

The Juggernaut, Dihedral Route. This route follows the only prominent open-book on the face climbed and named by Beckey in 1973 above Crown Lake, near Rock Island Pass. Vern Clevenger, Bill Dougherty, Mike Farrell and I climbed this difficult 4-pitch route in half a day. The first lead follows a chimney, a slot, then a short F10 lieback. Higher, an alternative arises between a scary F8 traverse to the outside of the dihedral or a scarier F10 overhanging dihedral. I led the former and Clevenger, the latter. The final pitch is moderate climbing on a broken, open headwall just right of the overhangs at the top of the dihedral. NCCS III, F10.

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Coyote Cliffs. These cliffs are in Coyote Creek canyon about three miles above its junction with Bishop Creek, near Route #168. The cliffs have long been avoided by climbers because a group of locals, minds psychochemically dimmed, reported that they walked to the tops of the cliffs and found them hopelessly rotten for climbing. In September 1974 I walked to the base of the cliffs, intending to merely check them out. Four separate buttresses rise an average of 800 feet each, constructed of desert granite of questionable quality. I began scrambling to make further checks of the rock's quality, which varied considerably. Two hours later I arrived at the top of the left-hand buttress, probably the easiest. About half the climbing was easy but exposed scrambling. The other half included excellent crack climbing on the firm rock with two F7 sections. NCCS II, F7.

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Mount Corcoran, Correction. In *A.A.J.*, 1973 on page 419 it should have stated that the southeast face had been climbed, not the southwest.

California—White Mountains

White Mountains Winter Traverse. In February 1974 Dave Sharp, George Miller, Jay Jensen and I made the first winter traverse of the crest of the California White Mountains. The trip was mostly on skis, took 16 days, and was at an average elevation of 12,500 feet for a distance of 80 miles. Lack of shelter from the wind on the open slopes above timberline was the main hazard and we descended to timberline to wait out a severe 4-day storm that recorded winds over 100mph. A nearby lodgepole pine, two feet in diameter, was broken off twenty feet above the base and flung more than forty feet from its stump. The fresh snow from this long storm was in some ways a large benefit, making skiing possible all the way to Westguard Pass above the town of Big Pine. The principal summits reached were Boundary Peak (13,140 feet), Mont-