



MOUNTAINEERING CLUB OF ALASKA
NOVEMBER 1971

BOX 2037

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
VOL. 14, NO. 11

NOVEMBER MEETING...Thursday November 18...8:00 p.m...Central Junior High Multipurpose Room...
PROGRAM: Mini slide show of the Suicide Peaks by Ted Ireton...business meeting...refreshment break...Bob Spurr will show slides of McCall Glacier of the Romanzof Mountains in the Brooks Range (see SCREE, October, 1970, p. 4).

BOARD MEETING...Wednesday December 1...7:30 p.m...at the Meachams'...702 West 18th Ave.

NEW MCA OFFICERS: The officers for 1971-72 are: President - Wendell Oderkirk; Vice-President Tom Meacham; Secretary - Kathy Gorham; Treasurer - Pat Freeny; Directors (2 year term) - Frank Nosek and Marie Lundstrom; (1 year term) - Randy Renner and John Samuelson.

MCA CALENDAR

November 20 or 21 (Sat. or Sun.) WINNER CREEK TRAIL SKI TOUR. Date will be confirmed at November meeting. The trail starts on the cross-country ski trail at Mt. Alyeska and runs east along the north side of the mountain until it meets the Winner Creek Trail. Total distance round trip is 20 miles, but as to whether or not the whole distance will be skied will depend on snow conditions and people. Meet at Valu-Mart at 7:00 a.m. Sign up at Nov. meeting. Leader: John Samuelson (277-2328).

December 4 (Sat.) FERN MINE CABIN SKI TOUR. It is about 5 miles of gentle climbing to the cabin, which has a wood-fueled stove to make the night cozy. The ski out from the cabin is continuously downhill and the bulk of the return trip involves little work. This area of the Talkeetnas is right out of "The Lord of the Ring." Leader: Pat Freeny (333-6971).

SKI MOUNTAINEERING. Ludwig Ferche is interested in organizing a group of people who are interested in pursuing ski mountaineering. Some very good and accessible ski areas can be found in the Eagle River Valley area and near the Talkeetna Roadhouse. Other really tremendous fly-in ski areas are located in the Marcus Baker-Mt. Goode area and in both the Talkeetnas and Alaska Range. Contact either Ludwig (279-0054) or Bill Barnes (333-4609).

LEADERS. As always trip leaders are needed and while a trip schedule has been outlined, more volunteers are needed!

* * *

CHUGACH STATE PARK HEARINGS: Hearings on the Chugach State Park will be conducted by the Alaska Environmental Group on Wednesday, November 17, 7:30 p.m. in Room 312 of Grant Hall, AMU. They will present their planning so far, as well as plans on the Kachemak Bay State Park and the Hatcher Pass and Lake Louise study areas. These hearings will also be held in Eagle River on Nov. 16, Palmer (Swanson School) on Nov. 15, Soldatna (Kenai Borough Bldg.) on Nov. 18, and Homer on Nov. 19. If you wish to testify, please contact Seth Wellington (277-8012).

* * *

"To me every hour of the light and dark is a miracle. Every cubic inch of space is a miracle".

--Walt Whitman--

MCA BUSINESS1) Minutes of the October meeting

The general meeting of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska was called to order on October 21st at 8:00 p.m. by the president, Steve Hackett. Dick Snyder moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes and to accept them as published in SCREE. Doris Curtis seconded and the motion passed.

John Samuelson, treasurer, read the annual treasurer's report.

Steve welcomed all the visitors and asked them to sign the guest book.

The following annual committee reports were given:

Training: 3 schools were held during the year--winter mountaineering, rock and glacier. A joint winter mountaineering school is being planned with the Nordic Ski Club.

Parks Advisory Committee: A public hearing on the Chugach State Park will be held Nov. 17th.

Conservation: Studies were made on wilderness areas and new trails under construction.

Huts & Cabins: One cabin was built in the Mint Glacier area.

"55 Hikes": The book is now at the printers and it is hoped that it will be out before the end of the year.

SCREE: The editor thanked the Alaska Rescue Group for the Food for Thought column and Careless Ev cartoons. There are two complete sets of SCREE now being bound.

By-Laws: The compilation of By-Laws had been made and was ready for a vote.

Activities: A committee was formed to help schedule trips. The chairman expressed a need for leaders for the trips.

The By-Laws committee submitted a compilation of the Constitution, By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation and amendments which have been in effect. One change was made to increase the number of elected Board of Directors from 2 to 4 members. Randy Renner moved to accept the new By-Laws as written. Dick Snyder seconded and the motion passed.

Leo Hannan thanked all those who had supported him in the recent City election.

Bill Barnes read a resolution to send a letter to the United States Congress and the Alaska State Legislature to support restriction of the use of snow machines to designated areas. Bill moved to adopt the resolution, Pat Freeny seconded and the motion passed.

Eivin Brudie moved to send \$20.00 to the City Parks and Recreation Council for financial support in the advertising on the bond issue dealing with open spaces. Bill Barnes seconded and the motion passed.

Leo Hannan announced there is a public hearing on Oct. 28th at 8:00 p.m. at the Sydney Lawrence Auditorium for motor mushers use of public park land.

Frank Nosek suggested that a Brooks Range Committee be formed to write down the purposes of the fund.

The election of officers took place.

Barry Kircher moved to amend the By-Laws to include the Training Committee and its purpose as one of the standing committees. Wanda Pease seconded the motion. The motion is to be voted on at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned for a 10 minute break followed by a slide presentation by Wendell Oderkirk on a first ascent attempt of The Tusk in the Merrill Pass area.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol DeVoe, Acting Secretary

2) Message from the New President:

"The MCA was formed to: promote the enjoyment of hiking, climbing, and exploration of the mountains; cultivation of mountain climbing skills and techniques; to teach and encourage mountain safety; and to assist in the prevention of waste and unnecessary destruction of the natural scene." (Steve Hackett in SCREE, November, 1970).

This statement has not changed in the past year and it remains the goal of your new officers and board members.

This year should see the distribution of 55 Hikes and the Club may well experience an increase in membership--we will certainly be seeing more people in the hills. As

mountaineers, it will be our duty to properly instruct these people in climbing techniques and make them aware of conservation problem areas. It is up to us to get involved in our club. Most of us can serve as hike leaders. Why not take the plunge and call the Outings Chairman and offer our services and experience.

In a land that is a mecca for hikers, climbers, and mountaineers, we should certainly have a strong and active club. If you have any gripes, suggestions for improvement, or want to lend a helping hand in any way, you may reach me at home (344-8744) or work (279-4422, ext. 209).

Only through activity will we achieve the purposes of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska.

---Wendell---

3) SCREE to get new editor

Friends,

It has been a great pleasure editing SCREE for the past 2½ years, but now the time has come for a new editor to take over the challenges, pressures and rewards of getting out a monthly newsletter. Kathy Selken is going to be SCREE's new editor, starting with the December issue, and I'm sure she'll do a great job. I want to express my deepest appreciation to all of you out there in SCREEland who kept those articles coming in. Very special thanks to those people who helped work on SCREE: typists Marty Corcoran, Chuck Pease, and Doris Curtis; mailers Carol DeVoe (who has kept MCA's membership list up-to-date for years), Joanne Merrick, Wanda Pease, Doris Curtis, Betty Newman and all you others who've wandered in and out through the years.

Thank you one and all!

Liska

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

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF SURVIVAL

Survival Stresses (con't)

(4) THIRST

All authorities and all reports of survivors place water and its accompanying problems of thirst and dehydration among the most important problems of survival. Thirst, like fear and pain, can be almost forgotten if the will to carry on, supported by calm, purposeful activity, is strong.

In summer:desert heat, thirst is not a strong enough sensation to indicate how much water you need. If you drink only enough to satisfy your thirst, it will still be possible for you to dehydrate slowly. The best plan is to drink plenty of water any time it is available, particularly when eating. This necessary water may be taken in as water in the conventional sense or in some mixture which is used as a so-called water substitute. Only water in some form will prevent dehydration and keep the body at normal efficiency.

When you do not have enough water to balance the needs of your body, you begin to feel thirsty and uncomfortable. Your needs may be increased if:

1. You have a fever.
2. Your fear causes you to exaggerate your thirst.
3. You evaporate more body fluid than necessary by not using available shelter to best advantage.
4. You remove your clothing and keep your mouth open.
5. You ration water rather than sweat.
6. You overwork or overexercise too strenuously in the heat.

At almost any stage, you can reverse dehydration simply by drinking enough water. The important thing is to avoid allowing dehydration to go too far, because once you get sleepy and inefficient, you loose your will and self-control and consequently your ability to be effective.

(5) HUNGER

A considerable amount of edible material may be available under survival conditions which you may not initially regard as food. If comfort has conditioned you to eat only when you have a clean, white tablecloth, napkins, and tasty hot food prepared to your taste, you

will go hungry and possibly starve amid a plentiful survival food supply.

The more important physical effects of undernutrition and starvation are (1) hunger and hunger pains; (2) loss of weight; (3) weakness, characterized by decreased muscular endurance and strength, deterioration of coordination, and slowing down of movements; (4) dizziness and blackouts on standing up suddenly; (5) slowed heart rate; (6) increased sensitivity to cold; and (7) increased thirst accompanied by a craving for salt.

Some of the physical reactions to starvation show the body's effort to adapt and protect itself against the stress of hunger. The decreased heart rate, for example, indicates functioning at a lower energy level, thus conserving energy resources. Objective tests have shown that vision resists deterioration, and that hearing actually becomes more acute. In effect, there is some basis for the old saying that hunger sharpens the senses.

It is apparent that hunger pangs, coldness, weakness, and loss of endurance cannot be constantly experienced without producing a state of mind which depreciates a positive attitude. The most frequently observed psychological effects are personality and behavior changes, including depression, irritability, nervousness, and general emotional instability; social withdrawal, decrease of communication and social interchange; narrowing of interests with an emphasis on thoughts of food; difficulty in concentration; and slow speech.

Both the physical and psychological effects described are reversed when food and a protective environment are restored. Control of hunger in survival is one of the easier problems, provided the survivor can adjust to discomfort, adapt to primitive conditions.

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

* * *

BY KAYAK THROUGH KATMAI

September 1971

Nancy Simmerman

Autumn golds and scarlets, waves lapping at the beach, huge grizzlies fishing for salmon in streams still thick with fish--crisp golden days, white frosted mountains against the blue sky--this is late September in Katmai National Monument. Two weeks I spent in that peaceful wilderness, the last two weeks in September.

The Monument concessionaire was closed for the season and the ranger station was due to close in a few days, but what a better time to photograph the wilderness of Katmai than in its colorful fall dress. With the cooperation of the Park Service, I was to photograph the Other Side of Katmai,--not the over-publicized Valley of 10,000 Smokes and the volcanoes, but the quiet side of Katmai, the wilderness of spruce, cranberries, lakes, grassy meadows, craggy and not-so-braggy peaks, moose, swans, braided rivers--and rocks that float on the water, moving gently aside as our kayak skimmed over the quiet lake.

Greeting me at Katmai, on September 14, the instant I stepped onto the beach were hundreds of footprints in the beige punice sand. They were left by the brown bears, and it appeared as if the world's largest grizzlies had made a lemming-style migration through Brooks Camp. The tracks were everywhere--but then so were the salmon. Still running heavily in the river, they were ragged and red. The beach stank from rotting fish pulled out of the water by the bears and left half eaten.

I spent the next 5 days exploring and photographing what I could alone. Wearing my bear bell religiously, I wandered deep into the forest. Bear trails everywhere. Heavily used trails looked like maintained hiking trails, smooth and devoid of vegetation. Trails with a moderate amount of use were the most interesting. Each bear would walk through the moss, stepping carefully in the footprints of the previous traveller. Thus a trail of well-worn footprints through the untouched moss remained, a bit wide for the average human stride, but spaced just right in the fore and aft distance. While wandering the trails, I would frequently double back on my route---and found it a bit unnerving to discover fresh bear tracks over my earlier prints. But I never saw a bear in the woods. As I learned through contact with the bears later in my visit, and from talking to Ranger Gil Blinn and his wife, the Katmai grizzlies seem to have a different temperament from the interior grizzly I was familiar with. Whether it is genetically induced, or due to a high quality, high protein diet from infancy onward, or from some other factor, the Katmai grizzly is a far more docile animal. He doesn't seek out human contact, nor does he run frantically from it. He'll move a few feet off the trail when he hears you coming, but you'll seldom know he's there. On the beach, where the salmon are running nearby, you'd best give him the right of way, not because of any aggressive behavior, but because he assumes the right of way---he's

always had it. Other than a glance in our direction as if to say, "Oh, hi there," he ignored our existence. We found that in the kayak we could approach far more closely than we would have dared on foot--with no indication of annoyance on the bear's part.

It must be remembered that the bears we met at Brooks were currently the resident bears in the area, and had recently seen far more people than the two of us.

Brooks camp was built, unfortunately, in one of the highest bear-density areas in Alaska. The concession and the Park Service buildings were built right on bear trails. So was the campground. So far there have been no serious bear incidents at Brooks, and few difficult encounters of any kind--but one wonders if perhaps we're not pushing the bears just a little too far.

I had planned a three-part "work" schedule. First, photos of the Brooks River area--scenics, vegetation, animals, etc. Later when my husband, Chuck, arrived to help, I planned a 6-8 day kayak trip through the lake region, then a 4-6 day hike in the Valley of 10,000 Smokes into the area of Baked Mountain and Novarupta at the base of Katmai Volcano. (See "Trekking Through Katmai National Monument," by G.M. Rektenwald in Oct. '71 SCREE.)

Due to the fact that the snowline was already below Novarupta and winter blizzards were lashing an area well-known for its foul weather, Ranger Gil Blinn and I decided that I'd best settle immediately for an overnight at the Visitor's Center at the Valley, photographing the usual tourist views of the tuff cliffs. Novarupta could wait for another year. Besides, who likes to ford streams in the snow? Even at 1400 ft. at the Visitor's Center, I was snowed on lightly, but also got some very nice photographs.

Chuck joined me Sept. 19, and we immediately set out on the kayak trip. We have a two-man Klepper Arius which the bear investigated the night before we were to depart. An inquisitive brownie flipped the overturned kayak upright and apparently walked on--just idle curiosity. But that curiosity left a broken rudder, 6 holes in the canvas deck, and possibly a broken rib. The rudder we managed to mend quite well in the Park Service tool shop, and the holes were patched successfully with adhesive tape.

Our route by kayak lay from Brooks Camp on Naknek Lake, around through the Bay of Islands, exploring the islands and coves as we went, a portage over to Grosvenor Lake, and paddling east the length of Grosvenor Lake to placid Grosvenor River. Grosvenor River empties into the brisk braided Savonoski River, which in turn empties into Iliuk Arm of Naknek Lake. It is then a long paddle back to Brooks.

I had planned on ten days for the trip because of the normal frequency of storms and williwaws (a ranger's party earlier in the summer had taken ten days), but our trip was finished in six busy, but perfect days. We had some overcast skies occasionally, and two brief summer showers blew through on the day we portaged, but they fell in the sunshine, providing us with pretty rainbows.

Before Chuck arrived at Brooks I had experienced two fierce williwaws and, with awe, felt their power. On the kayak trip, the one williwaw we experienced occurred at night. It roared with the sound of a freight train ten feet away. The noise of those winds is astonishing--I got little sleep. It wasn't the sound of a flapping tent, for we were well protected from that direction. It was the tremendous deep-throated roar of the wind. I had never heard such a deafening sound from the wind before arriving at Katmai, and I trembled all night in fear that the wind might change direction and blow us down.

The fact that the only possible campsite on that side of the Ukak River delta was 30 feet from a well-travelled bear trail didn't help our peace of mind either. Who could hear a bear in that wind? Would a bear even be out in such weather? The morning light told the story--fresh bear tracks, which hadn't been there the night before, circled the tent.

Nightly precautions against inviting such a visitor involved hanging our food and all cooking gear in a tree well away from the tent, brushing teeth and washing hands and face well, and scattering mothballs in a circle around the tent and kayak. Mothballs? We were testing a theory of bear experts, that bears avoid the odor of naphthalene and like compounds. Now our question is: did the mothballs keep the bear from investigating further? or did the odor entice him to come over to investigate?

On the kayak trip, we saw birds, birds, birds, including hundreds of mergansers, 15 swans, loons and eagles. From our camp one evening, we watched three bull moose fighting over a nearby female, a racket of antler against antler. The trip down the swift, braided Savonoski River was exciting enough for my blood, considering our isolation and the cold nights. At Brooks Camp, the grizzlies greeted us on the beach as we finished our trip.

I urge each of you who is interested in wilderness (who in MCA is not?) to study a copy of the Park Wilderness Proposal for Katmai (and for Glacier Bay). Visitation to Katmai increases every year--perhaps you'll go next year. Use of the existing facility is almost at capacity, and an observant visitor will realize that plans for the future must be made now. The Park Service wants to retain Katmai as a wilderness area, but must provide certain limited facilities for visitors in a land of huge bears and wild storms. Nature is not docile in Katmai.

The overwhelming majority of visitors to Katmai are on tours of 3-4 days. They want a bit of sport fishing, but seldom keep more than one or two fish. They want to see the Valley of 10,000 Smokes and a bear. Proportionally, few active young people currently come to Katmai. Thus, today, and most likely for the next 10 years or so, the bulk of the visitors will want a quick, spoon-fed tour of Katmai. Their wilderness experience will come from viewing it from a distance--but that doesn't make it any less important to them and to their commitment to wilderness values.

At the same time, Brooks Camp is a poor place for further development. Any growth in facilities will further pressure the bears in their traditional territory and will destroy the intimate people-nature atmosphere there. Future development of visitor facilities must be built elsewhere. The Wilderness Proposal, in Phase I, presents a planx for now and the next few years. Phases II and III are frightening in their implication--planning ahead to the day that Katmai is accessible by road, within reach of motorcycles and Winnebagos.

You can obtain a copy of the Park Wilderness Proposal from the National Park Service, Third Floor, Federal Building, P.O. Box 2252, 605 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage. Written testimony is due by Dec. 18th, addressed to the Hearings Officer, c/o General Superintendent, Alaska Group, National Park Service, Federal Building, 605 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, 99501. The public hearings will be held Nov. 17th and 18th at Grant Hall, Alaska Methodist University.

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MINT GLACIER CABIN TRIP

October 24-25, 1971

Wendell Oderkirk

The Mint Glacier Tie-Down Trip was turned into a Fern Mine ski tour by white-out conditions and insufficient snow cover at the Little Susitna Roadhouse (at least we agreed there wasn't enough snow).

As it turned out, the white-out conditions were a blessing in disguise as the Fern Mine Ski Tour became a Thirty-Inches-of-Powder-Snow-Snowplough Trip. In snow of that condition it was agreed by all (Bill Barnes, Bob Smith, Phil and Jean Fikkan, Art Ward, and myself) that a ski-in to Mint Glacier would have been very trying to all concerned.

A warm fire in the cabin stove livened our spirits enough to regale each other with stories of the past summer's deeds and misdeeds. Sunday morning a pleasant ski-out in sunshine and crisp air was ruined by our approach to the Independence Mine Road where our senses were assailed by numerous snowmachines racing up and down the road. Sadistically we hoped a car would hit one; but this didn't occur, though I'm sure it will someday. A short drive to Independence disgusted us even more. Those bloody machines are everywhere. We felt sorry for the biathlon trainees and Alaska's guest x-country skiers from Japan. As mountaineers we have a terrific stake in this unique area so close to Anchorage. Can't we do something?

We were using Bob's Toyota and Phil's VW for transport and proceeded to have a very near accident with each other; another testimony that drinking Pepsi and driving don't mix--or maybe the snowmachines had so dulled our senses that we couldn't react as fast as normal.

In any event, the Mint Glacier cabin still needs to be anchored.

* * *

MCA PROFILE: President Wendell Oderkirk

Born in Glendale, Calif....raised in North Dakota and Iowa...has an A.A. degree in business...presently employed by Sears hardware department...moved to Alaska in May 1967 to escape L.A. smog and people...may go Outside before the turn of the century--but only to visit...he and his wife, Shirley, have 2 daughters...Shimane, 7 and Shonda, 1 (a "Mt. Dall baby"--she was born the day Wendell returned from the Mt. Dall climb)...they are presently developing an acre lot off Fernwood Dr., near the top of Rabbit Creek Road...MCA instructed

Wendell in basic mountaineering...he has made first ascent of Mt. Dall...fourth ascent of Mt. Marcus Baker...several ascents of Chugach and Talkeetna Range peaks...hobbies are climbing...ARG...cross-country skiing and plans to learn a little downhill skiing.

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

10 years ago...November 1961

Bob Goodwin ascended "The Pregnant Woman" between Bartlett and Trail Glaciers...Gwyneth Wilson penned a poem describing the efforts of MCA'ers to clean up the old miner's cabin on Crow Pass.

5 years ago...November 1966

Bill Hauser and Bill Babcock made a first ascent of Eagle Mountain (6955') in the Eagle River Valley...Grace Hoeman, Ray Genet, Don Haglund and Jacques Batkin made an apparent first ascent of Crow Peak above Crow Pass...Bill Hauser and Vin Hoeman made first ascents of The Mitre (6650') and Ovus Peak (6650') above Pichler's Perch.

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BITS AND PIECES

It is with great sorrow that we learned of the recent death of Jill Gardey in a traffic accident in England. Her husband Jon was an active member of MCA some years ago.

DUES: If you want to continue receiving SCREE, you must pay your dues by the end of the year. Anyone not paid by January 1, 1972, will be removed from the mailing list. See list of rates and address at the end of SCREE.

PARTY TIME: Open house at Randy Renner's on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, (Thanksgiving Eve)...BYO...All MCA members are invited and are welcome to bring guests...address 112 East 24th Ave. Apt. 003...ground floor...please observe the other tenants parking spaces...call 274-1460 for information or directions.

The American Alpine Club has decided to sponsor and finish Vin Hoeman's "Alaska Mountain Guide" book. Rod Wilson and Steve Hackett are coordinating the project. Dave Roberts will edit the guide.

Barry Kircher has the Hoeman's topo map collection at his home. The maps were donated by the Kufels from the Hoeman estate, and are available to club members.

Barry Kircher is now Program Chairman as well as Chairman of the Geographic Names Committee.

GREAT IDEA DEPT.: Give a gift subscription of SCREE for Christmas to the folks back home, or those old Outside friends who are interested in mountaineering, or to anyone else on your gift list...

FOR SALE: one pair of LOWA triplex boots, size 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11, \$45. Leo Hannan (277-4748).

* * *

TO THE FORGET-ME-NOTS

-- or -- One Woman's Compromise

Climb a mountain? Well, okay!
That's a beautiful thing to do this day
Let's go then now, I've got my pack
With water and book and lunch-time snack.

The trail is steep, my ankles strain
 But there's lots of sun, no sign of rain
 What's scraping brush and tree-crossed trail
 When it's country free--no phones or mail?

Just friends and trail and flowers by
 Green leaves and squirrel and hawks up high,
 Vile Devil's Club and mountain ash,
 Spring-loaded spruce and birch that lash.

The pack is light but pokes with will
 Were breakfast went and lumps there still
 But it's worth the jobs to be away
 From push and pull and yea and nay.

Sweat mats my hair, my arms look raw,
 Mosquitoes at my earlobes gnaw.
Off! stings my eyes, drips off my nose,
 Rocks plague the trail, a blister grows.

Ahah! A ridge! Delightful spot
 With breezes sweet to cut the hot
 And flat to flop on, rest a time...
 Get second wind for more to climb.

What lovely blooms! They weren't below
 It must be height they need to grow
 They've found and made a perfect place...
 Forget-me-nots, in alpine grace.

Hey, climbing bugs! Be on your way
 I've found my peak this climbing day
 I'll read my book and have a drink
 And watch the birds and sleep and think.

Work hard to reach your valued peak
 And to find the goals you singly seek
 The forget-me-nots are plenty high
 Look for me here on your way back by!

--Marie Lundstrom--

* * *

SCREE

Monthly publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska (affiliated with the Anchorage Department of Parks and Recreation). Please send material for the December SCREE to Kathy Selken, 3808 Indiana Drive, Anchorage 99503 by Thursday, December 2.

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DUES (send to MCA, Box 2037, Anchorage, 99510)
 FAMILY.....\$7.50
 SENIOR.....\$5.00
 JUNIOR.....\$2.50 (under 18)
 OUT-OF-TOWN...\$2.50 (50 miles from Anchorage)



**EVEN ON NICE WARM DAYS
BE PREPARED FOR A COLD, WET WIND.
WEAR, OR AT LEAST CARRY, WOOL CLOTHING.**

Careless Ev didn't agree... thought he'd just find a big
sheltering tree.



ALASKA RESCUE GROUP

Outdoor safety education - by Mountain Rescue Association

ALR 73