



MOUNTAINEERING CLUB OF ALASKA

BOX 2037

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

VOL. 14 NO. 7

JULY 1971

JULY MEETING...Thursday July 15...6:00 p.m...PICNIC AT GOOSE LAKE...bring your own food, kids, firewood...there will be a fire for roasting hot dogs, marshmallows, etc...bring your guitars, banjos, harmonicas...volleyballs, frisbies...and if you are the hardy type...bathing suits...Come! Come! Come!...for a frolicsome evening of fun, songs, games, warmth and laughter.

BOARD MEETING...Thursday August 5...7:00 p.m...at the Snyder's...2806 Alder Drive.

MCA CALENDAR

July 11 (Sun.) SUICIDE PEAKS (5005' and 5065') Easy climbing from the head of McHugh Creek. Meet at 7:30 at Valu-Mart parking lot. Leader: Bill Barnes (333-4609).

July 14 (Wed.) ROCK EVAC PRACTICE. Any MCA members interested in participating in the ARG rock evacuation practice are welcome to attend. Meet on the rocks along Turnagain Arm, on the Seward Highway, about 12 miles south of Anchorage, at 6:00 p.m.

July 17-18 (Sat.-Sun.) HUTS AND CABINS FIX-UP WEEKEND. Much work needs to be done on the MCA huts and cabins. Please volunteer your services to pitch in on the work..it will be a weekend of fun and companionship as well. You will be flown in (donate for gas and oil only). Coordinator: Leo Hannan (277-4748 home).

July 24 (Sat.) ONE DAY HIKE TO ?? A surprise? No, not really. The leader just has not yet decided where to go. If you feel like joining a bunch of companionable people for the day call leader: Dave DeVoe (333-5492).

GLACIER SCHOOL. The 1971 Glacier School will be held in three sections. It will be geared to teach rank beginners the basics of glacial travel. If you know nothing at all about handling yourself on a glacier--attend all three clinics. If you know enough about the equipment, etc., but have had little or no practice, attend the last two. If you are experienced, you can attend just the third session, although I would appreciate you helping at the second session.

July 28 (Wed.) CLINIC #1 AT KIRCHER'S HOME at 7:00 p.m. We will discuss glaciers in general how to live on them and travel on them. We will also practice tying the necessary knots; putting on crampons; discuss the ice axe, etc. This is strictly a theory session for beginners.

August 7-8 (Sat.-Sun.) CLINIC #2 AT MATANUSKA GLACIER. Meet at Safeway parking lot in Mountain View at 8 a.m. We will leave at 8:15 sharp. In this session, we will practice basic ice techniques. We will be camping quite high up on the glacier, so you will need a backpack and tent. There is no cabin.

August 14-15 (Sat.-Sun.) CLINIC #3 AT EKLUTNA GLACIER. Meeting time and place to be specified at July MCA meeting. This time we will combine forces with the ARG. There will be more practice in basics and some teaching of rescue skills. Also, we will pitch in to fix up the Pichler's Perch Cabin.

Questions can be referred to me at the July 15th MCA meeting. It is imperative that you sign up at that meeting. If we get more response than we can handle, there will be a cut off on a strict first-come-first-served basis. NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS: Meet at my home on July 26, 1971, at 7 p.m. LEADER: Barry Kircher (333-5871) Address: 1501 Atkinson Street, Nunaka Valley.

If you would like to lead a hike or climb, please contact Trips Chairman Bill Barnes (333-4609). He will also coordinate "on-the-spur-of-the-moment" trips.

MCA BUSINESS

Minutes of the June 17, 1971 meeting

The meeting convened at 8 p.m. with Dave and Carol DeVoe's mini-slideshow of the Western Chugach Mountains.

Steve Hackett reminded us that as we were in a public school, we should observe the standard of no smoking. The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved as read. Treasurer John Samuelson reported an income of \$72.00, expenses of \$102.00 with a balance of \$1004.98. Bill Barnes, our climbing and hiking chairman, expressed a need for leaders, so if anyone is willing to lead a climb/hike, call Bill. He gave a brief rundown on immediate club activities. Barry Kircher made mention of the Glacier School in August that will be held at Matanuska Glacier. He also needs volunteer leaders experienced in glacier travel and safety. Equipment for use by Club members is available at John and Joanne Merrick's home (1827 E. 27th).

Steve Hackett announced that the Alaska Rescue Group was conducting a rock evacuation clinic near Girdwood July 14th and a rope/knot session is to be held at George Wichman's office July 22. Everyone is welcome. Chairman of the Huts and Cabins Committee Leo Hannan is organizing a work party to hike to Pichler's Perch. A sign-up sheet was laid out for those energetic souls who wish to join forces with Leo in roofing the cabin.

Two proposals for new cabin locations were submitted by Steve Hackett. The Little Susitna River Valley-Mint Glacier area and the Northwestern Chugach Mountains-southside of Whiteout Glacier were the locations proposed. The proposals and the MCA Executive Board recommendations will be published in SCREE. Estimated cost per cabin: \$350-\$400.

The most important issue before the Conservation Committee, according to Chairman Barbara Winkley, is the Kenai Wilderness Proposal. Hearings will begin June 23 in Anchorage to which Barbara urged everyone to submit a written testimony supporting the creation of the Kenai Wilderness Areas. Eivin Brudie moved that we as a club support the Kenai Wilderness Proposal and also have a representative of MCA attend the hearings and present the club's endorsement. The motion was seconded, discussed and amended that we support the extension of the Kenai Conservation Society. The motion passed. Eivin Brudie volunteered to attend the hearings in Anchorage as MCA's representative. Wendell Oederkirk moved that we accept the proposal as read by Barbara Winkley, Conservation Committee Chairman. The motion was seconded and passed. The Committee is also to pursue the "Save the Chester Creek Greenbelt" issue.

Mention of the Chugach State Park trails being closed from March to October to mechanized vehicles was made. The U.S. Forest Service should be given an accurate description of violators and they will forward this information to the District Attorney's office. Appropriate action will be taken.

Steve Hackett says anyone who wishes to edit scrapbooks of MCA's history should call him.

Discussion of possibly starting a rental fee for club equipment terminated in request by members of the Board to review and present to the next membership meeting its recommendation.

Five "30 Hikes" sent by the Mountaineers in Seattle were quickly sold. The meeting adjourned to a short social break and a program with Dave Harmon from the Alaska Environmental Group presiding. Issue in question was the planning of the Chugach and Kachemak State Parks and the Lake Louise and Hatcher Pass Study areas.

...Betty Ivanoff...MCA secretary

Huts and Cabins Committee

Chairman Leo Hannan reports: The following two proposals were submitted for consideration. Ludwig Ferche has said he can pre-fab a cabin for \$400.00. Since the club has enough funds in the treasury at this time I recommend that the club build both of these cabins at this time.

The season is short, and a decision must be made by the next meeting. As it is, we may not get the construction done and the cabins in place this season. I don't think this should stop us, though. I do recommend we build both cabins in the following proposed locations:

AREA I--Taleetna Mountains, Little Susitna River Valley

I would like to propose an MCA hut at the head of the Little Susitna River valley in the Mint Glacier area. The best location is probably below Jewel Lake in or adjacent to a small alpine meadow at 4250'. A cabin in this area would provide a focal point for numerous summer and winter MCA activities (climbing, hiking and ski mountaineering). The approach area, the Little Susitna River valley, is ideal for family backpacking and winter skiing. Some trail clearing (alders and brush) would be advantageous in some of the lower parts of the approach area for easy access during the summer. The upper reaches of the valley are mostly alpine tundra providing easy traveling.

Steve W. Hackett
May 10, 1971

AREA II--N.W. Chugach Mountains, Upper Lake George area

I propose an MCA hut adjacent to Whiteout Glacier. Best location is probably on the south side of the glacier between Upper Lake George to the east and the Whiteout Glacier plateau to the west at 3000'-5000' level. A hut in this area would connect the proposed BLM access road to Lake George with MCA's current Eklutna-Crow Pass hut system.

Steve W. Hackett
May 10, 1971

Conservation Committee

(The following statement was prepared by the MCA Conservation Committee. It was unanimously endorsed by the membership at the June 17th meeting.)

STATEMENT REPRESENTING THE MOUNTAINEERING CLUB OF ALASKA IN REGARDS TO
KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE RANGE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF
SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
(Anchorage, Alaska, June 23, 1971)

Mr. Hearing Officer, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Eivin Brudie and I represent the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, consisting of 246 families and individuals.

We regard the Wilderness Act of 1964 as highly progressive legislation and realize that it was the intent of Congress in passing this act to insure that a rapidly growing population with its associated mechanization does not eventually occupy and modify all natural areas within the United States. Congress by its action created the legal and legislative machinery that enables Americans to secure an enduring resource of wilderness for people of present and future generations.

It is especially significant, we believe, that this action by Congress came at a time when only two percent of the total land mass of the United States was left available as wilderness, with 98 percent being already subjected to non-wilderness use.

It is also important to realize that while much of Alaska is in reality presently in a condition of wilderness, that this situation is changing rapidly. Few natural areas in the state are in fact afforded the legislative protection essential to insure that they will remain in a wild, free and undeveloped state. Intrusions that have already occurred into the Moose Range by commercial interests, making portions of this wonderful wildlife area unfit for inclusion in the wilderness proposal, are mute testimony to this.

While it is obvious that Alaska needs intelligent development of its natural resources and a strong and vigorous economy, it is also obvious that wilderness holds a crucial place in the total environmental spectrum because of the protection that it affords to aesthetic and scenic values, to fish and wildlife and their habitats, to plant life, water and air; because of the varied recreational opportunities it offers the outdoor enthusiast; and because it may be the only place where one can temporarily escape from the ever increasing numbers of mechanized vehicles of ever increasing types.

We sincerely believe that one true measure of a mature civilization is whether or not it has the wisdom and the determination to preserve at least remnants of a once rich heritage of wilderness, if for no other reason than that such areas are beautiful, interesting, stimulating and recreationally satisfying. Will our civilization measure up to such a standard? The outcome of the issue before us here today will certainly go a long way toward providing the answer.

We are convinced that the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife have adequately investigated the benefits of classifying part of its Kenai National Moose Range as a wilderness area. Also, the personal experience of many of our members leads us to conclude that the particular part of the beautiful Kenai Peninsula chosen is extremely well suited to be classed as a wilderness area. We thus strongly urge adoption of the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife proposal that recommends classifying part of the Kenai National Moose Range as a wilderness area.

We also recommend inclusion of the unit extensions proposed by the Kenai Conservationists. We feel that the two canoe units should be united to encompass the headwaters of the Swan River. Extension to Point Possession will provide safety for the Trumpeter Swans nesting there around the Dipper Lake. This would also further protect the wilderness canoe trails.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in behalf of this critically important wilderness proposal. And again, we urge that it be approved.

* * *

Kenai Wilderness

The Alaska Rescue Group presents...

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF SURVIVAL

What It Takes To Survive

The emotional states associated with survival must be understood, just as survival conditions and equipment are understood. In the survival situation, the most important element in the determination of success or failure is yourself and your companions, if any. Important areas of concern to you are: (a) how you react to various situations; (b) what various signs, feelings, expressions, and reactions in yourself and others mean; (c) your tolerance limits; (d) how to maintain, care for, and effectively use your abilities in order to perform, resist, endure, and control yourself; and (e) how to apply helpful influence on your companions. These areas will be discussed separately for the following important survival stresses: (a) fear and anxiety; (b) pain, injury, and illness; (c) cold and heat; (d) thirst; (e) hunger; (f) fatigue; (g) sleep deprivation; (h) boredom; (i) loneliness and isolation.

Nature has endowed you with biological reaction mechanisms which generally aid your adaptation to stress. The bodily changes resulting from fear and anger, for example, tend to increase your alertness and provide you with extra energy to run away or to fight. These same mechanisms, however, can betray you under survival conditions. For instance, you could cast aside reason and try to fight the storm instead of holing up.

Two of the gravest general dangers to survival are concessions to comfort and having a passive outlook. These dangers must be recognized because of their general implications and their relation to the specific survival stresses. Both dangers represent attitudes which follow lines of least resistance, and overrule your effort or desire to cope with stress. Both dangers represent attitudes of primary concern with the immediate situation rather than the overall problems of staying alive. To survive you must be able to master both of these tendencies.

Many of us have come to consider comfort as our greatest need. Comfort is not essential, and we often evaluate it much too highly when the alternative is survival. You must value your life more than your comfort and be willing to tolerate heat, hunger, dirt, itching, pain, and almost any discomfort. If you expose yourself to unnecessary dangers to alleviate a minor discomfort you have not thought the situation through. Reason is the key to this change of attitude; reason which identifies discomfort as a temporary problem in comparison with the tremendous advantage of endurance.

Knowing how much you can take and understanding your demands for comfort will help you endure discomforts, particularly when the discomforts are temporary. Recognition of them as discomforts will help you concentrate on effective action.

A passive outlook will result from the lethargy, the mental numbness, and the indifference which creep in as the will to keep trying and to carry on slips away. It usually comes on slowly, but can suddenly take over and leave you helpless to care for yourself.

Physical factors also contribute to the passive condition. They include exhaustion due to prolonged exposure to cold, excessive loss of body fluids (dehydration), excessive fatigue, weakness, or illness. By proper planning and sound decisions, you can often avoid these conditions. In a survival situation, you must be aware of the results of exposure or overexertion and plan your efforts accordingly.

Recognition of the passive condition among companions is important. The first signs are an air of resignation, quietness, lack of communication, loss of appetite, and withdrawal from the group. The best way to deal with such an outlook is to avoid the physical stresses which produce it, and to keep up group morale by activity, planning, and organized participation of all members.

* * *

BOLD PEAK (7,522')

May 29-31, 1971

Brent Ulmer

Determined to make the most of the three day Memorial Day weekend, my brother Jerry and I decided to climb Bold Peak, located at the end of Eklutna Lake. A preliminary investigation of the mountain on Wednesday revealed a northern exposure still deep in snow, prompting us to plan on an ascent from the south along the route described by Bill Stivers in the September 1970 issue of SCREE.

On Saturday May 29, we drove to the North Fork of Eklutna River, parked our VW bus on the stream bed by the bridge and began the hike up the river. Since we only intended to climb to the 4,000 foot level the first day, we took our time on the hike in, stopping frequently to take pictures of such things as treed porcupines and Bashful Peak (which was trying its best to hide in the gray overcast).

About two miles up the river, we turned towards the mountain and followed a dry stream bed up to a scree-filled ravine. Shortly after entering the ravine, we came upon the half-eaten remains of a porcupine next to a cave which obviously housed a carnivore. We speculated briefly on the disposition of any animal that could dine on porcupines. We continued climbing until scree gave way to snow before stopping for a quick lunch. After lunch we climbed up to the cirque that Bill and his party had camped in, but decided that it was a little early for us to consider stopping. Just above the cirque, the ravine split into a shallow steep gully, and what appeared to be a box canyon. We decided on the gully route to the right which turned out to be the more difficult of the two since it terminated on steep snow slopes overlooking the canyon. Fortunately, the snow was well-consolidated allowing us to safely traverse these slopes and then climb on up to the upper cirque at 4,000 feet.

We pitched our tent in the lower part of the cirque, protected partially by a rock outcrop and a five-foot snowdrift. To further protect our camp from the wind, which was gusting to 50 and 60 miles per hour, we built a wall out of snow blocks. Our efforts weren't entirely successful, and more than once we grabbed the tent poles to keep the tent from collapsing. The temperature was about thirty degrees and falling as we finished our supper and rolled up in our sleeping bags for the night.

Conditions on Sunday were not too inspiring, with blowing snow and white-out conditions more severe than the previous day. With a minimum show of optimism we put on our winter gear, donned crampons, and started up the south side of the valley. Not far from camp I spotted a dark form partly buried in the snow, which upon closer inspection turned out to be a young moose. It had fallen on a steep snow slope up close to a rock cliff and had slid about 150 feet to where we found it. Body warmth indicated that it had only been dead for a few hours. Somewhat saddened by the sight, we moved on, trying to imagine why and how it had come to die in such an inhospitable place. Climbing on up around a bend in the valley we saw the vague outline of a rocky ridge leading south from a broad col. Thinking this col to be the one separating a minor peak from Bold Peak, we had a short discussion as to the best means of approaching it. About this time the weather began improving, and intoxicated by sunshine and blue sky we decided the quickest route to our objective was up a steep snow slope to our right. We roped up and climbed up a 45 degree slope until we reached the crest of the 5,500 foot ridge. On the ridge we were greeted with the chilling sight of Bashful Peak, its summit in the clouds and its flanks heavy with hanging glaciers. With the slow realization of our error, we turned to look back across the valley at Bold Peak just as its summit ridge emerged from the clouds. Cursing and blaming our disorientation on mountain sickness, we practically ran back down to

our starting point and set off up the right mountain.

Almost as though we had missed a weather timetable for the summit, the clouds and wind returned. We stopped for a brief candy bar lunch and then climbed up a slope of almost perfect snow towards the real col separating Bold from its lesser neighbor. By the time we reached the 6500 foot summit ridge, the wind was roaring with all the fury of a rocket engine and the temperature was hovering around zero. We slowly picked our way up the summit ridge until, at 5:30 p.m. we stood (or rather, crouched) on the summit. Visibility was about 2,000 feet in every direction but north, which was a sea of boiling gray clouds and snow. We searched briefly for the register, but were unable to locate it under the wind-drifted snow. We snapped a couple of summit pictures and turned back down into the full force of the wind. We reached camp at about 7:00 p.m. and proceeded to feast on huge portions of beef stew followed later by a couple of precious ounces of homemade cranberry liqueur.

We slept late on Monday before packing up and descending, this time by the easier canyon. A light snow turned to rain as we reached the scree, and continued until we reached the car later on that afternoon.

* * *

LOST LAKE
(60°16'N, 149°26' W Kenai Peninsula)

May 29-30, 1971

Bill Stivers

On May 29, Brigitte Ressel, Bill Barnes, Sr. and I skied up the trail to the open country about 3 miles south of Lost Lake. We pitched our tents at about 5 p.m. A light snow was already falling and it continued throughout the night. We had planned to ski to Lost Lake and over the surrounding area Sunday if the weather was good, and return home Monday. There was about 6 inches of new snow Sunday morning and still snowing, so we decided to return early.

Skiing should be good through the end of June in the Lost Lake area. There is more snow this year than last, and we were on skis only about 300 yards from the beginning of the trail. skins proved useful on this tour; however, they will not be needed later as the snow disappears from the lower segment of the trail.

* * *

PEAK 4904, T3N, R2W, Sec 20
Seward B8 quadrangle

June 19, 1971

Charles Albert Kibler

Dan Klinefelter and I decided to go mountain climbing at a randomly picked location one cloudy Saturday, June 19, 1971. We parked on the southermost corner of the road to Cooper Lake, which is also by a small lake.

We headed straight south, across a creek and the Cooper Lake Trail (which we didn't notice), and continued south up the ridge on the west side of the creek. This ridge leads to Peak 4904, which we then decided on as most convenient. After passing teetering knife edges of loose shale waiting to topple over, and interesting cornices of snow, we entered the cloud ceiling and shortly reached Peak 4904--somewhere on a perfectly flat area about 100 feet in diameter, entirely covered with a foot or so of snow. We selected a spot, dug a hole through a foot of snow, built a cairn in it (carrying the rocks about 200 feet), and put in an excuse for a register (or is there already one hidden somewhere under the snow??).

We descended the north face, crossed the creek, intercepted the Cooper Lake Trail, followed it to the creek, turned north, passed an old cabin, the lake, and finally the road. Once we drove off, the weather naturally began to clear up, and was nice outside on the way back to Anchorage.

POLLUTED MOTHER GOOSE (from the "Ecology Papers" Sewanee, Tenn.)

Mistress Mary quite contrary
How does your garden grow?
With Ford sedans and Miller cans
and coke bottles all in a row!

Jack be nimble
Jack be quick
Jack jump over
The big oil slick.

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water
Jack came down with hepatitis
And Jill came down soon after.

WHAT-SCREE-SAID-IN-THE-GOOD-OLD-DAYS-DEPT.10 years ago...July 1961

One group of MCA'ers spent a pleasant weekend ascending Mary's Mountain in the Matanuska Valley. Amid a profusion of colorful wildflowers another batch of MCA'ers weekended on a saddle above Kenai Lake...the summit of Pioneer Peak was reached by a party on a warm sunny day...the beautiful Montana Peak Valley was explored by 3 MCA'ers and highly recommended for future outings.

5 years ago...July 1966

Dave Johnston and Vin Hoeman made an unsuccessful attempt to climb South America's highest mountain, Aconcagua (22,835')...they were turned back by fierce winter storms...a group of MCA'ers attempting to climb Mary's Mountain, found themselves climbing Pioneer Peak instead...?

* * *

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

		WORK	HOME
CHAPMAN, Randy	Box 5235, USAFA, Colo. Springs, Colo.		
CHAPMAN, Rick	1930 Pablo Vista, San Pablo, Calif.		
COLEMAN, Edward A.	2316 C St. Sp. 2, Anc 03		277-5956
COLEMAN, Robert W. Jr.	2316 C St. Sp. 2, Anc 03		277-5956
FITZGERALD, Phil and Jean	Star Rte. A, Box 1370, Anc 02	277-1619	344-8365
GRIFFITH, Richard and family	Star Rte. A, Box 53, Anc 02		344-5344
KLATT, Lester A. and family	Star Rte. A, Box 171, Anc 02		344-2088
LAUTERET, Ron and Kathy	1807 W. 36th #4, Anc 03		
RADCLIFFE, Steven A.	Box 532, Palmer, 99645 (thru Sept.) 908 E. Olive, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60024 (after Oct.)		
SARTOR, Robert and Charlotte	Valley Hospital, Palmer 99645		745-4137
SNIDER, Steve	6234 Tanaina Dr, Anc 03 (thru Aug.) Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa 50112		

* * *

ADDRESS CHANGES

FREENY, Patrick M.D.	1316 Patterson, Anc 04	279-6661	333-6971
HAGEN, L. Dale and Doris	Star Rte. A, Box 1600, Anc 02		272-5561
LAUFER, Kenneth S.	4206 182nd S.E., Issaquah, Wash 98027		SH6-2850

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BITS AND PIECES

The bodies of Hans Van der Laan and Grace Hoeman, who were lost in an avalanche on Eklutna Glacier on April 12, were discovered and returned to Anchorage in late June.

The memorial fund for Hans Van der Laan, to set aside and preserve a mountain wilderness area in the Brooks Range, is still accepting contributions. Checks may be sent to MCA Brooks Range Fund, Box 2037, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Vin and Grace Hoeman's library, books, files, maps, etc. are in the process of being categorized by various MCA members. The American Alpine Club has volunteered to help get out Vin's "Guide to Alaska Mountains." The index catalog on mountain climbs and climbers is available at Rod and Gwynneth Wilson's.

Robin Marie Cissna welcomed the world on June 28, 1971, weighing 7 lbs. 5 oz. Both she and her happy mother Sharon are doing fine.

On June 13, 1971, Charles Kibler climbed points 4305, 4150, 3803, and 3850 along what the register on point 4305 (by Vin Hoeman) called Ptarmigan Ridge, which runs east from Bird Creek along the Seward Highway. Point 4150 he called Kings Point. For a prominent mountain, it has only been climbed 2 or 3 times.

Ned Lewis, Bill Barnes, and Barry Kircher spent 16 hours climbing GRANITE PEAK (6729') in the Talkeetna Mountains by a route from the south southeast. The climb involved some interesting rock climbing and they reached the summit at 8 p.m., but were unable to find any register. The mine road is now blocked off with two welded gates; however, this adds only a one hour walk to the approach.

The MCA Parks Advisory Committee (Chairman Frank Nosek, Dave DeVoe, Steve Hackett, Leo Hannan, Helen Nienhueser, Howard Schuck, Rod and Gwynneth Wilson) is working on drafting MCA's ideas and recommendations about the Chugach State Park. There is a lot of work to be done and if you are interested in helping out, please contact Frank Nosek (272-2966 home).

It is not too late to write letters of support for the Kenai National Moose Range Wilderness Proposal, and they are urgently needed. The hearing record remains open for letters until July 26, 1971. Mail to Area Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 6917 Seward Highway, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Approximately 26 people (including some little kids) turned up on top of FLATTOP to celebrate the longest day of the year, on June 19. A roaring campfire kept the revelers toasty warm... but they were greeted by a gray sky and scattered rains on the morning after.

* * * * *

"One of the best-paying professions is getting ahold of pieces of country in your mind, learning their smell and their moods, sorting out the pieces of a view, deciding what grows there and there, and why, how many steps that hill will take, where this creek winds, and where it meets the other one below, what elevation timberline is now, whether you can walk this reef at low tide or have to climb around, which contour lines on a map mean better cliffs or mountains. This is the best kind of ownership and the most permanent.

It feels good to say "I know the Sierra" or "I know Point Reyes." But of course you don't --what you know better is yourself, and Point Reyes and the Sierra have helped."

...from On the Loose by Terry and Renny Russell

* * * * *

SCREE

Monthly publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (affiliated with the Anchorage Department of Parks and Recreation). Please send material for the August SCREE to Liska Snyder, 2806 Alder Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504 by Thursday, August 5.

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DUES (Send to MCA, Box 2037, Anchorage 99501)
 FAMILY.....\$7.50
 SENIOR.....\$5.00
 JUNIOR.....\$2.50 (under 18)
 OUT-OF-TOWN...\$2.50 (50 miles from Anchorage)



Don't be a prop for a snag.
**WATCH OUT FOR
WIDOWMAKERS!**



Mountain Rescue Association Safety Education

ALASKA RESCUE GROUP