

the SCREE

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

JUNE 2022

Volume 65, Number 6



"Achievement is not about what
you've done, but what you've
gained from your experience."

— Lynn Hill

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JUNE MEETING: Friday, June 24th at 6:00 p.m.

Annual Summer Solstice climb of Flattop. Informal
gathering, start and climb at your own pace.

"To maintain, promote, and perpetuate the association of persons who are interested in promoting, sponsoring, improving, stimulating, and contributing to the exercise of skill and safety in the Art and Science of Mountaineering."

This issue brought to you by: Editor—Abbey Collins assisted by Dawn Munroe

Cover Photo

Carl Oswald peers down from the summit of Icing Peak.

Photo by Evan Phillips

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Article Submission: Text and photography submissions for *the Scree* can be sent as attachments to mcascree@gmail.com. Articles should be submitted by the 11th of each month to appear in the next issue of *the Scree*. Do not submit material in the body of the email. Do not submit photos embedded in the text file. Send the photo files separately. Send high resolution file photos separately, including captions for each photo. We prefer articles that are under 1,000 words. If you have a blog, website, video, or photo links, send us the link. Cover photo selections are based on portraits of human endeavor in the outdoors. Please submit at least one vertically-oriented photo for consideration for the cover. Please don't forget to submit photo captions.



July 2021 MCA Summer Mountaineering School. Greg, John, Paxson, Erin, and Caitlin on the Bomber Glacier.
Photo by Gerrit Verbeek

Training

MCA Summer Mountaineering School, July 15-23, 2022– The Bomber Traverse- Basic Mountaineering instruction for accomplished backpackers. Hiking, climbing, and glacier travel in the Talkeetna Mountains. Learn: Snow travel, ice tool use, ice climbing, glacier travel, navigation, route finding, rappelling, rock climbing, fun, exploration, leadership skills and confidence building. Organizational meeting March 5. To sign up please contact trip leader Greg Bragiel (unknownhiker@alaska.net)

Instructors needed to assist with the Summer Mountaineering School. Please contact Greg Bragiel to help with any or all of the following:

- July 15- Meet at Kaladi Bros. Coffee on Tudor at 8 a.m. Stage 1 vehicle at Reed Lakes trailhead. Post hut closure signs. Hike to Mint. Hut Trip plan. Leave No Trace, Navigation and route-finding,
- July 16- Snow travel, Anchors, Running belay, Knots, Rope handling instructions, 10 essentials, Unplanned camping trip. (Service project: clean toilet/change barrels)
- July 17- Terminology, Glacier travel, Belaying, Ice climbing. (Service project)
- July 18- Hike to Bomber Hut, Navigation. Glacier travel/ Crevasse rescue. (Service project)
- July 19- Visit bomber airplane/ Bomber Pass, Crevasse rescue, wilderness medicine (Service project)
- July 20- Hike Rainy Day Knoll, Navigation, Bouldering (Service project)
- July 21- Hike to Snowbird Lake, Water crossing, Navigation. Route finding, Hike Snowbird Lake area.
- July 22- Rappelling, Rock Climbing, Hike to Snowbird Hut
- July 23- Hike out to Reed Lake trailhead. Final Exam.

For the MCA Membership Application and Liability Waiver, visit <http://www.mtnclubak.org/index.cfm?useaction=members.form>.

President's Pen – Renaming the Suicide Peaks

Text by Gerrit Verbeek

The President's Pen is a column in the Scree which has been used sparingly to provide updates on MCA activity and discuss policy issues such as proposed regulations in Chugach State Park (see for example March 1976). A topic that is currently on the minds of many members of the club and the wider community is a proposal to rename North and South Suicide Peaks in Chugach State Park. This proposal was initially created by Bill Pagan, a Palmer resident representing Carry the Cure, a non-profit dedicated to mental health and suicide prevention focused on Alaska Native communities. The replacement name which the proposal suggests is Yuyanq' Ch'ex (you-yawnk ch-ex, where the [x] is the fricative in the expression 'ugh' or the Scottish word 'loch' and apostrophes represent phonetic stops, where airflow totally stops between sounds), a Dena'ina name meaning "Heaven's Breath," coined by language expert Helen Dick. Although the name is in a language which has been used around Turnagain Arm for centuries longer than English, the name itself is a modern creation which has never been used to refer to these mountains prior to this proposal.

The proposal was first introduced in 2021. Further detail is given below, but the MCA issued an opinion opposing the name change on the basis that it did not meet the established guidelines for replacing an official name. The Alaska Historical Commission, the state government entity responsible for reviewing geographic naming proposals agreed, and the proposal was rejected. Over the past year Mr. Pagan has made sincere efforts to gain support from various groups in the community, and has submitted a revised proposal to be considered by the state government in June. On May 2, 2022, the MCA once again submitted a statement that we believe the revised proposal still does not meet the guidelines as set forth by the federal government, and therefore that we must once again oppose the effort.

This column is not to persuade readers to adopt a particular opinion, but to explain the stance that the club is taking. While the leadership of the club does not endorse the proposal to change the name of North and South Suicide Peaks to North and South Yuyanq' Ch'ex, we believe that suicide is a tragic occurrence, acknowledge that it is a particularly pervasive issue facing Native communities, and applaud the broader mission of promoting mental health.

The Process

As a brief introduction, there are two fundamental classes for geographic place names in the United States: official and unofficial. Officially recognized names are names which have been documented by the federal government and are currently recorded in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), the nation's database of place names. These names are the ones which appear on government maps such as those by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Unofficial names might be widely recognized and in documented use for decades, but are only referenced in commercial and private material.

Proposals to gain official recognition for a geographic name, or to change an existing official name, must meet a particular set of guidelines and be approved at the state level by the Alaska Historical Commission, and then the federal level by the US Board on Geographic Names. There are the geographic naming principles for official names currently followed by the federal government:

- "The BGN recognizes present-day local usage or local preference when possible."
- "No one may be honored by a commemorative name until they have been deceased for at least five years."
- "The person being honored should have had either some direct association with the feature or have made a significant contribution to the area or state in which it is located. A person's death on or at a feature, such as in a mountaineering accident or plane crash, or the ownership of land or the feature, does not normally meet the "direct association" criterion for commemorative names."
- "The BGN will disapprove names that commemorate or may be construed to commemorate living people."
- "The BGN will not adopt a name for federal usage that it determines to be derogatory to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group."
- "Features in wilderness [Note: wilderness has a legal definition here] will not be named, unless there's an overriding need for an exception, such as for purposes of safety or area administration."

The Alaska Historical Commission regularly requests input on proposals from the MCA and other institutions, reflecting re-

spect for our club's knowledge of local history and exploration. The MCA has its own set of standards for appropriate names, which in some ways is stricter than the national guidelines. For example, the MCA no longer endorses any proposal to name a geographical feature for any person, living or dead.

When the MCA's stance on a proposal is requested, the Board of Directors relies on the club's Committee on Geographic Names to craft responses on behalf of the entire club. We trust this committee, which is made up of long-standing and well-informed members, to issue informed and consistent opinions. Given that the Board changes representatives every two years, this system reduces the risk of the club issuing inconsistent opinions over the years based on the changing set of officers serving at any given time.

The Reasoning

The origin of the association of the name 'Suicide' with these mountains is unclear. Vin Hoeman, a founder of the MCA who extensively researched Alaska mountaineering history, suggested in 1966 that the name was introduced to the area by railroad employees sometime around 1916-1920, but the source of his information is unknown. A crucial detail for the purpose of this discussion is that the name 'Suicide Peak' was federally recognized as an official geographic name in 1951, allowing it to appear on maps by the USGS, the U.S. Army Map Service and others. The official name was updated to 'Suicide Peaks' in 1981 to reflect local usage, and the features now known as Ptarmigan Peak, Homicide Peak, and Hope Mountain were initially included in that group. Debates and suggestions among MCA members in the 1960s resulted in the currently recognized names. It is beyond doubt that the Dena'ina Athabascans, who first settled Cook Inlet over one thousand years ago, once recognized an indigenous name for the peak, but that name is currently lost to history. No other names in languages such as English or Russian have been discovered.

No matter how fitting or beautiful we feel the names are, the official status of the name 'Suicide Peaks' means that we cannot alter them without demonstrating they are in violation of one of those principles set by the Board of Geographic Names. Particularly, it would need to be demonstrated that they are not in "present day local usage" or that they are "derogatory to a particular racial or ethnic group, gender, or religious group." The guideline against derogatory names forms the basis of the current national campaign to replace geographic names including the word 'squaw,' which is fully understood to be derogatory to a particular racial group and gender.

As 'Suicide Peaks' is demonstrably in present day local usage where Yuyanq' Ch'ex is not, a petition to change that name can only meet the guidelines by arguing that it is derogatory – and not just generally derogatory, but derogatory to a specific racial, gender, or religious group. While the MCA applauds efforts to promote mental health and reduce suicide, the club has concluded that we cannot endorse the argument that the name 'Suicide' meets the guideline for derogatory nature. Suicide is a tragic occurrence, but referencing it does not refer to any specific group. The consensus of current American culture seems to be that it is not fundamentally derogatory or taboo: 'Suicide Squad' and its sequel were recent superhero movies, 'suicide' sprints are an athletics exercise, the 'suicide lane' is a common name for a center turn lane, and in a common phrase in action movies the protagonist is told 'you can't do that, it'd be suicide!' before a daring deed. The statement by the Committee on Geographic Names further notes metaphorical terms such as 'career suicide.' In the MCA's call for comments we have also heard from multiple people who have struggled with suicide that they never perceived the name to be derogatory and, in some cases, feel a connection and a triumph in climbing the peak and 'overcoming' suicide.

Therefore, while North and South Suicide Peaks are not universally regarded as especially beautiful or fitting names for the non-technical mountains they currently apply to, the MCA has concluded that there is simply no justification for a name change given the guidelines which are set forth by the BGN.

The Outcome

The statement in opposition to the renewed proposal which was submitted by the Geographic Naming Committee on May 2 notes the same reasons discussed in this column along with other considerations. The Board of the MCA completely endorses and supports their opinion. The majority opinion of club members and others in the outdoor community, which was received when the MCA requested feedback, also opposes a name change at this time. The most recent proposal is currently under consideration by the Alaska Historical Commission and an outcome will be announced in due time.

However, this is not one team against the other. The people on both sides of this issue are motivated by a desire to do what is 'best' for the community. They are friends and neighbors and fellow recreators. The MCA does not claim ownership or final authority over the names of mountains in Alaska, and we support everyone who seeks physical and mental wellbeing in the mountains.

-Gerrit Verbeek

Mount T (8,001 feet), Stikine Icecap

Text and photos by David Lussier



From the Southwest ridge of Mount T, looking northwest into the top of the bootpack couloir leading to the ridge.



David Lussier, Kent Kasica, Michael Germain, John Hayward and Sebastian Güntel on the summit of Mount T.

David Lussier, Kent Kasica, Michael Germain, John Hayward and Sebastian Güntel summited Mount T, which straddles Alaska and British Columbia on the Stikine Icecap, on April 29, 2022.

The team ascended entirely on the Alaska side via the northwest glacier/face system to the southeast ridge system leading to the summit. It was mostly a glacier ski ascent with a short (100 meter) snow couloir up to 45 degrees leading to the Southwest Ridge. A final 4th class scramble along the ridge leads to the summit. Skis were left at 2,400 meters before the final ridge scramble.

The ascent involved about 1,400 meters of elevation gain from a camp on the Baird Glacier.



The overall route from the northwest.



Skiing down the upper glacier with a view of the couloir above.

Central Chugach Mountains and Talkeetna Mountains

Text and photos by Kaleb Notte

Elephant via NW ridge/face (6,570 feet)

Access is mile marker 40 along the Richardson Highway at a small pullout big enough to fit a few vehicles. I started by crossing the Tsina River while the snow bridge was still holding strong. I went up the drainage that splits between Total Crud and Wilbur's. I do not recommend this route, especially late in the season, as the creek is flowing below you and there are lots of snow bridges to cross. You can get to a less exposed route by heading up the ridge of Total Crud and dropping into the valley around 3,500 feet. Once in the valley I hopped onto the pocket glacier, staying climbers left to avoid the crevasses. There are many gullies to gain the ridge but most of them had huge overhanging cornices. The one I took gained the ridge at 5,500 feet. The next 900 feet is just moderate snow climbing, staying well left to avoid cornices. The last 100 feet is steep snow; I had to traverse around an exposed cliff band to gain the summit to avoid climbing on top of massive cornices.



Elephant from the glacier.



Ice while heading up the creek toward Elephant.

Wilbur's via NW face (6,116 feet)

Access is mile marker 40 along the Richardson Highway at a small pullout that can fit a few cars. You can see the entire route up this peak from the road. Start by crossing the Tsina River and head up the creek. Once the creek starts to narrow, head up and start gaining elevation on easy terrain to about 4,000 feet. Once here you will be able to see the actual face again and you can choose a more moderate gully on climber's right or a slightly steeper, more direct, gully to the summit ridge. The main gully deposited me on the ridge at just above 6,000 feet. The first part of the ridge was easy. The last 50 feet was moderate climbing along a thin, corniced ridge. The summit is just big enough for one person to stand on.



Heading up the face of Wilbur's with Mount Dimond in the background.



Short summit block on Wilbur's.

Moccasin Peak via NW face (5,253 feet)

Access is at the small bridge that crosses the Lowe River before entering Keystone Canyon between mile marker 11 and 12 on the Richardson Highway. Follow the road for about a mile to access Browns Creek. From there, hop onto the ridge from sea level to about 3,000 feet to the bench. The bench eases off on an angle to 4,000 feet to the NW face. The final 1,000 feet is a moderate snow climb to the corniced ridge. Near the top of the face I had to shave off some of the cornice to safely climb onto the ridge for the final 50 feet to the summit.

Moccasin Peak from the bridge.



Stoned Mountain N face (5,365 feet)

Access starts at the Bridal Veil parking area in Keystone Canyon. I took a couloir that runs right of Keystone Greensteps to the glacier above. Stoned Mountain is the more prominent peak behind Whistler's Mother on the same ridgeline. The climb was more scenic than anything. It's a super cool area and the views for the effort were astonishing. The glacier travel was super chill and the climb to 5,200 feet was done in snowshoes. I only donned crampons for the final 100 feet on steep snow to the summit. The summit was a clear line of sight view of Meteorite Mountain and all the other prominent peaks in the area and was just big enough for one human to stand on.



Start of ridge on Stoned Mountain.

Summit shot of Stoned Mountain.

Granite Peak via South Face (6,729 feet)

I started at the standard parking at Eska Falls trail and followed snow-machine tracks to the base of Granite Peak without the need for snowshoes. Instead of taking the standard SW Ridge route I opted to attempt a route I had scoped out from the road over the winter. The route starts up a couloir at 61.78975, -148.88058. The first leg of the couloir is a 40-degree snow climb for 900 feet which brings you to the crux of the route. There is a 15-meter choke of class 5 climbing that deposits you into the second part of the couloir. By staying climber's left you can opt to do extremely exposed class 4 climbing on awesome rock for about 20 meters. I opted for better rock over terrible crud. Once into the second part of the couloir it opens to the final moderate snow climb directly to the summit. It looks like a maze from below but just keep your eyes on the highest point and it's straightforward. My only notes for the way down are that there are awesome anchor points to rappel down to the bottom couloir. I recommend a 40-meter rope as the 30-meter rope I had was pushing it to get down.



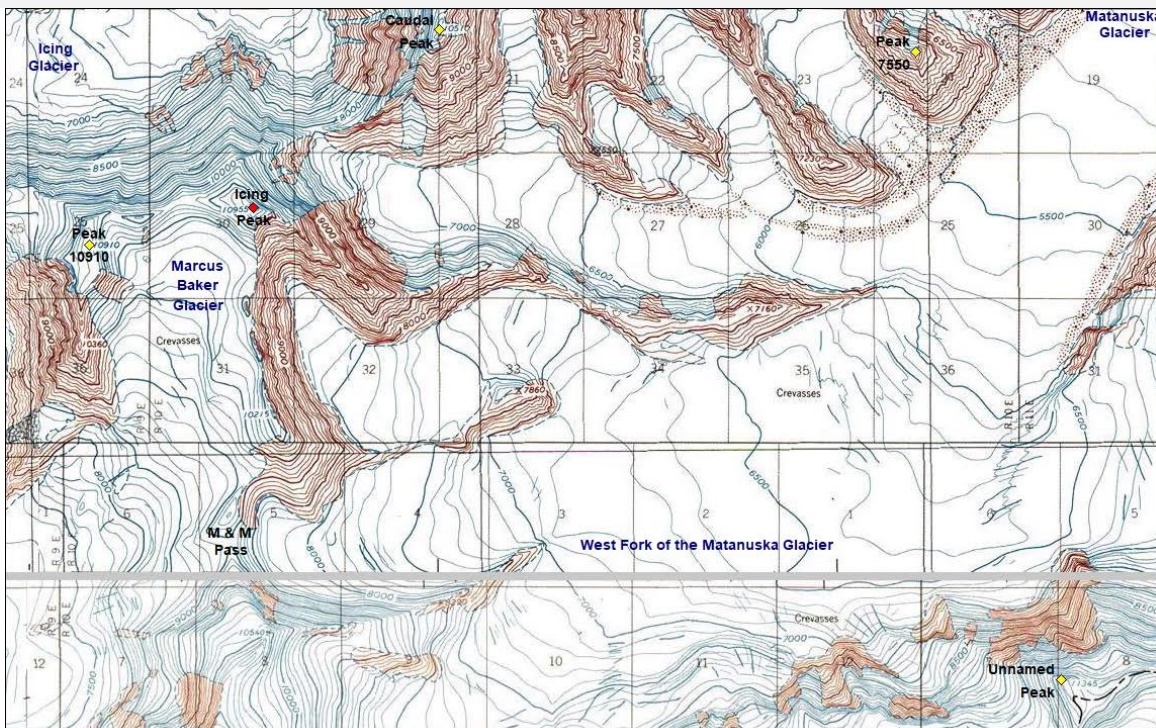
Looking down the south face of Granite Peak.



Class 4 climbing left and Class 5 climbing straight up Granite Peak.

Peak of the Month: Icing Peak (10,955 feet), Central Chugach Mountains

Text by Steve Gruhn



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

Mountain Range: Central Chugach Mountains

Borough: Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Adjacent Pass: M & M Pass

Latitude/Longitude: 61° 32' 11" North, 147° 42' 18" West

Elevation: 10955 feet

Adjacent Peaks: Peak 10910 in the Marcus Baker Glacier drainage, North Peak of Mount Marcus Baker (12360 feet), and Caudal Peak (10510 feet)

Distinctness: 605 feet from Peak 10910

Prominence: 2025 feet from the North Peak of Mount Marcus Baker

USGS Maps: 1:63,360: Anchorage (C-2), 1:25,000: Anchorage C-2 SW

First Recorded Ascent: February 16, 1976, by Robin Bowen and Brian Okonek

Route of First Recorded Ascent: West ridge via the Marcus Baker Glacier

Access Point: Glacier Park at the Matanuska Glacier



Marcus Baker Glacier with Icing Peak on the left.

Photo by Mark Fouts

Icing Peak is the 187th-highest peak in Alaska and the 19th-highest peak in the Central Chugach Mountains. It is tied for 76th place on the list of most prominent peaks in the Central Chugach Mountains.

On June 7, 1975, Mark Fouts, Charlie Hammond, and Ward Warren set out up the Matanuska Glacier. For a day they ferried loads across the terminal moraine to a strip of ice and snow. The next day they donned skis and began their trek up the glacier in earnest. They headed for the West Branch of the Matanuska Glacier, where they received an airdrop of supplies. On June 14 they climbed the North Peak of Mount Marcus Baker (12360 feet).

On June 15 they ascended a 10215-foot point on the south ridge of Icing Peak via 8900-foot M & M Pass (which they named for the Marcus Baker and Matanuska Glaciers, not the candy). They

dubbed the point Mount 4x5, after the camera used in making poster images. The trio's ascent of Mount 4x5 is the first record of any mountaineering activity on Icing Peak. Back at their camp below M & M Pass, they received another airdrop of food, this time featuring cold chicken and warm ice cream.

On June 16 the team ascended to M & M Pass and began their descent down the Marcus Baker Glacier. They reached the Grasshopper Valley Airstrip on June 19 and were flown out from there that same day.

On February 6, 1976, Rob Bowen, Greg Durocher, Hammond, and Brian Okonek began skiing up the Matanuska Glacier from Glacier Park. They spent two days weaving through the terminal moraine and ended up having to return Hammond to the car due to a sprained knee. On February 8, the remaining trio set out a second time from Glacier Park. Having found an easier route through the moraine, they were soon past their previous high point and moving up the glacier. By February 12 they had established a base camp at 6800 feet and were headed higher. On February 14 the trio climbed the North Peak of Mount Marcus Baker and the Middle Summit of Mount Marcus Baker (12820 feet), making the first reported ascent of the second-highest peak in the Chugach Mountains. After receiving an airdrop of snacks at the saddle between the Middle Summit of Mount Marcus Baker and Mount Marcus Baker (13176 feet), they reached the summit of the latter and returned via the same route.

On February 16 Bowen and Okonek skied from their camp at 6800 feet on the West Fork of the Matanuska Glacier toward M & M Pass. But instead of ascending directly to the pass, they made a short climb over snow and rock to the northeast, reaching a 9000-foot saddle south-southwest of Mount 4x5. From the saddle they skied up the Marcus Baker Glacier to the 10000-foot level and then booted up to the 10350-foot saddle between Peak 10910 and Icing Peak. From the saddle the duo ascended the west ridge of Icing Peak to its summit, making its first reported ascent. After enjoying the views of the huge summit cornice, they two returned to their skis and enjoyed a great ski run back to their base camp on the West Fork of the Matanuska Glacier. They decided to name the peak Icing Peak due to the glaciers that slip down its sides, the huge cornices that curl from the summit, and the fact that it was Bowen's birthday and they had been thinking of a delicious birthday cake covered in icing.

It's worth reiterating that the first reported ascents of the Middle Summit of Mount Marcus Baker and Icing Peak were both made in the winter. Very few Alaska summits have had their first reported ascents in the winter.

After some additional climbing, Bowen, Durocher, and Okonek began to ski down the Matanuska Glacier on February 20th, arriving at Glacier Park on the 22nd.

On May 5, 1999, Carl Oswald and Evan Phillips headed up the Matanuska Glacier to the Icing Glacier. After four days they established a base camp at 5000 feet on the Icing Glacier. On May 10 the team climbed Icing Peak's north ridge, starting at about 6200 feet with a 45-degree couloir to gain 500 feet. The top of the couloir deposited them on a symmetrical knife-edge ridge, which they ascended for 1200 feet until they had to climb through a weakness in a hanging serac. The made running belays up the next 2000 feet on mostly 45-degree snow. The final pitch before reaching gentler terrain was on 75-degree ice with 4,000 feet of exposure. After reaching the summit, they carefully downclimbed their route, returning to their base camp 13 hours after they had vacated it. They rated the climb as Alaska Grade 2/3.

In the following days Oswald and Phillips returned via Glacier Creek to their vehicle at the toe of the Matanuska Glacier, arriving on May 14.

I don't know of a third ascent to the summit of Icing Peak.

Information for this article came from Fouts's trip report "M & M Traverse: Matanuska and Marcus Baker Glaciers," which appeared in the August 1975 *Scree*; from Okonek's trip report titled "Climbs up the Matanuska Glacier," which appeared in the March 1976 *Scree*; from Okonek's report titled "Marcus Baker, First Winter Ascent, Chugach Mountains," which appeared on pages 166 and 167 of the 1977 *American Alpine Journal*; from Phillips's report titled "Icing Peak, North Ridge, Previously Unreported," which appeared on page 220 of the 2001 *AAJ*; and from my correspondence with Fouts, Okonek, and Phillips.



*Carl Oswald leading through a weakness in a hanging serac on the north ridge of Icing Peak.
Photo by Evan Phillips*



*Top of Icing Peak, Brian Okonek and Rob Bowen.
Photo by Brian Okonek*



*Icing Peak from the west fork of Matanuska Glacier.
Photo by Brian Okonek*



*Brian Okonek on the west ridge of Icing Peak.
Photo by Rob Bowen*



*Evan Phillips following bear tracks en route to Icing Peak.
Photo by Carl Oswald*



*Icing Peak, North Ridge.
Photo by Evan Phillips*

Board of Directors Meeting Minutes

April 27, 2022, at 7:00-8:00 p.m., at Odd Man Rush

Roll Call

Gerrit Verbeek (President) - Present
Nathan Pooler (Vice-President) - Present
Curtis Townsend (Secretary) - Present
Katherine Cooper (Treasurer) - Present
Brendan Lee (Director) - Present
Josh Pickle (Director) - Absent
Coleman Ahrens - Present
Heather Johnson (Director) - Present
Andy Kubic (Director) - Absent
Peter Taylor (Director) - Present
Mike Meyers (Past President) - Absent

Scribe: Curtis Townsend

Action Items

- Gerrit and Curtis to organize a MSR white gas stove maintenance class.
- Gerrit to reach out to Patagonia's Worn Wear gear repair program about plans to visit Alaska
- Brendan will organize a training about trip planning using free online weather and mapping services such as Windy, Caltopo, Google Earth, etc.
- Katherine plans to lead a girls-only trad climbing class.
- Plan to present certificate to Steve Gruhn at the May 4 general meeting.
- Need to create a trip leader training video program. Brendan has volunteered to read the script and video record it

Board Votes/Decisions

- Greg Bragiel has reported that the Mint Hut human waste barrels are mostly full and need to be swapped before the summer season. Katherine will coordinate with Greg for an airlift.
- The BP Energy Center will be available on Wednesdays starting in the fall for \$25/meeting. The Board voted to return to the Energy Center for in-person meetings, Curtis will coordinate.

Board Discussion

- Discussed the proposal by Bill Pagaran / Carry the Cure to rename the Suicide Peaks, a federally recognized geographic name. The MCA's Geographic Names Committee will handle the official Club response.
- Discussed a potential rope skills training at Pioneer Peak. Gerrit, Brendan and Curtis to lead.
- Discussion about snowmachine traffic in Hatcher Pass area. How can the MCA interact with the snowmachine clubs to educate and encourage good behavior?
- Steve Gruhn has a peak database. Goal is to make this available online to club members in a geographical database.

Time and location of next meeting

- General Meeting May 4th, 2022 (Sophie Tidler to present. Heather can loan a projector and screen)
- Next Board Meeting on May 25, 2022, venue T.B.A.

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

President	Gerrit Verbeek	president@mtnclubak.org	Director 1 (term expires in 2022)	Coleman Ahrens	board@mtnclubak.org
Vice-President	Nathan Pooler	vicepresident@mtnclubak.org	Director 2 (term expires in 2022)	Brendan Lee	board@mtnclubak.org
Secretary	Curtis Townsend	secretary@mtnclubak.org	Director 3 (term expires in 2022)	Josh Pickle	board@mtnclubak.org
Treasurer	Katherine Cooper	treasurer@mtnclubak.org	Director 4 (term expires in 2023)	Heather Johnson	board@mtnclubak.org
			Director 5 (term expires in 2023)	Andy Kubic	board@mtnclubak.org
			Director 6 (term expires in 2023)	Peter Taylor	board@mtnclubak.org

Annual membership dues: Basic ("Dirtbag") \$20, Single \$30, Family \$40

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 Membership Committee at membership@mtnclubak.org.

The Scree is a monthly publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. Articles, notes, and letters submitted for publication in the newsletter should be emailed to MCAScree@gmail.com. Material should be submitted by the 11th of the month to appear in the next month's *Scree*.

Paid ads may be submitted to the attention of the Vice-President at the club address and should be in electronic format and pre-paid. Ads can be emailed to vicepresident@mtnclubak.org.

Missing your MCA membership card? Stop by the monthly meeting to pick one up or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and we'll mail it to you.

Mailing list/database entry: Katherine Cooper — 209-253-8489 — membership@mtnclubak.org

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Huts: Greg Bragiel—350-5146 or huts@mtnclubak.org

Calendar: Lexi Trainer

Librarian: Gwen Higgins—library@mtnclubak.org

Scree Editor: Abbey Collins — MCAScree@gmail.com assisted by Dawn Munroe (350-5121 or dawn.talbott@yahoo.com)

Web: www.mtnclubak.org

Find MCAK listserv at <https://groups.io/g/MCAK>.

Meteorite Mountain from the north ridge of Moccasin Peak
Photo by Kaleb Notte

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