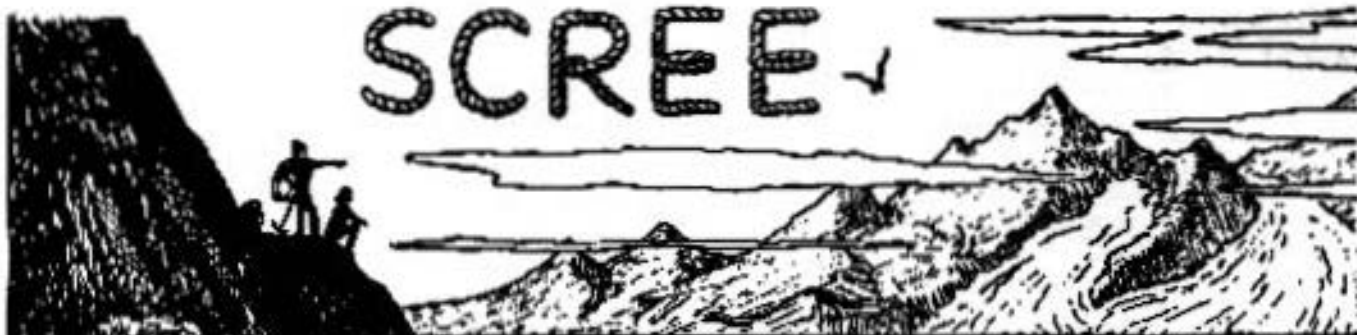


# SCREE ✓



APRIL 1995

A Publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, Inc.  
Box 102037, Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Volume 38 Issue 04

## APRIL MEETING

Wednesday

April 19th, 7:30

Pioneer Schoolhouse, 3rd & Eagle Streets  
Downtown Anchorage

***GearSwap:*** Bring in your unwanted outdoor gear and make a sale. Also bring your checkbook if you want to pick up on any deals. MCA T-shirts will be discounted.

***Slide Show:*** This month will be a potpourri of slides by members. Anyone may show 10-15 slides of recent excursions to the outdoors, from the Chugach to the Ruwenzoris, from Bodenburg Butte to the Hillary Step. Slides come after the swap.

## HIKING AND CLIMBING SCHEDULE

Apr 8-9

Glacier Travel  
Training  
Matanuska Glacier.  
Leader: Mike Miller  
243-6521

May 7 Rainbow Peak

Western Chugach. Non-technical,  
3000' elev. gain. Need ice axe,  
ski poles. Class C.  
Leader: Don Hansen 243-7184

13-14 Bird Peak

Western Chugach. Need ice axe,  
crampons. Class C.  
Leader: Jonathan Rose 278-3189



- May 21      Point Hope  
See 55 Ways, trip 16. Class B.  
Leader: Don Hansen 243-7184
- Indianhouse Mt.  
Western Chugach. Sometime in May.  
Class C.  
Leader: Steve Gruhn 344-1219
- Jun 3-4      Gold Mint Trail Clearing  
Come for a day or overnight. Bring  
brush saw, loppers. Most of the work  
will be on the last half of this eight mile  
trail. (Not staying at the Mint Hut.)  
Leaders: Willy Hersman, Maxine  
Franklin 373-4734
- 10            Harp Mt.  
Western Chugach. Class B.  
Leader: Mindy Baum 338-6396
- 17-18       Flattop Sleepout  
Watch the days start to get shorter from  
this vantage point. Annual event. Class  
C. No leader.
- 24-25       Koktoya and Tanaina  
Western Chugach. Class C.  
Leader: Dennis Morford 522-1179



## TRIP REPORTS

### Wrangell-St. Elias Mountaineering 1994

by Charlie Sassara

**U**ltima Thule's adventures began with an aborted winter attempt of Mt. Miller on the Bagley Icefield. Waist deep snow on our intended route convinced Paul Claus and me that ice climbing in the upper Chitna Valley and Super Cub-assisted skiing of the local peaks would be better uses of our limited winter sojourn. Thus, in the waning days of March we climbed three new long Grade III and IV waterfalls near the terminus of the Logan and Hawkins Glaciers and explored several new ski runs around Mt. Bear. After nearly making the summit of a previously unclimbed peak (12,410') just south of Bear, we skied a picture-perfect 3000-foot descent of the southern flank of the mountain in knee deep powder. Later in the spring, Paul finished our ascent of one of

the highest unclimbed peaks in Alaska. In our opinion, this basin, found on the south flank of Mt. Bear, is one of the great training areas in the region. Excellent skiing, ice climbing and fine alpine climbing can be found between 8000 feet and Bear's 14931-foot summit. We finished our mini-vacation with flights around Mt. Lucania's east face, University Peak and Mt. Blackburn.

Ultima Thule's commercial season started in mid-April flying climbers to Mt. Wrangell, Blackburn, Logan, Bona, St. Elias, Bear and the Bagley Icefield. Unfortunately, we experienced very unstable spring weather. The usual strong high pressure systems proved too weak, and much snow was experienced by all parties. Highlights of the season include:

A two day ski ascent of Mt. Bona's northeastern flank by Steve and Mike Marlot and John Callahan, a multitude of Super Cub-assisted first ski descents by the Marlot brothers, Siri Moss, Max Marlot, Louise Brainard, Kim Raymond, Robin Ferguson and Todd LeFevre, some very extreme dog mushing (up and down 40-degree slopes and more) by Dan McEchon and his Iditarod team, the first Mexican ascent of Mt. Logan's east ridge by Alberto Ruiz and Jorge Fernandez, and a traverse of Mt. Wrangell to the north ridge of Mt. Blackburn by Eliza White, Matt Baxter, Andrew Mercy and Molly McCue.

In addition, George Dunn led a group up Mt. Bear's northern flank, while Bill and Sue Mattison, Pete Pattison, Beth Bernet and Carl Cocchiarella made an attempt on Mt. Logan's east ridge. Ernie Borjon, Mike Miller, Julia Moore and Dave Lucey were turned back after experiencing bad weather on a new route on Mt. Sanford's east ridge. Jay Seeger and Beaver Deering attempted an unclimbed southern spur of Mt. Bear, and the Boundary Commission route on Mt. St. Elias was attempted by an Australian group led by Kurt Stuve. Dave Hart led an ascent of Mt. Bona and there was an attempt of Mt. Logan via the King Trench by George Taylor, Bob Thompson, David Cook and Paul Berry. Finally, Ultima Thule guided climbs of Mt. Bona, Drum, and Gunnar Naslund led by Dave Staeheli, Todd LeFevre and me.



## ALASKA Wilderness Studies

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### Climbing Courses

AWS 105 - Mountaineering I  
May 31 - August 9, Instructor - Todd Miner

AWS 115 - Glacier School - Eklutna Traverse  
June 26 - July 9, Instructor - Deb Ajango

AWS 207 - Rock Climbing for Teachers  
August 15 - 20, Instructor - Alan Hill

AWS 004 - Beginning Rock Climbing  
May 9 - 14, Instructor - Todd Miner  
June 12 - 18, Instructor - Alan Hill  
July 10 - 16, Instructor - Alan Hill

### Wilderness Medicine

AWS 162 - Wilderness First Responder  
May 6 - 13, Instructor - Sandy Call  
Intensive week long course covering basic anatomy &  
physiology, assessment of injuries and  
appropriate short term care.

### Lion's Head Selkirk Crest, Idaho

by Charlie Sassara

**I**n mid August of last year, Scot Hill and I climbed a new route on the western flank of the large granite plug at the north end of Priest Lake known as the Lion's Head, 7380'. Viewed from Priest Lake, Lion's Head is the largest formation along the crest and is the most northern of the summits along the eastern shore of the lake. Unlike many modern rock climbing areas, the approaches to the crest often involve a hard walk and extensive bushwacking. Thus, most if not all of the routes on these remote crags have been climbed in a traditional style, along crack systems and other natural weaknesses. While several high standard crack climbs were put up on Chimney Rock in the mid 1980's, most of the climbs are moderate in difficulty and ours was no exception. The beauty of the area is found in the total adventure you get from only a one or two day outing.

Scot and I embarked on our day by parking the car at the terminus of a logging road in the Abandon Creek drainage some three miles northwest of our objective. After three hours of full contact thrashing, we emerged on a hilly glade littered with some of the largest granite boulders in the solar system. We took a short peek at the north face, wrote it off as much too committing for a day trip, then proceeded south along the molar-like western face. The route we chose was a deep right-facing corner midway along the west face. As neither of us had ever been to Lion's Head, we had no real idea what we would find above the two pitches we could see from the base.

The first pitch was a left-trending crack and ledge system which terminated beneath a large V slot (5.8). The second pitch began with a sweet 30-foot hand crack that widened to a fist and off-width crack deep within a slightly overhanging V slot (5.10). Less than gracefully, I scratched and stemmed my way up the slot to a sunlit belay ledge. After bringing up Scot, we unroped and wandered up several hundred feet of



low angle slabs to the summit. At the summit we found a new cairn and register which included records back to the 1950's. The most recent climb appeared to be by a group who had free climbed the Roskelly route on the north face a few years back. After a short break, we made our way down the broken southern flank and around to our packs where our adventure had begun.

Now late in the day and with miles to go though the pucker brush, we set off down the mountain. After loosing our trail from the morning, we stuck to the creek and proceeded to slip slide and crash our way down through the forest in a race with the sun. After numerous tumbles, we made the car just as the sun set; wet, bruised and wasted. We dubbed the route "The Fugitive," not so much for the character of the climb, but for the nature of our descent. It was a great day. Grade II, 5.10.

## Nepal's Island Peak

by Dave Hart

**I** have always dreamed of traveling, trekking and climbing in Nepal. Unfortunately, it requires a sizable investment in both time and money to visit this small Himalayan Kingdom. Alaska's ailing petroleum industry, and the ensuing layoffs last spring, allowed me to acquire enough of both to spend six weeks trekking and climbing through Nepal this past October and November.

My low budget, spur of the moment itinerary meant I would travel stand-by on each of my international flights. Fortunately, I was able to make all of my connections. Aside from taxed nerves and lack of sleep, I landed in Nepal's capital city of Katmandu unscathed on October 14, forty hours after leaving Denver's Stapleton International Airport.

It's difficult to describe the culture shock of immersing oneself in the sights, sounds and smells of Katmandu. The term "third world" certainly seems appropriate. But, I suppose everything is relative. I met some travelers entering Nepal from India who said they were relieved to return to the seemingly modern Nepal!

Although I began my journey alone, there are so many people traveling, trekking and climbing in Nepal that, given enough time and flexibility, it is a relatively simple task to meet others with similar goals. My goal was to join a private, unguided group for a trek into the Everest region, and climb one of the higher "trekking" peaks along the way. Fortunately,

on my second day in Katmandu, I met a group of nine British men from Coventry, England making final arrangements for their twenty-three day Everest trek and climb of Imja Tse (Island Peak 20,300'). I explained that I was seeking to join a group with which to share both expenses and a rope. They allowed me to join them and in return I would provide them with a bit more technical climbing experience, as many of them had limited experience. It was a great deal for all of us. And so, they christened me "Klondike Dave", the token Colonist on the newly formed 1994 Anglo-American Island Peak Expedition. Hah!

In rushing around on last minute errands for our 6:00 AM departure the following morning, we visited many of the small used gear stores scattered throughout Katmandu's trekking sector of Thamel. Apparently, the availability of widespread cheap used gear here is nearing an end. All of the shop owners seem to have the recent REI or Mountain Tools climbing catalogs behind their counters, and price their used equipment accordingly. There are some deals to be found, but they are few and far between.

We ate dinner that evening in the dining room of the Brit's posh hotel, where I began to get my first exposure to their wonderful sense of humor. It was like living in a Monty Python movie! In their company, I was assured of never a dull moment for the next twenty-three days.

Bureaucracy is alive and well in Nepal. Wherever we turned we were confronted by another fee or tax of some sort. The original 30 day entry visa into Nepal was \$25. Since I was staying 11 days beyond that, I had to pay the Immigration Department an additional \$1 for each of those days. The Ministry of Tourism charged us \$5 per week for our trekking permit into the Khumbu region. Of course, the Sagarmatha National Park service also had to collect their entrance fee of \$15. Finally, the Nepal Mountaineering Association charged our team a \$300 peak fee to climb Island Peak. We were allowed up to ten people on our permit so we could share that cost between us. Our porters, yaks and Sirdar were, of course, additional expenses, as were all food and lodging expenses along the way. Still, even with all of these costs, we came out well ahead of what we would have been charged by a professional adventure travel company based in the United States.

Trekkers visiting the Everest region have two choices as to how they will begin their trek. The vast majority pay \$83 and fly directly from Katmandu to the mountain village of Lukla, located at 9,200' high above the Dudh Kosi River. From here, it is a single day's walk to the entrance of Sagarmatha National



Park in the heart of the Himalaya. The second option was to travel by land. Our group of ten trekkers, six porters and our Sirdar, Salakpa Sherpa, chose the second option, popular with those having more time or less money, both of which held true in my case. This option involved a full day's hair raising bus ride from Katmandu to the end of the road at a village called Jiri, located at 6,100' in the Himalayan foothills. From there, it was a peaceful, though strenuous, seven day hike across three major river valleys and three passes to catch up with those who opted for the forty minute flight into Lukla. The scenic terraced hillsides, which were a joy to look at, created trails with relentless ascents and never-ending descents. When we finally did intersect the trail from Lukla, it was easy to differentiate those who had arrived by plane that day from those of us who had just spent the last week ascending over 20,000' along fifty miles of dusty trails!

There are two popular methods of obtaining food and lodging while trekking within Nepal: teahouse trekking and fully catered camping. We chose the simplest and cheapest which was to purchase food and lodging from teahouses, or bhattis, as we traveled along the trail. The greatest drawback of this method is the likelihood of getting sick due the lack of personal hygiene among the Nepalis. Half of us came down with a stomach bug at one point or another during our three week trek. Potent antibiotics cured these ailments, but only after an unpleasant day or two.

Our first rest day was two days beyond Lukla at the Khumbu's largest and most famous village, Namche Bazaar, located at 11,300' in the heart of the Himalayas. Here, we exchanged our porters who were accustomed to the warmer climate of the lower altitudes for yaks who could travel the remaining distance to our 16,800' base camp. We arrived in Namche under typical afternoon clouds which obscured all views of the peaks we knew were looming high above. I woke early the next morning to finally experience the sights I had only before seen in pictures. The razor sharp snow, rock and ice ridges of the surrounding giants pierced the morning's cloudless blue sky in a breathtaking display of beauty. It was hard to imagine that the views would only get more astonishing over the next five or six days. But they did.

It's impossible to ignore the influence of Bhuddism on those making Nepal's high country their home. Their religious pride is easily observed in the beautiful temples, prayer wheels, prayer flags and prayer stones seen throughout the country, no matter how remote the location. Perhaps their most impressive religious displays are the monasteries scattered

throughout the hills in many of the small villages. A day beyond Namche is the impressive Tengboche Monastery, which was built on the crest of a hill at 12,800'. Some of the world's most striking and famous peaks, including Ama Dablam, Everest, Lhotse, Nuptse, Tawoche, Cholatse, Thamserku and Kangtega tower up to three vertical miles above this spot. Simply breathtaking.

Many people who visit Sagarmatha National Park share the common goal of wanting to view Everest, Lhotse, Nuptse, Makalu and the rest of the Himalayan range from an 18,600' hill named Kala Pattar. Climbing to a point of this altitude on any other continent might seem like the top of the world. However, when this point is a scant six miles from the 29,028' summit of Mount Everest and less than two miles from the 23,400' summit of Pumori, it is hard to imagine it really being that high. But, our headaches and breathlessness confirmed that we were indeed that high. We reached the top of Kala Pattar, along with the rest of the multinational hoards, on the morning of October 29, eleven days after setting out from Jiri. We were met by a cold wind and, more importantly, crystal clear skies and breathtaking views. The 360 degree panorama was stunning. Everest's historic south ridge route was visible all the way from below the South Col up to the South and North Summits. What a sight. Unfortunately, two of the Brits had to turn back early due to altitude sickness. The stiff breeze forced us back down to the last village of Lobuje at 16,200' well before our eyes grew tired of the views.

With only ten days remaining before our flight from Lukla back to Katmandu, we set our sights on the second leg of our trip, climbing Island Peak. We spent two days hiking up the Imja Valley to our 16,800' base camp situated on the southern flanks of Island Peak. Again, in many other ranges of the world, especially Alaska, Island Peak's 20,300' height would classify it as a major undertaking. However, as the peak is located less than a mile from the base of the massive south face of Lhotse (27,890'), it gives true meaning to the term "high altitude climbing", which Island Peak is not!

Our itinerary had one extra weather day reserved for our climb. Up to this point we had been blessed with Nepal's typical fall weather of clear mornings and cloudy afternoons. However, as frequently seems to happen, we arrived at base camp in a thick pea soup which let loose with snow and wind as soon as we got our tents set up. Salakpa and our two yak herders, living up to their reputation as rugged Sherpas, threw a tarp between some rocks and began cooking their dinner on a yak dung fire. It



didn't seem fair for us to be cozy and warm in our tents with our Whisperlight stoves purring away, while they were truly roughing it.

We spent the following snowy and dreary day hiking around the valley, scouting out the route for the next morning. We couldn't afford to spend a second weather day here, or the yaks wouldn't have time to carry our gear back to Lukla in time to meet our flight back to Katmandu. We went to sleep that night with a light snow falling. Our doubts lingered, but seven of us decided we'd try to summit, or at least get as high as possible, the following morning.

I hate alpine starts. Climbing in Alaska during the summer months is much more healthy for my sleep patterns; there's never a need to feel rushed for daylight! Seven of us woke at midnight on November 2 and were on the trail by 1:00 AM. The snow had quit, but the clouds were still obscuring the moonlight, so we slowly hiked up the trail by head lamp until 3:00 AM. At this point, about 18,000', two turned back due to the altitude, leaving five of us to continue onward. At first light, around 5:00 AM, two more decided to return to camp due to headaches. We were dropping like flies!

With only three of us remaining, we knew that we would all have to descend if one of us decided to turn around. Fortunately, we had acclimatized well and the weather began to improve. The clouds thinned and lifted a bit so we could see the tops of all but the highest surrounding peaks. This, combined with finally putting the monotony of the scree trail behind us, and starting the real snow and ice climbing at 19,500' provided us with a noticeable dose of motivation and encouragement. We began to feel that we might actually make the summit, and that we weren't just out to see how high into the misty clouds we could climb.

At this point a pair of Swiss climbers clad in soft hiking boots and carrying one ice ax and one ski pole between them passed us as we were roping up for the glacier. It wasn't long before we met them again. They were on their way down after deciding they didn't have enough gear to safely climb up and down the requisite 400' 45 to 50 degree snow and ice face leading to the airy summit ridge. Judging from their gear, it seemed a wise choice.

Our trio felt comfortable in climbing the snow and ice face unroped. After slogging, and I emphasize the root word "slog", up the scree trail for five hours in the middle of the cloudy and misty night wondering if it was all for naught, it was such a joy to actually be climbing! The perfect neve snow was interspersed

with occasional ice patches which made us appreciate the fact we were each wielding two ice tools and had our crampons mounted onto rigid plastic mountaineering boots.

Cresting a ridge is always exciting for me, and this time was no exception. The other side of the knife edge dropped 3,000' to the glaciated valley below separating us from Lhotse's massive 10,000' south face. Occasionally, we could glimpse through the clouds at what we thought to be our summit about 1/4 mile in the distance. Unfortunately, between here and there was an intimidating, yet exciting, knife edge ridge. It seems that clouds frequently make a particular section of mountain look more difficult than it really is. Once we roped up and began traversing along the crest, it was surprising how tame the climbing became. Twenty minutes later we were on what turned out to be, of course, a false summit. Ten minutes more and the three of us reached the true summit and sat down for a welcome rest. We had been on the move for over nine hours, most of the time uncertain as to what the day had in store for us. Now we knew, and it was good. No more up. During the past sixteen days we had ascended more than 42,000' along 100 miles of dusty and rocky trails. From here on, it was all down hill.

I frequently feel as if I'm trespassing when I'm up high on a mountain. It's as if I don't belong there and I should retreat to the safety of the lower elevations as soon as possible. We had a quick snack and drink and took our obligatory summit photos with Lhotse, Cholatse and Ama Dablam as the backdrops. About 10:30 AM we began our tedious decent down the ridge. Two 50 meter rappels and some down climbing brought us to the glacier below. From there it was simply a matter of putting one foot in front of the other until we reached the comfort of our camp, awaiting our arrival in the valley below. There, we would take off our boots and relax in our sleeping bags as our companions would brew up endless hot drinks, vegetable soups and pasta meals.

Or so we thought... Ten minutes from camp, around 3:00 PM, we were met by Salakpa and two of the remaining seven Brits who were supposed to be waiting for us in camp. To our dismay, in our absence the rest of the group had decided to take the yaks and all of our gear and descend nine miles and 2,300' to the village of Dingboche. They did manage to leave us one tent, our sleeping bags, a stove and a bit of food, just in case we didn't feel like hiking out to join them that evening! Well, we didn't; but neither did we feel like spending the night alone in the barren base camp when a cozy teahouse, a comfortable bunk and a hot meal was only four more hours down the



trail. So, the six of us loaded up the last remnants of our camp into our backpacks and continued down the trail. Dog tired, we finally reached our compadres in Dingboche about 8:00 PM.

We spent the next five days hiking back to the Lukla airstrip. Our leisurely pace allowed us some much appreciated relaxation time to absorb more of the beauty of Nepal's Khumbu region that we would soon be leaving. After a few days of sightseeing around Katmandu with the Brits, I returned alone back into the hills for a final ten day trek into the less frequented Langtang region. The Khumbu, the Langtang, and last leg of my Asian travels, three relaxing weeks of snorkeling, swimming and rock climbing on the sunny beaches of Thailand will not soon be forgotten.

### ADZE



#### For Sale

Ice Axe; new; Chouinard Zero; 60 cm.; interchangeable picks. Mark 337-8666

#### For Sale

Telemark Bindings; Rainey Cable bindings; \$65. Scott 696-7250

#### For Sale

Plastic Climbing Boots; Lowa Quantums; Size 10; good condition; \$100.00. Willy 265-6405 days.

## BOARD MEETING

February 8, 1995

Mike Miller called the meeting to order at 6:45 p.m. and read agenda for the meeting.

#### Topics:

##### *Past Pres. Award*

Discussion of Dave Hart and the past president award. Willy Hersman said the tradition is to ask the past president what he would like. A new Toyota Four Runner is not an option.

##### *Board Member Moved*

Dave Logan has moved to Barrow. The board has questions as to whether Dave continue to be able to

be an effective board member while living in Barrow. James Larabee will be talking to Dave to inquire as to Dave's thoughts and whether he will be resigning. Club rules allow for the board to elect a new board member should Dave decide to resign. The survey of the board yielded four club members for consideration as a replacement for Dave: Wayne Todd, Tim Kelly, Jeanine Amon, Dolly LeFever.

#### Huts

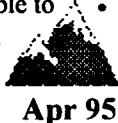
- Two sites have tentatively been selected. An evaluation of the sites will be done at the end of February by Willy Hersman and Nick Parker.
- Needed materials will be put in to a list and distributed at the next general membership meeting. Mike Miller announced that John Bradford has a large indoor and outdoor area for storage of the hut materials prior to shipment to Nick Parker's or Willy Hersman homes for construction. Mike Miller will put a hut update in the *Scree* each month until summer.
- Mark Miraglia announced that the Toziar dog track has a system for allowing non-profit organizations to operate the gate and receive a portion of the gate receipts. The club may want to pursue this as a way to raise funds for the new huts.
- Placer Dome USA has sent a letter to Mark Miraglia asking for a guarantee from MCA and ERA Helicopters to indemnify and hold harmless Placer Dome USA while using their property as a loading site for the helicopter when building the huts this summer. Mark faxed the letter to Neil O'Donnell who recommended to Mark that MCA should not sign the agreement. The board discussed the alternative to signing the agreement including finding another site for a loading zone. It was agreed that Mark Miraglia would send Placer Dome USA a letter letting them know that ERA helicopter is agreeable to signing the agreement but that MCA can not sign the agreement due to its non-profit status and lack of insurance. The board agreed to continue to look for a better site for loading the hut materials.

#### T-shirts

Mike Miller asked the board to consider the price at which the old MCA T-shirts should be sold. It was agreed that the shirts would be sold for \$8.00 starting at the February general membership meeting.

#### Training

- James Larabee lead a Ice Axe training session in



- **Jonathan Rose lead a avalanche training session in Powerline Pass. Two people attended and the day was considered a success by all parties involved.**

Julia Moore is coordinating the membership roster project. She expects the roster to be published in the next couple of months in the *Scree*.

- A gear swap is scheduled for the April general membership meeting followed by a mixed member slide show.
- The board discussed the Mountain of the Month program and agreed to continue it. Mike Miller will do the presentation at the February meeting.

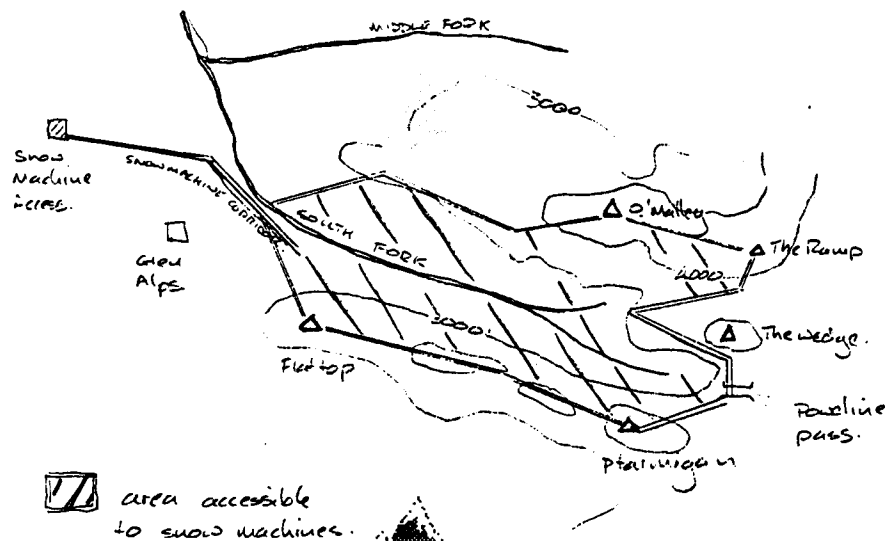
Willy Hersman was asked by the board to review the current trip rules and make suggestions for changes in light of possible trip hazards. Willy's suggestions included changes regarding winter trips, stream crossings and avalanche dangers. The changes to the trip rules and requirements as well as changes in leader requirements will be published in the next *Scree*. The board also supported requiring trip participants to bring their MCA card to all MCA sponsored trips and to require that all trip participants to sign a new waiver if they do not have their MCA cards with them.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Mark Flanum

The other day I met a snowmachine on the notch of Little O'Malley. Seem to be getting everywhere nowadays, specially on bluesky Saturdays, I thought. There were tracks all over the upper football field and even up the gully a little to the east of the notch. The next day nine of us encountered two snow machines travelling up the Middle Fork of Campbell Creek at an incredible speed. Mike, brave man that he is, flagged the lead machine down and turned him around by stating unequivocally that snowmachines are not allowed in the Middle Fork drainage. No fuss at all. We took his registration number, printed 4 inches high on the back righthand side of the

This is a very effective way of policing the access of snow machines to the front range of the Chugach. State law requires snowmachines to have a registration number clearly visible. The Ranger said that word soon gets about that this is happening and snow machiners will abide by the rules if they know that the rules will be applied.

Below is a sketch of where snowmachine access is allowed in the Front Range. I see that they are allowed up to the notch.





## MINUTES

### FEBRUARY MEETING

Mike Miller called the meeting to order and had new members introduce themselves. He also read the minutes from the February 8, 1995 board meeting.

Ron Rickman gave the treasurer's report as follows:

Money Market: \$	7607.38
Checking Acct.	2588.74
Petty Cash	<u>52.00</u>
Total:	\$10,248.02

### COMMITTEE REPORTS.

#### *Training*

James Larabee announced that there are two upcoming training sessions scheduled. There will be a Glacier Travel and Crevasse Rescue class to be held at the Matanuska glacier on the weekend of March 25-26, 1995. The session will be led by Mike Miller. Willy Hersman will lead a training session on snow shelters on the weekend of March 18-19, 1995. The class will be overnight.

If members need gear for training sessions, they can get a variety of equipment from the MCA cache at Alaska Mountaineering & Hiking. While at AMH, members can check out the collection of hiking and climbing documents and books in the MCA library upstairs.

#### *Hiking & Climbing*

Don Hansen announced that he needs names of potential trip leaders. He also announced that the Katmai trip for this summer is full. However, he is still taking names for the waiting list. Please contact Don if you're interested.

#### *Parks Advisory*

Tom Meecham announced that a Chugach Park Board member is upset with the fact that the MCA maintains huts in the park. Tom would like to get the costs of construction and placement of the last three huts. He would then submit this information to the board in an attempt to diffuse the problem.

#### *Huts*

Mike Miller announced that MCA is still planning on putting two huts in this summer. Volunteers and materials are still needed for this project. Contact Mike if you have any materials to donate. An inspection of the proposed construction is scheduled for the end of February.

### OLD BUSINESS

Mike Miller announced that MCA T-shirts are available at the general membership meeting for the low, low price of \$8.00. Pick one up at the next meeting.

### NEW BUSINESS

A gear swap is planned for the April meeting. Members are encouraged to bring any gear which they would like to sell or swap. Additionally, the April slide show will be an accumulation of slides from all.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Richard Baranof announced that the Valdez Ice Climbing Festival will be held the weekend of February 18-20, 1995.

Mike Miller provided a Mountain of the Month slide presentation on Kickstep Mountain in Turnagain Pass.

Dave Blanchet provided an excellent slide show on his successful summit of Mount St. Elias in 1986 including a description of the geologic and expedition history of the mountain. Thanks Dave!

Respectfully Submitted,  
Mark Flanum

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### Editor's Note

This is the final issue of *Scree* to be published by Mark Findlay. It has been a very quiet, and dedicated effort on Mark's part to take time each month for the past 14 years to print this newsletter. When he first began to help with the printing, it was done on a ditto machine, by hand-cranking. If you look back at the old *Scree*s you can see the difference from today. The club was poorer then. Mark helped us move into the modern printing age by giving his time and professional expertise to make it happen. It saved the MCA thousands of dollars over time. Mark also served as MCA president for two consecutive terms, from 1985 through 1987. Before that he had served on the board and as vice-president.

The Mountaineering Club is totally a volunteer organization. Without people like Mark, there wouldn't be an MCA. It is easy to take volunteer effort for granted; someone will do it, we say. I've seen many calls for volunteer help go unanswered in the past. Thanks, Mark, for being someone who answered.

	If you have any of the following materials to donate, please contact:		
	Takashi "Aze" Azegami		
	Tel 266-9249		
	Fax 266-9250		
	Mark Flanum		
	Tel 258-6993		
	Mountaineering Club of Alaska		
	Hut Material List		
	Material Description	Quantity	Unit
	3 X 8 Zinclaum Roofing	27	Each
	10' - 6" Univer Ridge Zincalume (Ridge Metal)	2	Each
	10' - 6".Gable Trim Zinc (Coner)	4	Each
	3/8" CDX Plywood	35	Each
	3/4" CDX Plywood	4	Each
	3/4" CDX Plywood (Good One for Table)	1	Each
	5/8" CDX Polywood	3	Each
	4 X 6 12 FT . S4S LP22	3	Each
	2 X 4 8FT KD Standard and Better	45	Each
	2 X 4 10FT KD Standard and Better	6	Each
	2 X 4 14FT KD Standard and Better	4	Each
	2 X 4 12FT KD Standard and Better	2	Each
	2 X 6 8FT KD #2 and better	14	Each
	2 X 6 10FT KD #2 and better	9	Each
	2 X 6 12FT KD #2 and better	4	Each
	1 X 4 12FT KD S4S Common Pine	12	Each
	H25 5-7/16" Hurricane Tie Bowman # BTA6	14	Each
	R13 3-1/2 X 15 Stud Thick 137 B319	5	Pack
	8D Galvanized Box 2-1/2 " Nails	20	Lb
	16D Galvanized Box 3-1/2 " Nails	20	Lb
	Hardware Cloth 1/4 X 1/4 X 24	70	LF
	4 5/8 NO W/S Single Rab Side	1	Each
	8D Brite Duplex 2-1/2" Nails	5	Lb
	Chain-Link Fencing	40	FT
	Doors	2	Each
	Paint	Lot	
	Formica	Lot	
	Cauliking	Lot	
	Roofing Nails	20	Lb