

the SCREE

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

March 2023

Volume 66, Number 3

"Although I deeply love oceans, deserts and other wild landscapes, it is only mountains that beckon me with that sort of painful magnetic pull to walk deeper and deeper into their beauty." -Victoria Erickson



General Meeting

Thursday, April 6, 2023,

6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the BP Energy Center

Lane Christenson, Bold Peak Winter Ascent

Contents:

Heart of Stone (M7), Mt. Huntington, Alaska Range

McGonagall Pluton, Denali National Park

McKinley Pinnacles peaks, Talkeetna Mountains

Peak of the Month: Pulaski Peak, Eastern Chugach Mountains

Cover Photo—Kaleb Notte

"Peak 4987, above Pinnacles Lake." See p. 7 for story.

"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."

The Scree needs one or more people to take over monthly editing and layout duties.

GENERAL MEETING

Thursday, April 6, 2023, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the [B.P. Energy Center](#) 1014 Energy Ct, Anchorage, AK 99508. Presentation by Lane Christenson on a winter ascent of Bold Peak (Western Chugach Mountains)

To join by Zoom [click here](#).

Comment on Proposed Geographic Names:

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology has requested the MCA's Geographic Names Committee to provide comments to the Alaska Historical Commission on proposals to officially name five geographic features. The proposals include three proposed names for unnamed features, including Coffee Spire and Mocha Spire for two unnamed points near Cavity Gap in the Alaska Range and Feather Lake for an unnamed lake northeast of Big Lake between Horseshoe Lake and Orchid Lake. One of the proposals would change the name of Lion Head, a 3185-foot peak in the Matanuska River drainage of the Talkeetna Mountains, to the traditional Ahtna name of *Natsede'aayi*. The fifth proposal would name a lake in the Deshka River drainage as Langman Lake. This lake has been unofficially called *Uq'e Tsits'eldatl'i Bena* and is drained by a stream unofficially known as *Uq'e Tsits'eldatl'i Betnu*. Both of these unofficial names are Dena'ina names recorded in James Kari's and James Fall's [Shem Pete's Alaska](#) as well as in Kari's "Draft Final Report: Native Place Names Mapping in Denali National Park and Preserve." Please provide comments to the MCA's Geographic Names Committee at geographic-names@mtnclubak.org by April 8.

Award Nominations:

The MCA's Awards Committee is seeking nominations for Honorary MCA Memberships, the President's Award, and the Hoeman Award.

Honorary Memberships recognize individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the MCA and its purposes. Nominees need not be MCA members, but must be living and may not currently hold elected office in the club.

The President's Award recognizes a current MCA member who has made significant contributions of time and effort toward an MCA project or other club activities during a calendar year. Nominees must be current MCA members. The current MCA President may not be nominated for the President's Award.

The Hoeman Award is the MCA's highest award and recognizes those individuals who have demonstrated a long-term commitment to the exploration, documentation, and promotion of hiking and climbing opportunities in Alaska. An Honorary Membership is included as part of the Hoeman Award. Nominees should have some association with the MCA, but may not currently hold elected office in the club.

Nominations must be in writing and must include the name of the person nominating the candidate, a description of the contributions the candidate has made, and the names and contact information of other persons who might provide more information to the Awards Committee regarding the candidate's contributions.

Nominations may be submitted at P.O. Box 243561, Anchorage, AK 99524 or to Charlie Sink, Chairman, at charliesink@gci.net.

For additional information about the awards, the nomination process, or the nominee evaluation procedures, contact members of the Awards Committee: Charlie Sink, Max Neale (max.neale@gmail.com), and Steve Gruhn (scgruhn@gmail.com).

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For the MCA Membership Application and Liability Waiver, visit <https://www.mtnclubak.org/membership>



Check Facebook for last-minute trips and activities. Or, schedule one that you want to organize.



Heart of Stone (M7), Mount Huntington (12240 feet) West Face, Central Alaska Range

FA April 26-27, 2021 Ines Papert and Luka Lindič



We are the first month in on what might be a journey of our life. Traveling and climbing along the whole “Panamericana” finally started for us and considering a situation we definitely feel privileged to be able to do it. This year we are staying in Alaska for three months and first month already offered us both sides of alpine climbing. In Revelations we got totally shut down because of weather and conditions in the beginning of April. After a short break in Seward, luck was on our side in Denali National Park. After checking the walls along the Ruth Glacier, Paul Roderick dropped us below Mount Huntington’s west face, as it seemed in the most promising conditions from what we were able to see from the small airplane. After setting a base camp, we quickly went to work on the wall on the Colton-Leach Route early the following morning. We were relieved to find good conditions and quickly progressed on moderate ice, many times stretching the pitches up to 150m. Being quick paid off as the snow on the ramps in the middle part was still frozen when we reached it and enabled us to continue in good peace. At the end of the ramps we zigzagged through the

rocky section and climbed a short section or really cool step cracks in perfect granite to the snow flank above. On this we found a trail from the party that had climbed the Harvard Route a couple of days prior. We smoothly followed it to the summit ridge and along it to the top of Mt. Huntington. It was really calm and warm at the summit but we quickly started with descent as we didn't bring any bivy gear. We down climbed the ridge and one more rope length from the ridge and then rappelled making V-threads except from a few rock belays that we found. It was a rather straightforward rappelling and once in the west face couloir I kept looking in the steep wall to the climber’s left of us. The rock looked very solid but full of good looking cracks. The idea of climbing in this part of the wall seemed very good but at that moment we didn't seriously think of doing it as we were still busy with coming back to our tent in the last light of the day. The day after we were relaxing in the warm sun and started thinking what to try next after we got a very promising weather forecast for three more days from Jack Tackle who is very kindly sharing his knowledge with us while

we are here in Alaska. Warm temperatures seemed perfect for that steep rock wall we saw on the descent. We even had climbing shoes with us in base camp, because we didn't know where we would end up on this trip. We relatively quickly decided to try it after one more rest day. This time we packed bivy gear, more [Wild Country] Friends and also rock shoes. From what we saw, we thought, we will be rock climbing for few pitches to reach an obvious mixed ramp system. For that same reason we decided to start late from our base camp to use the warmth of afternoon sun for rock climbing. Cloudless blue sky accompanied us, when we left our camp for the second time at 11am on April 26th. We found perfect conditions on initial snow slope that we shared with the west face couloir route and arrived smoothly to the steep wall, just when the sun hit it. At the place where we started climbing new terrain we spotted a big heart feature on a blank granite face. It felt almost to sweet for us a climbing couple, so we both laughed at the belay. To our surprise the crack system that seemed the most logical was filled with ice. It was kind of a weird ice. It was the same colour as the rock because of all the dirt in it. This is why we couldn't see it from the distance. Rock shoes stayed in the backpack and we continued in full on mixed climbing mode. The climbing was steep and almost every pitch had a kind of a boulder problem crux, some of them quite powerful but luckily with mostly decent protection. At that point there was already water running down the face and ice became really rotten and slushy. It seemed we got the last day in that window before the ice would disappear. In the last pitch before reaching a right trending ramp system we had a first little shock when Ines pulled of a loose hold and just barely managed to catch herself. The ramp itself went very quick for a half rope length and then I got stuck for quite some time on one of those boulder cruxes. I underestimated it and started climbing up it with a backpack. Move for move and lots of cleaning of useless snow and trying to find ok

placements in thin ice I found myself in a really awkward position where I couldn't take off my backpack anymore and hang it on a piece. I started reaching as far as I could towards the first ok looking ice but I couldn't reach it. I hammered the lower tool as deep as I could into the ice and grabbed it at the head of the tool. With this extra reach I just barely reached the next ice and thought I had it when it all broke and fell off. I was off too for a moment and I still don't know how I managed to catch the lower tool in the fall and actually not fall. After a some breathing I tried again and that time it luckily worked out. The rest of the ramp went really well with some great ice and good hooking in the cracks until the very last pitch before snow flank. This pitch took almost two hours of digging on the side of a huge mushroom and with quite bad and run-out protection. It was definitely the most serious pitch in the route, especially as it was already dark when we climbed it. In two more rope stretches we reached a perfect bivy spot below a big block. It was already 3 in the morning and we felt tired but full moon came out and we couldn't go to sleep for almost two more hours as it was so nice. The next morning we left our bivy site with one backpack only and reached the summit of Huntington already at 11am. We were sitting there for almost an hour and couldn't believe how warm it was. In any direction we looked we could only see wild Alaskan mountains and started wondering where all our journey will take us. The descent went really smooth because we knew it already and we reached our base camp in the afternoon for an early dinner. After checking with Jack Tackle and Mark Westman, we figured out that we climbed a new route. After initial snow slopes we climbed 20 pitches of new terrain before joining other routes on the summit snow flank. The feature that perfectly marks the start of our route gave the route its name "Heart of Stone". We would like to thank Jack Tackle and Mark Westman for their help and knowledge about Alaska they shared with us.



Science in the Mountains of Denali

Text and Photos by Sean Marble



When you think of science, what comes to your mind? Do you think of chemistry labs? White lab coats and glass beakers? Or maybe you think of computers and calculators? Unless you are a geologist, you may not think of towering peaks and first ascents.

In June 2022, a group of geologists and I set out for two weeks of field work in Denali National Park. Our goal was to complete the first thorough geologic mapping in an area north of the Muldrow Glacier known as the McGonagall Pluton. The area had been mapped once in the '60s and again in the '80s; however, those were preliminary maps covering hundreds of square miles and contained little more detail than paint spattered against a canvas. This fieldwork would uncover complexities we never could have imagined and would be the basis for my master's thesis. Along the way, we summited a handful of peaks that may have been first ascents.

The McGonagall Pluton formed between 38-42 million years ago along the north side of the Denali Fault. It now sits in the shadow of Denali, the highest point in North America. Plutons are intrusions of magma that cool slowly into crystalline rocks like granite. The goal of my project is to determine whether the Denali Fault facilitated the growth of the McGonagall or if the two have no influence on one another.

With the park road closed due to the landslide, we were given permission to use helicopters for transport in and out, making our collection of 50 rock samples seem less daunting. We landed halfway up the East Fork Clearwater Creek drainage and immediately set out to document the geology.

Upon arriving at the nearest outcrop, we were immediately taken aback. These rocks were nothing like we expected to see! Instead of the biotite-plagioclase granodiorite we expected, these rocks had plentiful hornblende. The outcrops had wild,

cross-cutting dikes of different compositions. This would set the tone for the rest of the fieldwork.

Breaking up into two groups, we each set out to map a different ridge section each day. Leo Nordman, the undergraduate of the group and aspiring peak bagger, became my field partner and we tried to map the highest and longest sections of ridge. Our daily routine was fairly consistent: wake up around 8ish, eat a quick breakfast of instant oats and coffee, head to the mountains and map all day before returning to camp.

When we got to an outcrop, we would look at it for a while, determine what rock units we're looking at, take some pictures, measure structural things like faults, and finally take a sample or two. We could spend as little as 5 minutes or as long as 2 hours looking at an outcrop depending on the complexity.

After a week of traversing around Clearwater Creek, we packed up shop and moved five valleys to the west to Carlson Creek. The ridges along here were even larger and more precarious to traverse.

Unfortunately, many of the high points on the ridges were too exposed or dangerous to climb to on a work trip, so they remain to be climbed. We did climb a few peaks along the ridges and gave them fitting names such as Volcanic Breccia Hill,

Porphyritic Peak (both named after their geologic contents, 4400', 5246'), and Reed Peak (named after the first person to map the geology of the area in 1961, 5472'). One such peak contained evidence of human traffic: a jumble of bailing wire wrapped around a few rocks (Cache Peak, 5027').

Our adventures uncovered some hidden secrets about the McGonagall Pluton. The pluton contains two distinct main units that were emplaced at different times. The first unit was solidified by the time the second unit was emplaced. The way these units are spatially situated seems to point towards some degree of fault control in their emplacement.

At the time of writing this, we are still waiting for samples to be returned. Of the 50 samples collected, 30 were sent in for geochemical analysis and 8 were sent for U-Pb dating. Those 30 were also sent off to be made into thin sections to look at under a microscope. Once we get data back, we will begin the tedious work of piecing together the emplacement history of the McGonagall Pluton. For now though, I will reminisce on my good times conducting research in the wild, remote mountains of Alaska.

If you are interested in how this project concludes, please look for my thesis presentation at UAF in the spring of 2024.



McKinley Pinnacles Traverses, Talkeetna Mountains

Text and Photos by Kaleb Notte



"Peak 5050 west ridge"

McKinley Pinnacles Traverse Part 1

The northern 5 peaks of the McKinley Pinnacles were a great way to escape the rain of Anchorage in June. The traverse goes over 4 true peaks and one point. On the map there are 2 points one labeled 5236 (63.04410, -149.44850) and one 5220 (63.04100, -149.43520). The one labeled 5220 is higher and the most prominent peak of this traverse. The prominent peak is called Bluerock Mountain and sits at around 5193ft. I considered the point on the topo maps 5236 the west summit of Bluerock Mountain. The west summit was measured to 5152ft.

The traverse starts at a pull out just north of the Hurricane Gulch bridge. There is a 2.5-mile 4-wheeler trail that brings you to alpine. I crossed Little Honolulu Creek and over a 3900ft pass and traversed the west ridge to Bluerock Mountain West summit which goes at Class 3. Then traversed to the true summit of Bluerock mountain which goes at class 4. After the summit of Bluerock Mountain the traverse turns into easy class 2 travel.

I dropped down and hiked up the W Ridge to Peak 4950, up the NE ridge of 5026 and then the NW ridge of Peak 4850 which brings you into view of a gorgeous alpine lake. The 2.5 miles down was a blast as I pushed my bike up and got to bomb down the trail.

McKinley Pinnacles Traverse Part 2

The southern 4 peaks of the McKinley Pinnacles were completed as a class 3 traverse during a low snow shoulder season in October. The traverse goes over 2 true peaks and 2 points. The parking is at a gravel pit a few miles south of the Hurricane Gulch bridge.

There is a 2-mile four-wheeler trail that brings you to a beautiful valley and fun climbing. At the end of the trail for the southern 4 peaks I sidehilled, and boulder hopped to the N ridge of Qununahch'dghashjuy Peak. This ridge wraps all the way to the west ridge of the west peak which sits at 4665ft. This part of the traverse is class 2 with one step of class 3 on the ridge. I dropped down and went up the north ridge of Point 4550 and down the South Ridge which went at Class 3. The most prominent peak of the traverse is Peak 4750 which was a class 2 hike on nice snow up the south face.

To finish off the traverse I went up the west ridge of Qununahch'dghashjuy Peak East Summit. This summit sits at 4650ft and went at class 2. I dropped down the North Face and traced back my route. This descent on the four-wheeler trail also goes on a bike though not as smooth as the northern trail.

McKinley Pinnacles Beta

Parking for all of these peaks is in a gravel pit just south of Hurricane Gulch bridge. There is a nice wheeler trail to the valley. This valley is super scenic and has climbing opportunities ranging from class 2 to steep pinnacles. Plenty of water sources in the valley and glorious camping spots.

Peak 4987- Class 2 West Ridge

The first peak in the valley you see on the right is 4987. It is an easy class 2 climb to the summit. The views from this peak are amazing for the effort. Awesome alpine lakes to the north and Alaska Range to the west. Also gives you a head on view of Peak 5050 which is the crown jewel of the zone. The approach views never get old. One of the few areas I would venture back to and hit the rest of the points in the zone.

Peak 5050- Class 4 via West Face

This peak is super sweet looking. Most of the area is tame hiking so this peak sticks out like a sore thumb. When approaching it's questionable which pinnacle is highest, luckily I have climbed all of the other peaks around it so the summit pinnacle was clear. The summit is located at (62.96495, -149.49184). I went up a narrow gully that went at class 4 and the rock was so loose my trekking pole I left behind was lost in the rubble. I traversed the W ridge of the summit block going at class 4. This was the worst crud I have climbed. I could not comprehend how the summit pinnacle was still standing up. I climbed up to find old yellow webbing. The summit actually has grass on it and turns out the east ridge of summit block is a nice grassy hike to another anchor. Easy down climbing from here back to my Class 4 chimney but if the rock was wet I could see why one would want to rappel from this anchor. I did one rappel down the chimney and at the 28m mark there is a small cave to sit in to pull your rope. It was nice because pulling the rope sent rocks flying down; luckily none damaged the rope.

Peak 5026- Class 2 West Face

This peak only has about 375ft of prominence but Caltopo claimed this was the high point and if it was it would be a true peak. Was a scenic Class 2 hike and not much effort so it was still fun. Turns out it was not the high point and Peak 5050 is. *[Ed. Note: The USGS topographic maps hosted on Caltopo mark Point 5026 with an 'x.' That indicates that the USGS surveyed its elevation, not necessarily that it is a high point]*

Peak 4650- Class 2 Via South Face

The furthest back peak in the zone. Not a bad way to finish the zone. The lakes were frozen and had 2 plus inches of ice, should have brought my skates not my snowshoes. It was bare alpine tundra and 2 weeks ago it was covered in snow. This traverse was scenic but the boulder traverse north of Peak 5050 was not fun as it had a thin coat of ice on a lot of the boulders from the freeze-thaw cycle we had in fall. It was cool to finally explore the alpine lake and the abundance of streams running everywhere. An easy class 2 hike to the summit to finish climbing out the zone. As always the views of the Alaska Range were not disappointing.

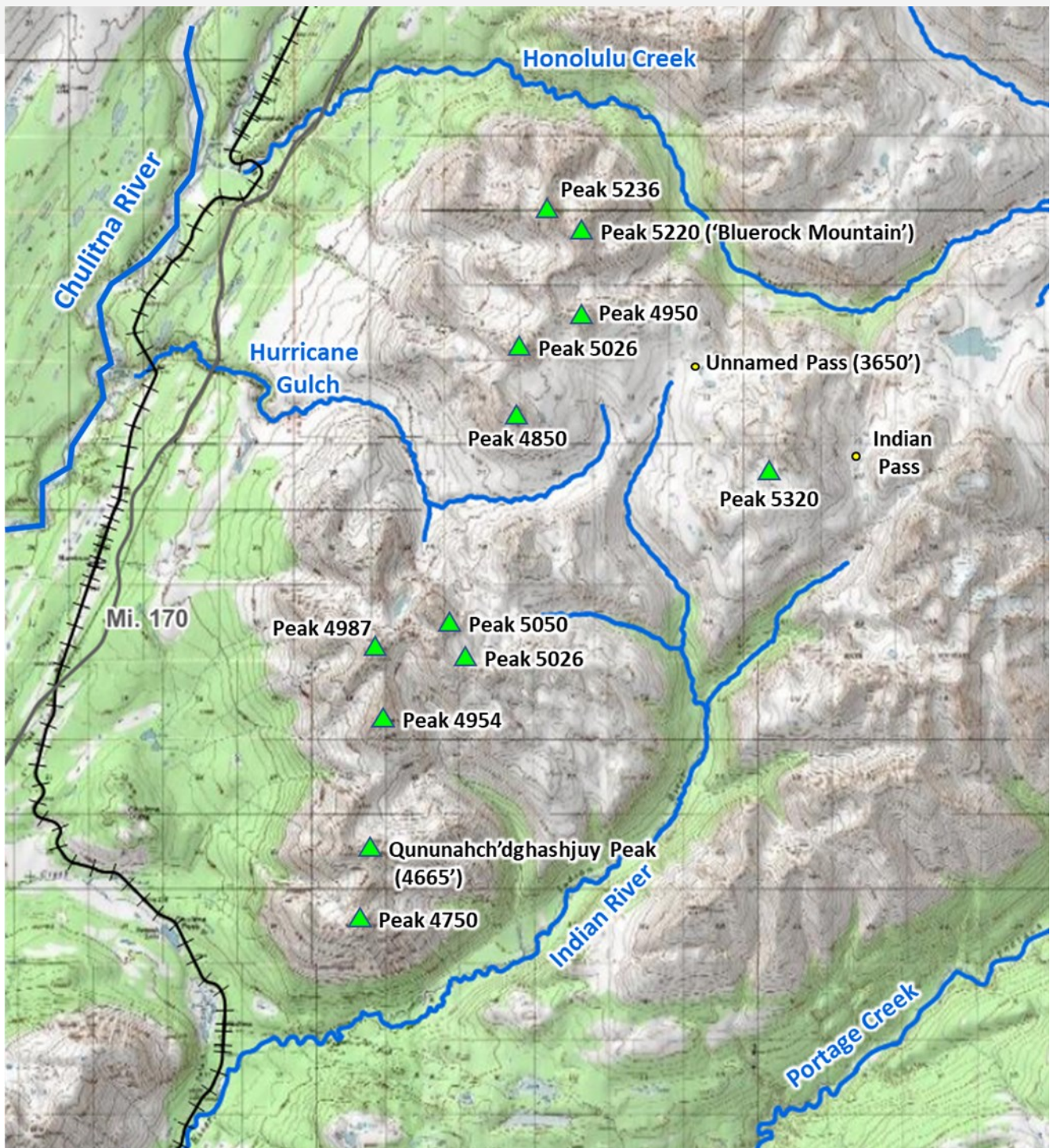
Peak 4954- Class 2 via South Face

This peak is slog, super easy just more than half of the day is spent balancing on boulders. This would be a fun early spring climb as it has couloirs on the NW face.



"Looking east at Bluerock Mountain"

A Rough Map of the McKinley Pinnacles (near Hurricane Gulch / Mi. 170 Parks Highway)



This explanation of the boundaries of the McKinley Pinnacles was shamelessly poached from Steve Gruhn, who posted it on social media:

"The McKinley Pinnacles extend north to Honolulu Creek and west to the Chulitna River. [...] The Indian River is the eastern boundary of the McKinley Pinnacles, but there are two branches of the Indian River near its headwaters. Indian River heads near 3750-foot Indian Pass. However, there is a lower 3650-foot pass three miles northwest of Indian Pass, which I think should be the eastern boundary of the McKinley Pinnacles. But one could make a good argument for either pass to be the eastern boundary of the McKinley Pinnacles.

Depending upon which pass is selected, Peak 5320 could be included or excluded from the McKinley Pinnacles."

Peak of the Month: Pulaski Peak (7348 feet), Eastern Chugach Mountains

Text by Steve Gruhn

Mountain Range: Eastern Chugach Mountains

Borough: Unorganized Borough

Drainages: Tana Glacier and West Chisma Glacier

Latitude/Longitude: 60° 46' 45" North, 143° 2' 20" West

Elevation: 7348 feet

Adjacent Peaks: Peak 7254 in the Chisma Creek drainage, Peak 7184 in the Bremner Glacier drainage, and Gillem Peak (7724 feet) in the Bremner Glacier and Tana Glacier drainages

Distinctness: 1078 feet from either Peak 7254 or Peak 7184

Prominence: 2908 feet from Gillem Peak

USGS Maps: 1:63,360: Bering Glacier (D-6), 1:25,000: Bering Glacier D-6 SE

First Recorded Ascent: July 7, 1989, by Ray DiStacio, Shawn Dorsch, and Danny W. Kost

Route of First Recorded Ascent: East face to the south ridge

Access Point: Iceberg Lake



With an elevation of 7348 feet, Pulaski Peak is the highest point in the Chisma Creek drainage.

On July 4, 1989, Ray DiStacio, Shawn Dorsch, and Danny W. Kost were flown from McCarthy to Iceberg Lake. They then moved their camp to 3700 feet at the toe of an icefall descending southwest of Pulaski Peak.

Departing that camp on July 7, the party ascended the icefall until they were below the east face of the peak. They then ascended a 45-to-50-degree gully up the east face to the south ridge. They continued up the knife-edge south ridge to the summit. They returned to camp via their ascent route.

The following day the team moved camp to 4500 feet and on July 10 they ascended Gillem Peak. They returned to Iceberg Lake on July 12 and were flown from there to McCarthy.

I don't know of a second ascent of Pulaski Peak.

In summer 1999 Iceberg Lake drained. It has filled and drained seasonally since then. People intending to travel to Iceberg Lake should plan to make themselves aware of its current status.

Bivouac.com uses the name Pulaski Peak as an homage to Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River northwest of Tybee Island, Georgia. Construction on Fort Pulaski began in 1829 and in 1833 the fort was named in honor of Polish cavalryman Kazimierz Michał Władysław Pułaski, who

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was known in North America as Casimir Pulaski. Pulaski fought in the American Revolutionary War under the command of General George Washington and was credited with saving Washington's life in the Battle of Brandywine. For his service during that battle, the American congress promoted Pulaski to brigadier general in command of cavalry, causing him to become known as the "Father of the American Cavalry." Pulaski was mortally wounded in the Battle of Savannah and died two days later. Fort Pulaski is now part of Fort Pulaski National Monument.

The information for this column came from the January 1910 issue of *The American Catholic Historical Researches*, which was dedicated entirely to the subject of "General Count Casimir Pulaski;" from Kost's report titled "P 7254, P 6842, P 5651, P 7724, P 7138, Chugach Mountains," which was published on page 161 of the 1990 *American Alpine Journal*; from bivouac.com's webpage on Pulaski Peak (<https://bivouac.com/MtnPg.asp?MtnId=36093>); from Ned Rozell's February 27, 2008, article titled "Drained lake holds record of ancient Alaska," which was posted on the University of Alaska Fairbanks's Geophysical Institute's website (<https://www.gi.alaska.edu/alaska-science-forum/drained-lake-holds-record-ancient-alaska>); from the National Park Service's April 14, 2015, webpage about Pulaski (<https://www.nps.gov/fopu/learn/historyculture/casimir-pulaski.htm>); and from my correspondence with Kost.

Board of Directors Meeting Minutes

January 25, 2023, 6:00-8:00 p.m. at BP Tower (900 E. Benson Blvd.)

Roll Call

Gerrit Verbeek (President) – Present
Vice President (Vacant)
Donell Irwin (Secretary) – Present
Treasurer (Vacant)
Tom McIntyre (Director) – Present

Andrew Holman (Director) – Absent
Matt Nedom (Director) – Present
Heather Johnson (Director) – Absent
Andy Kubic (Director) – Absent
Peter Taylor (Director) – Present
Scott Parmelee (Guest)

Scribe: Donell

Announcements

- Looking for Vice President
- Looking for Scree editor
- Looking for speakers for April membership meetings and beyond

Board Votes

- Voted yes to approve Cory Hinds writing a Mat-Su Trails and Parks Foundation grant to support a potential upcoming project on Mint Hut.
- Voted yes to approve a \$250 fee for Pollux to helicopter 2 poop barrels to the Mint Hut.
- Voted yes to appoint Peter Taylor as Treasurer.
- Voted yes to appoint Scott Parmelee to the vacant Director position and liaison to Huts Committee.
- Voted yes to begin using Xero accounting software for MCA.
- Voted yes to offer Yelena Prusakova a free ticket to the Arlene Blum fundraiser and the opportunity to introduce Arlene.

Board Discussion

- Discussed adding standard reports to all board meetings: finances, general membership, huts, trips and training, speakers/ outreach & advertising, previous and upcoming agenda items and action item review
- Discussed formulating a membership survey
- Discussed ways to reward, thank and attract volunteers, including involving the awards committee, exchanging volunteer hours for membership fees or lifetime memberships, or possibly providing MCA shirts for volunteers.
- Discussed looking into options of charging non-members for hut use
- Discussed continuing to look for commercial space for member meetups
- Discussed the possibility of looking for group discounts for custom courses through local guide companies

Action Items

Gerrit- Reach out to Steve Gruhn about Awards Committee; Invite Scott to Google Drive; Grant website editing access

Peter- Determine existing Credit Union 1 signers; Look into getting a few membership cards for those who want one

Scott- Look into huts info for charging fees

Donell- Connect with Max Neale in regards to MCA shirts/merch; Look into helping with website once access is granted

Unassigned-

Create a survey for membership (google form?) next couple months

Find someone willing to make videos / google presentation for MCA trips and training orientation

Time and location of next meeting

- General Meeting - Wednesday February 1, 2023. 'Mt. Foraker' (Miskill) and 'The Eiger Doesn't Give a @\$@!' (Weldin). In-person meeting at the BP Energy Center, but will also be broadcast over Zoom.
- Next Board Meeting on February 22, 2023, 500 W. Int'l Airport Rd.

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

President	Gerrit Verbeek	president@mtnclubak.org	Director 1 (term expires in 2023)	Heather Johnson	board@mtnclubak.org
Vice-President	<i>Vacant</i>	vicepresident@mtnclubak.org	Director 2 (term expires in 2023)	Andy Kubic	board@mtnclubak.org
Secretary	Donell Irwin	secretary@mtnclubak.org	Director 3 (term expires in 2023)	Scott Parmelee	board@mtnclubak.org
Treasurer	Peter Taylor	treasurer@mtnclubak.org	Director 4 (term expires in 2024)	Andrew Holman	board@mtnclubak.org
			Director 5 (term expires in 2024)	Matt Nedom	board@mtnclubak.org
			Director 6 (term expires in 2024)	Tom McIntyre	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: Peter Taylor, membership@mtnclubak.org

Hiking and Climbing Committee: *Vacant*—training@mtnclubak.org

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

Calendar: Lexi Trainer

Librarian: Gwen Higgins—library@mtnclubak.org

Scree Editor: *Vacant* — MCAScree@gmail.com

Web: www.mtnclubak.org

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

Shawn Dorsch and Ray DiStacio during the nighttime descent of the south ridge of Pulaski Peak.

Peak 7494 is above the climbers' heads and Mount Steller is in the distance at right.

*Photo by Danny Kost
See p. 10, Peak of the Month*

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