The Mountaineer

THE MOUNTAINEER

for 1970 and 1971

Published June, 1972

Cover Photo: Flowers Near Paradise, Mount Rainier
T. M. Green

EDITORIAL STAFF

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at Post Office, Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published monthly and semi-monthly during June and July by The Mountaineers, P.O. Box 122, Seattle, Washington 98111. Clubroom is at 719 Pike Street, Seattle. Subscription price, monthly bulletin and annual, $5.00 per year.

Material and photographs should be submitted to The Mountaineers, at above address, before January 15, 1973 for consideration. Photographs should be black and white glossy prints, at least 5 x 7 inches, with caption and photographer's name on back. Manuscripts should be typed doublespaced and include writer's name, address and phone number. Manuscripts cannot be returned. Properly identified photos will be returned about June.

Printed on recycled paper.

THE MOUNTAINEERS
PURPOSES

To explore and study the mountains, forests, and water-courses of the Northwest;

To gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region;

To preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America;

To make expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the above purposes;

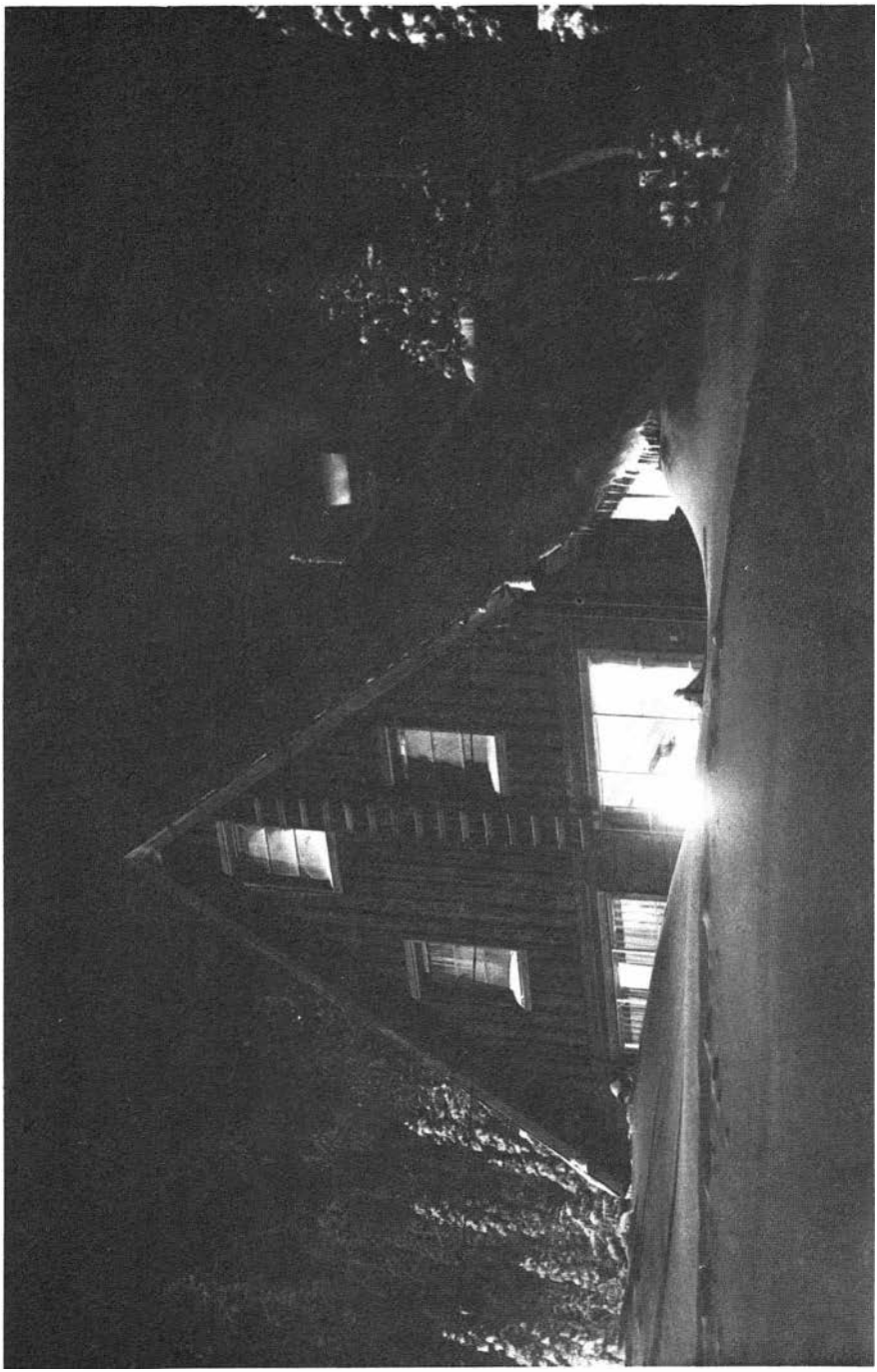
To encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life.

RECOGNIZED CHARTER MEMBERS

1 — Florence E. Curtis (Mrs. Asahel)
Nursing Home, Honolulu, Hawaii

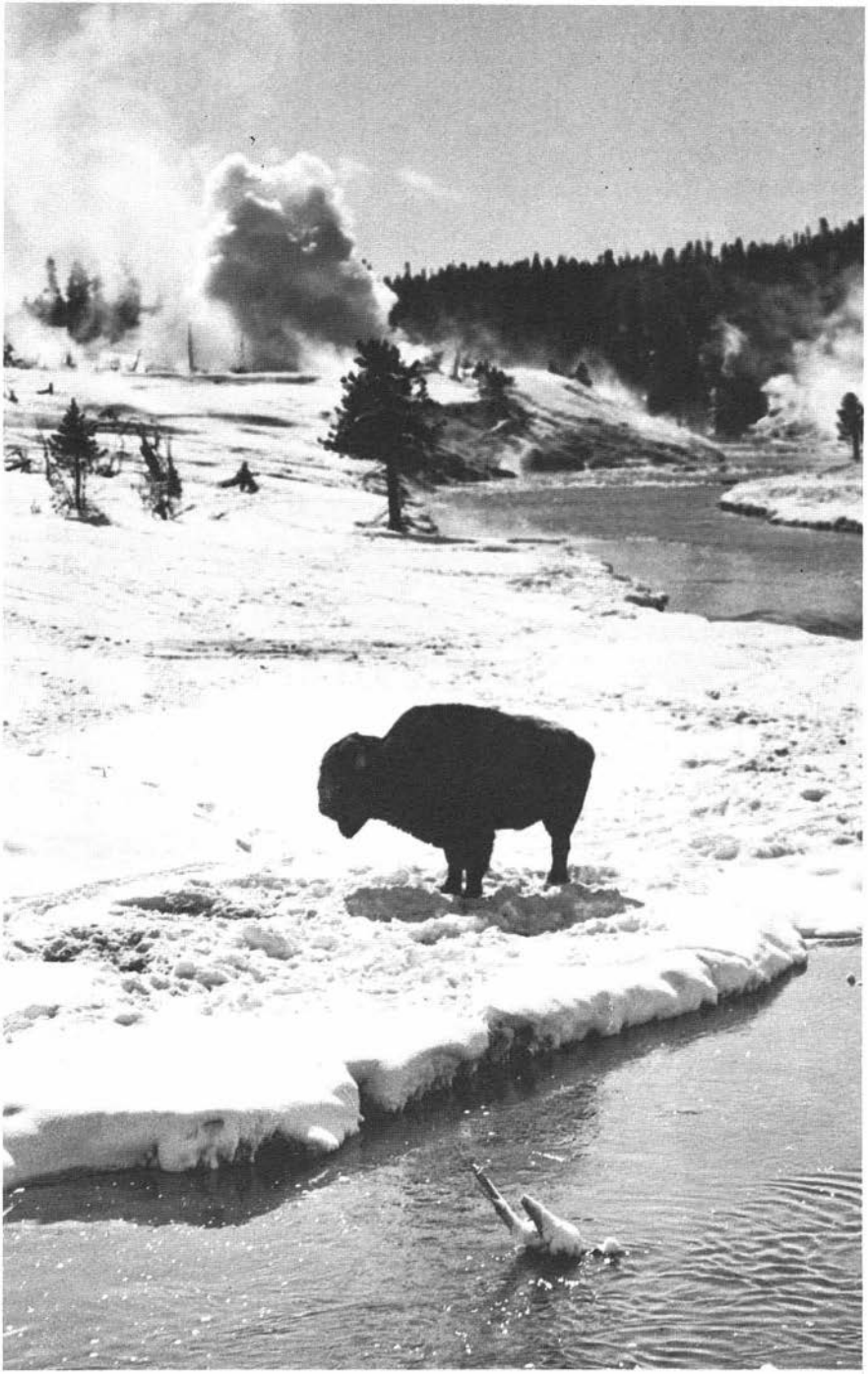
2 — L. D. Lindsley
104 Northeast 43rd Street, Seattle

3 — Gertrude Niedergesaess Bryce (Mrs. Alex)
Issaquah Villa Nursing Home



Snoqualmie Lodge *T. M. Green*

CONTENTS



In Yellowstone - First National Park *Bob & Ira Spring*

100 YEARS OF NATIONAL PARKS

Richard Bayne

Nearly five decades before the ethical concept "Reverence for Life" flashed upon the mind of Albert Schweitzer in Africa, "unforseen and unsought", a new ethic of the land was resolved around a campfire on another new continent. The year was 1870. The site, the confluence of the Firehole and Gibbon rivers in Wyoming Territory.

The men of the Doane-Langford-Washburn expedition, sent by Congress to verify or disprove the persistent tales of geysers, hot springs, beautiful canyons and waterfalls, and abundant wildlife, had completed more than a month of explorations, and had concluded these were extraordinary natural phenomena they had witnessed.

At first they were tempted by the prevailing land philosophy and had decided that each member of the expedition should claim one of the natural wonders for profit.

But one of the men, Cornelius Hedges, a Montana attorney, saw a more enlightened purpose for the area. He suggested that this wonderland be protected by the government for all the people of the nation. The others enthusiastically endorsed his idea, and upon their return home several of the men campaigned for protective legislation. Two years later, Yellowstone National Park was established by Congress.

Since that historic occasion, the national park system has grown and expanded to its present total of 284 units encompassing a diverse representation of scenic and wild America. Among the units are 37 national parks, as well as numerous national monuments, memorials, seashores and lakeshores. Two-thirds of the system protects key historical and cultural sites.

Altogether these areas contain more than 29 million acres, a seemingly large figure until one reflects that this is less than one percent of the nation's land area.

The national park idea has been a unique cultural export, as 95 other nations have followed our example, establishing some 1,200 parks and reserves throughout the world.

In reviewing the early days of the development of the national park system in the United States, names such as John Muir,

Theodore Roosevelt, Steven Mather and Horace Albright stand out.

Muir was the force behind the creation of three of our oldest parks — Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) — all established in 1890. He also backed creation of Mount Rainier and Grand Canyon national parks. Because of the many articles he wrote calling for protection of the Sierra, he became a major spokesman in advancing the national park idea.

He influenced President Theodore Roosevelt, who was instrumental in establishing the forest reserves and a number of national monuments. Roosevelt's administration saw the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to protect the Southwest Indian ruins from vandalism. Out of this act came Grand Canyon, Lassen, Mount McKinley, Petrified Forest and Olympic National Monuments. After the National Park Service was established in 1916, many of these advanced to national park status. Mather was the first director of the National Park system and was assisted by Albright.

The organic act creating the park service, a refinement of the Yellowstone Act, states the principles for protecting the nation's natural and historic heritage. It reads in part: "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as National Parks, Monuments, and Reservations . . . by such means as conform to the(ir) fundamental purpose . . . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The National Parks Centennial this year celebrates the Park Service's beginning with the creation of Yellowstone. A series of activities are planned to better acquaint the public with our park heritage.

Events will include the rededication of Yellowstone National Park, a National Symposium on Parks and the Future, and the Second World Conference on National Parks to be hosted by the United States. The Park Service also will be represented at two international conferences scheduled in Sweden and Canada.

The Centennial will be an occasion to consider what is in store in the future for the park idea.

It is predicted that during 1972 more than 200 million visits will be made to our National Parks, with Mount Rainier itself

registering an expected two million visits. This is proof that the parks are fulfilling some basic and important needs.

However, 10 percent of the parks are now overused, according to the Park Service. Most overcrowded parks are Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Mount Rainier.

The problems threatening the integrity of the parks will become more severe as people pressures increase. Already the end is in sight for the days of unrestricted use of our National Parks. In some, camping facilities are now being limited and fees are being charged for use of campgrounds. The possibility of use by reservation looms.

Measures have been introduced to relieve the pressure in some parks. Buses are being used to transport people to key areas and private enterprise is being urged to construct more camping and lodging facilities outside park boundaries.

The Park Service has had to find ways to prevent damage to fragile ecological systems, resulting when too many people use an area. At Mount Rainier, hard-top trails were constructed through the fragile wildflower meadows, and are considered a successful answer to the problem there.

With Mount Rainier, Olympic and North Cascades National Parks, residents of Washington State have one of the finest park heritages in the nation and an important stake in the future of the park system.

As members of The Mountaineers we are dedicated "To explore and study the mountains, forests and watercourses of the Northwest . . ." and "To preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America . . ."

The club and its members in the past have taken a prominent part in the cause of conservation. The parks and other protected areas which exist today invariably are the result of enormous efforts spanning periods of years by public-spirited citizens and organizations.

In the future, it is not likely that demands to compromise the purposes of our parks will decline, especially as their use intensifies and as outside sources of timber, mineral and other resources diminish.

If we are to continue to enjoy in our own lifetimes these fragile and few islands of wildness and scenic grandeur in a relatively unchanged condition, and insure that future generations have a

similar opportunity, then we must exercise extreme caution in our care of them, to use but also to regulate the use so as to leave them unimpaired . . .

While secretary of the interior, Stewart Udall wrote, "Preservation of wilderness is a tribute to 'America the Beautiful', a demonstration of faith in her future and an ability to learn from her past. It demonstrates to the world that the United States is an inspired democracy, not exploiting every material resource in every cranny of the land, but wisely living on a sustained interest, not capital."

ON THE SUMMIT

Christine Wright

I

The wind, whipping slow on crusted white, laves
numb boots, knifes a slit into the bone's heat.
Bellows trace iced leaves on a rimed sky, Old
twists pull sulphur from the crater sieve, blast
pumice to rupture.

II

Clinking on metaled fingers, the register
is won; ballast for brains of yeasty thought.
The iron cylinder tethers tired ringers
of mountain bells. Old celebrators' log.
Joy and signatures.

BIG BEAVER, VALLEY

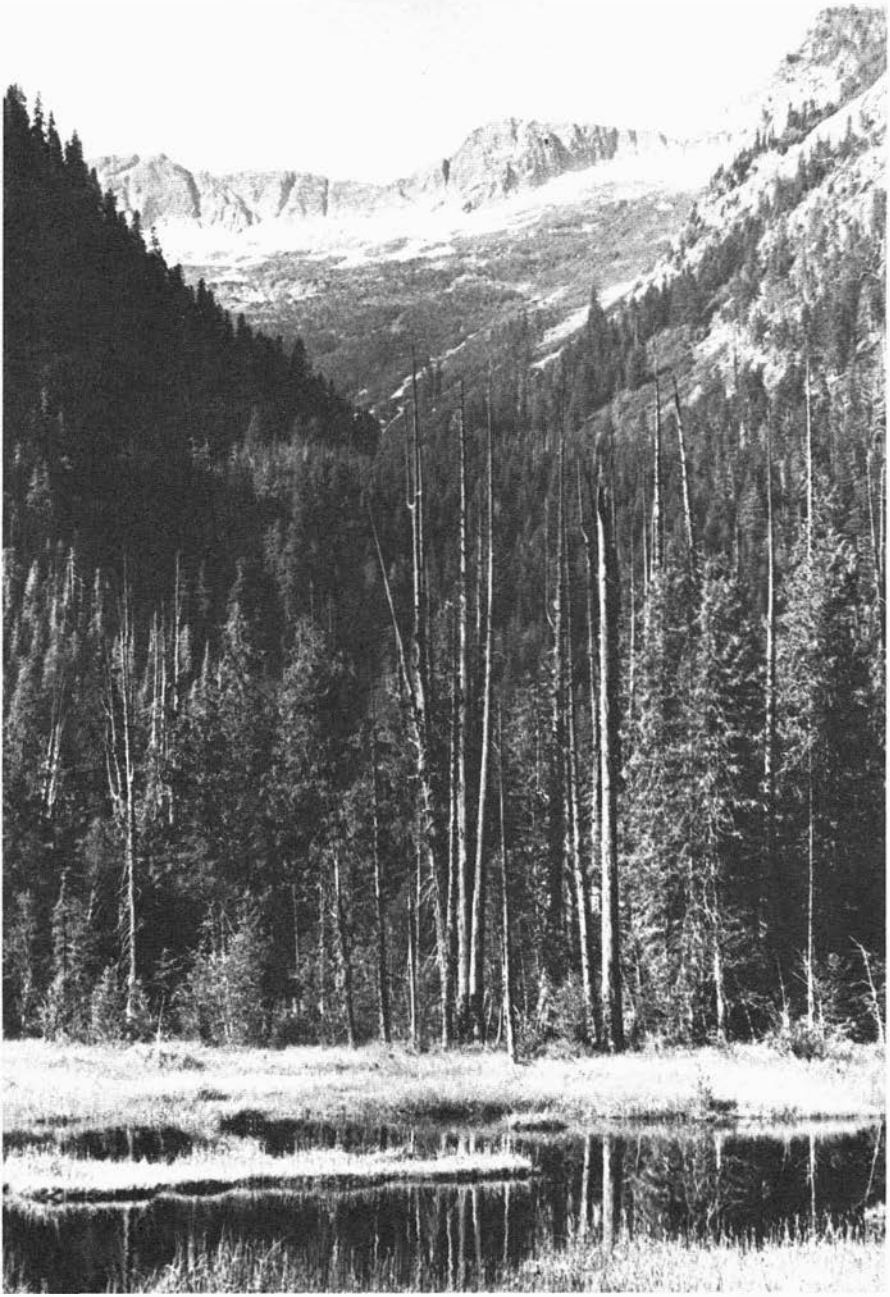
Joseph W. and Margaret M. Miller

For the past three years controversy has raged around Seattle City Light's proposal to raise the height of its Ross Dam by an additional 122½ feet. Most U.S. opposition to the project was generated by the fact that the high dam would flood the lower 5½ miles of Big Beaver Valley, a major tributary of the Skagit River. When the project was first announced in the early summer of 1969, there had been no systematic studies conducted in Big Beaver Valley. Conservationists, seeking to advance reasons for not flooding the valley, could only cite the well-known groves of ancient western redcedars and the scenic beaver ponds.

The valley still contains many scientific secrets, but three summers of intermittent botanical and ecological investigation have brought to light a number of interesting facts. It appears that Big Beaver Valley may contain one of the most varied floras of any valley of similar size in the North Cascades. Over 230 species of vascular (higher) plants have already been identified from the valley, and it is probable that the area is equally rich in mosses, lichens, and fungi. No hiker with a liking for flowers, shrubs, and trees can fail to be charmed by the constantly changing floristic scene encountered in the 15 mile hike from the valley's mouth at Ross Lake to its end at Beaver Pass.

There are several reasons for this floral diversity. The Skagit River Valley, before it was drowned by Ross Dam, was an ecotone — an area of intergradation between two differing plant communities. The plants of the wet west side of the Cascades overlapped and mingled here with the flora of the dry eastern slopes. The transitional areas of the Skagit drainage extended up Big Beaver Valley for several miles and for a lesser distance up Little Beaver Valley to the north. Because of Big Beaver's unique topography, this area of ecotone ran further up this interesting valley.

All the tributaries of the Skagit have been extensively modeled by glaciation. All except Big Beaver, however, are typical steep mountain valleys at the level of Ross Lake. The Big Beaver glacier was probably particularly large and active, cutting a conspicuously U-shaped valley. Also the very hard Skagit gneiss composing the walls and floor of Big Beaver Valley may have



Big Beaver Valley. Floating mats of spagnum moss on water. *Joseph W. Miller*

proven more resistant to post-glacial gorge cutting than the rocks of the other tributary valleys. In any event, a happy combination of geologic circumstances resulted in a broad, flat-floored valley which rises only 25 feet a mile in its first five miles above Ross Lake. It has been suggested that Big Beaver Valley may have contained a large lake after the ice withdrew. If so, it has been largely filled in, leaving only scattered ponds and a wide flat bottom through which the stream flows in sweeping meanders.

Contributing also to the variety of plant characteristics is the range of precipitation. Near the lakeshore the annual moisture (mostly in the form of snow) is below 50 inches. At Beaver Pass it is more than 70 inches, and summer weather is cool and humid. A final cause of the floral diversity is the many varied site characteristics one encounters. There are areas of well-drained alluvial fans, talus slopes, dry rocky outcrops, deep bottom soils, filled-in lakes, sphagnum bogs, glacial boulder fields, and many gradations between these soil types.

The dry area at the mouth of the valley, in and around Big Beaver Campground, supports an interesting young forest of lodgepole pine. This species is rare west of the Cascade Crest, and its presence here is puzzling to plant ecologists. There is speculation that it may represent a relict stand that followed the glaciers and somehow managed to avoid being crowded out by the hemlock and Douglas-fir forest. Associated with the pines are many leathery-leaved shrubs and ground-covers that one expects to find in eastern Washington. The present lodgepole forest is a successional stand that followed the great Skagit forest fire of 1926, one of the largest fires on record in our state.

Across Big Beaver Creek at the valley's mouth is a very different forest. It was protected by the stream from the 1926 fire, and the mixed stand of Douglas-fir, hemlock, and cedar is over 200 years old. The forest is very open, with a beautiful moss-covered floor in which grow many members of the orchid and heath families. Both families are represented by a number of saprophytic species that live on decaying plant material in the soil. The Coral Roots, Sugarstick, Pine Drops, and the Pinesap are some of these interesting plants in shades of red, brown, and orange. Many attractive Pyrolas of several different species bloom on the forest floor in mid-summer.

As one heads up-valley on the Big Beaver trail, marks of the 1926 fire are very visible. Large relict Douglas-firs survived the fire, but their trunks still show the charring from the intense

heat. For about a quarter-mile the trail passes through a burned area where, because of greater soil moisture, red alder served as the pioneer species rather than lodgepole pine. Along the trail through this swampy area, yellow and blue Violets are common vernal species, while Bleeding-heart blooms in mid-summer.

The walls of Big Beaver Valley are very steep with many dry, rocky outcrops. Most of these are covered with mosses that become extremely parched and brittle during the summer months. The ground level plants of this community are particularly interesting and colorful, several being found nowhere else in the valley. One, the Creeping Oregon Grape (*Berberis repens*) is a plant more commonly found in eastern Washington. A few of the other unusual plants of this harsh habitat are Parsley Fern, Nodding Onion, Death Camas, Chocolate Lily (Fritillary), and Menzie's Penstemon.

For several miles up the valley the forest cover alternates between mixed hemlock-fir stands and islands of mature western redcedar. An observant hiker, without raising his eyes from the trail, can tell when he passes from one forest type to another solely by examining the plants and flowers of the forest floor. In the mixed forest such plants as Twinflower, Coral Root, Prince's Pine (Pipsissewa), and Oregon Wintergreen confirm the existence of well-drained soils. In the cedar groves, the forest floor is dominated by moisture lovers such as Queen's Cup, Fairy Bells, Twisted Stalk, False Solomon's Seal, Star-flowered Soloman's Seal, and Wild Ginger.

The most easily accessible groves of large cedars border the trail from about 3½ to 4½ miles up-valley, and they reach their largest size on valley bottom or gently sloping sites — always where soils are deep and damp. These ancient gray-barked giants have succeeded in attaining their venerable age and enormous size because the moist soils have prevented their greatest enemy, fire, from coming among them. Few young cedars are seen in the groves, but a tree that can live 1,000 years needs to produce but a single offspring during its lifetime to maintain its population.

At about the 4½ mile point, a series of beaver ponds are reached, and here are found some of the most interesting plants of the entire valley. In one large area a young sphagnum bog has formed. Floating mats of sphagnum moss extend out over the deep waters of the pond and support an unusual floral population. The most distinctive plants are the small insectivorous Sundews, so numerous here that in late summer they give a reddish cast to the

mats. Tall and stately white and green Bog Orchids are conspicuous members of the bog flora, while Scheuchzerias, Cotton Grass, Buckbean, Bog Cinquefoil, and Marsh Violets are other uncommon plants found here.

Thirtyninemile Creek, a brawling mountain stream, enters from the right at five miles up-valley. Many bright flowering plants such as Monkeyflower, Columbine, Geum, Harebells, Columbia Lily, and Fireweed are found in its boulder-strewn bed. Tenmile Shelter is located at about the six-mile mark in a rather dense forest of medium sized cedars, Douglas-firs, and hemlocks. This is the only authorized camping site between the lake shore and the Beaver Pass Shelter.

Above Tenmile, the forest of large western redcedars continues to alternate with mixed hemlock-fir forest for a distance of about a mile. Then the valley makes a pronounced bend northward, and its character changes markedly. The stream flows in a deep, narrow gorge, and the valley walls slope steeply down to the stream. The forests are largely western hemlock, but as one approaches Beaver Pass, occasional examples of Alaska-cedar and mountain hemlock are seen. On the broad, flat saddle of Beaver Pass there are numerous pure, very dense stands of Pacific silver fir with very little understory. Plant species along the trail are largely those found at lower elevations in the valley, although near the pass such high-country residents as Grass-of-Parnassus, Sitka Valerian, and False Hellebore are seen. The dry slopes where the trail climbs up above the confluence with McMillan Creek have extensive fields of large and tasty huckleberries.

The trip from Big Beaver Campground to Beaver Pass Shelter can be made in one very long day, but if one plans to enjoy and possibly photograph the plants, the cedar groves, and the views, it is better to break the journey with an overnight stay at Tenmile Shelter. Hopefully, visitors with a botanical turn of mind will admire, photograph, but not pick or collect plants along the Big Beaver trail. If the united efforts of conservation groups succeed in saving the valley from logging and flooding, Big Beaver may some day contain one of the longest and most varied nature trails in our Cascades.

Less is known about the animals of Big Beaver Valley than its plants, for they have been investigated much less intensively. Without question, though, the valley's floral diversity results in similarly diverse animal populations. Ecologists believe that the plant communities "select" the species of animals that live or visit

Western Red Cedar near Big Beaver Trail. Bark chewed by beaver.
Joseph W. Miller

there, and the wider the range of habitats, the more faunal species will be found. The abundant water, too, in this braod, flat-bottomed valley acts as a powerful attraction for wildlife.

Those animals whose presence is most evident are the beavers, the furry little engineers for which the valley is named. Their dams, ponds, lodges, and the trees they have felled or partially girdled can be seen at many places in the lower valley. However, one must be prepared to sit quietly by a pond for extended periods at dawn or dusk to see the beavers themselves.

Their ponds provide desirable habitats for a host of smaller animals. The quiet water encourages the growth of aquatic plants, insects, and crustaceans, which serve in turn as food sources for

fish, frogs, and many birds. Mallards and rarer ducks such as Barrow's goldeneyes and hooded mergansers rear their families here. Hairy woodpeckers and yellow-bellied sapsuckers find the dead trees standing in the ponds a profitable hunting ground, while flycatchers of several species feed from the trees and snags at the edges. Tree swallows and Vaux's swifts sweep the air above the ponds in search of the newly hatched insects.

Big Beaver Creek itself is home to numbers of animals, although the casual visitor may have to content himself with seeing their tracks on the silt-covered sandbars. The uncommon and charming river otter travels the stream in search of rough fish and frogs, while racoons and mink search along the muddy edges for food. Probably most of the beavers of the valley also live along the river, making burrows in the banks rather than lodges.

Numerous birds find the river habitat attractive, and one is almost sure to see the belted kingfishers and dippers patrolling the stream or resting on log jams. Yellow warblers and western tanagers flit in and out of the thickets along the banks. Large flocks of band-tailed pigeons perch in the cedar groves in the bends of the river, feeding their young on red elderberries, and pine siskins pick at the cones of the cedars for their seeds. Three different species of garter snakes lie in wait in the wildflowers of the sandbars for red-legged frogs or Northwest toads. Even the rare and docile rubber boa snake is a resident of this lush streamside habitat.

A different set of animals inhabits the upland forest communities through which, for most of its length, the Big Beaver trail passes. In the mixed conifer forests the Douglas squirrel and gray jay fuss at real or imaginary intruders. The winter wren, bubbling with song, lightens the darker forest. The drier, somewhat open woods are preferred by the brown creeper, nuthatch, and flicker that investigate the trunks blackened by the 1926 fire. The area around Thirtyninemile Creek seems to be a favored habitat for Swainson's and hermit thrushes.

No summer visitor who hikes the trail can fail to be startled by the explosion of wings that reveals a ruffed grouse family of hen and chicks. Their relatives, the blue grouse, live higher on the valley walls, where their booming, hooting call can often be heard. At intervals along the trail feathers of Steller's jay, varied thrush, or red-shafted flicker can be found, marking the spot where a Cooper's hawk plucked its dinner.

The Columbian black-tailed deer inhabit the valley in substan-

tail numbers, browsing the snowbrush, huckleberry, and ocean-spray that grows on the valley walls. They descend to the open willow bottoms chiefly in the difficult months of early spring, when new vegetation appears earlier here. Black bears have been seen in the daytime along the trail, but they probably do most of their feeding at night. The bears of Big Beaver are still shy, exhibiting none of the undue familiarity with man often seen in older parks. The cougar, among the rarest of Washington predators, is known only by its tracks in the dust of the trail.

The pleasant, open lodgepole pine parkland at the valley's lower end seems to be a particularly favorable habitat for birds and small mammals. The gaudily marked evening grosbeaks, Steller's jays, and cedar waxwings nest here in numbers, while Audubon's and Townsend's warblers, song and white-crowned sparrows frequent the edge between the pines and the water. Golden-mantled ground squirrels, Townsend's chipmunks, snowshoe hares, and the ubiquitous deer mice are also common residents of this area.

What will happen to these and the many other species of animals if the lower valley is drowned by the construction of High Ross Dam? It is conceded, even by the apologists for the dam-builders, that the cedar trees and other floral features of the valley will be lost, but these individuals have insisted that damge to animal populations will be minimal. Beavers can swim and birds can fly, they say, and the waters will rise so slowly that the animals can move away. There really is no "away", though, for suitable territories upstream are already occupied by other animals that cannot or will not double-up. The end result would be the replacement by water or mudflats of a varied and intricately woven set of animal and plant communities that now help to make the valley beautiful.

Author's note: We wish to express appreciation to Rowland W. Tabor, U.S. Geologic Survey, for information on theories of the geologic formation of Big Beaver Valley.

ALPINE LAKES TRAVERSE

K. M. Duff

What is thought to be the first complete north-south traverse of the Alpine Lakes region of the Washington Cascades was established in the summers of 1968 and 1970. Starting on the Foss River and ending at the southern end of Rampart Ridge, this route passes through the most spectacular sections of this beautiful region, which is now the subject of much debate regarding its preservation as a wilderness area. Almost all of the route is at or above timber line and with minor exceptions is not difficult.

The first traverse was made by Lake Forest Park Boy Scout Troop 348 during the third week of the infamous wet August of 1968, the wettest August in Washington State history. Rain fell on each of the nine days and was extremely heavy during most of the trip, finally preventing the final portion of the traverse from Park Lakes to Lake Lillian over Alta Pass. Exit was made via Park Creek and Little Kachess Lake to Box Creek campground under continuous downpour conditions, the campground being reached at 9:30 p.m. of the eighth day.

The second trip started at the southern end under almost identical conditions by Boy Scouts of Troop 530, Port Orchard and required weathering over for a day on the crest of Rampart Ridge. The traverse of Alta Ridge was made in a whiteout. After that, the weather relented and we were rewarded with several fine ascents and a beautiful journey through untrammeled wilderness, exiting via the Snoqualmie Middle Fork.

Following is a general route description and a narrative of some of the more interesting events of these trips. Names for apparently undesignated geographical features are shown in quotation marks.

The 1968 trip was made with 12 boys and adult leaders Bill Schoening, Al Holt and myself. We left the Foss River Road in the rain shortly after 7 a.m. on August 17 and proceeded routinely to trail's end at Big Heart lake. Here we finished a late lunch and fished for an hour. First day loads, weak muscles and rain made the rest of the trip to Chetwood Lake long and tedious, despite the fabulous beauty of the surroundings.

Williams Lake, near Dutch Miller Gap *Bob & Ira Spring*

In proceeding from Big Heart Lake to Chetwood Lake, it is best to leave the fisherman's trail proceeding south from the Big Heart Lake outlet at its high point on the ridge rather than follow it to its terminus at Lake Angeline. The back of this ridge is easily followed due south where a path gradually becomes better defined, rises gently into snow and rock ribs, then descends quickly to Chetwood Lake.

We arrived at Chetwood Lake in pouring rain near 8 p.m. and set up camp for a two day layover. While Bill and I were exploring next day, the boys caught numerous cutthroat trout ranging up to 18 inches.

From Chetwood Lake, the route proceeds east up gentle heather and rock shelves and across talus to a prominent point (ca. 5,600 feet) with beautiful campsites, rock formations and a tremendous 270°view of the area north and east of Iron Cap Mountain.

Proceeding south from this point, at nearly constant elevation over bare rock slides and snow fields, we shortly came to Iron Top Lake with its remnant glacier and highly colored water.

A natural shelf runs east from the lake outlet at an elevation approximately 50 feet higher than lake level. This shelf continues more or less unbroken all the way to the pass overlooking the Snoqualmie River Middle Fork, approximately two miles south. It ranges in elevation between 5,200 feet and 5,600 feet and, about one quarter mile south of Iron Cap Lake, is interrupted by two heather slopes offering some exposure (a fixed rope was used as protection for scouts moving across these areas with full packs).

Nearing the pass and the head of the Otter Lake/Foss River drainage, the shelf peters out to mixed rock, talus and snow fields, ascending gradually to the gentle saddle overlooking the Middle Fork. A descent to Otter Lake is also possible at this point. Our night was spent on the large rock promontory one quarter mile north of this pass, complete with spectacular views virgin campsites with flat heather, firewood and running water.

From the pass the route turns east, following another shelf; a grand highway of heather, tarns and mountain flowers with a spectacular backdrop of Dutch Miller Gap and the Summit Chief group. Nearing Williams Lake this shelf begins to descend slightly and terminates abruptly over steep cliffs; it is necessary to climb approximately 200-300 feet to a second shelf at the point where the lower shelf obviously begins to descend. This second shelf continues easily to the large rockslide lying immediately

north of Williams Lake which is then descended directly to the lake. A connecting trail leads to Lake Ivanhoe and the Cascade Crest Trail, where the route is continued from the uppermost switchback.

From this top switchback it is a scrubby and unattractive ascending bushwhack for two miles into "Summit Chief Lake," a shallow but lovely lake nestled at the base of the peak and surrounded by heather knolls and alpine timber. After this, the travel improves somewhat, proceeding south through clumps of alpine timber and meadows to the South Fork of Chief Creek. It is then necessary to ascend the steep cliffs and creek bed draining "Avalanche Tarn". A little care in route finding makes this passage not too difficult. At worst a little rock scrambling is necessary.

From Avalanche Tarn, the route proceeds southeast, then south over snowfields to the pass separating the Chief Creek and North Fork Lemah Creek drainages. This area and the ensuing few miles are perhaps the most spectacular of the trip.

An easy ascent of "Scout Peak" to the east provides rewarding views of Escondido Lakes to the southeast and, to the west, an unbroken panorama from Mount Daniels to Three Queens Peaks. An old survey marker atop this peak was rebuilt into a cairn and a film can register was left. From the pass the route continues south over a series of extremely beautiful heather benches which slope to the west and provide the traveler with spectacular, point blank views of Overcoat Peak, Chimney Rock and Lemah Mountain. About a mile to the south of the pass lie two extremely beautiful lakes, which we called "Vista Lakes".

The views from the southernmost of these lakes, where we camped, rival those of Image Lake in the North Cascades.

The ridge separating "Vista Lakes" and Escondido Lakes is L-shaped with its elbow about one half mile south of "Vista Lakes". From this elbow, proceed east along the descending ridge along a tolerable trail until opportunity is afforded to descend north to the Escondido Lake Trail.

From here, it is approximately eight miles by connecting trail via Waptus Lake and Pete Lake to Spectacle Lake. Careful study of the east flanks of the Overcoat Peak-Chimney Rock-Lemah Mountain ridge confirmed earlier map study conclusions that a direct cross-country route from Spectacle Lake to "Vista Lakes" suitable for back-packing does not exist.

Spectacle Lake is truly one of the most spectacular and scenic

lakes in the Cascades. On its eastern end it is studded with peninsulas and lagoons and its western end forms a beautiful backdrop of sharp peaks, glaciers and snowfields. The surrounding area is difficult to travel, however, and the following section of route should be adhered to very closely in order to avoid difficulties.

To reach Park Lakes, first traverse over rock and through brush approximately 30 feet above the lake level to the base of the large rock slide directly on the south side of Spectacle Lake.

Ascend the rock slide, passing near or between two prominent gendarmes about halfway up the slide (the westernmost of which can be easily mounted for fantastic views). Continue up the slide to a point 200-300 feet below the apparent ridge crest, then contour to the right over heather and rock to gain the ridge crest several hundred yards further on. (This point can be reached in the reverse direction by ascending NE from upper Park Lake to a point approximately three quarters of a mile east of Park/Spectacle Col. This point is some distance and elevation up from the Col, and the temptation to turn downward into Spectacle Lake, prematurely, must be avoided.

Continuing to Park Lakes, descend either to the Col, where beautiful campsites and unspoiled meadows are in abundance, or continue southwest directly down the ridge. There is an old trail running from upper Park Lake, near its outlet, to Box Creek Campground on Kachess Lake which in 1968 did not give the appearance of having been maintained for 20 years or so. The upper part of it is discernable only by means of very old blazes on the trees.

This trail was used as an exit in 1968 when rain and low visibility made completion of the Alta Ridge traverse unfeasible. For ease of route-finding under conditions of reduced visibility, the north to south direction is the preferred route.

The ridge directly west of Park Lakes runs due south and terminates perpendicularly into the east-west ridge connecting Alta and Hibox mountains. The traverse route passes directly over the high point of this intersection, which for lack of other identification is referred to here as "East Alta" mountain. The north side of "East Alta" drops into a prominent snow filled gully, quite gently sloping, which runs north onto heather and scrub benches. Routes connecting with Park/Spectacle Col lie either just above timber line or by dropping all the way to upper Park Lake and ascending on the other side. A tempting, but un-

desirable alternative is to compromise and attempt a traverse across the steep slopes of mountain ash, azaleas, blueberries and alpine timber that lie on the direct route. This is an arduous and time consuming effort compared with that necessary to drop all the way to the lake.

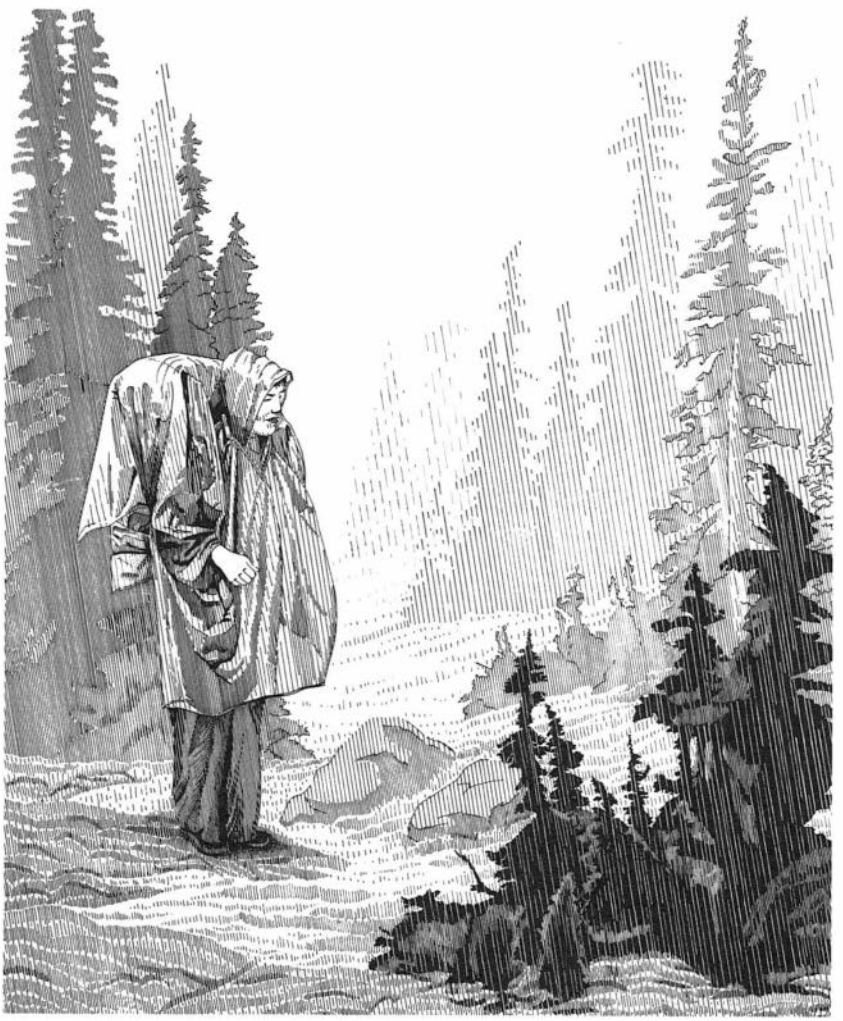
The south side of "East Alta" contains an old trail, complete with switchbacks, which runs all the way to the summit. Descending this trail to the rockslides along the south side of the Alta-Hibox ridge brings one to the same elevation as "Three Tarns" small bodies of water among the rocks and snow at the southeast base of Alta Mountain, which may be reached by contouring the rockslides to the west. From here it is only a short distance to Lila Lake and the connecting trail running south along Rampart Ridge.

From Rampart Lakes, the route proceeds south directly up to the small notch nearly on the crest of the ridge, from which it is a short descent to "Two Tarns", around which are unspoiled campsites and from which it is only a short distance (approximately one-half mile for crows) to Lake Lillian and the trail connecting to Rocky Run Guard Station and the Snoqualmie Pass Highway. Bitter experience emphasized that Lake Lillian is best traversed on its east side.

The passage of Alta Ridge was accomplished under barely tolerable conditions which looked good only by comparison with the downpours of the previous two days. Careful study of the latest USGS maps and a luck instinct allowed us to find the above route, in 50 foot visibility, after contouring east from "Three Tarns" almost exactly one mile. Turning upward and commencing an ascent of the ridge, we stumbled almost immediately upon the old trail mentioned above and followed it without difficulty to the top. A mere 200 yards or more on either side of this route could leave a party in some difficulty upon reaching the ridge crest, inasmuch as most of the ridge is impassable to backpackers.

The 1970 trip, over the period July 25 - August 2, with 10 boys and with Fred Ewing as assistant, included a climb of Alta mountain during poor weather and a one-day layover on the Park/Spectacle Col, during which we made a side trip to Glacier Lake and an ascent of Chickamin Peak. Later, from Williams Lake we made a very pleasant ascent of Hinman Peak and had an interesting exploration of old and new mining enterprises in LaBohn Gap area. My 80 pound German Shepherd made the entire trip, carrying her own pack and food.

The strongest single impression one carries away from this trip is of the uniqueness and fragility of this beautiful high country. If this unspoiled area is to be saved, it must be given the special protection of wilderness area designation. There is little country left that is so accessible, so lovely and so rewarding to the modest efforts necessary to visit it. It is worth our best efforts to preserve it.



Western Mountaineer *Ramona Hammerly*

MOUNTAINEER OUTINGS - 1970 AND 1971

Compiled by Loretta Slater

1970 OUTINGS

Type	Dates	Area	Leader
Backpack	Jun. 21-26	Chilkoot Pass, Alaska	Henry Shain
Backpack	Jun. 18-26	Cascade Crest: Buck Creek to White Pass	Joe Cockrell and Chet Raven
Backpack	Aug. 1-9	Glacier Peak Exploration	Henry Shain
Backpack	Aug. 1-9	Mount Adams Circle	John Rieman
Backpack	Aug. 15-23	Enchantment Lakes, Mount Stuart Range	Frank and Dorothy Sincock
Backpack	Aug. 22-30	Olympic National Park: Dosewallips, Anderson Pass, Skokomish	John Stout
Bicycle	Aug. 22-30	South Vancouver Island	Mike and Karen Kirshner
Canoe	Jul. 4-12	North Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho	Fran Flerchinger
Canoe	Aug. 15-23	North Cascades: Ross Lake	Mike Murphy
Car Camp	Jul. 25-Aug. 9	Mountain Loop: Mounts St. Helens, Adams, Rainier	Anita Karr
Climb	Jul. 6-11	Mount Rainier: Sunset Amphitheater	Al Randall
Climb	Jul. 29-Aug. 9	Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho	Jim Haneline and Bruce Garrett

Weatherwise, the summer of 1970 was a vintage year for outings. All 12 of those charted in the January bulletin were successfully completed. The Outing Coordinating Committee worked with the individual committees to ensure a full and varied program.

Mountaineers were made conscious of their own impact on wilderness and the growing awareness of environmental deterioration when the annual "Summer Outing" became a casualty. The planning committee's desire to comply with new restrictions, in both U.S. and Canadian parks, on number of campers per site, combined with the problem of securing a leader, resulted in the cancellation of this outing for 1970.

CHILKOOT PASS - FROM SKAGWAY, ALASKA TO LAKE BENNETT, B.C.

The second Chilkoot Pass outing, again scheduled for June to take advantage of good weather, encountered deep snow and severe cold over the pass. The 1970 trip found a new fine trail on the Canadian side of the pass, with campsites, bridges, and a hospitable work crew completing the route to Lake Bennett.

Several party members told the story of the outing: the group met on Sunday morning in Skagway and were transported over the ten miles of Skagway's longest road to Dyea, where the early prospectors landed, in the valley of the Taiya River. The Mountaineers' first campsite was near the marker at the start of the old trail.

The second day the wooded trail followed the river for several miles, becoming steeper, but emerging to views of mountains and glaciers on either side, then arriving at Canyon Creek Shelter. A mile beyond was the ghost town of Canyon City but exploration of it was shortened by wind and rain. Day Three was sun and fog spots, and sighting a bear and Dall Sheep. The six miles to Sheep Camp Shelter, near timberline, was covered by noon, leaving time for exploration and rest.

Day Four was climbing into cold thin air, on one side a blue glacier, on the other cascading waterfalls. At about 2,000 feet elevation the trail disappeared under snow and ice. The route followed a narrowing canyon to a steep snow slope, where a rock-anchored tripod and rusty cable gave evidence of the tons of supplies hauled up the Pass in this manner.

Charles Dunham wrote: "The Canadian government required every prospector entering Canada to have one ton of supplies with him as he toiled over the pass. An RCMP was on duty at all times to see that law enforced. It was here that many of the less hardy turned back . . ."

After a steep snow pitch it was over the canyon wall, plus a talus slope, 45 minutes of exhausting scrambling, then a wide spot for rest in the cold fog, wind and falling snow. This was near the 3,600 foot high Chilkoot Pass, approximately 27 miles from Skagway. In July 1968 a 15 foot cairn and bronze monument was placed here commemorating the opening of the trail.

On the British Columbia side of the Pass there was a gradual descent, in cold, stinging rain and fog. Lower, fog and snow disappeared revealing cairns, a trail, and a panorama of broad valley and snow capped mountains. Crater Lake was still frozen. The remains of a cabin offered temporary shelter. After a ten hour hike a nice campsite on Deep Lake was reached.

Day Five was gray and cold but there was a well maintained trail along a narrow canyon beside a swift, dangerous river. Firs and spruce gave way to pine and sandy soil. Three miles before Lake Lindeman there was a well-built cabin where a trail crew offered coffee. The temperature was 52°. In the afternoon the sun appeared and the mosquitoes increased. The trail was pleasant through dense forests of pine and spruce, and along rushing streams and unnamed lakes. The trail eventually emerged on the White Pass Railroad tracks which were followed to Lake Bennett Station. The last camp was on the sandy beach by the river, site of the original Bennett settlement of thousands of tents. The sixth day was warm and beautiful, and the morning was spent climbing and exploring. All enjoyed the family style dinner in the depot at noon and at 2 p.m. the train arrived to return the hikers to Skagway.

CASCADE CREST TRAIL - BUCK CREEK PASS TO WHITE PASS

In 1970 the Cascade Crest Trail hikers group covered the fourth section from Buck Creek Pass to a point just north of White Pass. A bus delivered the party to Trinity from which point the hikers followed a closed mining road to its terminus at the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary. Buck Creek served as the route up to Buck Creek Pass where the deteriorated Triad Creek Trail was taken. At times, the route was lost in muddy bogs or in animal trails. There was a search for a possible crossing and an eventful log balancing across the turbulent, rapid, upper Suiattle River, and unending switchbacks up to Dolly Vista.

Mica Lake was a frozen winter wonderland to Fire Creek Pass. Over Glacier Ridge, the route taken around Glacier Peak was obvious: up the northeast from Buck Creek Pass, across the north, and directly south down the mountain's west side. A layover day near Kennedy Hot Springs revived ambitions for the balance of the journey. From the Crest after Red Pass, the party traveled down the North Fork of the Sauk to Sloan Creek and on to the road and the bus.

GLACIER PEAK EXPLORATION

Sign-up for this trip quickly exceeded 40, so three sub-groups were formed: the climbers, lead by Irvin Charat and Richard Wright; the southern group, led by Donna DeShazo, and the backpackers, led by Henry Shain. All three groups shared a chartered bus to and from Seattle.

The southern group left the bus at Maple Creek Forest Camp on the Chiwawa River road, six miles south of Trinity. They followed the Little Giant trail over Little Giant Pass at 6,409 feet, to the Napeequa River valley. Several climbed Buck Mountain and Butterfly Butte. Camp was made at 6,950 feet after crossing Honeycomb Glacier. The following day the Suiattle Glacier was crossed and camp made at Baekos Creek Camp. A lay-over day was spent climbing Glacier Peak by Route 1. The eighth day necessitated bushwhacking along Baekos Creek to the Cascade Crest Trail, which was followed down to Kennedy Hot Springs. The last day was a five mile downhill hike to the White Chuck River road where the other two groups gathered at the bus. The group found a number of errors in the published account of their route and made detailed notes of corrections.

The climbers started their hike at Trinity, followed Phelps Creek up to Spider Meadow, went across Fortress High Route, through Buck Creek Pass and High Pass High Route to the Napeequa Valley. Occasionally their route brought them in contact with the southern group, as on the Glacier Peak climb. They took the higher routes over the glaciers, then down to Kennedy Hot Springs and to the road. This group reported the two high points on their outing were the climb of Glacier Peak and a surprisingly comfortable swim in a small lake up at Baekos Creek.

The backpackers left the bus at Trinity, following the Phelps Creek Trail to upper Spider Meadow for the first camp. The second day they worked their way over Spider Glacier, along and across Lyman Glacier and down to Lyman

Lake. Climbing again they crossed Cloudy Pass, at 6,438 feet elevation, and made camp at the head of the South Fork of Agnes Creek, one-fourth mile north of Suiattle Pass. The following day they went from Agnes Creek over Suiattle Pass to Glacier Peak Mines, then south on Miners Creek Trail to camp at Buck Creek Pass. The fourth day the route followed the High Pass High Route over Liberty Cap and High Pass to camp north of Boulder Pass above the Napeequa Valley. The next day was along the Honeycomb High Route to a tarn below Tenpeak Mountain, which involved route finding problems. Plans for crossing Suiattle Glacier were cancelled as some of the party had neither equipment nor experience for this type of travel. The group returned to the campsite and followed the north shore of the Suiattle River down to camp six, one air mile from camp five. The seventh day was a long hike down the Suiattle River to Canyon Creek Shelter, leaving the six miles to the road for the last day.

MOUNT ADAMS CIRCLE

In a spirit of exploring "around" the mountains as well as "up", the Outing Coordinating Committee promoted this backpack trip, a first for the Mountaineers and, according to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, a first for any group outing. Information was lacking on the generally trailless eastern side, particularly the northeast section which is outside the national forest. The Yakima Indians claim this side of Mount Adams and, pending a legal settlement, it was suggested that crossing disputed territory be avoided.

The party met at Randle, for a guided convoy to Bird Creek Meadows on the southeast side of Mount Adams where the cars were parked and the backpack started counterclockwise.

The second day was the most difficult as the group attempted to keep away from the rock extensions of Little Mount Adams but below the Klickitat Glacier protrusions. Rock gorges, sliding shale, glacier erosion, rolling rock, steep snow traverses, and fog, made travel slow and tiring. Picking a route over the Ridge of Wonders and the difficult crossing of Big Muddy Creek occupied hours. The descent into the valley to camp was welcome.

The third day plant growth and animal trails made easier going, over Rusk Creek below the glacier, and through the beautiful Avalanche Valley, west of Goat Butte. From here the party probably traversed almost two miles across the Yakima Indian Reservation. There were no markers but reservation boundaries are indicated on the map. Buttes and arms of Lyman Glacier would have made travel west of this point a problem.

South of Red Butte, on U.S. Forest land, a trail was followed until it met the Cascade Crest Trail. At Killen Creek the group spent the afternoon enjoying the long waterfalls, the forest, wild flowers, belaying practice cliff and everything but the unbelievable numbers of gnats and mosquitoes.

A layover day gave the ambitious a chance to climb Mount Adams from the north side.

The sixth and seventh days were pure delight: sunny weather, excellent trails and beautiful panoramas.

The seventh and eighth days were again on secondary but well maintained trails ending at Bird Creek Meadows.

ENCHANTMENT LAKES, MOUNT STUART RANGE

The outing members met at the Snow Creek Trail, on the Icicle Creek road south of Leavenworth, anxious to climb the seven miles of switchbacks before the heat became too exhausting. Camp was made between Upper and Lower Snow Lakes. The climb continued next day for a total elevation gain for both days of 5,500 feet, to camp at Leprechaun Lake.

Frank Sincock reported: Monday was spent on a reconnaisance along McClellan Ridge for an overview of the area. A few climbed on up to McClellan's craggy summit.

On Tuesday, Little Annapurna was climbed. The party traversed west along a ridge toward Dragontail, then dropped down a rock rib to Lake Brynhild and on to Aasgard Pass where they looked down 2,000 feet to Colchuck Lake. From the pass they dropped down along the Brisingamen Lakelets and back to camp at Leprechaun.

Camp was moved over Prussik Pass to Shield Lake and side trips were made to Earle and Mesa Lakes, Edward Mesa, down to Toketie Lake and up to Muskie Pass. The seventh night was spent at Leprechaun Lake with visits to Gnome Tarn and a climb of Enchantment Peak. The party returned to the cars in two days.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Dosewallips, Anderson Pass, Skokomish

The group planned to be flexible and use the evening campfires to decide the following day's activities. Transportation was by chartered bus. The first day saw them seven miles up the Dosewallips River to Diamond Meadows with the second night camp at Anderson Shelter, three miles beyond. During the day some hiked up to LaCrosse Pass and some attempted to Climb Mount Elk Lick — unsuccessfully because of time consumed in fighting through brush and up steep slopes. The third day the climbers succeeded in making an ascent of the east peak of Mount Anderson via Anderson Glacier, Flypaper Pass and down the Eel Glacier to the summit. The terrain presented more difficulties than anticipated. Other members of the party climbed to Anderson Glacier, viewing Enchanted Valley filled with fog which the wind later carried to Anderson Shelter.

The fourth day some climbed Mount LaCrosse while others hiked to Enchanted Valley Chalet, where varieties of mushrooms and waterfalls were enjoyed in the fog shrouded valley. The fifth day camp was moved 12 miles to Marmot Lakes. The sixth day, before breaking camp, the group hiked to Hart Lake and Lake LaCrosse. Camp that night was at Upper Duckabush and the following night the party separated, some staying at Home Sweet Home Shelter for a climb of Mount Hopper and some continuing to Camp Pleasant on the Skokomish River. The party reunited here the following night. The outing ended at Staircase Campground above Lake Cushman. Nancy Jones tells of the many animals seen: numerous bears, marmots, elk and mountain goats.

SOUTH VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C. CANADA

The second annual outing of the Mountaineer Bicyclists was started and ended via Seattle-Victoria Canadian Pacific Princess Boat. After arrival in Victoria the group spent half a day enjoying the shops and parks, then set out through the heavy motor traffic for the 14 mile cycle to Goldstream Park. The sag-wagon and baggage trailer preceded the riders and obtained a campsite. The second day to Bamberton Park and the third day to Shawnigan Lake were made difficult by the solid motor traffic on the two lane main highway with continual uphill grade. It was a relief to reach the secondary road to Shawnigan Lake where two enjoyable days were spent. Some people stayed in a private campground and some in a motel.

There were many bicycle tours from this camp, around the lake or on back roads through farming areas, Indian reservations and interesting villages such as Kaptara, Cobble Hill, Cowichan Bay, Duncan and Maple Bay. The fifth day was spent going south to Mill Bay and taking the ferry across Saanich Inlet to Brentwood Bay, then north to camp at McDonald Park. The evening was spent in Sidney. The sixth and seventh days were on Salt Spring Island, camped at Mouat Park. Returning on the Fulford Harbour-Swartz Bay ferry, another night was spent at McDonald Park. Secondary roads were followed to Victoria, where some sailed for Seattle and others remained for an extended holiday.

NORTH FORK, CLEARWATER RIVER, IDAHO

This white water river run, east of Lewiston, Idaho, was planned to take advantage of the river before the dams under construction were completed. The canoeists met at Orofino, where the river run would end and shuttled by car to Canyon Ranger Station, the launching area. Six days were spent on the river, through pine and fir forests, and exciting rapids with always the chance of a spill, with primitive campsites each night.

ROSS LAKE, NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Some canoeists left crowded Colonial Creek Campground on Sunday and paddled up Thunder Creek Arm and across Diablo Lake to the foot of Ross Dam where a truck portaged the canoes to the upper level of Ross Lake. Others drove to the north end of Ross Lake on the U.S.-Canadian border and launched at Hozomeen waterfront campgrounds. Due to a sudden and heavy windstorm the groups met later than planned.

None of the party was familiar with the lake and they found pleasure in exploring the delightful campsites at Big Beaver, Little Beaver, Lightning Creek and Cat Island. Time was taken for paddling up shadowy canyons, investigating lake and creek trails and climbing lakeside peaks. A layover day at Big Beaver gave an opportunity for hiking the beautiful valley up to Beaver Pass, with its great variety of plant and animal life, meeting area of east and west slope flora. Each group returned to its launching site for the trip home.

MOUNTAIN LOOP: MOUNTS ST. HELENS, ADAMS AND RAINIER

The Campcrafters chose their home state for their 25th annual Gypsy Tour, dividing their time with five days at Mount St. Helens, four at Mount Adams and seven at Mount Rainier. The group was divided at Yale Lake, southwest of Mount St. Helens, by restrictions as to type of camping equipment: tent camping was at Cougar Campground; car and trailer camping two miles away at the Eenachuck Campground.

The second day the party visited Ape Cave, exploring the two miles of lava tube caves with lanterns. The third day was in the forest of the Lewis River, where several pieces of petrified wood were found and berry picking was popular. The following day a hike to Smith Creek Butte gave a magnificent view of Mount St. Helens. The last day was spent swimming and doing local exploring.

Some of the group took the scenic dirt road, others the longer highway route to Cultus Creek Campgrounds, southwest of Mount Adams. At this camp, both wild berries and insects were abundant. Hikes were made to Deep Lake with fishing and swimming at Lake Comcomly. Car trips were made to the Ice Caves, Forlorn and Goose Lakes and various lookouts. Anita Karr reported that the climax of the trip was a visit to Bird Creek Meadows with its colorful display of wild flowers. At Hellroaring Overlook, there was a view of majestic Mount Adams. Highlights of the return hike were picturesque Bench Lake with its high campground and swimming salamanders, lovely Bird Creek Falls and the view of the huge Ponderosa pine at Big Tree.

Difficult forest roads got the party to Mount Rainier National Park and a new camp at Cougar Rock. The last week of the outing was full of activity: a hike through the flower fields to Paradise Glacier Ice Caves, a car switch hike to Klapatche Park, hiking to Lake George and Gobbler's Knob, to Bench Lake for swimming, to Snow Lake, to Rampart Ridge and to Van Trump Park from Sunrise Park. Food chests were raided by bears one night. The end of the week brought rain clouds and departing campers.

SUNSET AMPHITHEATER, MOUNT RAINIER

This outing started as a double feature, the holiday weekend being a scouting trip for an experience climb to 11,000 foot St. Andrews Rock where base camp was set up for the summit climbers. The Sunset Amphitheater area is approximately one mile square, with permanent snow. On Wednesday a climb was made up the Tahoma Glacier, broken at this time of the year, following the Puyallup Cleaver to Columbia Crest, true summit of Mount Rainier. The following rest day prepared the party for a second ascent of the mountain, on Friday by way of Sunset Ridge. On Saturday, everyone went home. The weeks' perfect weather, good snow surface and lack of wind, resulted in superb climbing conditions. The Tahoma Glacier route was more popular with early climbers but of recent years has been less used.

SAWTOOTH MOUNTAINS, IDAHO

Approximately 60 miles north of Ketchum, Idaho, the Sawtooths offer an outstanding rock climbing area. Base camp was made near Redfish Lake, eight miles from the highway. This base offered easily accessible technical rock routes on the Heyburn Massif, Elephant Perch, Chockstone Peak and numerous crags.

1971 OUTINGS

Type	Dates	Area	Leader
Day Hike	Jun. 30-Jul. 9	Bamfield, Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada	Harry and Loretta Slater
Backpack	Jul. 17-25	North Cascades, Ross Lake East Shore	Joe Cockrell
Backpack	Jul. 31-Aug. 8	North Cascades, Hannegan to to Whatcom Pass	Byron Clark
Backpack	Jul. 31-Aug. 7	Olympic National Park, Quinault, Enchanted Valley and Seashore	John Rieman
Backpack	Aug. 2-14	Mount Olympus - Bailey Range Traverse	Robert L. Wood
Backpack	Sept. 11-19	Alpine Lakes Area	Custis Stucki and Karyl Winn
Bicycle	Aug. 21-28	Vancouver and Gulf Islands	Mike and Karen Kirshner
Canoe	Jul. 3-11	North Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho	Fran Flerchinger
Canoe	Aug. 21-19	Golden Ears Provincial Park, B.C., Canada	Harry and Loretta Slater
Car Camp	Jul. 10-25	Cederedge, Colorado	Norman and Phyllis Turay
Car Camp	Aug. 7-15	Three Sisters Wilderness Area, Oregon	Arthur and Helen Engman
Climb	Aug. 14-22	North Cascades: Ptarmigan Traverse	Frank King
Foreign	Sept. 14-28	Western Germany, Frankfurt to Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Louise Marshall
Summer Outing	Jul. 25-Aug. 7	Linda Lake, B.C., Canada	Ruth Ittner

Of 18 outings planned and publicized for the summer of 1971, seven had to be cancelled because of snow conditions. The winter had brought the heaviest snow fall on record.

BAMFIELD, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

For this outing, planned as a variety of day hikes without backpacking, the three cottages of the Scotts' summer home, Aguilar House in West Bamfield, were rented for the week. The group traveled from Seattle to Victoria by scheduled boat and by chartered bus to Port Alberni. En route stops were made at Nanaimo, and for a walk through Cathedral Grove, a dedicated forest of ancient trees east of Alberni.

After a hotel overnight in Port Alberni, the freighter "Lady Rose", making port discharges down Barkley Sound, dropped the Mountaineers at Bamfield. Exploring was unlimited here: the village board walk, across Bamfield Inlet to East Bamfield, the series of sandy coves from the front door all down the peninsula, the history of the Indian fort at Aguilar House. There were hikes to Cape Beale via Tapaltos Bay and to Pachena Lighthouse on the old Life Saving Trail, a Fourth of July picnic, a climb of Pachena Cone, and a day spent at Kichha Lake and isolated Keeha Bay.

EAST SHORE ROSS LAKE TRAIL

This lower elevation backpack was substituted for the annual Cascade Crest Trail trek which had to be cancelled due to snow conditions. A chartered bus took the participants via Hope, B.C., to Hozomeen on the north end of Ross Lake. That afternoon, elevation was gained on the hike eastward to Willow Lake. Camp was at Hozomeen Lake with Mount Hozomeen silhouetted across the water.

From Hozomeen Lake to Nightmare Camp on Lightning Creek the next day, the elevation gain continued on a wooded mossy trail along noisy creeks and waterfalls.

The third day was a weary, hot one. First there was the problem of getting the party over swollen Lightning Creek. Later there were snow fields and, later still, recrossing Lightning Creek, aided by a permanent log, to Deer Lick Cabin. The long, long open trail along the rocky canyon of the creek, with steady elevation gain, was tiring in the heat. Finally Ross Lake was again sighted. The trail made a quick drop to the lakeshore and the coolness of Lightning Creek camp.

A layover day here gave time for a climb of Deception Peak, exploring lakeside trails, or swimming. Lightning Creek to Rainbow Camp was along the wooded lake shore, where deer were frequent and unafraid.

Another layover day gave time for trail exploring and swimming. Continuing along the lakeshore the trail led to Ruby Creek Horse Pasture Camp, where a youth camp was in progress. Another layover day here allowed a hike up Granite Creek or a climb of Little Jack Mountain. The last day a chartered boat took the group down the lake to a truck for transportation to Diablo Lake, where a company freighter delivered the party to the waiting bus.

NORTH CASCADES, HANNEGAN TO WHATCOM PASS

Snow conditions and flooding rivers necessitated cancellation of this outing. The members met at the end of the Ruth Creek road, seven miles east of Shuksan, and hiked to Hannegan Pass to camp. Here they learned that the Chilliwack River was too dangerous to cross in its swollen, turbulent condition. The previous week a man and his son had been drowned while attempting a crossing, and the ranger warned against any travel beyond Hannegan Pass. They spent a second night at the pass, making short local hikes, then returned home.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, QUINAULT, ENCHANTED VALLEY and SEASHORE

This trip was a substitute for the circling of Mt. Hood, Oregon, cancelled due to closed trails because of snow depth. The outing went to the western side of the Olympic National Park, driving to Graves Creek Campground, above Lake Quinault, from where they made a two day climb to Enchantment Valley Chalet. Day hikes were taken from here, although above this elevation there was deep snow. Some of the party spent the last days of the week at the park's ocean beaches.

MOUNT OLYMPUS-BAILEY RANGE TRAVERSE

Through the summers of 1970 and 1971 the leader had arranged and led a series of get-acquainted short trips into the Olympic National Park, giving the members of the parties the benefit of his knowledge of physical aspects of the park, and his years of historical research. This 13 day outing climbed to the Bailey Range and Mount Olympus, taking the group to the heart of the Olympic National Park, beyond the trails. The first plan to start from Hoh River had to be cancelled, with the condemnation and the construction of a new bridge crossing the canyon on the upper Hoh. The route followed was by chartered bus, up the Elwha River and Boulder Creek to Olympic Hot Springs. From this point park rangers took the group to the end of the road in small trucks. From Boulder Creek Campground snow was soon encountered, and was to remain with the party throughout the traverse of the higher elevations, sometimes a help in crossing glaciers and creeks, and sometimes a hazard on steep pitched slopes. The route climbed to Appleton Pass and Oyster Lake, around and along the ridge forming the Soleduck River Basin to a traverse over High Divide and above Cat Creek Basin. A number climbed Cat Peak and Mount Carrie. All marvelled at "the Cat Walk", enjoying it in aftermath more than in the process of sharp ridge rock clinging. Boston Charlie niche by an open pond was remembered as the campsite the Crislers used while filming the Olympic elk. The ridge forming the Hoh River was followed, then eastward, giving the climbers the scramble up Stephen Peak. There was a long descent to Cream Lake, a favorite campsite. Climbers added Mount Ferry before the many ups and downs through Bear Pass and Dodwell-Rixon Pass, for a two day camp in the Queets Basin. Mount Meany was noted to the south. The climbers made ascents of Mount Queets and Middle Peak of Mount Olympus. Others enjoyed exploring the canyon and the many water-

falls of the Queets River. The climb was again made over Dodwell-Rixon Pass, then down into the Elwha Basin. After several miles down the river, there was a welcome trail, following the river through Chicago Camp, Camp Wilder, Hayes Shelter, Elkhorn, Canyon Camp, along the Grand Canyon of the Elwha, Lillian Creek, Whiskey Bend, and lastly the bus, at the route's end.

ALPINE LAKES AREA, SCENIC TO LEAVENWORTH

A nine day backpack trip was planned to explore and appreciate part of the area requested to be set aside as Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The leaders realized the fragile environment of this territory, and limited the party to 11, using cooking stoves and taking precautions not to damage the delicate terrain. Transportation was by chartered bus to Scenic, eight miles west of Stevens Pass, and departure was from Chiwaukum Creek Campgrounds, five miles north of Leavenworth. The route was mainly by trail, but included cross country scouting, visits to lakes, and peak scrambles. The route from Scenic was to Surprise Lake, Glacier Lake, Thunder Lake, Lake Wolverine, Square Lake, Swallow Lakes, Leland Lake, Bark Cabin Camp, and the Chain Lakes. From here the party climbed to Doelle Lake, then made a strenuous cross country up to Frosty Pass, missing a way trail for part of the route. This led from Doelle Lake out Doughgod Creek, then along the ridge to Frosty Pass. From here the trail led to Lakes Margaret, Mary, and Florence, a side trip to climb Cape Horn, 7,300 feet elevation, then Lake Flora, down to Timothy Meadows, a side trip to Chiwaukum Lake, and down the creek to the highway.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, GULF ISLANDS, B.C., CANADA

The leaders drove the sag-wagon for baggage, and the route was via scheduled Seattle—Victoria boat, going and returning. The rainy day made uncomfortable cycling from Victoria to Sidney, but a sympathetic contractor turned over a condominium apartment under construction, to the group for the night. The next day the ferry was taken from Swartz Bay to Salt Spring Island, where base camp was established at the Yacht Basin Motel and campgrounds. Several trips were taken from here, and some overnights were made to the Islands of Mayne, Galiano, North and South Pender. Returning, a camp was made at McDonald Park near Swartz Bay, then back to Victoria.

NORTH FORK CLEARWATER RIVER, IDAHO

This white-water run had proven so enjoyable in 1970 that a 1971 re-run was made, but launching was further upstream at Aquarius campground, near the ranger station. Take-out was about five miles north of the confluence of the North Fork and the main Clearwater, near where the new dam was under construction. This made a total river run of 50 miles. The canoes were launched immediately into a series of rapids. Added interest on this trip was Don McCune and his photographic crew of "Exploration Northwest", who accompanied the outing for a television program, recording the white water run. The program was shown at a later date, bringing the enjoyment and excitement of the trip to many.

GOLDEN EARS PROVINCIAL PARK, B.C., CANADA

Golden Ears Park was until recently the isolated southeast section of Garibaldi Park. When it was separated, for easier administrative organization, it was named for a prominent central rock peak, with two ear-like appendages. During sunset the rock became a golden brown, and was designated by the Indians in their language as "Golden Ears". The park's three long lakes were intriguing to Mountaineer canoeists. These lakes were Alouette and Stave on the east, and Pitt on the west. From the south the park was reached through Mission City and Haney. None of the party had been on these lakes previously, which gave a spirit of adventure, increased by the ceremony of the christening of a new canoe. The large well planned campground at the south end of Alouette Lake served as base for two days, while canoe trips were taken in the southern section. Permission was obtained for camping at the north end, where there were no campsites. Three days were spent enjoying the wilderness end of the beautiful lake, with a base camp on a sandy point. Hikes were also taken from here to a large waterfall, and up a wilderness river to the ridge of Mt. Golden Ears.

It was found that Stave Lake had not been logged prior to flooding, and the resulting drift and snags did not make pleasant paddling. At this time there was a weather pattern of sudden heavy wind each afternoon. Long Pitt Lake, laying north and south, received the full force of this wind. The steep shores on either side of the southern half gave no landing or camping area for miles. Rather than take such long hours of rough, wet traveling, the party moved to Davis Lake, a provincial park just acquired by British Columbia, and undeveloped. It was northeast of Stave Lake, but in a cup of mountains, mirrored with sunny reflections, and resulting in a restful ending to an active week.

CEDAREDGE, COLORADO

The Campcrafters 26th annual Gypsy Tour was in a new setting this year. Several families drove to Colorado together, spending a night in Boise, Idaho, then Salt Lake City, Utah. Here there were side trips to the Mormon Temple grounds, for a swim in the salty lake, and to Timpanogos Cave National Monument. Base camp at the village of Cedaredge, Colorado, 50 miles east of Grand Junction, was in a private campground for a week. The swimming pool was appreciated as the local temperature usually around 75 degrees, averaged 90 to 108 degrees. A higher elevation, such as the Grand Mesa above them, with its 300 lakes was cooler. Much time was spent in that locale, hiking, exploring, and enjoying the wild flowers, including an evening hay ride. Other day trips were to Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Durango, with its mountain train ride, Ouray, Glenwood Springs, the San Juan Mountains. There was an overnight to Mesa Verde National Park, to Colorado National Monument, with its red eroded massive rocks, and a hike to Maroon Bells in an alpine mountain area. For the second week most of the campers left Cedaredge, scattering for visits to Denver, Rocky Mountain National Park, Dinosaur National Monument, and the Teton Mountains.

THREE SISTERS WILDERNESS AREA, OREGON

The Campcrafters second 1971 outing, made base camp at Tumalo State Park on the Deschutes River, five miles west of Bend Oregon. A three day backpack trip was organized, but because of the unusual heat, the majority chose more local things. These were the ice caves, Lava Butte with its viewpoint and lava formations, and the Century Scenic Drive. The cool lakes were particularly enjoyed, such as Sparks, Green Lake at the base of South Sister, and Todd Lake, where there was enjoyment with the canoe brought by one of the members.

PTARMIGAN TRAVERSE

In August, 16 persons took part in an outing in the North Cascades following the well-defined route of the Ptarmigan Traverse. Frank King reported that the group went by chartered bus to the beginning of the Cascade Pass trail. At the pass the party split into several groups to travel to camp at Cache Col.

Next day, seven of the party climbed Hurry Up Peak, which proved anything but a hurry up trip, primarily because crampons were left in camp.

The party regrouped in the Spider-Formidable Col and straggled into camp at Yang Yang Lakes.

The third day, a layover day, five people climbed Formidable Mountain in four and one half hours. Three of the party then joined a fourth from camp and climbed LeConte Peak.

On the fourth day five persons climbed LeConte Peak while the balance of the party went on to the LeConte Glacier. This glacier was most spectacular with numerous ice falls and open crevasses. Seven climbers made the summit of Old Guard where the view was the best of the trip. Camp was made at White Rocks Lake.

There was another layover on the fifth day; nine people climbed the two peaks of Lizard and six went on to climb Sentinel Peak while the others visited the Glacier Gaging Hut.

On the sixth day the party crossed the slopes of the Dana Glacier, which proved to be less steep than expected.

Two groups of four climbed Spire Point, by far the best rock climb of the trip.

The party continued down the ridge south of Spire Point to the first good camp site. All arrived in good spirits despite the long ascent of the Dana Glacier and descent into camp over treacherous rock slides.

The seventh day was a layover, permitting seven climbers to ascend Dome Peak in clouds, wind and fog.

The eighth and ninth days were spent in traveling out to civilization at Downey Creek campground.

King reported that the traverse is on the whole easy to follow, with well-defined trails appearing in many places. So many people are hiking this route there appears to be a need for toilets, designated fire pits, education on stream pollution, establishment of a single trail and posting of camp areas.

LINDA LAKE SUMMER OUTING

The 64th Mountaineer Summer Outing was held at Linda Lake in Yoho National Park, Canada. The area offered a full range of mountaineering activities. There were six peaks within a three mile radius with two more in climbing range. The campfire site enabled everyone to enjoy the twilight hours as the sunset created a glow on the O'Hara peaks and silhouetted them against the sky.

A total of 63 participants included five committee members and two staff. The traidional summer outing pattern was followed with a base camp and central commissary, a professional cook and paid camp helper.

Ruth Ittner reported on the outing: An advance party of four left Seattle on Wednesday, July 21, taking group camping equipment in a U-Haul truck. There were 1,900 pounds of gear and 960 pounds of propane gas. An additional 3,275 pounds of staple food was picked up at Lake Louise. The whole was transferred to packhorses for the final one and one half miles to camp.

The Linda Lake campsite, newly constructed by the Park Service for group camping to relieve the pressuure on the fragile meadows around Lake O'Hara, nestled in a beautiful wooded area. The advance group was busy for two days setting up tents, digging pits and getting the camp area organized. Later a day was spent bear-proofing food supplies.

Special arrangements were made for bus transportation up the fire road to the junction of the Linda Lake trail, so outing participants had to hike only one and one half miles to base camp. The first arrival was a canoe "walking" down the trail on the moss-covered head of John Jorgenson, Assistant Chairman. Later, a rubber inflatable raft appeared from a camper's gear; both were enjoyed by members.

Highlight of the outing for climbers was the ascent of Mount Victoria, 11,365 feet. Several alpine scramblers joined the group in spending the night at fabulous Abbott Pass Hut, reached by the "longest scree slope in the world" — 2,200 feet in approximately two miles.

Another significant climb was the west summit of Cathedral Mountain (10,464 feet) via the southeast glacier. Two days earlier another party had attempted the peak via the southeast ridge but were turned back 800 feet short of the summit by rotten rock and scree filled ledges. A successful climb of South Odaray was made but climbers attempting North Odaray via the east glacier route decided against attempting the final 50 feet to the summit without hardware. Two climbing parties, a week apart, reached the most accessible of Mount Stephen's summits. The first party was able to kick steps up the steep snow while the second found themselves cramponing up on ice. A party of four enjoyed the climb of Mount Schaffer.

Everyone hiked the nearly three miles around the irregular shaped and colorful Linda Lake, in and out the various inlets, enjoying the alpine meadows and their exquisite wild flowers, the different species of trees, the brook, and the 360° view of peaks. Trips were made to emerald green Lake O'Hara and blue Lake McArthur, to the Climbing Warden's Cabin and to Lake O'Hara Lodge, which served as mail and shower headquarters and served afternoon tea. Many walked around the lake and climbed the trail past Seven Veil Falls to picturesque Lake Oesa. A few went up the valley to Opabin Lakes. One of the three available routes from Lake O'Hara offered, for the first week, the opportunity of a glissade down steep snow.

The trail past camp went around Linda Lake to the southwest side where it meandered on to Cathedral Basin and Consummation Peak and a myriad lakes. The wonders and beauty of this virtually unexplored valley provided a rare and precious wilderness experience. Alpine trees grew in clumps on the rolling valley floor; there were heather covered slopes and marshland; beautiful waterfalls, brooks and rivers. Animals proceeded with their summer chores — picas nipped off flower heads of the Dryas; conies made hay of yellow paintbrush or Fleabane daisies. Most beautiful wildflower seen on one of the high trips was the purple Mountain Phacelia.

Two bold camp robbers found us and small flocks of Mountain Chickadees were heard frequently. The larch grove at the far end of the lake was a vantage point to watch birds — Golden- and Ruby-crowed Kinglets, Audubon's Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Townsend's Solitaire, Red-breasted Nuthatch and Rufus Hummingbirds were all seen. A lone Surf Scoter was seen on Linda Lake. Ptarmigan with young were frequently observed. Spotted sandpipers frequented the small streams, lakes and tarns.

Probably the most unusual event of the outing occurrred on the tenth day when a hiker from Lake O'Hara delivered a note revoking our fire permit until further notice. The sunshine and blue skies enjoyed by all had created the worst forest fires in B.C. history. It took careful rationing of the butane gas to cope.

Outing visitors included Park Superintendent R. B. Webb and R. G. Orr, a study team, Climbing Warden Tim Auger, and Professor Emeritus George Conrad Link who, at age 83 was spending his 46th consecutive summer at Lake O'Hara.

Superintendent Webb spoke to the group, saying that wheels had been set in motion two years previously for a study to find the best way to preserve the Lake O'Hara area and still permit camping; to accommodate large numbers of people without destroying the meadows. He pointed out that campsites at lower elevations recover faster than high alpine meadows.

The Lake O'Hara region offers something for Mountaineers of every level of ability and the outing was grateful to be the first large group to have been granted permission to use the pristine campsite at Linda Lake.

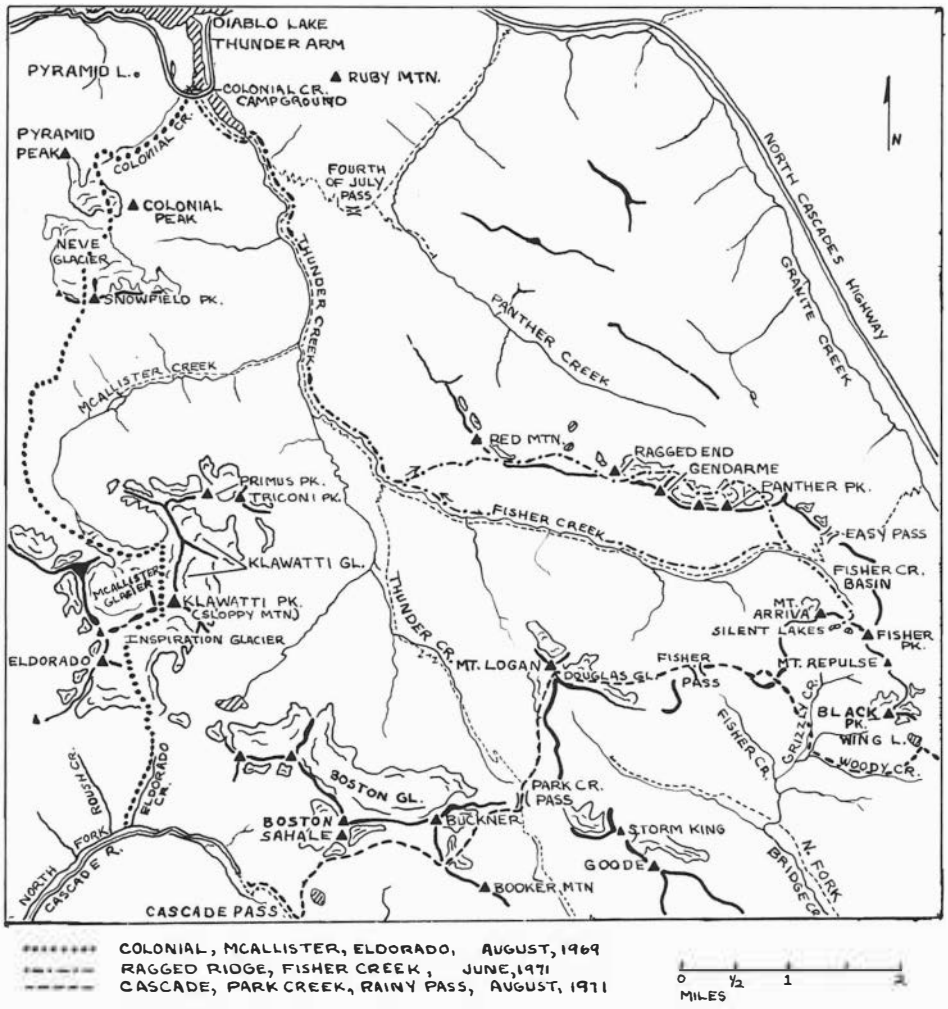
WESTERN GERMANY, FRANKFURT to GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

For the second time in its history the Mountaineers sponsored a foreign outing away from the Pacific Northwest (November 15-December 14, 1969, Australia and New Zealand). The participants of the West German tour of 1971 travelled by chartered bus, making one or two overnight stops at eight places. Principally the stops were at Youth Hostel accommodations, from where trips were made to local areas of interest. The group met at Frankfurt airport, from where their bus took them to Bad Ems and Koblenz to enjoy the Rhine River for the early days of the tour. Travelling to southwest Germany they visited Neustadt and Freiburg, thence easterly to Urach, Fussen, and finally to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, with its Bavarian atmosphere and landscape. From this point the group went individual ways for the balance of their holiday.

Mount Victoria from Duchesnay Valley, B.C., Canada. Linda Lake Summer Outing *Frank Shaw*

THUNDER CREEK AREA

A traverse through a high range of Cascade peaks affords in a single trip the pleasures of glacier travel, meadow rambling and mountain climbing. The attractions of this sort of trip are well shown by the popularity of the Ptarmigan Traverse between the Suiattle River and Cascade Pass. There are several other equally challenging and enjoyable traverses in the Cascades.



Thunder Creek Area

The following articles describe three such recent traverses which, taken together, complete a circumnavigation of the Thunder Creek drainage through some of the grandest mountain scenery of the Cascades. Each offers great variety, from climbing to cross country travel, from rugged mountains to quiet, isolated meadows. Most of the terrain is remote and unspoiled.

The McAllister Creek traverse cannot be recommended as suitable for all parties due to the difficulty of ascending the McAllister Glacier. The traverse of Ragged Ridge and the trek from Eldorado to Black Peak across the head of Thunder Bowl afford reasonable travel conditions in outstanding mountain country.

COLONIAL TO INSPIRATION GLACIER

Carla Firey

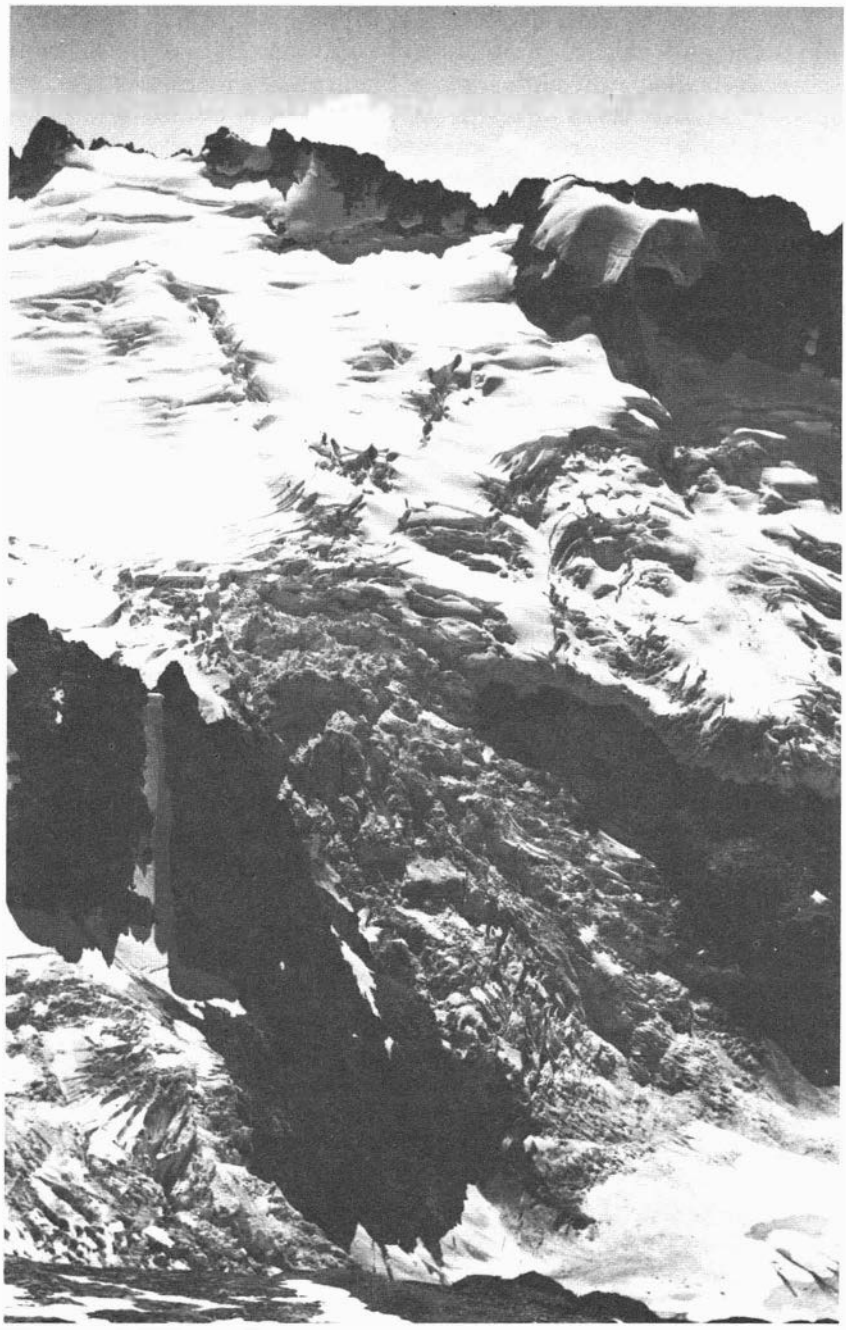
The route up to the Colonial-Snowfield group is half Easy Street, half hell. In 1968 the Skagit Alpine Club bushed out 1.5 miles of trail up Colonial Creek to the cliff-girt cirque at its head.

From there we were obliged to fight a western Washington jungle of steep alder and moss covered slabs. A route does exist. Turning right (west) from the head of the cirque a talus slide gave us a start. A route continuing in the same direction straight up to the ridge, skirting some slabby sections, would avoid most of the brush. Above the cirque turn south and gain the Colonial glacier. We finished a relaxed second day with quick ascents of Snowfield and The Needle from a camp just below Snowfield.

The next day we dropped off the south end of the Nevé Ice Cap headed for the McAllister drainage. The entire day was wet and foggy, compounding misery with severe navigation problems. Using map, compass, altimeter, an expert navigator and a substantial amount of luck, we avoided cliff bands and followed the best and only route without seeing much of our surroundings.

Our lunch stop included building a fire and wringing out socks.

After traveling through beautiful alpine country studded with small lakes and tarns, we descended into a rock-walled, brushy valley of the McAllister Creek drainage. We traversed angry cedar thickets, alder and talus and finished off the trek with an ascent up a devil's club-landscaped stream. After the day's thorough soaking of packs and bodies, night found us looking for camp spots on a flat



McAllister Glacier, North Cascades *Joe Firey*

marsh in several inches of water. We resorted to a bumby squeeze of our four (five) man tent onto a heather ridge.

The weather did not lift until two days later, showing snow down to 6,000 feet. Our problem for the day was to ascend the cirque fondly referred to as "McAllister Hole" where the upper McAllister Glacier pours down in two ice falls.

The map, made from ten-year-old aerials, does not show the east fork of ice as the continouus ice fall which it now is. The glacier tongue terminates in a glacial lake at 3,900 feet, truly one of the great glaciers of the North Cascades.

We decided that active ice falls were not our cup of tea and proceeded up a dirt gully in the cliff on the east side of the cirque. We discovered the gully was stream-cut into a nearly vertical wall or morainal debris, another of the many marvels of the North Cascades.

We negotiated dirt and unstable boulders at a most disconcerting angle until the cliff offered us an exit to alpine firs and a goat trail to the meadows above. We made camp in a beautiful meadow with a spectacular view across to the Marble Ridge west of the McAllister.

Our final camp was on the ice divide between the Inspiration and McAllister glaciers just below Klawatti Peak. The view is well worth mentioning: north toward the Colonial group whence we had come; south to Cascade Pass, Dome Peak area and Glacier Peak; the whole framed by the Forbidden Cirque and Eldorado.

From here we climbed on the ridge dividing the McAllister and Klawatti glaciers. Several ascents were on the "Klawatti Klaws" about 8,100 feet. On the McAllister side of the ridge, we had the pleasure of ascending three towers of sound rock. All are about 8,200 feet and the ridge they form extends northwest of "McWatti Peak" (Austera). We named the summits "Tillie's Towers" but understand a recommendation has been made to call them "Austera Towers". None of the ascents involved technical climbing.

We departed from this beautiful alpine area via the Inspiration Glacier and down the Eldorado Creek drainage (see *Mountaineer* 1966). Party members were Dave Knudson, Frank deSaussure, Joe and Joan Firey and Carla Firey.

MAP REF. USGS Series 1:24000. Ross Dam, Diablo Dam, Eldorado Peak, Forbidden.

Tillie's Towers from the Klawatti Klaws, looking North *Joe Firey*

CASCADE PASS TO RAINY PASS

Kent Heathershaw

There was nothing about the weather to encourage us on that Saturday morning of August 8, 1970 as we left our warm, dry cars for Cascade Pass, which, like everyting else, was shrouded in fog. Monty Lennox, Bob Yekel, Paul Hartl and I followed Karl Duff over Sahale Arm above Doubtful Lake.

Here we paused to drop packs containing eight days' food for a short, but pleasant, ascent of Sahale. The fog robbed us of any view so, not wishing to be separated from our food and shelter, we quickly slushed back to our packs. Descending on the east side of the Arm, we dropped below the fog level through a broad and often cliffy chute to Horseshoe Basin, where midway across, in knee-deep heather, we made camp.

Under clearing skies the next morning we followed steep game trails to a notch between Booker and Buckner which served as our campsite, complete with running water. Although we thought we could scamper from there along the rocky ridge to the summit of Buckner, we actually encountered a shaded gully of hard snow and one steep, rocky side that cut us off and forced us to lose several hundred feet.

After returning for ice axes and hunting for missing rope teams we collected on one summit, and then the other, unable to determine which was higher. (The east summit, though three feet lower, was more interesting.)

Booker was a leisurely after-breakfast walk — quite a contrast to the descent from our notch to Park Creek Basin, our next day's camp.

Leaving the grassy knolls and warm-water tarns of Park Creek we made two side trips. The first, Storm King, was reached by leaving the trail about 3/4 mile below Park Creek Pass and ascending a terraced wall that eventually flattened out and led to a snowchute.

The snowchute pinched out into an almost-vertical wall of loose rock that led to the summit. "Moderately difficult" is how the *Guidebook* describes this route. It is also loose with darn few belay points. We spent a fair amount of time finding an anchor point for the descent. Although we were being extremely careful, the rope

dislodged a large rock which hit me on the upper leg. I was able to climb down without assistance but spent several hours with my leg packed in snow while the others explored Mount Goode's slopes.

Descending directly to the Park Creek trail, we needed flashlights for the four-mile trip back up to our camp near the Pass.

The strain of our accumulated 14,000 feet of ascent showed the next morning as we started late on our trek into Thunder Creek Basin. We followed a way trail that branched off just below the pass; the long sidehill traverse came out just below the first peak of Mount Logan.

With one eye on the weather front moving in from the northwest, we crossed the Fremont Glacier and climbed the ridge between the second and third peaks. The route was not too obvious until we were fairly close to the rock. Once on the ridge we turned north, staying on the left side, then crossing over to the right side and up to the summit.

We retreated down the Fremont Glacier to a rock outcrop where we paused to watch the spectacular view accented by the coming storm. The wind and rain soon brought us back to reality. Hurriedly we built a stone wall to shield our tents and, once inside, spent the rest of the evening getting in each other's way.

The tents were shaking and rattling and we expected to lie awake. We were pleasantly surprised the next morning that we had slept, and that patches of blue could be seen overhead. Encouraged, we retraced our steps to just under the summit on the east side of Mount Logan where a steep snow slope led to the Douglas Glacier.

Cautiously we descended numerous 'schrunds and crevasses; in one place we had to lower each man. Being last, I cut a bollard in the snow and attempted to climb down a slight overhang, belayed from below. After falling ten feet and losing my helmet and ice axe, I was severely reprimanded by my colleagues for not giving them time to get their cameras ready.

Bob's good belay and the recovery of my equipment only 20 feet below the lip saved what could have been a disaster. We were able to continue on our way through the maze of crevasses without further incident.

Once off the Douglas Glacier, we brush-beat our way to the meadowland of Fisher Pass, seeing few signs of human travel. Not one tin can or piece of charred wood was seen until we crossed Heather Pass.

From our camp at Fisher Pass we traveled east along an un-

named ridge, which eventually turned north. The country got more rugged, and we were forced to drop off the left side of the ridge. After passing a 60-foot obelisk, we ascended an icy col, then descended a great rock slide into Grizzly Creek and swung around into Woody Creek, walking occasionally in the stream bed.

Part way up the north side we found a game trail that led us to a low pass south of Wing Lake. That night we settled for a meadow camp high in Woody Basin.

At daybreak, Karl, Bob and Monty ran the ridge to Black Peak while Norm, Paul and I submerged our black-and-blue bodies in the ice water of Wing Lake. After lunch our party headed to Heather Pass via a long bench. Here we hit the first trail since Park Creek Pass and camped amid sacks of garbage and assorted debris at Lake Ann.

The last day was anti-climatic; I even went all day without getting injured. Since we could not get permission to drive a pick-up to Rainy Pass, we had to walk the new road from Rainy Pass, then over Copper Pass to Gilbert where we were joyfully embraced by our wives, children and creditors.

MAP REF. USGS Series 1:24000. Cascade Pass, Goode Mt., Mt. Logan, Mt. Arriva, Washington Pass.

RAGGED RIDGE TRAVERSE

Joe Firey

In the winter of June, 1971, we chose to make a traverse of Ragged Ridge. We hoped to swing around as far west as Mount Logan and then back to Thunder Creek. The north side of Ragged Ridge facing Panther Creek offers fine travel on interconnecting glaciers from Red Mountain eastward to Easy Pass and Fisher Creek Basin. (Note: two Fisher Creeks appear on the east side of Mount Logan, (USGS Mount Logan,) with Fisher Pass shown between the two drainages.)

We ascended the Thunder Creek Trail from the Colonial Creek Campground to the Fisher Creek Trail junction, where a miner's bridge affords an easy crossing of Fisher Creek. The miner's trail up the south side of Red Mountain divides several times. We eventually lost it and brushed up the last two thousand feet.

The ridge itself is relatively easy traveling on its north side and some lakes about two miles east of Red Mountain provide pleasant camping.

Last June there was a complete snow cover and the lakes were frozen but we were prepared for winter camping.

We climbed around the south side of Ragged End (8,332 feet - see Climbing Notes) and through a col to the glacier on the north side between Ragged End and Gendarme Peak (8,600 feet) next east.

We descended the glacier easterly to bypass a prominent north ridge of Gendarme Peak and gain the next glacier basin east.

Fog and frequent snowfall obliterated the white terrain and halted travel down through the unknown, crevassed glacier for a number of hours, considerably slowing our proposed itinerary.

Camp in the double-armed glacier basin that drains easterly from Gendarme and westerly from Panther Peak (8,795 feet - see 1967 *Mountaineer*, Climbing Notes) affords commanding views of the north side of Ragged Ridge.

Our hopes of making some ascents from this side were dashed by heavily-laced snow on the rock and frequent powder snow avalanches. In fact, skiis would have saved us some arduous snow wading.

We dropped under the cliffs and glaciers of Panther Creek and

ascended the most easterly glacier feeding Panther Creek to Panther Col (7,500 feet) at its head. This divide on the ridge lies next west of Easy Pass and offers a fine view of Fisher Creek Basin and surrounding peaks.

We made a long, exhilarating glissade down to Fisher Creek, then a long, tedious soft snow slog up the basin and over the ridge to Silent Lakes.

Silent Lakes provide excellent camping and sweeping views down Grizzly Creek and across to the ice-clad north face of Black Peak. Our only camp on heather since leaving Thunder Creek was soon covered by a fresh snowfall that kept us in for two days.

We had long since changed our plans for continuing further westward on the traverse, and Joe and Alan settled for a fog-shrouded ascent of Fisher Peak.

At last the weather cleared, revealing Mount Goode farther west and we headed for the col next to peak 7,923 between Fisher and Black peaks. Peak 7,923 did not appear to have been previously ascended and Alan, not yet fifteen, enjoyed naming it Mount Repulse. The new snow on the rock melted almost as we came upon it, though slippery lichens made it more treacherous than would usually be the case. Three pitches: one each of class three, four and five, protected by nuts and pitons gained the summit.

We returned via Fisher Creek Basin and Fisher Trail to the Thunder Creek trail. Monumental winter snow avalanches had swept Fisher Creek Basin, toppling trees a foot or more in diameter and leaving a tangle of branches and trunks.

The party consisted of Jerry Swanson, Joan, Alan and Joe Firey. We covered approximately fifty miles and about 13,000 total feet of altitude gain and loss on the nine-day trip.

MAP LIST. USGS Series 1:24000. Ross Dam, Forbidden, Mt. Logan, Mt. Arriva.

DESCENT

Christine Wright

Striding downward in exuberant plunge
of boot into snow, the climbers veered
from sun to fog that thickened to expunge
the peak behind; and sensing chill they neared.
Every horizon had just disappeared
and the trail became a corridor of
colors moving within a fleecy glove.

Downward they passed, among conifers
descending toward the valley in tree
islands; then through vapor that deciphers
the way suddenly. The earth, a spongy
concession of ice, was a jubilee
of meadow plants and by the path yellow
mountain lillies bloomed in the snow's shadow.

MOUNTAIN RESCUE AND THE MAST PROGRAM

Charles Crenchaw

The first volunteer rescue group in the United States to have its members' skills used in a military helicopter service designed to help in civilian emergencies was the Washington Mountain Rescue Association.

This came about when the Department of Defense found itself with a large number of highly skilled helicopter crews on air bases throughout the country who had recently returned from Southeast Asia. The crews and equipment had limited utilization and in August, 1970, in a joint venture the Department of Defense and the Department of Transportation established the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program.

The program was designed to have MAST helicopters stand by to:

Evacuate to hospital critically injured highway accident victims.

Transport heart-attack victims to treatment centers.

Provide general rescue work for local civilian emergencies.

The program was started in five states — at Air Force bases in Arizona and Idaho and at Army bases in Colorado, Texas and Washington. The Washington unit is at Gray Army Airfield, Fort Lewis.

In Washington the MAST program faced a unique situation — the state abounds in mountainous areas within an easy drive from the cities. The military realized it would need to provide rescue support in rugged terrain.

After discussion between army officials and the Washington State Department of Civil Defense, the Washington Mountain Rescue Association was asked to participate in the MAST program, assisting in operations involving mountain accidents where the special skills of WMRA were needed.

The Washington Mountain Rescue Association was founded in November, 1970, of volunteer mountain rescue units from Bellingham, Bremerton, Everett, Mt. Vernon, Seattle, Tacoma and Yakima. In addition, the Mount Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic national parks and the State Department of Civil Defense are ex

officio members. The association's primary purposes are to advance communications between units, work toward standardization of techniques and serve as a central representative dealing with federal, state and local agencies.

WMRA realized its participation in MAST would be the first such use of volunteer rescuers in the country and their performance would be closely monitored.

Working with the State Department of Civil Defense, volunteer rescuers were brought together at Gray Army Airfield for a day of instruction and training. These training sessions continued for several weeks to accommodate the approximately 450 persons that participated.

The use of the helicopter as a rescue tool was not new. What was new was that Mountain Rescue personnel were to be an integral part of the program on stand-by to fly with MAST crews so that their skills would be instantly available. WMRA felt this to be a prestigious opportunity.

More and more the helicopter is being used in rescue operations where weather and terrain permit. The MAST program offers rescuers speed in getting to the victim, flexibility and an alternative to ground rescues.

Specific agreements were worked out regarding use of WMRA personnel in the MAST program: Everyone participating must be registered as a civil defense worker and would be called out only on the request of the responsible authority and then only on state-authorized Civil Defense missions. They would be subject to the direction of Military Air Crew while in the air or at military installations. They would not participate in MAST operations involving highway accidents except under the most unusual conditions.

The first WMRA team started on the MAST program on Memorial Weekend, 1971. A schedule was established and all WMRA units sent teams on specific weekends through Labor Day.

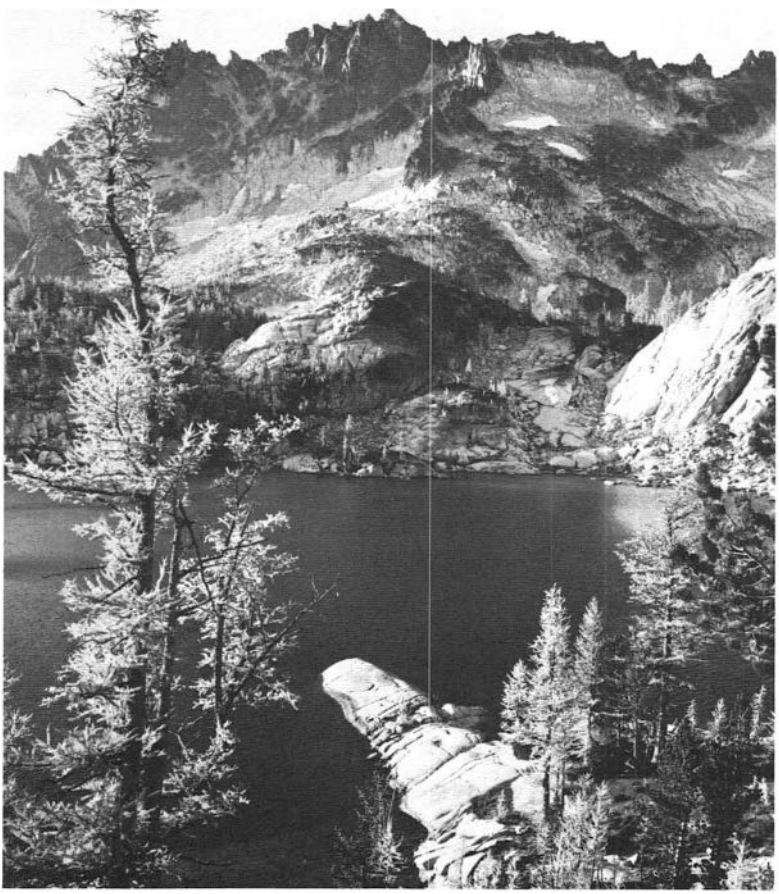
Later, requests were received from several County Civil Defense coordinators that WMRA extend its participation in the MAST program through the hunting season. Units did provide teams on stand-by through mid-November.

Every unit participated, some many times. Areas include Sauk Mountain in Skagit County, Snoqualmie Pass, Mount Rainier, and North Cascades National Park. The North Cascades operation was in terrain described as some of the most isolated in the park and some of the most rugged in the state.

Problems were encountered — how much and what kind of equipment might be needed? What maps should be taken?

The team's primary function is to get to the victim fast and take care of his immediate needs, then prepare him for evacuation by ground crew or helicopter.

At the end of the first full season of operation last fall, the association held a thorough critique to evaluate its part in the MAST program and established a special committee to refine several minor problems. There was general agreement that in at least two cases the participation of WMRA aided in saving the lives of the victims. There was also agreement that when the 1972 climbing season starts, WMRA will again be aboard, flying with the MAST crews.



Excalibur Rock, Enchantment Lakes Area *Bob & Ira Spring*

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CLIMBING

Sean Rice and N. Michael Hansen

Equipment and techniques of mountaineering have changed and, in many cases, have been greatly improved in recent years. Some older techniques have been modified and many new ones developed to make maximum use of new equipment. This article will discuss a few of these developments as they relate to the more technical aspects of climbing. At the end there is a list of suggested further reading.

ROCK CLIMBING

Recent advances in rock climbing have raised individual standards of performance, increased safety, made new climbs possible and have raised many questions of climbing ethics.

Jamming, the method of climbing cracks, is perhaps the greatest development in free-climbing technique. Jamming can provide secure holds where there are no ledges and enables the climber to follow natural lines of weakness in the rock.

Essentially, jamming is simple: the climber inserts a hand, foot or other member into a locally-wider portion of the crack, twists or expands it to lock it in place and uses his other limbs to raise himself. As much as possible the legs do the lifting while the hands provide balance and stability. Refinements come in being able to spot good jams quickly, move into them precisely and climb on them confidently and aggressively. Abrasions and excess skin loss may be minimized by placing the jam precisely and locking it in the direction of pull before moving on it.

All other improvements in free-climbing technique have emphasized down-pressure and counterforce rather than the pull-yourself-up approach adopted by so many novices. Although many climbers practice "muscle moves" maximum use of down pressure, stemming and mantling are the signs of a really good rock climber.

Aid climbing has changed from the strenuous hassle it once was. New equipment has helped bring about this change and much thought has been given to streamlining procedures. The Yosemite method (Ref. 2) has been modified to include steps two and three in the same move: always carry the stirrups on

their own carabiner; this "stirrupbiner" is clipped to another carabiner on the hardware rack.

ROCK CLIMBING EQUIPMENT

The jam nut or artificial chockstone is probably the most significant piece of climbing equipment introduced in the last few years. It provides sound protection in places where pitons cannot be safely placed. The nut doesn't chip or deface the rock and can be placed and removed quickly and easily. Nuts are lighter and don't require a hammer for placement, making them very suitable for back-country use where weight must be held to a minimum.

Nuts were developed in England. Climbers carried a few carefully-chosen pebbles in their pockets and, while climbing, would jam them in a locally-wider portion of a crack, tie a loop of webbing or cord around them and clip in for protection. Someone found that steel machine nuts, with their threads bored out, worked better and were more dependable.

From this improvised beginning, a number of manufactured sizes and shapes have evolved. The two principal types are "hexes" and "wedges". Hex nuts are made from short lengths of hexagonal aluminum bar. They are generally beveled on the ends so that they may be used sideways and lengthways.Wedges resemble truncated pyramids and most are also designed for two-way placement.

With both types of nut, a length of webbing or cord must be looped through holes bored in them so that a carabiner may be clipped to the nut. On the smallest nuts, steel cable has been used instead of cord. The wire loop is stronger than nylon or perlon of the same size and also acts as a convenient handle for placing and removing the nuts. Some climbers are now wiring all their jam nuts for this ease of handling.

Unless carefully placed, wired nuts jiggle loose as the rope runs through the carabiner. Use of additional carabiners or a runner and carabiner will reduce this tendency. A runner should never be tied directly to the wire loop of a jam nut; in the event of a fall, the webbing or cord may be easily cut by the small diameter wire.

Placing jam nuts is similar to placing hand and foot jams in free climbing or to placing pitons in vertical cracks: a locally-wider portion of the crack is located and the nut inserted. Pulling or jerking it firmly into place is essential. Many climbers tap

jam nuts with piton hammers to seat them. Practice is required in locating and using nut placements and climbers are advised to practice before using them on actual climbs.

Nylon ropes were considered to be ideal as recently as 1960. When Goldline was introduced, its greater strength and resistance to abrasion and deterioriation made it popular. It still is used by many climbers who find it satisfactory. In the mid-1960's European ropes of Perlon were introduced in this country and gained quick acceptance. Instead of the conventional hawser-laid design, the kernmantel construction was used: several braided or laid load-bearing cords were enclosed within a tightly woven outer sheath.

Testing indicates that most mountain climbing ropes of synthetic fiber absorb the impact of a fall in a satisfactory manner. Perlon ropes absorb impact through elongation but stretch less under body weight, offer less friction when running through a series of carabiners and have less tendency to kink. Since the load-bearing fibers are enclosed within the outer sheath, they cannot be seen and it is difficult to determine whether a rope remains safe. The outer sheath has had a tendency to slip when climbers prussik or jumar on them. Rope manufacturers now claim to have "stabilized" the outer sheath to eliminate this problem.

Carabiners also have been the subject of improvement and modification. New aluminum alloys are lighter and possess greater strength than the old steel carabiners. Gates have been made larger for easier, faster handling and the "D" shape has been utilized for greater strength. An important feature of the new carabiners is that they lock under peak loads (resulting from a fall), but the gates can be opened under low loads. This feature eases the climber's way on long aid climbs.

The well-known prussik knot is still in use, but it has been replaced by mechanical ascenders for many purposes. One of the best known of these ascenders is the Jumar which seems to be most satisfactory for all-round use. For a comparision of the various ascenders presently available, see Ref. 5.

Many other developments in rock climbing footgear, hard hats, piton hammers, hammer holsters and the myriad other "tools of the trade" require more space for discussion than is available here. The bibliography at the end of this article will provide some good basic material. Catalogs, magazines and newsletters on climbing should be consulted for the most up-to-date information.

SNOW AND ICE CLIMBING

The Northwestern climate gives our mountains many potentially high-standard ice routes. Throughout the winter and spring, alternate thawing and freezing produces areas of water ice, while during summer and fall, the snow pack consolidates into slopes of extremely hard white ice. For purposes of this article, "ice climbing" includes any snow climbing where steps cannot be kicked into the slope with the boot sole alone.

Belaying on snow has always presented some problems, one being the failure of ice axe shafts to withstand the force of a fall. The use of stronger, metal-shafted axes has increased the reliability of existing techniques.

Snow flukes, resembling the blade of a spade or half anchor, have become popular for anchoring fixed ropes and belays and providing points of protection similar to pitons. They are designed to "bite" into the snow under a load. Flukes are more suited to homogenous snow than alternating layers of crust and fluff.

ICE CLIMBING EQUIPMENT

All tools must be kept sharp in ice climbing. The crampons, axe pick and point, and hammer points must penetrate and not skitter off. Some climbers carry small files and oil stones to touch up their implements while climbing.

For high angle ice climbing, crampons should have twelve points, with the front points sticking out at a 45° downward slant. About half the front point should extend beyond the toe of the boot.

Adjustable crampons have been improved to the point where only the most lightweight (and expensive) single-size crampons would be considered as an alternative. Rigid frame crampons are best for continuous high-angle ascents; however, they should be used with rigid boots, otherwise they may crack and eventually break under the flexion of walking. Most climbers find that the traditional articulated-frame crampon is satisfactory if a stiff boot is worn and the crampons fit well. As an aid to the fit of the crampons, neoprene-coated nylon bindings seem most satisfactory since they don't freeze up or stretch and give strong support to the ankles. However, leather straps are still adequate.

Most recently, ice hammers have replaced daggers as serious ice climbing tools. The new hammers are designed with deeply-

curved notched picks which may be used for a variety of purposes: as a dagger or handhold, for cutting steps or placed for direct aid.

The "droop-snoot" design is appearing in ice axes. The proper curve directs the force of the axe more precisely and tends to make the axe pick dig in when weight is applied to it. The deeply-curved pick is becoming popular on ice axes manufactured in this country and is appearing in axes from Europe. The positive clearance feature is found in only a few axes at this time. Sharp-pointed picks are best for providing holds on steep ice but are relatively poor for cutting steps. The adze on such axes is usually used for step-chopping.

For ice climbing, axe shafts should be fairly short, usually less than 28 inches. If the shaft is longer than 25 inches, it will probably suffice for boot-axe belays and self-arrest; however, shorter lengths cannot be controlled in these uses. The Scottish climber Hamish MacInnes is attempting to develop a workable arrest technique for these "shorties".

In place of the traditional ice axe wrist loop and glide ring, ice climbers use a runner, reaching from the head of the axe to the "swing point" on the shaft. A loop of the runner fits around the wrist to provide arm and wrist support when the axe is swung. If the axe is firmly placed at arm's length above the climber, he may lean back and rest, hanging from his axe.

Ice screws are now known to most climbers. The tubular screws are generally slower to place but are far stronger than the shorter coathanger types. In the last two years two new ice piton/screws have been introduced. The Nester Super Screw is designed to be hammered in and unscrewed. The Salewa "Wart-hog" is designed to be hammered in quickly and usually has to be chopped out. Both these items have gained popularity because they are faster to place than the larger, more reliable screws.

Under development and in limited use is an ice "skyhook" called a "beak". These are L-shaped hooks for placement in ice. The ice penetrating leg of the beak is parrot-billed and notched like an ice hammer, but is shorter. There is an eye on the longer leg for carabiner attachment.

ICE CLIMBING TECHNIQUES

Most rock climbing rules apply with the addition of equipment to enable one to stick to smooth ice. All ice climbing depends on correct crampon placement and balance.

Modern ice climbers avoid cutting steps unless loads need to be ferried over the same route. Instead the French crampon technique (Ref. 9 and 11) will be used wherever possible: the crampon is placed flat, and the axe pick or point is used for balance. The reference articles with illustrations must be read to understand the technique.

When using the French technique is not possible or the climber tires of it, the German front-pointing technique (clawing) is used. Front pointing is secure, very fast and enjoyable if the climber does enough of it to become proficient.

In steep ice climbing it is essential to have secure contact with all points of suspension before moving. If the axe provides the only point of suspension other than the crampons, the strong hand should be on the head of the axe and the other fairly low on the shaft. In past years, a second axe or ice dagger might have been used to provide a fourth point of suspension; today, an Alpine Hammer of Chouinard or Salewa design or one of the very short ice hatchets with a sharply-angled pick is preferred.

At the extremes of ice technique, some climbers have abandoned the axe and climb vertical and overhanging ice using a hammer in each hand. The hammers are equipped with footslings and, when the climber wants protection, the hammers are swung into the ice, the climber stands in the slings, places a piton or screw and moves on.

Only practice makes an ice climber. As in rock climbing, starting with short pitches and gradually moving on to longer and steeper slopes is the ideal way to learn. In the summer and fall, the Cowlitz Glacier offers good practice on seracs. During winter and spring, frozen water falls offer equally good practice.

Ice climbing is still in its infancy in the U.S. There are no crowds waiting to climb our ice routes and no manmade debris littering them.

CLIMBING ETHICS

Thoughtful climbers are questioning the "pioneer ethic" as it relates to climbing. One summit or cliff-top is, after all, pretty much like any other and climbers are beginning to feel that the means of reaching the top are at least as important as reaching the summit itself. Since the climb's obstacles may be studied carefully before the climber ever sets foot on it and since he will presumably wait until conditions are most conducive to success, the mountain is likely to spring few real surprises on him. To

maintain the "fairness" of the climb, the climber must impose certain rules upon himself and abide by them.

Climbing has little meaning or purpose in and of itself. Such value as it possesses is given to it by those who climb. The pioneer view that "anything goes so long as I get to the top" implies no restriction or limit on the climber. This being the case, a person might land a helicopter on a summit (thus utilizing man's technology to "conquer" brute nature) and claim an ascent. Such an outlook lowers the standard of achievement and fails to produce a meaningful result.

Siege tactics on rock climbs are generally frowned upon, since it has been shown that even the biggest walls can be climbed "straight through". New equipment and techniques have been developed to enable the climber to live and climb, day after day, on the biggest, steepest and most inhospitable walls.

The use of technical rock climbing equipment has been the subject of much discussion during the emergence of the new "rock ethic". In 1961, Yvon Chouinard sparked a lively debate with his article "Are Too Many Bolts Being Placed by Too Many Unqualified Climbers?" His target was not the expansion bolt, per se, but where the bolts were being placed, and most importantly, the reasons for placing them.

Use of any expansion bolt requires that a hole be drilled into the rock. Most bolts, when hammered into the hole, become semi-permanent fixtures, bristling untidily from the rock. The hole, of course, is permanent. Since it takes 10-15 minutes to place a bolt, most climbers prefer not to. However, bolts do enable climbers to set up sound, dependable anchors on otherwise flawless rock. Most climbers have used bolts as belay anchors, rappel points or as aid or protection on some popular climbs. The main objection to their use is their permanent scarring of the rock. Secondarily, many inexperienced and inept climbers have used bolts as a substitute for experience, judgment and skill.

New pitons have been developed which have reduced the need for bolts. New alloys have been used to extend the life and increase the strength of these pitons so that they may be driven firmly into bottoming cracks. Even "cliffhangers", small hooks used for aid climbing on tiny flakes and ledges, have been used to avoid bolt placement. Thus, technological improvements have provided a substitute for bolts while, at the same time,

the leading climbers have espoused the "climb it properly or not at all" doctrine.

Unfortunately, pitons also deface the rock. Scarring of the rock, from repeated placement and removal of pitons, is at least as destructive and unsightly as bolting.

One possible solution is the exclusive use of jam nuts and expansion bolts in popular climbing areas. The idea is that if a nut cannot be placed, then a good bolt should be. Permanent bolts (or, on some routes, nearly-permanent pitons) would be established for points of protection, aid, and belay or rappel anchors on popular climbs. Further, only the leader of the first ascent would be permitted to place anchors. This results automatically in observance of the "first ascent principle".

The first ascent principle states that no more hardware may be used on subsequent ascents than was used on the first. It does not rule out using less, however. Naturally, old hardware which has worked loose and presents a hazard may be replaced.

Climbing "clean", i.e. leaving no bolts or piton scars, is now becoming the "in" thing. The increased use of jam nuts and runners on blocks or horns contribute to this trend. Although some climbers are using bathooks and the unsightly "mashies", "bashies", and beat-ons, they are in the minority and most climbers will not degrade themselves or the rock with them. Climbers are also admitting that the element of competition exists, but competition to climb cleaner and to a higher standard of performance rather than to see who can force his way up the most climbs by any means possible.

Much of the discussion of rock climbing ethics is obviously concerned with attempting to preserve rock climbs in their original state as much as possible. This desire provides much of the foundation for the first ascent principle discussed above. Traditionally, climbing routes have followed natural lines of weakness on mountains or cliffs. Many techniques and pieces of equipment have enabled climbers to make ascents without reliance on these natural lines. Many of the questions raised by climbing ethicists might be a dispute between traditionalists and innovators.

Climbers may be able to agree on a complex code of ethics for different situations. For example: on well-known practice climbs, observe the "nuts or bolts" concept, but on alpine climbs allow leader judgement to be the deciding factor. Big walls or rock would pose other questions for climbing philosophers: are they

practice climbs or alpine climbs? If they are practice climbs, when do they achieve such status and for what are they practice? If bolts are ethical on heavily-climbed routes, who defines "heavily climbed" and when are bolts to be placed - on the first ascent when piton cracks are clean and will take hardware well? Or later, when signs of over-use appear? These are just a few of the many questions that complicate this field of discussion. Perhaps one question that should be pondered by all climbers is "must every route be climbed and must every route be for every climber?"

Alpine ethics are most closely related to the reason climbers climb. Climbers enjoy climbing and most have the human urge to climb as proficiently as they can. The next generation of climbers is entitled to the same enjoyment today's climbers derive. Opportunities for first ascents will eventually disappear; however, repeated ascents do not eliminate the difficulty, challenge or pleasure of the climbs.

Filthy, garbage-strewn approaches and bivouac ledges, streams fouled by sewage, cracks reduced to "powder holes", small natural holds chipped and chiseled into buckets and other such assaults on the dignity of men and mountains will eventually remove all meaning and pleasure from the climbing experience. The higher the levels of climbing standards and the greater active concern for the protection and preservation of the climbing environment, the more meaning and purpose there will be in climbing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rock Climbing

1 "Nuts to You", Royal Robbins, *Summit* Magazine, May 1967
2 "On New Rock Climbing Equipment and its Use", Yvon Chouinard and Thomas M. Frost, *American Alpine Journal*, 1967
3 "Climbing Cracks", Yvon Chouinard, *American Alpine Journal*, 1970
4 "Basic Rockcraft", Royal Robbins, La Siesta Press, 1971
5 "Jumars", Ian Wade, *Off Belay* magazine, January-February, 1972
6 "Clogs", John Stannard, *Summit* Magazine, November-December, 1971

Ice Climbing

7 "Ice Climbing: The New Standard", Gregg Blomberg, *Summit* Magazine, November, 1965
8 "A Discussion of Ice Climbing Techniques", Art Gran, Gregg Blomberg and John Harlin, *Summit* Magazine, April, 1966
9 *Chouinard Equipment for Alpinists* Catalogue, Chouinard-Frost Equipment.
10 "Climbing on Ice", Yvon Chouinard, *Ascent* Magazine, 1968
11 "Ice Climbing; Technique on the Great Faces", Andre Contamine, *American Alpine Journal*, 1969
12 "Tests of Ice Pitons", *Accidents in American Mountaineering - 1965* published by the American Alpine Club
13 "Testing Ice Pitons", Cal Magnusson, *Summit* Magazine, October, 1971
14 "Scottish Winter Climbing", *Mountain* No. 14, March 1971
15 Equipment Notes, *Mountain* No. 17, September, 1971
16 *Newsletter*, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Mountain Safety Research
17 "Coming of Age - Ice Climbing Developments in North America", James P. McCarthy, *American Alpine Journal*, 1971
18 "The Slippery Game", Doug Robinson and Yvon Chouinard, *Ascent* Magazine, July, 1971
19 "Innovations in Ice Pitons", H. W. Kendall, *Summit* Magazine, July-August, 1971
20 "Winter Equinox", Greg Lowe, *Climbing* Magazine, January-February 1972

Ethics

21 "Are Bolts Being Placed by Too Many Unqualified Climbers?" Yvon Chouinard, *Summit* Magazine, March, 1961 (Subsequent issues carried the ensuing debate.)
22 "Overuse of Bolts", Steve Roper, *Summit* Magazine, June, 1964
23 "Games Climbers Play", Lito Tejada Flores, *Ascent* Magazine, May, 1967
24 "Second Thoughts on Cerro Torre", Douglas Tompkins, *Ascent* Magazine, July, 1971
25 "Interview with Royal Robbins", *Mountain* No. 18, November, 1971
26 "Reflections of a Broken-Down Climber", Warren Harding, *Ascent* Magazine, July, 1971
27 *Rock for Climbing*, Douglas Milnor

General

28 *Mountaineering - Freedom of the Hills*, Second Edition, The Mountaineers
29 *On Ice and Snow and Rock*, Gaston Rebuffat, Oxford Press, 1971

Fire, the Destroyer, has visited us *Ramona Hammerly*

OLYMPIC CLIMBS — LITTLE KNOWN PEAKS AND ROUTES

Keith Spencer

The Olympic Range contains more than two hundred identifiable summits and countless worthwhile routes, yet historically it has been considered a one peak range. Few have heard of Mount Clark, Desperation Peak, Alphabet Ridge, Mount Fricaba, or many other peaks that stand 7,000 feet or more in a range not reaching 8,000. The following is an attempt to describe a few of the better, but little known, climbs available in this fog shrouded range. No attempt has been made to provide detailed route descriptions. They are given in the new *Climbers Guide to the Olympic Mountains.*

LAKE ELLINOR CIRQUE

As logging roads have been pushed deeper into the eastern Olympics, whole new areas have become accessible for exploration and climbing. The Lake Ellinor Cirque provides perhaps the best of these new opportunities. This cirque is formed by the horseshoe ridge which connects Mounts Washington, Ellinor, Pershing and Thorson Peak.

While Washington and Ellinor are both popular climbs, few have traveled into this cirque in spite of its relative accessibility. My trips into this cirque have impressed me with its isolation and its magnificent alpine setting. The area offers choice spring and early summer climbing on a variety of routes. After mid June, when the infamous devil's club reaches full succulence, the area's hospitality isn't nearly so apparent. To save time and energy, leave a car on the Big Creek logging road so that the descent can be made by one of the quick and easy "dog" routes.

When viewed from near Jefferson Lake, the northeast face of Mount Washington looks formidable. Take heart, the climb isn't as bad as it looks. Even so, this is perhaps the best spring climb in the range. The route, starting only twenty minutes from the road, combines steep snow, a short rock descent from Washington's "nose" and a spectacular ridge traverse to gain the top. One word of caution: this face is scoured by avalanches during unfavorable conditions. Wait until the slopes stabilize and enjoy a great climb.

Just a stone's throw west, the unclimbed north buttress rises somberly from the forest. The overhanging lower portion gives way to a ragged ridge after about five hundred feet, eventually ending on the "nose". The route is tough enough to be a challenge to the best.

Moving on up into the cirque towards Lake Ellinor, a stark panorama of rock and snow unfolds. The west sides of both Washington and Ellinor, offer a number of excellent routes. Ellinor is a real peak from here, and its west arête is a particularly rewarding experience.

THE PERSHING MASSIF

According to folklore, Mount Pershing is an evil peak, with brush thicker than mosquitos in the Selkirks. However, the recently established Mildred Lakes trail on the north side and the Jefferson Creek logging road on the south now bypass most of the brush. Still, I doubt if one attempt in three is successful on these clustered crags. Why? Because the area provides one of the most challenging route finding problems in the Olympic Range. There is no straightforward route from any side, and success is measured by one's ability to read map and compass, to sense the lay of the land, and judge distance. These coupled with reasonable visibility and perhaps just a little luck provide the key to success. After being lost in this jumble more times than I care to remember, I recommend the Pershing Massif as a fitting challenge for anyone with a zest for a real routefinding problem. For added enticement, the summit ridge is both airy and pleasant. Success on this peak gives a real sense of accomplishment.

WARRIOR AND POINTS EAST

Warrior Peak, its twin spires standing high above the headwaters of the Dungeness River, was first climbed by Fred Beckey in 1945. Nearly fifteen years later our party discovered to its amazement that the peak never had been revisited. Since then, Warrior has been climbed only occasionally even though this fine peak deserves much more attention.

It's understandable that this peak was left alone for so long. Until recently the only practical approach was via the Dosewallips River trail followed by a long tortuous climb through Sunnybrook Meadows to Constance Pass, a killer on a hot summer afternoon. Logging roads now penetrate far into the Dungeness drainage. The peak is within easy two day reach, but few have yet ventured to its flanks. The reason isn't clear as either summit is a first class climb on mixed rock and snow. Warrior is just difficult enough to present a challenge, but not so difficult as to be out of reach for most of us.

In passing, I should mention that Warrior Arm, a jagged phalanx of turrets and spires, runs east from Warrior. While the "arm" is deucedly difficult to reach (see the 1969 *Mountaineer*), it offers rich rewards to the adventurous.

Pershing Peak from Mount Washington, Olympic Mountains *Bob & Ira Spring*

THE ENCHANTED VALLEY PEAKS

The high mountain wilderness locked in the triangle formed by the Elwha, Hayes and Quinault rivers is the most unspoiled and mysterious area remaining in the Olympic Range today. This extremely beautiful uplift combines alpland and permanent snowfields with a number of seldom visited peaks. Unlike much of the range, the region abounds with game. There also is evidence of recently receded glaciation.

While the uplift contains no peaks over 7,000 feet in elevation, worthwhile climbing objectives are there for the taking. There are also marvelous opportunities for wilderness navigation. Chimney and Crystal Peaks lead the list of summits, both offering good mixed rock and snow ascents. The geology of the area is interesting. Rock on the northern exposures is quite sound whereas the same peaks are friable on their southern slopes.

Owing to its relative inaccessibility, a strenuous and steep climb from any side, the region is seldom visited by man. There are no trails and this is not a trip for beginners. However, there is surprisingly little brush and the experienced mountain traveler who is not afraid of a little toil will be richly rewarded in this delightful area.

For those with lesser goals, the relatively accessible Mount Muncaster at the extreme west end of the group offers a nice little rock climb. It also provides a good spot to view the rest of the uplift.

A WALL FOR CLIMBING

The Olympics bear a reputation for unsound rock. This reputation is not really deserved. There are some junky peaks, but on the whole Olympic rock compares favorably with much of the Cascade Range. Truthfully, Olympic rock climbing has its limitations, as even the better climbs are short and the range is generally lacking in extended high angle opportunities. There are, however, several exceptions, the most notable being the northwest face of Mount Constance.

Several of us reconnoitered the area a few years back, trying to find a reasonable approach to the northeast ridge. On this occasion we climbed Desperation Peak, a tidy little roped climb at the head of the Constance Valley, to obtain the view. We were unprepared for the monolith which rose before us. This gigantic face framed by the northeast ridge to our left and the west arête to our right rose nearly 2,000 feet to its apex. Nowhere did there appear a reasonable route. Any illusion we might have had about a quick trip up the face vanished and we quickly resumed contemplation of the much friendlier northeast ridge.

We came back later and climbed the northeast ridge, and parties led by Don N. Anderson forced difficult routes up both the west arête and the red dike near the south end of the face. However, the majority of the face still is virgin. Fine opportunities await its challengers and perhaps the first grade IV climb in the Olympics will someday be made on this face.

AROUND OLYMPUS

Countless climbers make the pilgrimage to Mount Olympus, but few consider the glittering array of supporting peaks which surround it. Peaks that in several cases offer as much as does Olympus itself.

Easily the queen of the area, Mount Mathias thrusts steeply from between the Blue and Hoh Glaciers. A big mountain as the range goes, this monarch has lain lost in the shadow of Olympus. This is a shame for it probably is the most difficult major peak in the Olympics. There is no easy way to the lofty summit. Mathias is seldom climbed, but those who have climbed it, speak of it with great respect. Anyone wishing to combine the area's superb beauty

with a first class technical climb, will do well to remember this pyramid.

Two other fine peaks deserve mention as only a little less interesting than Mathias. The first is Athena, located near the head of the Hoh Glacier on its south side. After a pleasant glacier approach, the ascent is culminated by a short enjoyable rock climb. While somewhat exposed, the route is not difficult. Aries, the other, is a prominent fang tucked between the Hoh and Humes glaciers northeast of Blizzard Pass (the Hoh-Humes Pass). This sharp peak is a good mixed rock and snow climb.

THE NEEDLES

The Needles can't be classified as totally unknown. Few people, however, know much about them and only a handful have climbed in these aptly named bastions. In fact, the last of the area's major unclimbed peaks, 7,378 foot Mount Walkinshaw, didn't fall until 1961. Even today, most of these lofty crags have been reached only a few times.

In spite of the area's beauty and the fine climbing, it's not hard to understand why visitors have so infrequently journeyed to the Needles. I'll never forget the earlier tortuous eighteen mile trek up the Dungeness River. The trip was an endless roller coaster of toil as the trail climbed from the river only to return to start another cycle. Happily, the trail distance is now only about eight miles, but it's still a full day into Royal Basin and camp.

The Needles rise abruptly from the western edge of Royal Basin, a place of rare beauty. The basin is divided into upper and lower sections. I've always preferred to camp in the picturesque lower basin with its flowered meadows, meandering streams and, of course, Royal Lake. Some prefer continuing on to the upper basin, where several tarns provide adequate campsites in a starkly beautiful alpine setting. Either camp allows easy access to the summits beyond.

Mount Johnson, the highest Needle, was the prime objective of my first trip into the area. It proved a worthy climb, topped off by a spectacular chimney stem. We got a tremendous view of the rest of The Needles, with Mount Clark just beyond touch across Surprise Basin to the east.

This area offers a wide variety of climbing, including a number of first rate spires with interesting names such as the Royal Shaft, The Arrowhead, The Incisor and Sweat Spire. Some of these are among the few aid climbs identified in the Olympics. The aforementioned Mount Clark is easily the best climb in The Needles. There is no easy route to its airy crest yet it is not too difficult to be fun. Clark is one of those occasional peaks with real class.

I never leave Royal Basin and The Needles without a sense of sadness. This is a place where both the conqueror and aesthete in man are in harmony.

CLIMBING NOTES

Compiled by Joan Firey

The Mountaineer will attempt to be the principal repository of information on climbing and access routes in the Washington Cascades and Olympic mountains. Due to the amount of material and space limitations, climbs and routes that have been published in other climbing journals will not be duplicated, but references are given to all Washington climbs that have come to our attention.

REFERENCES:

(1) *American Alpine Journal*, 1970
(2) *American Alpine Journal*, 1971
(3) *Climbing*, Nov.-Dec., 1971
(4) *Climbing*, Mar.-Apr., 1971
(5) *American Alpine Journal*, 1972
(6) *Climbing*, Sept.-Oct., 1971
(7) *Climbing*, Jan., 1971
(8) *Climbing*, Jul.-Aug., 1971
(9) *Summit*, Apr., 1971

Mount St. Helens

Mount St. Helens, Shoestring Glacier. This route is described in *Summit*, May, 1971.

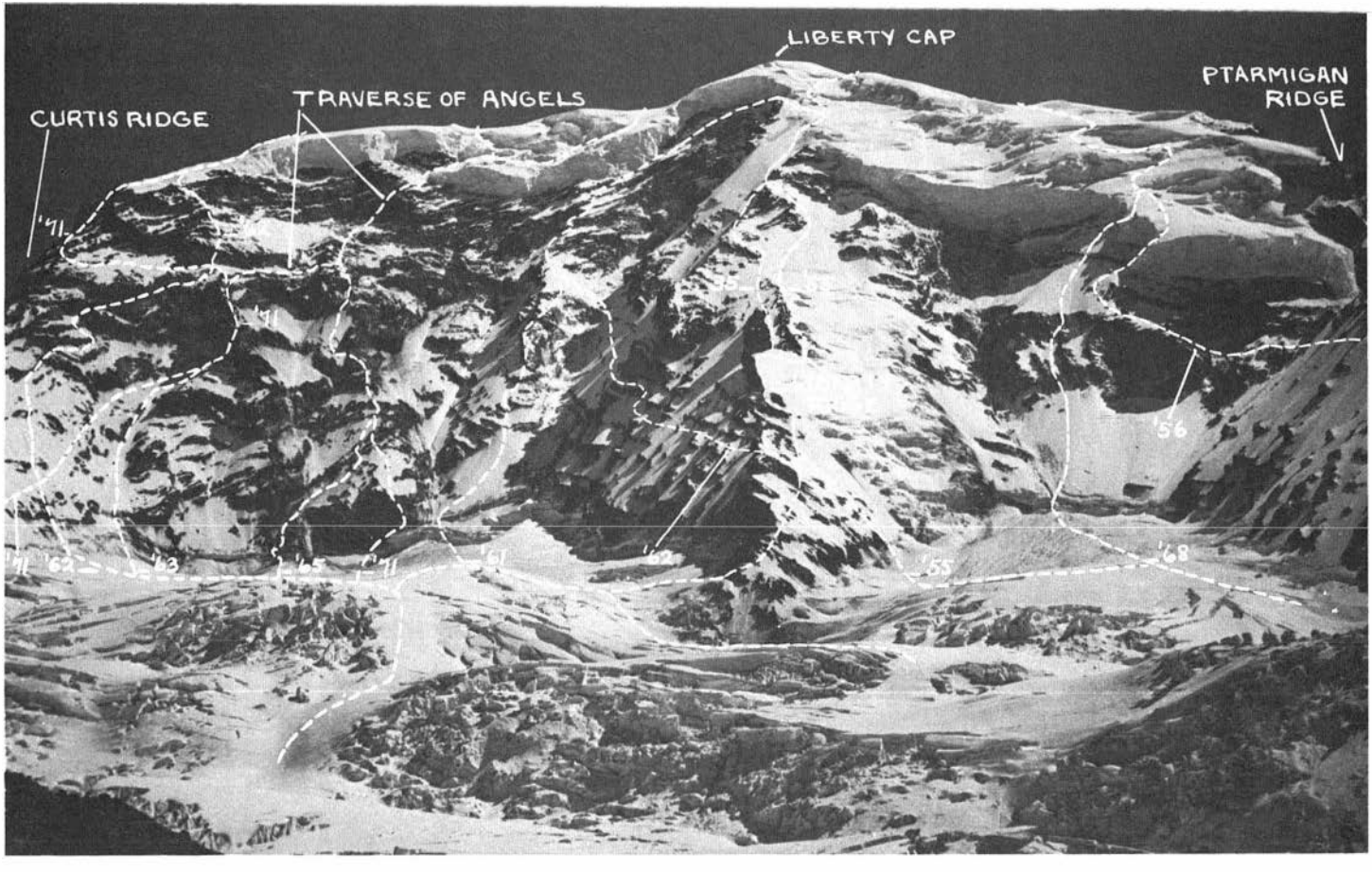
Mount Rainier

Mount Rainier continues to see activity on its more precipitous walls. The first winter ascent of the Willis Wall via the Brumal Buttress was completed in mid-February, 1970 by J. Wickwire and A. Bertulis. (2) The North Mowich Face saw a new route in June, 1970 by R. Schaller and J. Wickwire. (2).

Mount Rainier, Willis Wall, East Rib Variation

On June 14, 1971 we headed up the glacier bowl beneath the Willis Wall on a warm, windless afternoon wading through two feet of soft, new snow. Our objective was a small rock outcrop on the wall at 10,000 feet which was attained after a difficult 'schrund crossing and a long, knee-deep traverse. We set our tent on a ledge we chopped under an overhanging rock on the 45° slope. Radio communication with Dr. Del Kohler in Tacoma, our support, gave indications of good weather for the next day.

At first light we cramponed up the 45° snow and ice wall leading to the East Buttress (Mahre's Rib) keeping left of the gully that resembled a gigantic upturned bowling lane. We'd had experience with this gully on an attempt a month previous and had good reason to mistrust the rock-calving



Willis Wall, Mount Rainier — *Ed Cooper*
Climbing routes, left to right:
1971, June 16 — East Rib, Curtis Ridge, *R. Schaller, L. Nelson*
1962, June 26 — East Willis Wall *E. Cooper, M. Swayne*
1963, June 8 — East Rib *D. Mahre, F. Dunham, Don N. Anderson, J. Wickwire*
1965, June 20 — Central Rib *D. Caldwell, P. Dix*
1971, May 13 — Central Rib *E. Boulton, J. Wickwire*
1961, June 12 — West Rib *C. Bell*
1962, June 23 — Liberty Ridge, West Rib *C. Bell*

grotto at about the 12,000 foot level. We climbed up under the grotto and then dashed across the chute to the base of Mahre's Rib. We climbed a short, vertical rock step, then up 100 feet of 50° water ice to a 70 foot vertical rock wall leading to the ridge crest. Rob used eight pitons and several runners to climb within ten feet of the crest. The top pin then pulled out, resulting in a spectacular 15 foot fall. While Rob cursed and gathered himself for a new attack, I explored a narrow ledge leading to a vertical 20 foot mud wall. A protruding boulder at the base with a runner looped around it offered Rob some protection as he climbed the very difficult step to the 60° water-ice above. A rope length on hard snow and loose boulders to the rib crest, and we were home free. We worked for about two hours chopping a tent platform on the rib, then anchored the tent with ice screws and one piton driven into a rock wall.

Our prominent perch had an awesome view of the 300 foot ice cliffs above and the central wall and gullies below and gave us good protection from a thunderous avalanche that fell during the night. We cramponed up the ridge crest on hard snow and traversed west to avoid a 20 foot mud step for several hundred feet on mixed ice and boulders to a 30 foot solid rock wall (two runners, five pitons). This brought us to the "Angels Traverse." We chopped hundreds of steps in the 45° to 50° water ice up to a rock cleaver extending to the base of the ice shelf. We turned the corner easily on a small ledge beneath the rock obstruction and continued to a large 40° snowfield. We could now see the exit gullies directly above on Curtis Ridge. We climbed short ice gullies, incipient rock bands and cut steps up a difficult 60°-70° ice-filled chute to a rocky platform. I recognized the grotto 200 feet to the west where Pete Sandstedt was assisted in the accident of June, 1968. An ice covered rock step was gained with the aid of one stirrup and a piton found in place. Hi-deep snow on the final 60° slope gave us some concern so it was with a great feeling of relief from anxiety and exhilaration that we stepped onto the upper Curtis snow finger. Second ascent of East Rib Route, Willis Wall; variation completed on upper Curtis Ridge, June 14-16, 1971 by Rob Schaller and Lee Nelson.

Lee Nelson

Mount Rainer, Willis Wall, Central Rib

We were forced to start the climb west of the terminus of the Central Rib rather than approaching the crest from the east as Caldwell and Dix had done in 1965 because the bergschrund was nearly 100 feet high in places. Several hundred feet above the 'schrund we joined the route pioneered by the two Oregon climbers. We encountered hard ice on most of the route, necessitating front-pointing, cutting steps and several ice screws for protection. We were threatened by a good-sized ice avalanche from the summit ice cliff rimming the wall when we were about 1,000 feet above the 'schrund. It swept the broad couloir to our right, fortunately only bombarding us with several smaller ice chunks.

A sudden, unexpected deterioration of the weather brought the customary Rainier cloud cap accompanied by wind and falling snow. The near-vertical rock band leading to the exit ledge was thoroughly plastered with new snow by the time we reached this section of the route in late afternoon. Sever-

al ominous rumbles in the ice cliff and some minor avalanches added to our feelings of vulnerability. The rock was climbed with some difficulty; the narrow ledge leading to easier ground was overlain with 50° ice, and at its narrowest juncture, was blocked by a large blob of ice.

Ed chopped a hole through to the wider snow ramp, and after 16 hours of climbing we found a small, natural cave underneath the rock band that extends westward to the eastern end of the lower summit ice cliff. The storm had intensified and the cave offered protection not only from the elements, but from the menacing 300 foot high ice cliff above us. Several large avalanches came off during the night, some landing on the steep snow slopes outside our "window."

The next day in storm and high wind we struggled up through chest-deep snow to Liberty Cap. Normally a matter of a few hours, this section took all day and, as the storm had become even worse, we dug a snow cave just below the crest of the snow ridge leading down to the saddle between Liberty Cap and the main summit. Here, we passed a very trying night during which we were purged from the snow cave because of our fear of suffocation. Huddled on the bare slope outside the cave, we spent the remainder of the night buffeted by the 70-80 m.p.h. winds in our partially wind-torn bivouac sac.

The storm abated for a few hours the morning of May 14, and fortunately we were able to descend the Emmons Glacier to Schurman Hut (9,800 feet). Almost with our arrival at the hut, the storm renewed and we were pinned down for another 2½ days. Late on the 16th, it finally broke and we completed our descent to the park's White River entrance in time to halt a rescue effort.

Second ascent of Central Rib of **Willis Wall** May 12-13, 1971 by Ed Boulton and Jim Wickwire. On mountain for five days due to storm.

James Wickwire

Mount Adams, Klickitat Face

Fred Beckey and Dave Beckstead completed a route on the 3,000 foot headwall between the two cascading icefalls of the Klickitat Glacier on the east face of Mount Adams in July, 1971. (5)

Snoqualmie Area

The rock walls of the peaks and cliffs in the **Snoqualmie** area have begun to see more technical climbing activity. The granitic East Buttress of Big Snow was done May, 1971 by J. Dial and D. Williamson, (3) and the North Ridge of Keechelus Peak was done in June, 1971 by W. Bucher, T. Oas and D. Williamson. (3)

Snoqualmie Lake Wall

This 800 foot granite wall near the outlet of Snoqualmie Lake ("great promontory" mentioned in No. 10 of *100 Hikes in Western Washington)* apparently had not been visited previously by climbers. We did a short route on the slabby right side of the wall on ribs and chimneys. The slabs are flawless, typical of the Mount Garfield area. The rock is solid, rough and mostly

clean. Good piton cracks can be found by industrious gardening. We left three rappel bolts.

Four leads, NCCS II, F6, all done August, 1971 by Steve Brien and Bruce Garrett.

Bruce Garrett

Bears Breast Mountain, Variation

Starting about 75 feet down hill and to the right of the standard route at the base of the summit tower, traverse right across a prominent, steep slab that falls from a horizontal crack to reach a steep, open gully. Climb gully to a broad, down-sloping ledge. Continue vertically up obvious gully or alternatively climb exposed 5.4 pitch to right of gully, joining standard route after the third lead of easy, class four scrambling. There are numerous opportunities for excellent nut placement along exposed sections of this route, requiring a varied nut selection.

Variation: Three leads exposed class 5.2 to 5.4, joining regular route on ridge. Climbed August, 1971 by Norm Winn and Fred Hart.

Fred Hart

The Cradle, Southwest Buttress of West Face

We approached the Cradle via Paddy-Go-Easy Pass and down to French Creek. From the creek we climbed up a snow gully to a rock buttress. We traversed left for a ways under the buttress then started up it following rock gullies, occasionally on snow directly to the South Summit. The route is generally rotten with lots of loose rock. NCCS II, class 5.1. Climbed July, 1971 by Lawrence Duff and Anthony Mendoza.

Anthony Mendoza

Stuart Range

This area, formed of a granitic batholith continues to provide some of the most enjoyable climbing in the Cascades with relatively easy access.

A variation of the **North Buttress of Mount Stuart** from the valley floor was done in July, 1970 by J. Ossiander and M. Hargis. (2) The **Valhalla Buttress** to the right of the North Buttress of Mount Stuart was completed July, 1970 by P. Myre and D. Beckstead. (4)

Argonaut Peak has several claims to new routes. (3)

Colchuck Peak and **Dragontail** have seen a great deal of activity on their north sides. (2) (3)

Dragontail Peak, North Face

On June 7, 1971 Fred Stanley and I completed a new route on the broad north face. We started the climb in a deeply recessed 45° ice couloir (hidden when viewed head-on from Colchuck Lake) that angled right for 800 feet to mid-face. Exiting onto slabby, snow-covered rock we climbed directly up for 300 feet before leaving the unstable snow for an easy rock buttress to our

right. We then ascended a ledge system (class three) on the left side of a prominent indentation in the upper face. This took us to the crux of the route: three leads across the headwall, one involving a delicate finger traverse. A final lead on 50° snow/ice took us to the final rocks below the summit ridge just east of the summit. NCCS II, F7.

Jim Wickwire

Dragontail Peak, Northeast Buttress

Alex Bertulis and I studied a possible line on the 2,000 foot northeast face in early July, 1971. We climbed open books, bivouacked, then climbed additional pitches of books, cracks, and slabs. Success seemed sure eventually, but blackening skies produced snow flurries, so we left a series of chrom-alloy pitons as rappel anchors.

Success came on September 14 from a cold, high camp at the edge of the wall. Stretching daylight, Ron Burgner, Tom Nephew and I managed the ascent in one day (over 20 class four and five pitches). The route is on delightfully sound quartz diorite. Jam cracks were the main problems but the most vexing one was what to do when we reached a knife-edged buttress crest some 700 feet below the summit ridge. A blank tower blocked progress along the buttress, so we made the decision and rappelled 200 feet down onto the north face. The commitment was more bothersome than the remaining climbing, though there were still some good pitches. Grade III or IV. Class 5.7 or 5.8.

Fred Beckey

Cashmere Crags

Cashmere Crags: In June, 1971, D'Artagnan on Three Musketeer Ridge was completed by D. Anderson and J. Teasdale. (6)

Velikovsky Stack

This climb is on a buttress located to the west of Temple Peak. It is a three pitch climb up an obvious dihedral on the north side. The second pitch is the neatest, going slightly left and then traversing right under a roof to a hidden lay back (5.6). It was completed all on nuts in June, 1970, by John Bonneville, Julie Brugger and Mark Weigelt. NCCS II, F8.

Mark Weigelt

Snow Creek Wall, Iconoclast

This route lies between Galaxy and Outer Space. After the first pitch of Remorse, traverse left from the tree ledge around a corner from a protection bolt. The third pitch goes up and through a small overhang on the left and ends on a blocky ledge. A continuous and very strenuous 150 foot lead follows up the dihedral and slightly left to small trees. Traverse right from these trees for 40 feet and then up on large chicken heads to a pine tree. Seventy

feet of jamming lead to the ledge of Outer Space. Route completed by Tom and Mead Hargis, June 13, 1971. NCCS III, 5.10.

Mead Hargis

A 5.9 route on **April Fool Tower** was done in 1970. (7).

Peshastin Pinnacles continue to offer interesting practice climbs. (8).

Icicle Creek

The tremendous number of rocky outcroppings in this area provide excellent rock climbing and should reduce the pressure on the more established areas of Leavenworth.

The **Peek-a-Boo Pinnacle** area is located about one-half mile east of the Eight Mile Campground on the north side of the road. It is approached with an ascending, easterly traverse up the hillside for about three-quarters of an hour beginning just east of the huge slab that comes down to the road.

The climb begins below the dihedral on the west side of the pinnacle. Ascend dihedral to notch uphill of pinnacle. An easy, exposed pitch leads to the top of the pinnacle. The original route continued above the notch over a small roof and around to the right of a second, larger roof.
J. Brugger, M. Weigelt. NCCS II, F7.

Hide and Seek Tower

Located a hundred and fifty feet west of Peek-a-Boo Pinnacle, recognized by a huge boulder resting on a large ledge. The route lies on the east side of the tower, starting 70 feet below a dead snag. The dihedral was gained with an 80 foot traversing pitch beginning with a hand traverse across a flake. From the top of the tower gain the headwall with several aid pins and climb the farthest right dihedral. Finish the last pitch with 40 feet of face-climbing. J. Brugger, M. Weigelt. NCCS III, F9, Al. It is my opinion that this climb has the potential of becoming one of the classics of the Leavenworth rock climbing area.

Workin' Out

An alternate route on Hide and Seek Tower traversing left from the snag to the top of the tower. NCCS I, F6.

Layed Back

A one pitch climb up a dihedral on the far left edge of the wall to the west of Hide and Seek Tower. It is characterized by a twin series of low angle ramps and roofs. J. Brugger, C. Firey, M. Weigelt. NCCS I, F8.

Eclipsed

The farthest right dihedral located on the wall below and to the west of Hide and Seek Tower. The climb requires a hard move to work into a short chimney followed by a traverse under a roof. J. Christiansen, M. Weigelt. NCCS I, F9.

Another area is on the hillside due north above Eight Mile Rock. An hour's approach is required to reach the prominent wall slashed by a deep, wide chimney; one-and-one-half hour's for a huge tower slightly higher and to the west of the wall.

The wall has several one pitch climbs. From east to west they are: The Chimney, F6, a 150-foot chimney visible from the road; The Corner, F7, immediately left of the chimney The Crack, F8, in the middle of the wall; The Roof, F7, traversed to the right, under the roof, followed by a traverse along the lip of the roof and then up.

Robot Tower, South Ridge. NCCS II, F3

The Klonker

The route ascends a dihedral system on the east side of the tower that extends from the ground to the summit. The first and third pitches have difficult moves with marginal protection. On the third pitch we were forced out of the dihedral onto the face. We crossed to the top of a smaller dihedral slightly above and to the left of a pine tree. R. Doorish, M. Weigelt. NCCS II, F9.

Mark Weigelt

Recurved Dihedral

A 1,500 foot wall lies on the west side of the Wenatchee River on the left side of the first big gully north of Jupiter about one-and-one-half miles south of the Tumwater Forest Service camp. The best approach is to wade the river in late summer. In late spring, 1971 we bushwacked down from the bridge at Tumwater Camp, a route that was murder. We stayed entirely in the dihedral except for one point where we moved left to avoid a poised rock. The top has three interesting short chimneys. Climbed by Bruce Carson, Mark Weigelt and Donn Heller. Ten pitches of sustained, moderate fifth class. NCCS III, 5.7 or 5.8.

Donn Heller

Index Town Wall

The nearly half-mile long granitic escarpment just north of the town of Index offers a variety of technical routes. The article in *Summit*, May, 1971 by Greg Donaldson describes and accurately details most of the routes done up to that date. More recent routes including Beetle Bailey Arch on The Lump, which is located one-quarter mile west of Lower Town Wall, are found in *Climbing. (6), (8)*

Lower Town Wall, Narrow Arrow

The route starts in a short, shallow chimney about 150 feet right of Narrow Arrow Direct. Two pitches, the first involving liebacking and crack climbing, put one at the base of an obvious dihedral. A difficult pitch of the dihedral ends at a bolt. Several aid pins were used on the last pitch. This was done in spring, 1970, by Ron Burgner and Mark Weigelt. Tom Oas and Mead Hargis, after the original gardening, were able to complete it free. Five pitches, NCCS III, 5.10.

Lower Town Wall, Snow White

Located on the left extremity of the main aid face. The route involves rurps and cliff hangers at start to the main crack. Two leads using knife blades and angles to one-and-one-half inch. NCCS II, F8, A3. Ascended September, 1971 by Dale Hardisty and Rich Carlstad.

Rich Carlstad

Upper Town Wall, Winter Ascent

Sometimes we can get the equivalent of Scottish ice climbing when cold weather comes in our marine climate. There are two gullies that split Upper Town Wall to the far right of the waterfall. The stream inside the gully to the left was frozen in late January. Six steep water-ice pitches were done by Dave Anderson, Bruce Carson, Ed Gibson and John Teasdale.

Monte Cristo and Silverton Areas

There has been considerable activity on the rock ridges and faces of many summits in the **Monte Cristo** and **Silverton** areas. They provide enjoyable early and late season climbs of moderate difficulty. (1), (2)

Silvertip Peak

The lower rotten cliffs above Silver Lake were bypassed on the north ridge. We swung left and ascended the blank section of the summit block directly to the top. The roped climbing is short, two leads, but the rock is solid and the ascent only takes five hours from the car. 5.6. Ascended September, 1970, by Dale Hardisty and Rich Carlstad.

Rich Carlstad

Big Four Mountain, Tower Route

This impressive looking route on Big Four lies east of the previous north-side route. We had been chased off the climb by a summer storm that left fresh snow down to the 3,000 foot level three weeks earlier. From the end of the Ice Caves Trail, traverse left to the northeast side of the first tower to a prominent gulley. Scramble up the steep, well broken gully to a broad ledge that bisects the first tower. Follow the ledge for approximately 100 feet past the crest to the beginning of roped climbing. Begin in a chimney and work

slightly right to the west ridge of the tower. About six more leads bring one to the summit of the first tower where one rappels to the notch. Descend east 200 feet to where the second tower may be gained at two obvious trees. About six leads will gain the summit of the second tower which offers a good bivouac site. The third and last prominent tower is climbed directly on small face holds. Beyond the third tower a short, over-hanging knife-edge section with good protection is climbed on the right side on small holds. The end of the ridge is surmounted after several more leads. Cross the snowfield to the rock band, staying well to the left of the large stream. Continue up the rock band for three leads and cross the stream. From here there are 14 leads on steep snow and then a short walk to the summit. The route was completed in two long days by Ben Guydelkon and Ron Miller on July 25, 1971. NCCS IV, F7.

Ron Miller

Darrington Area

Some spectacular granite walls on the **Squire** and **Clear Creek** drainages near Darrington have become the newest challenges in rock climbing within the past few years and should become increasingly popular because of the soundness of the rock and proximity to the Seattle area. (2)

Witch Doctor Wall, The Checkered Demon

This route lies approximately 200 yards to the right of the Beckey-Wagner-Nephew route. (1) The first attempt was made by Jerry Kilner and Dave Davis summer of 1970. Route was climbed September, 1971 by Don Leonard, Bill Lingley and Dave Davis. We climbed several hundred feet of third class ramps up and left to the base of two dihedrals. We began in the left hand one and climbed two pitches (F7, A2) to a series of ledges where we bivouaced. From here four pitches of nailing in the very prominent arch of the dihedral system above brought us to a horizontal crack where we bivouaced in hammocks for the second night. This section involved about eight bolts and some rather delicate nailing. In a couple of places it was also necessary to switch back and forth between crack systems. On the last day we continued up the dihedral's rapidly diminishing crack system for a short distance and finally made a long, tension traverse to good crack on the left. After nailing this we made a long traverse to the left out of the dihedral to where we joined Beckey's route for the final pitch. Hardware: 1 skyhook, 1 rurp, 2 bashies, 5 knifeblades, 20 horizontals, 6 babies, 5-¾", 5-1", 3-1¼", 3-1½", 1-2", 2-2½", 1-3". Two of the bolts need hangers. NCCS V, F7, A3.

Dave Davis

Devil's Smokestack, North Face

Only one other ascent of this peak in the Entiat Range is recorded in 1951. Contrary to the Climber's Guide, the best approach is to take the Entiat Valley trail two-and-one-half miles to Anthem Creek and ford the Entiat River at this point. We climbed the hillside for 2,500 feet to a bivouac among large blocks of granite below the northeast side of Devil's Smokestack. We started

the climb of the 1,500-foot north face on its east edge, traversing right on ledges and climbing loose rock ribs for 500 feet. At about 700 feet there was some class five climbing on relatively solid rock in a water-smoothed gully. Above this we climbed directly to the top on class three to four ribs. Four runners on shrubs were used for protection. Five hour ascent. Climbed mid-July, 1970 by Donn Heller and Bruce Garrett.

Bruce Garrett

Mount Maude, North Face

This 3,000-foot face in the Entiat Mountains was climbed via a new route in July, 1971. The route from Entiat Meadows begins at the main snow chute located to the right of the Entiat Glacier. Climb the chute to the outer fringes of the Entiat Glacier to just below the 2,000 foot couloir that was first climbed by Beckey in 1957. Traverse left from the base of the couloir over mixed rock and snow to the prominent rib which forms the left side of the couloir. Ascend the rib on class three and four rock for approximately 2,000 feet to the summit. We experienced loose rock and could hear rockfall on our left for the greater part of the climb. The ascent took six hours. Round trip from Grouse Camp in Entiat Meadows was ten hours, returning via Ice Lakes High Route. We nicknamed the route "Crawling Rat Rib" due to one pitch which forced us to crawl on our stomachs in order to squeeze across a ledge with a small overhanging roof. The climb was done by Tim Benedict and Gary Jones.

Gary Jones

Tenpeak Mountain, Northwest Face. This 2,000 foot face was done September 22, 1971 by W. Nicolai, P.K. Williamson and F. Beckey. (5)

The 2,000-foot granite face southwest of Northeast **Dome Peak** affords several grade IV's. (2) The southeast face of Sinister also offers a mixed variety of climbing with rock varying from relatively solid to somewhat rotten in places.

Hurry-Up Peak, Northeast Glacier route was recorded for June, 1969. (2)

Sharkfin Tower, North Face

A new route was done on the north face in August, 1971. Access to the face is gained via the very rotten gully of Sharkfin Col where a rappel is often necessary to the Boston Glacier. A traverse eastward below the northwest arete and a short climb up the glacier brings one to the base of the face. The route begins on the east side of the north face. Three leads up excellent granite bring one to a band of rock which is steep and well-broken. From here, a short traverse west over loose blocks and then up for several feet ends in a hanging belay. The next pitch, led by Dave, is the crux involving 50 feet of nailing which leads to a ledge on the rib between the east and north faces. The final lead continues up the rib for 60 feet then a diagonal ascent is made west on the upper north face to reach the east ridge about 100 feet below the summit. The ascent took about nine hours from upper Boston Basin and was completed by Dave Seman and Dallas Kloke. NCCS II, F6, A2.

Dallas Kloke

Eldorado Peak, West Arete (August, 1969) was compared favorably with the North Ridge of Mount Stuart and Northwest Arete of Forbidden. (2)

Eldorado Peak, South FAce

In late June, 1970, Brad and Linda Fowler and Earl Hamilton ascended an interesting variation on the standard snow ridge route. Coming from Torment Basin, the snow was ascended to its high point on the south face. After one lead of fifth class climbing, there is about 400 feet of easy fourth on the slight ridge on the face. A short pitch on snow brings one to the spectacular summit knife edge. The excellent nature of the rock makes this one of the nicest short, fun alpine climbs in the Cascades.

Earl Hamilton

Dorado Needle and Eldorado Ice Cap

A new route and third recorded ascent was made of Dorado Needle via the southeast ridge during early July, 1971. We started from the snowfilled col between Dorado Needle and the 8,386-foot northern peak of the Eldorado massif. The route involved third, fourth and fifth class rock with several pitches on better-than-average North Cascades rock. A selection of nuts was used for protection. F6.

A number of points were also climbed on the ridge that divides the McAllister and Inspiration Glaciers. These included the most easterly group of three nearest Klawatti Peak which did not appear to have been previously ascended. These several points were of two to four pitches in length and again nuts were used for protection. Camp was located on snow at the base of the east rock rib of Eldorado Peak gained via Eldorado Creek from the Cascade Pass Road. The party consisted of Hans Hoesli, Peter Renz, Dave Knudson, Joe and Joan Firey.

Joe Firey

Marble Creek Ridge

In mid-September, 1971, Tom Stewart and I hiked into the head of Marble Creek using an excellent approach from Newhalem Creek. We ascended the largest segment of the Marble Creek Glacier and then reached the top of the unclimbed tower two summits north of Dorado Needle. There were several enjoyable rock pitches along the ridge, spiced by fresh snow. Class 5.0.

Fred Beckey

Other ascents on the **Newhalem-Marble Creek** and **McAllister-Marble Creek** Divides were done in 1967 by P. Dahl and J. Roper. (1)

Newhalem Peaks

These highest peaks, (6,920 feet) on the Newhalem Creek-East Fork Newhalem Creek divide can be seen as distinct twin pinnacles from Newhalem.

They were climbed to an apparent first ascent by Jack Roper, Reenie Roper, Steve Shelton and myself in mid-September, 1971 via an easy scramble up their southwest slope from Stout Lake.

John Roper

Twin Sisters Range

This outrigger group southwest of Mount Baker offers a number of worthwhile climbs on solid granite of peaks 5,600 to 6,700 feet. Skookum Peak (6,500 feet) was ascended in 1969 via its northeast ridge. (2)

Barbara Peak

This 5,902-foot peak is located at the south end of the range and was first climbed in June, 1969 by H. Wollak and T. Meland via a south gully. The peak is easily approached from a Scott Paper Co. logging road from the town of Hamilton. In June, 1971, John Brantley and I climbed the short south face in three leads of good dunite rock. From the snow at the base of the face, a scramble of 100 feet brings one to a broad ledge where the route goes up an obvious corner. The only difficult section is a 20 foot jam crack in an open-book which can be protected by two nuts. This climb takes only four to five hours up from the logging road. NCCS I, F5.

Dallas Kloke

Mount Baker, Park Glacier Headwall. A variation of the Cockscomb Route was completed July, 1970 by T. Keliher, N. Bodine, and J. Friar. (2)

Skagit and Whatcom Counties

Lowland rock climbing areas in Skagit and Whatcom counties west of the Cascades are detailed in the recent publication *Boulders and Cliffs* by Dallas Kloke.

Mount Watson, Northeast Face

In mid-September, 1970, Dave Dixon and I climbed a different route on this small peak which offers a more interesting ascent than the regular route. From the west shoulder, a short descent reaches a small glacier on the north side of the peak. From the base of the northeast face easy slabs are ascended for about 150 feet to where the rock becomes steeper. Two leads, continuing up slabs, bring one to the 6,234-foot summit. The rock is quite solid even though it is composed of schist. It is interesting to note tht there have been only four recorded ascents since 1959. This peak is a nice autumn climb and is easily ascended in three to four hours from the end of the good ten-mile logging road that extends from Upper Baker Dam. NCCS I, F3.

Dallas Kloke

Mount Blum, North Ridge

In mid-September, 1971, Phil Leatherman, Bill Hutchinson and I climbed the impressive, granitic north ridge of Mount Blum. We started up the Baker River Trail and after one-half mile forded the river to its south bank. We bushwacked for several hundred yards along the river bottom, most of which is flagged, to a relatively clear but steep ridge. The ridge rises steeply for 5,000 feet without any water.

We camped at a small lake at the terminus of the north ridge. Unfortunately the beauty of our camp at the highest of Blum Lakes was somewhat destroyed by the debris left behind in the installation of a snow gauge by the Park Service. The next morning we found that all the approaches we'd considered to gain the ridge crest were well guarded by ten foot moats. We were forced to use a 20 foot gully at the bottom of the ridge which soon presented a huge overhanging chockstone. This was bypassed by Dave on the right wall, a pitch where kletterschuhe seemed essential. Several difficult pitches followed until we gained easier ground and the ridge crest. The ridge was easy climbing with the exception of two pitches and I highly recommend this aesthetic, alpine climb on firm rock. NCCS III, F9. See also *Summit*, Jan.-Feb., 1971.

Mark Weigelt.

West McMillan Spire, Southeast Face

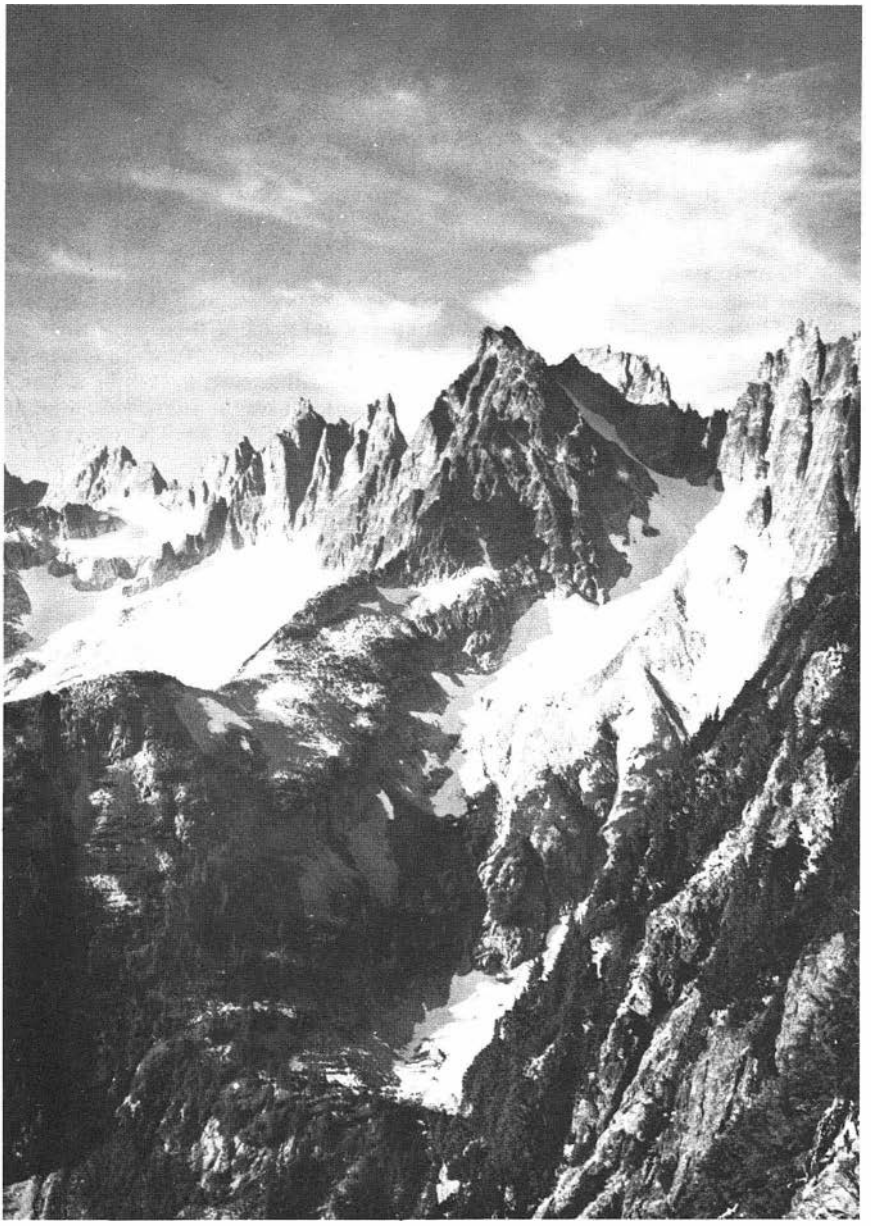
On a trip to the Southern Picketts in mid-July, 1970, Dick Benedict, Jim McCarthy and I ascended West McMillan Spire by a new route. The route starts from the notch between the two spires. A couple hundred feet of scrambling leads one to the south corner of the vertical east face. The route follows a diagonal crack across the southeast face and an airy, but easy traverse leads one to the south ridge just below the summit. Two leads, class five.

Earl Hamilton

Little Mac Spire, Southwest Arete. D. A. Williamson and A. Huffman did this route in mid-August, 1970. (2)

Goodell Creek

An 11 day circumnavigation of Goodell Creek was done in August, 1970, which included a first ascent of **Ghost**, ca. 7,900 feet, in the North Picketts (F5). This peak lies between Phantom and Crooked Thumb. A new route was done on **Pinnacle Peak** in the Southern Picketts (F4). This peak is called "Stump Mountain" by the Newhalem natives - a most appropriate name. The "Stump", even though of a lesser elevation than other peaks in the area, is visible by reason of its distinctive nature from as far west as the Baker Lake area. A second ascent of the southeast face of **Mount Terror** (F6) was also done. (9).



Northern Picketts from Southwest (left to right) Mount Challenger, Crooked Thumb, Ghost, Phantom Peak. *Carla Firey*

Luna Peak-Mount Fury Access

In late July, 1971, the Luna Peak High Route described by Tabor and Crowder in *"Routes and Rockes in the Mt. Challenger Quadrangle"* (*The Mountaineer* 1968) was field-tested. After taking the Seattle City Light boat from Diablo Dam across Diablo Lake to the foot of Ross Dam, a commercial truck and motor boat service was used to cross Ross Lake to Big Beaver Campground, which adjoins the Big Beaver Creek trail. Six miles up the trail from our starting point is a ten-mile shelter; in about six more miles one reaches a large, rocky wash, which leads to a convenient creek crossing through marshes in ca. 250 yards. The USGS snow survey cabin mentioned by Tabor and Crowder as a landmark for the crossing no longer exists. From the far side of Big Beaver Creek the route proceeds as they describe. Total travel time from Big Beaver Campground to the 7,150-foot saddle between Luna Peak and Mt. Fury, where a superb campsite is found, is approximately 15 hours.

During the trip the second-recorded traverse of Mt. Fury was made, marking the third ascent of the West summit. (The first traverse was made by the Firey party of 1961.) Party members were Bill Powell, Gordon Thomas, and myself.

Larry Lewin

Mount Redoubt, Northeast Face. This challenging face of steep ice and rock was completed June 23, 1971 by J. Rupley and F. Beckey. (5)

Gendarme Peak and Ragged End

First ascents of these summits of Ragged Ridge were made June 6 and 7, 1970 by Jerry Swanson and me. We hiked 13½ miles up the Thunder-Fisher Creek Trail from Colonial Creek Campground on Thunder Arm. We followed up the creek that comes directly south from peak 8,332, leaving the trail one-quarter mile down stream from where it crosses Fisher Creek.

Peak 8,332, Ragged End, was climbed via its east ridge over snow and broken rock. Peak 8,600, Gendarme Peak, was gained by following the main Ragged Ridge crest east to the summit, dropping on the south side around the false summits.

John Roper

Jack Mountain, Northwest Ridge

The route began at the mouth of Devil's Creek reached via boat from Hozomeen Camp or Ross Dam. Wooded rocky slopes and light brush were ascended to the crest of the long northwest ridge. The ridge was followed with minor deviations to the base of the 150 foot summit tower where we roped up to climb along the top of steep snow on the upper east face. An 80 foot gully leads to the summit. The ascent required six hours from a scenic camp by two alpine ponds on a shoulder at 5,700 feet. Jack Mountain affords splendid lake and mountain views and seems to be seldom visited by climbers. New route on Jack Mountain completed August 1, 1971 by Bill Weitkamp and Joe Vance.

Joseph Vance

Bonanza Peak

Bonanza Peak, Western Summit, Great North Couloir. This 50° 2,200 foot couloir was ascended May 31, 1970 by M. Fielding and A. Bertulis. (2)

Kangaroo Temple, East Face

There were six routes on Kangaroo Ridge's "Temple". Some thinking and studying of photographs produced an idea for one more: the direct east face. Using a new approach via North Creek, Tom Nephew and I began the climb on October 6, 1971, but were chased away by black, scurrying clouds. The next day we made the climb in good conditions and good time. It is a classic route. Beginning north of the lowest apron we worked up a chimney-gully system to a high eastern spur. There were seven leads with the final two providing the crux fingernail and friction climbing. Protection is good, and so is the rock except for moves on the second pitch which were protected by a bolt. Grade III, 5.8.

Fred Beckey

Peak 7,547, Northeast Arete

This peak is located north of Cutthroat Peak. The climb begins in a deep chimney and the last lead terminates directly on the summit. Climbed September, 1971 by Trish and Charley Raymond and Alex Bertulis. Grade II, F6.

Alex Bertulis

Washington Pass Peak, Towers of the Throatgripper

John Bousman and I set off on a cloudy, threatening day in June, 1970 after sitting through a day of rain at the newly built horse camp on Cutthroat Creek, impressed by the partial views of a collection of towers to the south of camp. We climbed each of the towers from the northwest. At no time could we see more than 150 feet but the climbing was enjoyable and not very strenuous. From northwest to southeast are: Pinky, Ring, Fickle, and Index. Fickle had been ascended by the Mazamas via the south slope in 1968. With the completion of the North Cascades Cross State Highway this area is sure to see more climbing. NCCS II, F6.

Earl Hamilton

The Snout, The Golden Ramp Route. A fine route of F9 or F10 was done in 1970 on buttress to east of Washington Pass Peak by J. Ossiander and M. Weigelt. (2)

Amphitheater Peak, North Face

This climb in the Paysaten Wilderness has an 18 mile approach (see Cathedral Peak, Okanogan in *Climber's Guide*). The granite is superb with most cracks running three-quarters to one-and-one half inches or so. If we had taken more food we would have stayed a week rather than one day. The half-

mile long face as viewed from Upper Cathedral Lake has a huge finger of rock in the middle. This we called the Middle Finger Buttress. Chimney up behind this rock finger and nail up dihedral until you run out of rope. Move left with mediocre protection to a ledge; left again and up a dihedral (5.7). Finish with three pitches of enjoyable fourth class. Climbed summer of 1971 by Dave Anderson, Don Harder and Donn Heller. Grade III, 5.7, Al.

Donn Heller

Elklick Peak

John Stout and party ascended this remote, seldom visited 6,517 foot peak that lies on the divide between the Duckabush and Dosewallips rivers in the eastern Olympics on May 30, 1971. John had led several attempts in previous years from other directions that had fallen short of the goal. The party hiked 9.3 miles to base camp at Ten Mile Shelter, elevation 1,500 feet, from the trailhead on the Duckabush River Road. About three miles further we left the trail just beyond Crazy Creek and climbed due north over steep terrain to about 5,500 feet, thence north-northwest to the summit.

Bartlett Burns

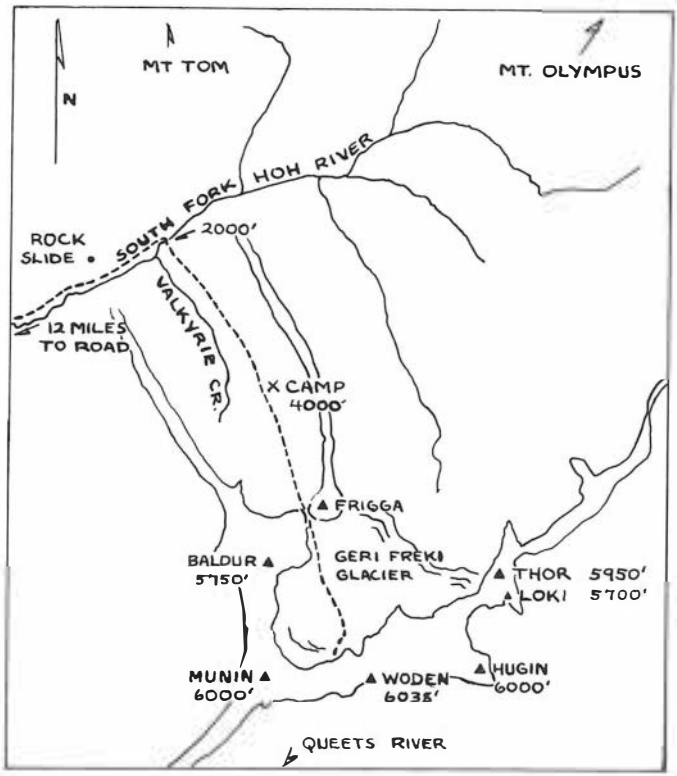
The Valhallas

A beautiful, small amphitheater of seven peaks, elevations 5,300 to 6,038 feet, lies between the South Fork of the Hoh and Queets rivers, south of Mount Tom, southwest of Mount Olympus. They were visited by us in May, 1970 and we sought appropriate names for this far-from-ordinary group. The highest would be Woden, King of the Nordic gods; the two flanking peaks the ravens Hugin and Munin that sat on Woden's shoulders; the Geri-Freki Glacier for the two wolves that sat at Woden's feet and fed on scraps from his table. Woden subsisted on mead, a wine made from honey, so these pets were well fed as is the glacier from the snowfields of Woden. Thor, the god of lightening and thunder would be the massive peak on the eastern flank and Loki, the mischievious god, the adjacent needle. Frigga, wife of Woden, and Baldur, his son would be the two remaining summits. The area would be called Valhalla, the castle of Woden and place of rest for fallen Norse warriors as a reward for their heroic deaths. The Valkyries, transporters of the fallen, would name the creek by which we'd gained entry to the area.

In the last week in May, 1971, Glenn Kelsey, Roger Beckett, and Harold Pinsch headed up the Hoh along with Dan Michaels, Dave Stevens, Monty Lennox, Dave Haley and Bob Yekel and made camp at about 4,000 feet below the Frigga-Baldur col. We gained Woden via a snow slope and 'schrund and a class four pitch on excellent rock. It had been climbed in 1966 by Ivan Lundgren of Tumwater and Ernest Labistida of San Diego. We christened the summit with a few treasured drops of mead furnished by Peggy Ferber and drank a toast to our second ascent. Hugin also had a register. The next day Thor yielded a first ascent and the needle summit of Loki provided an interesting shinny up its last twelve feet so one was able to place a hand on its tip as if it were a flagpole. On our last day of climbing Munin provided one belayed

pitch for a second ascent. A traverse to Baldur and a scramble up Frigga topped the remaining two virgin summits.

Harold Pinsch



The Valhallas

North Brother, East Ridge

Long consideration and several abortive attempts at the east ridge of North Brother that I have viewed from my kitchen window for twelve years finally resulted in success in June, 1970. We approached via a logging road up Murhut Creek from the Duckabush. Four hours of bush-crashing, crest-straddling and as many ups and downs gained a prominent notch on the ridge. We descended a 50-foot chimney-like open book, traversed and went over a spur of the main ridge. A 60-foot rappel brought us to the large snowfield that leads to the summit four hours away. The last 800 feet of 44° snow slope was overcome and we were relieved to be on the rocky summit. The return necessitated some aid to get back up the rappel route with an interesting sling-point on the exposed root of a mini-juniper bush. A chilly bivouac on the brushy ridge concluded a long day. The trip took twenty hours from our car. Ascended by Robert Yekel, Roger Beckett, Max Triboulet and Harold Pinsch.

Harold Pinsch

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

Compiled by Peggy Ferber

During the two years covered by the following reports certain pressures were evident, some new, some pre-existing. Internally, for example, membership growth created pressure on the facilities and necessitated extension of clubroom hours to five and then six days a week; internal communications were more difficult to maintain; differing philosophies of how to meet immediate and long term problems conflicted; and it became necessary to define policy in certain matters not specifically outlined but operating by tacit agreement.

External pressures included inflation, rising taxes, re-evaluation of the Club's tax status by the Internal Revenue Service, and use restrictions imposed by authorities managing public lands.

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 - OCTOBER 31, 1970

Membership totals at the beginning of this period were: 6,105, with 225 in Everett Branch, 220 in Olympia Branch and 593 in Tacoma Branch.

During this period the idea of producing a low-cost newspaper to supplement the Bulletin was explored but abandoned for lack of funds.

Policy was developed for use of the mailing list and use of Clubroom facilities and equipment by non-Mountaineer groups.

A planning conference was held at the Rhododendron Preserve on November 8, 1969 for information on and discussion of current status and future directions in administration, Literary Fund, membership and related problems, Mountaineer leadership, and the Rhododendron Preserve. The interim report of the **Reorganization Study Committee** was also presented.

Conservation Division

Several actions were taken to make the Division's operation more flexible: the **Conservation Review and Action Committee** composed of three appointed Board Members was formed to expedite action on conservation issues, to act as liaison between the Board and the Division and to act on issues in the interim between Board meetings. The committee has authority to review, suggest revisions, approve and authorize dissemination and taking of positions on Federal, State, and other legislation and proposals relating to conservation, exercising all the powers of the Board of Trustees on conservation matters that is consistent with established Board policy. The Board however has the right to review or change any such action. The Committee is required to refer to the Board as a whole any matter on which there is not an unanimous position of all three members, any legal action, any special mailing to the general membership, or any matter on which there is no established Mountaineer policy or a change in policy.

Further the Division was restructured into committees concentrating their efforts on **Alaska**, the **Alpine Lakes, North Cascades, Olympics,** and **South Cascades;** committees on **Conservation Education, Conservation Legislation,**

Human Environment, Urban Problems, and **State Lands**; and with representatives to the FWOC and Washington Environmental Council.

In an attempt to reach more people and acquaint them with conservation issues a workshop attended by 65 persons was held January 17-18 at the Rhododendron Preserve.

Among other actions the Division expressed opposition to drilling for oil under Puget Sound and reaffirmed opposition to raising Ross Dam. Careful watch was kept on potential industrial development in the Nisqually River delta, and plans for the North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area were scrutinized with a view to protecting the wilderness quality of the area. On local issues the **Conservation Review and Action Committee** endorsed the Seattle Park Department plan for acquisition and development of the Thornton Creek Urban Trail system and encouraged urban green belt preservation.

Indoor Division

The **Annual Banquet** was moved to the middle of October, when 280 gathered in the San Juan Room at the Seattle Center to hear Senator Henry Jackson talk on the Environmental Policy Act, and to see the splendid exhibits of our own artists and the Mountain Rescue display. Bob Cram was Master of Ceremonies, peak pins were awarded and Jesse Epstein received the Service Award.

The newly formed **Art Committee** concentrated on the art display for the Annual Banquet but plans were also made for displays in the Clubrooms.

Monthly **folk dances** started October 3 at the Masonic Temple, and folk dancing instruction got under way September 8 with introduction of the Schottische, Polka, Turning Waltz, Sing, Fox Trot and some Latin dances. The traditional dance at Kitsap Memorial Park Pavilion in June closed the dance season.

Dinner meetings were held on the fourth Thursday of each month with an average attendance of thirty-eight for eight slide programs.

Many new members of the Club have attended the seond-year program of the **Musicmakers** for group singing, hayrides, potluck suppers and backpacking trips. Average attendance on outings was twenty-four.

The **Photography Committee** created a program on behalf of a park along Thornton Creek. The committee also set up slide shows featuring different techniques every month, and worked on improving techniques, cataloging, etc.

"The Hobbit," Patricia Gray's adaptation of J.R.R. Tolkein's book of the same name, was the 1970 presentation of the **Players** in the Rhododendron Preserve. There were dwarves, a dragon, a wizard, the "Hobbit" (of course), elves, goblins, trolls, and many other characters lending a fairy-tale atmosphere to the Forest Theater. With no rain, just a few clouds, and a higher than average attendance for five of the performances, the Players were pleased to announce their biggest season in the history of their productions.

Subjects covered in monthly **Program Meetings** were Glen Canyon and Hell's Canyon, Southern Indian Lake to Hudson Bay, Mountaineers 1969 canoe trip to Bowron Lakes, skiing in Vail, Colorado, Jackson Hole, New Mexico, Austria and Grenoble, France, Mountaineers assault of Mt. Chamberlain and camping trip 60 miles south of the arctic circle in Alaska near Mt. Michaelson; wildlife in the National Wildlife Range, east ridge of Mt. McKin-

ley, and a canoe trip down the Aracua River and a climb of Cristobal Colón by a member of the Peace Corps.

Outdoor Division

Participation in activities sponsored by the Division continued to grow. The addition of two new, very successful committees - **Backpacking** and **Canoe and Kayak** - brought the number of committees in the Division to seventeen.

Unfortunate circumstances forced the cancellation of **Special Outing** and **Summer Outing** programs for 1970. It appears that the Mountaineers' tradition of sponsoring large annual outings into wilderness areas has become a casualty of changing conditions. Resistance to this type of activity on the part of administrators of natural areas and concerned Club members has brought the attention of the Division to its responsibility to meet the needs of the Club without contributing to the ever-increasing problem of overuse of fragile wilderness.

Mountaineer members consulted with the State Department of Natural Resources on the relocation of the Mt. Si trail on state land, another happy example of the Club acting as a positive force in decision-making.

In April, a twelve-member **Backpacking Commitee** was formed for the purpose of scheduling trips and choosing trip leaders, and to handle the administrative responsibilities of the group. In their first year, 382 persons went on thirty-five trips from May through mid-September. A party limit of fifteen was set for each trip. Thirteen "easy" trips were planned for families with young children, for new backpackers and for those who prefer a leisurely pace. Nineteen "moderate" trips included nine three-day excursions and differed from the easy trips in that they were usually longer and covered steeper, more difficult terrain. Three "strenuous" trips were offered for those who like to travel fast and far and go cross-country. Trips for special interest groups such as photographers, musicmakers, and botanists were scheduled.

The **Botany** program suffered in 1970 from twin problems of lack of response and difficulty in obtaining qualified leaders.

There were fourteen **bicycle** trips, short rides after work in the evenings and longer ones on weekends. Approximately 150 people participated. Twenty-five people took part in the one-week outing on Vancouver Island in August.

The first year of operation of the **Canoe and Kayak Committee** was very active and successful. In addition to a week-long outing on the Clearwater River in Idaho, the committee sponsored trips down the Block River near Little Rock, a Lower Cowlitz River float, and a week's trip from Ross Dam to Hozomeen and return. The group also participated in the Mercer Island People-O-Rama and the Annual Little Lake Kachess Paddle-In.

The Seattle **Climbing** Course program was highly successful in 1970. Favorable weather contributed to a high percentage of successfully-completed climbs; enthusiasm of students and instructors alike resulted in a large number of graduates of the three courses, and upgrading of course material resulted in increased proficiency and safety among the participants of the climbing program. There were no serious accidents on any scheduled climb and more than one climb leader commented on the improved capability of basic students, particularly in rapelling.

In terms of statistics, 201 enrolled in the Alpine Travel Course and eighty-seven graduated. Two-hundred-eighty-five students enrolled in Basic Climb-

ing Course while 115 graduated. In the Intermediate there were eighty-four students enrolled and twenty-four who graduated. Peak Pins were awarded as follows: 22 Six Major Peaks, seven Snoqualmie First Ten, and one Snoqualmie Second Ten. Pin peak awards were announced at the Annual Banquet while the actual awards, along with graduation certificates for the three climbing courses, were given out at the Climbers Reunion on October 23.

Seventy-nine basic experience climbs were successfully completed for a total of 1090 man-summits. Twenty out of twenty-six scheduled Intermediate climbs were successfully completed (only two were weathered out) with 164 man-summits. Fifteen of twenty scheduled One-Day Roped Climbs were successfully completed for a total of 137 man-summits. It is interesting that with the larger number of climbs currently offered, the size of climbing parties has been reduced. The largest climbing party this year was the 65-man initial climb of Mt. St. Helens. There were two parties of 43 on Mt. Baker and only one other climb (Guye Peak) with more than 30 members.

Features introduced into the Climbing courses this year include a 53-page Basic Climbing Manual which supplements *Freedom of the Hills* by providing basic information on field trips and techniques formerly provided as miscellaneous handouts. The upgrading of the quality of instruction was consistently emphasized by means of Instructor Briefings and Seminars and by stiffening the requirements for Intermediate Graduation - requiring six Intermediate Climbs instead of two. Safety was also given an extremely high priority. Self arrest and team arrest on hard snow were given particular attention. To provide more competent rope leaders, the schedule for the Intermediate Rescue Methods Field Trip and the Intermediate Hard Snow Field Trip were moved ahead so that they occurred before initiation of the glacier climbs. Basic students were cautioned against over-confidence in self arrest based on soft-snow practice. In addition, a hard snow seminar was held in late summer.

Safety guidelines and procedures were developed in cooperation with the **Safety** Committee. A series of mountaineering first aid classes were taken by members of all three climbing courses. Additional steps to enhance safety were careful screening of intermediate students and instructors and a continuing review of qualifications of climb leaders.

Eleven seminars attracted 400 participants. They ranged from glacier research to winter bivouac, from high angle rock climbing to hypothermia.

Periodic interbranch meetings were held with the climbing committees of Tacoma, Olympia, and Everett for the purpose or coordinating schedules, interchanging techniques and standardizing courses.

The Mountaineers donated $50 to the Everett Mountain Rescue Unit and $200 to Seattle Mountain Rescue Council. Twelve schedule sheets listing Mountaineer climbs, climb leaders and climbing committee members were provided to Seattle MRC to be distributed to division units and leaders. An evaluation report was submitted to the Safety Committee concerning four reported climbing accidents.

A major part of the work of the **Outing Coordinating Committee** was interpreting the outing policy approved by the Board in April 1969 and applying it to current outings.

Twelve outings were attended by 237 people. Six were predominantly backpacking, with some climbing or viewfinding expeditions included; two were climbing, two were canoe trips, one was a bicycle trip, and one a camping-

hiking trip for families. The number of people on outings has at least doubled in the past ten years.

To give an opportunity for leaders to meet each other and the Outing Committee and to discuss common problems, a series of get-togethers was held. These helped build closer working relationships with leaders and the committee.

The Safety Committee established and coordinated agreements on safety guidelines for Climbing, Viewfinders, Snowshoe Tours, Ski Mountaineering and Trail Trip committees. A safety Committee member was assigned to each committee conducting outdoor activities and had specific safety responsibility for this activity. Four non-fatal climbing accidents, one Trail Trip accident, and one disciplinary case were investigated.

Mountaineering-oriented First Aid Courses graduated 100 standard, sixteen advanced, and ten instructor students. This activity has been made a responsibility of the Climbing Committee. Branch Safety Committee Chairmen have been appointed in Everett, Olympia and Tacoma and are meeting with this committee. Branch accidents are being investigated and reported.

An introductory lecture and a basic maneuvers field trip were substituted for a regular Ski Tour course. Eleven one-day trips were well attended, averaging nine to twelve people each. The scheduled overnight trips were not well attended. Five were cancelled due to poor sign-up. Four were successfully completed, averaging four or five people. It is suspected that lack of an incentive, such as course completion, adversely affected overnight trip attendance. One overnight was cancelled because of exceptionally bad weather.

Eleven hundred Mountaineer members participated in the Snowshoe Tours program. Seminars were held on November 7 and 14 with 125 attending on each date. Field trips on December 6 and 7 attracted 80 people. Fifteen instructors volunteered to assist novice snowshoers get off to a strong start. Forty-three snowshoe trips, including five overnight, were scheduled from December through April. Average attendance was 17.3 for a total of 743.

One hundred sixty four Trail Trips were sponsored. At a modestly-estimated average of 15 participants and 6 miles each, 14,760 miles were walked, or more than half way around the world. Eighty-three different leaders were involved. The committee accepts as its assignment providing trail-walking experiences for a wide variety of hikers, especially those new to mountaineering.

For the first time an orientation lecture and a series of twenty-six graded hikes were arranged. The program included one or more hikes each month of special interest to families. An active sub-committee scheduled forty-three mid-week trips which found wide acceptance. Three moonlight walks were highly popular. Special trips and events were well attended, including a weekend trip to Vancouver, B.C. and a series of six hikes and backpack trips in the Olympics.

The Viewfinders had an excellent year with numerous scheduled trips, none overcrowded, but most well attended. Highlights were two one-week outings—a 34-mile hike from Skagway to Lake Bennett in the Yukon and 50 miles from Upper Phelps Creek to Kennedy Hot Springs. Buck Mountain and Glacier Peak were climbed as side trips on this second trip.

Property Division

The striking feature of the Property Division during this time period was the newness of personnel: three new ski hut chairmen, a new Division chairman, and a sizeable number of new hut committee personnel. This group worked many of the same old problems and got involved in some that occasionally gave the Division the appearance of a Mountaineer Crisis Clinic.

In three major areas the Division was fortunte in being able to work closely with State or Federal agencies. It is a refreshing experience to see favorable policy decision at government levels being made in a large part from recommendations, experience and data obtained from The Mountaineers.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission was handed the Snowmobile Control package by the legislative session, and the Mountaineers Property Division arranged to get its representative seated on the ad hoc advisory committee. Our intended purpose was to have an opportunity for input to proposed legislation and to offer plans for snow removal for recreational parking. Our Club ski tours, snowshoe trips, and Meany ski hut attendees were all locking horns (and fenders) with the snowmobile owners over parking and area use. The Mountaineers were able to furnish the State with useful data on number of scheduled trips, average attendance, dates and location of activities, etc. We also assembled a list of roadhead-trailhead use areas of interest to the winter recreationist. State Parks has come up with an excellent snowmobile control legislative package which was presented to the legislature. Adequate snow removal for parking is one prime item explicitly addressed in this report along with stern snowmobile control regulations.

With the completion of Interstate 90 through the Snoqualmie Pass area, the Highway Department terminated all snow removal except for the prime highway. This gave us no parking except at ski areas, from the weighing station at North Bend to Easton. Snowshoe trips and ski tours had to be abandoned because of lack of adequate parking within the snow zone. Meany attendance was badly affected since people could not leave I-90 or park their cars. The Division mobilized a letter campaign to State government and specific Federal agencies. For the winter of 1970-71 there is interim, limited plowing for snow recreation users. The U.S. Forest Service has been extremely cooperative in allowing special areas near I-90 to be plowed specifically for snow players, and has arranged the necessary paperwork for transfer of funds to the specific county snowplowing details.

Regarding long-term use plans at Snoqualmie Pass, there is a serious effort to consolidate the commercial ski operations at the Summit areas, including the gradual urbanization and development of Snoqualmie Pass. The Mountaineers have been consulted about these use plans by the Forest Service both as property owners in the area and as an influential outdoor club. We have made strong and definite recommendations about zoning.

Not all of the Property Division activity this year was so externally oriented. The Kittitas County Health Department handed **Snoqualmie Lodge** the ultimatim: either hook into the sewer or close operations. The sewer was operational just as the snow began to fall. Three-quarters of a new outhouse was built at **Stevens** and the **Baker** generator was finally made to stop overheating. **Kitsap Cabin** took delivery of a new stove, at last, and **Irish** continued to plug along quietly.

Publications Division

The **Bulletin** carried out effectively its mission of informing the Club membership about current activities and matters relating to Club purposes. The Bulletin staff, with assistance from other Club members, devoted much time to investigation and planning of changes in Bulletin format in 1971 — the first major changes in more than 50 years.

The **Library** continued its dynamic growth, reflecting the growing needs and interests of The Mountaineers. Circulation of all types of materials increased. Borrowers made use of the maps and clipping collections as well as the conventional print items. Reference materials were heavily used by researchers.

Sixty-eight titles were added to the Library during the year, and two new periodical subscriptions were initiated. While the emphasis remains on mountaineering, there has been an effort to purchase selectively in the important field of conservation. The Library actively supports all Club committees, and materials have been added in the subject areas of canoeing and botany, among others.

Back issues of *Summit* provide a permanent file for convenient use. Pamphlet files were organized to furnish quick reference information on mountaineering, conservation, and Washington State. Increasingly, the library will acquire government documents, particularly those relating to conservation matters, technical reports, and specialized journals.

The **Literary Fund** Committee opened 1970 with Fred Beckey's *Challenge of the North Cascades*, stories of his first ascents over a 30-year period. In the spring came *Wildflowers of Mount Rainier and the Cascades*, text by Mary Fries and color photographs by Bob and Ira (and Pat) Spring, co-published with the Mount Rainier Natural History Association. In summer, the trail-log sections of Bob Wood's *Trail Country* were issued in a portable paperback, *Wilderness Trails of Olympic National Park*. In fall, the Committee published for the Conservation Division *Our Heritage of Sound and Streams: A Time for Understanding*, a monograph by Wolf Bauer describing the misappropriation of our water heritage and calling for new public and private attitudes. The final effort of the year was *101 Hikes in the North Cascades*, text by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning, photos by Bob and Ira Spring, and maps by Helen Sherman; this was the 24th title published with Committee assistence.

EVERETT BRANCH - 1970

Patricia Kaasa

One of the highlights of the year 1969-70 was the annual banquet with guest speaker Wolf Bauer who presented a program entitled "Coastal Exploration by Kayak" including a selection of beautiful pictures.

Another fun experience was our steak walk held in May on the banks of the Stillaguamish. Steaks fried on hot rocks and Steve Phillip's accordion playing made it a memorable experience.

Our branch programs were varied and most interesting. Paul Bergman presented movies on skiing at Meany. Jim Geniesse showed some exceptional wildlife pictures taken in Yellowstone National Park during the winter. Edward Stringer showed slides of the Ross Lake area.

Over the years, the Everett branch has been able to maintain that special personal touch which attracts so many people to its meetings and activities. It is the hope of all Everett Mountaineers that we may continue to have this quality.

OLYMPIA BRANCH - 1970

Rolla Sexauer

1970 was a year of great activity for the Olympic Branch. Membership jumped from 206 to 252. The officers committee prepared and the membership adopted some major changes in the rules and regulations, the first major revision since the branch was formed. The officers committee also updated and reorganized the branch policies. Members were informed of branch activities through monthly "highlights" in the Mountaineer Bulletin and through frequent branch newsletters which are known as "The Mountain-ear Branch Newsletter".

Five Branch meetings were held including one featuring Dee Molenaar on "The Challenge of Rainier" and another the film story of the first ascent and mapping expedition of Mt. Kennedy. Other programs included an address by James Dolliver, the Governor's assistant on "Environmental Issues before the Legislature" and another environmental program with Brock Evans as speaker.

The Annual Banquet included graduation of climbing and hiking-and-backpacking students, peak pin awards and a program featuring Dr. Gene Mason, describing and showing slides of his climb of Mt. Elbrus in the Asian Caucasus.

A record number of students signed up for the hiking and climbing courses. Forty climbers and 22 hikers graduated. The Branch was fortunate in finding free facilities for all of its indoor activities at the Olympic Community Center.

The first serious Branch climbing accident occurred on an experience climb of Mt. Washington on May 16. A basic climbing course student sustained a leg fracture when swept down a steep snow slope by an avalanche. He was given first aid and evacuated by the party on a rope litter; a very well organized self-rescue effort. The Branch Safety Committee investigated the accident and made a full report.

The Branch conservation committee was active on many fronts, but with special efforts directed toward supporting Mountaineer policy on the numerous legislative proposals under consideration by the 1970 session of the legislature.

TACOMA BRANCH - 1970

Carol R. Knowles

Tacoma Branch enjoyed another period of growth during 1970, both in numbers and variety of activities. One hundred members were added to our rolls as a result of Dorothy Newcomer's salesmanship. Monthly information meetings were begun and during the summer months informal picnics were held at Pt. Defiance to help new members and prospects get acquainted.

Continuing efforts to improve and upgrade climbing instruction were guided by Bob Knowles, Climbing Chairman. Pre-course orientation proved worthwhile in helping candidates choose the appropriate course, all of which were filled to overflowing. Basic Climbing and Alpine Travel enrolled over 120 students each and, despite stiffening in Intermediate Course requirements, 50 enrollees began enthusiastically. Instructor seminars, climb-leader seminars, a simplified compass technique, a new carabiner-ice axe belay method, a new knot — all contributed to a successful climbing season.

Banquet time found 64 Basics, 36 Alpine Hikers and six Intermediate climbers receiving graduation certificates. Six Peak pins were awarded to nine, nine earned first 12 Irish peak pins, and three completed the two dozen climbs to win their 24 Irish Peak pins. Thirty-one club climbs were scheduled. A highly successful two-way climb of Mt. Adams used two ascent routes with a "cross-over" on top.

Good news: backyard pylon was "topped off" with belay-drop hangers installed, and used for the first time as site of Intermediate belay practice. Bad news: for third year in a row, Basic attempt on Mt. Baker was turned back by terrible weather.

Both Tacoma properties, the clubhouse and Irish Cabin, were widely used by members and renters, Irish seeing increased use by youth groups who appreciate its natural locale and modest rental fee. Tacoma Juniors contributed many hours to Irish maintenance, as did George Cashman, caretaker par excellance. Irish overflowed with happy people and delicious food during Thanksgiving Dinner, under capable Edith Delzell's direction, revitalizing a tradition of years past.

Indoor functions found arm-chair travelers visiting Mount Waddington with Neal Jacques; Mount Rainier with Norm Bishop, Park Naturalist, and Dee Molenaar; the Glacier Peak Wilderness area via Del Kohler's slides; a People-to-People tour of Europe with Ruth Rockwood; around the world, toured by Florence Dodge; and the Alps of Japan with Ron Chadwick. The well-attended Annual Banquet brought John Rutter to our members, outlining Park Service problems and projects as they apply to the Northwest.

Campcrafters, sparked by the Stan Petersons, enjoyed a potluck dinner, a snowman-building contest, the traditional Easter Egg hunt, shell-searching on the Narrows, pancakes and salt air at Pt. Defiance, an Irish Cabin weekend, blueberry picking at Dewey Lake, plus the annual Hallowe'en and Christmas parties.

Trail trippers and hikers ranged far and wide, from Long Beach to Discovery Bay, from Tahuya to the ice caves on Rainier. An ever-growing group of Juniors, led by Steve Brown, contributed much muscle and enthusiasm in maintenance work at the clubhouse and Irish Cabin. One memorable weekend at Mount Baker saw one Junior with a broken leg and one with a broken ski. A memorial fund, honoring Minnie Billings, was created to assist youngsters gain knowledge of outdoor experiences and rewards.

Conservation inspiration came in the energetic form of Charles Dolan, new committee chairman, who began monthly meetings on conservation issues and helped spread the word about the many urgent matters of concern to Mountaineers in Tacoma.

One-of-a-kind events: a boat cruise on the Gallant Lady; a weekend at the fabulous old Tokeland Hotel; Jim Haneline's rock climbing outing in the Sawtooths; the circus theme picnic at Engles; the traditional annual fair at Budils' home and the salmon bake on Salter's Point. Such good times for all . . .

NOVEMBER 1, 1970 — OCTOBER 31, 1971

Membership at the beginning of this period was 6660 total, including 694 in Tacoma Branch, 206 in Everett Branch, and 253 in Olympia Branch.

Honarary membership was voted for Emily Haig in recognition of her distinguished and outstanding services to the spirit, ideals, and purposes of the Mountaineers, and her long involvement in conservation activities.

Increased membership created a need for more meeting space; therefore the chair locker space was closed in and the duplicating equipment installed there, thus freeing the duplicating room for meetings. A copier and a new multilith machine were purchased, enabling the Club to meet its increased printing needs at lower cost.

In early fall of 1971 the Internal Revenue Service began an audit of the books to determine the Club's tax status, and shortly thereafter declared that due to non-member-derived profit the Club would no longer be eligible for tax exempt status, but would have to file a corporate tax form in the future, as well as for the previous three years. Appeal was still a possibility at the close of this period.

The activities of two other ad hoc committees were aimed at improving the Club's overall operations: (1) in April the **Board Operations and Policy Committee** was formed to research, design, and prepare a reference manual which would be given to each Trustee and Division Chairman during his term of office. The manual would contain sections on existing Club policy, statements of Division and Committee purposes, Board Minutes, audit reports, etc. The purpose would be to provide Trustees with needed background material and reference sources which would enable them to fulfill their duties more adequately. (2) The **Reorganization Study Committee** held a meeting on September 18, 1971 to discuss the Committee's recommendations for reorganization of the structure of the Club to improve and facilitate operations. Considerable discussion suggested further directions to the Committee.

Administrative Division

The continuing services of the **Legal Advisory, Auditing, Budget** and **Finance,** and **Insurance** Committees were as usual invaluable, and the Historian's Committee continued to accumulate and research material as requested

Information meetings were held once a month to acquaint new and prospective members with activities and purposes of the Club and were very well attended. A slide show and informal person-to-person question-and-answer period were very successful.

The **Skills and Talents Committee** was approved as a standing committee in April 1969 to implement the new member questionnaires and thus to utilize the interests and talents of members in Club activities. An attractive fourfold questionnaire was designed and made available to new members. Approximately 3/4 of these are returned, filled out with enthusiasm. Over 1000 referrals have now been made to 30 committees, with favorable response from chairmen. Plans and hopes for the future are (1) to promote use of the information on hand, (2) to design a system for recording skills, talents, and interests of all members and (3) hopefully to have each new member receive a welcoming phone call or invitation from a representative of at least one activity.

Conservation Division

On the local level the Division supported the concept of the Burke Gilman Trail and an initiative prohibiting construction of an aquarium at Golden Gardens, and asked for public hearings on the problems of fill from Northgate shopping center in Square Lake and effects on Thornton Creek. On the statewide level, the Division prepared a report containing its recommendations to the Mount Rainier Master Plan Team, wrote to Governor Evans encouraging the idea of a glacier-to-delta Nisqually park, supported the Olympic Parks Association proposal for Point of Arches National Seashore, and legislation for The Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area, and approved the proposal of the Everett Branch for the Three Fingers High Country Scenic Area. Coordination with the State legislation was improved by a member in Olympia Branch acting as liaison.

The FWOC approved 60 resolutions in a number of diverse fields. Consequently the Division tried a different approach in dealing with them: the resolutions were divided into two major groups, those receiving support but not review or study and not becoming Mountaineer policy. In general support meant that the resolution was outside our area of expertise, but appeared to be within scope of our general interests and policies. The second group was referred to the appropriate committee for review, study, and recommendation, i.e., whether a concept was applicable to current interests of The Mountaineers and should be undertaken as active Mountaineer policy, whether the Mountaineers have an existing policy on the subject and if modification of Club policy should be recommended, or whether no action should be taken.

Other areas of interest and study ranged widely during the year, including support of the stand of the Wilderness Society on the Wilderness Proposal for Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service policy on logging and development of land visible from recreation sites, marine mammals, the Mt. Margaret back country (near Mt. St. Helens), and many others.

Indoor Division

The **Annual Banquet** was again held at the Seattle Center, featuring as guest speaker Dr. Richard Daugherty, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University, and director of the nationally important archeological digs at Ozette Village on the Washington coast. Displays of alpine art by Mountaineer members and Northwest Indian arts and crafts from the Seattle Indian Center enlivened the atmosphere. Sam Fry was Master of Ceremonies and Wallace and Ruth Bartholomew received the Service Award.

The **Art** Committee promoted displays in the Clubroom. A molding was put on the walls so that pictures could be hung. The paintings and photographs were changed monthly or bi-monthly and created much interest in our own local talent and made the Clubroom so much more cheerful.

First Friday Dances started October 2 at the Masonic Hall with 190 dancers. The **Dance** Committee increased the attendance to a combined total of 1520 paid attendance, an increase over the previous year. Lessons were taught in a nine-week series and at the First Friday dances. On February 5 there was an exhibition of Scandinavian dances. The traditional free dance at Kitsap Memorial State Park was held on June 5 following the performance of the play at the Forest Theater. A new free dance was held at Forest Park in Everett on August 14.

The **Dinner Meeting** Committee had a widely entertaining program; the dinners at the Mayflower Hotel were very well attended. Films were shown on eastern Canada, Bolivia, southeast Asia, the Orient, Pacific Islands, and the Dalmatian Coast.

The **Music Makers** had many happy evenings singing and playing. Out of this group the Mountainaires was formed to sing in harmony and a bit more seriously. There were work parties, picnics, pot lucks, hikes, week-ends, backpacking, an African Folk Music presentation, Christmas caroling, firesides and sing-alongs.

The **Photography** Committee programs consisted of "Washington Wilderness," "How to Put a Slide Show Together," "Eight Formulas for Better Pictures," seminars on black and white film and color prints, discussions of members' slides and pictures. Field trips included the Arboretum, Paradise Valley on Mt. Rainier, Queets River in Olympic National Park, and Klapatche Park on Mt. Rainier.

"Harriet's Hangout", a badly needed new dressing room behind the theater, was completed by the **Players**, and at the first performance of *The Student Gypsy* was dedicated to Harriet Walker in honor of her 35th year of performance in the Forest Theater. Many work parties were organized, some in conjunction with the Hallowe'en party, Christmas Greens Gathering party, and St. Patrick's Day weekend. A new bulkhead was started behind the trail back of the last seats in the theater. On February 20 there was a very successful Old Timer's potluck in the Clubroom.

A varied program was set up for the **monthly meetings.** "By Nature's Rules", a local film on hypothermia which included some of the Mountaineer Players, and "Mountains Don't Care" were shown at the Annual meeting in September. Other programs included a film on wild flowers from tide pools and sand gardens to mountain meadows of Oregon and Washington, pictures

from the last play, "The Hobbit," ski films, and at a joint meeting with the Photography group, "In the Land of Takoteen - the Ancient Basketmaker."

Outdoor Division

In order to more accurately describe the group's aims and activities the Viewfinders changed their name to Alpine Scramblers, with 1971 to be a transition year in which "Viewfinders-Alpine Scramblers" would be used in combination. The group planned to encourage utilization of Viewfinder-Alpine Scrambler activities as follow-through for Alpine Travel Course graduates; administration of the Alpine Travel course would be transferred to the Viewfinder-Alpine Scrambler committee.

One of the problems facing the Division and the Club as a whole is that of increased membership at a time when land managing agencies are beginning to view with increasing scepticism the travel of large groups in their areas and to tighten restrictions on camping and travel in wild lands. This has resulted in more and smaller trips, requiring more leaders and more space to describe trips in the Bulletin.

A continuing study of the obligation of the Mountaineers to test and publish results of equipment tests went on. The April report of the ad hoc Committee on **Equipment Safety and Testing,** dealing with its duties, responsibilities and restrictions, was accepted by the Board and referred to the Legal Advisory Committee for its assessment of the Club's legal liability under the report. In June the **Legal Advisory** Committee reported back on the legal liabilities that might be incurred as a result of the implementation of the report and a committee of three Board members was appointed to set up specific rules and guidelines under which the Committee should operate.

The first aid training activities for the 1971 climbing season began in October 1970 when the First Aid Training Sub-Committee of the **Climbing** Committee was formed. Their first objective was to show the need for increased emphasis in the first aid skills of climbing course students. Through numerous discussions and substantial individual effort, two new requirements were established in the Climbing Courses:

(1) Satisfactory completion of an American Red Cross Standard First Aid Course or equivalent was required prior to Basic Climbing Course graduation.

(2) Satisfactory completion of an American Red Cross Advanced First Aid course or equivalent was required within two years of entry into the Intermediate Climbing Course Program.

Through personal contacts with first aid instructors, from both inside and outside The Mountaineers, a series of mountaineering-oriented classes were scheduled. There were 15 Standard, 8 Advanced, two Instructor, and one Refresher courses offered. (The refresher course was later dropped because of insufficient sign-up.) Information concerning these courses, content, material, course equivalency, course exemptions, etc. was distributed by handout, verbally, and via the Bulletin.

An Instructor's Outline, containing supplemental Mountaineering-Oriented information, was revised into a detailed 70-page manual. From it, excerpts were gathered into a 25-page student hand out which was sold for 50c, the profits of which financed the operation of the Subcommittee.

Student sign-up was overwhelming, totalling approximately 600. As a result of the response, and because of the response from groups and individuals outside the Climbing Committee, the Outdoor Division recommended to the Board of Trustees that the First Aid Training activity be given Committee status, which it did on April 8, 1971.

On May 6 the Board of Trustees authorized the purchase of a copy of "By Nature's Rules", a film on hypothermia, for use by the Committee and others in the Club as required.

Additionally, a simulated wounds kit was purchased for $110, and used extensively in the classrooms and on field trips. During the Climbing Committee's Intermediate Rescue Methods Field Trip, for example, the kit was used with great success in simulating wounds during staged accidents. A number of slides were taken for the First Aid Committee and used in the Advanced Course as instructional material.

Classes started March 8, 1971 and continued to September 30, 1971. Standard course graduates totaled 335, Advanced course graduates 129, and Instructor course graduates 55, totaling 519. This is an approximate and fairly conservative figure. Those students missing a session and requiring a make-up could not be followed within our system unless they were within a climbing course. A closer estimate of graduates is 525.

Another statistic is interesting to note: 178 Basic climbing course students graduated during 1971. A review of those who did not graduate indicates that only nine did not because of failure to take the first aid course. (These students will be allowed to finish next year, by the way.) This appears to indicate that the addition of the first aid requirement to Basic Course graduation had little or no effect on whether an individual graduated. As indicated in previous years, most students "wash out" because of the climbs.

The role of the **Outing Coordinating** Committee is to promote, expand, coordinate and publicize the Outing Program in the Club. With expanding Mountaineer membership, the Outing Coordinating Commitee must stimulate interest in a greater number and a variety of smaller outings. In doing this, the Outing Coordinating Committee must work very closely with other Committees to give them support, clarify policies and stimulate interest in new or old areas. It is not a function of the Outing Coordinating Committee to sponsor trips, unless it is an unusual trip with a great deal of interest and no other sponsoring committee.

From June 26 through October 26 the Mountaineers sponsored fifteen vacation-type outings with a total of about 324 participants.

Transportation to the starting point of the Outings was mainly by private car. However four groups chartered buses, one used both bus, boat and truck, one went by air charter, and two went by boat. (See "Mountaineer Outings")

Problems encountered by the groups included too much snow, difficulty in river crossings, too large or small a group, illness, lack of campsites, poor physical condition of some members, heat and mosquitoes, and too great a diversity in physical ability.

Recommendations by Outing leaders were (1) small parties, particularly for backpacking, to facilitate finding campsites, to preserve the ecology, and to make it easier to know the other Outing members; (2) family base camp wilderness outings; (3) a different type of summer outing with a smaller number (35 maximum) and members carrying a larger load of their own gear.

The European trip was so successful that hopefully other outings can be planned outside the United States. Also there is no reason that ski and snowshoe outings could not be planned in the future.

The Outing Coordinating Committee had eight members. It had hoped to include members from Branches and other Committees but was unsuccessful. It should be a committee representative of the Club.

Last year the Committee clarified its policy on reimbursement to leaders of outings; started a leadership file; provided First Aid Kits to Outing leaders; revised guidelines for Outing leaders; revised its publicity procedure (instead of publicity on Outings going to the Committee its is to go directly to the Bulletin Editor); clarified the purpose of the Committee to support, encourage, and stimulate outings sponsored by other Mountaineer Committees, rather than sponsoring outings themselves.

Property Division

At the culmination of the work party season and coincident with the first major snowfall, the Division hosted a unique meeting at **Snoqualmie** Lodge. On November 14, 1970 over forty Board members, officers, and lodge committee personnel met for an all-day session on orientation and long-term Division planning. Each lodge, hut, or facility was represented and verbal and slide presentations given on each. The sum of these presentations created an excellent description of the physical aspect of the Division. The afternoon was a wide open round table session in which typical items of discussion were: the profit and loss history of the ski huts, predictability of cost flow loss following a single bad snow year, methods of cost-savings by bulk purchase of lodge food staples, alternate methods of fund raising for specific tasks such as building a new lodge, long term strategy for future land acquisition for potential do-it-yourself use areas like Meany and Snoqualmie, the typical lodge user (a statistical study of both summer and winter attendance), and possibilities for off-season use of specific lodges or huts. The goal was to achieve mutual understanding between the Board and the Division; it was felt by participants that this goal was accomplished.

No sooner were the sewer problems at Snoqualmie laid to rest than similar problems arose at Stevens Lodge. Sewer connections are shortly going to become a necessity, but the Forest Service takes the position that it cannot commit funds for development of facilities because it is a winter-use-only area, and most of the ski area operators are unable to obtain long-term loans to do so because they have only short-term leases from the Forest Service. The situation is currently at a stalemate.

Publications Division

A combination of unforeseeable circumstances led to a whole year's delay in issuance of the 1970 **Annual** which did not reach the members until the summer of 1971. In order to catch up without publishing two Annuals within a single year, it was decided to combine 1970 and 1971 into one issue.

Nineteen seventy-one was a year of progress for the **Library** as it continued an aggressive program of acquisitions and informational service. Reflecting

the needs and wide-ranging interests of its parent community, the Library is collecting actively in the subject area of conservation. Some current titles on topics of major national interest have been added, as well as a number of pamphlets and government documents dealing with local issues of vital concern to Pacific Northwesterners. Of particular note are selective and distinguished titles in the field of conservation of wildlife. Mountain climbing in its worldwide variety and remarkable history remains a major focus. The Library was fortunate in acquiring a few scarce, noted titles from a private collection. Ours has been named a depository library of the American Alpine Club; a large number of these titles have been received and will be available for members' reference use.

A few new periodical subscriptions have been added, including *Wilderness Camping* ("for the self-propelled enthusiast"), and 83 new titles were added to the general book collection. As recent members discover the rich resources of the Library and longtime members make use of the collection, circulation figures have shown a steady increase. Inventory control remains manageable—a tribute to members' conscientious use of the honor system in borrowing materials.

For the first time in the Club's long history a major improvement was made in the format of **The Bulletin.** Increased page size and the use of larger type have made it more attractive and readable. A handsome new masthead adds much to the impressive appearance of the first page.

One of the long-felt needs of the Club, to supply the membership with background information in Conservation issues, was finally met by regular articles in the Bulletin financed by a donor through the Mountaineer Foundation. The first issue of "Voices from the Wilderness" appeared in the October issue.

The **Literary Fund** Committee extended the "hikes series" by publication of *102 Hikes in the Alpine Lakes, South Cascades, and Olympics,* with photos by Bob and Ira Spring, text by Ira Spring and Harvey Manning, and maps by Helen Sherman. Dee Molenaar's monumental *The Challenge of Rainier* at last appeared and was celebrated at an historic gathering of climbers of the Mountain whose experience on its slopes covered more than half a century. Then *The Alpine Lakes,* the most beautiful book ever published on Northwest wilderness, with magnificent color photos by Ed Cooper and Bob Gunning, and a loving and stirring text by Brock Evans calling for action to preserve the area. And finally, co-published with the University of Washington Press, *Glacier Ice* with spectacular black-and-white photos by Austin Post and others, displayed in album format and printed in double-black for high fidelity, and text by Ed La Chapelle, the original iceman.

Though the adverse tax decision forced a temporary slow-down on new commitments, at the end of 1971 production or writing-editing was under way on various old commitments, including a superb climbers' guide to the Olympics, written by a committee of the Olympic Mountain Rescue Council; the three volumes of the much-demanded and eargerly awaited new "Beckey Guide" to the Cascades; a bicycle guide; hiking guides to areas in Alaska and British Columbia; a poetic examination in words and photos of the Enchantments; several history books; a number of additions to the "heritage series"; and more--including a revision of *Mountaineering—The Freedom of the Hills* being made by the Climbing Committee.

EVERETT BRANCH - 1971

Patricia Kaasa

The year 1970-71 was one in which all planned activities went forward with great zest, with several special activities having tremendous success.

Our annual banquet was well attended and held at Frontier Village. Phil Zalesky presented "Arctic Alaska — A Search for True Wilderness" with slides taken on his trip to the Brooks Range and excerpts from his wife's diary of the trip.

Cadett Barnes, Ken Carpenter and Ben Englebright worked to have the Three Fingers High Country declared a scenic area. The area, comprised of Jumbo Mountain, Whitehorse Mountain and Boulder Creek area, is located in the Mount Baker National Forest. Ken Carpenter prepared a map and complete description which has been sent to the Forest Service.

Pilchuck Trails Committee Chairman Ken Carpenter led several work parties on Mount Pilchuck last summer, including one lasting a week. They put better markers on the trail and rehabilitated the old lookout. One hundred seventy people packed lumber to the top of the mountain and the project was completed by the end of summer.

The Climbing Course was held at Everett Junior College under the leadership of Irving Tellesbo. Thirty-five people graduated.

Our Salmon Barbecue, always looked forward to by our Everett members, was once again a big success. Margarete and Irving Tellesbo and Donna and Hal Kane were the hosts and hostesses with barbecued salmon painstakingly prepared by our super chef, Steve Phillip.

Our present meeting place at the Everett Public Library auditorium is quite cramped with our growing membership — now well over 250 — and a new meeting place is being sought.

TACOMA BRANCH - 1971

Joan Groom

The Tacoma Branch had a record population explosion — up to 815 members as of January, 1972. This has been a real challenge to the group. We had so many applicants for the Basic Climbing Course and the Alpine Hiking Course that some had to be turned away.

A number of changes in the climbing courses were implemented this year. More climbs were scheduled and party limits established to eliminate the "mob scene" commonly associated with the Basic Course. The field trip manual was brought up to date and condensed. The climbing program was quite

successful although early season bad weather necessitated cancellation of many rock climbs. Mount Rainier drew the largest party. The Basic Course graduated 79, the Alpine Hiking Course graduated 44 and there was one Intermediate Graduate.

On the drawing board is a practice climbing rock for Spanaway Park, a joint Boy Scout and Pierce County project. The Tacoma Branch has pledged $300 if construction is started.

Interested individuals got together in August to outline a master plan for Irish Cabin and property. A new chairman volunteered to take over for George Cashman who served for so many years.

Annual special events were attended enthusiastically. The Annual Banquet at the Top of the Ocean entertained 297 people, all anxious to hear Yvon Chouinard talk on the ascent of Mount Fitzroy in Argentina. The Thanksgiving Dinner at Irish Cabin was held on two consecutive days — both "stuffed" to capacity. The Hallowe'en party for the Juniors was a happy affair. The Christmas party by the Campcrafters featured the singing of a local group of housewives who added lovely music to our Christmas season.

The June picnic at the Engles', the September Fair at Budils', the Salmon Bake at Dash Point, all went off according to the old Mountaineer traditions— good food, fun and companionship.

There was a lot of interest in the Junior Division in 1971. They worked hard cleaning Irish Cabin for the Thanksgiving dinners and also trimmed the Christmas tree.

Trail Trips have been organized in a systematic manner to assure the club at least one trip every week from March to December. A card file has been set up to provide records.

A new activity has been started — an evening of Folk Dancing once a month.

The Bridge Club, Music Group, Photography and Campcrafters all scheduled activities throughout the year. The Monthly Meetings had various interesting programs and were well received. Floyd Raver collected $2,140 from 53 clubhouse rentals. Our Historian has been organizing volumes of photographs and notes.

Tacoma Branch hosted the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Convention at Crystal Mountain, with the Conservation Committee providing the program. 1971 saw several conservation activities successfully undertaken. The Shoreline Protection Initiative petition was one. The master plan recommendations for Mount Rainier Park were outlined to members of the Park.

We are looking forward with great enthusiasm to a new year. Our clubhouse has a new roof and with the proposed new heating system we won't have to wear our mukluks to monthly meetings anymore!

OFFICERS

	1970	1971
President	Max Hollenbeck	Max Hollenbeck
Vice President	Robert Sexauer	James F. Henriot
Secretary	Peggy Ferber	Peggy Ferber
Treasurer	John Osseward	John Osseward

TRUSTEES

1970: Charles Crenchaw, John M. Davis (ex officio), Neva Karrick, Coleman Leuthy, Ellen Brooker Olsen, Roy Snider, James F. Henriot, Max Hollenbeck, Harvey Manning, Thomas Miller, Philip Zalesky; Mel Bergman (Everett). Edith Delzell (Tacoma), Lloyd McElvain (Olympia).

1971: Polly Dyer, Joan Hansen, James Henriot, Max Hollenbeck, Neva Karrick, Harvey Manning, Thomas Miller, Roger Neubauer, Larry Penberthy, Philip Zalesky; Edith Delzell (Tacoma), Fran Flerchinger (Olympia), Harold Kane (Everett).

BRANCHES

Everett

	1970	1971
Chairman	Hal Kane	Irving Tellesbo
Vice Chairman	Chuck Bond	James Brown
Secretary	Jessie Greatorex	Patricia Kaasa
Treasurer	Eileen Wright	John Lindquist

Olympia

	1970	1971
Chairman	Rolla Sexauer	Gary Hull
Vice Chairman	Tony King	Chuck Ruth
Secretary	Olive Hull	Lynne Sund
Treasurer	Ed Johnson	Ron Clarke

Tacoma

	1970	1971
Chairman	Philip Stern	Philip Stern
Vice Chairman	James F. Henriot	Jack Brown
Secretary	Carol Knowles	Joan Groom
Treasurer	John Hoheim	Mary McKeever

Trustees: Robert Arnold, Robert Knowles, Jack Gallagher, Jim Haneline, Stan Engle.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
Administrative Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	Wallace Bartholomew	John Pollock
Auditing	V. Frank Vojta	V. Frank Vojta
Budget and Finance	Helen Peterson	John Hoheim
Duplicating	Ruth Bartholomew	Ruth Bartholomew
Historian	Loretta Slater	Loretta Slater
Insurance	Wendell Hoag	Wendell Hoag
Legal Advisory	Joan Hansen	Rand Jack
Membership	Janet Vail and Richard Weibel	Janet Vail
Operations Manual	Creta McElwain	
Skills and Talents	Dorothy Bair and H. Johnson	Dorothy Bair and H. Johnson

Conservation Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	William Long	Donna Osseward
Alaska		M. Murie and Polly Dyer
Alpine Lakes	Kenn Covington	Kenn Covington
Conservation Education	Nelson Walker	
Conservation Legislation		Emily Haig
FWOC Representative		Emily Haig
Human Environment	Tom Savage	Ruth Ann Moody
North Cascades	Marc Bardsley	Marc Bardsley
Olympics		Mark Bubenik
South Cascades	David Howard	David Howard
State Lands		Catherine Owen
Urban Problems		Donna Osseward

Indoor Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	Miriam Lord and Harriet Walker	Irma Rodenhouse
Annual Banquet	Dan Powell	Dan Powell
Art	Ramona Hammerly	Joan Firey
Dance	James Lesniak and Gardner Hicks	Gardner Hicks
Program Meetings	Eleanor Nueske	Tom and Dorothy Hahler
Music Makers	Gardner Hicks	Beth Fales
Dinner Meetings	Gertrude Burman	Gertrude Burman
Photography	Glenn Goodrich	O. Phillip Dickert
Players	Royce Natoli and John Davidson	Don Phillips and John Davidson

Outdoor Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	Jack Titland	Jack Titland
Alpine Scramblers		Michael Bialos
Backpacking	Mary Lou Brown	Mary Lou Brown
Bicycling	Michael Kirschner	Michael Krischner
Botany	Philip Jacobs	Larry Penberthy
Campcrafters	Robert and Francis Boley	Norm and Phyllis Turay
Canoe and Kayak	Richard Sill	Nick Johnson
Climbing	Sam Fry	Herman Gross
First Air Training		Dick Mitchell
Juniors	Jan Gould	Laura Johnson
MRC Representative	Robert Swanson	Russell Post
Outing Coordinating	Alexandra Pye	Alexandra Pye
Safety	David McBrayer	David McBrayer
Ski Tours	Marc Bardsley	Marc Bardsley
Snowshoe Tours	Walter Entenmann	Forrest Tessmer
Summer Outing Planning	Mary Fries	Don Dooley
Trail Trips	Robert Sperlin and Helen Stout	Louise Marshall
Trails Advisory	Ruth Ittner	Ruth Ittner
Viewfinders Tours	Al Davis	

Property Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	Lee Helser	Lee Helser
Crystal Lodge Building	Jim McGinnis	Jim McGinnis
Irish Cabin Liaison	George Cashman	George Cashman
Meany	Ray Nelson	Ray Nelson
Kitsap		Bob Neupert
Mt. Baker	Neil Hunt	Neil Hunt
Rhododendron Preserve	Leo Gallagher	Leo Gallagher
Snoqualmie	Bob Leighton	Bob Leighton
Stevens	Robert Cline	Arthur Rolfe
Tacoma Clubhouse	Archie Blakely	Archie Blakely

Publications Division

	1970	1971
Chairman	Grace Kent	Grace Kent
Annual	Mary Cox	Mary Cox
Bulletin	Paul Robisch	Paul Robisch
Library	Anita Nygaard	Anita Nygaard
Literary Fund	Harvey Manning	Harvey Manning
Roster	Howard Stansbury	Howard Stansbury

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 1970 and 1971 accounts of The Mountaineers, Seattle Office, were audited by V. Frank Vojta, CPA. Copies of the detailed audit reports are maintained in the clubroom for reference.

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1970

Exhibit A

GENERAL FUND

	Assets	Liabilities
Cash	$ 8,130.55	
Accounts receivable	2,107.74	
Due from Literary Fund	2,853.03	
Due from Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	5,667.23	
Due from Property Fund	1,528.22	
Inventory of pins	389.00	
Deposits	125.00	
Prepaid mortgage payment	335.00	
Property and equipment, net—Schedule 1	130,335.94	
Mortgage payable		$ 16,904.94
Accounts payable		8,409.33
Taxes payable		945.91
Dues and initiation fees allocated to branches		3,280.00
Lease deposits and prepaid rent		1,400.00
Principal of Fund		120,531.53
	$151,471.71	$151,471.71

PERMANENT BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash	$ 5.39	
Due to General Fund		$ 5,667.23
Principal of Fund - Deficit	5,661.84	
	$ 5,667.23	$ 5,667.23

LITERARY FUND

	Assets	Liabilities
Cash	$ 25,703.21	
Accounts receivable	36,233.60	
Inventory of books - at cost	81,402.53	
Prepaid expenses	6,720.14	
Investment in Joint Venture with Mountain Rescue Council	500.00	
Investment in Joint Venture with University of Washington Press	2,365.25	
Furniture and fixtures	638.40	
Accounts payable		$ 26,312.47
Taxes payable		97.82
Due to General Fund		2,853.03
Due to Joint Venture with Mountain Rescue Council		1,566.67
Principal of Fund		122,733.14
	$153,563.13	$153,563.13

PERMANENT FUND

Cash	$ 5,000.00	
Principal of Fund		$ 5,000.00
	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00

PROPERTY FUND

Cash	$ 1,263.83	
Due to General Fund		$ 1,528.22
Principal of Fund - Deficit	264.39	
	$ 1,528.22	$ 1,528.22

SEYMOUR FUND

Cash	$ 1,780.95	
Principal of Fund		$ 1,780.95
	$ 1,780.95	$ 1,780.95

HAYNES MEMORIAL FUND

Cash	$ 834.33	
Principal of Fund		$ 834.33
	$ 834.33	$ 834.33

PAT CHAMAY MEMORIAL FUND

Cash	$ 468.40	
Principal of Fund		$ 468.40
	$ 468.40	$ 468.40

Exhibit B

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED August 31, 1970

INCOME		
Dues and initiation fees		$ 52,889.50
Less allocations		
Tacoma	$ 1,997.00	
Everett	524.00	
Olympia	759.00	
Publications	18,680.00	
Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	940.00	22,900.00
NET DUES AND FEES		29,989.50
Sale of publications	21,295.30	
Less cost of publications	22,621.37	(1,326.07)
Committee operations		
Indoor division (Schedule 2)		6,288.52
Outdoor division (Schedule 3)		3,406.98
Properties division (Schedule 4)		(1,583.36)
Interest income		16.46
Miscellaneous income		807.37
TOTAL INCOME		37,599.40
EXPENSES		
Salaries	26,030.75	
Payroll taxes	1,541.45	
Clubroom building expenses-net (Schedule 5)	1,939.08	
Professional fees	912.50	
Computer cost	1,659.62	
Office supplies	1,138.64	
Postage	979.36	
Repairs and maintenance	262.26	
Telephone	869.39	
Insurance	1,409.59	
Depreciation-other than lodges	889.00	
Personal property taxes	265.49	
Library	493.73	
Conservation	4,083.81	
Elections	366.67	
Membership	1,232.90	
Mountain Rescue Council	250.00	
Skills and talents	57.76	
Miscellaneous	422.50	
TOTAL EXPENSES	44,804.50	
Less allocated to Literary Fund	6,500.00	
NET EXPENSES		38,304.50
NET LOSS		$ 705.10

Exhibit C

LITERARY FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED August 31, 1970

INCOME FROM SALE OF BOOKS		$145,318.81
LESS COST OF BOOKS SOLD		
Books on hand, September 1, 1969	$ 43,349.40	
Printing and freight in	112,176.76	
	155,526.16	
Less books on hand, August 31, 1970	81,402.53	
TOTAL COST OF BOOKS SOLD		74,123.63
GROSS PROFIT		71,195.18
EXPENSES		
Salaries and payroll taxes	$ 3,793.41	
Royalties	24,814.41	
Supplies	511.34	
Storage	413.75	
Advertising	976.66	
Promotion	2,778.51	
Postage, wrapping and handling	3,934.12	
Committee	195.36	
Personal property taxes	606.94	
State business taxes	505.50	
Allocation of overhead expenses from General Fund	6,500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	27.84	
TOTAL EXPENSES		45,057.84
NET PROFIT FROM SALE OF BOOKS		26,137.34
ADD MISCELLANEOUS INCOME - NET		
Gain on joint venture with Mountain Rescue Council	$ 468.32	
Interest income	597.36	
Total miscellaneous income	1,065.68	
Less loss on joint venture with University of Washington Press	200.56	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME-NET		865.12
NET INCOME		$ 27,002.46

EVERETT BRANCH

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, AUGUST 31, 1970

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Peoples National Bank	$ 53.90	
Cascade Savings and Loan	2,593.77	
Total Cash in Banks		$2,647.67
Petty Cash	1.94	
U.S. Savings Bonds	592.00	
Accounts Receivable	524.00	
Inventories	79.60	
		1,197.54
TOTAL Current Assets		3,845.21
Fixed Asset (Coffee Urn)		39.66
TOTAL ASSETS		$3,884.87

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable, Rent		13.50

NET WORTH

Equity, August 31, 1969	$3,378.96	
Add 1969-70 Gain	499.75	
	3,878.71	
Less Petty Cash Adjustment	7.34	
TOTAL NET WORTH, August 31, 1970		$3,871.37
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$3,884.87

INCOME STATEMENT, 12 MONTHS ENDED August 31, 1970

Income	$1,161.21
Expenses	661.46
TOTAL NET GAIN	$ 499.75

OLYMPIA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1970

ASSETS

Accounts Receivable (Allocation)	$ 759.00	
Checking Account	345.17	
Savings Account	1,362.16	
Securities at Cost	1,046.23	$3,512.56

CAPITAL

Fund Balance, Sept. 1, 1969	$2,230.63	
Excess Income Over Expenditures	1,281.93	$3,512.56

INCOME STATEMENT, 12 MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1970

Income	$3,058.76	
Expenditures	1,776.83	
NET EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES		$1,281.93

TACOMA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1970

ASSETS

Current Assets:				
Bank of California, checking		$1,469.50		
United Mutual Savings		5,435.89		
CASH IN BANKS			$6,905.39	
Accounts Receivable, The Mountaineers			1.997.00	
Work in Process, Pylon			397.07	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS				$ 9,299.46
Fixed Assets:	*Cost*	*Depreciation*	*Book Value*	
Club House Land	$ 800.00		$ 800.00	
Irish Cabin Land	200.00		200.00	
Club House	16,890.38	4,599.58	12,290.80	
Irish Cabin	2,036.71	986.60	1,050.11	
Club House Furn. & Fixt.	4,083.20	2,624.35	1,458.85	
Irish Cabin Furn., Fixt. & Equip.	485.07	423.94	61.13	
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	$24,495.36	$8,634.47		$15,860.89
Other Assets:				
Unexpired Insurance			$ 170.32	
Prepaid Property Taxes			412.95	$ 583.27
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS				
TOTAL ASSETS				$25,743.62

LIABILITIES

Payroll Taxes Payable			$ 6.34	
Crystal Mountain Building Fund			10.00	
Billings Fund			117.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES				$ 133.34

NET WORTH

Equity			$23,090.73	
Add Current Year Gain			2,519.55	
CURRENT NET WORTH				$25,610.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET WORTH				$25,743.62

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1971

EXHIBIT A

	Assets	Liabilities
GENERAL FUND		
Cash	$ 3,544.32	
Accounts receivable	680.00	
Due from Literary Fund	2,202.32	
Due from Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	5,035.59	
Due from Property Fund	10,681.95	
Inventory of pins	296.10	
Prepaid expenses	1,870.98	
Property and equipment — net — Schedule 1	136,992.83	
Deferred charges	273.59	
Deposits	125.00	
Mortgage payable		$ 13,815.20
Contract payable		1,676.67
Accounts payable		8,571.87
Taxes payable		920.24
Dues and initiation fees allocated to branches		3,897.00
Lease deposits and prepaid rent		1,400.00
Due to Permanent Fund		2,250.00
Principal of Fund		129,171.70
	$161,702.68	$161,702.68
PERMANENT BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND		
Cash	$ 340.34	
Due to General Fund		$ 5,035.59
Principal of Fund — Deficit	4,695.25	
	$ 5,035.59	$ 5,035.59
LITERARY FUND		
Cash	$ 48,845.14	
Accounts receivable	29,508.73	
Inventory of books — at cost	92,793.66	
Prepaid expenses	32,370.44	
Investment in Joint Venture with Mountain Rescue Council	1,000.00	
Investment in Joint Venture with University of Washington Press	1,768.86	
Furniture and fixtures — net	658.66	
Accounts payable		$ 48,895.77
Taxes payable		262.22
Due to General Fund		2,202.32
Due to Joint Venture with Mountain Rescue Council		314.97
Principal of Fund		155,270.21
	$206,945.49	$206.945.49

PERMANENT FUND

	Assets	Liabilities
Cash	$ 2,750.00	
Due from General Fund	2,250.00	
Principal of Fund		5,000.00
	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00

PROPERTY FUND

Cash	$ 1,328.19	
Due to General Fund		$ 10,681.95
Principal of Fund — Deficit	9,353.76	
	$ 10,681.95	$ 10,681.95

SEYMOUR MEMORIAL FUND

Cash	$ 1,871.65	
Principal of Fund		$ 1,871.65
	$ 1,871.65	$ 1,871.65

HAYNES MEMORIAL FUND

Cash	$ 364.45	
Principal of Fund		$ 364.45
	$ 364.45	$ 364.45

PAT CHAMAY MEMORIAL FUND

Cash	$ 492.26	
Principal of Fund		$ 492.26
	$ 492.26	$ 492.26

EXHIBIT B

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED August 31, 1971

INCOME		
Dues and initiation fees		$57,644.25
Less allocations		
Tacoma	$ 2,445.00	
Everett	665.00	
Olympia	787.00	
Publications	20,166.00	
Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	1,064.00	25,127.00
NET DUES AND FEES		32,517.25
Sale of publications	23,141.00	
Less cost of publications	24,494.96	(1,353.96)
Committee operations		
Indoor division (Schedule 2)		576.99
Outdoor division (Schedule 3)		3,435.09
Properties division (Schedule 4)		(399.20)
Interest income		17.31
Miscellaneous income		227.93
TOTAL INCOME		35,021.41
EXPENSES		
Salaries	22,865.60	
Payroll taxes	1,632.08	
Accounting	6,050.00	
Electronic data processing	660.05	
Office supplies and expenses	1,695.43	
Membership	1,496.42	
Postage	1,388.11	
Telephone	1,007.38	
Insurance	595.32	
Depreciation on office furniture and fixtures	754.00	
Personal property taxes	306.96	
Audit	990.00	
Conservation	2,958.38	
Miscellaneous	918.50	
TOTAL EXPENSES	43,318.23	
Less allocated to Literary Fund	7,500.00	
NET EXPENSES		35,818.23
NET OPERATING LOSS		796.82
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		
Severance pay	550.00	
Loss on sale of office equipment	219.70	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		769.70
NET LOSS		$ 1,566.52

EXHIBIT C

LITERARY FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED August 31, 1971

INCOME FROM SALE OF BOOKS		$152,687.43
LESS COST OF BOOKS SOLD		
Books on hand, September 1, 1970	$ 81,402.53	
Printing and other direct expenses	79,135.68	
	160,538.21	
Less books on hand, August 31, 1971	92,793.66	
TOTAL COST OF BOOKS SOLD		67,744.55
GROSS PROFIT		84,942.88
EXPENSES		
Salaries and payroll taxes	5,504.27	
Royalties	24,246.17	
Supplies	505.84	
Storage	798.83	
Advertising and promotion	4,991.51	
Postage, wrapping and handling	4,420.44	
Literary service	218.00	
Freight in	54.88	
Committee	35.00	
Depreciation on furniture and equipment	73.19	
Insurance	163.30	
Personal property taxes	972.02	
State business taxes	674.33	
Contribution — Wolf Bauer pamphlet	1,514.60	
Duty — Canadian stock	169.62	
Overhead allocation from General Fund	7,500.00	
Bad debts	795.37	
Miscellaneous	315.50	
TOTAL EXPENSES		52,952.87
NET PROFIT FROM SALE OF BOOKS		31,990.01
ADD MISCELLANEOUS INCOME — NET		
Gain on joint venture with Mountain Rescue Council	245.03	
Interest income	485.86	
Total miscellaneous income	730.89	
Less loss on joint venture with University of Washington Press	84.87	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		646.02
NET INCOME		$32,636.03

TACOMA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1971

ASSETS

Current Assets:				
Bank of California			$ 368.81	
United Mutual Savings Bank			8,192.84	
TOTAL CASH IN BANKS				$ 8,561.65
Accounts Receivable			$ 2,445.00	
Inventory			194.88	
Advances Accountable			31.50	
				2,671.38
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS				11,233.03
Fixed Assets:	**Cost**	**Depr.**	**Book Value**	
Coub House	$16,897.86	$4,950.46	$11,947.40	
Club House Furn. & Fixt.	4,475.90	2,969,81	1,506.09	
Irish Cabin	2,036.71	1,093.80	942.91	
Irish Cabin Furn. & Fixt.	574.60	464.06	110.54	
General Equipment	158.41	1.00	157.41	
Land	1,000.00		1,000.00	
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	$25,143.48	$9,479.13	$15,664.35	15,664.35
Pylon Work in Progress				400.21
Unexpired Insurance				170.32
TOTAL ASSETS				$27,467.91

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable		$ 306.77	
FICA Payable	$ 44.66		
State Employment Security	2.80		
Payroll Taxes Payable		41.86	
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$ 348.63

NET WORTH

Capital		$25,212.33	
Prior Year Income	$ 55.53		
Current Year Gain	1,742.34		
		1,797.87	
		$27,010.20	
Crystal Mountain Fund	$ 10.00		
John Ettner Fund	99.08		
TOTAL FUNDS		$ 109.08	
TOTAL NET WORTH			$27,119.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET WORTH			$27,467.91

OLYMPIA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1971

ASSETS

Cash on Hand		$ 14.00
Cash in Bank — Checking		88.19
Cash in Bank — Savings		2,228.20
Accounts Receivable:		
Mountaineers General Fund	$ 787.00	
Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith	13.03	800.03
Investments — at cost		967.25
Equipment		39.43
		$4,137.10

LIABILITIES & NET WORTH

Net Worth		
Balance August 31, 1970	$3,512.56	
Loss on stock sold in 1970	(252.10)	
Income (exhibit B)	876.64	$4,137.10

EVERETT BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, August 31, 1971

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Peoples National Bank		$ 171.52
Cascade Savings and Loan		2,571.75
Petty Cash		1.76
U.S. Savings Bond		631.60
Accounts Receivable		665.00
Inventories		55.45
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$4,097.08
Fixed Asset (Coffee Urn)		39.66
		$4,136.74

LIABILITIES & NET WORTH

Net Worth, August 31, 1970	$3,871.37	
Net Income 1970/71 (Exhibit B)	265.37	$4,136.74

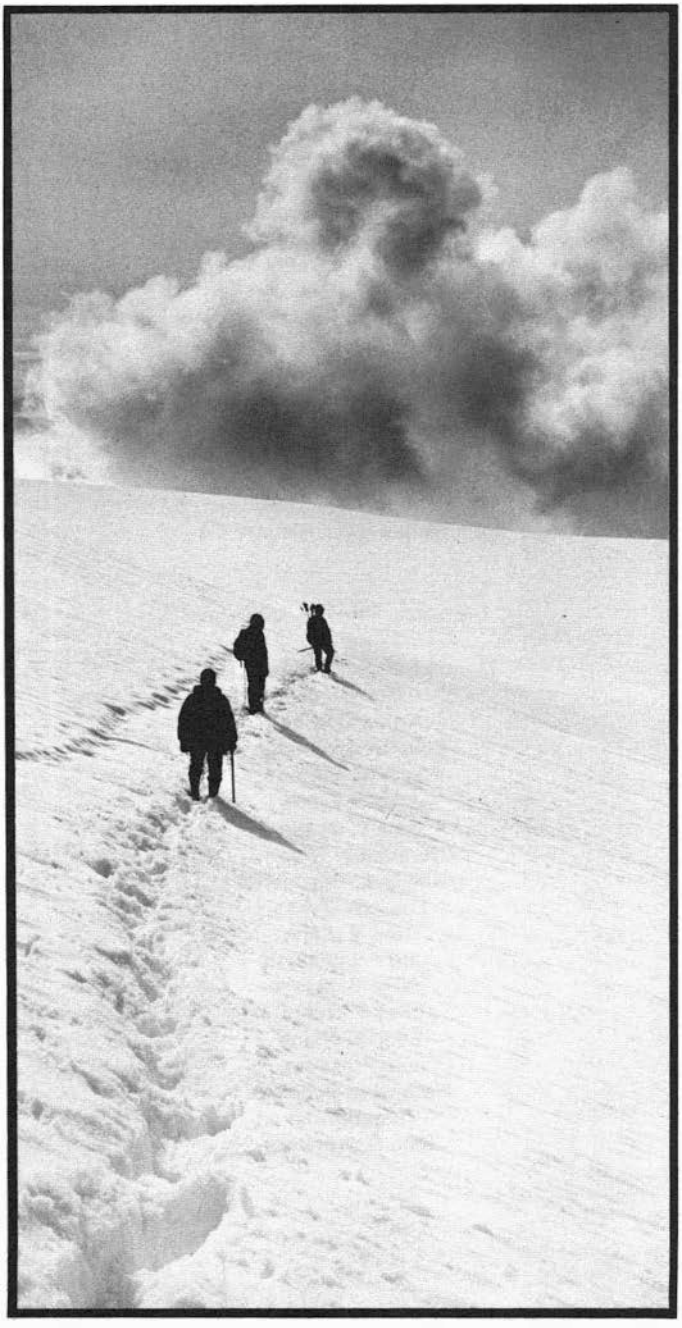
IN MEMORIAM

1970

Mary L. Baker (Mrs. Tom)
Jerriann Bates (Mrs. Dayrell L.)
Patricia C. Bevan
Andrew S. Bowman
Charles H. Cehrs
Gordon B. Gellatly
John R. Hazle
Cedric B. Hollenbeck
Hans Lerchenmueller
George W. Martin
Edward H. (Ted) Murray
Percy J. Perry
Walt Rasmussen
Mary Segal (Mrs. Howard)
Jean Weibel (Mrs. Richard O.)

1971

Marcia Bell (Mrs. Donald R.)
Bob Bunn
Arthur Collins
Lois Brown Crisler
Henry M. Embree
John C. Ettner
Irma E. Grage
Randall V. Green
Irving H. L. Herrigstad
Lewis A. Kysar
Betty E. Lane
John F. Lehmann
Harry M. Myers
Agnes E. Quigley
Edith E. Riggs
Jan Rombout
Herbert A. Schiessl
Roger Smith
John B. Wenberg



Descent *Lee Mann*