

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



The Rambler

Official Publication of
THE WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB
Salt Lake City, Utah
January 1967

CLUB ACTIVITIES FOR JANUARY 1967

Register for all trips at Club Headquarters, 363-7150

- Jan 7 SNAKE CREEK PASS -- An easy beginner's tour with an excellent view of Timpanogas from the pass. Meet in the Majestic parking lot in Brighton at 10:00 am. Register before 5:30 Friday, Jan 6. Bring your climbers. Leader: Pete Hovingh.
- Jan 8 ALTA - WOLVERINE PEAK - ALTA -- An Intermediate Ski Tour. Return via Grizzly Gulch. Bring skins and a lunch. Meet at the bottom of the Albion ski lift at 9:00 am. Register by 6:00 pm Jan 7. Leader: Gale Dick (359-5764).
- Jan 8 PREMIER GALA AFTER-SKI SOCIAL -- Ann McDonald has graciously invited all skiers and "social skiers" to stop by her home for food, drink, and fire after a big day on the slopes. We'll look for a big turn-out at this first after-ski social of the season. Bring your friends (great opportunity to introduce prospective members) and head for Ann's, 5344 Cottonwood Lane. Call Ann (277-0816) for directions to her home. See you there!
- Jan 14 ALBION SHELTER -- This basic tour starts on the Albion Lift, goes up to Katherine Pass, and then on to the shelter on the ridge between Albion Basin and American Fork Canyon. This is a good tour for the beginner. It has an easy ski run back down to the lift. Bring climbers and a snack. Register before 5:30 Friday, Jan 13. Meet at Snow Pine Lodge (Alta) at 9:30 am. Leader: John MacDuff (484-1634).
- Jan 15 ALTA TO SILVER FORK -- Another intermediate Ski tour. Bring skins, lunch, and water. Meet at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon at 8:00 am to shuttle cars. Register by 6:00 pm Jan 14. Leader: Bob Wright (355-2453).
- Jan 16 AVAILANCHE FILMS -- WMC member and Forest Ranger Jerry Horton will provide several training films on snow avalanches. Every skier who tours should see these. They cover avalanche conditions and their formation, route selection, precautionary measures, and rescue. This showing is open to anyone bring your skiing friends. University of Utah Little Theatre (in the Student Union Building). 8:00 pm. Films will run for about an hour and a half.
- Jan 21 BRIGHTON - LAKE KATHERINE -- A beginner's tour of the Brighton basin with variations to suit the abilities of those who participate. There are many opportunities for practice in steep traverses, climbing short, steep slopes and route planning, as well as other aspects of ski touring. Of course, there is also plenty of good winter scenery. The ski run back down can be as challenging or easy as desired. Bring your climbers and a lunch. Meet in the Millicent parking lot in Brighton at 9:30 am. Register before 5:30 pm on Friday, Jan 20. Leader: C. L. Keller (487-7137).

COVER: An ink sketch by Jen Giddings

- Jan 22 ALTA TO LAKE BLANCHE -- An advanced ski tour. Generally enjoyed by advanced participants and endured by others. (An invitation has been extended to Forest Service Personnel attending avalanche classes to join us on this tour.) Bring two lunches, water, skins, and additional warm clothes. Meet at the Mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon at 7:00 am to shuttle cars. The early morning light is especially enjoyable. Register by 6:00 pm Jan 21. Leader: Alexis Kelner (359-5387).
- Jan 22 APRES SKI GATHERING -- At Bob Mealiff's 6710 S. Village Road.
Sun.
- Jan 28 MINERAL FORK BEGINNER'S TOUR -- Don't let the name "Mineral Fork" scare you. This tour will start in Big Cottonwood Canyon and go up Mineral Fork, with variations and length tailored to suit the participants. Here the beginning tourer can get the enjoyment of skiing far from the lift. Easy ski run back down to the cars. Bring climbers and lunch. Register before 5:30 Friday, Jan 27. Meet at mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon at 9:00 am. Leader: Carl Bauer (355-6036).
Sat.
- Jan 28 ALTA AFTER SKI PARTY -- Life member Jim Shane will turn the club loose in the basement of The Gold Miner's Daughter for socializing, eating, and sleeping after a big day on the slopes. For \$2.00 you'll get your supper and all the beer you can drink throughout the evening. There will probably be some dancing and singing (bring guitars, banjos, piccalos, etc) - just an all around good time. Throw in your sleeping bag and air mattress or foam pad and plan to join a WMC - type "slumber party." Let's make this a big week-end for skiing at Alta! Be sure to register before 6:00 pm, Thurs., Jan 26. We wouldn't want Jim to run out of beer!!
Sat.
- Jan 29 WHITE PINE - MAYBIRD GULCH VIA RED PINE --
Sun. An advanced ski tour, enjoyed by many in past years. Bring skins and food for two lunches. Meet at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon at 7:30 am. Register by 6:00 pm Jan 28. Leader: Chas. Hall (277-1555). (Don't forget that this tour is on the day following the party at Gold Miner's Daughter.)
- Feb 4 BRIGHTON - SILVER FORK -- This is one of the easier
Sat. intermediate tours offering the beginning tourers the opportunity to take a trip with a little more challenge. The tour starts on the Millicent lift, goes through the Wolverine Cirque, over Twin Lakes Pass into the upper end of Grizzly Gulch, and then over the ridge into the head of Silver Fork. The climb is easy (less than 500 vertical feet, but offers some challenge over its 1.6 mile length.) There is a long run down (about 2,500 vertical feet and 2.8 miles) that may go through some forest, but should be well within the capabilities of a "B" skier (see ski tour list in December RAMBLER). Bring climbers, lunch, water and touring kit. Register before 5:30 pm Friday, Feb 3. Meet at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon at 8:00 am. Leader: C. L. Keller (487-7137).

Feb 5
Sun.

ALTA TO WHITE PINE CANYON VIA AMERICAN
FORK TWINS -- An advanced ski tour. The view from the twins
is impressive if visibility is favorable. Bring climbers, water, and
food for several lunches. Meet at the mouth of Little Cottonwood
Canyon at 8:00 am. Register by 6:00 pm Feb 4. Leader: Milt Hollander.
(466-7567).

ANY ONE IN POSSESSION OF CLUB AVALANCHE PROBES PLEASE NOTIFY, OR
RETURN THEM, TO MILT HOLLANDER.

Feb 5
Sun.

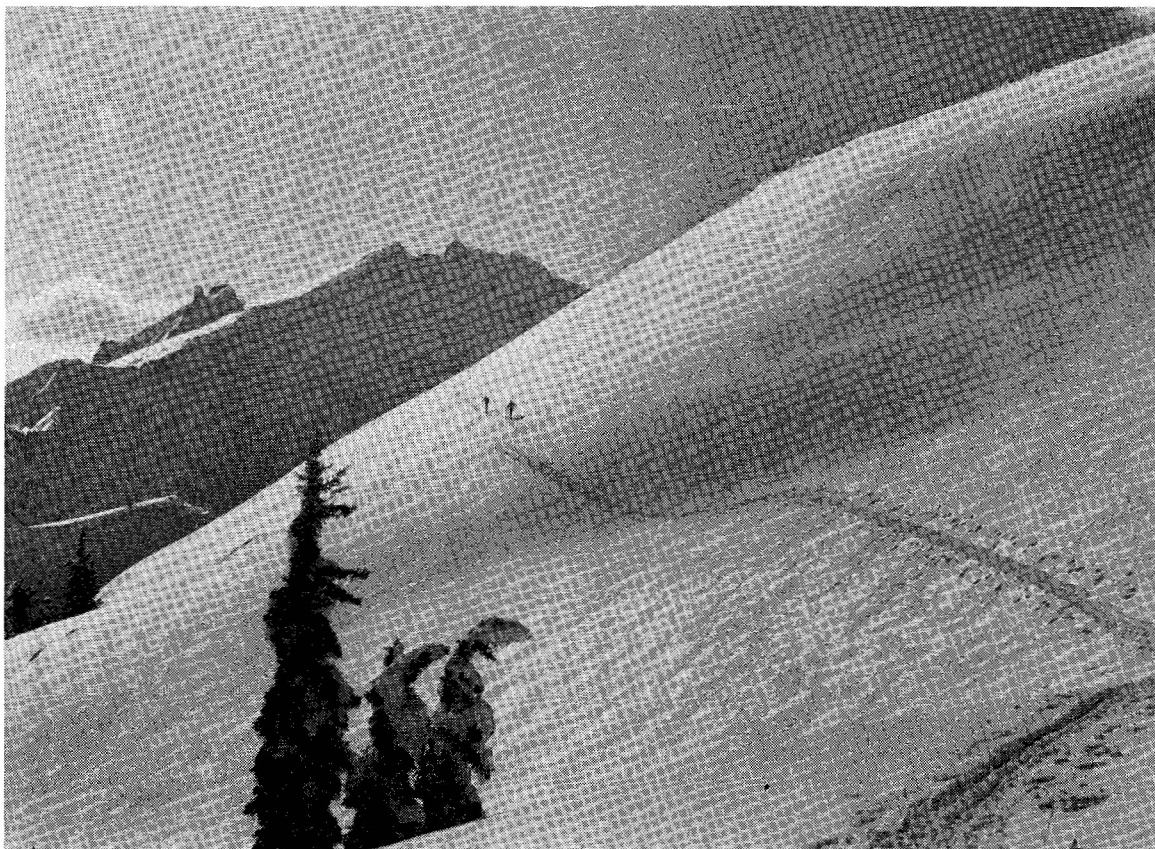
AFTER SKI SOCIAL -- At Bob Woody's, 2212 Vimont Avenue.

Feb 10
Fri.

NOMINATION BANQUET

Feb 19
Sun.

AFTER SKI SOCIAL -- At the Viavants', 676 S. 12th E.



Lone Peak from the East

by Alexis Kelner

MORE ABOUT SKI TOURING

by Charles Keller

Now that the ski season is here, have you, the skier who has never toured before, tried one of the beginner's ski tours we've offered? If not, why not? If you have, are you ready to try something a little longer and a little more difficult? Good! Several of those tours are offered in this month's schedule, but before you go, spend a few moments considering the importance of carrying a few more items than you have in the past.

While the mountains offer more beautiful and spectacular scenery in the winter than during any other season, they are also more unforgiving of mistakes. For the safety of each individual, it is important that touring groups remain together. Hence, the disability of any one member becomes the disability of the group; it becomes increasingly important to anticipate any and all mishaps, and be prepared to cope with them if and when they arise. This means you must carry more than your lunch, camera and climbers, as you have done on the short, beginning tours. Start building a basic touring kit now and add to it as you discover other things you may need. The following suggestions should help you decide what to carry.

For your personal comfort, you might consider a spare pair of gloves or mittens to use in case your regular pair gets wet or (heaven forbid!) lost. Sun tan lotion is essential, as you probably know already. You probably will wear dark glasses -- make sure they are very dark -- but you ought to carry a pair of goggles with light lenses in case the weather turns bad. Conversely, if you start in cloudy weather and are wearing light goggles, carry a pair of dark glasses in case the weather clears.

Although the mountains are covered with moisture, water is better than snow to quench your thirst after lunch. You

won't need as much water in winter as in summer, so a pint will be plenty. If the container is not completely full, the water will slosh around enough to prevent freezing. Some people still worry about their water freezing, so they add anti-freeze, or discard the water entirely and carry pure anti-freeze.

A periodic snack often helps on a long climb. In addition to lunch, many tourers carry gorp, which sounds more like a suppressed belch than the tasty mixture it is. Toss a handful or two of raisins in a plastic bag, then add an equal amount of chocolate chips. Top it off with a handful of chopped nuts. Peanuts are fine if they haven't been

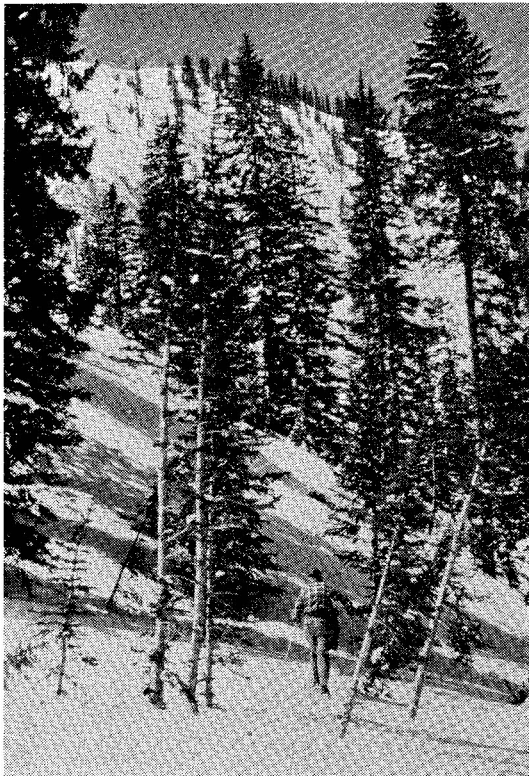


Brighton Basin

by C. L. Keller

heavily salted, but walnuts are much better. Mix it well and you've got gorp. Before stuffing it in your pocket or pack, put it in a second plastic bag. They often tear, you know.

For your personal safety, carry an avalanche cord; it is very cheap insurance. You can buy one at any of the mountain shops, or make one out of a piece of nylon cord, preferably bright red. If avalanche danger is suspected, the cord is tied to your belt and allowed to trail behind. If you do get caught in a slide, the cord will tend to float on the surface, giving your companions an indication of where to dig. It has been suggested that for ultimate avalanche safety, try many cords until you find one that always stays on top in an avalanche. Then cut off several feet, wrap



Plodding Through the Evergreens
by C. L. Keller

it around your waist and you're perfectly safe. Unfortunately, no one endorses this technique.

If your group has the misfortune to have a member swept down in a slide, avalanche probes are much better for search than are ski poles or skis. The club has probes that should be taken on all extended tours. Remind your tour leader about them; he should pick them up and have them available to be carried by the members of his touring group.

You might also add a flashlight to your kit. No one likes to ski or tour in the dark, but occasionally adverse circumstances cause a tour to drag into the evening hours. To quote John MacDuff, "When I saw the sun set from the top of the American Fork Twins, I knew we were in trouble."

Your emergency supplies are what will keep minor mishaps from turning into the circumstances that cause a tour to last longer than the day. A torn climber is only an inconvenience if you have a spare in your pack. But have you ever tried to climb a long steep slope without a climber? It's hard work, and not very fast. If you have cable bindings, a spare cable is a worthwhile addition to your kit. It doesn't weigh much and you may never need it, but....

Have you ever tried to ski with a basket missing from one of your poles? It gives you a funny sensation, but you won't be laughing. If your poles have baskets that can be pulled off, carry a spare. I carried one for two years without needing it, then lost two baskets in one day. The rubber baskets that are pressed into the pole can be made more secure by wrapping a narrow strip of tape around the pole just below the basket.

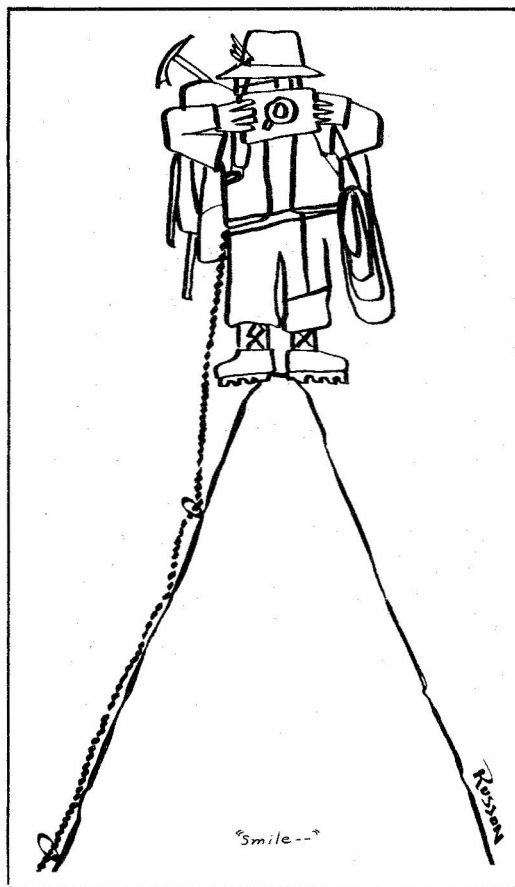
If you use wooden skis, you should carry an aluminum ski tip. They are rather bulky, but they don't cost much and are the only way you'll keep going if you break a ski.

A couple of tools that will take care of most repair jobs that might pop up are a screwdriver and pliers. If you have a special wrench for your particular bindings, carry it. Repairs often require considerable ingenuity, but you can't put that in your rucksack. On an extended ski tour a couple years ago, one member of our group had the entire heel pull off his boot. With several days ahead, as well as behind us, we had no alternative but to repair it. We found a hatchet in the tiny cabin where we stopped for the night, so we pulled nails out of the roof beams and went to work. Several smashed fingers and one horribly beat out boot later, we had the job done. It wasn't pretty, and the boot certainly had to be discarded after the tour, but it served its owner well during the rest of the trip. (Pete, you should have been along!)

Spare boot laces might be considered, but if you keep your laces in good shape, you shouldn't have trouble on a one day tour. On extended tours I carry spare inner and outer laces, as well as an extra pole strap, toe piece and cable fittings (with screws), and heavy needle and thread to repair torn climbers or webbing on packs, not to mention ski pants. When you get concerned about winter survival, you'll start adding all sorts of little items to your kit, such as chocolate bars, long burning candles, matches, etc...But there's a limit to everything; you'll have to decide where your limit is and what you will and will not carry. Remember that you'll add to the kit you start as you find things you'd like to have along.

One of the most clever auxiliary items I've seen carried in a touring kit is carried by Gale Dick. While everyone else is chipping ice from their skis with points of ski poles, finger nails, pocket knives, etc., Gale digs into his pack and pulls out one of the tiny plastic ice scrapers you'd use to clean the windshield of your car. With one sweep down the length of each ski -- z-z-z-z-z-t, z-z-z-z-z-t -- and he's ready to go again.

There are also those people who must carry a thermometer to satisfy the inevitable curiosity about the temperature. It's usually warmer than people would guess, but the thermometer can work against you too. On a tour to the top of a peak in windy, cold weather, we had reached the top and were removing our climbers when one of the party chattered, "Geez, it must be fifteen below." Impossible! Out came the thermometer and the group huddled around it, watching the red column get shorter and shorter. It finally shivered to a stop. Fourteen below zero. Forty six degrees of frost! And y'know, it really wasn't very cold before than moment.



WATER SHORTAGE

America's "super cities" of the future - metropolitan complexes stretching for hundreds of miles - may face serious water supply problems, reports Commerce Clearing House. By 1980, more than 90% of America's projected population of between 232 million and 274 million will live in cities and towns. Half of these will reside in cities and their environs with populations of at least 50,000 persons. Growth in population will bring increasing demands on the nation's water resources for just everyday living as well as for industrial and agricultural needs, said the CCH report based on government data.

Domestic and municipal use alone of fresh water will reach an estimated 37.2 billion gallons a day by 1980, or 15.2 billion gallons more than was used daily in 1960.

Currently there are more than 11,000 communities served by sewer systems, but only about 7,500 of these municipalities have adequate sewage treatment works serving the needs of some 80 million persons. At the same time, the municipal sewage discharged into the nation's waterways is equal in polluttional effect to the untreated sewage from more than 75 million individuals -- almost three times the amount of untreated sewage in 1900, said CCH in announcing publication of WATER CONTROL NEWS, a weekly newsletter covering the availability, pollution, and treatment of water.

More significantly, of the 11,320 communities with sewers, more than 1,300 still dump their sewage raw into a local stream or watershed. Presently, only a few large cities are as strategically located near ample fresh water as are Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit on the Great Lakes, or St. Louis, Pittsburgh and the Kansas Cities on the banks of major rivers. Los Angeles -- one of the fastest growing population centers in the

nation -- has almost no fresh water in or near its environs.

The impact of population on water supply is indicated by the fact that more than 100 million persons currently depend on surface waters for their drinking water. By 1980, the number will jump to 165 million, and by the 21st Century will be about 250 million -- a time when the nation's fresh water needs will total well above 1,000 billion gallons daily.

While the country's population has been tripling, water use has leaped sevenfold from about 40 billion gallons a day in 1900 to 322 billion gallons in 1960, the report states.

(Courtesy of Good Outdoor Manners Association)

THE DISPOSABLE DECADE?

Today, there are 8,000 items in a big supermarket; in five years there'll be more than 12,000 items, according to one estimate -- and many of them will be in the disposable category, made to be used once and thrown away. Already the list of disposable items, just in the paper line, includes bed sheets, hospital and examination gowns, tablecloths, towelling for barber and beauty shops, diapers, pillowcases, bedpans, cooking pots, plates, bathing suits, women's hats, paper work clothes, not to mention the wide variety of paper eating utensils, napkins, etc. that have long been available to the disposable-minded. In Sweden disposable blankets are being sold and in Germany paper shirts are merchandised from vending machines. In the offing are paper suits and dresses.

One marketer predicts that Americans will be spending more on disposable household items than on reusable items in three to five years. Plainly, people are soon going to be throwing things away at a rate that could drive sanitation engineers to the hills.

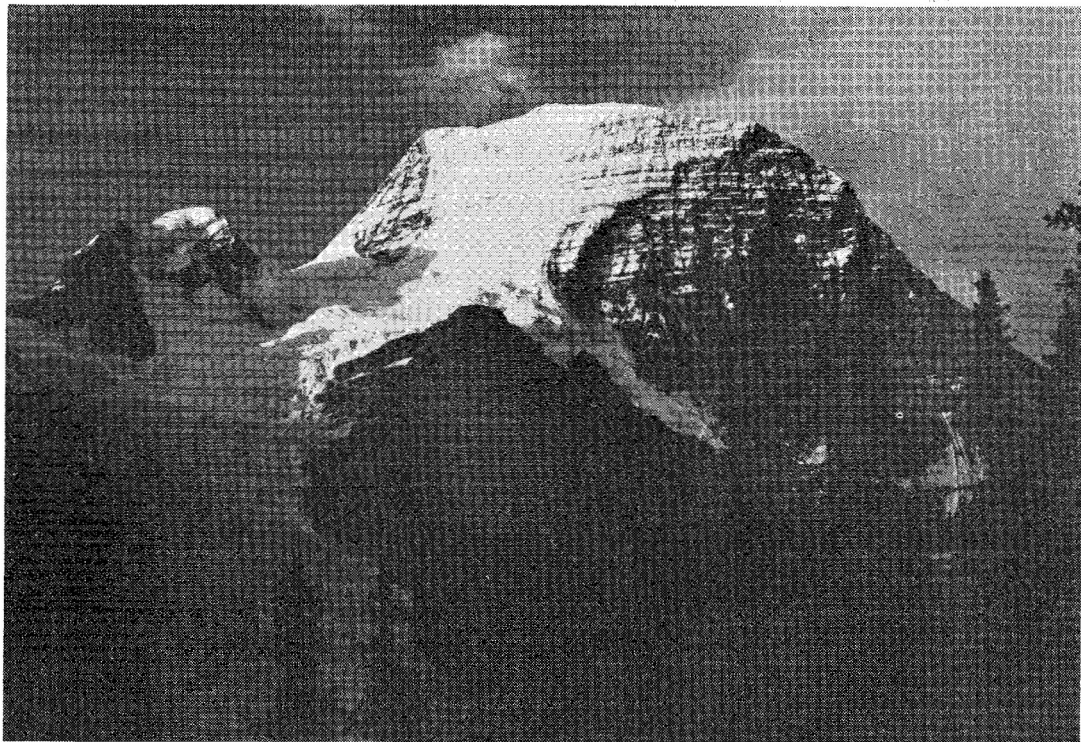
THE TWO - YEAR - AGO ATTEMPT ON MT. ROBSON

by Dennis Caldwell

No matter what the frustrations and hardships one has endured on a Canadian climbing trip, there seems to be a universal resolve to return as soon as possible. It must be conceded, however, that this desire is not always kindled within the first few weeks after returning from such a trip. This explains why accounts of some trips are often late in materializing. A case in point is the Mt. Robson episode of two years ago. Already ominous clouds could be seen enveloping the summit when it was announced that the nucleus of this little expedition was to be recruited from the Climbers' Camp. As it happened, these fears were unfounded. After all, any one who will try to climb in Canada can't be all bad.

There was another feature of the trip that was unnerving. We were all to ride in or on a vehicle that may best be described as an inconvertible: not only was it possible to roll down the top, it was also possible to completely remove and leave it in Sunny Utah, putting everyone at the mercy of the elements, of which Canada has more than its share. (This vehicle has since been replaced by one whose top may only be removed by a can opener.)

After the first thousand miles, the occupants had become quite used to the rubbernecking of passersby at the sight of a topless jeep piled high with equipment and bodies. At night, survival was possible only in down jackets; it was



North Face of Mt. Robson

by Dennis Caldwell



Glacier Camp

by Dennis Caldwell

thus that our entourage become known as the "rolling bivouac." The morning after arriving in Mt. Robson Park, our brief view of the mountain was obliterated by the area's copyrighted weather and we retreated momentarily into the coffee shop. Within an hour, the weather became deceptively assuring and we all started on the fifteen-mile trek to Berg Lake. It is not often that one may look straight up for two miles at the objective; even in areas noted for good weather is is a sobering sight.

Shortly after the half way point, the weather turned its scowling Janus face our way and we had to take a bitter dose of Canadian medicine once again. The storm in its early stages was awesome as thunder echoed through the canyons and black clouds boiled

over the Emperor Ridge. By the time the party reached the Berg Lake Chalet, the storm had subsided allowing the world-famous view of the north face, mirrored in the lake to be slowly unveiled before our eyes; and Canada was forgiven.

The more affluent climbers were able to indulge in a sumptuous meal at the lodge while the others were left to their own bland devices.

Among the guests at the chalet was a National Geographic photographer on assignment to cover all aspects of Canada including the offbeat. He took a particular fancy to one of our group who evidently had enormous photographic potential. Since the remainder of the party was still one day behind, we offered to take him on-



Glacier Crossing

by Dennis Caldwell

to the Robson Glacier. The tenor of much of the expedition was well depicted by the sight of four mountaineers roped together with crampons and ice axes cautiously negotiating crevasses and ice falls followed by the photographer leaping about on his own taking pictures of our photogenic climber every time he yawned. (It is reported that the fruits of his labors appeared in one of last summer's issues.) On the return, the day was capped by an acrobatic glacier stream crossing, which treated us to the sight of our Nikon-decked friend in mid air, firmly clutching the treasures of his profession.

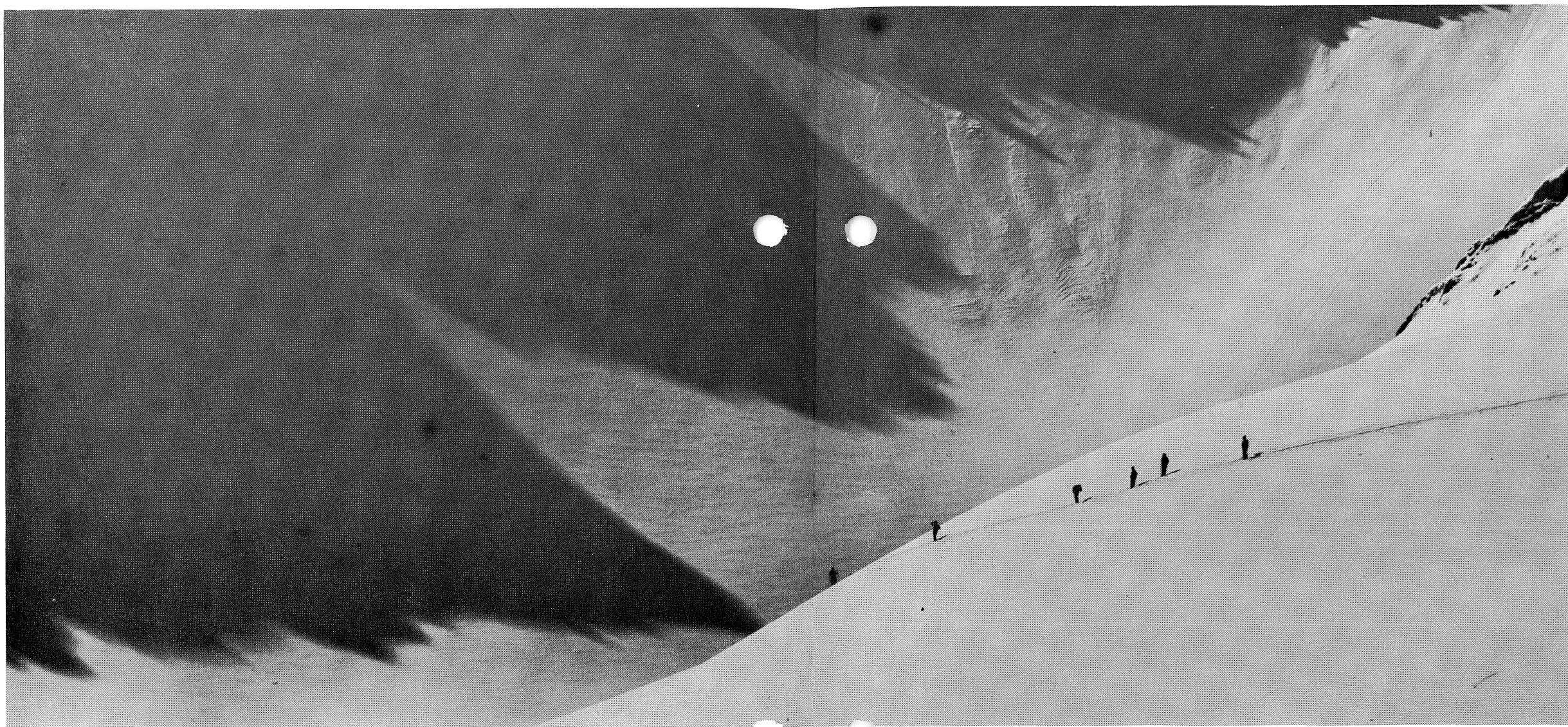
By now it was time to get down to serious business and head up the Robson Glacier and get this thing over with. The campsite was ideally situated to observe the ice fall schedule down the two alternate routes for the initial phase of the climb. The amount of activity was disturbing; however, the weather again interceded and more or less made the decision for us. The next two days were spent in tents. It is trying times like this when a

Dostoyevsky novel will seem too short.

Just hours before the weather hit an all-time low, the bulk of the party headed for greener pastures leaving just two of us to wait with the vain hope of a clear day. Our prayers were not answered; dawn, such as it was, brought with it as goodly an imitation of winter as one can see in the so-called dog-days of August. It was a complete white-out; the crevasses we had so unassumingly skirted two days ago were treacherously lying in wait under the thin cover of new snow. Somehow we patiently probed out a safe route and finally reached safety of the moraine.

Our last bout with nature happened in a rather curious way. In the absence of electricity in this remote locale, it was necessary for the chalet to use ice from the lake to keep perishables cold. When the wind was right, it would blow sizable chunks from the glacier on the opposite side to the shore near the chalet. When one was not so fortunate, the ice had to be collected by rowboat. For a number of reasons, among which was the fact that the hotel keepers were young ladies, we volunteered our services for this task. After getting about a hundred yards off shore, we found that we were fighting a losing battle against a crack or cracks unknown in our hull. In water where a man's survival time is measured in seconds this is no laughing matter, and a retreat was made. We redeemed ourselves through the tried-and-true wood chopping routine. By this time, ice had floated near enough to the shore so it could be pulled in by long poles, and the food crisis was surmounted.

How long was it before our resolutions made in the snow storm on the glaciers to forget Canada were put aside? By the time our rolling bivouac had crossed the border, our conversation had become heavily tainted with hints of returning.



by Alexis Kelner

FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Charles Keller

The annual nomination dinner has been scheduled for Friday, 10 February 1967, with the election meeting to follow later in the month. During the current month the nomination committee will prepare a slate of nominees for all fourteen Board of Director and one Board of Trustee positions. Some present club officers will run for reelection, while other positions will be open for new people to fill. The nomination committee is faced with the selection of nominees who are qualified for a position and have a willingness to serve. Unfortunately, the committee members do not know the qualifications and desires of all members, and may overlook some potentially good nominees. If you have a burning desire to serve on the Board of Directors, run to one of the present Board members and make your wishes known in no uncertain terms. If you have a desire to serve, but it isn't burning your heart out, we'd still like to hear from you. Use the telephone to call any of the Board members; tell them what position you think you could fill.

If the nominating committee asks you to run for a Board position, give it serious thought before you accept or refuse. Remember that the club is run by the Board, and the Board cannot operate without its members. But neither can the Board operate if it is filled with disinterested or unwilling members.

Following publication of the Wasatch Mountain Club statement to the Salt Lake County Planning Commission in the December RAMBLER, I received a phone call from C. R. (Pa) Parry, one of the club's life members, who objected to my stating that the club was founded in 1921. He told me that the club was formed in 1914, and consisted of only thirteen members, all men. Membership was limited to this until the pressure of others who wanted to join forced a reorganization in, he

said, 1920. The 1921 date I used probably comes from the same reorganization. Thank you, Pa, for the interesting information. Are there any other life members who would like to add to this? Much of the early history of our Club rests in the memories of our life members, and many interesting stories can be told, if we'd only take the time to listen to them.

Through the efforts of Board Member Dave Allen, Ski Touring Director Milt Hollander and I were able to take the National Ski Patrol avalanche course. We both found it to be interesting and highly informative. Keith Longson of the National Ski Patrol told me he would be pleased to schedule the course especially for Wasatch Mountain Club members. I think this is a splendid idea, and a wonderful opportunity for all of you who participate in ski touring. The course consists of about three hours of class work one evening, plus a full day on the slopes followed by several hours of discussion. Class work follows the LaChapelle booklet, "The ABC of Avalanche Safety." On the slopes you'll dig a snow pit to study snow layers, do some test skiing and route selection, and run through a problem in avalanche rescue. (You cannot appreciate what a monumental task the search and rescue is until you start systematic probing of a large avalanche.) A three dollar course fee will be charged, and you should have the booklet. If you are interested, call Milt Hollander or myself. We should have a dozen or more members to attend before we ask the National Ski Patrol to schedule the course. If you've already taken this or an equivalent course, please give Milt or myself a call so we have a record of it.

"If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it."

Abraham Lincoln

MOUNTAINEERING RAMBLINGS

by Dave Allen

The WMC is embarking on a program of publishing in the Rambler descriptions of climbing routes in the central Wasatch. Bill Conrod is heading the job. The goal is to print a brief but reasonably complete description of the routes. As such, the guide will be an aid to mountaineering knowledge, not a substitute. Also, since both Bill and I are unfamiliar with writing and grading route descriptions, they should not be trusted as definitive sources. We need further information, and also feedback, on all aspects of the descriptions, including grading, first ascent parties, description, etc.,

Tentative plans for 1967 are being made. Besides the usual one day and weekend climbs, thought is also being directed toward a trip to Canada. Time will probably be early August. Areas under consideration, besides the Rockies of Banff and Jasper, are the Bugaboos, the Selkirks, Robson, etc. Please let me know of interest in this undertaking and of personal desires as to time and location.

PFEIFFERHORN CLIMBING ROUTES (11,326 ft)

Pfeifferhorn is the prominent peak many admire from the top of the Wildcat lift at Alta. Although the rock is quartz

monzonite, a granitic rock that is usually sound, this peak has much loose rock that can be quite dangerous. The two main approaches are via Red Pine Canyon and via Maybird Gulch. The trail to Red Pin is quite distinct. However, the trail to Maybird Gulch, as shown on the Dromedary Peak quadrangle of the USGS topographic map, is very indistinct. It is easier to directly ascend the ridge from the fork in Red Pine creek, then continue to the second pond in Maybird Gulch.

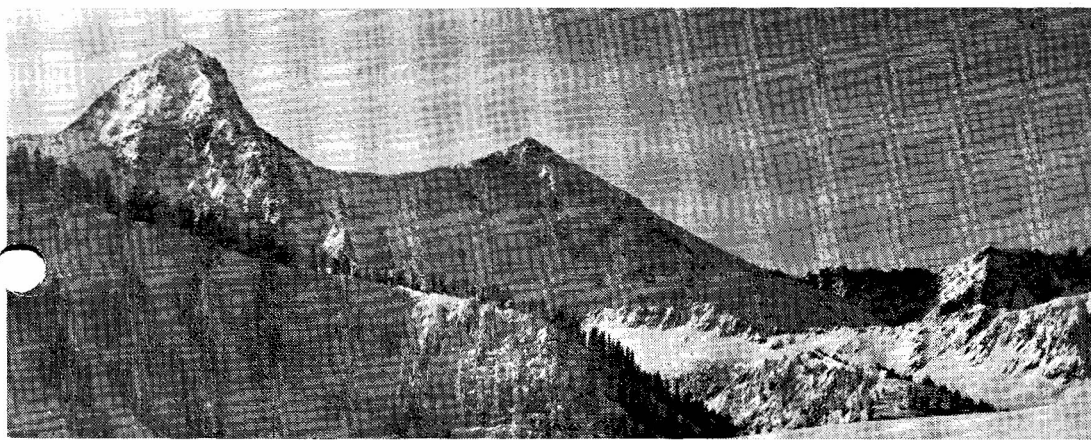
Grading of routes is based on the start of the actual climbing. Adequate time of about 3 hours should be allowed for the approach.

Rt. 1: East Ridge (I Fl)

This is the standard hiking route on Pfeifferhorn, and it is the usual descent route. Start from Red Pine Lake and hike to the divide. Follow the divide west, contouring on the south side, of Pk. 10897 to the east ridge. Follow the path to the summit.

Rt. 2: North East Face

First ascent by George Lowe, Court Richards; and Tom Stevenson 3-19-65. Due to the vast amounts of loose rock, this face is best climbed in winter when the rock is frozen in place. Because winter



The Pfeifferhorn

by Alexis Kalner

conditions are variable, the route has not been graded. From a start in Maybird Gulch, hike to the lowest point of rock. Climb directly up the face to the North Ridge. Follow the ridge to the summit.

Rt 3: North Ridge (II F4)

A start from Maybird Gulch is best. Reach the North Ridge by climbing the prominent couloir heading to a notch low on the ridge. Follow the ridge, staying somewhat west of the crest. The crux pitch is a short vertical step a half dozen pitches from the start, and is passed by climbing a ramp and cleft on the east side of the ridge. Rubble rambling leads to the summit.

Rt. 4: North West Face (II F6)

The rock is generally sound on this side. From Maybird Gulch, cross the

divide to Hogum Fork and hike to the base of the north facing couloir on the face. Climb the face directly from this area. Many variants are possible. At the crest of the north ridge, scramble to the summit.

Rt. 5: North West Couloir System (II F4)

As in route 4, head for the couloir. Climb the couloir to the notch (some loose rock). Climb the east side of the notch and follow the large ramp to the top of the north ridge. Many possibilities for one or two pitch variants of F4 difficulty exists on the face below the summit.

Rt. 5: West Ridge (I F2)

This ridge is usually descended when traversing the divide west towards Thunder Mountain and Bell's Canyon. Follow the beaten track.



Pfeifferhorn; N.E. Face (left), N. Ridge, and N.W. Face

by Alexis Kelner

As George Lowe and I sneaked up the access road, the backs of our necks prickled; we waited with the most acute sensitivity for any stirring on that Sunday morning. This was no ordinary weekend rock climbing outing in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Gone was that great luxury in life and climbing: the opportunity to turn back, for we were now in forbidden country. The granite buttresses above the archives tunnels offer some of the most aesthetically elegant route lines in the canyon, yet very few have been realized. So it was as George and I found ourselves climbing on the virgin right wall of the Fin.

A single route, elegant as one could wish for, already lay up the crest of the Fin. Our route goes up the right wall. It follows a strenuous overhanging crack to a flake below a small roof. The next pitch is over the roof, up difficult aid cracks, and after some free climbing, ends at a small ledge. At the ledge, George placed a bolt large enough to moor the U.S.S. Enterprise. More difficult nailing was done up to the prominent tree on the face. On the last pitch, an easy jam crack was made difficult by some loose chockstones which shot past the belayer and exploded on the talus after falling free for about four hundred feet. Fun and games. The last several pitches were done in a violent wind and rain storm which made the climb more of a lasting experience; a real opportunity to experience the power of nature.

We paused to contemplate a most beautiful sunset, which interrupted our descent, and we finished in the darkness amid scrub oak and wet dirt.

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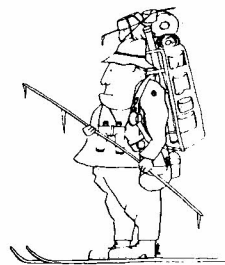
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BOOK REVIEW

BY Jack McLellan

Wandering Through Winter, by Edwin Way Teale:

Edwin Way Teale is one of the foremost naturalists and conservationists in America, and a heck of a good writer. With the publication of Wandering Through Winter, Mr. Teale completed an ambitious project on which he has been working for over 20 years - a four book, continent-wide survey of the four seasons. The other three books are North With the Spring, Journey into Summer, and Autumn Across America.

In gathering material for Wandering Through Winter, Mr. Teale and his wife drove over 20,000 miles, following a winding, leisurely trail from San Diego, California, to Caribou, Maine. He encountered whooping cranes and whales, pupfish in Death Valley, eagles of a Mississippi ice jam, rode a snow cat to a deer yard in Northern Maine - and everything in between. The book is a most entertaining account of that winter trip.

Mr. Teale seems to be interested in everything that grows, crawls, walks, swims, or flies. Perhaps, more than any other nature writer today, he has the skill to make even the most dull, city-bound reader almost as interested in real beatles, birds, and animals as they seem to be in the so-called singing groups who have taken the names of creatures of nature (in vain?) as their banners --

The following excerpt from the book gives an idea of Mr. Teale's forceful writing style, often unusual for a naturalist, and shows his concern with conservation: (While many may disagree with his rather emphatic denunciation of the hunter, he does present some thought-provoking statements that deserve study.)

"Man's inclination toward and enjoyment of destruction almost, if not completely, counterbalances man's inclina-

tion toward and enjoyment of creation. Natural predators never kill all the prey. Natural parasites never destroy all the hosts. But man possesses the power and the inclination to kill all wild-life as he has killed the heath hen and the passenger pigeon. Man represents a new kind of predator and parasite in nature's world. The hawk, the weasel, the mountain lion weed out the diseased and unfit. They play their part in evolution. The hunter seeks the finest victims. He represents evolution in reverse. ---

"---In time, the attitude of the hunter -- "What a beautiful day. Let's go out and kill something!" --may stand no higher in the scale of moral values than the acceptance of human slavery. Seeking pleasure by bringing suffering and death to fellow creatures, which also enjoy the beautiful day and desire only to escape and continue to enjoy it, will appear, in time, part of our own Dark Ages. "I believe I have found the missing link between animals and civilized man," Konrad Lorenz wrote. "It is us."---

"---Fundamentally, it is those who have compassion for all life who will best safeguard the life of man. Those who become aroused only when man is endangered become aroused too late. We cannot make the world uninhabitable for other forms of life and have it inhabitable for ourselves. It is the conservationist who is concerned with the welfare of all the land and life of the country who, in the end, will do most to maintain the world as a fit place for human existence as well."

Warmth, varied interests, and freshness of viewpoint characterize Wandering Through Winter. It provides a rediscovery of America; a plea for conservation of American Wilderness, forests, swamps, and rivers; a chronicle of nature's mysteries, solved and unsolved; and a philosophy of "Explore - be interested." I felt very pleased with our outdoor world after reading this book. It's one of the better ones.



"The Sun Came Tumbling Down"

by S. Dean Green

AMERICA THE ----?

The following take-off on "America the Beautiful" appeared in Ed Zern's 'Exit, Laughing' column of January 1966 issue of Field and Stream, and is reprinted with permission from the publisher. Reading and singing the words to the tune of "America the Beautiful" adds just the right touch to Ed Zern's masterpiece.

AMERICA THE WHAT?

BY Ed Zern

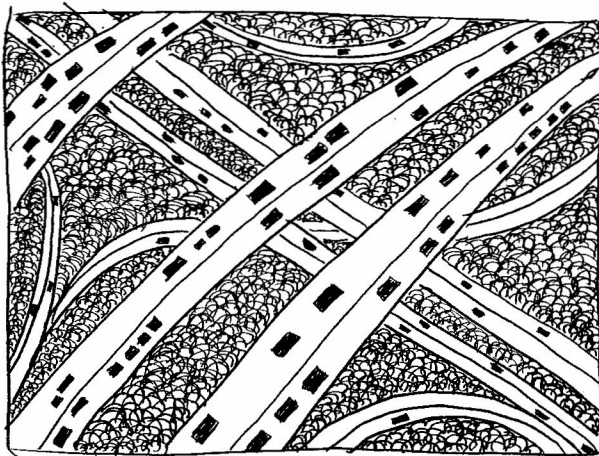
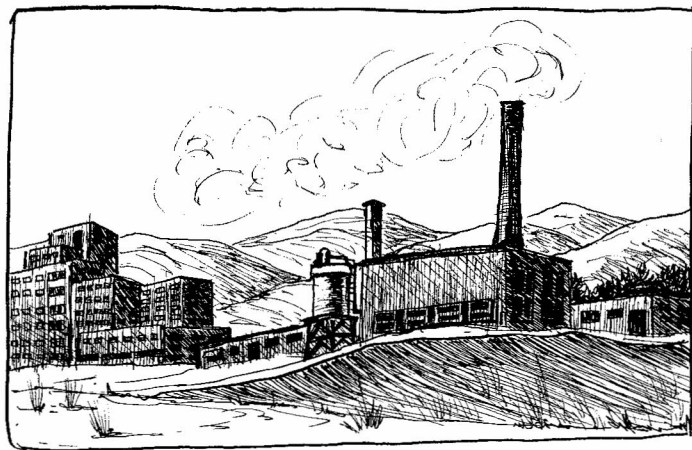
O beautiful for specious guys who piously declare,
"That's progress' price," as fact'ry stacks spew poison in the air.
America, America, Smog smears its grays on thee;
We stain they prime with soot and grime and strontium ninety!

O beautiful for strip-mine pit where once the laurel bloomed;
For brooklets running sulphur-stained And rotten egg perfumed.
America, America, On bureaucrats cry shame;
For canyons dammed and us flim-flamm'd In reclamation's name!

O beautiful for scenery black'd out by billboard's span;
For nauseous stink of sewers we drink where once pure rivers ran.
America, America, What thieves thy people be,
Who rob from earth their children's birth-right, Nature's legacy!

O beautiful for neon sign by big-dam power lit;
For carrion of countless cars on hillside charnel pit.
America, America, whom every gully robs;
Thy landscape slopped with litter dropped by (let's face it) slob!

O beautiful for highways broad, with bear cans tightly hemm'd;
For marshes drained and dollars gain'd And water-fowl condemn'd.
America, America, God grant us sanity;
With wealth we're blest, yet foul our nest and then chop down the tree!



Sketches by Jen Giddings

GENESIS - LAST CHAPTER

In the end,
There was Earth, and it was with form and beauty.
And man dwelt upon the lands of the Earth, the meadows and trees, and he said,
"Let us build our dwellings in this place of beauty."
And he built cities and covered the Earth with concrete and steel.
And the meadows were gone.
And man said, "It is good."
On the second day, man looked upon the waters of the Earth.
And man said, "Let us put our wastes in the waters
that the dirt will be washed away." And man did
And the waters became polluted and foul in their smell.
And man said, "It is good."
On the third day, man looked upon the forests of the Earth
and saw they were beautiful. And man said, "Let us cut the timber
for our homes and grind the wood for our use. And man did.
And the lands became barren and the trees were gone.
And man said, "It is good."
On the fourth day man saw that animals were in abundance and ran
in the fields and played in the sun. And man said, "Let us
cage these animals for our amusement and kill them for our sport."
And man did. And there were no more animals on the face of the
Earth. And man said "It is good."
On the fifth day man breathed the air of the Earth. And man said,
"Let us dispose of our wastes into the air for the winds shall blow
them away." And man did. And the air became filled with the smoke
and the fumes could not be blown away. And the air became heavy
with dust and choked and burned. And man said, "It is good."
On the sixth day man saw himself; and seeing the many languages
and tongues, he feared and hated. And man said, "Let us build
great machines and destroy these lest they destroy us." And man
built great machines and the Earth was fired with the rage of great
wars. And man said, "It is good."
On the seventh day man rested from his labors and the Earth was
still for man no longer dwelt upon the earth.
And it was good.

Kenneth Ross
Upper Moreland High School
Pennsylvania

BLM MOVES TO PROTECT ARIZONA BEAUTY

In action to improve Arizona beauty, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management today announced plans to implement a program beginning June 1, 1966 to remove all billboards and road signs which currently are "in trespass" on public lands.

According to BLM Arizona Director Fred J. Weiler, an estimated 1000 unauthorized billboards now are located on public lands along interstate, primary, and secondary roads in Arizona. "These people will be notified that their signs trespassing on public lands and must be removed. They also will be assessed back rentals for illegally using the site for advertising", said Weiler. "Lack of manpower prevented initiating the program sooner, but because of the President's urgent message to beautify roadways, we are giving the project high priority", explained Weiler.

This action is to coincide with recent granting to the state of 1000-foot wide scenic easements on BLM lands bordering Joshua Tree Scenic Parkway between Wicken-

burg and Kingman, and Pinal Pioneer Parkway between Florence and Tucson. Other BLM measures being initiated to protect the scenic beauty of the outdoors include: improving watersheds, placement of necessary dumps away from public view, ensuring that construction of highways and utilities do not unnecessarily mar landscape or add to stream or air pollution, and the continued development of public recreational sites.

(Courtesy of Good Outdoor Manners Association.)

THE HUMAN COMMUNITY

Since it's almost impossible to comprehend the world's three-billion people as a human community, let's compress them into a village of 1,000. In this "village" would be 90 N. Americans (60 of these would be U.S. citizens), 50 S. Americans, 210 Europeanas, 85 Africans, and 565 Asians. About 300 would be white and the same number would be Christians. The 60 U.S. citizens would receive half the total income of the entire "village."

Club Headquarters: 425 S. 8th W., Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
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WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB, Inc.
425 South 8th West
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RETURN REQUESTED

WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB, INC.
Application for Membership

To Board of Directors:

I hereby apply for membership in the Wasatch Mountain Club.
I enclose \$2.00 entrance fee and \$6.00 dues (spouse, \$3.00).
The club event I have attended is _____
on _____ (approx. date). I agree to abide by all
rules and regulations of the club.

Name: _____	Recommended by: _____
Address: _____	Member: _____
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State: _____	
Zip Code: _____	Phone: _____