

World Wide Web Address: <http://lomaprieta.sierraclub.org/pcs/>

General Meeting

Date: Tuesday, Sept 13
Time: 7:30 PM
Where: Peninsula Conservation Center
 3921 E. Bayshore Rd.
 Palo Alto, CA
(see below for directions)

Program: *Hiking The John Muir Trail and Vancouver Island's West Coast Trail by Stephane Mouradian*

You've heard of the Mountaineer's Route. How about the 230 mile, 45,000' climb up Mt Whitney from Yosemite Valley? We will share our experiences and discuss techniques used to lighten loads and increase daily mileage. The West Coast Trail is known as one of the most scenic hikes in Canada. Come and see how this unusual trek alternates wide-open beaches, treacherous rain forest trails, suspension bridges, and, yes, 3-story high ladders!

Directions: *From 101:* Exit at San Antonio Road, go east to the first traffic light, turn left and follow Bayshore Rd to the PCC on the corner of Corporation Way. A sign marking the PCC is out front. Park behind.

*Change is A-Comin' !
 Have your say and cast your vote!!*

What's this all about, you ask? **THE PROPOSAL:**

By Arun Mahajan and Debbie Benham

The PCS monthly newsletter, SCREE, is published and posted on the official Sierra Club, PCS website, in HTML

and PDF formats. We also print out a 'hardcopy' SCREE and mail to subscribers, of which the total count



is now about 15 folks. We're proposing that the hardcopy SCREE be discontinued for the following reasons:

1. Economics: The cost of the mailing now equals and will exceed the amount borne by every member who is getting the hardcopy. Alternative would be to increase annual dues when discontinuing hardcopy mailing.
2. Workload of hardcopy SCREE.
3. Environmentally friendly to save paper, thus save trees.
4. With the dawn of the modern era, web access is omnipresent. Everyone has access AND access in a timely fashion, as opposed to waiting for a tardy, hardcopy SCREE (date sensitive information).
5. Hardcopy is oftentimes restrictive. To keep SCREE within 8-page limits [mailing and printing costs], articles are chopped, deleted, and/or compromised in some way. A web-only SCREE removes this restriction.

When is the vote? *Discussion planned during September meeting. The vote will be during the October meeting. You must be present to vote. There will be no proxy voting or voting via email.*

When will STOPPAGE be effective? *Immediately after a successful vote and as soon as the term runs out for those members who have signed up for hardcopy.*

PCS Trips

PCS trips must be submitted through the Scheduler (see back cover for details).

Black Hawk Mountain

Date: Sept 24-25, 2005 (Sat-Sun)

Peak: Black Hawk Mtn (10,348'),

Class 2

Map: Emigrant Lake, Sonora Pass 7.5' topo

Leader(s): Bob Suzuki, suzukiR@sd-star.com

Kelly Maas, kellylanda@sbcglobal.net

Possible cool temperatures and fall colors may await us on this outing. We will start from the Kennedy Meadow Resort, west of Sonora Pass in the Stanislaus National Forest. The backpack to camp near Summit Creek will be 8 miles with 2,900' of gain. Our ascent of Black Hawk will be early Sunday Morning. Contact Kelly or Bob to sign up.

Merriam Peak, North Buttress

16-18 July 2005

By: Rick Booth [rwbooth@Comcast.net]

I have no idea how the North Buttress of Merriam Peak got on the climbing schedule this year. Maybe it is because I have never been up the Pine Creek drainage. Whatever the reason, Dan Clawson and I headed up to climb Merriam Peak via the North Buttress on Saturday, July 16.

After breakfast and the usual last minute gear sort and thrash, Dan and I headed up the Pine Creek trail at 10:30 AM. The first part of this hike is the 'Burner Zone', about 2500 feet of switchbacks on mostly treeless terrain in the frying sun above a tungsten mine. Fortunately, all the indicated water crossings had plenty of water flowing, in fact, there was water flowing out of places not on the map. The end of the 'Burner Zone' is near Pine Lake and marks the beginning of the MOAMF, or Mother Of All Mosquito Farms. Man. The next 1700 feet of elevation gain goes past Pine Lake, Upper Pine Lake, Honeymoon Lake, water ripping down the streams, bogs, swamps, mud, and standing water. One DEET commercial after another. The inlet to Upper Pine Lake had to be waded through. Freezing. Our goal was to go up somewhere near the Royce Lakes and camp there. The approach we chose to get there was to go cross country above Honeymoon Lake and head towards the col above the upper Royce Lake which is between Treasure Peak and bump 12,470. The trail goes around the first inlet to

Honeymoon Lake and then goes up until a clear slabby area is encountered about 150 feet before the send big inlet to Honeymoon Lake. We left the trail in this slabby area and headed towards the gap between Treasure Peak and bump 12,470. The col is apparently called Co Co La as indicated in the Moynier and Fiddler book. We pulled into Co Co La about 7:30 PM and decided to camp there, not being too sure what the camping would be like down further towards Merriam. Co Co La is inhabited by a gargantuan marmot and a couple of mantled ground squirrels. There was plenty of water in easy reach.

About 7:30 AM Sunday Dan and I left camp and headed down past the lower Royce Lakes towards Merriam. Most of the snow has melted out in this area, however, there was a small section of snow directly below the buttress that we needed to climb to get to the third class start. We used ice axes but the snow was soft enough that they probably weren't needed, even in the morning. To say it had been hot for several days and nights is an understatement. We scrambled up the third class junk and started eyeballing our options for the route. It appeared there were two start possibilities, one directly up from the end of the third class scramble directly on the prow or go to the left somewhat. Craig Clarence indicated that is where he started and we took a look at it and it looked easy but maybe loose and ended in a dubious looking area. We decided to go straight up the prow of the buttress.

Pitch 1. Dan insisted on the first lead and headed straight up the prow about 180 feet. Dan went past the tower which is obvious from the start and headed for a second tower but couldn't get any pro at the tower so ended up at a mediocre stance in the crack. This pitch had poor pro since the rock is somewhat rotten in this area and the cracks are not continuous. The pro that was there was small cams in dirty seams. This pitch is not continuously hard but had a couple of 5.9 moves in it here and there.

Pitch 2. The obvious dihedral that is illustrated in Moynier and Fiddler's book was above us and to the left somewhat. We decided to see if we could get to the base of the dihedral with one more lead, effectively reducing the first three pitches indicated by Moynier and Fiddler to just two. This turned out to be easy to do. This second pitch is pretty much the same as the first pitch and the move left to get on a shelf to get to the dihedral was pretty wild. There are a couple of loose blocks that are encountered in the move left to the shelf that caused some consternation.

Pitch 3. This is the dihedral shown in the photograph but is certainly not the crux. Dan shot up this pitch in fine form. The bummer about this pitch is the end. Dan set a hanging belay on the only solid crack he could find at the end of the dihedral. A few feet past the belay the rock is shattered and the blocks are sort of stacked on top of each other. Yuk. This pitch is about the easiest on the route and is maybe 5.6 for the first half and 5.8 for the second half. We pitched a loose flake out of one of the cracks.

Pitch 4. This turned out to be a linking of two more pitches. Gingerly going past the loose junk, the pitch goes up until a solid hand crack is encountered that tilts back to the right. It is about 5.9 to enter the crack but it is only one move. With a 60 meter rope it was straightforward to link the following 5.8 pitch and arrive at the base of the crux pitch.

Pitch 5. This is the crux pitch. In spite of the intimidating look of the overhanging hand jams, this is not the crux. A couple of hand jams in this 9+ crack and it is possible to stem between the hand crack and a wide crack to the right. This gives you the opportunity to take a breather and eyeball the upcoming section which is the real crux. This section is about 12 to 15 feet long and is climbed mostly by liebacking. There are knobs on the left wall so it isn't as continuous as it looks. This is about 5.10a/b. After that there is a weird wide section requiring a couple of forearm jams to get up it. More awkward than hard.

Pitch 6. Pitch 5 is really the end of it, but pitch 6 has only about 10 feet of technical climbing. This is a wild 5.7 hand traverse to the right, directly under the giant overhanging block overlooking the route. There are adequate foot holds on the slightly tilted slab below the block but the slab terminates in 'The Big Drop'. It kind of sucks to climb this traverse with a pack sporting a couple of ice axes.

The remainder of the route is a couple of easy fourth/fifth class pitches along the narrow ridge heading towards the summit. It was about 8 hours from the start of the route until we signed into the summit register.

As the day was getting late we ripped down the second class slope on the back of Merriam towards the Royce-Merriam Col. Ok, ok, with our lousy knees we didn't exactly rip. There was a bunch of snow on the east side of the pass but it was quite soft. Again, we used our ice axes but they probably weren't needed. I 'banana peeled' in a couple of spots and didn't go anywhere, just landing in the snow on my sorry butt. In short order we were back in camp at Co Co La.

The next morning we packed leisurely, which gave us an opportunity to check out the mischief perpetrated by the marmot and his buddies. Fortunately, we had hung our food up, however, the marmot had put the chomp on Dan's pack, chewing a nifty hole in the back screen, pulled out Dan's spare socks and ran off with the toilet paper. Maybe he had run out, who knows. One of those rascals also gave the handle from one of my hiking poles a taste test. After packing up we headed down through the MOAMF, found the trail, froze our feet again, and tromped down through the 'Burner Zone' to the car.

Final Notes:

This route is not climbed very often. As best we could tell from the register it was climbed previously in 2003 and not at all in 2004. Prior to that was Craig Clarence's entry in 2002. This is a pretty good route but it is not for the faint of heart. With the lack of traffic, there are some scary loose sections that would

likely get cleaned up with more regular ascents. As usual, route finding on the first two pitches are a problem, especially since the pro is somewhat iffy in this area because of the rotten rock. We linked pitches one, two, and three into two pitches and this is recommended. While the impressive dihedral can be climbed as is and a hanging belay set up on solid rock near the end of it, it is suggested that this pitch be linked with the following pitch although the loose blocks are very disconcerting. If this is done the belay can be set at the end of the 5.9 pitch. Either the following 5.8 pitch can be done alone or linked with the crux pitch. The disadvantage of this link up is a fall by the leader from the overhanging hand jams may result in the leader sporking his/her bungy on the little tower below the hand jams with all the rope stretch. There probably isn't a truly great sequence through the dihedral, the loose section, and the crux. The 5.7 hand traverse at the top was somehow not included in the Moynier topo.

We used a single 60 meter rope. It was probably not necessary but it made for more options, at least on the first two pitches. We brought a single set of stoppers up to about 3/8 inch, and a double set of aliens starting with blue up to red, and then two #.75, #1, #2, and #3 camalots plus one #3.5 and one #4. There is enough weird wide cracks to use the #3.5 and the #4. It is possible to go with just one #3 but we used both of them on the crux pitch. We also brought about ten slings and one long sling plus a few extra carabiners. We did not encounter any sign of pitons or other gear except for a large friend buried way deep in a wide crack near the top.

References:

The High Sierra, Peaks, Passes, and Trails, Second Edition, R.J. Secor, The Mountaineers, 1999, ISBN 0-89886-625-1

Climbing California's High Sierra: The Classic Climbs on Rock and Ice, Second Edition, John Moynier and Claude Fiddler, The Globe Pequot Press (Falcon Guides), 2002, ISBN 0-7627-1085-3 (Lousy topo and route description)

Midway Mountain 13,666 feet

July 13, 2005

By: Debbie Bulger [dfbulger@cruzio.com]

Except for being about 30 miles from any trailhead in the Sierra, Midway Mountain, the highest peak in the Great Western Divide, is not difficult. Getting there proved to be a significant challenge however, in this heavy snow/high water year. When Richard Stover and I left the Westside trailhead at Sunset Meadow near Grant Grove, I had dreams of climbing several peaks including Kern Point and Whaleback as well as Midway.

The flower-lined trail exceeded all expectations for beauty. Our bliss was kept in check by the abundant mosquitoes. We wore headnets. The trail wound its way through a recently-burned forest with scorched trunks of old growth trees with living canopies. Gaping holes existed where trunks and roots had been burned out. The lack of

undergrowth gave the whole area a park-like aura. A doe with newborn twin fawns bounded away, one of the fawns still very wobbly. The heat was getting to us. The thermometer on my pack read 87 degrees. Both Richard and I suffered heat exhaustion. Living in Santa Cruz, we are just not used to that such temperatures.

Few people had proceeded us on the Cloud Canyon trail this year. Huge trees were down across the trail, avalanche debris made the going slow by Big Wet Meadow. But the real obstacle was the high water.

Brewer Creek was our first test. Too rough and high to wade, we managed to ferry the packs across on a downed log, first removing the heavy bear cans and handing them off to one other. Our first crossing of Roaring River made my heart stop. The rushing water was almost waist-high; I had foolishly tucked the maps under the chest strap of my pack. They slipped out, and I stared in shock as they were swept away.

"Go back, go back," Richard shouted. "We can't go on without the maps!" He was already on the other side. With difficulty I struggled against the rushing current and dropped my pack on the bank. On each side of the river, Richard and I ran downstream searching for our precious maps. Lucky for us, the ziploc bag had gotten hung up on a snag of logs. Richard was able to reach and retrieve them. But the bag had torn, and the maps were soaking wet. That evening we spread them out to dry on some rocks. Yellow highlighter is water soluble.

At the second crossing of Roaring River, the water was out of its banks and over my head. It took us an hour to find a suitable log to cross on. And so it went. We avoided the next two crossings by staying on the west side of the river and hiking cross country. The upshot was that we were much delayed.

The snow line was about 11,000 feet. At 5 p.m. on day three we were about 800 feet below Colby Pass. Because of the late hour, we decided to return to Colby Lake. We would do Midway instead of Kern Point.

The next day from the pinched waist of trout-filled Colby Lake, we ascended a series of green ramps. Above the ramps there was water everywhere. The snow was treacherous and rotten. At one point I took a step and plunged through. Not a pothole, my leg dangled

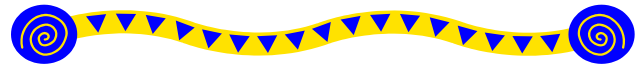
in air. There was nothing underneath the snow but air. Quickly, I spread my other three limbs and rolled away from the abyss.

After that, we tried to avoid the snow as much as possible, often taking more difficult routes over the boulders. The summit of Midway offers a fine panorama with especially grand views of Table Mountain with its sheer vertical walls and snow-covered flat summit.

We opted for a layover day and enjoyed Colby Lake where pacific tree frogs lulled us to sleep at dusk. Whaleback and Kern Point would have to wait for another trip.

Wildflowers included masses of celestial shooting stars, carpets of miniature blue-eyed Mary, four kinds of monkey flowers, delphinium, lianthus, several types of penstemon, leopard lilies, pretty face brodiaea, hundreds of mariposa lilies, and many more.

Less common flowers included the Sierra Crane orchid, white hawkweed, baby elephant's head, and the unusual Fendler's meadow rue. On top of Midway we were greeted by glorious cobalt-colored sky pilot and show-stopping Sierra gold.



Norman Clyde 13,920+ ft

By: Ron Karpel [ronny@karpel.org]

Participants: Greg Johnson, Aaron Schuman & Ron

We were chatting about the movie *Vertical Limit* (as climbers often do) and I mentioned how they cut the rope twice in the movie, when Greg said "so what? You cut the rope yesterday." "Yes," I said. "I cut the rope." Luckily, there was no one on it at the time.

There is surprisingly little information about climbing the North Face of Norman Clyde Peak. Secor talks about the North Northeast Ridge. I have talked to one friend who said they needed 4 roped pitches to gain the ridge climbing that line. Another friend said that they have climbed a prominent gully farther right, and needed a rope for just the last 20 feet. The North Face of Norman Clyde Peak looks to me like a 1000 feet wide by 1000 feet tall climbing wall, there are many ways to go, and each person is

likely to climb a slightly different route. Following is the description of the route Greg and I climbed on Monday, July 18, 2005.

An Impossible Camp

We slowly made our way up from Finger Lake towards what Secor calls "the ridge that runs north and south from peak 12,640." I will call this the North-South Ridge. One way to get on the ridge is to go right (north) gain the ridge and follow it south to Norman Clyde Peak. There is a big notch on the ridge, which you will need to downclimb and traverse. For some reason, I thought that the way to get on the ridge is to climb directly to the notch. So we hiked on the snow towards a large boulder and sand sloping field below the notch and set up camp at an altitude of about 12,300.

A Test Piece

6 AM we made our way from camp to the base of the ridge and started to climb the ridge. It was class 4 climbing on solid rock and moderate exposure. This was fine for me and Greg, but Aaron who had a bad experience last year decided that he doesn't like the exposure as much as he used to. Given that later, the level of commitment required for climbing this mountain is even greater, it was a good time for him to decide to turn around. We found a stack of rappel slings attached to a big boulder and Aaron rappelled down, almost directly into camp.

8 AM. Greg and I kept traversing on the ridge staying on the east side of the ridges crest. There were a few large patches of snow, but they were easily avoided. We never used our ice axes. Closer to the mountain, the ridge steepens and eventually becomes the Firebird Ridge. The crossing point from the ridge to the North Face is just before the ridge steepens significantly. There is a large kern at the crossing point. The traverse starts a bit airy for about 30 feet, traversing to a small wall. It looks kind of improbable, but as soon as I poked my head over the wall, I could see a large ledge on the other side. That one move was a bit hard, but the hand holds were solid and looking carefully, I could find a few footholds. We have identified a couple of main ribs going up and down the North Face. Going between Firebird

Ridge and the first rib is what I think Secor calls the North Northeast Ridge. We didn't climb that. We traversed right climbing just slightly over the first rib into a nice looking 3rd class gully. This is what we started to climb. I have left a couple of small cairns at the point where we started to climb. We started climbing up, then right, and then up again, towards the second rib on the right. We crossed the second rib about 200 feet above the point where we crossed the first. Again, there was a kern at the point where we crossed the second rib. We continued up and right for another 200 feet or so, and eventually ended up on a nice large ledge that kept heading right and up. I marked in my mind that this ledge is where the class 3 ended and the class 4 started. We kept climbing up on class 4 going left and right, trying to find the easiest way. Eventually we have found this loose class 4 gully that kept going towards the prominent notch on the ridge. This notch is about 200 feet left of the notch formed by the snow couloir. It is about 30 feet deep and 2-3 feet wide at the bottom, and very easy to spot from distance. There was no snow in this notch or anywhere around it. I could see that the climbing is going to get harder, so we racked up on the last convenient ledge. I led towards the notch (class 4, 20 feet).

Someone Was Here Before

Once at the notch, I checked several possibilities. The wall above was overhanging, and the nice crack going through it would have been a great gym route, but not for leading at 13500 with a pack on my back. I tried traversing left on a small ledge and without any hand holds, but decided that that would be too dangerous. Finally I went through the notch to take a look. I was able to traverse the notch stemming and about 15 feet into it I found a nice crack system that led on the left side (east) of the notch (class 4 or low 5, 30 feet), and setup a belay for Greg. There was an old rusty pin with a rap ring attached so someone must have rappelled from here to the south face. From here there were several other possibilities: straight up, a traverse right and slightly up (east), or try to downclimb right to reach easier ground. I chose the traverse right-up. There were good hand holds, but only a sloping ledge

for the feet. It was hard to put protections, so I just kept going until I reached easier ground (5.4-5.5, 20 feet), but it felt harder with a pack and mountaineering boots. This was the crux of the climb. From here I climbed this interesting (class 4, 30 feet) crack leading to the ridge proper, following by a traverse around a large boulder on the ridge to a large sloping ledge. I setup another anchor and brought Greg up. The 2 pitches were about 80 feet long each. The hardest area was the 5.4-5.5 traverse.

An Airy Traverse

The first 50 feet on the ridge seemed like an exposed 4th class, but later it seemed to get easier. So we decided to simulclimb. Being roped up, we have done most of the ridge traverse on the ridge proper, looking at a lot of air on both sides. On the way back from the summit, we climbed unroped back all the way to those last 50 feet, but we stayed on the south side of the ridge proper. What a great summit, I yelled to Aaron below at camp, and he called back, but said later that he could hear but not see us.

Back from the summit, we traversed the entire ridge back to a point right above the notch that we have climbed. There were several slings attached to a crack in the rock. We have added one of my blue slings and a locking biner. I have left the biner because if the rope got stuck on this rappel it would be a disaster. This was the very area that I have looked at and decided not to climb. The rappel started with about 100 feet of overhang until it reached the class 4 area that we climbed on the way up. We used my double 60 meter. A second rappel of only about 100 feet got us to the ledge, which I marked on the way up as the start of the class 4.

We down climbed all the class 3 pretty much the same way as we came up. There were a lot of loose rocks, so at a couple of places we took turns. We have found the 2 small cairns that I have left marking the start of the traverse, and we made it uneventfully back all the way to the initial North-South ridge. Back near the prominent notch on the North-South ridge, we found the rappel slings (about 100 feet below the ridge proper). We needed to rappel from this point to get back to our camp. One can also go up around the notch and continue along the ridge without

rappelling. I thought that this rappel route is a rope eater, so I sacrificed a second locking biner and was extra careful to leave the ropes at a good spot as I was coming down. It took most of my double 60 meter ropes to make it down. We started to pull the ropes, and they were coming great, but just about 10 meter above the ground, the very tail of the second rope caught something and would not come down. This point is in a middle of the overhang, and there is no obvious way to climb up. I decided to cut the rope. It was an old rope after all!

Amelia Earhart Peak, 11982'

20 August 2005

We are so not doing the list

By: Arun Mahajan [arun.mahajan@att.net]

When I joined the PCS, I did not sign the clause in the contract which forces PCS members to do the SPS list. I gather that Scott Kreider also did the same. So, rebels without a clause, Scott and I started off at the Dog Lake trailhead in Tuolumne Meadows at 7am for Amelia Earhart peak. In about two hours, we were at the 5.6 mile marker and the junction that marks a fork, the right one going to Ireland Lake and the left into Lyell Canyon. True to our rebellious selves and also since it was the direction to go, we choose neither fork and went dead center towards Potter Point, a slabby ridge terminus. The uphill climb is steep and through a forest. Once we got past the trees, we started angling left, avoiding the slabs and thereby keeping it real (real class-2, that is). After traversing unnecessarily long we decided to head up to the ridge on the right and found ourselves quite a bit further away from the top of Potter Point. This ridge that has Potter Point on one end, terminates on Amelia Earhart Peak at the other and is the NE ridge. There is a sharp drop in the ridge and then it climbs over some nice slabs and ends at a talus field from where it is a short walk to the summit. We summited at 12.20. It was a beautiful day, there are great views of Koip, Kuna Crest, Ritter, Banner, Lyell and Maclure. To our right was Ireland Lake and Parsons Peak, another candidate for those not doing the list. It is apparently a

county high point. Every peak is on some list. Thus spake some minor prophet, also a rebel.

We left the summit at 12.55 and decided to not go back down the way we had come up, rebels that we were. So, we angled down by the easier terrain on the right of the aforementioned sharp drop point on the ridge. All went well till we hit a forest. We knew that we had to drop down to get to the trail (Lyell fork). Our choice was to traverse more or drop down right away. We choose to drop down (rebels...blah blah blah). This got us into some steep slabs. We were able to negotiate it but it took more time. Definitely not recommended. Stay on the ridge. Finally, we got back on the trail about 1.5 miles further away on the Lyell Fork trail from the junction. It was plain sailing after that and we got to the cars just before 6 pm. An eleven hour day. It was longer than what the map led us to believe. Rebels without a clue can be very busy too.

Nonetheless, this is a great excursion in the Tuolumne Meadows area. So, if you want to get in touch with your inner rebel-child and regain some of the trail creed that you lost in the corporate boardrooms and while chasing that list, then Amelia Earhart Peak is for you.



Private Trips

Private trips are not insured, sponsored, or supervised by the Sierra Club. They are listed here because they may be of interest to PCS members. Private trips may be submitted directly to the editor.

For the following 2 trip listings, please contact:

Warren Storkman, 650-493-8959, dstorkman@aol.com

^Date: January 14, 2006

Kilimanjaro, Tanzania [optional safari following]

^Date: May 2006

Mt Kailas in Tibet, or, Meno Nani (7728m) in Tibet



Women Who Rock

Arlene Blum and Lynn Hill will be speaking during The Sierra Club National Environmental Convention, or, as is known within our Loma Prieta Chapter, "Sierra Summit" being held at the Moscone Center,

San Francisco, from September 8th-11th, 2005. Their lecture will be September 10th, 4:00-5:00pm at the Moscone Center. Please check the Sierra Club website, at www.sierrasummit2005.org for further details.

Additionally, Arlene will be signing copies of her new book, "Breaking Trail" at the Sierra Summit, same date as above, but earlier in the day, at 12:45pm. For further information on Arlene's new book, visit her website at www.arleneblum.com



Ready for a Challenge?!

'Scree' is looking for a wonderful new editor, starting with the December edition. Have you ever wanted to 'give back' to the PCS for all they've taught you lo these many years? **Now's your chance!** My last issue will be November. I will be happy to have whomever shadow me for a morning as I put it all together. Please contact Debbie Benham, current editor. All contact information is on the back page. *Thank you!*



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Scree is the monthly journal of the Peak Climbing Section of the Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter.

Our official website is [http:// lomaprieta.sierraclub.org/pcs/](http://lomaprieta.sierraclub.org/pcs/)

Subscriptions and Email List Info

Hard copy subscriptions are \$13. Subscription applications and checks payable to "PCS" should be mailed to the Treasurer so they arrive before the last Tuesday of the expiration month. If you are on the official email list (lomap-pcs-announce@lists.sierraclub.org) or the email list the PCS feeds (pcs-issues@climber.org), you have a free EScree subscription. For email list details, send "info lomap-pcs-announce" to "listserv@lists.sierraclub.org", or send anything to "info@climber.org". EScree subscribers should send a subscription form to the Treasurer to become voting PCS members at no charge. The Scree is on the web as both plain text and fully formatted Adobe Acrobat/PDF.

Rock Climbing Classifications

The following trip classifications are to assist you in choosing trips for which you are qualified. No simple rating system can anticipate all possible conditions.

Class 1: Walking on a trail.

Class 2: Walking cross-country, using hands for balance.

Class 3: Requires use of hands for climbing, rope may be used.

Class 4: Requires rope belays.

Class 5: Technical rock climbing.

Deadline for submissions to the next Scree is Tues, Sept 27. Meetings are the second Tuesday of each month.



Peak Climbing Section, 789 Daffodil Way, San Jose CA 95117

"Vy can't ve chust climb?" - John Salathe

First Class Mail - Dated Material