

(11,750 feet), but turned back at a long knife-edge of rotten ice. Light winter snow and consistently hot weather made glacier travel almost impossible, so we returned to Lituya Bay early, having re-arranged the plane pickup by radio. We were airborne at 9 P.M. on July 9.

At 10:16 P.M., that night, a tremendous earthquake in Lituya Bay sent a tidal wave 1800 feet up the mountainsides, stripping them clean. The radio camp-site, where we had been only about an hour earlier, was also stripped to bedrock, although it was in heavy timber, and shared in the tremendous devastation throughout the entire area.

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Further Note on the Earthquake in Southeastern Alaska. The tidal wave that washed huge trees off the sides of mountains above Lituya Bay was certainly one of the biggest in history. A triangular area about a mile across its base and reaching an altitude of 1800 feet at its apex, on the northern shore of the bay close to its T-shaped head, was washed bare to bedrock. Farther out towards the ocean, the wave still rose to heights of about 200 to 300 feet and carried its destruction to nearly a mile from the shore in some places. Although two fishing boats were sunk with the loss of two lives, a third was carried unharmed from its anchorage within and washed right across La Chaussée Spit, which closes the bay off from the ocean. The skipper, Howard Ulrich, estimates that he and his small son cleared the spit at an altitude of 100 feet or more. Near Yakutat, some 80 miles north, three more people lost their lives when a large part of the southern end of Khantaak Island heaved twenty feet into the air and then disappeared beneath the waters.

Colorado

Longs Peak. The "Doorway" route on the east face of Longs Peak starts at a point midway between the Stettner Ledges and Alexander's Chimney. John Hough and Layton Kor made this new route on September 20. The first lead, 40 feet long, ends on a foot-wide belay-ledge. Above the ledge towers a huge rectangular indentation in the shape of a door, which gives the route its name. The second lead involved direct aid to negotiate an overhang. Ten feet higher there is a substantial three-inch belay-ledge. About seven feet above this stance we climbed another overhang and the 35 feet above it by direct aid. We then free-climbed the next 25 feet to our third belay-ledge. A 120-foot traverse ended on the lower traverse from Alexander's Chimney. The route is well protected

but involves all standing belays. About 25 pitons were used. The ascent took three hours.

LAYTON H. KOR

Idaho

New routes in the Sawtooths. Though most of the principal peaks of the Sawtooths have been climbed, we have set ourselves the modest task of discovering the best and most enjoyable routes to the summits of those peaks that offer more than one approach.

Rising above Redfish Lake, Mount Heyburn (10,229 feet) is always first to attract the visitor's attention. Following the example set by the Underhills, who in 1935 made its first ascent (*Appalachia*, December 1937, pp. 518-520), most climbing parties have in the past chosen to camp at the upper end of Redfish Lake and to attack picturesque and dominating Heyburn from the south. This plan, we have found, has hardly anything to recommend it. Endless loose-scrree gullies lead up from the south toward the main west-east ridge of Heyburn. A good trail to the Bench Lakes starts directly at Redfish Lake Lodge. From the highest Bench Lake the Iowa Mountaineers in 1947 explored two routes to the main summit of Heyburn (*Iowa Climber*, 1948, 2:2). One leads up the prominent snow couloir to the notch between the two highest peaks from the north. From there a 30-foot pitch of double-rope tension takes the climbers high enough to reach the summit in two easy leads. As far as the notch this route is dull and extremely rotten. The short tension-pitch is a meager reward for the toilsome approach. The other route tackles the west face of the main peak. After a short scree scramble up to the wide windswept saddle directly above and west of the highest Beach Lake, about two-thirds the distance towards the next (west) corner of the mountain, the route enters a steep goat-traveled couloir. Halfway up this couloir, it traverses sharply left into the west wall and then bears slightly to the right for three rope-lengths to reach the disgustingly rotten west ridge, which leads to the summit. On October 1, 1958, Jerry Fuller, Dr. Jim Ball, and Louis Stur finally had the opportunity to try the route which we hoped would eliminate the drawbacks of the other two just mentioned. The route follows the standard west ridge approach, but after the traverse out of the goat couloir, a hitherto hidden, almost vertical chimney becomes visible. This we followed for 300 feet in the main peak's west face directly to the summit. It follows what seems to be the solid backbone of Heyburn. One never touches bad rock at all. Average climbing time from Redfish Lake Lodge is 6½ hours. This leaves ample time to rappel down