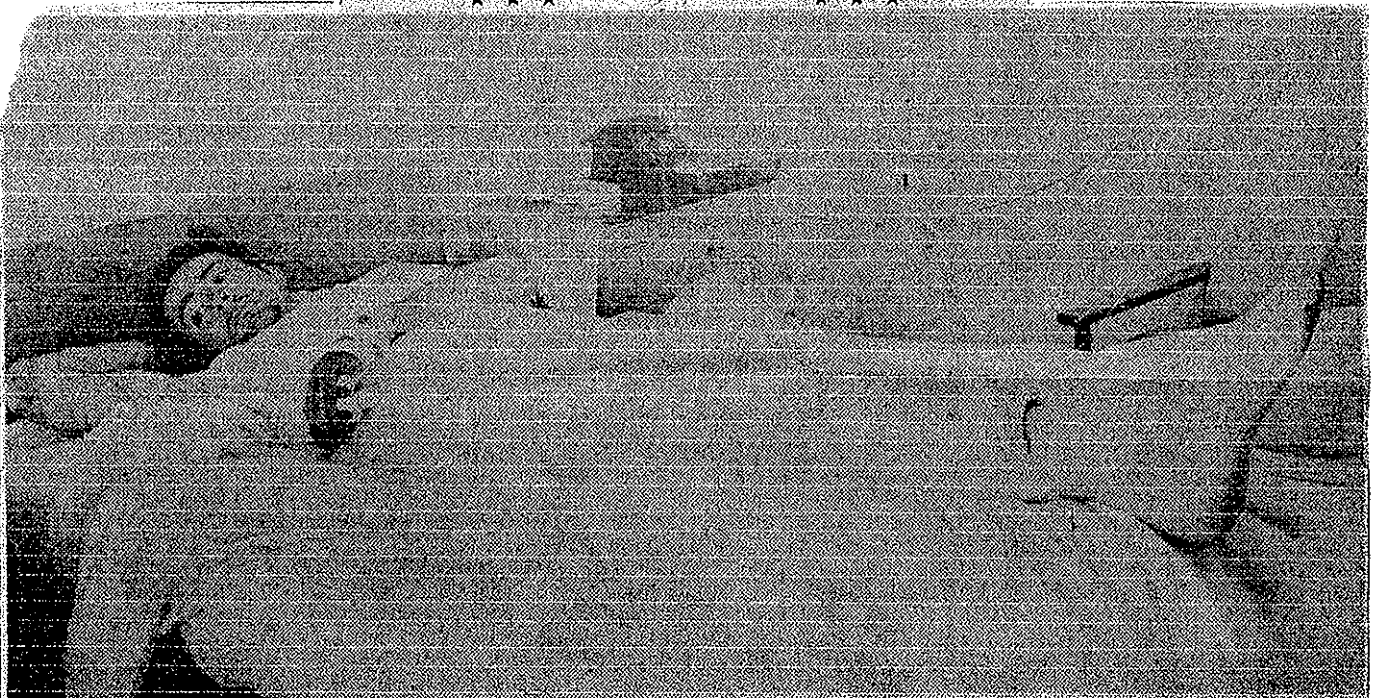
Ellis said Campbell's companions were able to reach him "almost immediately. He did not have to be dug out."

He said Campbell was wearing a hard hat which "probably saved his life. He was conscious the whole time."

Ellis said the Campbell party left Los Alamos for a Memorial Day climb of 14,370 foot Mt. Blanca, east of Alamosa.

★ ★ ★

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SAFE AND RESTING — Lawrence Campbell, president of the Los Alamos, N.M. Mountaineers, was resting comfortably and reported in satisfactory condition Tuesday in a local hospital after having been rescued on Blanca Peak after an avalanche had sent him cascading down the hillside. (Gazette Telegraph Photo)

tion Tuesday in a local hospital after having been rescued on Blanca Peak after an avalanche had sent him cascading down the hillside. (Gazette Telegraph Photo)

Summary of Activities 5/29/12 Fukushima.

8:30 Binellis calls ~~to~~

9:00 Get into the act. Call Evans (neg.), call Porton who suggests calling LAPolice; call LAPolice for info
Porton calls back and suggests calling Burns because of his station in Alamosa. Evans calls back — he will work on aircraft.

9:30 Talk w/ Darrel Burns. He says he will contact his mgr in Alamosa Kelly Scofield. He does so immediately and ^{ies} tries to find the "scene" of action. The mythical Frontier Inn from where Ed Jolly's original call was to have originated can't be found. We do learn that there has been a chopper at the airport.

9:45 Call Alamosa airport. Told that RMRG personnel took off in the chopper 5 min before, leaving us two on the ground. Leave message for first RMRG person who might come by to call. About this time we decide to concentrate on Alamosa and Boulder as info sources and give up the idea of contacting Pueblo climbers.

Evans obtains the services of Two aircraft.

- 1045 Los Alamos police calls with rudimentary information obtained from Denver.
- 1045 Dave Himmel, RMRG, calls from Alamosa to say he and several others are ready to fly to the mountain in a chopper from Ft. Carson. He seems to have no information on the activities on the peak but mentions the cloud cover which has been marginal.
- 1200 Darrel Burns reports that the estimate for getting Campbell to the chopper is 1pm according to Colo. State Police. This is the first indication that things might be going OK and that the victim might be alive.
- 1235 Al Evans gets permission to use NMN's chopper for ferrying personnel from here, if necessary.
- 155 Call Alamosa Airport and told that the chopper just refueled and took off. No add'l info.
- 200 Darrel Burns says Campbell is being flown to Colo. Sprigs. Start demobilizing immediately.

In the meantime, Bill Ellis and Al Evans contacted many people and organizations. Most notably Herb Prince's group was ready to go in addition to the six or so LA climbers.

Avalanche on Blanca

Drops of blood from a trivial scratch slowly grew on my nose and dropped off into the snow. It was the color of rosé wine, diluted by the snow melting on my face. Not until the menacing hiss of the avalanche had died out below did I sink my axe up to the head, sling my pack over it, and begin a sort of isometric integrity check. No broken bones. Moreover, I could wiggle and feel everything and was nowhere numb. I was overwhelmed with joy and relief. (Actually I had a broken kneecap, a cracked pelvis, a fractured finger, two deep cuts, and a bruised kidney, although I felt ^{no pain} none of these things specifically at the time.) The rocky rib 70 feet to my right looked more comfortable than my present cold, wet snow perch but I didn't ^{care} ~~want to~~ move without a belay. The angle of the snow slope was sufficiently steep that if I blacked out trying to stand up I might rejoin the avalanche debris 1200' feet below.

Soon there was a shout and I saw George Bell waving and peering down from the top of the rocks 100 feet above me. I waved back reassuringly. George and the rest of the party, Ross Harder, Bill Hendry, Karl Horak and David Michael, worked their way down to the rock rib, setting off another slide in the process which hissed by harmlessly 30 feet away.

A half hour before, we had dropped off the north side of Blanca's east ridge into a nasty little snow gully which we descended painstakingly after convincing ourselves, by heaving rocks, that its snow would hold this late in the afternoon. After the gully it was a pleasure to plunge-step down the slope in snow we took for granted to be good. At first calf-high, it rapidly became knee-, thigh-, and occasionally hip-high as I descended. It was incredibly rotten. After some hesitation and consultation with George about the best route I ^{was beginning a traverse to the} began traversing left below the others when several shouts of warning activated my adrenalin glands. Above, the snow had become alive and was crawling toward me. (I was later told it had been triggered by an attempted glissade.) It was a surface slide of wet snow

which I didn't take very seriously, supposing I could hold my ground and let it flow around me. No way. In five seconds it was carrying me with it and after ^{making} a few futile jabs with the axe I turned my attention to staying on top. As we picked up speed, the hissing became very loud, and in my field of vision ^{there} was nothing but a uniform pale brown light. (It was old and dirty snow.) Then the whacks and smacks began. ^{separated by the empty sensation of} ~~they came and went~~

falling free
I think
about
thinking
"this is what
it feels like"
extremely quickly. There was nothing I could do to soften or even anticipate the instantaneous concussions.

isn't one
big
after
with
(them). ~~A few times it seemed I was in free fall.~~ I resigned myself to await the fatal blow but it never came. Instead I was artfully deposited 50 feet from the rocky cliff I had been swept over. Part of the slide that sailed over the cliff had not found any rocks to break its momentum and upon hitting the lower slope had gouged out a huge trough in the snow that lay between me and the rocky rib.

David brought me a rope and I was more or less able to walk to the rock rib where we tried to determine the extent of my injuries. The obvious one was a gash near my right knee which we tried to close with adhesive tape. There was too much blood around for anything to stick so we contented ourselves with tying a sterile pad over it. ⁴ We were surrounded by unstable snow. Almost any size rock tossed onto the yet untouched snow below would trigger another surface slide. After a couple of hours of rest and discussion it became painfully obvious that I could not walk and an evacuation would be needed. George and Bill started down the fresh avalanche tracks to get help. The rest of us prepared for a cold bivy at 12,200 feet. ^{I was tied in and} David, Ross and Karl generously contributed what they could to my comfort. The main concern now was hypothermia since I was totally wet and ^{beginning} to be racked by monstrous shivers. The furious noise this shivering caused in the "space blanket" wrapped around my legs would have been sufficient ⁱⁿ itself to make the night unpleasant. ^{But} A little before 3 a.m. two gallant lights were spotted ~~and~~ ascending the snow and soon Bill and Jim Morris arrived

looked very good. Apparently caught up in the drama and excitement of the moment one of the rescuers confessed how much he was enjoying all of this. I was reminded of General Patton. Drama gave way to slapstick comedy as we went down the ice chute. Bill was guiding and doing a splendid job of keeping us both out of the waterfall. Then the ropes jammed above, leaving me hanging by the chest loop which came up around my neck in excellent choking position. The ensolite pad fell away and the sling around my feet slipped off my left foot leaving only my right leg for Bill to pull on vigorously to help speed things along. As ^{he fits} ~~becomes~~ one being garroted, I stuck out my tongue and made funny, frantic little squeaking noises to get Bill's attention. He immediately gave me his knee to brace against and yelled for slack at the top of his lungs. At last it came and we proceeded. Exactly the same scene was repeated twice more before we reached the bottom.

① The big, beautiful MAST helicopter from Fort Carson had brought a contingent of the Rocky Mountain Rescue Group from Boulder ^{who} ~~and they~~ were soon on the scene with their ^{customized} ~~couped-up~~ litter. Pleasant surprise; they were supervised by Bill May, a former college classmate of mine. Once the RMRG get their trained hands on you there is nothing more to say.

But what, gentle reader, are we to learn from this ^{doleful} little tale?

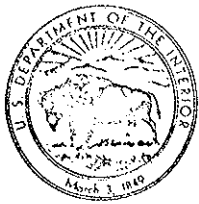
Most climbers have little opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of dangerous avalanche conditions. Reading a book is not enough and in the field one sees either slopes which do not avalanche or slopes which have ^{already} avalanched, neither of which is very helpful. Faced with this, the caution index, which is equal to prudence multiplied by ignorance, becomes so large that it conflicts with the desire to climb elegantly, and so risks are taken. A large party that had come up this snow slope ~~in~~ that same morning had descended by a different, rock route at the insistence of an experienced ski patrolman. When snow descents are made, especially in spring and summer, it is common alpine practice to start at a sufficiently miserable hour to

be off the snow early. With headlamps we could have gained at most a couple of hours this way, since our technical ascent route required daylight. By not dawdling we could have saved another hour. This would have put us on the snow slope at 2 p.m. instead of 5 p.m.--hardly worth the trouble.

We could have sent a well-belayed climber down to test the slope. Since I was ahead, I was in effect doing ^{what?} this (~~not~~^{un}-belayed) but even so didn't recognize the dangerous conditions. Was I too far ahead of the others? It was less than a rope length and the result would have been the same even if I had been closer. Should we have been roped? I doubt if my partner could have done anything within ~~the~~ five seconds to stop me in that rotten snow. The attempted glissade which triggered the slide should have been suppressed if for no other reason than the obvious absence of a run-out. Conditions were so unstable we would probably have started something soon anyway. ^① The decision to return to the accident site as soon as possible with provisions kept the party fit and contributed much to the success of the improvised evacuation the next morning. ^{→ Finally,} As commonly happens, my hard hat sustained enough damage to indicate it probably saved my life.

spontaneous slides on nearby slopes. (2) the slopes are an obvious and often used route to the east ridge of Blanca from the north. They had been ascended (and we thought descended) by a large party that day. Actually that party had recognized dangerous depth hoar near the ledges where we got in trouble and elected to descend by another route. (3) the slopes which slid were gentle, probably little more than 25 degrees; only a substantial depth of bad snow could slide on them, and it did. (4) slight fatigue, one man already down the slope, an impression that all difficulties were past, and other psychological factors. What danger signs did we overlook? Warm night, sunny day, descending a snow slope late in the day that we had not ascended. I was clearly careless in trying a glissade on wet snow with someone below me, but even had Larry been well to the side he could have been caught in the spreading deep slide. We were unroped, probably a good thing since it is doubtful that a climber could have been held in such deep wet snow. We were all wearing hard hats and Larry's was banged up as he bounced over the ledges; it doubtless saved him from more serious injuries. He reported that a swimming motion seemed helpful in persuading the sluggish slide to drop him.

The moral? Dangers of steep slopes are readily apparent to most of us but deep unconsolidated snow can slide on gentle slopes, particularly if it isn't well bonded to an underlying surface, which is hard to judge in deep snow.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 577

Yosemite National Park, California 95389

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A7623

July 14, 1972

Mr. K. D. Lathrop
University of California
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
P. O. Box 1663
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Dear Mr. Lathrop:

Although we usually do not send copies of reports, we appreciate your laboratory's continued concern for Hendry's family's welfare, and are enclosing a copy of the original report.

The report does not indicate it, but Hendry was definitely not wearing his hat properly. The hat he had on is a good hat--one of the best--but Hendry had the wrong size on. It was simply too small. On being hit, the effect was obvious. The energy of the rock's momentum was directly transferred through the shell of the hat, through the suspension to the skull.

Once this fact was made evident our Search and Rescue Officer contacted the four leading climbing magazines to help get the simple word out: the best hat won't help if you don't wear it properly.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Morehead
Chief Ranger

Enclosures

SEARCH AND RESCUE INCIDENT REPORT (Circle Appropriate Words or Fill in Blanks)

1. Date of Accident 6/21/72 2. Place of Accident CLIFF
(range, mountain, or area)

3. Report Completed by: JAMES BARRETT No. 0296/LIC

4.

Name(s) of Person(s) Involved	Age	Sex	Experience	Club - Participation	Comments--to what order of party, positions on rope, etc.
WILLIAM HENRICK	34	M	5 YRS	COAST GUARD RESERVE	LEADER ON FIRST ROPPE
LEONARD HARRISON	35	M	2 YRS	" " "	SECOND ON FIRST ROPPE
EDWARD PHILLIPS	23	M	7 YRS		SECOND ON FIRST ROPPE
EMILEY JORDON	25	F			LEADER ON FIRST ROPPE

5. No. Directly Involved in Accident 2 Total No. in Party 4

6. Concerning the Injured:

Name(s) of Injured WILLIAM HENRICK

(Please Circle Appropriate Words in Following Questions)

<u>Ascending</u>	<u>Experienced</u>	<u>roped</u>	Swimming	No Injury
Descending	Intermediate	Unroped	Fishing	Slightly Injured
On Approach	Inexperienced	Leading	Hiking	Unconscious
On Return		Glissading	On Trail	Seriously Injured
		Belaying	Off Trail	<u>fatally injured</u>
Comments _____		Rappelling	<u>climber</u>	Hospitalized
			Ski-Mountaineering	
			Snow Shoeing	

Broken Bones--Specify NONE

Cuts & Bruises--Specify NONE

Internal Injuries--Specify FATAL

7. Terrain:

<u>Rock</u>	Glacier	Brush	Stream	Ice
Snow	Grass	Timber	Elevation	4-6000
Ice	Heather	Trail	Practice CLIMB	Trailless

8. Equipment Carried by the Injured and/or his party:

Map of area	Extra Food	Sun Cream	Matches
Compass	Extra Clothing	Jackknife	First Aid Kit
Flashlight	Sun Goggles	Candle	Other Special Equipment
			<u>CARABINERS, ROPPE</u>

9. Primary and Contributory Causes of Accident:
(Indicate by "1" the primary cause and by "2" the contributory causes.)

Fall or Slip	Lightning	Haste
Equipment Failure	Faulty Use of equipment	Inexperience
<u>Falling rock or object</u>	Inadequate equipment	Unroped
Failure of rappel	Exposure	Party Size
Fall into crevasse	Fatigue	Too Small
Loss of control on glissade	Illness, medical	Too Large
Avalanche	Other _____	Darkness
		Weather

10. Weather:

Windy	<u>Warm</u>	Freezing	Cloudy	Heavy rain
Calm	Cool	Below freezing	Foggy	Snow
Hot	Cold	Sunny	Drizzle	Lightning

11. Time of Accident APPROXIMATELY 1300 HRS 6/21/72

12. Complete Description of accident: Use an extra sheet if necessary. (Should be based on group discussion.)
MR. MARGOLIN HAD JUST FINISHED THE THIRD PILE ON THE EAST BUTTRESS OF EL CAPITAN, AND HAD JUST REACHED A FLAT LEDGE AND WAS GOING TO RAPPAL. THERE WERE TWO LINES (ROPPES), ONE BELAY ROPE, AND A HAIL LINE. THE HAIL LINE WAS STUCK UP THE WALL OVER LOOSE ROCK. MR. MARGOLIN THOUGHT HE HEARD SOMETHING FALL FROM BEHIND HIM. HE CALLED TO WILLIAM HEDDER THERE WAS AN ANKLE. HE THEN WENT TO THE EDGE OF THE FLAT LEDGE, AND

13. Analysis of Accident: What knowledge or techniques would have helped to avoid the accident? Use extra sheet if necessary. (Should be based on group discussion.)

THE POSSIBILITY OF ROCK FALL WAS NOT APPARENT TO THE LEAD CLIMBER. THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT IF THE HAIL LINE HAD BEEN RIGGED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID THE LOOSE ROCK THEN THE ACCIDENT MAY NOT HAVE OCCURRED

14. If hard hat worn--list type, manufacturer, and damage to hat if any.

JOE BROWN CLIMBING HELMET - A DENT WAS APPARENT ON THE TOP BACK SURFACE OF THE HELMET

15. Climbing Equipment failure (ropes, pitons, bolts, screws, axes, crampons, etc.)
List type, manufacturer, and type of failure.

ADUE

Rescue (or) Search Report
To Supplement Accident Report

NPS

1. Responsible Agency in Charge YOSEMITE RESCUE
2. Rescue Unit Assigned Operational Responsibility YOSEMITE RESCUE
3. Assisting Rescue Units LEMOORE RESCUE TEAM U.S. ARMY, LEMOORE UNIT, LEMOORE NAS
4. Agency Officer in Charge--Name(s) JAMES BARBIERI
5. Rescue Unit Operation Leader--Name(s) ROGER BREEDLOVE, RUDOLPH, HENRY
6. Date, Time, By Whom Call First Received 6/21/72, 1530, DISPATCHER
7. Date and Time When Decided to Send Rescue Teams 6/21/72, 1600
8. Location of Base of Operations VALLEY BASE OFFICE, EL CAPITAN, CALIF
9. Total Persons from Rescue Units 4 Law Offices _____
Forest Service _____ Park Service 5 Other 1
10. Manhours: NPS _____ (OT), _____ (RT); Volunteer 83; Other _____
11. N.P.S. Personnel (last names) BARBIERI, FORRES, RUDOLPH, HENRY
12. Communications Details--No. of Sets, from what agency, Base Set, Relay Station, Performance, Frequencies Used, Suggestions.
4 700 WATT HANDTALKIES, VALLEY BASE DISPATCH
PERFORMANCE WAS GENERALLY GOOD
13. Details of Search and/or Rescue Procedures. (Also see 11 and 12 of Accident Report). Use extra sheet if necessary.
AT 1530 HRS THE YOSEMITE VALLEY DISPATCHER NOTIFIED SEARCH FORWARDED OF POSSIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE EAST BUTTRESS OF EL CAPITAN. JAMES BARBIERI AND ROGER BREEDLOVE, A CLIMBER FROM CAMP 9, WENT TO REULY BUSH AND ROBERT BEVERLY JOHNSON WHO EXPLAINED THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS CONCERNING THE ACCIDENT. BARBIERI THEN RETURNED TO VALLEY RD. THE TIME WAS 1605.
14. Special Rescue Equipment and Techniques Used. (Use extra sheet if necessary.)
RESCUE HELICOPTER FROM LEMOORE

15. Types of Aircraft used and for what purpose:

U.S. Army Super Heavy Helicopter - dispatched from Lemore
Rescue Unit - used to raise victim and two climbers from
accident scene and deliver them to El Capitan ~~climbers~~
Hours _____

16. Analysis of Rescue:

What caused delays, what problems at base of operations should be avoided, where
could manpower have been used more efficiently, what techniques should be
improved:

THERE WERE NO DELAYS - USAR EFFICIENT RESCUE. ALL TEAM MEMBERS
FUNCTIONED PERFECTLY. ~~IT WAS A PERFECT RESCUE~~

NO IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDED

17. Additional Comments:

LT CHOR HOBBS PERFORMANCE WAS PERFECT HE RACED THE
HELICOPTER IN A ~~TERMINAL~~ ^{CRITICAL} SITUATION AND PERFORMED A DIFFICULT
RESCUE. THE POSSIBILITY OF USING CLIMBING PERSONNEL TO COMBINE
WITH THE HELICOPTER SHOULD BE FURTHER INVESTIGATED. FOR EXAMPLE
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO LOWER THE VICTIM TO A MORE ACCESSIBLE
POSITION AND THEN PULL A HELICOPTER RESCUE - IF IT WAS NECESSARY. BETTER
COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PARK SERVICE AND THE ARMY/AIR FORCE
RESCUE TEAM IS RECOMMENDED

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SHOULD ALSO BE GIVEN DEWEELY
JOHNSON WHO NOT ONLY WAS THE FIRST TO REACH MC HENDRY, BUT ALSO
ADMINISTER FIRST AID, MADE A DIFFICULT RAPPEL, AND THEN VOLUNTEERED
TO BE A MEMBER OF THE RESCUE TEAM

Send copy of completed form to Assistant Valley District Ranger. Facsimiles will be
forwarded to the American Alpine Club, Mountain Rescue Association, and will be
retained in the park after being reviewed.

Signed James R. Babin
Date 6/23/72

SAID WILLIAM HENDRY HANGING WHERE OCCURRED ABOUT 6:45. DURING THE
belonging position MR. MARGOLIN BELIEVES THAT A ROCK WAS DISLOADED
BY THE DROP ON THE HANGING LINE. AT THIS TIME HE IMMEDIATELY CALLED
TO RAY PHILLIPS AND BEVERLY JOHNSON WHO BOTH HAD LARGE STRAP
PAPERS TO WILLIAM HENDRY. THEY PLACED A CHEST HARNESS ON WILLIAM
HENDRY AND RAISED HIM TO THE LEDGE. BILL HENDRY WAS UNCONSCIOUS,
HIS PULSE WAS STRONG, HE HAD NO PUPIL RESPONSE TO LIGHT, AND HIS BREATHING
WAS OBSTRUCTED. WILLIAM HENDRY WAS ANCHORED TO THE CLIFF, FIRST AID
WAS ADMINISTERED - THAT IS, HIS BREATHING PROBLEM WAS RELIEVED, AND
HE WAS TREATED FOR SHOCK. BEVERLY JOHNSON THEN RAPPELED DOWN
WHILE RAY PHILLIPS AND LEONARD MARGOLIN STAYED WITH THE INJURED
CLIMBER. BEVERLY JOHNSON LEFT HER LINES FIRED.

10. RESCUE PROCEDURES:

AT THE TIME BARRIEN WAS DESIGNATED OPERATIONS CHIEF, ROGER BREEN WAS
THE CLIMBING CHIEF AND ROGER CUDDEPH THE SCOUT CHIEF. TOWERS CLIMBERS
WERE HIRED, AND THE RESCUE EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLED AT 1700 HOURS (CLIMBERS)
AND ROGER BREEN WENT TO BASE OF CLIMB TO ATTEMPT TO RESCUE MR.
HENDRY. AT 1717 NOTIFIED LEMMONS HELICOPTER WAS ENROUTE AND DUE TO
ARRIVE AT 1800. AT 1734 SENT REST OF RESCUE TEAM TO THE BASE OF
THE CLIMB.

AT 1800 HRS LEMMONS RESCUE TEAM ARRIVED, PLACED ONE PARAMEDIC
ON CLIFF AND AT 1828 PICKED VICTIM FROM LEDGE. VICTIM RANDED IN HELICOPTER
AT 1842. THE HELICOPTER THEN CARRIED RAY PHILLIPS, LEONARD MARGOLIN TO
THE PARAMEDIC FROM THE CLIFF.

AT 2000 HRS CLIMBING TEAM PICKED UP AND AT 2030 THE CLIMB
WAS ENDED.

7 Accident Discussions

6/21/72

Random comments on LAM ~~(by CF)~~

Whether or not we have more or less accidents is immaterial. We should think to improve the situation, anyway. LAM has a good program. I don't want to knock it. I want to make it better. Perhaps technical climbing is over-emphasized especially to the beginners. Maybe we should have more tough-but-not-so-technical climbs which stress the over-all experience of mountaineering. Aside from being a good thing ~~it~~ in itself, it will allow climbers to gain experience more "naturally".

It is my very strong belief that there is no substitute for experience in the mountains, especially on snow. ~~This~~ Added to this is that this is not good snow climbing country.

(Experience does not guarantee success, of course — I know ²⁴⁴ it better than anyone!))

2.9

It might keep if people like myself who
presumably have experience (in my case
not much else) would lead more often.
As conceited as it might sound, 5 year's
experience is nothing compared with 10 years
when one looks back on it — and so on.

Comments by Fukushima. ~~Can't remember if these were sent
to anyone.~~ Evidently sent to Campbell on 6/26.

June 22, '72

Larry - I'm writing this as a trustee.

During the past couple of weeks I've talked with a few people (Ernie, Eichii, Merv Van Dilla, Davelborg and others) about the string of accidents that has hit the club while on club climbs. At the meeting the other night some of us were surprised that no action was recommended, but let it pass. Now that Hendry's also dead in addition to the other Los Alamos climbers of years past I feel I should write you some thoughts based on what I've seen in climbing for the 20 years I've been involved.

Not that I have a clear record; I've had four accidents, three on snow, one on rock and three potentially fatal. In all cases I made a serious error, or the group I was with collectively made mistakes which were the cause. Hopefully I've learned a lesson from each.

Some of the things I've learned deal with technique and others with the total experience of climbing. I don't intend to try to pass these off as hard rules but I'm suggesting that some set of regulations be adopted for club outings. The club has a broad responsibility to safety to protect its members and the entire concept of mountaineering from abuse. This becomes more important as mountaineers become stronger spokesmen for conservation. In recent months local mountaineering is starting to look really

stupid and careless rather than the poetic adventure Dave Brower speaks of in his books.

There was nothing any of us could have done for Hendry, but where club outings such as the Blanca trip are involved some things should be mentioned;

- Northwest climbers avoid late spring snow like the plague. They can afford to, of course, since they know they will have snow all summer and that it will be in excellent shape in July and August. We seem to pick the worst time of the year, May even in Colorado, to climb on snow.

- To climb on it in late May is bad enough but to climb on it also late in the day is reckless.

- To descend snow couloirs or snow slopes under these conditions with "great abandon" as you said, reminds me of the sort of attitude that wiped out Ungnudd's party.

- To descend steep snow late in the day which has not been upclimbed breaks many rule books right down their bindings.

- To descend with members spread out and not hugging the edges of the couloir or snowfield in vertical line is generally a taboo practice.

- To glissade on untested snow late in May, late in day, with spread out party — not for young men who want to grow old.

One reason I take this personally is that for at least three years I was assigned the lectures during climbing school of snow and ice climbing. Every year I tried to warn against glissading under risky conditions, showing my scar and telling my tale of woe of blood poisoning and George Wallersteins pierced thigh.

Then last fall Kathy falls down Truchas presumably as a result of glissading and on Memorial weekend you almost get killed. Which shows the nil value of lectures over experience.

With regard to Bill's tragedy, I'd like you to know that I met with Bill a few days before he left and we talked about snow climbs in the Northwest after he left Yosemite. We talked in great detail about technical snow and ice routes on Shuksan, especially the north face routes. I took me four attempts over a 3 year period before conditions were right to climb these routes and I spoke of them both as traverse climbs. Bill kept asking "well why can't you go down, they're only 45°, aren't they? why traverse and bivouac?" I felt like I wasn't getting through; I mentioned the overhanging glaciers, the late day snow, the risky nature of the snow under the best conditions, the sheer technical hazard of a single crampon point catching (which threw me into a crevasse late one stormy night on Shuksan's normal route on another year, unconscious for 8 hours). He didn't really seem too impressed

because the technical problem didn't seem that great to him. I had a queer feeling that if I couldn't impress him with the risk, then perhaps I shouldn't have talked so enthusiastic about the routes. I felt responsible but with no control, a little like the climbing lectures and the Truchas and Blanca incidents.

It's this question of the technical problem that we should perhaps discuss more thoroughly. Northwest climbers climb horrendously long and tiring routes, many little more than beautiful slogs. However, they start at low altitude, unacclimated, and put up with a long muddy trail, bushwhacking, wet camps, bad weather, poor rock and endless snow. These are really long hard trips but they have an outstanding advantage from a mountaineering point of view; they are a total experience. The technical portion of the climb shrinks in proportion to this total experience. This is also true on expeditions where a few technical pitches are an insignificant part of the whole trip. Northwest climbers enjoy mountaineering in its broadest sense, because they are mountaineers.

I don't believe that applies to LAM, despite their name. At least not in recent years. We have expanded the technical aspects clear out of proportion and have become, as a result, a high-risk organization, without sufficient real sense when involved in real mountaineering situations. Last year over 70%

of our climbs were technical. The problem with this is that over-exposure to only technical aspects of climbing breeds indifference to mountaineering common-sense rules and worse yet, arrogance. You see this sort of thing in Yosemite, highly technically-oriented, where the young tigers will outclimb a man like Beckey and get the idea "He's not so hot". Forgetting that Beckey has mountaineering judgement, know-how, technique and overall ability accumulated over the decades that probably few in the world can match.

I am not suggesting that LAM should have a guilt-spasm. Over the years I've seen climbing change tremendously and now see one outstanding reason; sophistication brought about by the deluge of equipment manufacturers. If there is one basic principal underlying mountaineering it is that the man must maintain control over his position and movements and his energy reserves. This is almost totally a mental process aided by equipment in only a secondary manner. Yet, in the early to mid 1960's we were exposed to a new phenomenon. Mountaineering stores with waxed floors, background music, clerks with ties, racks of glowing colars, fantastic arrays of incredibly specialized and well-engineered equipment. In the 1950's this sort of thing didn't exist - mountaineering stores were grubby, dirty hole-in-the-wall that shared the

mountaineers' attention with surplus stores and make-do improvisations. Mountaineering was largely a process of conditioning and we shivered and slipped our way up some rather impressive things even then. With the new mode in mountaineering commercialization, the feeling was given that the type of boots, the parka, the rope or hardware were really important and that a properly equipped person would surely make his goal. The equipment, more than the man, would get him there. Sophistication grew rapidly and climbers began to carry bolts, then nuts and flukes and to shun bolts, then to shun tennis shoes, GI pants and ball-peen hammers and before you knew it, this superbly equipped non-mountaineer stood on front stage, slings a-dangle. What I'm driving at is that sophistication resulting from equipment commercialization has speeded up the evolutionary pattern of a climber so that today a man moves from beginning to high level technique in an extremely short time perhaps sacrificing in the meantime the total experience gained normally in slower growth.

This has been an objection of mine for a long time. In our climbing school what do we do? The first day at the back rocks is the Patio Pitch, etc. Certainly, a normally agile young fellow can climb such a pitch within the first hour, so what do we have — a full fledged, proven rock climber

by lunchtime? We provide a disservice by engaging people in climbing and then more or less dropping them after 6-8 weeks. This year I guess we had a leader's school which at least carried the evolution on another step.

We do have some excellent heads among us, despite their shabby appearance. As an example, Ken Ewing — excellent 1st aid man despite his weird appearance on skis and a credit to the ski patrol. Here's a guy who knows something of the total mountaineering experience. You can rely on him; and he recognised the bad snow on Blanca, tried to give warning, should receive credit. Should be a trustee.

In summary I think we should get together, perhaps first as Trustees, then as a club and band together some firmer guidelines for LAM outings (private outings should remain a private affair). Both with regard to our obsession with technical climbing and our approach to the climbing school sessions which after all may have set the pattern that Bill followed in his short 4 year climbing career. For the outings on snow maybe we should stipulate:

- Bivouac sack carried.
- Headlamps carried. Early start.
- No glissading.
- Bivouac rather than descend bad snow.
- Party close together. Follow the book.
- etc.

We must realize that LAM is a responsible club with some pretty smart and capable guys in it. We can't afford to sacrifice any more of them for whatever reasons, and above all not because of arrogance. I feel at the present time we are lacking in the total mountaineering experience. Others feel that also and right now the townspeople think we're fools. I don't blame them.

Don L.

23 June, 19⁷~~62~~

Dear Don,

I think your note to Larry is superb. It should be published not only in the LAM Newsletter but it should also be submitted to Trail and Timberline and/or Summit. In addition, I agree we should have a meeting of the trustees with the objective of formulating policy changes as you suggest. While most of the necessary general principles are already spelled-out in the by-laws, specific additions are desirable. Rules must of necessity be as general as possible, but such things as "early on-early off snow" are certainly needed. This won't really help much of course, since rules written on paper are as limited in their effectiveness as are lectures when compared with experience. We need to practice and to emphasize a broader perspective of mountaineering. "Freedom of the Hills" introduced me to mountaineering and I still feel it is the finest available basis for philosophies and attitudes. We should cultivate and propagate that sort of attitude and reinforce it by the "rewards" we offer.

I can see now that the prominence and popularity of our technical climbing school has had just the effect you describe: it has overemphasized technique and given the impression that technical skills, which can be easily and rapidly taught and acquired, are far more important than they really are and that they are a sufficient basis for successful and commendable mountaineering.

Suppose we change our 'climbing' school to a mountaineering school with emphasis on the sorts of thing "FotH" emphasizes: the ability to go safely wherever you will; the evaluation of weather, terrain, snow and rock; route finding and planning; survival, bivouac and rescue, etc. Not that we expect to impart the knowledge and understanding that comes only from experience, but rather that our talking about such things may help them to acquire the importance and attractiveness that we seem to have imparted to the conquest of technical difficulties. As a corollary, our climbing schedule might emphasize objectives other than the tops of mountains and still retain Class D outings, eg. the inaccessible creeks along the Animas.

I think there is little we can do to change the odds or to sharpen judgements in such situations as the Blanca or Robson avalanches. But by calling the attention of our members, especially the newer and younger ones, to a different drum-beat, we might just decrease the number of man-hours at risk. Even with unchanged probabilities, this should decrease the losses to society and to our public image.

Ernie

cc. Bell
Campbell
Fukushima
Margolin

June 25, 1972

Don -

After a quick and senseless climbing tragedy takes a friend from us it is perhaps human nature to try to find a reason to affix blame, to identify a scapegoat, so we can comprehend it and reduce its terror. After doing so it will be easier for us to again sally forth with the confidence that we have taken steps to insure that the same fate will not befall us. This type of analysis has already led to a certain codification of accepted climbing practice which LAM endorses, especially, to the limit allowed by human fallibility, practices. I am thinking in particular of our "climbing rules" and the ones we recommend, "Freedom of the Hills" and "Basic Rockcraft". However, far more important than these is the total store of mountaineering experience possessed by LAM members. If I were to wish for any change in club procedure it would be to have this experience more available to our members, not through lectures and precept but through example and practice. That is why people like Ken Ewing are so valuable; he actually goes on club trips, even those he doesn't lead. As a result the less-experienced have some opportunity to learn first-hand the real mountaineering environment, what they would otherwise be forced to discover for themselves at far greater risk to their lives. We certainly could use more people like Ken.

You say you do not suggest that LAM should have a guilt-sponsor. I agree. LAM did not kill Bill and we should not let Bill kill LAM. Your concrete suggestions (p. 7) I also agree with except for the implied categorical prohibition of glissading. This is pretty strong medicine. I suspect such a rule would

has enjoyed the same embellishment in the retelling that so often accompanies climbing stories. (For example, she did not "fall down Truchas".) I wish you had been there. The episode would probably have been prevented and we would have been wiser without risking being sadder.

If there is blame to be apportioned for the Blanca accident I certainly deserve a share, not necessarily because I was below the others (I could have been much closer without changing the result) but because I had turned off my critical faculty and was content to be dependent and leave everything to George since he is so experienced. That was and is a mistake. I think every leader needs the intelligent support of his party and this I failed to give George. I had seen snow like that before. It was on the north side of Gannett Peak in July a few years ago. I was leading a party of three (Jean Aschbacher of Denver, George Foglesong) which had climbed Gannett from the SE side and was descending the N. We tested the slope repeatedly with large rocks; to our dismay they usually started little slides. The snow was slightly better consolidated than that on Blanca but was steeper. We stuck to the rocks as long as possible and then with a rock belay I went exploring down 150', then followed Jean and George. We had two ropes and kept 150' apart so that if one person broke out of the steps or was caught in a small slide the others would have a chance of stopping the fall. We made the descent in that wet, sloppy, steep snow slowly and under control with a safety factor of maybe 1.2. I guaranteed you there was no thought of glissading. On Blanca, by contrast, I was subconsciously lulled to sleep by the thought that if there is

any dancer George will say so. That's no way to treat your leader.

You view with sadness the growth and commercialization of climbing and the accompanying change of attitudes which debase many of the values cherished by, shall we say, the "older generation". It's easy to see your point and difficult not to agree with you but in all candor I must point out that your hands are not clean of guilt. Nor are mine. Everytime you rent the Civic Auditorium to entertain the public with mountaineering adventure, everytime you appear on TV, speak at luncheons, convention banquets, appear before school children, write articles in popular magazines, encourage newspaper feature stories, display your photographs, etc., etc. on this subject you are aiding and abetting the very trend you decry. You deserve a medal from the mountaineering equipment retailers association for meritorious service in the cause of swelling the ranks. Let's face it, Don. Of course, we aren't entirely to blame; the increase of leisure, population, disposable income, and meaninglessness of life play a role, too. I am delighted to report that LAM is not doing nothing about the problem. This year the climbing school was purposely not advertised anywhere. If people decide on their own to take up mountaineering then we will teach them the rudiments as a public service. It is not our business to entice as many people as possible into the sport. Also, we recommended that the students make their purchases from Herb Kinsey who operates out of his living room, gives 10% discount to LAM members, has no Muzak, and never wears a tie.

Pitch, or the equivalent, the first day - ask Fukushima.
The Leaders' School was a flop. The first day was very successful with the emphasis being on downclimbing. But after that they failed to show up. It seems obvious that those who want to lead do so and the others, those yo-yos who want to be forever guided up "high-risk" 5th class rock, simply refuse to. Maybe a little of that "total mountaineering experience" you mention would be good for the latter. It's a deserving idea.

As a final point on the subject of safety I think you will agree that it is important for the club to be ready, with training and equipment, to perform rescues. To this end there is, traditionally, a rescue lecture and practice session each spring to refresh our minds and our technique. This year Herb Kincey, who I dare say has spent more hours in rescue than any person in the club, gave a masterful in-depth review of rescue procedure to a pityfully small audience (climbing school students mostly). The same people appeared for the practice session. That is, the experienced climbers declined to take part although they will be the ones called out in an emergency. Speaking of arrogance I think it betrays a little for these people to assume either they have nothing more to learn or they don't need a review or they won't be called on or whatever it is they assume to justify their neglect of rescue readiness. At the very least the experience of teamwork and knowing the people you may be working with is worthwhile. This is something the trustees might want to consider.

Thank you for the letter - it shows a depth of concern that is necessary for an organization like IAM to survive.

June 26, 1972

Larry,

As you get inundated with these notes, you must feel that I am jumping on the bandwagon to criticize the Los Alamos Mountaineers. I hope that my attitude is more positive than that; in addition, it is not based on any particular accident, especially the last one. I am enclosing some notes I jotted down before the LAM meeting last Wednesday to which I was not able to get to in time. I would like to add a few comments of my own in light of those notes and those by Don and Ernie.

Any "holier-than-thou" and "I told you so" tones that may creep into my notes should be taken with the fact that I can out-do Don on my accident record; I can count as many near-tragedies as he can in a shorter time. What we have going for us is that we, somehow, survived these near-tragedies and can look back on how we were doing in the past; presumably we are now wiser because of them and that may give us some privileges as far as offering opinions on things like this.

I concur with the notes of Don and Ernie possibly due in part to the fact that I talked (and argued) with them at length last week. The only thing I would restate is that there is nothing wrong, philosophically, about "climbing" as opposed to "mountaineering"; that's a matter of personal preference. However, when climbing is emphasized, the person's ability can far outstrip his judgement for many many years and that's where the physical dangers lie. Mine certainly did and that's while not (I thought) emphasizing "climbing" too much. Unfortunately, the only sure way to build up experience and judgement seems to be to actually go through whatever it takes in accidents and what have you. If you live through it, you become an "old" mountaineer. Be that as it may, a subtle shift in the attitude of the club may be able to reduce some of the unnecessary risks that are taken in the club activities.

At this point, I confess that I feel guilty in not having taken active part in the club activities so that I could have influenced the course of events more (assuming that what I believe is a "good" philosophy). Part of the reason for my staying away as much as I have, as I think about it now, just may have to do with the "arrogance" that Don has talked about combined with a reluctance on my part to assert myself against it (which must stem from the syndrome attributed to Dave Brown and mentioned by Ernie). Part of it, of course, is due to the fact that I wasn't that sure of my "mountaineering" philosophy being any better in any way than the "climbing" philosophy; I now think that, apart from any philosophical goodness, it is the method whereby the ratio of the rates at which one acquires judgement to ability is much higher.

Finally, let me restate something that's obvious to me. The amount of judgement required on snow and ice far exceeds that required for rock. There is just no comparison. Coupled with the fact that this is not good snow country (for mountaineering), we are at a great handicap over a club in the northwest, for example.

Larry -- page 2.

For the above reason, it is only natural that we place more emphasis on climbing rocks. I don't for a moment advocate that we reduce the difficulty of our hard climbs (although perhaps we should screen the people more) but that somehow we should possibly redirect (or widen) our emphasis.

I would be most glad to help you and the club in any way.

Sincerely,

Eric

Anderson
Bell
Liska
Margolin

P.S. I have misplaced the afore-mentioned notes. Might be just as well.

E.

July 7, 1972

Dear Eiichi,

I heartily agree with your point that one can influence the course of (club) events by taking active part in club activities. In my opinion the climbs are the most important of its activities. That's "where the action is" and where the more experienced climbers can do the most good by making their experience available in the field, on the scene, at the actual, real-life situation. There is a great deal of mountaineering experience in the club; making it more available on club trips would (at least should) certainly reduce the risk of accident. It has sometimes seemed that there was an unstated rule operating in our club whereby one would not go on any trips led by someone less experienced than oneself. This is potentially dangerous for the newer climbers.

Your observation that technical climbing ability is a relatively narrow competence that must be supplimented by the living experience of mountaineering is well taken. Hopefully, association with those who have gone through this second stage can make it a safer education.

It is certainly true that this is not an ideal area for snow and ice climbing. However, it is all we have and I think you would agree that we are not going to become more proficient by staying off it altogether. Perhaps we should have more snow climbs.(!) Perhaps in Canada or the Northwest. (Traverse of Olympus?) Of course, there is the obvious fallacy in the above: one courts danger to get the experience that would reduce the danger. This is why non-climbers are perplexed by our behavior. I think it is impossible to justify climbing except to say that for some people it is intrinsically enjoyable.

I am really glad you brought up the point of "screening" people for the hard technical climbs. Twice I thought we were really lucky to avoid a serious accident at the Brazos. Len has also mentioned this. I shudder to consider some of the possible scenerios there with a party of people who, except for the rope leader, cannot lead 5.0 .

With appreciation,

c.c. Anderson
Bell
Liska
Margolin

July 7, 1972

Dear Ernie,

I hope everyone shares your concern for developing the "whole" man (or woman) in the mountaineering sense. Of course, we should make every effort to disillusion the climbing school students of the pleasant notion that their newly acquired skills qualify them to tackle anything. However, I think the present climbing school is basically sound. (It is not, after all, the beginners who have been getting hurt!) The reason is, it teaches basic skills. It is not easy to think of things we should leave out. I don't believe our graduates are technically over-qualified to go into the mountains. Frankly, I wouldn't want to go on a mountaineering trip with someone who couldn't belay, rappel, make a self-arrest or a boot-axe belay, who couldn't anchor himself, prussik, or climb simple 5th class. As mentioned to Elichi, I'm even feeling nervous about doing harder climbs with people who can't lead. I think we could profitably teach more skills such as how to remove pitons and nuts and how to use crampons. You suggest that all this leads to hubris. Perhaps, but 1) there is no evidence that this has caused any accident, 2) we have and should continue to warn them that they have more to learn, 3) a certain amount is inevitable and compels them to surpass their teachers which is the way of the world.

The school could be extended a few weeks to accommodate an expanded syllabus but I wonder if this is the solution. The type of thing you would emphasize (which I agree is excellent), viz., the ability to go safely, evaluation of weather, terrain, route planning, etc., is better suited to an outdoor environment than a lecture hall. Ideally, every one of our club trips should in effect be a class in these broader mountaineering values and abilities. The attendance of some of the more experienced members on club trips would certainly help. For the past two years I have been amazed at how the "more experienced" are able to draw up schedules which contain no trips they wish to go on except their own, if they consent to lead one. Perhaps the reason is that most of the trips are technical and these people don't want to lay their life on the line so often. Counter argument: But why do they go on technical private trips instead? Counter-counter argument: Because there is a choice of companions for private trips.

You are overly generous to suggest the Blanca accident was not preventable. I had seen such snow before, should have recognized its hazards, and being the first to reach it, should have sounded the alarm. Not being the leader, I apparently assumed I didn't have to think and so blundered on. The "Brown effect" that paralyzes decision making among equals was not at fault here. In fact, it probably occurs less on club trips, where a leader is clearly specified, than on private trips.

The present "climbing rules" of the club seem excellent to me. To elevate the rule-of-thumb, "early on-early off snow" to a rule-of-the-club might be getting too specific in telling people how to climb. There have been fine Memorial Day climbs in the past which violated this maxim. It is not obvious that we

can forever expand our rules to prevent accidents without discouraging the activity itself. One conclusion I have drawn from events and correspondence is that people who have climbed the most have had the most accidents.

Appreciatively yours,

c.c. Bell
Fukushima
Liska
Margolin

Evidently never sent.

July 10, 1972

Dear Larry,

I would like to comment on a couple of things mentioned in the exchange of notes between us and your note to Ernie dated July 7.

The grounds for my "nit-picking" are laid in your first paragraph to Ernie. I doubt if anyone quibbles over teaching students "basic skills" as such. What I object to is the attitude that it's the detailed skills that counts in mountaineering. This is a very hard concept for me to express; by detailed skills, I mean physical skills like a gymnastics move that is tangible. Let me see if I can do better by examples.

One example is that cited by Don in his June 22 note. He tells of the attitudes of good young climbers who might out-climb Fred Beckey, technically, and feel that they've arrived. Arrogance is a good word for this attitude (in direct opposition to humility) and it breeds overconfidence. I am very sure of this and would cite the fate of Jim Madsen as a case in point. Another case in point (although I never knew him as a climber) might be Marc Emerson.

Another example is from my own experience. In 1966, I made an ascent of Liberty Ridge on Mt. Rainier. We were a hastily assembled 5-man party of moderate experience (average experience ca. 5yrs, I would guess). The route is a long (10 miles to the beginning of the route and about 12,000 feet elevation gain) and strenuous one on the north side of the mountain on a steep ridge that ends at a short ice-cliff. Although considered to be harder than the standard routes, it involves only a few pitches of belaying. It is extremely exposed for the full length of the ridge, nevertheless. We had no real difficulty in reaching the top and I felt that it was one of the most rewarding of climbs I had ever done. What irked me, however, was the attitude of the least experienced climber who repeatedly belittled the route because of the lack of "technical" skills necessary. It is true that he made the route in fine style with "hands in pockets" most of the way, but a million and one things could have gone wrong. In fact, one had to be on guard all the time to ward off potential disaster. He never realized this. I would suggest that this attitude exists in our climbs, to a lesser extent to be sure, and is the thing that I think is a bad thing.

I will finish this note with a disclaimer. I never said that we should reduce the amount of snow climbing in my note. The sentence in question rationalizes why we spend more time on rocks than on snow.

Etichi

Etichi

Note added July 1980: The latest "Accident in North American Mountaineering" has accident descriptions on Liberty Ridge.

I think the corollary to the "arrogance" is a general casual attitude towards associated ~~with~~ especially on outings of non-technical nature. One indication of this is the skimping on equipment ~~and clothes~~. As an example, I would cite being on snow of significant magnitude w/o ice axes. ~~Forst~~ Another example might be found in the very "tame" Conejo Peak trip I led last month. There were many complaints (to the gods?) of unfavorable camping conditions because of the cold and the wind even though every party member was warned in advance (in writing!) of the possibility of a cold camp. I found it interesting that ~~some~~ ~~of~~ Those who were the coldest were some of the most experienced on the trip.

Suggestions: just ideas. ?

More "group" climbs

" bad weather "

" winter "

Mini-expeditions

Remarks on decision-making.

Dave Brown has suggested that the process of responsible decision-making on a climb by a group of scientists may be made more difficult by the habit which scientists have of thinking for themselves rather than deferring to the opinion of an authority and also by their inclination to evaluate specific cases from available evidence (preferably including experimental tests). A leader with an intuitive feeling against a given course of action will be reluctant to enforce it if he feels unable to "prove it" to colleagues with different inclinations, especially if they are his peers with comparable competence. Given the psychological pressure to reach an objective and not to "chicken-out", the odds are weighted in favor of accepting risks rather than adopting a conservative course of action and marginal decisions will be biased away from safety.

Another aspect of the difficulty of decision making is given in G. W. Young's magnificent story "A Memory of the Mischable" - the relevant section is attached below. His point is that in a loosely-knit group, a decision may appear to have been made when in point of fact the "decision" is merely implied by individual actions rather than being the explicit result of adequate consideration of alternatives and consequences.

great central chimney up the face, although tall, we had at once to reject from among the festooned and freakishly upholstered with snow on its corbels gave me a qualm of being lying hidden on the less visible belts.

Buttress on the west of the chimney was our intended geniality out of the glacier, and gave a furrow and rib, with wrinkle holds of the rock. As we began to find that the ledges sloped level, as it became visible, held a white plastering on of an ill-looking crooked funnel, upright of the buttress, with its snowy lining darkened by the up-wriggling of my predecessors, where I was climbing below me, that convention prevailed. And, later, there followed several brown faces—he was climbing last of the lot at me pensively: his fashion of expressing himself goes it? or 'What about a rope to help

disinclined to use a spare rope, fixed and me in a glaciated and knobbly perpendicular crevice. We all collected for breakfast on a bracket, which projected over the emptiness east of our buttress. It was half-past seven; eating and a swallowing of food from frozen stone rest or convenient platform of assembly above us the buttress merged into the face. The snow fringe, upon the crest of the west wall, and looked very near. Between the two, upward across the face to the east, leaned the crevasses only gradually to discover that each rock was surmounted by no gratifying crevice, steep and slippery and holdless, vexed by the sheer rise of the following

as we climbed on again, there came to me atmospheric hints of that depression in the guides' faces, through the instinct of the best of the work in prospect even before their eyes were, however, as always, bent upon the leader's imperious staccato sentences, as little

modified as his own fearlessness by any hush of breathless circumstance, had their usual effect upon his high-mettled team.

The buttress slid us stealthily up, and out on to the cliffs. The cliff-terraces drew us insidiously up and on. I soon forgot any atmospheric warnings in the exhilaration of clinging up smooth facet after smooth facet of rock, and of crawling and hand-pressing up the disappointing shelves, sloped like desk-lids, which joined steep to steep. I was not concerned with 'stances,' such as would allow me to stop and anchor our rope. Where I could go, little J. could more than follow safely; and surely the next shelf must be as level as it looked from below? Meanwhile, I was only intent to keep our duet up to the tremendous pace set by the trio ahead.

There is nothing lulls a leader's judgement more fatally to sleep than another party, or even a man 'off the rope,' climbing ahead of him. The task of settling *whether* or not to proceed is taken from him. He has only to think *how* to pass where another has already gone. If little J. and I had been climbing by our cautious selves we should, I think, have begun to doubt much sooner whether we would find it wholesome to descend all that we were grappling up so confidently. As it was, although a separate, we were no longer a responsible unit; and the strength of a climbing party is its collective, self-contained discretion. My own attention was bobbing ahead, concerned chiefly with the growing interval between myself and the speedy rhythm of the trio above me. They also were probably in much the same case. The presence of a cheerful amateur, similarly out of touch with the unison and 'feeling' of their rope and rattling tin-cannily if always more distantly at their heels, may have had a good deal to say to Josef Lochmatter's pushing on, until well beyond the time when his better judgement would have perceived the risk of what we were doing and all that it threatened in the event of our retreat. It may well be so. But then again what was there, upward, downward, or across in the mountain world, which Josef, Franz, and Ryan might not justifiably have attempted, and confidently have faced as a return?

I began to notice that the trio, dotted up the diagonal markings on the grey face above, were pausing from time to time, as if to wait for us. This spurred me on the more. About the same time that recording angel, sensation, signalled to me that I was wrestling up the steepening walls and their lean-to roofs more awkwardly and slowly. Experience teaches us early to distinguish between the causes that may produce this feeling; and I was able to assign it now to the fact that the class of difficulty was getting beyond me, and not to a fluctuation in my own 'standard of the day.'

Eirhill -
heres a copy of the
letter I sent to Bill.
Don

(1980)

July 18

Bill -

The technical leadership problems that have plagued LAM for the last couple of years are serious and reflect a need for the club to take a strong position to conserve our reputation as well as our health. However, I don't feel they are unusual or unexpected in view of the developments that have occurred in the climbing world in the last 10-15 years. Those "excerpts" that Rinker read the other night were from notes I had written back around 1972 following Hendry's death. At that time I was prompted by Bill's arrogance in climbing; he asked my advice about ~~such~~ severe and risky climbs such as Shuksan's N. face and revealed what seemed to me arrogant disregard of its hazards and difficulties in light of his own perceived abilities. It seemed to me then, and still does, that the equipment revolution which provided a gadget for every need along with the growth of bouldering in such a way that it became a sport in itself, contributed to the feeling that nothing on that wall could not be overcome and no harm could come to the well equipped climber. After all, an overstuffed rack of chocks provides a feeling of security quite independent of the presence of cracks. This is becoming our downfall.

Despite these problems, I don't think these attitudes are liable to change. Competent climbers reveal methods to novices and exude confidence and total lack of fear in top roping during our climbing schools and on Wednesday nights. The true atmosphere that exists when leading a climb²⁰⁸, even a one-pitcher, is almost

2
totally absent. The effective leader feels trepidation and extreme caution at times like this. He scans the route and looks for three things - three at all times:

- 1) How difficult is it and is it in my range of ability?
- 2) Can I downclimb it in a pinch?
- 3) Is there an alternate way or an escape route?

I don't believe any of these three concerns are pertinent to the top-roper. It doesn't matter how many times he falls.

There is no danger involved whatsoever, so the normal instinctive caution of a true rope leader is short-circuited. Leading boulder routes which have been wired is also relatively useless - it doesn't bring out the same level of caution if the climber has done the pitch repeatedly under top rope protection as it does if he is faced with an unfamiliar or new route.

So, it seems to me that our normal and accepted ways of having fun in climbing, namely top roping, will develop all of the physical attributes of skill a climber needs but bypasses the all-important mental attitudes - extreme caution in the lead, judgement of route difficulties, responsibility to his rope-mates, and even a healthy level of fear. I don't believe we can change the devil-may-care, let's go for it attitude in climbing which results in insufficient concern and carelessness on big climbs. There are however, a few procedural things we can do to reduce the problem in official club climbs.

Procedurally, I would suggest that LAM seriously consider adopting some or all of the following methods when they field

5
a technical multi-pitch rock climbing outing :

- 1) Limit new leaders to 5.4-5.5 routes in 1st year.
- 2) Test new leaders knowledge of route and assess ability to handle off-route problems.
- 3) If too few qualified leaders are present, rope up 3 to a rope to cluster weaker members around stronger and also to give greater strength to team if trouble arises.
- 4) Carry a small number of pitons on the rack and hammers. Chocks are hard to place, tend to be neglected if cracks are inadequate, and ^{are} relatively useless in an emergency.

Please let me know what you think of these suggestions and what if anything I can do to help with the problem.

Don Liska

In rock climbing there are probably as many fatalities from rappelling accidents as from all other sources combined. Some of the things that can go wrong are listed below. Those errors not fatal in themselves are often the first step in a sequence of blunders that lead to tragedy. They are all avoidable!

Anchor

- piton pulls
- slings slip off horn
- rock or tree give way

Sling

- breaks
- knot unties
- cut by sharp edge
- cut by rope under tension sliding over sling

Rope

- breaks (no way, if in good condition) or knot unties
- cut by sharp edge
- cut by falling rock
- jams on recovery attempt
- two ropes of different types can slip past each other and cut the anchor sling or one end can slip through the brake

Brake

- faulty attachment
- carabiner opens
- ropes twist and jam (esp. with carabiner wrap)
- clothing gets caught and jams
- gets too hot - melts body sling

Climber

- goes off end of rope
- knocks loose rock on self with rope
- loses balance (pendulums into rock, falls out, turns upside down, etc.)
- lets go because of burns (esp. with body rappel)
- falls while attaching to awkwardly located anchor
- no landing platform

REMEDIES

Belay if you can (not possible for last person)

Self-belay (prussik knot^{or} ascender controlled by balance hand - attached to chest or seat sling; inferior to real belay, better than nothing)

Gloves

Hard hat

Padding - for self, slings, and rope as needed

Next-to-last person down tests rope recovery

First person down can clean off loose rocks if there is no danger of cutting the rope below

Test doubtful anchors with a little bounce before starting down
Have back-ups and double-ups when practical (e.g. 2 pitons, 2 carabiners with gates opposite, etc.)

Tie fat knot in end of rope if there is possibility of going off
Rappel smoothly, putting minimum strain on rope - "walk" down

Descending ring between rope and anchor sling

Rappel the fall-line (usually you can't avoid it)
Make anchor sling long enough to avoid unnecessary strain
Recover rappel rope with slow, even pulling
Watchfulness and common sense

HOW TO HANDLE ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD

1. Survey the situation. Keep a cool head. Think before acting.
2. Give first aid to victim. Do nothing to add to his injuries.
 - A. Treat for shock (prone position; maintain body temperature)
 - B. Reassure victim. Show confidence and optimism.
 - C. Do not discuss victim's injuries within hearing distance, even if he appears to be unconscious.
3. Choose a messenger party to go for help. Pick competent, fast men.
 - A. Send at least 2 men if possible, even 3 if inexperienced.
 - B. Leave at least 1 man behind with the victim.
4. Send this completed accident form and a map or sketch showing location of accident with the messenger party.
5. Messenger party should:
 - A. Take essential equipment (map, compass, flashlights, food, water, protective clothing, matches, etc.). Prepare for a night out, getting lost.
 - B. Keep cool.....Don't become an accident victim yourselves from hurrying.
 - C. Do not split up. Travel the speed of the slowest messenger.
 - D. Constantly observe the country behind you toward the accident scene. Where necessary mark your route with cloth strips, blazes, rock piles, etc. in order to find the way back.
 - E. Conserve enough strength to lead the rescue party back if necessary.
 - F. At the nearest telephone ask the operator to connect you with the local state police or sheriff. Be sure to give your telephone number and location. Read off all information given in the accident report.
6. Group with victim should:
 - A. Make him comfortable. Protect him from the elements. Erect a shelter.
 - B. Set up a temporary camp. Build a fire where possible.
 - C. Prepare hot food and drinks for those remaining with victim.
 - D. Whether or not the injured man is given food and liquids (no alcohol) depends on the nature of his injuries and general condition. Do not attempt it with an unconscious person or one with stomach injuries, internal bleeding.
 - E. Assign a man (rotate where possible) to remain with victim at all times until the rescue party arrives. Observe the victim constantly for:
 - a. Signs of shock
 - b. Cessation of breathing
 - c. Reoccurrence of bleeding
 - d. Cessation of heartbeat
 - e. Blockage of air passageway by tongue, vomit, blood, etc.
 - F. Maintain a lookout for the rescue party. Use signals as needed (fire, smoke, flashlights, gun shots, mirrors)
7. When 1 member of a 2-man group is seriously injured, the other member must decide whether or not to leave the victim alone and go for help - a tough decision. If the uninjured man does go, he should make the victim as comfortable as possible, leave food and water within reach, and tie the victim to a rock or tree to prevent him from possibly wandering off later on and further injuring or killing himself.

ST. JOHNS COLLEGE SEARCH & RESCUE UNIT

NEW MEXICO SEARCH & RESCUE ASSOCIATION

TEAM MEMBER CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT LIST

EACH MAN - ALL MISSIONS

- ___ Small pack
- ___ Boots (lug soles)
- ___ Long sleeved shirt
- ___ (flannel or wool)
- ___ Long trousers
- ___ Shell parka with hood
- ___ Hard hat
- ___ Work gloves
- ___ Pocket knife
- ___ Compass
- ___ Whistle
- ___ Waterproof match safe
- ___ Canteen
- ___ Drinking cup
- ___ Spoon
- ___ Headlamp
- ___ Sling rope
- ___ Locking carabiner
- ___ Brake bar assembly
- ___ Gorp (trail food)
- ___ Wallet/drivers license/
first aid card
- ___ Toilet paper
- ___ Pocket notebook
- ___ Pencil
- ___
- ___
- ___
- ___

EACH MAN -SELECTED MISSIONS

- ___ Dark glasses or goggles
- ___ Extra headlamp batteries
- ___ Wool knit cap
- ___ Wool mittens
- ___ Poplin overmitts
- ___ Long wool underwear
- ___ Wool trousers
- ___ Wind trousers or rain chaps
- ___ Down parka or sweaters
- ___ Snowshoes
- ___ Ice axe
- ___ Crampons
- ___ Insulated boots
- ___ Avalanche cord
- ___
- ___
- ___
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- ___

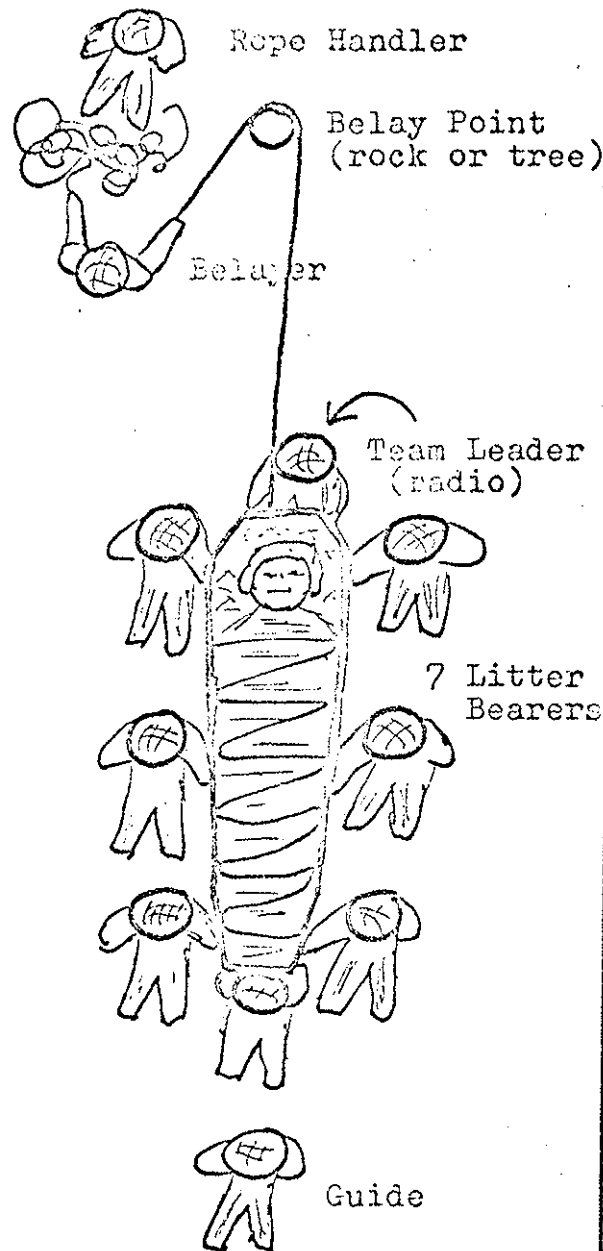
EACH MAN - EXTENDED MISSIONS

- ___ Duffle bag or expedition pack
- ___ Sleeping bag
- ___ Sleeping bag cover & liner
- ___ Foam pad
- ___ Ground cloth or poncho
- ___ Complete change of clothes
- ___ Toilet kit
- ___ Towel
- ___ Shelter (tent or tarp)
- ___ Parachute cord
- ___ Cooking gear (pots)
- ___ Mess gear
- ___
- ___
- ___
- ___
- ___

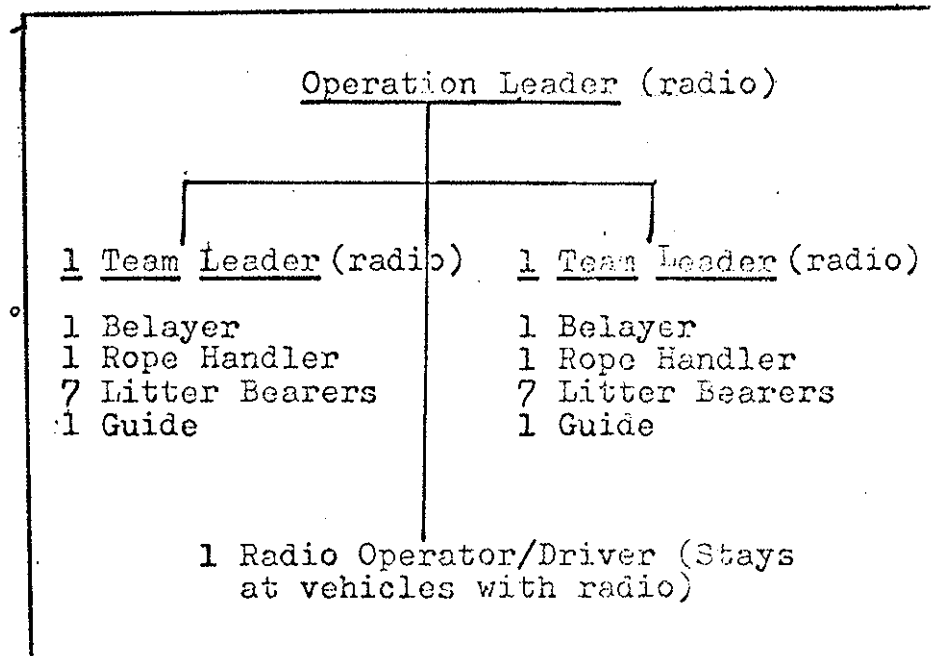
HPK
Mar 71

NEW MEXICO SEARCH & RESCUE ASSOCIATION

24-MAN RESCUE/EVACUATION TEAM



Semi-Technical Evacuation
Over Broken Terrain



DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Operation Leader: Has overall responsibility for all phases of the SAR mission. Usually goes into the site of the operation but, depending on circumstances, may at times elect to remain at the vehicles.

Team Leader: In charge of an eleven man litter crew. Checks knots, assigns men, approves route, observes victim, etc.

Belayer and Rope Handler: Both should be skilled at belaying and rope handling under stress conditions.

Guide: Responsible for picking the shortest and best route. Moves rocks, branches, logs out of the path of the litter. Must stay within shouting distance of the stretcher

Stretcher Bearers: There should be six or seven stretcher bearers on the litter in addition to the Team Leader, who remains at the head of it.

Additional Personnel: Any additional personnel attached to a team should carry any unused rescue equipment and should remain between the Guide and the Stretcher.

Carrying Procedures: Whenever we are lucky enough to have two complete teams as shown in the above diagram, the team not on the stretcher should go ahead with the Guide. The teams should alternate in carrying the stretcher about every five minutes. 274

H.F.K.
Apr. 71

CLIFF EVACUATION EXERCISE

Sequence of Instruction



There are a number of methods for lowering stretchers down cliffs. The following method for our purposes has proved to be safe, simple to set up, and speedy.

Personnel Needed

- 1 Operation Leader
- 3 Belayers
- 3 Rope Handlers (optional)
- 1 Observer (top)
- 1 Observer (bottom)
- 1 Stretcher Bearer
- 1 Victim

In an actual emergency this number of people will probably not be available.

Equipment (Each Man)

Hard Hat
Sling Rope
Brake Bar Assembly
Locking Carabiner
Work Gloves

Team Equipment

- 1 Stokes Litter
- Several Sling Ropes (7/16" x 15 ft.)
- 5 150-ft. 7/16" Climbing Ropes (two are for emergency only)
- 4 - 6 Locking Carabiners
- 4 Brake Bar Assemblies

Procedures

1. Pick a cliff with as little loose rock as possible, 3 safe anchor points at the top, and a wide ledge.
2. Assign personnel. Belayers 1, 2, and 3 should set up their ropes (see illustration), tie into the anchor point if necessary, and go on belay. The full weight of the stretcher should come on the anchor point, not on the belayer's back.

3. Victim is tied securely into the stretcher. He must wear a hard hat. Use a sleeping bag on cold days. The Foot of the stretcher should be towards the cliff. DO NOT PLACE VICTIM IN THE STRETCHER, UNTIL THE BELAYERS ARE ON BELAY.
4. Litter Bearer ties the end of rope #2 around his waist with a bowline. He may also clip into the bottom of the stretcher with a sling rope and carabiner, if he wishes.
5. Team Leader inspects all knots, anchor points, and the belayers' positions.
6. A. Litter Bearer signals: "Climbing".
B. Belayers signal in sequence: "Climb 1", "Climb 2", "Climb 3".
7. Any unoccupied personnel should assist in getting the litter over the edge of the cliff.
8. The Observer at the top should be tied into a safe anchor and remain at the very edge of the cliff to relay signals. The observer at the bottom must find a safe place out of the way of falling rock.
9. During the descent standard climbing signals are used. However, the Stretcher Bearer often must refer to a certain rope. Example: "Slack Number 2!" or "Little Tension Number 3!".
10. Personnel at the top must remain quiet and should move around as little as possible to avoid dislodging rocks.
11. Upon reaching the bottom the Litter Bearer should position the stretcher in as safe a spot as possible. He then calls, "OFF BELAY!", and releases himself and the victim.
12. Personnel at the top do not move around or take up any ropes until they hear the final signal, "ALL CLEAR", from the bottom. Personnel at the bottom should not give this signal, until they are out of danger of any possible rockfall.
13. During an actual rescue operation the above procedures will have to be varied to meet the needs of the particular situation.
14. Under difficult conditions the use of two-way radios is recommended. When possible the Operation Leader (top), Stretcher Bearer, and Observer (bottom) should all have units.

8 Search and Rescue

18 March 1969

Sue Wooten
Search & Rescue Organization
Civil Defense, Los Alamos, N.M.

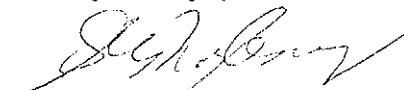
Dear Mrs. Wooten:

Here is list of names and telephone numbers
of Los Alamos Mountaineers available for call in
case of need by the Search & Rescue Coordinator:

Mike Williams, President	23616
Mike Hart	Brazos
Bill Hendry	25364
Terry Gibbs	84909
Ken Ewing	84488
Ernest Anderson	23510
George Foglesong	25469
George Bell	22554
Bob Cowen	25583
Carl Kellen	22820
Larry Dauelsberg	23742
Emily Willbanks	84365
Don Liska	23665
Larry Campbell	23776
Carroll Mills	24970
Harry Hoyt	84340

The major items of equipment available and useful for search and rescue are a collapsible Stokes litter (in Harry Hoyt's possession) and ropes, ice axes, and miscellaneous mountain climbing gear owned by the mountaineers. The principle skill possessed by the members is a certain expertise in climbing and descending rock and snow faces.

Very truly yours,



G. M. Fogleson

Vice President

Los Alamos Mountaineers

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS

Calling List for Rescue

Ernest Anderson 2-3510	→ Kenneth Ewing 2-7488	→ Lars Engel 2-3846
George Bell 2-2554	Michael Williams 2-3616	Herb Kinsey ** 982-8948
Laurence Campbell* 2-3776	Eiichi Fukushima 2-3428	James McNally 2-4747
George Foglesong 2-5469	Emily Willbanks 2-7365	James Porter 2-2416
Carl Keller 2-2820	William Hendry 2-5364	Ross Harder 2-4969
Don Liska 2-3665	Lawrence Dauelsberg 2-3742	Edward Jolly 672-9254
Carroll Mills 2-4970	Jesse White 672-9830	Charles Mader 2-7407
Eugene Tate 2-4844	Harry Hoyt 2-7340	William Ellis 2-2839

State Police - helicopter rescue 827-2551

**Contact for New Mexico Search & Rescue Association

982-8948

Albuquerque Mountain Rescue Council

Donald Mattox	296-4149
Walt Herrmann	299-6571
Jack Kutz	255-9781
Bob Kyrlack	344-3083

Rocky Mountain Rescue Group, Inc. 303-443-2211, x6371
(Boulder, Colorado)

Charles Demarest 303-443-5110 (home)
303-442-9173 (business)

Los Alamos Civil Defense

Albert Evans 662-7585
(Search & Rescue Coordinator)

Los Alamos Police 662-4176; Los Alamos Sheriff 662-6426

*Has Stokes litter and other club equipment

(July 1970)

11/14/72

Larry,

I probably won't make it tonight because of a meeting at Mountain School on its possible closure.

Here are my comments on the proposal to create a rescue director(RD).

- 1) I am all for the creation of such a post.
- 2) I am against the proposed way in which his voting power is to be restricted at the board meetings. It is ambiguous. Almost any business of LAM could be construed to have some connection with the activities relating to rescue.
- 3) One alternative is to have the RD be a trustee (without increasing the number of trustees, if necessary). I see nothing wrong with this at all, and have not heard any good arguments against it.
- 4) The other alternative, and the one I might prefer, is to have the RD be independent of the board (except his selection, possibly) somewhat like a city manager might be independent of the electoral process. It can be argued that his one vote as a trustee isn't going to carry that much weight. In fact, he might be much more effective from outside the board in getting support of the general membership.

In summary, I would say that we want the post to be created but not as a half-breed trustee. The best alternative might be as an appointee with full blessings of the trustees and with full freedom to conduct rescue activities and to ask help from the parent organization.

Sincerely,



Eiichi

cc: Margolin

p.s. Is there a meeting? I haven't received any notices.

18 July, 1972

Larry,

Thanks for the resumé of the meeting I missed. I have a few comments:

The rescue group is certainly a noble idea and would give a wider scope than our present affiliation with the LA operations. The present club moneys are I believe intended for use in connection with accidents that happen to club groups and so are not directly applicable. However an extension to less selfish use could certainly be enacted by the membership.

(Parenthetically, I see little connection between this activity and our current primary problem of preventing accidents, except that perhaps closer contact with the victims of other accidents might engender an attitude of greater conservatism.)

On Ellis' proposals

1. An information coordinator would provide a focus for the information now required to be left in Los Alamos during climbs, and if his identity were known to persons upset by reports of an accident he would be able to pass on such information as was relayed back to him. I think in most cases there would be very little practical gain since most recovery operations are handled by the survivors and by the professional rescue groups which they summon.

2. I disagree with the arbitrary limitation to two persons per rope. There are too many instances in which ropes of three are desirable; eg. shortage of leaders.

3. Additional equipment should definitely be required. I think there has been far too much emphasis on traveling light on all of our trips.

"Let the leader lead" is a principle of limited validity which can be overemphasized. I think the present rules which emphasize group decisions are safer in the long run. Certainly the leader must have final authority to cut off bootless discussion and dissension. But the value of the "collective judgement of the party" during the processes prior to decision making must not be downgraded. (Young makes this point vividly in his Mischable story.) Everyone in the party should be alert to signs of danger and should have opinions about the desirability of proceeding. These opinions should be heard. In terms of ultimate authority, I agree the responsibility is the leader's and I also agree that the party should be required to follow his course and pace when the major decisions are reached. I would merely emphasize the moderating influence of group decisions.

I personally think "early-on, early-off" is of sufficiently basic importance to deserve incorporation as a specific rule. It is generally applicable to all climbs, not just snow, with the aim of conserving daylight in case of trouble, avoiding afternoon thunderstorms, etc.

I agree that new directions can only be implemented in practice; people will do as we do not as we say. My primary point has been that we are selling technical climbing only and that the number of man-days at risk would be reduced if we could, by example, generate more enthusiasm for less hazardous activities.

Emile

November 18. 1972

Dear Eiichi,

I am glad you support the creation of the position of Rescue Director. Your rescue experience in the Northwest is a valuable asset for the club and I hope you will continue to take active part in the club's rescue efforts. (Had we not been so lucky in performing the Blanca rescue with available manpower I could easily be personally grateful for your rescue efforts.)

As you say, the RD is a "half-breed" Trustee in the sense that he (my use of the male pronoun not meant to be exclusive) can vote at BoT meetings only on questions relating to rescue. The problem you find with this in your letter of 10/14/72 is that it is ambiguous. Perhaps. But, after all, the wording of the amendment is not "business of LAM . . . construed to have some connection with the activities relating to rescue" but rather "questions relating to rescue". Rescue, per se, seems fairly specific and it is difficult for me to imagine a situation where the classification of a motion would cause such contention as to paralyze administrative action. (Even the question of firing the RD.) Anyway, formal votes are not common at BoT meetings - the procedure is typically one of discussion until consensus.

The suggestions you made regarding the desirable relationship between the RD and the BoT and the general membership (the RD should be a T, should be "independent" of BoT, should have "full blessings" of BoT, should have "full freedom" to conduct rescue activities and to ask for help and support from general membership) are entirely compatible with the amendment. That being so, you might want to bring them to Carl Keller's attention.

The main argument against requiring the RD be a T is simply that it is less flexible and at this stage in our rescue experience as a club flexibility seems a valuable option. The RD we want and need may not be interested in being a T or may be (ought to be?) too busy with his specific responsibilities to devote much time to the general responsibilities that are the proper concern of Trustees. To increase the number of T's by one would require again changing the Constitution (Article IV) which was just amended in 1968 to limit the number of T's to 3.

The one vote of the RD "isn't going to carry that much weight", as you say. However, in addition to giving the RD voting authority on rescue questions equal to any T, the stipulation of the voting right has the salutary effect of making it perfectly clear (to borrow a phrase) that the RD belongs at BoT meetings and must expect to be informed of them.

vty,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larry".

President emeritus

11/24/75

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS RESCUE TEAM

<u>Name</u>	<u>Work Ph.</u>	<u>Home Ph.</u>	<u>First Aid</u>	<u>Rock</u>	<u>Snow</u>
Bob Mitchell, Rescue Dir.	7580,4401(T-DOT)	672-9292	AFA-EC Inst.	R	S
Gene Tate, Rescue Adv.	4591 (CMB-5)	662-4844	AFA-EC	R	S
George Bell	7510 (T-10)	662-2554		R	S
Jim Breedlove	4078 (C-8)	672-1310			S
Larry Campbell	6733 (Q-26)	662-3776		R	S
Larry Dauelsberg	5190 (MP-9)	672-9460	AFA-EC		S
Ken Ewing	4602 (WX-6)	662-7488	AFA-EC Inst.		S
Milt Gillespie	5037 (ADW)	672-9793	AFA-EC	R	S
Ed Jolly	6587 (L-1)	672-9254			S
Don Liska	5644 (MP-9)	662-3665	AFA-EC	R	S
Ben Margolin	7609 (T-3)	662-3255	AFA ('72)	R	S
Jim Michael	4677 (EGG)	672-3716			S
Carroll Mills	4401 (T-DOT)	988-1113		R	S
Karl Mitchell		672-9292	AFA-EC	R	
Jim Porter	5457 (TD-2)	662-2416		R	
George Rinker	5538 (P-DOR)	662-7796		R	
Rod Schultz	4154 (TD-3)	672-1524	AFA-EC	R	S
David Wallwork	4836 (T-7/10)	662-5065		R	S
Merle Wheeler	5862 (H-8)	662-3415	AFA-EC	R	S
(Jim Maxwell	7590 (J-5)	672-9669			

Equipment: Breakdown Stokes Litter and Packframe the Litter
 First Aid Pack (Bandages, Dressings, Splints, Water, Sleeping Bag, Body Bag)
 3-200' 7/16" Ropes
 Breakplate, Slings, Etc. for Technical Litter lower

LASL-ERDA-OFFICIAL


June 17, 1975

LAOCP S&R Staff:

To help us perform our S & R missions better and to collect some concrete documentation of our activity for review by our sponsoring agencies (LASL, ERDA, County of LA) we should start keeping a log of our missions, especially since they are becoming too numerous to rely on their preservation in oral tradition as we have done heretofore. A sample log is attached. After future missions I will complete the log as best I can and send it around to others for addenda and correction. Each person adding to the log should identify his entry by a different color or medium and sign his name the same way. We will not erase the entries of others but let the discrepancies stand as mute testimony to human fallibility. Any contributor, however, can afterwards line through his entry if later entries induce a change of memory.

Do you think it would be useful to append a list of the names of all participating LA people? In any case, it is important to keep the main log within the bounds of a single sheet of paper as attached.

Comments?



Larry Campbell DDFS

G.C. Al Evans DFS

SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS LOG
LOS ALAMOS OFFICE OF CIVIL PREPAREDNESS

Calling agency: IA Police , State Police ✓ , other

Time & date of call: Alert 0930, Mobilize 1130 June 15, 1975

Time & date of end: Field 1800, Hdq 2200 " " "

Location: Lake Catherine area of Pecos Wilderness, Santa Fe Natl Forest,
from Cowles

Approximate number of hours - LA personnel total

Field 75, Hdq 25, LASL released hours 0

Principal Field Coordinator: Herb Kinney, St. Johns

LAOCP Field Coordinator: Terry Gibbs

LAOCP Hdq Coordinator: Jim Prime

Nature of mission: Clara Gourd, 19, female, of Albuquerque hiking
with friends, developed severe respiratory condition near
Lake C., unable to continue. St. Johns S&R called June 14, unable
to evacuate by helicopter on June 15 because of high winds; requested
LA support for litter evac, which was done.

Participating IA groups and number of people :

<u>Fire Brigade</u>	<u>5?</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Shi Patrol</u>	<u>4?</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Amateur Radio Club</u>	<u>2</u>	<u> </u>
<u>LAOCP</u>	<u>4</u>	<u> </u>

Prepared by: Larry Campbell

LOS ALAMOS MONITOR

Volume XIII

No. 8

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Tuesday, March 31, 1970

Price 10 cents

Hill Climbers Make Rescue

Four Los Alamos climbers last weekend averted disaster as they took part in the all-night rescue of an injured California man on snow-covered Shiprock Peak.

George Andrews of Menlo Park, Calif., had suffered a broken left arm, broken shoulder blade, several broken ribs, and a concussion in a fall of over 100 feet late that afternoon. Andrews, along with two other experienced mountain climbers, had started the climb Thursday but had turned back when the area was hit by a severe snowstorm.

The party was attempting a descent in violent winds and heavy snow when a piton pulled out and Andrews fell. His two companions, who had received minor injuries, left him on a ledge to seek the help of another party of climbers on the peak.

Led by Don Liska and Larry Dauelsberg of Los Alamos, the other group had also spent the night on the peak; having begun on Thursday to establish a new route, on the west face of the rock. Also in this party were two men from Las Cruces and Colorado Springs.

The storm hit around midnight and had dropped six inches of snow by morning. Because the Los Alamos group's cars were snowed in, Liska went to the town of Shiprock and called Ernie Anderson of Los Alamos, asking him to bring a four-wheel drive vehicle. Liska also wanted more climbers, since the Colorado party was still up on the peak, so Anderson brought with him

UNM freshman Bill Gage, a graduate of Los Alamos High.

Anderson and Gage left at about 3 p.m., arriving in Shiprock at 9. The two members of the Colorado group had gotten down at 7 p.m. and, through a Navajo radio truck which Liska had had stationed at the bottom of the peak, notified the Los Alamos group that help was needed. At 11 p.m., the Liska party—at a strength of six men with the addition of Anderson and Gage—started out through the snow around the base of the rock on the rescue mission.

Using a fixed rope left by the two members of the Colorado party, who had been taken to the hospital; Liska, Dauelsberg, Gage, and another man began up the icy cliff at midnight, carrying a stretcher.

After reaching the injured man at about 1 a.m., Liska and Dauelsberg administered first aid to the victim, who had been alone on the snow-covered ledge for over 10 hours.

With the help of Anderson and the sixth man, who had climbed half way up the cliff, the group got the litter down and carried it most of the way to where the cars were parked. The men were then met by some volunteers from Shiprock, who helped deliver the litter the rest of the way—finally getting Andrews into a vehicle and headed for the hospital at 6 a.m.

After receiving emergency treatment at the Farmington Hospital, Andrews was flown to the Stanford Medical Center at Palo Alto, Calif.

Ernie Anderson, who joined the group for the rescue, had much praise for the original four members of the Los Alamos party; who he described as "skillful rugged climbers". Anderson stated a reminder that these four men had spent the night on the rock, caught in the blizzard, had made an extremely treacherous descent down the icy west face and were miserably cold and tired. That they went back up the snow-covered peak after the injured man, he said, "is a tremendous tribute to their ability and stamina".



up grounders, batting and some other light early-season training routines. (Staff Photo)

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the MARKET

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market staged a broad advance today in a session cut short an hour and a half due to a winter storm.
The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials closed up 7.43 at 715.03. At 2 p.m., it was ahead 4.54 at 712.14, overcoming a deficit of more than 2 points in the early hours. Advances amounted a more than 2-1 lead over declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

LA Men Aid in Rescue

Some 26 Los Alamos men were involved in the search effort Monday and Tuesday that resulted in the rescue of two women survivors of a plane crash in high mountain country east of Eagle Nest.

The two women, Mrs. James Davis of Vidor, Tex., and Mrs. W.E. Davis of Duncan, Okla., were hospitalized Wednesday morning in Raton after a ground rescue team transported them down from the crash site about 9,000 feet up on Toby Mountain near the mouth of Clear Creek and about 4-5 miles east of Eagle Nest.

State police said the two women were suffering from frostbite and internal injuries.

W.E. Davis, the pilot, and his brother James, were found dead in the wreckage.

They were en route from Duncan, Okla., to the Angel Fire ski resort near Eagle Nest when their plane crashed Sunday morning.

After an intensive but fruitless ground search Monday, Los Alamos Civil Air Patrol pilot John Brolley and observer Chuck Fairchild spotted the wreckage from the air Tuesday afternoon.

Shortly afterward, a Los Alamos rescue team including ski patrol members George Hill, Al Sullivan, Edward Jolly and Doug Reilly spotted the wreckage from the ground and guided a rescue helicopter to the site. Because of strong winds and rough terrain the

to the county as a gift of on long-term loan.
In November, 1973, Blackwell told then-County Administrator Paul D. Noland that the AEC would retain ownership of the rugs until "it was determined where they should be

School Could End Days Earlier Next

By Kirk F. Ladendorf
Monitor Staff Writer

The school year could end two days earlier in June next year for Los Alamos students, but winter vacation would be two days shorter to make up for it.

The Los Alamos School Board received the administration-proposed school calendar for the 1975-76 school year and three board members voiced tentative approval of the calendar.

The board won't make a final decision on the calendar until its March meeting in order to receive public reaction to it.

According to the proposed calendar, the next school year would start on Sept. 2, the day after Labor Day. One day, Oct. 24, would

helicopter could not land at the site, but two paramedics were lowered to the wreckage to aid the survivors.

A ground rescue team from Colorado and St. John's College made its way to the wreckage Tuesday night and transported the survivors down the mountain despite freezing temperatures and drifting snow.

In all, 14 members of the Los Alamos Civil Air Patrol were involved in the search including two members at the search center in Santa Fe and 12 persons in the air including Brolley and Fairchild.

The ground searchers were coordinated by Al Evans of the LA Civil Defense group and they included Bob Mitchell, Don Liska, Len Margolin, Larry Dauelsburg, Lawrance Campbell and Eiichi Fukushima of the Los Alamos Mountaineers and Hill, Reilly, Jolly, Sullivan and Robert Skaggs of the local ski patrol.

Jim Prime of the local amateur radio club worked 36 hours straight as amateur radio network control officer for the search.

Evans said Wednesday that the local searchers were "grateful that once in a while, it (the search) paid off."

Many times in a plane search, Evans said, the plane is never found or the crash victims are dead.

LA MONITOR FEB. 12, 75

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Santa Fe Ski Basin Search (Paul Garcia) - 23 May 1977

Fukushima received a call from Terry Gibbs at 2305 on 5/22 to mobilize search teams to be at the ski basin between 0700 and 0800 on the 23ed. Fukushima and Foster call 12 people in the following 30 minutes and put together 8 people to meet at the Methodist Church lot at 0530 or the Y at 0545.

Brandt takes Spradling and picks up Schultz at the Y while Fukushima takes Jan and Steve Iversen, Karl Mueller, and Andrea Eddy. Stop for gas in Pojoaque and arrive at the ski basin around 0730. Bob Skaggs sends us out as two teams to explore the ridge above Nambe Lake. We directly head for the ridge from the ski basin side and arrive at around 0900. We split up into two teams. Rescue 8: Fukushima, Brandt, Eddy, and Spradling; rescue 9: Schultz, Mueller, J. Iversen, and S. Iversen. 8 goes up the ridge towards the summit of Lake Peak while 9 goes down the ridge. The victim is found at 0930 when 8 is at the base of the summit structure. Relay some messages and go on up to the summit to signal 9 which did not have a radio. Team 9 goes down the ridge and then into the Nambe drainage and eventually meets up with a horse team on the Windsor Trail. Team 8 retraces 9's steps down the ridge and also ends up on the Windsor Trail, about one hour after 9. We are held up at the wilderness boundary to help(?) in the communication between base and a late team for nearly an hour before descending to the parking lot at around 1400. We reach Los Alamos around 1630 on a beautiful but breezy day.

I had the amateur radio club take care of calling the offices of various people in the morning and evidently that worked out well. Both 8 and 9 should have had radios for better communication. This is the sort of a mission that is very good for the not overly technical mountain rescue people. We were doing things that the LAM people could do best but it was still not ridiculously difficult.

5/26 EF

Santa Fe River S & R

23 Dec 1979

Leave CD-1 at 0945 w/ Rod Schultz, Len Mangolin, and Karl Mueller in Rod's Wagoneer. Drive directly to McClure Reservoir and hook up with Bob Conran and _____ Sherwood of Amateur Radio Club. The four of us go ahead of the other two up the ridge dividing the main valley and another to the west after parking at the end of the road 4.3 mi past the dam at McClure. We eventually pick up a pretty good trail on the W. side of the drainage and turn off it W about 2 hrs after starting. First rest on the ridge overlooking a ~~large~~ set of drainages to the north with the choppers doing the lowering and the raising in it. (2 1/2 hrs from beginning — ca 1430). We are asked to go on to the crash site (which we estimate would take 1/2 hr to get to) to help a paramedic who is stranded because of a winch which broke after picking up the body and the other paramedic. So after a 1/2 hr rest, start contouring the bowls. At one point, we can look directly into a drainage with the chopper hovering in it. No signs of crash or of paramedic after an hour when we reached the far end of the bowl. Eventually (ca 1630) get word that he has run into Kinney's group at the top of the drainage so we start down. Go straight down and pick up the trail as it is getting dark. Follow the trail out and pick up Sherwood and Conran some 1 1/2 miles from the end of the ²⁹road. (ca 1830). They had stayed

In touch with us all day by radio. Drive out and eat at VIP's. Los Alamos at 2200. Clear but cold. A few inches of snow with some 6-8 inch drifts. Max elevation est. 10,800!

Cimarron Canyon Operation Feb. 1975 Cimarron

Get a call from Terry Gibbs at 2:25pm Feb 10 about getting ready as a second wave in a search and rescue operation for a lost airplane near Eagle Nest. First group of LAM's left at 2pm [Danielsberg, ~~to~~ ^{Mitchell}, Margolin, + Liska]. Things sound uncertain but he asks me to call some people to get ready. Call Wheeler, Bell, Jolly, and Campbell. Can't get George Bell at work or at home. The other three will go. At approximately 4:45pm, Gibbs says we have accommodations in Eagle Nest so we should go tonight. Arrange pick-up schedule with Al Evans and Larry Campbell. Merle Wheeler drops out and Gibbs tries to get Milt Gillespie but there is not enough time. So, the transportation arrangement looks like this.

Danielsberg, Liska, Margolin, Mitchell - Danielsberg's Blazer (already gone)
Fukushima, Campbell, Evans - Fukushima's Wagoneer

George Hill and Bob Skaggs - Hill's truck with sleds and snowshoes

Jolly, Doug Riley, Sullivan - In Jolly's Blazer.

Start the pick-up process at Evans' at 615. Last stop at Overton's to pick-up direction finder. Finally leave ca 7:10. Gas up in Española. Blinding blizzard on the way to Taos but road is clear most of the way. The blizzard abates after Taos but there's much fresh snow on us for the rest of the way. Find no activity whatsoever in Eagle Nest at ca 10pm.

Go down Cimarron Canyon and run into madness - searchlights on north₂₉₃side of canyon; the four LAM's getting ready to take off up the hillside; bullhorns;

2

and the whole bet. Just stand around and keep out of people's way until things quiet down long after the advance party's departure. We (Campbell, Evans, and I) are the last party to keep track of the advance party and leave for Philmont when they turn in at 1 am. We get to Philmont at 2 am and sleep till 5:30. Larry and I sleep on the floor and I sleep well while I sleep.

Others are stirring ~~early~~. The three of us finally start to get ready at 5:30 am when some of the people clear out. Breakfast in Cimarron then to "basecamp" at 7 am as instructed. Larry, Bob Skaggs, and I start hiking NE from a point just west of a mine on U.S. 64 (ca. 6 miles from Eagle Nest). Elev. ca 8000'. About 11 am, we ~~at~~ meet up with Dauelsberg et al at 9500'. They traverse E around Green Mtn while we go NE on an ascending traverse. We go around the head of a major drainage and meet up with Dauelsberg, Liska, and Margolin near the crest of the SE ridge of Green Mtn. Mitchell has joined up (or is going to) with a team from St. John's. We hit the ridge "crest" at a road (elev 10,400) at 2 pm. Decide to split up. Skaggs and Dauelsberg will head down while the other four of us will continue towards the Summit of Green Mtn [The beacon which had been ~~being~~ pointing 20-40° magnetic now points ~90° (+180°?) which is just south of Green Mtn. We are SE of Summit.]

We start out ~~at~~ at 2¹⁰ pm. After 15 minutes, Larry and I bog down in waist deep snow. Don and Len continue to the top on snowshoes. Regroup and start down ca 3:30. Down to the road near operational base ca 6 pm after a lot of slipping and sliding. Deserted. Dauelsberg picks us up and takes us to "new base." Hill, Sullivan, Mitchell, Riley, and Jolly stay to evacuate the survivors. The rest of us leave about 8 pm.

Los Alamos Mountaineers

Rescue Coordinators, Nov. 1982

Call in the following order:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|------|----------|
| 1. | Bill Johnson | home | 662-3760 |
| | | work | 667-3284 |
| 2. | Norbert Ensslin | home | 662-3931 |
| | | work | 667-2444 |
| 3. | Hank Blackwell | home | 662-3653 |
| | | work | 662-3456 |
| 4. | Lou Horak | home | 662-2970 |
| | | work | 667-5768 |
| 5. | Rod Schultz | home | 672-1524 |
| | | work | 667-1734 |
| 6. | Eiichi Fukushima | home | 662-3428 |
| | | work | 667-8132 |

Other experienced members:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|------|----------|
| 1. | Don Listka | home | 662-3665 |
| | | work | 667-3286 |
| 2. | Merle Wheeler | home | 662-5413 |
| | | work | 662-9080 |
| 3. | George Rinker | home | 662-6327 |
| | | work | 667-2516 |

Other Search and Rescue Numbers

1. Los Alamos SAR Field Coordinators (partial list)
Gene Tate, home 662-4844, work 667-4591
Terry Gibbs, home 662-7909, work 667-4510
Ron Dingus, home 672-3330, work 667-4602
Bob Skaggs, home 455-2392, work 667-1646
Jim Prine, home 662-2049, work 667-2745
Al Evans, SAR Leader, 662-7585, work 667-6628
2. Los Alamos Civil Defense, manned during rescues only
667-5017, 662-6101
3. Herb Kinney, Santa Fe 982-8948
4. NM State Police District 1 (Santa Fe, Los Alamos)
827-2554
5. NM State Police District 7 (Chama).
Sgt. Joe Ortega, Mission Initiator, 756-2345
Off. Jose Mascarenas, Mission Initiator, 756-2345
6. Bob Hobson, Brazos River Estates, 588-7228

If someone is overdue or injured at the Brazos, call

- a. Mountaineers Rescue Coordinators first
- b. Los Alamos Field Coordinators next
- c. NM St. Police only if the above cannot be reached first.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

To resolve any conflicts that may occur in the field or request State Police Aircraft contact the following:

DEPUTY CHIEF SAM CHAVEZ	(During Duty Hours)	505-827-5143
N.M. State Police Headquarters		
Santa Fe, New Mexico		

DUTY OFFICER	(After Duty Hours)	505-827-5122
N.M. State Police Headquarters		
Santa Fe, New Mexico		

To obtain assistance in locating resources for SAR Missions or information on SAR, contact:

MR. BILL VARGAS	(Duty & Pager No.)	505-827-5122
State SAR Resource Officer	(Home - Albuquerque)	505-296-3557
N. M. State Police	(Pager - Albuquerque)	505-842-3082
Santa Fe, New Mexico		

New Mexico National Guard Helicopters:

Santa Fe	(During Duty Hours)	505-471-7170
Major Wells		505-471-7030
COMMANDER	(After Duty Hours)	505-988-1186
	(Pager)	505-988-0511
OPERATIONS OFF.	(After Duty Hours)	505-471-5196
	(Pager)	505-988-0510

KIRTLAND AFB, 1550 ATTW	505-844-2961
A.F. RESCUE HELICOPTERS & FIXED WING AIRCRAFT	505-844-1419

KIRTLAND AFB, COMMAND POST (24 Hours)	505-844-4676
HOLLOMAN AFB, A.F. RESCUE HELICOPTERS	505-479-6511
	(Ext. 7554)

MAST HELICOPTER SERVICE -	(Hot Line)	303-579-3822
Fort Carson, Colorado	(Admin)	303-579-2596

MAST HELICOPTER SERVICE -	(Hot Line)	915-568-8833
Fort Bliss, Texas	(Admin)	915-568-2121

SCOTT AFB ILLINOIS, AIR FORCE	
Rescue Control Center (AFRCC)	1-800-851-3051

KEY TO CODE LETTERS ON ATTACHED COMPUTER PRINTOUT:

C=Radio Call Sign, H=Home Phone No., B=Business Phone No.,
P=Pager Phone No.

LAM Call List

Nov. 1982

age 0-10-20

rch		technical		name	home phone	work phone	first aid	4WD	yes	no
sum	win	rock	snow							
x	x	x		Dave Barlow	662-9019	667-2196				
		x	x	George Bell	662-2554	667-4401	std	x		
x	x	x	x	Hank Blackwell	662-3653	-	std			
	x	x		Dennis Brandt	672-3948	667-8486				
x	x	x		Ralph Brickner	662-6992	667-3932	std	x		
x	x			Dick Carlson	672-1403	667-3651	std			
		x		Art Dana	662-2094	667-5000		x		
		x	x	Larry Davelsberg	672-9460	667-7210	adv	x		
		x		Rich Davidson	672-1094	667-7021				
x	x	x	x	Notbert Ensslin	662-3931	667-2444	std	x		
x	x		x	Ken Ewing	662-7488	667-4602	emt			
		x	x	Chris Foster	672-9029	662-5251	std			
		x	x	Eitchi Fukushima	662-3428	667-8132	adv	x		
x		x		Lou Horak	662-2970	667-5768	adv			
x	x		x	Bill Johnson	662-3760	667-3284	std			
x	x	x		Ken and Jean Jones	662-7807	667-7480				
x				Bruce Kincaid	471-0961					
x				Henry Laquer	1-753-3788			x		
		x	x	Don Lista	662-3665	667-3286	adv	x		
		x	x	Len Margolin	662-3255	667-6384				
		x		Ralph Menikoff	662-7638	667-7761				
x	x	x	x	Rick Mossman	672-1658	672-3861	emt		may be	
x	x	x	x	Karl Mueller	662-7815	667-6470				
x	x			Roland Pettitt	662-6041	667-1113	std	x		
x	x			David Platts	209 662-5229	667-6589		x		
x	x		x	Roy Przeklasa	662-2482	667-3121				

arch		technical		name	home phone	work phone	1st aid	4WD	yes	no
sum	win	rock	snow							
x				Phil Rinard	662-4604	667-2447		x		
		x	x	George Rinker	662-6327	667-2516	medic			
x	x	x	x	John Sarracino	662-9133	667-6230	std			
x				Phil Schofield	662-5010	667-4161	std			
x	x	x	x	Rod Scholtz	672-1524	667-1734	emt			
		x	x	Jim Sprinkle	672-1712	667-7903				
x	x	x	x	Chris Smith	982-8326	—				
		x		Jim Straight	672-1080	667-6231		x		
x	x			Gene Tate	662-4844	667-4591				
		x	x	Merle Wheeler	662-5413	662-9080	std			
		x	x	Mark Zander	662-5484	667-6665				

9 Climbing School

SCHEDULE FOR 1967 CLIMBING SCHOOL
Los Alamos Mountaineers

<p>Wed, 22 March ROPE FUNDAMENTALS: Knots and Belays (E. Anderson)</p> <p>Wed, 29 March SNOW AND ICE TECHNIQUES (D. Liska)</p> <p>Wed, 5 April "THIS IS SELF-ARREST" (Seattle Mountaineers Movie) Discussion of coming session</p> <p>Wed, 12 April ROCK TECHNIQUES (G. Bell)</p> <p>Wed, 20 April EMERGENCY TECHNIQUES (R. Tate)</p> <p>Wed, 3 May CRITIQUE OF SCHOOL Discussion, comments and suggestions for next year</p> <p>Wed, 10 May REGULAR MEETING Sierra Club Movies of rock climbing, including first ascent of Shiprock</p>	<p>Sat, 25 March BELAY PRACTICE, Back Rocks: Rope techniques, piton and rock anchors, test falls, Ludwig</p> <p>Sat, 1 April PRACTICE, Back Rocks: Continue belay practice, informal climbing</p> <p>Sat, 8 April PRACTICE, Lake Peak: Snow climbing, especially self-arrest and belay (K. Ewing)</p> <p>Sat, 15 April TUTORIAL SESSIONS, Back Rocks: Climbing of specific example pitches with instructor below each for directions, advice and comments. Each rope of students led by "guide"</p> <p>Sat, 29 April GRAND COURSE, Back Rocks: Pre-planned, extended route to utilize techniques and simulate long ascent</p> <p>Sat, 6 May GRADUATION EXERCISES, ROCK: Climb of Sandia Peak, Knife Edge or Shield (J. Marshall)</p> <p>Sat-Sun, 13-14 May GRADUATION EXERCISES, SNOW: Climb of Grays and Torreys Peaks (L. Danielsberg)</p>
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**** CLIMBING SCHOOL SCHEDULE 1987 (cont) ****

22 April CLIMBING PRACTICE, Back Rocks: 9 AM

26 April LECTURE "Emergency and Rescue"
(Tate) Fire Barn, 8 PM

29 April CLIMBING PRACTICE, Back Rocks: 9 AM

3 May No meeting

6 May GRADUATION EXERCISES, ROCK:
Sandia Peak (Marshall, 8-4485)

10 May REGULAR MEETING: Fire Barn, 8 PM
Critique of climbing school. Discussion
comments and suggestions for next year.
Sierra Club movie: Grand Canyon.

N.B. Future announcements of club activities
will be mailed only to paid-up members.

1971 CLIMBING SCHOOL SCHEDULE

Wed. 8 pm

Sat. 8:30 am

March 31
Outline of course
Basics, protocol & attitude,
rope, knots, balance climbing,
prussiking
Registration & fees.

April 3 - Rock
Simple roped climbing
meeting

April 7
Rock climbing
theory of belaying leader,
anchors, rappelling (all kinds),
Jumar-ing, counterforce climbing,
equipment (shoes & hardware)

April 10 - Rock
static belays
easy rappels
prussiks
free climbing

April 14
Snow climbing
equipment, technique

April 17 (Lake Peak) - Snow
self-arrest
traversing
anchors & belays
step cutting, high & low
glissading
roped travel

April 21 - Joint meeting, LAM
and Climbing School
Trip procedure (annual reading
of Bylaws)
Aid climbing

April 24 - Rock
dynamic belay practice
free rappel
more difficult free climbs
(jam cracks, etc.)
Jumar-ing
anchor set-ups
courte échelle

April 28
Analysis of selected accidents
Technical rescue with small
and large parties

May 1 - Rescue (rock)
Raising & lowering
operations, alone and
en masse.

Weather conditions may shift Saturday sessions to Sunday.
The location of the practice session will be announced the
preceding Wednesday. For information on the lectures call
Laurence Campbell 662-3776. For information on practice
sessions call Carl Keller 662-2820.

1977 L A M Climbing School Schedule

Wednesday Classroom Sessions: 7:30 HRL Auditouium April 6,13,27
7:00 April 20 (regular club meeting at 8:00)
Saturday Field Sessions: 9:30 April 9,16,23 (April 30 TBA)

Wed. 4/6 Introduction to mountaineering, knots and the belay.

Sat. 4/9 Belay practice (at Potrillo)

Wed. 4/13 Rock climbing techniques, the rappel, equipment (Kinsey)

Sat. 4/16 Rock climbing, rappeling, protection placement (at Potrillo)

Wed. 4/20 7:00 PM Safety, 8:00 PM Club meeting- The role of the leader.

Sat. 4/23 Dynamic belay practice (Ludwig), prusiking (at the Y)

Wed. 4/28 Ice and snow climbing (Fukashima)

Sat. 4/30 Snow climbing, ice ax arrest. (Lake Peak)

27

Members are invited to join us to help the beginners and get back in top form for the summer climbing season. For further information call Rod Schultz at 672-1524.

LA Mountaineers Offering Course

The Los Alamos Mountaineers are offering an introductory course in the techniques of general mountaineering, rock climbing, and snow climbing on Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM beginning April 5. The class will last five weeks and include Saturday practice sessions at nearby climbing areas. Participation in the practice sessions is limited to 30 students and carries a fee of \$10. For further information, call George Rinker at 662-7796, Merle Wheeler at 662-5413, or Alice Liska at 662-3665.

1978 L A M Climbing School Schedule

Wednesday Classroom Sessions: 7:30 HRL Auditorium April 5,12,26, May 3
7:00 HRL Auditorium April 19(LAM meeting 8:00)

Saturday Field Sessions: 9:00 April 8,22,29
TBA April 15/16, May 6

Wed. 4/5 Introduction to mountaineering, knots and the belay

Sat. 4/8 Belay practice (Potrillo Cliffs)

Wed. 4/12 Ice and snow climbing

Sat. 4/15 Snow mountaineering and camping (Nambe Lake)

Sun. 4/16 Snow climbing, ice axe arrest (Lake Peak)

Wed. 4/19 7:00 safety, 8:00 LAM meeting, 9:00 The role of the leader (Liska, with examples)

Sat. 4/22 Rock climbing, equipment handling techniques, rappeling (Potrillo)

Wed. 4/26 Belaying the leader, following, prusiking

Sat. 4/29 Dynamic belay practice, prusiking (the Y)

Wed. 5/3 Review

Sat. 5/6 Graduation rock climb (El Rito)

Trip Report: Snow Practice 16 April 1978

Leave Methodist Church Lot 0535

Leave Y 0550

Leave Santa Fe Ski Basin Lot 0730

Nambe Lake ca 1000

Practice until 1330.

Climb over ridge at 12,000 ft

Back at parking lot 1530

Snow condition - excellent. Weather - mostly clear and breezy.

We spent most of our time at the practice on self arrest.

Some on ice axe belays. Then climbed the ridge while roped up in threes and fours. Party of 18 including instructors ...

(from memory... names may be misspelled)

Fukushima, Ewing, Moss, Don Shirk, Norb E, Pat ^{Cooper},

Mike and Brigit Thomassen, Dave Gambel, Roland Pettitt,

Nick Brown, Charlie Amsden, Marty Muller, Jeff Walterscheid,

Vincent Yuan, Mike Marsh, Bob and Lydia Hammond.

Cheers, E.F. 18 April 78.

1979 LAM climbing School Schedule

4/4	Weds 8pm	HLR	Belay, Knots, Signals	Wheeler
4/7	Sat 9am	Potrillo	" " "	
4/11	Weds 8pm	HLR	Rappelling, Prusiking	Schultz
4/14	Sat 9am	Potrillo	" " "	
4/18	Weds 7:30pm	HLR	Snow climbing skills and Meeting	Fukushima
4/21	Sat 6:30am	"Y"	" " " at Lake Peak	
4/25	Weds 8pm	HLR	Ludwig Tie-off	Rinker
4/28	Sat 9am	"Y"	" " & Leading Demo	
5/2	Weds 8pm	HLR	Responsibilities of the Leader	?
5/5	Sat 6:30	"Y"	Graduation Climb at El Rito	

Signals

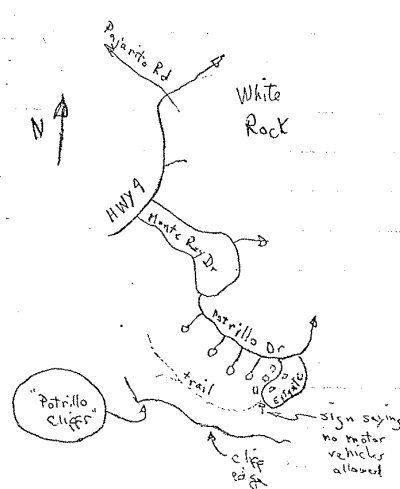
Climber "On Belay?" Climber "Off Belay"
 Belayer "Belay on!" Belayer "Belay off!"
 Climber "Ready to Climb?" "Up Rope"
 Belayer "Climb!" "Slack"
 "Tension"

Knots

Bowline on Coil
 Figure 8
 Fisherman
 Prusik

Questions

Bill Swatt 672-1980
 Rod Schultz 672-1524
 George Rinker 662-7796



①

Mountaineers Climbing School 1982 Snowclimbing lecture

Introduction

- "Climbing School" what do we teach. Pro and con. Excerpts from letters (1972): Liska, etc.
- ~~Importance~~^(?) of "MOUNTAINEERING" ^{vs} climbing. Analogy with driving. Skills overrunning judgement. Arrogance.
- Old mountaineers are (lucky?) good mountaineers.
- Mountain environment can be very unforgiving. MUST balance possible conditions with one's own capability (takes years to learn to judge in anything but the usual situations). Not the same as being safe against all hazards. Should be able and cope with discomfort and possibly more. Conditions are good here. Don't lower guard.
- Snow climbing ^{has} the most subjective set of hazards associated with it of any aspect of mountaineering.
- Hallmark of a good mountaineer: "STYLE" in a general sense. Being able to accomplish a climbing project under control within original expectations. "Surprises" should be taken in stride. Does not mean every detail must be planned out. Rather, the big picture is important — the little problems should be solvable.
- Scope of this lecture: rudimentary snow climbing. Basically trots, ice axe, and belaying. Can learn other stuff later. Not useful now.

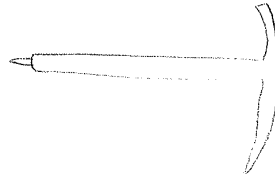
②

Strategy of snow (and ice) climbing

- Principles of roped climbing (snow version):
 - belaying
 - travelling together (glacier travel)
 - rope size, care, handling
 - natural lines, route finding, avalanches
 - ~~snow shoes and sticks~~
- hazards
- ① normal falls
 - ② crevasses

Ice Axe

- Nomenclature
- Handling
- self arrest
- glissading
- belaying uses — later w/ other belays
- safety strap — modifications



BREAK

- more self-arrest

③

Belaying

- — Anchors: bullards, rocks, pickets, etc.
- — Kinds of belays: sitting hip, ice axe, modifications, etc.
- — Principles of belaying

Equipment

- Qualities desired: warmth, convenience, efficiency
- Boots: ^{VERY IMPORTANT} ~~not~~ kinds... NOT chrome tanned soft uppers
stiffness is a virtue, thick (reverse) leather, SNOSEAL,
seal the welt; may need vapor barrier; use
with wool socks. (Stiff sole for cramponing.) Vibram
lug soles — not crepe soles! (stiff toes for kicking)
- Don't get wet. Wool is preferred mat'l. Down is hard
to use in warm/wet climate. Synthetics are better
(thinulate etc). Jeans get wet and cold. Wear
wool longjohns or LONG (above knee) & wool socks under.
Carry covering for every part of the body, especially
head. If body is warm, hands need not be overly
protected... work gloves will do while exerting.
Spare wool socks can be used as spare mittens.

④

- Layer principle (buttoned, not pullover). Textures.
- Overclothes — Windpants, cagoules, ability to sit in snow.
- Eye protection
- Skin protection
- Special modifications
 - — Packs, etc. must have easy to operate closures
 - — Cord clamps, extra long tabs, etc.
- Snowshoes and skis

Recapitulation

- Snow climbing has subjective hazards. This is not good snow climbing country.
- Under good conditions, however, it is a magnificent activity — — bar none.
- Start slowly though and enjoy it. Much more learned skills involved in just getting out.

References: Freedom of the Hills (Seattle Mountaineers)

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS CLIMBING SCHOOL
1984

AGE REQUIREMENT: 18 or older---16 to 18 by special arrangement

FEE: \$15 plus LAMS membership (\$6/single or \$7/family)

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT: Seat sling material (25 feet of 1"
tubular nylon webbing)
1 locking carabiner
2 non-locking carabiners

BOOK: "Basic Rockcraft" by Royal Robbins (provided by school)

WAIVER: Must be signed before any climbing.

LAMS OFFICERS FOR 1984: President-----Norbert Ensslin
Vice-President----Jim Straight
Treasurer-----Jim Sprinkle
Secretary-----Phil Rinard
Rescue Chairman--Bill Johnson
Board Member-----Art Dana
Board Member-----Eiichi Fukushima
Board Member-----Kathy Ramsay

OBJECTIVE: To provide the student with sufficient capability
to participate safely in climbing activities as
a follower. Lead climbing will not be covered.

SCHEDULE:

Wednesday, April 4, 1984 , 7PM, High School Little Theater
Registration
Sign waivers
Climbing course goals
Classification of climbs
Role of the climbing rope
Climbing film
Belaying procedure
Belaying signals
General safety practices
Required equipment & where to buy it
Basic knots and rope care
 bowline
 bowline on a coil
 figure eight
 coiling a rope

LOS ALAMOS MOUNTAINEERS 1985 CLIMBING SCHOOL

Objective: To provide the student with sufficient capability to participate safely in climbing activities as a follower. Lead climbing will not be covered.

Schedule: Every Wed. eve, 7-10 p.m., and every Saturday for 5 continuous weeks beginning the first week of April.

Minimum Age Requirement: 18 (ages 16-18 by special arrangement).

Fee: \$19 plus LAMS membership (\$6/single or \$7/family). Fee includes book "Basic Rockcraft" by Royal Robbins.

Required Equipment: 25' of 1" tubular webbing (to fashion a seat sling)
1 locking carabiner
2 non-locking carabiners

Other Requirements: Waiver must be signed before any climbing.

LAMS Officers for 1985:

President	-----	Bill Friedhorsky
V.P.	-----	France Cordova
Secretary	-----	Tom Pretzel
Treasurer	-----	Jim Sprinkle
Rescue Director	-----	Ken Jones
Board Member	-----	Norbert Ensslin
Board Member	-----	Don Liska
Board Member	-----	Louie Anderson

Some Climbing Instructors: Louie Anderson, Dave Barlow, Hank Blackwell, Dennis Brandt, Debbie Clark, France Cordova, Bob Crowley, Norbert Ensslin, Eiichi Fukushima, Chris Foster, Lou Horak, Bill Johnson, Herb Kinsey, Rick Lohsen, Ralph Menikoff, Joe Ortega, Tom Pretzel, Rod Schultz, Jim Sprinkle, Jim Straight, Jan Studebaker, Mark Zander.

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, April 3, 7 pm, High School Little Theater
Climbing course goals, schedule
Recommended reading
Registration
Waivers

Classification of climbs
Equipment
Clothes, shoes
Ropes
Helmets
Carabiners
Slings, harnesses

Climbing technique
Attitude
Climbing with the Eyes
Balance/Friction
3-point suspension
Controlled motion

-2-

Belaying
 Procedure
 Signals
Safety during climbing practices
 Testing the anchor
 Testing the holds
 Wearing helmet
 Vigilance: falling rocks and climbers
 Correct signals
 Secure belay
Basic knots and rope care
 Bowline, double bowline
 Bowline on a coil
 Overhand knot and overhand loop
 Figure-8 and rewoven figure-8
 Coiling a rope

Practice knot tying, rope coiling with instructors.

Saturday, April 6, 9 am, Potrillo Cliffs, Pajarito Acres
 Belaying practice
 Easy rock climbing practice

Wednesday, April 10, 7 pm, Little Theater -- BRING YOUR WEBBING!
 Review of Belaying procedures and signals
 Review of knots
 Toproping and anchors
 Water knot and prusik knot
 Practice tying seat sling
 Rappelling, Prusiking
 Demos of these techniques by Instructors
 Annual Safety Lecture: "Looking Out for No. 1"
 by Herb Kinney of St. John's Search & Rescue Team

Saturday, April 13, 9 am, Potrillo Cliffs
 Rappelling without a seat harness while belayed
 Rappelling with a seat harness while belayed
 Prusiking practice
 Rockclimbing practice
 Note: Bring seat harness and carabiners.

Wednesday, April 17, 7 pm, Little Theater
 Snow practice instruction: Eiichi Fukushima
 Film: "This is Self-Arrest"

The monthly meeting of the LAMS commences at 8 pm.

5:50 @ T
Saturday, April 20, 6:30 am, Lemon Lot
 Snow Practice at Santa Fe Ski Basin, led by E. Fukushima
 Self-arrest practice
 Note: Bring warm clothes, wool cap, parka, waterproof
 overpants, gaiters, snow-sealed boots, lunch and water.
 Ice axes provided.

Wednesday, April 24, 7 pm, Little Theater

Rockspeak

general: e.g., pitch, top roping, leader, second, rapping off,
going-for-it, gripped, epic, stance, overhang, open book,
dihedral, buckets, "interesting" climbs, "date" climbs, talus
cookie, clipping in, chockstone
equipment: e.g., hardware, pro, EBs, Fires, rack, pins, chocks,
nuts, friends, biners, runners, RPs, hexes, wedges, camlock,
copperhead, chock pick
technique: e.g., balance, counterforce, elbowing, lay-backing,
smearing, pressure holds, stemming, foot/toe/body jamming,
chimneying, toe/fingertip traversing, underclinging, slab
climbing, manteling, downclimbing, face climbing, soloing,
aid climbing, nailing, 4th classing, cratering, end-o, airfall,
armlock, frictioning

Seconding a Climb, Part I

Responsibilities of the Second
Forces involved in a lead fall
The dynamic belay
Tying off a leader
Demos

Saturday, April 27, 9 am, The "Y" Intersection

Dynamic belaying
Tying off a leader
Demonstration of lead climbing
Top roping, anchors, and rock climbing practice
Note: Bring seat harness, biners, and Leather Gloves

Wednesday, May 1, 7 pm, Little Theater

Seconding a Climb, Part II
Signals between leader and second
Retrieving the leader's protection
Belay stances
The Way Off: downclimbing on easy terrain
Double fisherman's knot (tying 2 ropes together)
Safety practices on multi-pitch climbs
The Graduation Climb plans

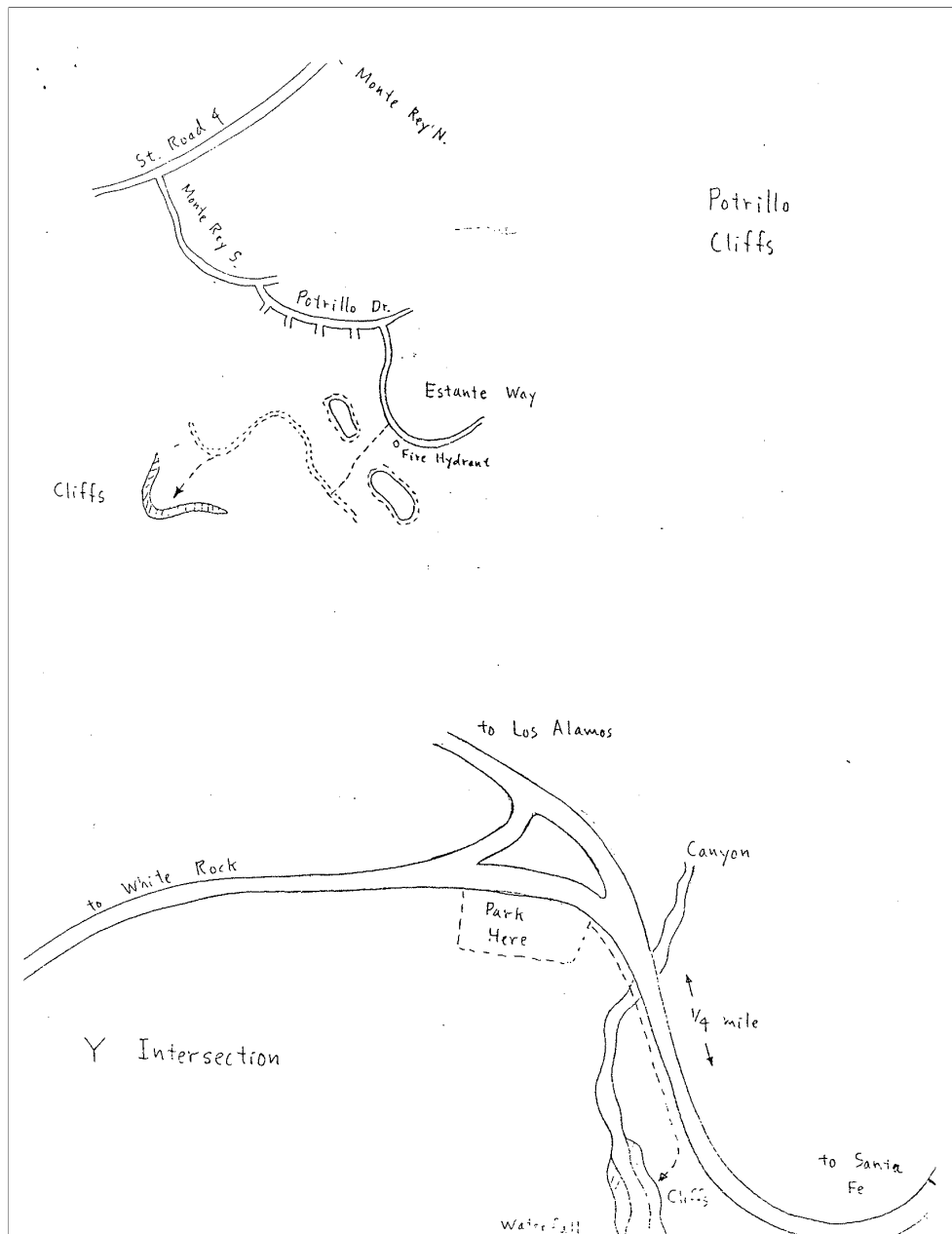
Knowing the Rock -- lecture on local geology by Chris Foster

Saturday, May 4, 7 am, Lemon Lot

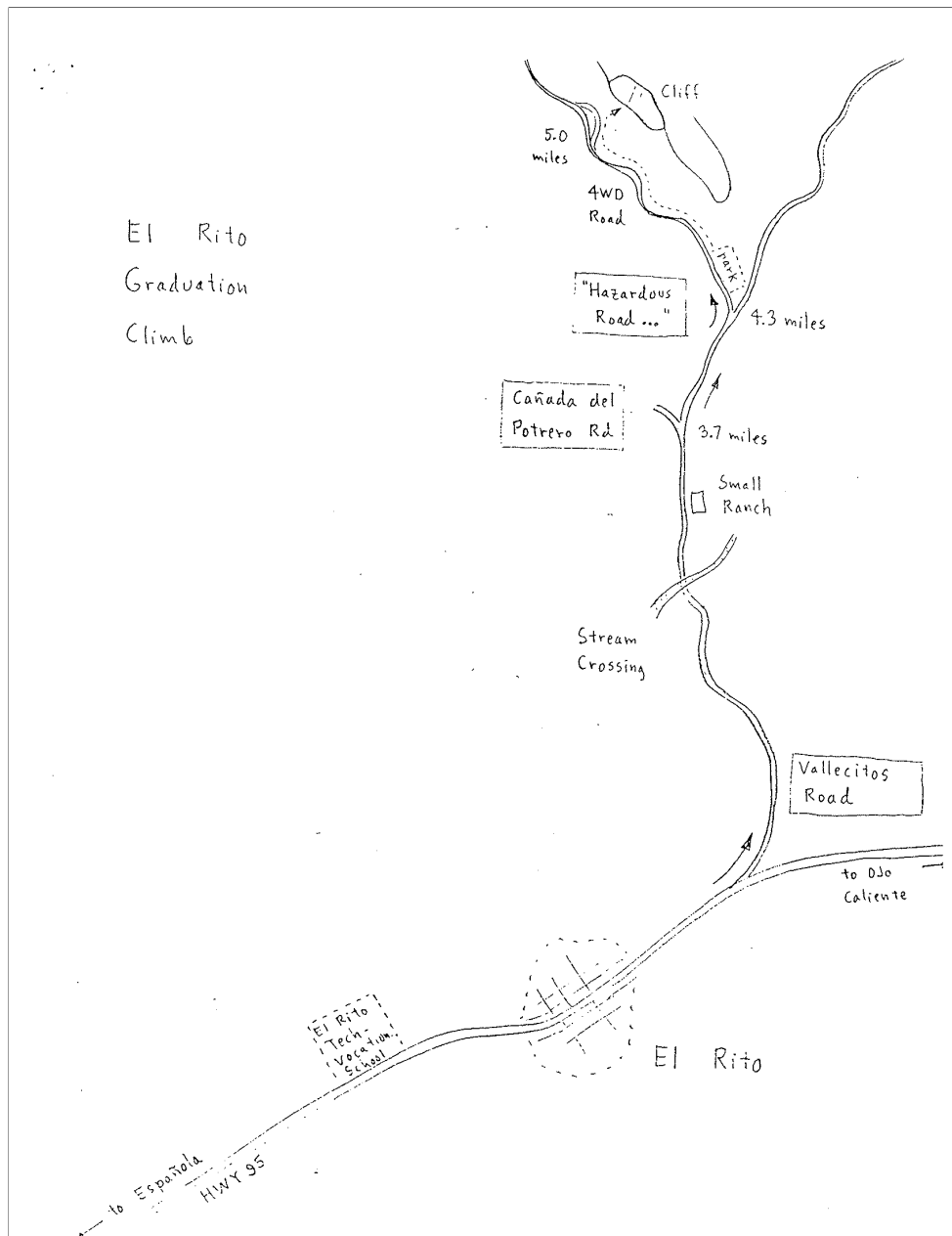
GRADUATION CLIMB

RECOMMENDED READING

Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills, 4th Edition, Peters, E.,
editor, 1982 (The Mountaineers: Seattle).
Basic Rockcraft, Robbins, R., La Siesta Press.
Advanced Rockcraft, Robbins, R., La Siesta Press.



El Rito
Graduation
Climb



Los Alamos Mountaineers 1986 Climbing School

Objective: To provide the student with sufficient capability to participate safely in climbing activities as a follower. Lead climbing will not be covered.

Schedule: Every Wed. eve, 7-10 p.m., and every Saturday for 5 continuous weeks beginning the first week of April.

Minimum Age Requirement: 18 (ages 16-18 by special arrangement).

Fee: \$26 plus LAM membership (\$6/single or \$7/family). Fee includes book "Learning to Rock Climb" by Michael Loughman.

Required Equipment: 25' of 1" tubular webbing (to fashion a seat sling)
1 locking carabiner
2 non-locking carabiners

Other Requirements: Waiver must be signed before any climbing.

<u>LAM Officers for 1986:</u>	President	France Cordova
	V.P.	Dennis Brandt
	Secretary	Bob Stuewe
	Treasurer	Ken Ewing
	Rescue Director	Gregg Brickner
	Board Member	Chris Foster
	Board Member	Bill Enenbach
	Board Member	Meg Freese

Some Climbing Instructors: Dave Barlow, Dennis Brandt, Gregg Brickner, Al Bouchier, France Cordova, Bill Enenbach, Ken Ewing, Meg Freese, Earl Horley, Herb Kinney, Don Liska, Tom Pretzel, George Rinker, Jim Sprinkle, Jim Straight, Bob Stuewe, Mark Zander.

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, April 2, 7 pm, High School Little Theater
Climbing course goals, schedule
recommended reading
registration
waivers

classification of climbs
equipment
clothes, shoes
ropes
helmets
carabiners
slings, harnesses

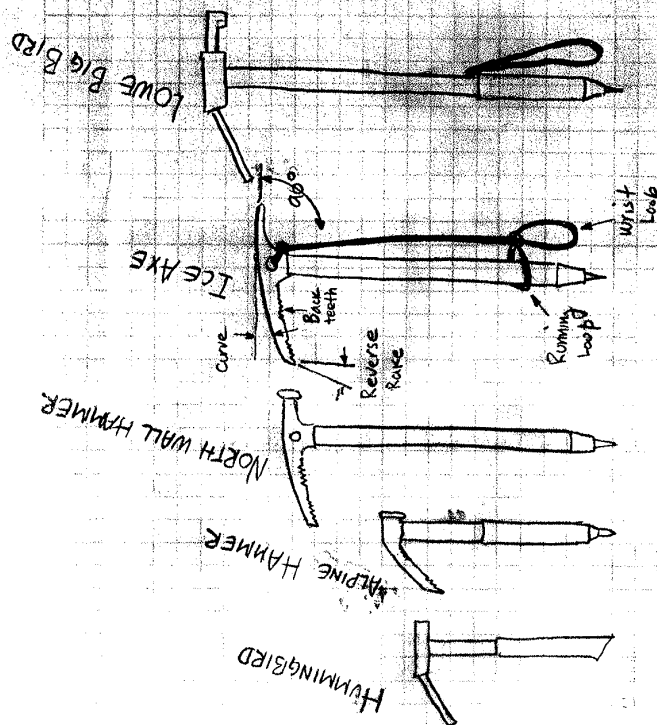
SNOW & ICE CLIMBING

LAM Apr. 23, 1986

Don Liska

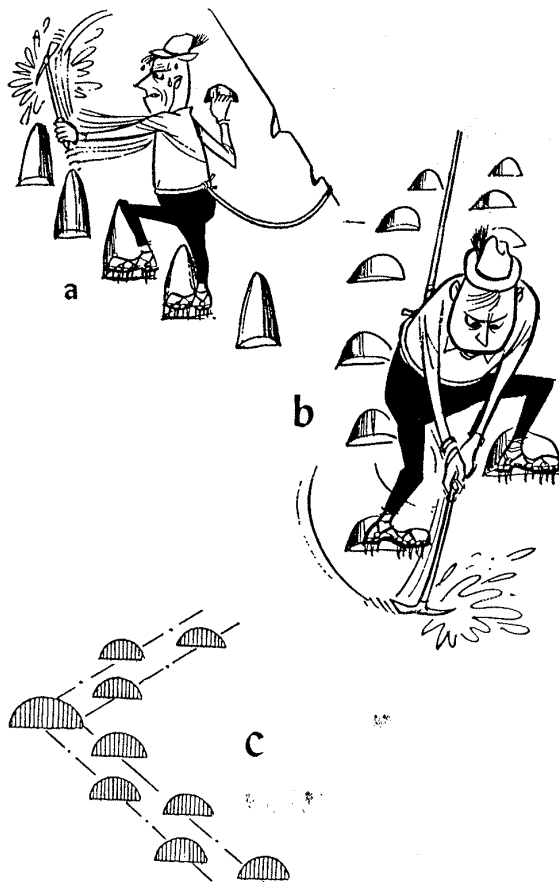
Ken Ewing

Gary Clark



ALPINE ICE / WATER ICE GEAR (EARLY '80's)





THE ARCHAIC USE OF THE ICE AXE

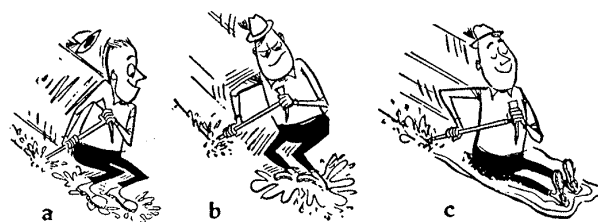


Fig. 67. Glissading.
a. Standing—running.
b. Standing—stopping.
c. Sitting.



PLUNGE STEP

METHODS OF DESCENDING

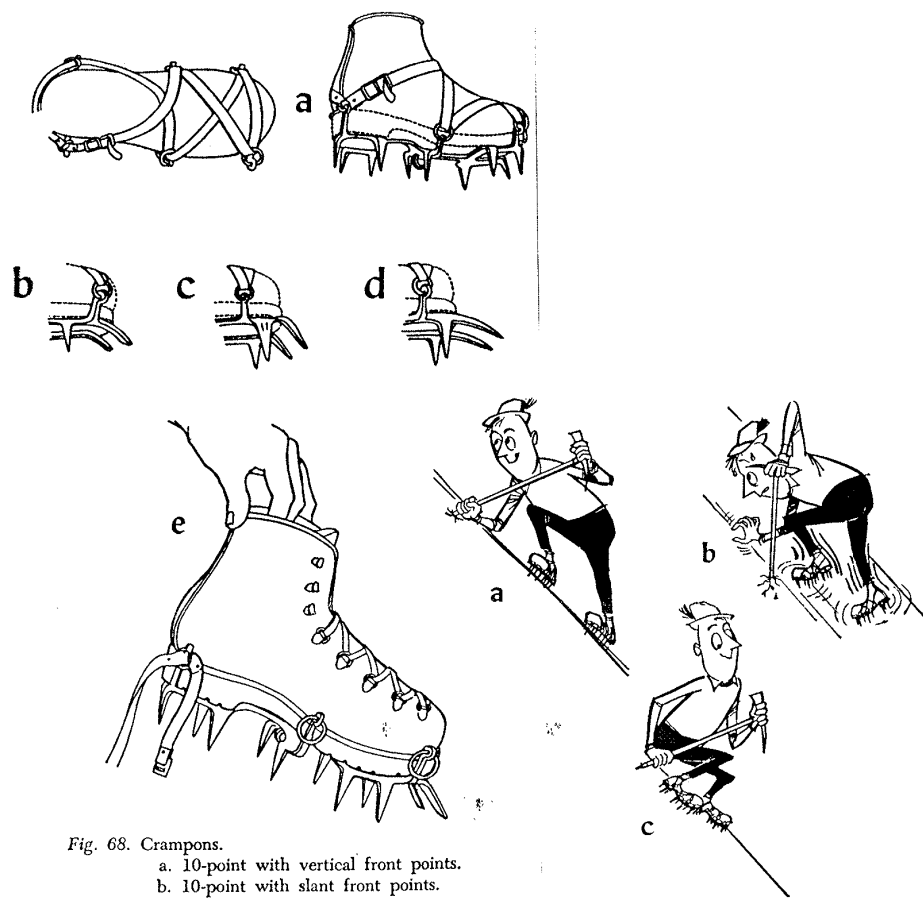


Fig. 68. Crampons.
 a. 10-point with vertical front points.
 b. 10-point with slant front points.
 c. 12-point with slant front points.
 d. 12-point with horizontal front points.
 e. Proper fit.

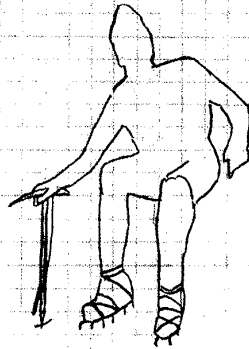
CRAMPONS AND THEIR USE

FRENCH TECHNIQUE

SHEET 1 OF

DATE

BY



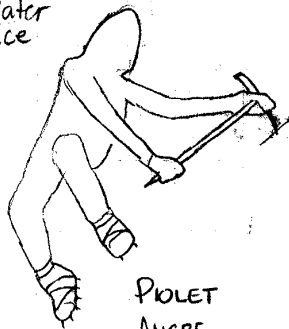
PIOLET CANNE

BASIC POINTS:

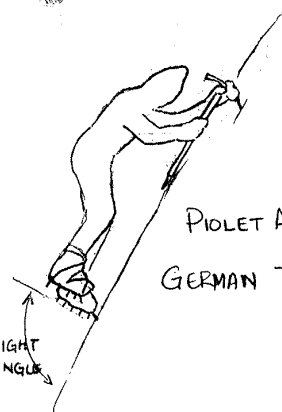
- 10 points in contact
- 45-60° slopes
- Alpine ice
- Water ice



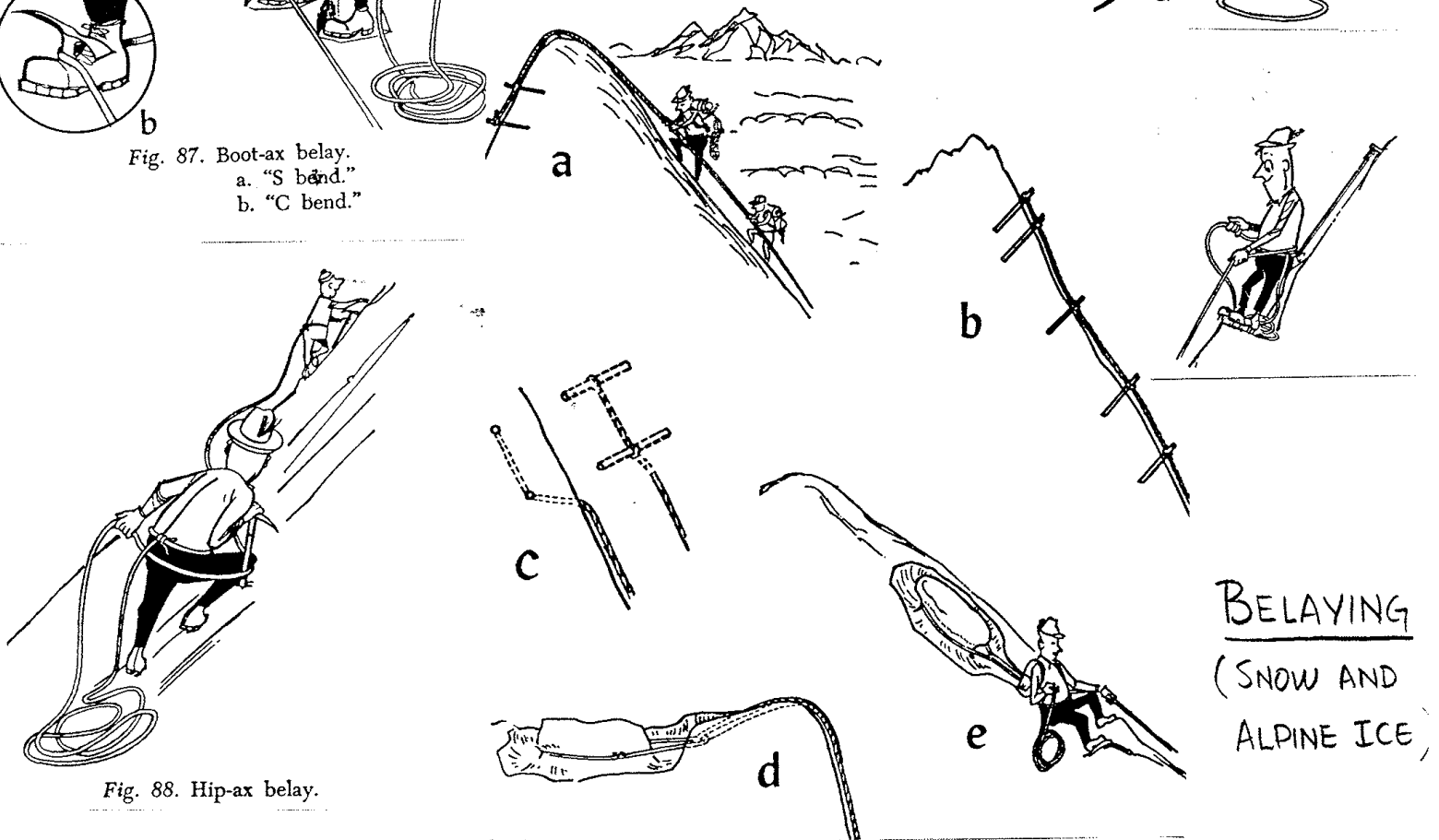
PIOLET
RAMASSE



PIOLET
ANCRE



PIOLET ANCRE
GERMAN TECHNIQUE



BELAYING
(SNOW AND
ALPINE ICE)

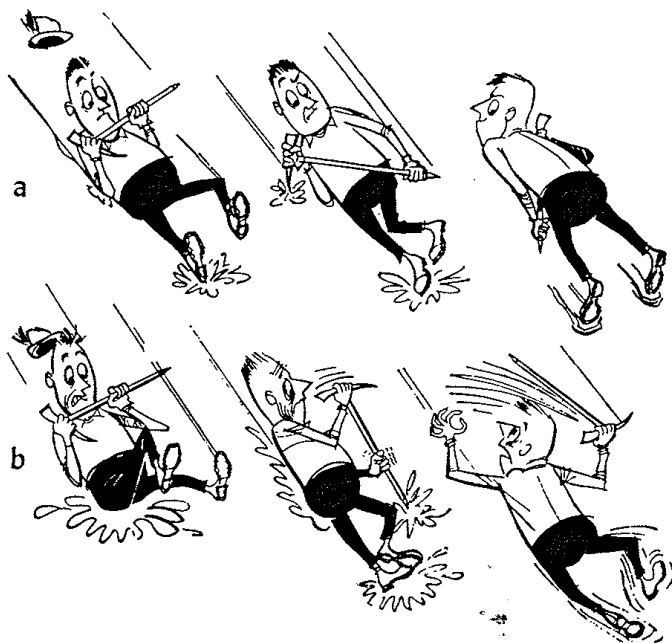


Fig. 80. Self-arrest.

- a. Correct—rolling toward head of ax.
- b. Incorrect—rolling toward spike.

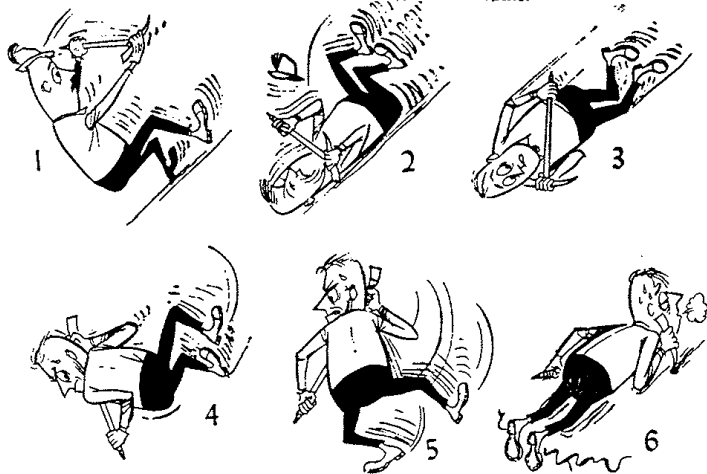


Fig. 81. Self-arrest from headfirst fall on back, using the roll pivot. (To prevent further headfirst fall, use technique falling into 4, 5, and 6.)

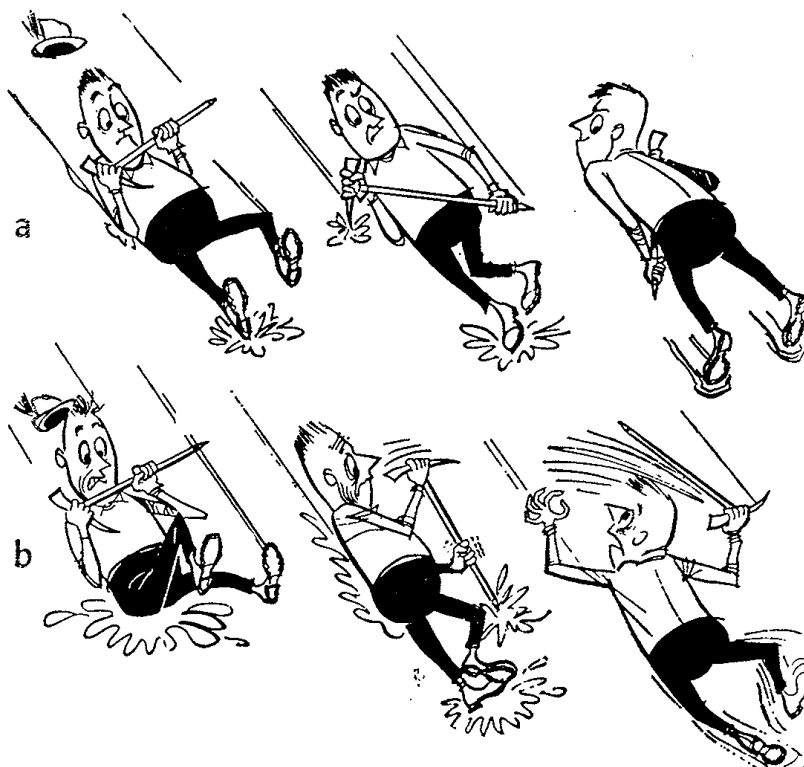
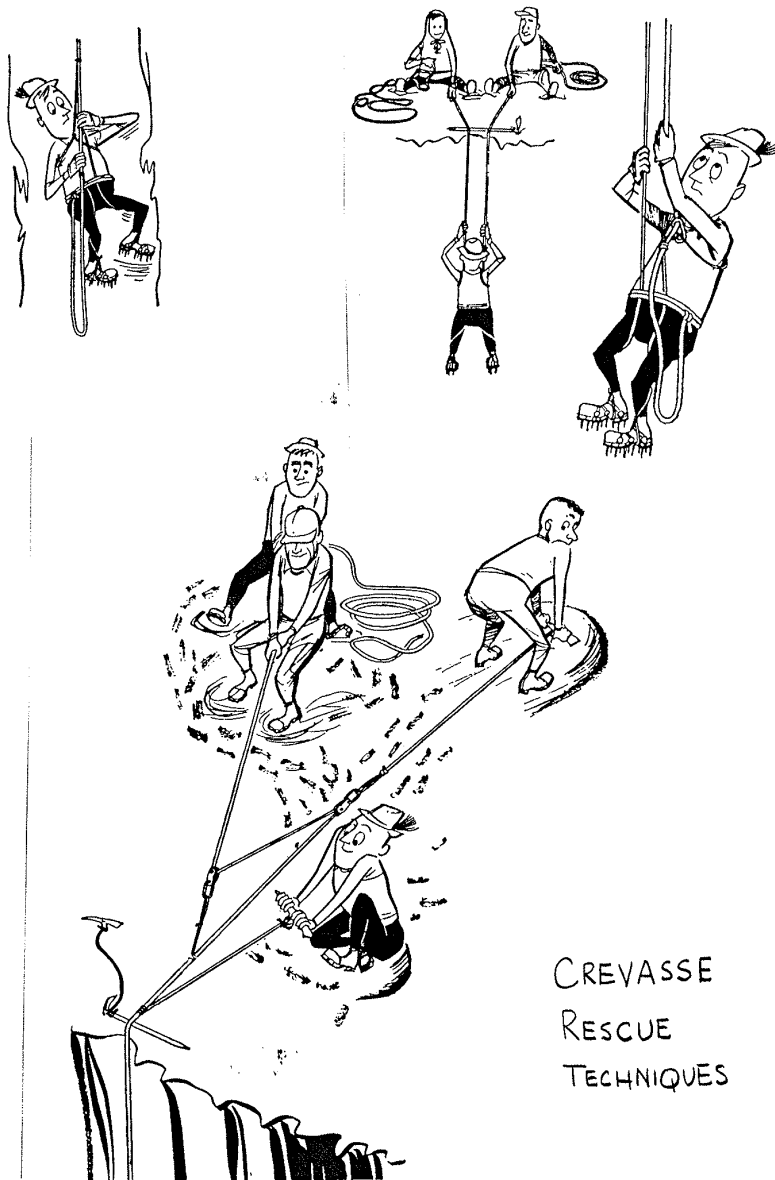
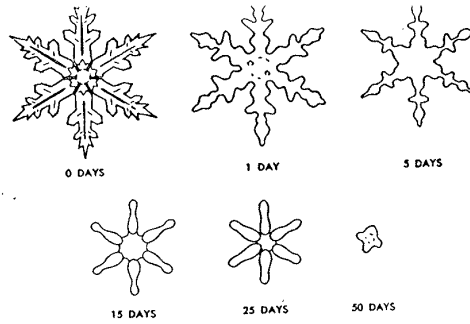


Fig. 80. Self-arrest.

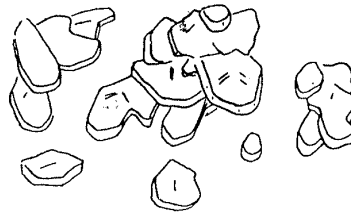
- a. Correct—rolling toward head of ax.
- b. Incorrect—rolling toward spike.

ARRESTS ON SNOW





SNOW
METAMORPHISM
(DESTRUCTIVE)



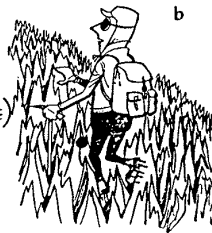
CORN
SNOW

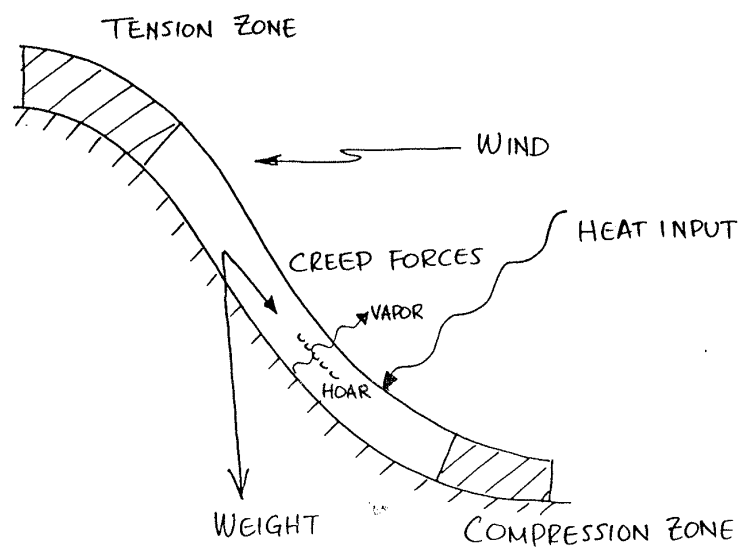
SUNCUPS



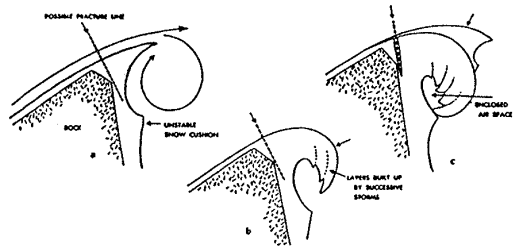
SASTRUGI

NEVE
PENITENTES
(HIGH ALTITUDE)

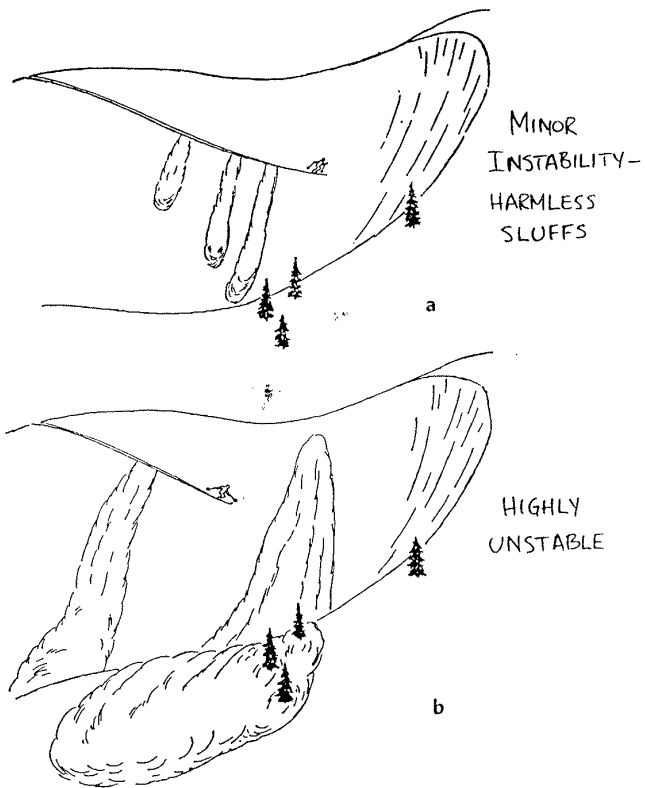


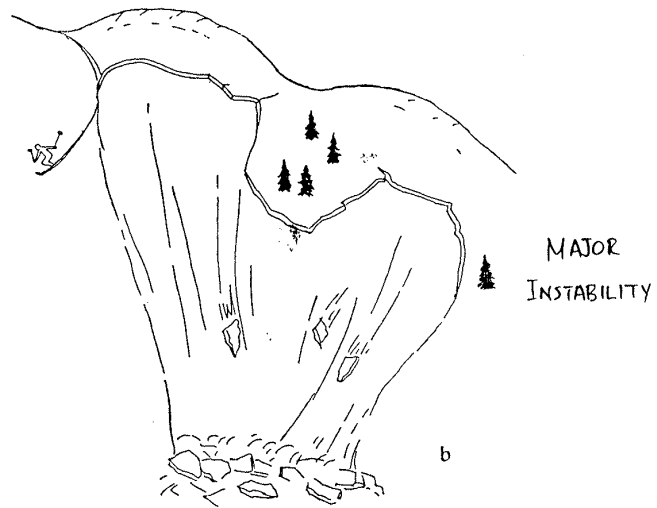
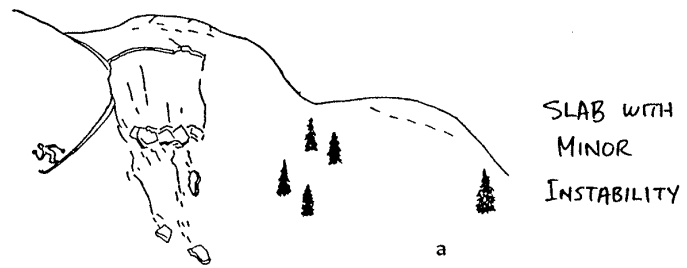


SNOW ON THE SLOPE



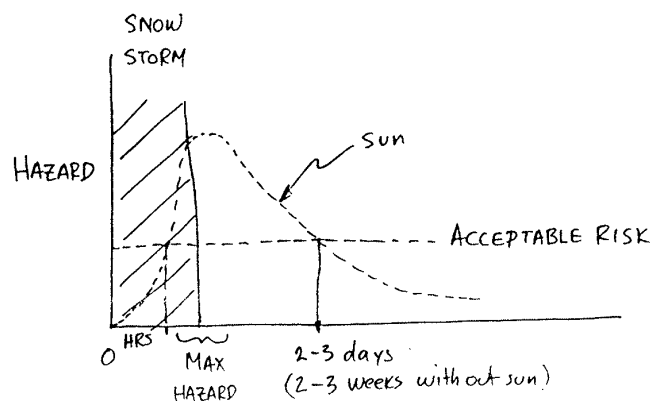
CORNICE FORMATION





WORRY FACTORS

- 1) WAS THE TEMP VERY LOW DURING STORM ? ^{CRUST UNDER NEW SNOW.}
- 2) PRESENCE OF SLAB . LEE SIDE UNDER CORNICES.
- 3) PRESENCE OF DEPTH HOAR . COLD NIGHTS, NEW SNOW.
- 4) POORLY BONDED UNDERLAYER . SNOW ON COLD SURFACE.
- 5) WIND SLAB OR WIND CRUST ? WINDWARD OR LEE.
- 6) ICICLES IN COULOIRS . WATER TRICKLING UNDER SNOW.
- 7) FALLING CORNICES . ** WARM WEATHER . WARM WIND.
- 8) WARM TEMPERATURES . WET SNOW.
- 9) DIRECT SUN . WET SNOW.
- 10) RAIN, HUMID WIND . WET SNOW.



AVALANCHE HAZARD DURING
 AND AFTER LARGE STORM