



MOUNTAINEERING CLUB OF ALASKA
SEPTEMBER 1971

BOX 2037

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
VOL. 14, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER MEETING...Thursday September 16...8:00 p.m...Central Junior High Multipurpose Room...15th and E...use E St. entrance...PROGRAM: Mini slide show of the new MCA cabin at Mint Glacier--headwaters of the Little Susitna River...business meeting...refreshment break...Everett Wenrick from Seward will show slides of his recent attempt to climb Mt. Spurr (11,100 feet); 40 miles NW of Tyonek in the Alaska Range.

BOARD MEETING...Thursday October 7...7:00 p.m...at the Snyders'...2806 Alder Drive.

MCA CALENDAR

September 25-27 (Sat.-Mon.) CROW PASS TO EAGLE RIVER TRAVERSE. An attempt to find and preserve the historical mail trail will be the goal of this trip. Strong hikers only, please. Leader: Barbara Winkley (272-4649 home).

* * *

A committee is being formed to organize more hikes, climbs, and ski tours. If you are interested in joining this committee or submitting ideas, please contact Bill Barnes Jr. (333-4609). There will be sign-up sheets at the September meeting for other trips this fall.

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MCA CABIN BUILT OVER LABOR DAY WEEKEND

MCA now has a new cabin at Mint Glacier, at the head of the Little Susitna River valley. It is below Jewel Lake in a small alpine meadow at 4250 feet. The cabin will provide a focal point for numerous summer and winter activities and the Little Susitna River valley is ideal for family backpacking and winter skiing.

Over Labor Day Weekend, Bill Barnes, John Samuelson, Bob Smith, Nick Parker, Wendell Oderkirk, Pat Freeny, Steve Hackett and his friend Carolyn participated in the building. The parts were all pre-cut and flown in by helicopter. However, more work needs to be done and anyone interested in helping out, please contact Bob Smith (333-8852).

* * *

"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

Minutes of the August 19, 1971 meeting

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska's general meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Eivin Brudie, at Central Junior High School at 8:00 p.m.

The meeting was opened with a mini-slide show presented by Barry Kircher with pictures from his Granite Peak climb and Chris Tomsen showing pictures taken at the recent rock climbing school.

Eivin reported he has been representing the club on the Parks and Recreation Council of Anchorage which is composed of representatives from the recreational organizations in the community. He also attended the Borough Planning Commission public hearing on Parks and Recreation Open Space Plan and testified in support of the plan.

Bill Babcock announced the Alaska Rescue Group (ARG) training program. ARG is in the process of putting together rescue groups. There will be a series of monthly training sessions from September through May on the last weekend of every month. These sessions will be organized and run by ARG members. A questionnaire and schedule was available at the break for anyone interested in the training rescue sessions. In addition to the weekend training sessions, there will also be a few evening lectures. The training rescue practices will include rock, glacier, snow and ice wall practice.

Norm Stadem announced that this weekend the ARG will participate in the search for Mr. Zimmerman who recently disappeared.

Leo Hannan brought before the membership the question as to whether or not the club should construct the 2 cabins as proposed by Steve Hackett. (See SCREE July 1971.) Bob Smith and Ludwig Ferche will pre-fab the cabins; the cost of the materials will be \$400.00 for each cabin. Barry Kircher moved that the club should put up one cabin in the Mint Glacier area as Steve Hackett proposed, to be erected as soon as possible. Bob Smith seconded. The motion passed. The cabin will be 8' x 14' with vertical walls including a sleeping loft and bunks downstairs.

Frank Nosek reported that his committee on developing the Chugach State Park has met and the members are preparing reports after studying different areas. The committee wasn't ready to give a formal report at this meeting. It had been suggested that the MCA's report to the Alaska Environmental Group be combined with the Nordic and Sierra Club's reports.

Syd Stibbard of the Alaska Environmental Group was introduced and asked the members during the break to mark his maps on the wall of the State Park where they have hiked and climbed showing the route they have gone. This will indicate in his study what the use has been already in the Park.

Leo Hannan read a portion of the Motor Musers Newsletter stating all the areas in the Chugach Park where they feel motorized vehicles should be allowed. This article included all drainages. It was also suggested that members of MCA write to B.A. Coster, Chugach National Forest, Cordova Bldg., Anchorage indicating their feelings about the proposal to form the Seward National Recreation Area.

Betty Ivanoff, who just returned from climbing Mt. McKinley, gave a brief report and introduced the 3 German climbers she climbed with.

Bill Barnes announced the different climbs and hikes scheduled. Sign-up sheets were available during the break.

Bob Merritt announced that the Ski Patrol will be starting First Aid courses beginning Sept. 9th at the Matanuska Maid Building at 7:30 p.m. Anyone interested in the course can sign up there.

The meeting adjourned for a 10-minute break followed by pictures shown by Bob Smith on climbing in the Grand Teton National Park.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol E. DeVoe,
Acting Secretary

I N M E M O R I A M

Buddy Jaidinger

Members of the McKinley "Surprise Party" included Leader Ned Lewis, Mike Lewis, John Dillman, Terry Small and Buddy Jaidinger. On the evening of Wednesday, August 18, Buddy took an apparently non-injurious fall to the snow base at the 16,000 foot level. Due to the weather, nightfall and the nearness of the large ice cave on the West Buttress route, the decision was made to push on to the cave. Buddy was in apparent shock upon reaching the cave and went into semi-coma that night from which he never recovered. Several oxygen drops were made but only approximately 1½ hours worth of oxygen survived the impact. Buddy's condition had deteriorated greatly Thursday night to the point of respiratory congestion by Friday morning. With the help of the Watkins party, a descent using an akio was attempted via the rock ridge. Buddy died Friday at approximately 16,200 feet on the rock ridge. Due to snow conditions, the body was left at the 14,300-foot level and was flown off the mountain on Sunday, August 29, by Don Sheldon.

---Mike Lewis---

* * *

It's sad to read a newspaper headline that says, "Climber Dies on McKinley" and read further and find that "climber" is somebody I know, Buddy Jaidinger. I didn't know Buddy very closely, just some. He was my student in some English class at Dimond High--I'm not sure what class it was or what year it was, three or four years back. That doesn't matter except that I liked Buddy and enjoyed his personality and balanced humor. I think he might have been a junior when he was my student--anyway he was small and wiry, as the description usually goes, and easy for me and others to get along with. I think he learned something from me, but that's hard to tell. Somewhere during his high school years he became interested in mountains and climbing. Maybe I had something to do with that because I am a mountain enthusiast, though not a climbing practitioner, and of course talk about mountains and climbing in classes...and maybe not. But it was fun to keep up the acquaintance with Buddy after he left my class, when I saw him primarily in the Mountaineering Club, always to exchange a few friendly words about his college career at AMU and climbing or whatever was going on that our limited acquaintance could talk about in a few minutes. He broke his classroom conditioning enough so that he could call me "Marie" instead of "Miss Lundstrom" which I appreciated. He became less small, but still wiry. I was particularly amused and appreciative of his trip reports in SCREE--usually witty and entertainingly written...I've often wondered if I had any influence in the classroom months back in Dimond. It's sad to read a headline that says, "Climber Dies on McKinley" and find that the climber is Buddy Jaidinger. It hurts.

---Marie Lundstrom---

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The Alaska Rescue Group presents...*FOOD FOR THOUGHT*
GENERAL PROBLEMS OF SURVIVAL
Survival Stresses

In a survival situation you will be exposed to certain common stresses. Each of these common stresses brings about a number of reactions which can be recognized and dealt with appropriately. The stresses that cause these reactions vary considerably, and specific ways of reacting vary among individuals. You should also understand that the stresses often occur at the same time.

Most people, when experiencing fear or anxiety, tend to magnify the unknown. Training, including knowledge and experience gained in simulated situations, has the power to reduce the unknown and contribute to the control of fear.

It is possible that fear may control your behavior and that you may react to your feelings and imagination rather than to the problem that caused the fear. When fantasy distorts a moderate danger into a major catastrophe, behavior sometimes becomes abnormal. In most cases there is a tendency to underestimate (rather than overestimate) danger, and this leads to reckless, foolhardy behavior. The principal means of fighting fear in this case is to pretend that it does not exist. There are no sharp lines between recklessness and bravery, caution and panic; it is necessary to check your behavior constantly to maintain proper control.

Signs, Feelings, Expressions and Symptoms of Fear. The physical aspects of fear and anxiety are very much the same. Anxiety is more likely to persist at a lower level for long periods of time; while fear, which is the result of specific concerns, will be more brief and more intense. The physical symptoms of fear are:

- Quickening of pulse, trembling
- Dilation of pupils
- Increased muscular tension and fatigue
- Perspiration of palms of hands, soles of feet, and armpits
- Dryness of mouth and throat, higher pitch of voice, stammering
- Feeling of "butterflies in stomach" and emptiness of stomach, faintness and nausea.

Accompanying these physical symptoms, the following psychological symptoms are common:

- Irritability, increased hostility
- Talkativeness in early stages, leading finally to speechlessness
- Confusion, forgetfulness, and inability to concentrate
- Feelings of unreality, flight, panic, or stupor.

In the annals of history, many men have successfully coped with the most difficult odds. In adapting to fear they have found support in previous training and experience. It is probably true that there is no limit to human control of fear if the will is strong enough.

Suggestions for Controlling Fear:

1. Don't run away from fear. Recognize it, understand it, admit it and accept it. Learn what your reactions are likely to be.

2. Learn how to think, plan and act logically even when you are afraid. Doing these effectively is to take positive action to control fear.

3. Develop confidence in yourself. Increase your capabilities by keeping physically and mentally fit; know your equipment and how to use it. Learn as much as you can about all aspects of survival and how much stress you can stand. You will find that you can stand much more than you previously thought you could.

4. Be prepared. Accept the possibility that "it can happen to me." Be properly equipped and clothed at all times; have a plan ready that you have studied. Hope for the best, but be prepared to cope with the worst.

5. Keep informed. Know when danger threatens and be prepared if it comes; increase your knowledge and thus reduce the unknown.

6. Keep busy. Do all you can to prevent hunger, thirst, fatigue, idleness, and ignorance about the situation, since these increase fear.

7. Know how your comrades react to stress. Learn to work together in emergencies; to live, work, plan, and help each other as a team.

8. Practice your religion. Don't be ashamed of having spiritual faith; learn to pray.

9. Cultivate "good" survival attitudes. Keep your mind on your main goal and keep everything else in perspective. Learn to tolerate discomfort. Don't exert yourself to gain minor desires which may conflict with your overall goal--to survive.

Suggestions for Controlling Fear in Others:

1. Cultivate mutual support. The greatest support under severe stress may come from a tightly-knit group. Teamwork reduces fear while making the efforts of every man more effective.

2. Use leadership. The most important test of leadership, and perhaps its greatest value, lies in the stress situation.

3. Practice discipline. Attitudes and habits of discipline developed in training will carry over into other situations. A disciplined group has a better chance of survival than an undisciplined group.

4. Use contagion to your advantage. Calm behavior and demonstration of control are contagious. Both reduce fear and inspire courage.

Fear can kill or it can save lives. It is a normal reaction to danger. By understanding and controlling fear through training, through knowledge, through reducing the unknown and by effective group action, fear can be overcome.

...information from: Outdoor Living, Problems, Solutions, Guidelines-MRA

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GLACIER SCHOOL

Summer 1971

Barry Kircher

Of course it had to rain. Any time you have 35 people at your house and only a 12 x 14 living room, it has to rain. But we all squeezed into our house for the first of the three glacier school clinics on July 29. Following slides of glaciers and techniques that would be covered, we broke up into 4 groups to teach the 3 basic knots which would be used--bowline on a coil, bowline on a bight and the yosemite knot. We also explained and compared harnesses to swami belts. When everyone was through snarfing up the refreshments, Bob Smith explained basic equipment and Nick Parker talked on navigation and approach. The other instructors at the school were Bill Barnes, Wendell Oderkirk, Pat Freenoy and yours truly.

About a week and a half later, 15 of the students gathered with the instructors under threatening skies for the second session. Bob, Nick and Bill had gone up to the Matanuska Glacier the night before to find an appropriate camping and training area. When the rest of us arrived, we split up into groups of 3 students per instructor and

began practicing the true fundamentals. The weather cooperated, sort of, and during the day we had the students practicing walking with crampons on various slopes, belaying, falling, using steps, putting in ice screws, and we demonstrated prussicks. The rain, which was steadily falling on Sunday morning, convinced us to retreat to Anchorage which turned out to be a pretty smart maneuver because a few hours later the flooding would have left us stranded.

The third clinic was held at Byron Glacier. Bill Babcock joined us and along with Wendell took 3 of the more experienced people to practice intermediate work. They had a nice time breaking a wooden ice ax, bending a metal one and chipping Wendell's tooth. Meanwhile, we gave the other 6 brave suckers, or that is students, a fair work-out in self and team arrest on the hard snow slope. Leaving 20 feet or so of rope dragging behind, the team of 3 would ascend or traverse the slope. One or two instructors would grab the trailing rope and unannounced run down the hill until they were stopped by the teams' desperate arrest efforts--oh nasty instructors, oh cold wet snow in neck, oh bruised hips, knees, knuckles and noses.

We completed the school with some short steep ice climbing, jumaring and as a grand finale a 130 foot body rappel through a waterfall.

The brave souls who attended all three sessions were: Ruth Kircher, Dale & Doris Hagen, Bob Coleman, Jean Fildkan, Marilyn Duncan and Ted Ireton.

Those who attended two of the clinics were Bob Sartor, Paul Duncan, Ed Coleman, Paul Klatt, Shirley Oderkirk, Alan Klatt, Lewis Kozisek, and Kathy Gorham.

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MUD MARCH--HOPE TO COOPER LANDING--RESURRECTION CREEK TRAIL

August 6-9, 1971 Marie Lundstrom

For the MCA hikers who are not super concerned about elevations, techniques, and equipment, herewith some encouragement to tackle the Resurrection Creek Trail. Good company, good hiking, good times we had, the six of us--Carol Sisson, Barney and Marie Doyle, Jane Jones, Anne Carraher, and I--despite rain and overcast during a good part of our four-day tramp. Friday we did our complicated thing about having cars at both ends of the 35-mile trail and finally managed to get under way sometime after noon. The time it took our out-of-shape bods to strain the over six miles to the Caribou Creek cabin is inadmissible in print, but we philosophized that it was our shakedown stomp. Wet, wet, wet all around us, although no particular rain fell. Some wet feet by Caribou Creek. Fire and shelter warm and welcome, also the company of a trail crew stationed there to make the muddy trail more gravelly. Steve Jones, Jane's husband, raced in that evening with non-freeze-dried breakfast stuff like fresh eggs and bacon, and joined us on the sunny hike next day to East Creek cabin (7 miles).

East Creek day (Saturday) was also the day of the Mud Marathon or the Resurrection Creek Trail 26-mile Mud Bath organized by the Road Runners and Pulsators. As we slipped along on the slippy brown stuff, fifty-eight splattered runners passed us at various loping gaits, all headed for the turnaround at the East Creek cabin. "Track!" was the cry up the ranks and we dutifully stepped aside to let familiar and unfamiliar faces thunder or slither past. Not long later, the same muddy batch came by us heading down-trail, and I took more pictures of the leaders and some of the more quaintly muddied racers. Steve left us after supper and headed back to Hope with Sarge, the Jones super dog, to keep him company and warn bears that Steve was around.

Sunday's trek was to be ten miles, and the pounding roof sounds at early morning wakeup suggested that not only wet bushes but wet skies were to be the case, so before heading out, I invented gaiters made out of Baggies and donned my bright blue "Zorro Cape" poncho. Both helped me keep moderately unsoaked through the top of Resurrection Pass and as far as our lunch at the Devil's Pass cabin, but after that my feet were like giant plumber's helpers inside the boots (no amount of Sno-Seal keeps out that much water). For some reason, the wetness didn't matter much on the alpine meadows, where all those flowers and stunning panoramas just demanded more attention than how much sweat and water were soaking the bod. Also we were making a solid two miles an hour even with photo stops for a trail-happy cow moose, the lovely Juneau Creek Falls,

and having to hop back and forth from one side to the other of numerous mid-trail hog wallows. Swan Lake cabin was a sauna of steaming clothes for several hours, and many wool socks still did not make it to full dryness by morning. Barney's bottle of martinis was welcome every night, but especially that wettest wet night at Swan Lake.

Monday was the out day--14 miles to Cooper Landing, the final test, the real shaper-upper, the hoof-banger. Barefoot wading, dodging the high water of Juneau Lake, historical inspection of ancient cabins, hunting by-passes for 20-foot lakes in the trail, passing a 30-people party, occupied most of Monday. Sun shone most of the way, so we didn't have the slosh, slosh, of saturated soles to consider, only the squeak, slide, splurt of loosening skin and bursting blisters. Fourteen miles is too far in one day. We had finally to resort to those old spirit lifters--jokes and songs, for the last three miles in order not to think about what kind of leather was in the making inside our socks. It wouldn't have been so bad on the knees if we hadn't had to hop from one side of the squelchy trail to the other. We decided that as delightful as the trip was in four days, for our kind of hikers (leisurely), we would prefer to take five days so that the last day isn't so long and painful. That would give more time on top in the alpine meadows of the pass, for sociable gabbing around the cabins, and for trying out the lakes for fishing and drifting. All of us highly recommend the 35 miles to anyone who doesn't mind putting that many steps one in front of the other and who wants a good experience out of the effort made. It was great!

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"SALIX" PEAK (6057')* Second Ascent July 4, 1971
7½ miles north of Independence Mine
Talkeetna Mts., Anc D-7 Quad, T21N, R1E, Sec 21

Charles A. Kibler

Saturday (weather partly cloudy): I parked at the same place on the Fern Mine road as the rock climbing school, and carried camp north past Fern Mine. I waited out a short rain in a renovated cabin (not shown on map) located at the 4000' level under Lane Prospect mine. This cabin has a stove, attic, etc. and can sleep 8. I then carried the pack north over the 4800' ridge, then northwest into Peters Creek valley on the other side. One disadvantage with Talkeetna granite is that it results in some moraines consisting of nothing but boulders the size of cars and buses--slow crossing, especially when half covered with (soft?) snow. I set up camp when it started raining again--which was about at the 3800' level just below lake 4198'.

Sunday (good weather): I hiked 3½ miles north and climbed peak 6057 by the SE face and west ridge. An out-of-the-way peak like this one would seem like a good candidate for a first ascent--but I found that the first ascent of Salix Peak (ever heard of it?) was made by Vin and Grace Hoeman on Oct. (1967?) by way of Craigie Creek. The Kashwitna River Valley could be seen to the north. I then proceeded back to camp by the same route.

Since there was still time left, I dismantled camp to move it south through the 4500' pass in Sec 9 (I didn't want to climb the soft snow I descended through on the North side of the 4800' ridge I came on). Suddenly I heard thunder--and a mile later had to wait out a hailstorm--sky grew dark with clouds. It thundered every minute for about 2 hours and even threw out some lightning--then it passed, leaving clear sky. I finally set up camp again in the ruins of a cabin on a moraine of boulders at the 3900' level just below Holland Prospect.

Monday (started out clear): I had a choice of ways back (Craigie Creek, Independence Mine, Fairangel Creek). I decided on the shortest route--east over the 4800' ridge to Fairangel Creek. The sky began to get noisy again as I descended Fairangel Creek valley on the south side of the creek, and the two lakes at its end. Across Fairangel Creek, I saw ruins of mines (not shown on map) high up the mountain, about 1/3 mile east of Talkeetna Mine. Also, there is a cabin (not shown on map) beside Fairangel Creek just before the last lake. From the bottom of the last drop (which looks like a cliff from Fern Mine road, but can be climbed by a strip of tundra), I followed a trail (abandoned, not shown on map) back to Fern Mine road. On the way was the rotted ruins of a bridge across Archangel Creek, almost to the road. By now

there was lightning and rain (2 thunderstorms in 3 days!?) so I waded the creek without bothering to look for a rock crossing. I flagged the spot where this trail (not very conspicuous) takes off from the Fern Mine road; then hurried back to the car and drove out of the rain.

The easiest access to Peters Creek Valley is probably the route taken in the first paragraph, as it involves only one pass (4800', only 300' higher than the highest pass taken in the 3rd paragraph) and the shortest distance.

*Editor's Note: "Salix", the generic name of willows was suggested as a name for this peak by Vin Hoeman in June 1967. It was rejected late that year by the Board of Geographic Names because "there are too many references to willow already." A few months later "Moary Peak" was suggested. Does anyone know whether this or any other name is official for this peak?

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

10 years ago...September 1961

Rod Wilson, Gregg Erickson, John Dillman, and Bob and Helga Byhre spent 5 days across the inlet exploring the area around Mt. Gerdine (11,258') 55 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range. Due to time, a dropping barometer, broken rock bulwarks, and several avalanche armaments, they were unable to climb the peak.

5 years ago...September 1966

Dave Johnston and Vin Hoeman made a first ascent of 7530' "Mt. Rumble" above Peters Creek...Ted Shohl, Rod Wilson and his son Brian made the first ascent of Tanaina (5350') and its neighbor Tikishla in the Chugach Range...Tikishla is the sharp, double-summitted peak on the skyline to the east of Anchorage while Tanaina can be seen from Anchorage as a knob on the right-hand end of the serrated top behind Tikishla.

BITS AND PIECES

Karen Courtright and John Davison Bury were married August 8, 1971 outdoors around a campfire at John and Brigitte Cooper's. They are living at mile 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Old Palmer Highway and their mailing address is: Star Route B, Box 565 AA, Palmer. John has a degree in wildlife biology and works for the Department of Fish and Game.

Ex-MCA secretary Betty Ivanoff is the first full Eskimo to attain the summit of Mt. McKinley. She and three German climbers reached the top on August 13 after 17 days on the mountain.

Steve Hackett now has a home phone in Girdwood: 783-6275.

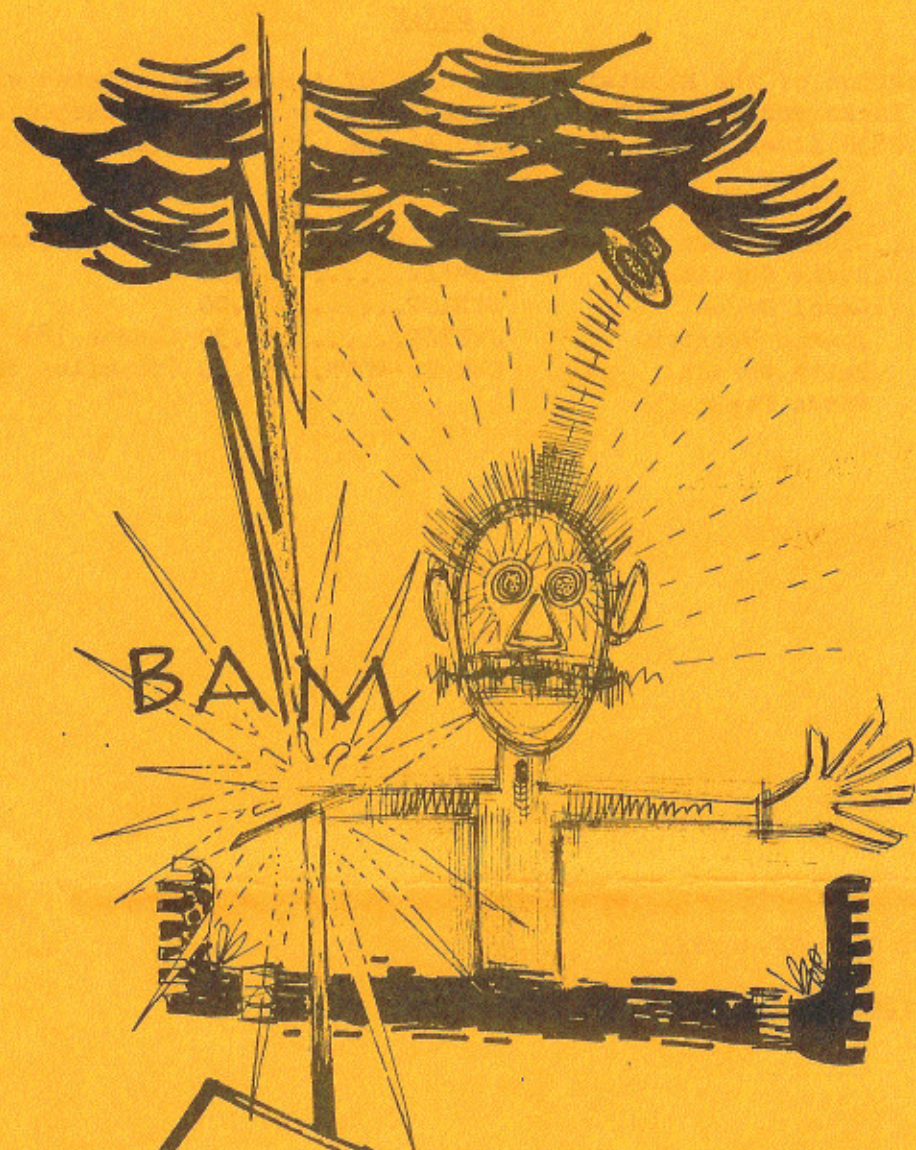
Copies of the proposed changes to the MCA CONSTITUTION will be available for study and comments at the September meeting.

REMINDER: Election of new officers will take place at the October meeting. If you have any suggestions for nominations, please contact Steve Hackett (279-7681 work or 783-6275 home).

DUES for 1972 are due by December 31, 1971. Any dues paid between now and then will count for 1972. Pay early and avoid the Christmas rush (!).

If anybody has a method for putting numbers on crampons, please contact Joanne Merrick (272-5243).

MCAer Leo Hannan is running for Anchorage City Council. Election Day is Tues., Oct. 5.



Like
Careless Ev,

**DON'T BECOME
PART OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION -
WATCH THOSE CLOUDS !**



Outdoor safety education - by Mountain Rescue Association
ALASKA RESCUE GROUP