



OCTOBER 2003 A Publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska Vol 46 Issue 10

Box 102037, Anchorage, Alaska 99510

ANNUAL MEETING
Wednesday
October 15th , 7:30 pm
First United Methodist Church
9th & G Streets
 Next to the Phillips Building
 (you may use marked parking after hours...)
Downtown Anchorage

SLIDE SHOW: Peak Bagging in Chugach State Park & Glacier Park, MT
by Ross Noffsinger

HIKING AND CLIMBING SCHEDULE

October 11 - 12 MATANUSKA PEAK OVERNIGHT
 Class C Elevation Gain 5,800 ft
 Distance: Mat Peak, 1 way 6 miles
 This will be an overnight trip of a wonderful and popularly climbed peak out in the valley. For more information or to sign-up call: Stu Grenier @ 337-5127

October 19 FALLS CREEK to WINDY GAP
 Class C Elevation Gain 4,000+ ft
 Distance: 13+ miles
 Continue from Windy Gap out McHugh Creek trailhead. Possible attempt at South Suicide, weather permitting. Meet at Carrs Huffman, 8am. More info? Contact Amy Murphy, 338-3979

November 8 ROUND TOP PEAK
 Class C Elevation Gain 4,000+ ft
 Distance: 12 miles
 Hike up Ptarmigan Valley to Round Top Peak. Meet at Ptarmigan Valley Trailhead. For directions & more info, call Amy Murphy , 338-3979

GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

General Meeting Wednesday September 17 2003

Approximately one hundred members and guests attended the September general meeting. The meeting was held at seven thirty at the First United Methodist Church on 9th & G.

Treasurer's Report:

Our current treasurer "Steve Gruhn" However Bill Romberg was filling in for Steve and Bill didn't have the current account information.

Committee Reports:

Hiking and Climbing:

The Hiking and Climbing committee is headed by Matt Nedom and Richard Baranow so please contact either of the two if you are interested in leading a trip.

GENERAL MEETING MINUTES, cont

Training:

Steve Parry reported that the annual ice climbing will be held at Matanuska glacier on the 27th and 28th of September. Parry is always looking for volunteers to help in events of this kind. So if you are a competent climber and want to help with the 2004 festival or and other training event give him a call.

Huts:

Hans Neidig is currently working on fixing Rosie's Roost on the Eagle Glacier. He and a few other club volunteers will be involved in a four day trip to perform some badly needed maintenance. Hans invites anyone to help him out in these trips and encourages club members to get involved in the large job of maintaining the eight huts.

Parks:

The State of Alaska is financially in debt and they are looking for ways to cut the budget. They are Proposing that state parks be privately staffed to help save money.

Equipment:

Carl Battreal reported that most of the old equipment stored at AMH has not been returned by whoever has borrowed it. The equipment use to be available for club members to use at no charge. But now the equipment will now be used in club training. Carl will however provide avalanche beacons to those who need them but a deposit will be required for the use of the beacon.

Old Business

Photo calendar contest photos will be voted on in the October meeting. Last year we sold around two hundred calendars. So remember to submit your pictures next year in September.

New Business

Club officer elections will be held this October during the general meeting. The Club elects new officers once a year and this year two board seats are open. So if you would like to volunteer some time and be more involved show up at the October meeting.

Unofficial vs. official club trips:

For a club trip to become official you first must meet the leader qualifications and participate in a leader orientation class at least once every five years. The trip then must be printed in the Scree for the membership to be involved. Please try to follow the guidelines for announcing official trips vs unofficial.

MCA Secretary
Sean Bolender

TRIP REPORTS

Glacier National Park, Montana

July 20 through 24, 2003

by Ross Noffsinger

Located in northwest Montana, Glacier Park is one of the most scenic places in the lower 48. The remaining small glaciers in themselves are not noteworthy; however the affect of their predecessors on the landscape is. Glacier is a place of "U" shaped valleys, cut up to 6000 feet deep. The valley floors are covered with dense, lush, green forests, which extend to an elevation of 8000 feet. Waterfalls spill from hanging valleys and high alpine meadows are carpeted with a variety of wildflowers.

It's the peaks however that make Glacier a special place. The sloped mountain sides typically consist of either scree slopes or a system of small fractured cliffs and scree covered shelves (which form staircases). In many cases, these slopes are bisected by larger cliff bands, some extending over a hundred feet in height. Vertical cliff walls, extending to the summit, are also common. Many of these walls are over 3,000 feet high, and a few (like the north face of Mount Siyeh) rise over 4000 feet. The rock is mostly sedimentary in origin (limestone and shale), and usually colored in shades of gray and brown. Red, green, white, purple, and black colored rock is also common. Reportedly, the great cliff walls are similar in structure and difficulty to the rock faces in the European Alps and Dolomites. Many of Glacier's walls have been climbed.

At a million acres, Glacier is twice the size of Chugach State Park. Nearly all of the 230 peaks have "walk-up" routes; however 5 require fifth class rock climbing and are considered technical. Many of the walk-up routes have sections of class 3 (exposed) and class 4 (highly exposed) scrambling. A detailed description of routes up nearly every peak can be found in "A Climbers Guide to Glacier National Park" written by J. Gordon Edwards. You can also obtain information from the Glacier Mountaineering Society (GMS), an organization similar to the MCA (see glaciermountaineers.com)

Every year around the third week of July the GMS gathers near Many Glacier on the east side of the park for a week of organized climbing. As luck would have it, I was in the park during Mountaineers Week. Not only was I able to hook up with club members for a couple of climbs, I was able to meet Gordon Edwards who is now 83 years old and still an active hiker.

While reading Gordon's book, I was surprised

(although I shouldn't have been) to see Tom Choate's name. Prior to moving to Alaska, Tom did some rather memorable climbing in the park. One ascent on August 4, 1961, up the northwest face of Mount Wilber, with partners Renn Fenton and Gil Averill, is particularly noteworthy. Mount Wilber is located near Many Glacier and is one of the five technical peaks. The 9,321 foot summit is located a very precipitous 4,400 feet above the valley floor. All standard routes go up the east face. The following account is taken from Gordon's book:

Scramble up the scree from Iceberg Lake for 2000 vertical feet of cliffs, ledges, staircases and talus blocks. Rope up 300 feet below the diorite sill. Before the diorite is reached, climb up a damp slippery chimney with overhanging cliffs where falling rocks "screamed by occasionally." After three leads there was a ledge below the diorite where protection from falling rocks was enjoyed. After climbing through the diorite, "the whole face overhangs, including the chimney, and several chockstones hang out over you as you worm or stem your way up." One or two pitons must protect each lead "because one falls out of such a chimney, not down it." The climbers then "wiggled through small holes under several piano sized chockstones, using each for a belay point for the next lead." Another resting point is finally reached 500 feet below the top of the west ridge. Renn lead two pitches up the face in a wide chute and went up the left branch of it. After climbing two more ledges "a shear face confronted us, not far from the top." Tom lead up it using four pitons in hard-to-find cracks for safety. In the middle, the belayer must squat under an overhang, held in by only an anchor piton, while looking straight down at Iceberg Lake 3000 feet below. Above that is a 300 foot scramble up ledges just southwest of the ridge top to the summit.

As of the most recent publishing of Gordon's book some 28 years later, there were no reported repeat attempts. While speaking with Gordon, I mentioned that Tom Choate is not only a member of the MCA, but is an active peak bagger. At the mention of Tom, Gordon's face lit up. Tom apparently made a big impression during his foray in the Park.

Working as a Ranger/Naturalist, Gordon had climbed nearly every peak in Glacier. Knowing this, I quizzed him extensively on the local mountains. According to Gordon the most difficult and dangerous peak is Mount St. Nicholas, located in the southwest corner of the park. The spectacular summit spire of this 9,376 foot peak is visible from U.S. Highway 2 and is guaranteed to catch the eye of even a flat-lander. The easiest route involves an 18 mile approach (12 miles by trail), bushwhacking, and 5,500 feet of elevation gain. The final 1000 feet ranges from class 4 scrambling to class 6 (aid) climbing.

Gordon's favorite climb is the 9,125 foot Mount Reynolds, located in the center of the park on the Continental Divide. Because of its spectacular nature and easy accessibility from Logan Pass, it is a popular climb. From the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, the peak appears as a matterhorn. One of the peaks most notable features is a diagonal ledge that traverses the

entire 2000 foot high north face. I joined six GMS members on a climb known as the "Grand Tour Route" that traverses the entire peak. The climb starts on the west face by ascending several hundred feet up a steep gully to the northwest ridge. You then hike/scramble up the ridge until you reach a huge cliff wall that extends to the summit ridge. Near the base of the cliff is an ancient goat trail that leads to the diagonal ledge. While walking along the goat trail, you traverse a tremendous cliff, some 1500 feet off the deck. The foot wide trail hugs the inside edge of the down sloping, scree covered ledge. The ledge, which is usually several feet wide, narrows significantly in a few locations. At one point I found myself facing the cliff wall and shuffling sideways. I couldn't resist the urge so I stopped in the middle of this maneuver to gaze down across my backside at the insane vertical drop.

Once across the diagonal ledge you encounter a comfortable platform at the intersection of the east and north faces. At this point you are a good 3000 feet above the surrounding valleys and the view is tremendous. If you are not accustomed to exposed hiking, this spot is a good place to collect yourself. From here you continue on across the east face. Even though this face is not as steep as the north, the traverse is still exposed, as there is no ledge and the goat trail is much less distinct. Most people consider this to be the hairiest portion of the traverse. Last year a young climber fell to his death on this section.

Once across the east face, you traverse onto the scree of the south face and ascend roughly a hundred feet to a broken cliff band. The next couple hundred feet consists of an exhilarating class 3 scramble up the broken cliff wall to the summit ridge. The route up the cliff is well marked with cairns. From the ridge, it is a walk to the summit.

The view from this centrally located peak is remarkable; however, my summit day was marred with the smoke from persistent forest fires burning only a few miles north of us, a byproduct of an exceptionally hot, dry summer. The smoke hid most of the peaks to the north from view, but the view south was relatively clear.

An interesting side note: Later that evening, my parents and I left Many Glacier in haste (a day earlier than planned) due to heavy, dense smoke, and the warning from a ranger that the fire was heading our way and we may have to evacuate in the middle of the night. In 1936 my grandparents, who lived near Many Glacier, were evacuated in the middle of the night as a forest fire came roaring over the pass. Their home, along with their possessions burned to the ground. Listening to the radio the next day, we learned that the Many Glacier area was evacuated that morning. As of the writing of

this report some 6 weeks later, the fires are still burning.

Two days prior to the Reynolds climb, I hooked-up with GMS members for an ascent of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain. This 9,642 foot peak towers 5,200 feet above the west end of St. Mary's Lake. We climbed the traditional west face route, which consists of 3,700 feet of steep hiking and class 3 scrambling. As with nearly every peak in the park, cliff bands are encountered at various elevations. We traversed around the lower cliffs; however, a band at 8,500 feet extended across the entire west face. Each of the adjacent faces contained huge vertical drops. The path of least resistance is right up the center of the cliff and consists of mostly class 3 scrambling with one class 4 section. In comparison to the Western Chugach, I considered the rock quality good and felt comfortable with the exposed scrambling. The cliff section is followed by a 1000 foot scree slog to the summit.

In keeping with the theme of the summer of 2003, it was quite warm that day, allowing us to lounge around on the summit for 90 minutes in t-shirts and shorts.

The first 1000 feet of the descent went fast on small scree. When we reached the cliff, a few members requested a belay. I took advantage of the delay by down climbing the cliff, traversing across the face to the saddle between Going-to-the-Sun and Matahpi Peak, and climbing 1000 feet up Matahpi's south ridge to its 9,365 foot summit. After a taking a few brief moments to try and absorb the magnificence of the setting, I promptly descended back to the saddle and rejoined the group. Once back at the saddle I came to the realization that Matahpi's east face (which paralleled my ascent route) is dead vertical for over 2,000 feet. Given the scale and grandeur of the surroundings, I had not paid much attention to this wall.

Having received a small taste of Glacier's mountaineering potential, I plan to return to try some of its more challenging peaks. At the top of the list is the 10,466 foot Mount Cleveland, the tallest peak in the Park. This spectacular peak rises 6,000 feet above the southern end of Waterton Lake. Another very interesting peak is a 9,944 foot materhorn called Kinnerly. Then there's the 50 or so other peaks worthy of attention. In general, the peaks in Glacier are similar in size to those in the western Chugach. Even though they are typically steeper, they are safer and easier to climb because the rock is more stable.

Katmai Traverse Revisited

by Don J. Hansen

My return to Katmai National Park via Shelikof Strait began on Sunday, July 13th, 2003 in the company of four friends in the MCA: Burt and Wendy Beardsley, Jim Scherr, and Ernie Kriese. Egli Air chartering out of King Salmon, AK, dropped us off on a tidal beach about three miles south of Katmai Bay on the Alaska Peninsula along Shelikof Strait. We spent that evening on the beach listening to the surf from our tents a restful way to start this eventful trip. The next morning we hiked along the beach at low tide northward to Katmai Bay. As we rounded the corner into the Bay we spotted a brown bear splashing in the surf water as if he were trying to catch salmon. As we hiked along the edge to the tidal flats of the Alagoshak Creek/Katmai Bay we saw several brown bears grazing on the tidal grass. Two young sibling bears out on their own peered at us taking turns standing on their hind legs and supporting each other in their curiosity before they ran off in to the brush as we approached.

As we approached Alagoshak Creek we spotted a huge male bear who peered at us from a willow thicket. The creek before us was a deep muddy fast moving stream in a 30 to 40 foot wide channel. There was no way we could cross there without a boat. We walked down stream along the bank to where its waters spread out into Katmai Bay. We spent about 10 minutes facing-down a brown bear that did not want to give ground at the location where we wanted to cross the creek. Finally the bear retreated across the mudflats and we started crossing the creek channels at its mouth. The first channel was easy but the second was deeper and faster moving so we linked arms. At about mid-channel we began sinking into the mud on the bottom. Our progress stopped as we struggled to keep our balance and free our feet from the mud. We were close to the point of panic when Burt on the downstream side said that we're almost through it. We gave it one more surge forward to free our feet and successfully got across this most difficult channel of the creek. The rest of the channels were

easy to cross but we kept getting our feet stuck in the mud and helped each other get out. While crossing mudflats near the mouth of the Katmai River Valley, Ernie stepped into some quick mud and needed help from two of us to free him. Upon reaching the Katmai river valley we noticed that the entire valley was under water for miles up the valley. We found a good camp site on a sand bar along the river. As we set up camp we spotted brown bears crossing channels of the river up and down stream from our camp but they paid us no mind.

The next morning we decided to try going high above the river in the fireweed meadows above camp. We bushwhacked up the hill to find out that the going wasn't any easier in 6 feet high fireweed with thick under brush and a forest of alders ahead of us. But we had a good view of the river and sandbars along the shore. So we headed back down to the valley and hiked in the water upstream for a few miles. During a rest break Burt reconnoitered a route across the water to a large vegetated sand bar that headed up the valley. We did a half-mile stream crossing to get to the sand bar and hiked another mile to some willows on the bar for our next campsite. The next day was easy travel up the sand bar and across a branch of Mageik creek and a re-cross of this tributary to stay on the south side of the valley and avoid having to cross the main branch of Mageik creek that had "standing" waves. We set up camp in a somewhat protected stream valley near the "ghost forest" where tree stumps remain from the forest that was destroyed by the 1911 eruption. Burt, Wendy, Jim and I went for a hike up up the lower slopes of Observation Mountain above camp.

The next morning we head up the lower slopes of the mountain adjacent to Mageik creek gorge. We setup our next camp along a tributary of Mageik creek at the same site we had camped on the 1989 trip. We spent another day at this site and reconnoitered where we would cross the creek the following day and avoid brush as much as possible. Burt hiked in the wind up Observation Mountain that evening. The next morning we cross Mageik creek to avoid brush and traversed along the foot of Trident Volcano 1958 lava flow but had to re-cross the stream further up towards Katmai

Pass to avoid having to climb over the steep lava flow. Upon almost at the pass we saw our first sign of civilization, two hikers just below the pass. We went through the pass and camped near Nova Rupea at least 12 miles from our campsite on the other side of the pass.

The next day I spent in camp nursing my sore feet and swollen knee while the others hiked up Broken and Baked Mountains. The following day we moved camp to a beautiful azure lake at the eastern base of Mount Mageik. We set up camp on a partially protected beach and some of us, me included, bathed in a stream flowing adjacent to the lake which drained into a stream that cut a 10 to 15 foot deep into volcanic ash forming a mini canyon. The next morning we woke to a perfectly calm morning with blue skies and a perfect reflection of Mount Mageik on the lake. After a leisure breakfast we went for a day hike over to two other lakes along the western base on Mount Mageik. The first of these was partially covered by a glacier with a snow bridge over the outlet stream. We continued over to the western most lake with its turbid aqua water but great views of waterfalls coming off Mageik, the Buttress Range, Baked Mountain, Trident Volcano, and a monolith on the eastern fork of the Lethe River. There were picture great views in all directions. We lay in the sun after lunch enjoying the scenery. At about 3PM a strong gust of wind interrupted our rest. With the warm sunny day we joked about the lake water rising and washing our tents down the Lethe River as we hiked back to camp.

On approaching the lake where our camp was located Jim noticed that his tent didn't look right. It had flipped over and we noticed that Ernie's tent had started to blow down. We quickly returned to camp to find that Jim's tent anchor had failed and Ernie's tent was completely down, and my tent was being buffed by cross winds. We pitched Jim and Ernie's tents in a more protected place next to the small hill that blocked some of the east wind coming out of Katmai Pass. We turned my tent 90 degrees so that the backside faced into the wind although it remained the most exposed tent to the wind. That evening we stacked rocks along the walls of our tents to try and keep the ash and sand from being blown into them. White caps formed on



the lake as the wind increased into the night turning the azure lake turbid and muddy gray. The winds began howling early Wednesday July 23rd with gusts over 70 miles per hour. The main pole on Jim's tent broke and Ernie collapsed his tent and moved into my tent. The winds increased further and my tent poles began to bend as Ernie and I sat up in the tent to brace the poles with our backs and arms. Nasty crosswinds began hitting my tent bending the poles further. We decided that we needed to collapse my tent too and the Breadsleys did the same with their tent even though it was in the most protected location. As we lay in the collapsed tents the wind continued to increase and howl as it roared down the valley. Then, that afternoon and evening it began to rain. We first thought it was just blowing ash and sand but indeed it was rain that increased to driving rain as the wind pushed the rain fly on to the tent surface and on to our sleeping bags that started to get wet. Ernie and I placed sleeping pads between us and the tent to try and keep dry as the wind and rain continued through the night. We had to take turns turning in our sleeping bags and it took 5 minutes to get out of the tent to empty one's bladder. The wind was blowing so hard it was hard to stay on one's feet and it took another 5 minute operation to get back into the collapsed tent

After spending over 24 hours in collapsed tents and getting wetter by the hour we all decided that we were not going to spend another day and night under these conditions. About 4AM when there was a calming of the wind we extracted our selves from the tents and proceeded to break camp and that moment the winds picked up again along with the driving rain but we were already wet so we proceeded breaking camp and quickly stuffed our wet tents, sleeping bags, and other wet gear into our packs. We wanted to cross the creek draining the lake but it was a raging torrent so we faced into the wind staggered up the hill in back of camp. I got blown over by the wind during this process. We had to be careful that the wind did not blow us into the fifteen-foot canyon adjacent to our campsite. After struggling over the hill in back of camp we crossed the stream adjacent to camp above canyon and headed down the Valley of the Smokes with the wind now to our backs. The crises was over as we crossed the tributaries of the Lethe River where

they braided out down the valley. We could see clearing skies down the valley as the wind moderated the further we got down the valley and away from the Pass and Mount Mageik. We stopped in a sheltered cut adjacent to the Buttress Range for something to eat since we hadn't had any breakfast, lunch, or dinner for over 24 hours and wrung out our socks. We preceded hiking down the valley following the sun coming up over Baked Mountain to our right. We made good time with the wind to our backs and kept moving less we get chilled. There were no places that would shelter us from the wind on the barren landscape between the Lethe and the Buttress Range.

We were about 3 or 4 miles from Windy Creek when we found a deep enough stream bank leeward of the wind that provided protection. There were campers up this drainage. We're back in "civilization". Burt spotted a young grizzly bear on a slope cross the drainage and was photographing it with his 8X focal digital camera. Then we spotted a guy on the same slope as the bear and much too close to it. The bear charged towards the guy and appeared to take a swiped at him and then it reversed it's direction and headed back up the slope where we had first seen it. The guy disappeared into the brush and we did not see him come out the other side of the brush and were concern about whether he was hurt. The five of us began hiking over to where the guy disappeared. When we got closer we saw a camp down in a cut in the drainage that we could not see from our rest spot. There was the guy and the rest of his party. After talking to him and a woman in the party it turns out that they are guides for REI and the other three in the party are their clients. He thanked us for our concern about him although he managed to avoid being mauled by the bear. He was "taking his morning constitution" in the brush when the bear showed up.

We continued down the valley after a lunch break overlooking the Lethe gorge and found a sunny spotted with a breeze where we opened up our backs and proceeded to spread our wet tents, rain flies, sleeping bags and other wet gear out in the sun and breeze to dry. We spent about 2 hours doing this before packing everything up again and heading for

Windy Creek. We decided to continue on to the 3 forks overlook cabin where we stayed overnight on Thursday in the park service emergency shelter rooms at the back of the cabin. We had reservations for the shuttle bus on Friday to take us to Brooks Camp where we had camping reservations for Friday and Saturday nights.

We spent the rest of Friday setting up our damaged tents in Brooks Camp ground, taking showers, and supper at the lodge. Saturday and half of Sunday was spent watching and photographing bears before flying to King Salmon and back to Anchorage. It was an enjoyable and adventurous trip. I would like to thank my four companions Burt and Wendy Beardsley, Jim Scherr, and Ernie Kriese for their teamwork and their input in making the right decisions.

ADZE

Found Arch, your axe is back. Found in chickenshit gulley on Bashful, an REI mountain axe, very long and heavvy. Name scratched on Adze "Arch" Amsl or John 336-2675

For Sale R.E.I. ice ax in 70cm 15.00. Lowe foot fangs 45.00. Salewa adjustable crampons w/straps 15.00. Mt. Smith expedition pack 7200 c.i. 115.00. Bibler Fitzroy expedition tent 400.00. Iverson 36" wood snowshoes w/ bindings, like new 48.00. Ron.....248-2067

Lost Missing two older Black Diamond 17 cm ice screws used at the MCA festival this past weekend. These are the type with extra large eyes for clipping two carabiners. The eye is orientated perpendicular to the axis of the screw and lies flat on the ice. These screws should have green and brown tape on them. Anyone with info as to their whereabouts will be handsomely rewarded. Mark 244-0682

John, I have your two Charlet Moser from the festival and your money. Stan Olsen 333-2614 or 563-8787

For Sale Kitchatna 3 ply Goretex Bibs & Jacket. Men's M. Good Condition. \$150 each; Chogolisa Polarguard 3D Parka. Men's L. With detachable hood. Excellent Condition. \$250; Mountainsmith Expedition Series Elite Pack. 6900 cu in. Very Good Condition. \$175 Mark 244-0682

Found A knife on Goat Ridge. Call to identify. Stu 337-5127

PRESIDENTS' CORNER

Hello everyone,

Hope everyone is transitioning into the fall season well. As many of you know the club held it's annual ice climbing festival out on the Matanuska Glacier. The weekend was a huge success, we had 94 students, 30+ instructors and a handful of other volunteers. A big THANKS to everyone who made the ice festival happen!!

Don't forget the officer elections will be happening at the October Meeting as well as voting for the Photo/Calendar Contest. Your membership must be current to participate in either of these activities. The club is also looking to fill a few committee positions, these usually require less of a commitment. The officer and board positions that are taking nominations include:

PRESIDENT Usually an open commitment
VICE PRESIDENT Usually an open commitment
SECRETARY Usually an open commitment
TREASURER Usually an open commitment
DIRECTOR Two year commitment
DIRECTOR Two year commitment
DIRECTOR* Filled by past president when presidential term has expired.

Please call all nominations in to Jayme Mack, MCA President @ 694-1500.

Although the hiking schedule has been a little quieter than usual we will be providing a Leadership Orientation Meeting for all interested instructors right before the October General Meeting. We are always looking for new and old leaders to lead trips. Well, that's all for now folks. Look forward to seeing everyone at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Jayme Mack
MCA President

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

Officers

President	Jayme Mack	694-1500
Vice-President	Karen Herzenberg	223-0351
Secretary	Sean Bolender	274-4457
Treasurer	Steve Gruhn	344-1219

Board

Stuart Grenier	337-5127
Dave Hart	227-9584
Richard Baranow	694-1500
Matt Nedom	278-3648
Bill Romberg	677-3993

Annual membership dues: Single \$10.00 Family \$15.00 (one Scree per family)

Dues can be paid at any meeting or mailed to the treasurer at the MCA address below. If you want a membership card, please fill out a club waiver and mail it with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you fail to receive the newsletter, or have questions about your membership, contact the club treasurer. The post office does not forward the newsletter.

SCREE is a monthly publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. Articles and notes submitted for publication and other communication related to the newsletter should be mailed to Scree Editor Box 102037 Anchorage, AK 99510, or e-mailed to mtndamsel@alaska.net. Articles should be received by November 10th to be included in the November issue. Sorry, no exceptions.

Paid ads may be submitted to the attention of the Vice-President at the club address and should be "camera ready" and pre-paid. Your cooperation will be appreciated... Amsl Apflauer, Editor.

Missing your MCA membership card? If so, stop by one of our monthly meetings to pick it up or send us a self-addressed stamped envelope and we'll mail it to you.

MAILING LIST/DATABASE ENTRY: don smith

HIKING/CLIMBING CHAIR: richard baranow, 694-1500, matt nedom, 278-3648,

HUTS: hans neidig, 357-2026 or hansn@mtaonline.net

EQUIPMENT CHAIR: carl battreal, 258-0075 or carlbattreal@yahoo.com

WEB: www.mcak.org (go here to change your address)

MAILING LIST SERVICE: mcak@yahoogroups.com

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

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