



MOUNTAINEERING CLUB OF ALASKA

BOX 2037

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

FEBRUARY 1972

VOL. 15, NO. 2

FEBRUARY MEETING...Thursday, February 17, 1972...8:00 p.m...Central Junior High Multi-purpose Room...PROGRAM: Mini slide show is a movie narrated by Leo Hannan on a search for the abominable snowman...MAXI slide show is by Dave Scott--subject not yet determined--COME & find out!!!

BOARD MEETING...Monday, March 6...7:30 p.m...at Tom Meacham's...1410 H Street.

#### CLIMBING AND HIKING SCHEDULE

February 13 (Sun.) VISTA PEAK, 5070'. Prominent peak on the ridgeline behind Mt. Magnificent above the town of Eagle River. Three and a half miles of cross-country skiing followed by ascent of steep snow slope to the summit. Views of Anchorage area and interior W. Chugach, weather permitting. An invigorating outing for skiers, hikers and climbers. Meet at Valu-Mart parking lot at 7 a.m. Leader: Tom Meacham (277-2199).

February 19-20 (Sat.-Sun.) East Creek Cabin Ski Tour on Resurrection Trail. Make gradual ski ascent from Hope to cabin on Saturday; pleasant ski-out on Sunday. Leader to be announced at February meeting.

February 26-27 (Sat.-Sun.) KICKSTEP MOUNTAIN, 4660', rescheduled. Prominent peak in the Turnagain Pass area near the head of Tincan Creek. Pleasant four mile approach on skis. (skins helpful at start but not necessary) Saturday with spectacular run out Sunday after the climb. Full winter overnight equipment required! Roped climb on enjoyable NW ridge. Full moon. Meet at Valu-Mart parking lot at 6:00 a.m. Leader: Nick Parker (277-2030).

March 5 (Sun.) MOOSWA PEAK, 5020' in Turnagain Pass area. Short approach on skis to base of north ridge. Ascend gradual N. ridge to summit. View spectacular 360° sea of peaks. Tentative leader: Tom Meacham (277-2199).

March 19 (Sun.) BYRON PEAK, 4650'. Revival of annual MCA climb. By the central north ridge, one of the finest one-day seasonal climbs in the Anchorage vicinity. Depart Portage Lodge for Byron Glacier, ascend ramp through first icefall, and climb central north ridge to summit. Rope leaders required for every three climbers. Crevasses few but bring prussiks. Good physical condition assumed. Skis only. Leader: Bob Spurr (344-6067).

Tom Meacham announces a Conservation Committee Meeting on March 7 (Tues.) at 7:30 p.m. at his house. His new address is 1410 H Street. All interested persons welcome!

JOIN NOW!!! Join this month in order to be on the current membership list which will be in SCREE next month. Other members will know your current address and phone so you'll be sure to be included in outings.

PERSONAL TO YOU: Is it really true that you still have equipment out?

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF MCA, JANUARY 20, 1972

The regular meeting was opened by our president, Wendell Oderkirk, after the showing of the Cathedral Spires by Bill Barnes.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The treasury report by Pat Freaney was presented, showing expenses to be \$45.59 incurred for the publication of SCREE. With all dues included, the balance stands at \$398.28 for the MCA CLUB and \$190.00 in the Brooks Range Fund. Pat reminded members that those with dues not paid by December 31 will not be receiving further copies of SCREE.

Tom Meacham noted that there will be a Conservation Committee meeting next Wednesday at his home and he should have a report for us by the next meeting. He mentioned that the deadline on comments for the AMATS Plan has been extended until Feb. 10th on the transportation problems of the area. Everyone was urged to express their opinions on this vital issue. Tom then introduced Neil Johannsen of the Chugach State Park System who spoke to us on the coming new regulations within the Park boundary. He reminded all members that the start of fire permits will be going into effect possibly later after a public hearing in February. He mentioned that this will give them an accurate idea of where the heaviest used areas are. In discussing the Chugach State Park, he suggested we might all wish to write our legislators regarding the lack of rangers and control over an area totaling over a million acres. His list of the coming regulations was made available to the meeting along with pamphlets on our Historical sites and their regulations.

The Outings Committee report by Bob Spurr was not available but Tom mentioned the coming climbs for Bob on Jan. 20-30 and Feb. 13. Sign up sheets available.

All new members were urged to go if interested as these hikes are planned with all members in mind.

Barry Kircher reported he hopes to get together with Rod Wilson, Marie Lundstrom and anyone else interested in the formation and work of the Geographic Names Committee.

Bob Smith gave a report on the Winter Camp-out which was considered to be somewhat successful.

Wendell mentioned that John Baxandall has agreed to fill the needed position for chairman of the Huts and Cabins Committee.

On old business, it was noted that our book, 55 Hikes, has the galley proofs back and may be out in publication somewhere around April 1st.

Marie Lundstrom reported the documents are coming on the Brooks Range Plan and more will be available later.

On new business, Barry reports he is open for a program for the next month. He hopes to show the chouinard film on "The Ascent of Fitzroy" at a later meeting. It was moved and seconded that the film be ordered and that after advertising, it will be shown to our members and the general public with a donation of one dollar per adult attending.

Barry introduced Ross Brudenall from Sitka who shared with us a very excellent Sierra film on the preservation of wilderness in the West Chichagoff area of Alaska.

It was noted for all members and those interested that Bill Babcock will have a seminar later this year in South America under the auspices of Anchorage Community College. Information was available at the front desk after the meeting.

Bob And Anne Smith were congratulated on their new arrival--a future mountaineer.

Leo Hannan made available forms to fill out on the AMATS Plan for those interested in expressing their opinion on this vital issue.

The meeting was adjourned after a round of applause for Tom Meacham and his one-man camp-out on Flattop Peak recently.

Respectfully submitted,  
Kathy Gorham, MCA Secretary

DIS. NO.  
facets

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"Where nature is concerned, familiarity breeds love and knowledge, not contempt."

---Stewart L. Udall

## PRESIDENT'S PEN

John Baxandall has volunteered to head up the Huts and Cabins Committee for MCA. Later this spring he will be announcing his plans for work and/or fun parties to re-do some of the cabins.

The Club has had a recent influx of new members. Many of you newer people have asked about learning to climb and while our various schools give you some basics, I think you will find one of the best learning devices the Club offers is the opportunity to go on various weekend excursions.

These trips often turn into "schools" of one sort or another, for everyone seems to learn something new on each trip. Without belaboring the point any further, I think you newer members should make greater attempts to get in on the scheduled outings. Merely phone the leader, and he can give you needed experience background and gear details. On most trips new faces are welcomed and wanted. "The best way to learn to climb is to climb," they say--and it's true!! SEE YOU IN THE HILLS.

## MCA OFFICER PROFILE: PAT FREENY, TREASURER

Born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma...lived there until college...attended Davidson College, North Carolina, University of Oklahoma Medical School and Surgical Internship UCLA, Los Angeles, California...moved in 1969 to Alaska...currently with U.S. Public Health Service, ANS Hospital...two years in Bethel Native...married--wife, Marsha...hiked and climbed in Colorado, California and Alaska...enjoys climbing, hiking, skiing, and photography.

The Alaska Rescue Group presents..\*FOOD FOR THOUGHT\*

General Problems of Survival--Survival Stresses (cont.)

SLEEP DEPRIVATION

The biological function of sleep is believed to be rest to compensate for the fatigue of everyday activities. The effects of sleep loss are closely related to those of fatigue. Sleeping at unaccustomed times or in shifts, sleeping under strange circumstances, such as in a strange place, in noise, light, or other distractions, will cause you to react with feelings of weariness, irritability, emotional tension, and some loss of efficiency. The extent of your reaction depends on the amount of disturbance and on other stress factors which may be present at the same time.

Evidence has shown strong motivation to be one of the principal factors in helping to compensate for the impairing effects of sleep loss. Superior physical and mental conditioning, opportunities to rest, food, and water help you to endure sleep deprivation; so does company. If you are in reasonably good physical and mental condition, you can endure sleep deprivation for five days or more without damage, although your efficiency during the latter stages may be poor.

You must learn to get as much sleep and rest as you can, when you can. Since the restorative effects of sleep are felt even after "cat naps" of brief duration, learning to catch up on sleep is important. Even more important, however, is the ability to stay awake if need be when you are sleepy. Activity, movement, conversation, eating, drinking, or any other way that you can stimulate yourself will help keep you awake.

BOREDOM

Boredom and fatigue are similar and frequently confused. Boredom is accompanied by lack of interest and by feelings of strain, anxiety or depression, particularly when no relief is in sight and you are frustrated. Relief of boredom must be based on correction of the two basic sources, repetitiveness and uniformity. They can be relieved by variation of methods, broadening the scope of a particular task or job, taking rest breaks, or any other technique of diversification.

LONELINESS and ISOLATION

The feelings of loneliness, helplessness and despair which are experienced by survivors when they are isolated and have to contend with threatening and trying conditions,

are among the most severe survival stresses. However, these, like the other stresses already discussed, can be conquered. Their potency and destructiveness are increased by ignorance and apathy. They can be controlled and overcome by knowledge, understanding, deliberate countermeasures, and a determined will to resist them. Isolation is not an all-or-none situation. It can range from being alone in a dark room at night to the most drastic isolation situation in a storm.

Some people learn to control and manipulate their environment and to become more self-sufficient and inventive in adapting to changes. Others learn to depend on protective persons, routines, and the familiarity of surroundings in order to function and obtain satisfaction.

Self-sufficient individuals are those who have learned to solve problems by themselves and who are least dependent on external support for their feeling of security. Self-confidence resulting from competency in doing necessary tasks tends to build self-sufficiency. Doing things by yourself, being comfortable while alone, being able to accept new surroundings and new problems are learned by experience. Outdoor training in general, and survival training in particular are designed to aid your adjustment by providing advance knowledge of problems and conditions to be expected. Such training applies to any situation in which you must adapt to changes requiring problem-solving and loss of support.

No one is born self-sufficient or dependent. You learn to react one way or another in your process of daily living and growing up. If you have not yet learned to be as self-sufficient as you could be, it is not too late to start. Every minute of every day in your life offers opportunities to do things on your own, to make your own decisions, to rely and depend on yourself, to feel comfortable and safe by yourself, to accept change, to explore new situations, and to solve problems and test reality in doing so.

The countermeasure for conquering loneliness is to compensate for the changed situation, to be active, and to plan and think purposefully. When you are fatigued and the situation is favorable, sleep is indicated.

Development of self-sufficiency is the primary protection, since all countermeasures in survival require that you first be able to control yourself. There is no test of your ability to function competently on your own except to practice it.

from OUTDOOR LIVING: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS, GUIDELINES-MRA

First attempt of THE TUSK (map Lime Hills a-1)

Barry Kircher

2-9 July, 1971

The float plane made yet another pass over Kenibuna Lake. "I guess it's not too deep," said the pilot calmly. "There's a moose standing in the middle and the water's only up to his knees. But--here goes."

After landing, the pilot taxied among the float-piercing submerged rocks with Bob guiding from a float to the alder choked shore. Two more trips from Lake Hood brought the rest of the team which consisted of Bob Smith, Steve Hackett, Steve Jones, Bill Barnes, Wendell Oderkirk, and Barry Kircher.

The first obstacle was to cross the knee-deep frigid Another River. Of the six only Wendell had brought the true Alaskan climbing boot--waders. The others used sneakers, climbing boots, or bare feet, all of which were less than satisfactory.

After drying out and bathing in Cutters, they set out for their projected first night's camp near the Tusk some seven miles away. The old burn area provided easy going at first--like a trap that sucks you in. Inside an hour the alders had swallowed them up. Hauling 70 pound packs, the victims cursed and twisted among the tangled branches.

Despite the horrendous loads, the packs gave little trouble. Four of them were designed and constructed by Bob and proved to be well-suited for carrying heavy loads through thick brush.

At nine o'clock, less than two miles towards their goal, the climbers made supper and collapsed without shelter for the night. Now, few humans ever visit this area, but

the word of the new delicacy passed swiftly among the mosquito population. That night every flying gigot in the valley dropped by to sample the fare. Sunday morning a combination of bugs, alders, and time drove the MCAers straight up until they were above the brush. All day as they traversed the talus and snow slopes they were unable to see their goal. Finally as evening and exhaustion approached, the six rounded the last corner and were amply rewarded for their toil. With energy magically restored, they ate, photographed, and quaked at the thumblike tower. If the Tusk were in any other state, it would be a national monument. "We'll ease on up that puppy," said Steve Jones. With that bit of wisdom, they turned in.

Question: What do you do with a Svea stove that has lost its flame deflector?

Answer: Wire a RURP to it, of course. So as Bill prepared breakfast on the world's only RURP deflected flame thrower, the others readied themselves for the day's work, which was to find a route. Bob's winter reconnaissance flights had indicated that the south side gave the best chance. It was connected to a ridge having several less spectacular pinnacles and was somewhat less steep than the other 80° faces. Now as they studied the 800-foot tower from the snow field at the foot of its eastern wall, that idea was confirmed.

Ascending a steep snow gully to the ridge top, they found that one of the lesser towers blocked the way to the Tusk itself. They descended and selected another gully for the next day's attempt. They were caching equipment, when Barry realized that he had cleverly left his camera at the top of the ridge. His sleeping bag he might have abandoned but never his camera!

The next morning they reached the top of the new couloir which did not go as high as the other one and transferred to a sloping rock ledge to prepare for the rock portion of the climb. The first pitch was a narrow chute, and before they had gone a hundred feet two things became obvious. First and most disappointing, the rock was terrible. For months they had looked forward to climbing on good granite, had savored the thought of feeling small yet secure holds. Oh, it was granite all right, but it was as rotten as Chugach Crud. Second: Two three-man teams were going to be impossibly slow. In hopes of putting someone on top, they decided that one two-man team was best. Steve Hackett was the best choice for leader and Barry was already in position as second so the others retreated down the snow gully.

It was already mid-afternoon. Steve and Barry continued upward on the difficult second pitch. The third rope length was easy and brought them to the ridge on the opposite side of the bump that had stopped them yesterday. "A few more rope lengths," said Steve as they rested in the col, "and we'll knock this mother off."

That "mother", however, still had an ace up her sleeve; and she played it at the end of the next pitch. The surface of the rock had been getting worse and was now so weathered that it resembled sandstone more than it did granite. They plucked fist-sized samples from the face with no effort to show the others. Steve was tired. He had led every pitch. Barry did not feel he could handle such rotten rock. They lingered a while back at the col to build a small cairn and leave a description of the attempt in a bottle. Then they descended.

When they joined the others and tried to describe their position, they began to realize that their high point had really been less than half way to the summit.

The next day rain rescued the group from having to make another attempt. Thursday was the long march out and they camped above the alders. It was a beautiful site overlooking Kenibuna Lake with a fine view of Mt. Spurr, and a billion mosquitoes per cubic inch.

Plunging straight down through the alders on Friday morning, they met the plane as scheduled. If ever a trip that failed to reach its goal was still a success, the 1971 Tusk attempt is it. For in that week those men found companionship that is worth more than all the summits in the world.

"We do not want a nation of spectators, but a nation of participants in the vigorous life."

---John F. Kennedy

WINTER CAMPING SCHOOL

John Baxandall

On January 15/16, 1972, in cooperation with the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, a winter camping school was conducted after a class session on the previous Tuesday. Approximately 25 students and instructors journeyed to Turnagain Pass on Saturday and commenced searching for a large snow drift not too far from the parking area. One was located and digging of snow caves commenced. All went as planned except for my demonstration cave which collapsed. One igloo and one igloo-cave combination were also constructed. Most students were surprised to find their caves so warm and snug compared to the cold and wind outside. Although one cave did collapse during the night, all survived the weekend and it is believed to have been a successful class.

(Excerpt from NORDIC SKI CLUB NEWSLETTER, Vol. 6, No. 5, Jan. 29, 1972)

The Instructors for the Winter Camping School were John Baxandall, Wendell Oderkirk, Bill Barnes. A valiant attempt was made by Steve Jones, Barry Kircher, and Pat Freeny to attend the theory session as instructors but, unfortunately, they went to the wrong meeting place!!

Thank you for taking time to teach about snow caves and igloos--the very best way--by having us do so. These guys not only were out there with us greenhorns for a weekend, but they spent a Tuesday evening with us in a theory session. We appreciate your efforts!!

GLACIER SCHOOL

January 22, 1972

Kathy Selken

Hardy, true-blue, fearless leaders in this endeavor were Barry Kircher, Bill Barnes, Steve Jones, Pat Freeny, Wendell Oderkirk, and Bob Smith.

They all attended the theory session the Tuesday before the School. Their discussions of equipment available covered the good and bad points of each. The types of clothing required for travel on a glacier in the winter were listed and shown as required. Ropes, boots, ice axes, carabiners, webbing, food, etc. were explained. Questions were asked and thoroughly answered.

After a knot tying practice on Thursday, Jan. 20, we students had the right gear, the knowledge, and still, a desire to travel on a glacier. One requires, needs, must have a pretty goodsized desire to go on a glacier when he/she must arise at 4:00 AM on a Saturday--weekend day--to leave at 5:00 AM for Hatanuska Glacier.

We skied in approximately one mile, then switched to glacier gear. This took some doing but we all eventually managed to do so. There was a minimum of one instructor to two students. We roped up in threes. Students of comparable levels together on a rope. My group learned self-arrest and basics of walking on crampons. Then we did an about face as my crampons kept coming off and another student's toes were frost-bitten. Other students cut steps and took practice falls.

This was an informative, worthwhile venture for all concerned I believe. The instructors know their stuff. They are all right--they certainly managed to maintain their sense of humor under trying circumstances. Thanks guys!

WHAT-SCREE-SAID-WAY-BACK-THEN-DEPT.

10 years ago...February 1962

Tony Dockstahler reported on an Arctic Valley to Indian traverse. Travel was by snowshoes by most of the participants. One of the members sprained his knee and another broke through the ice on Ship Creek and dunked his lower half in the water. They did it in two strenuous days but decided it would make a nice three-day trip. The weather was good and MCA members were advised the scenery is excellent. The climber with the sprained knee, Mike Chase, was evacuated by an Air Force helicopter the day after the climbers returned.

5 years ago...February 1967

Gayle Nienhueser, Leo Hannan, Grace Hoeman, Don Haglund and Bill Babcock climbed the Pinnacle. They did not complete the climb Saturday. The party slept in snow caves. The weather was cloudless and sunny on Sunday so from the top they had an excellent view of all the peaks within several hundred miles.

Helen Nienhueser reported on a Mt. Rumble attempt. Bill Hauser, Gayle Nienhueser, Jim Jelliffe, John Wolfe, and Helen made it a three-day trip. The peak was too technical for the group, particularly with new snow.

Vin Hoeman reported on the Names Dilemma. He listed MCA's "strict rules" which the MCA on Geographical Names had urged the State Geographic Board to adopt. Up to that date the request had been denied.

#### THE ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Progress Report, Dec. 21, 1971

At the conclusion of the general conference of Dec. 11-12, 1971, it was agreed to establish a Steering Committee of Alaskans under mandate from the Conference to formulate and to organize the Center at a level consistent with funding expectations.

Members of the committee from the Fairbanks area (Bob Seeden and alternate, Jim Kowalsky), Kenai-Kodiak area (Jim Fischer and alternate, Mike Cathey), and from Southeast Alaska (Andy Mathiesen and alternate, Dixie Baade) were agreed on prior to the adjournment of the conference. In a special meeting immediately afterward, Alaskan conference participants remaining agreed, by general consensus, to the designation of Jim Kross as committee chairman. By written ballot the following persons were then elected (with Jim Kross) as the Anchorage area membership of the committee: Lou Johnson, Chuck Konigsberg, Helen Nienhueser, Jim Sumner.

These five members were charged with the initial efforts of formulation and organization of the Center, to be ratified or altered by a general meeting of all members (state-wide) to be held in Anchorage on Dec. 28th.

Meetings were held on Thursday, Dec. 16 and Monday, Dec. 20. (Meetings are open to all interested persons.) In the course of considerable discussion and some soul-searching--we are feeling our way along--the following points of agreement on the Center's structure and functions were reached:

#### STRUCTURE:

1. For the purposes of legal incorporation and setting the Center in motion, the Steering Committee (Anchorage Membership) constitutes itself as Interim-Board of Directors, assuming authority under the Conference mandate to proceed with the following: (Note: once By-Laws become necessary they will be adopted from the RONCOE model.)
2. The Center, to be titled the Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) is to begin operations effective Jan. 1, 1972, with Jim Kross as Acting Executive Director; to be assisted by a full-time secretary, not yet selected. It is agreed that in this initial phase of organization and operation the Executive Director must be allowed a wide area of discretion.
3. FACILITIES: A facility for the Center will be sought in the downtown area, to be readily accessible, and to have space for offices, a large meeting room and a library room. At the minimum, telephones and a reliable duplicating machine will be provided along with necessary furnishings.
4. BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS: (a) The salary of the Executive Director is to be \$1,000 per month; that of the secretary to be \$700 per month--tenure of both to be entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to the Center. As presently envisioned--inclusive of telephone, postage, rent, travel, etc.--the monthly budget of the Center, for its first six months of operation is an estimated \$5,000. (b) A total of \$7,800+ is presently available to the Center once its incorporation and tax-exemption status is legally established. (From the Alaska Conservation Society, \$5,000; from individual donors, \$2,800+.) Assurances of some financial support have been given by the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club. Fund-raising efforts will, of course, have to receive unceasing priority attention, until some basis of regular support is established. Application under the Environmental Education Act will be made, along with solicitation

of foundations, individuals, etc. (Note: The process of legal incorporation is presently underway and will be followed by application for IRS exemption.)

FUNCTIONS:

Underlying and beyond the structural considerations noted above, the Executive Director and the Interim Board affirm the functional rationale of the Center as outlined in the original proposal--with conscious, deliberate acknowledgement that, as Ken Farguharson put it so well during the conference, we are "agents of change" in the realm of environmental affairs. Our further conclusions, by consensus, are reflected in the following:

Given our very limited means, the immediate, practical problem is, of course, to determine how best to narrow our functional scope and yet serve the basic role of change--all the while acutely cognizant of the danger lying within organizational needs which invariably compromise values and goals. Having already agonized over this, we are determined to keep the danger under effective control.

At this point in its initial phase, then, we see the Center as being incapable of functioning as a "service center" for other parties but rather as the coordination agency and clearing-house whose operations are oriented primarily toward major environmental issues in Alaska. The Center will both respond to and take initiative with respect to environmental issues of major importance. In the current period, two such issues present themselves as appropriate to the Center's initial efforts: (1) Designation of lands under the 80 million acre federal withdrawal provision of the Native Land Claims Act; and (2) the AMATS transportation study in all its ramifications. Each of these issues presents the Center with an opportunity to make its initial contributions in an area of great importance. Efforts in these areas are now already underway.

To effectively serve as coordinating mechanism and clearing-house in the overall manner, the Center must, as quickly as possible, and in addition to establishing itself physically, make itself known to all its potential constituency and to the public-at-large. To this end, discussion and investigation is in the initial stages with respect to media presentations, a Calendar of Events service, and a regular publications schedule.

In the area of educational programs within the schools, the Center will support the application of the GAAB Environmental Education Committee for funds under the Environmental Education Act. The application is presently being formulated with the assistance of the John Muir Institute.

Charles Konigsberg

BITS AND PIECES

Dick and Liska Snyder joyfully announce the birth of David's brother, Gary Michel Snyder on Jan. 23, 1972. CONGRATULATIONS!! Dick is a former treasurer of MCA and Liska was formerly editor of SCREE.

On Jan. 23, 1972, Larry Swanson and Art Ward made the first winter ascent of Harp Peak, 5001', which is located in the south fork of Eagle River.

MCA members, Wendell Oderkirk, Steve Hackett, Norm Stadem and John Samuelson will join Expedition Leader, Hank Moldan of Anchorage and co-leader, Dr. Warren Bowman, of Billings, Montana, on a first winter ascent attempt of 17,400' Mount Foraker. The group plans to leave for the peak on Feb. 12th.

GOODBYE, GOOD LUCK, BEST WISHES & WE HOPE TO SEE YOU AGAIN SOON--I repeat, we wish to see you again soon. Jean and Phil Fildan have returned to Spokane, Wash.; Phil was transferred. You've helped us lots--we appreciate it. DO KEEP IN TOUCH.

SCREE continued on page 10.





CARELESS EV  
DISCOVERED  
VALLEY BOTTOM  
SNOW CAN BE  
A TRAP.



Mountain Rescue Association Safety Education

**ALASKA RESCUE GROUP**