

The
MOUNTAINEER



Published by
The MOUNTAINEERS, Inc.
Seattle, Washington

December 15, 1952

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

ITS OBJECT

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 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 out-door life.

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The MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME FORTY-FIVE

Number 13

December 15, 1952

Organized 1906

Incorporated 1913

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Subscription Price \$2.00 a Year

Published monthly, January to November, inclusive, and semi-monthly during December
by THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., P.O. Box 122, Seattle 11, Washington

Clubrooms at 523 Pike Street

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 18, 1922, at Post Office at
Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879

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Photo by A. E. Harrison

MOUNT BAKER AND THE COLEMAN GLACIER

Art Nation gazes in admiration at the ice tongue tumbling over a cliff which was bare rock a few years ago. The ice now extends several hundred feet into the canyon below.

GEOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN CASCADES OF WASHINGTON.....	5
By Peter Misch	
ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING IN THE MOUNTAINS.....	23
By Otto T. Trott	
CAN YOU HANDLE AN EMERGENCY?.....	27
By Wolf Bauer	
A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR MAKING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS MORE READABLE.....	35
By W. R. Heath	
A ROCK CLIMBER'S ODYSSEY.....	37
By Herb Staley	
KING PEAK-YUKON EXPEDITION 1952.....	41
By Bob Yeasting and Bill Niendorff	
BORN FORTY YEARS TOO SOON.....	47
By Keith Goodman	
CLIMBSMANSHIP.....	51
By Ryland Hill	
MOUNTAINEER ACTIVITIES.....	53
CLIMBING NOTES.....	79
MOUNTAINEER RESEARCH.....	84
REPORTS.....	85
REVIEWS, ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	92
ADMINISTRATION.....	96
MEMBERSHIP ROSTER.....	107

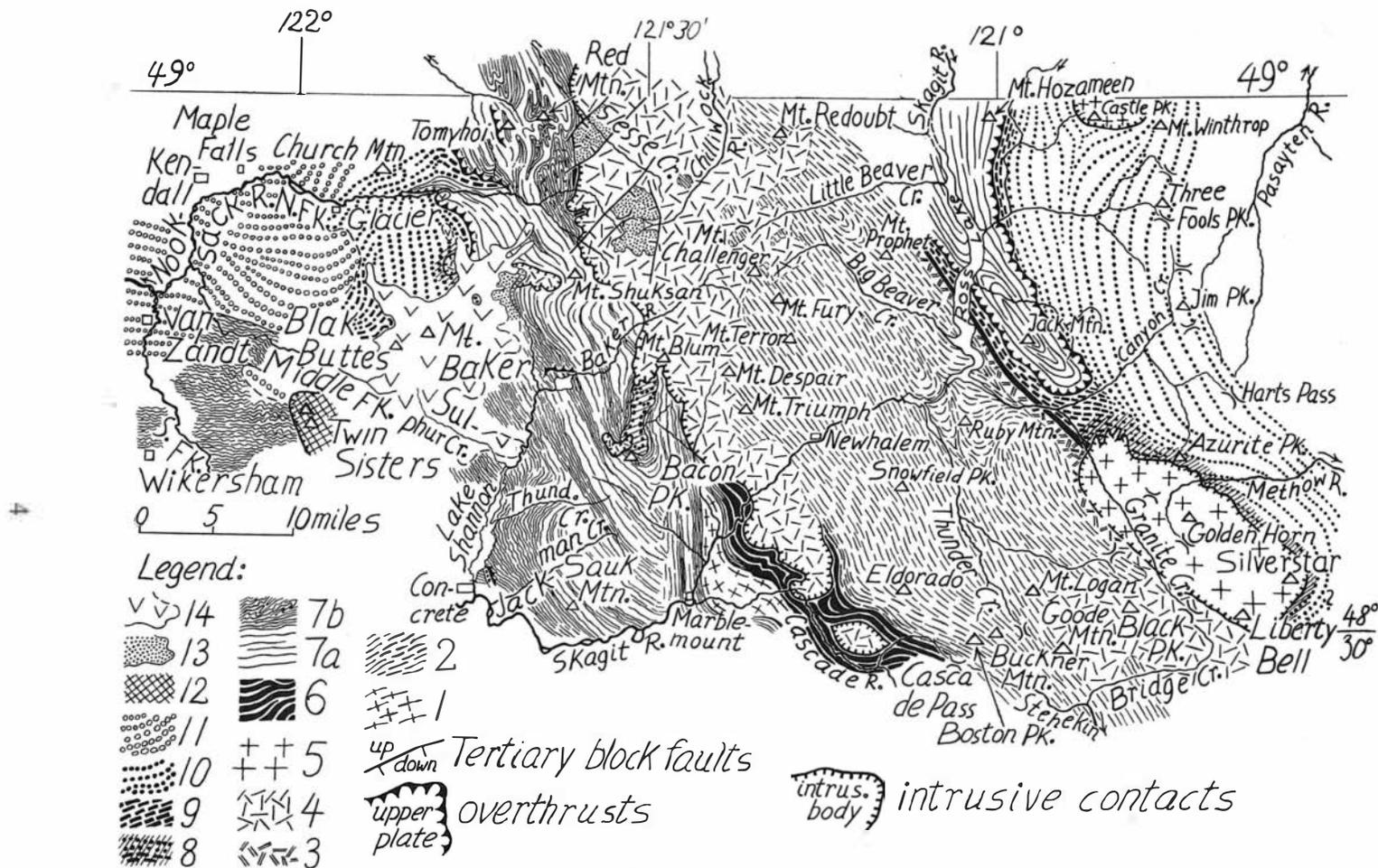


FIGURE 1—Geological sketch map of Northern Cascades of Washington. Surveyed 1949-52 by P. Misch.

LEGEND—GRANITIC ROCKS: 1—Marblemount quartz diorite, earlier than Mesozoic folding; sheared and partly metamorphosed to chloritic schist. 2—Skagit gneisses, Mesozoic. 3—Granodioritic migmatites of Ruby Creek, later than Lower Cretaceous. 4—Chilliwack granodiorite and quartz diorite, at least in part later than Lower Cretaceous; Black Peak quartz diorite and granodiorite. 5—Golden Horn granodiorite, later than Lower Cretaceous sediments and their folding. . . . GEOSYNCLINAL DEPOSITS: 6—The same as (7), metamorphosed to biotitic schists, amphibolites, etc.

7a (chiefly volcanics) and 7b (chiefly sediments)—Ancient sediments and volcanics, predominantly Upper Paleozoic; mostly metamorphosed to phyllites, slates, greenschists, greenstones, etc. 8—Lower Cretaceous, contact-metamorphic. 9—Lower Cretaceous, metamorphosed to phyllites and slates. 10—Lower Cretaceous marine sediments. 11—Continental Chuckanut formation, Cretaceous-Paleocene. . . . 12—Twin Sisters dunite (ultrabasic intrusive), Tertiary. 13—Hannegan volcanics, middle Tertiary. 14—Mount Baker andesitic volcanics, Early Pleistocene. Glacial and alluvial deposits omitted.

THE MOUNTAINEER

Volume XLV

DECEMBER 15, 1952

Number 13

GEOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN CASCADES OF WASHINGTON

By PETER MISCH

IT WAS ONE of those days when after a long spell of rain, the clouds lay in the valleys like cottonwool and the peaks stood up in sparkling brilliance against a deep blue sky. It was the first time I was on Mount Shuksan, not long after I had come to Seattle. As we emerged from the last rocks of the summit ridge, suddenly a new enchanted world unfolded itself to the east: sharp aretes and slender pinnacles and massive bastions of crystalline rock, glistening snows and steep cascading ice, rising from the white clouds blotting out the green canyons. An endless appearing expanse of peaks and ridges, from Redoubt through Challenger and Fury to Terror and Triumph, from Eldorado to Goode and Logan, with sombre Jack far to the east. Still farther wave after wave of rocky ridges merging in gold and purple, with Golden Horn and Silverstar and many peaks the names of which I did not know then. But I knew that I was going to travel on these ridges and peaks, that I was going to try to find out what they were made of and how they had come to be, to learn about their rocks and their structures, and to carry home heavy packs filled with samples for microscopic study.

An enchanted kingdom, full of secrets. For no geologist had explored these rugged ranges, apart from R. A. Daly's pioneer traverse along the Canadian border almost half a century

ago and G. O. Smith's and F. C. Calkin's journey from Harts Pass down the Skagit valley about the same time. And there beckoned gneisses and granites—rocks the origin of which was once, and is still by numerous geologists, thought to be solved by classical theory, though some French toward the end of the last century thought differently, as after them some Scandinavians. The origin of these rocks is being hotly disputed at present when classical theory often seems inadequate to those who are trying to learn from nature rather than from books alone. These were the kind of rocks which were old friends from years in the Himalayas, the interior of China and elsewhere. And now they promised to reveal more of their secrets if you were prepared to backpack through the devil's club, vine maple and slide alder up to the high ridges, and willing to listen to the language of the rocks, willing not to know before you had done much packing and climbing and much listening. This these ridges and peaks promised; for their gneisses and granites were laid bare to your eye in their intricate patterns, and high up, there were miles and miles of deglaciated slabs and faces of clean rock which would be willing to tell what the timbered valleys and the brushy canyons kept jealously concealed, veiled even in their steep cliffs under moss and lichen and huckleberry.

A GEOLOGIST, Dr. Misch is currently teaching advanced and regional structure and metamorphic petrology at the University of Washington. Prior to World War II he taught the subject at Sun Yat-Sen University, Canton, helping maintain the Geology Department through the critical air raid period (1937 and 1938); during the war conducted research and mineral deposits work in E. and W. Yunnan (1939-1946), joining Peking University (1940), then incorporated in S. W. Assoc. Univ. in Kunming. Raised in Germany, he started mountain climbing in Alps in 1923, later in Central Spanish Pyrenees, was member 1934 German Himalayan expedition to Nanga Parbat, had many expeditions climbing in N. W. Yunnan (near Tibetan border).

Thus I hoped to find out about these mountains, but also to learn something new about the origin of gneiss and granite, and about mountain building in general. Gneiss and granite are the most common rocks on land and therefore, to the geologist, among the most important. The continents are made of them, consisting of the deeply eroded roots of many ancient mountain systems. Therefore the question how gneiss and granite have formed in the core of a mountain chain is, lastly, also the problem of the origin of the continents.

Since that day on Mount Shuksan, I have spent several summers in the country between Mount Baker and Harts Pass, and between the Canadian border and the Stehekin valley. This project was made possible by a research grant of the Geological Society of America. My companions during different field seasons were Bob Power, Kermit Bengtson, Dee Molenaar, and Joe Vance. Without them, much of the work could not have been done. The field studies were supplemented in the laboratory in our Geology Department at the University of Washington. In this kind of research, the laboratory work consists chiefly of the microscopic examination of thin sections of rock (3/100th millimeter thick). Chemical analyses of selected rock samples are also to be made.

Except at the western margin of the area (Wickersham and Van Zandt 15'

quadrangles, old Mount Baker map), the only existing maps were those of the U. S. Forest Service. They are satisfactory for travel, but lack contours and topographic detail. However, the U. S. Geological Survey had aerial photographs of the whole area taken in 1947. These photographs (more than 300) were the topographic base for my geologic mapping. Meanwhile in the western part of the area three new 15' quadrangles of the Geological Survey (Mount Baker, Hamilton, Lake Shannon) have become available in preliminary form, and the final maps will appear soon. Several more quadrangles to the east will be completed before long. Since these maps are made from the aerial photographs and are very accurate, it is easy to transfer to them the geological data from the photographs used in the field. The final drafting of the geologic map will have to wait until the new quadrangle maps are available. The geologic map will be published with a detailed technical paper by the Geological Society of America.

Figure I is a sketch map of the area. It shows, in a very much simplified way, the major geologic units. In this map is laid out in space what is actually the result of a long evolution in time. Different rock units have formed at different times. The structures and even the location of rock masses have been greatly changed by powerful mechanical deformation within the earth's crust ("orogeny"). Older rocks have been transformed into new kinds of rocks by intense deformation and by recrystallization under heat and pressure ("metamorphism"). Uplift has caused high elevation and led to deep dissection. The large volcanic cone of Mount Baker (studied by Howard A. Coombs of our Geology Department) has been built up at the western margin of the area; and glaciers have modified the relief during the ice age. This whole evolution has taken several hundred million years. I shall let time be our chief guide and

attempt to sketch the history of these mountains, rather than describe them range by range or geologic zone by zone.

Ancient geosynclinal sediments and volcanics, and their metamorphism

The earliest chapter in the history of the Northern Cascades tells of a vast sea at the floor of which sediments and volcanic rocks were deposited. Although the sea was mostly shallow, these deposits are extremely thick, measuring tens of thousands of feet. Such thick accumulation was possible because the earth's crust was slowly but steadily sinking, due to a broad downward buckling in this area. Such depressions or troughs of subsidence and thick deposition are called "geosynclines." All major mountain systems have been born from geosynclines. The Northern Cascades were part of a much larger geosyncline extending between Alaska and California.

The ancient sediments of the Northern Cascades are mainly "clastic"; this means they are composed of the waste which was provided by weathering and erosion of still older rocks and was washed into the sea. In addition, much material was contributed to the sediment by volcanic eruptions at the sea floor. Submarine explosions furnished ash and loose fragments to be mixed with land-derived mud and sand. Wave action in shallow water and at the shores of volcanic islands helped to break up volcanic flows. Weathering on islands and decomposition under water converted volcanic rocks into clay like mud.

The clastic sediments were black shales, silty mudstones, impure sandstones, and greywackes (a kind of impure sandstone rich in clay, and fragments of decomposed volcanic material and shale). "Chemical" sediments were subordinate. These form by precipitation of matter dissolved in the sea water, often with the aid of micro-organisms. The chief chemical sediment in our area is chert, a hard flinty precipi-

tate of silica. Generally, it is thinly and sharply bedded ("ribbon chert"). The most important chemical sediment, limestone, is rare in our region, because there was too much mud, silt and volcanic material at the sea floor.

The widespread submarine volcanic eruptions produced lava flows and, where eruptions were violently explosive, ash and loose fragmentary deposits consolidated into tuffs and volcanic breccias. The composition of the volcanics was predominantly "andesitic;" andesite is less "basic" (less rich in iron, magnesium and calcium) than basalt, and more basic than the "acidic" (silica rich) rock rhyolite.

Most of these ancient sediments and volcanics have at a much later time been altered by metamorphism, due to intense mechanical deformation coupled with heat. The shales and shaly greywackes have become shiny slates and lustrous micaceous phyllites. The sandstones have recrystallized as quartzites, part of the limestones as marbles. The volcanics have been altered to chlorite and epidote rich greenstones and greenschists. Where temperature was higher during metamorphism the phyllites have become biotitic schists, and the greenschists dark green hornblende rich rocks called "amphibolites."

I may mention some places where the mountaineer is likely to encounter these rocks. Mount Shuksan is greenschist; Shuksan Arm, Mount Herman and most of Tomyhoi are greenstone. The Shuksan greenschist continues across the Baker River to Anderson Butte and Mount Watson; and, with massive greenstones and dark quartz-veined phyllites, through Noisy Creek and the Bacon Peak massif to the Skagit. Greenstones with interbedded ribbon cherts compose the Crater Mountain-Jack Mountain-Mount Hozameen range. Biotitic schists and amphibolites occur along the Cascade River and, with some thin marble bands, up Marble and Sibley Creeks. Quartzitic biotite schists and quartzites are well exposed at the Skag-

it highway above Bacon Creek. Red Mountain and the Boundary Peaks consist of interbedded and interfolded greenstone and phyllite. The same rocks occur around Twin Lakes, with bands and lenses of volcanic breccia, limestone, greywacke and impure quartzite. Eastward, around Goat Mountain, these rocks give way to a wide region of black quartz rich phyllites which also underlie wide areas northwest and west of the Twin Sisters. The same association of rocks as at Twin Lakes is encountered around Baker Lake where black chert is also common. Greywackes interbedded with banded slates are widespread east of Concrete (Jackman Creek, Skagit highway, etc.) and also occur to the west. Larger limestone masses are encountered only at Concrete and on McGuire Mountain beyond the Canadian border, from where they extend into the Chilliwack valley. Thin bands and small lenses of limestone and marble are found more often.

The age of these ancient geosynclinal rocks is hard to determine because metamorphism has destroyed nearly all fossils. At two places, Twin Lakes and Concrete, I found fossils of Late Paleozoic age in limestones (Carboniferous, probably Pennsylvanian, about 250 million years old). The sediments of Twin Lakes continue across the Canadian border into the Chilliwack valley where R. A. Daly has found many Carboniferous fossils. The greenstones and ribbon cherts of Jack Mountain and Mount Hozameen are probably also Late Paleozoic, but slightly younger than the Concrete-Twin Lakes-Chilliwack rocks, namely Permian. Permian rocks are also probably present on the western slope. Not far to the south, near Arlington, and to the west, on the San Juan Islands, Ted Danner has discovered Permian fossils in limestone lenses intercalated in greywackes, slates and greenstones (University of Washington Ph. D. thesis). It appears that a large portion of the ancient sediments and volcanics described above are Late Paleo-

zoic, ranging from about 250 to about 200 million years in age.

This, however, does not mean that among these ancient deposits there could not also be some pre-Carboniferous rocks although in the present area I did not find proof in the form of fossils. The only older fossils in the Cascades have been recorded from near Skykomish and are of Lower Paleozoic age (Ordovician, about 400 million years old). Middle Paleozoic (Devonian, about 300 million years) fossils have been described from the San Juan Islands by R. D. McLellan (University of Washington Ph.D. thesis). I found fossils of approximately the same age on the east side of the Northern Cascades (west of the Okanogan River). Thus some of the rocks in the present area might well be Lower and Middle Paleozoic.

There might also be some rocks younger than Late Paleozoic among our ancient sediments and volcanics, which would mean Lower or Middle Mesozoic (Triassic, Jurassic). Triassic fossils have been found by J. W. Crickmay not far from the northwestern corner of our area, namely at Cultus Lake just across the Canadian border. From Harrison Lake north of the Fraser River valley he has described fossiliferous Jurassic rocks. Triassic fossils have also been reported northeast of our area in the Princeton region of British Columbia, by H. M. A. Rice. They occur in bands of sediment intercalated in thick masses of greenstones. In our area, some of the greenstones, and thick greywackes and slates east of Concrete, are perhaps of Early or Middle Mesozoic age though fossil evidence is lacking.

All of these ancient geosynclinal rocks were compressed into folds, sheared and more or less metamorphosed before the next major period of deposition of sediment began. During this time of compression and folding, the sea withdrew from our area. Probably mountain chains were formed at

*Photo by P. Misch*

UPPER PALEOZOIC GREENSTONE ON JACK MOUNTAIN

South face from Crater Mountain. Probably Permian submarine volcanics altered to greenstones are folded into a synclinal trough. These Paleozoic rocks have been thrust over much younger, namely Cretaceous, sediments which outcrop at lower left.

this time, but no trace is left of these ancient mountains. They must have extended far beyond the present Northern Cascades. Gneisses and granites also formed during this period. This is proven by water-worn pebbles of gneiss and granite which I found in a younger group of sediments (Cretaceous).

Marine Early Cretaceous geosyncline and continental Chuckanut geosyncline

These younger sediments accumulated when the earth's crust once more buckled down, forming a new geosynclinal trough which was invaded by the sea. Marine fossils occur at many places. They are of Early Cretaceous age (about 120 million years old). The Early Cretaceous sediments are of shallow water character but are nevertheless very thick, thus indicating strong and continued subsidence of the underground. However, the Early Cretaceous

geosyncline occupied a much smaller area than the Late Paleozoic one. It was restricted to the northernmost Cascades and was landlocked on the east, south, and west, forming an embayment which opened to the north. Actually, the marine Cretaceous rocks occur in two separate areas—one on the west and one on the east side of the gneisses and granites which form the backbone of the Northern Cascades. There are good reasons to believe that the seas occupying these areas were connected.

On the west, Cretaceous rocks underlie a wide region north of Mount Baker and on both sides of the North Fork of the Nooksack River. They are black shales, slates, shaly siltstones, and dark greenish, hard, fine grained sandstones and greywackes, with interbedded coarse grained sandstones and local conglomerates, and with rare and thin limy beds. The fossils are mainly oysters and

"belemnites" (the solid calcareous "tails" of ancient squid-like animals), with some other clams and rare ammonites. Good places for collecting are on the ridges west above the lower Mazama Glacier, and the Church Mountain trail. The marine Lower Cretaceous does not extend much west of Glacier. On the east, it is in fault contact with the older sediments and volcanics, but there is, in the character of the Cretaceous sediments, no indication that there was a nearby shoreline on the east. Some shales, greywackes and pebble conglomerates in the northern vicinity of Concrete probably belong to the Cretaceous. The same is true of rocks occurring on the north summit of Bacon Peak and extending from there toward Mount Hagan. These rocks resemble the Cretaceous sediments but have been hardened and recrystallized as a result of granitic intrusion.

The eastern region of Cretaceous rocks is even larger. It extends from the east side of the upper Skagit to the Pasayten valley and to the Methow valley. In the Winthrop-Twisp area Julian D. Barksdale of our Geology Department found continental sediments and volcanic rocks to overlie the marine deposits of the lower part of the Cretaceous section. West of Harts Pass and the Skagit-Pasayten divide, I observed only marine Cretaceous rocks. They resemble the Cretaceous sediments of the Nooksack region, although there is relatively less shale and more siltstone and impure sandstone. There is also a thick massive pebble conglomerate (Devil's Dome, Spratt Mountain, lower Three Fools Creek). It indicates that rather suddenly older rocks were strongly uplifted and rapidly eroded not far away. Fossils are rare. They include oysters, other clams, and occasional ammonites. Their age is Early Cretaceous and seems to be identical with that of the Cretaceous fauna of the Nooksack region.

Some time during the Cretaceous the sea withdrew. Deposition of sediment

also seems to have come to an end in most of our area, but in its westernmost part it continued, though now on land, in a large flood plain with meandering rivers. The deposits were feldspar rich sandstones with shales and conglomerates. The material came from the erosion of gneisses and granites of a mountain chain which had newly risen to the east. Locally, coal formed in swamps in these western lowlands. Fossil plants are very common in most of these sediments. They include many kinds of leaves, also large palm fronds which indicate a hot climate, and occasionally whole tree trunks (as at the Canyon Creek road north of Glacier). These continental rocks extend from Glacier to Bellingham and have been named after Chuckanut Drive, and to the south they continue across the Skagit. The age of this rock formation has been generally considered as earliest Tertiary (Paleocene, about 70 million years old), but I think it is more likely that at least part of these rocks were formed during the later part of the Cretaceous period.

These continental sediments accumulated to great thickness in a strongly subsiding though narrow geosyncline in which filling up by stream deposits kept pace with the subsidence of the underground. This trough extended far to the southeast, across the present Cascades to Wenatchee, and received its sediment from mountainous highlands bordering it on the northeast.

Folding, overthrusting, and metamorphism of Lower Cretaceous and Chuckanut sediments

The marine Lower Cretaceous rocks which, like all sediments, were originally flat lying, have been intensely compressed into tight folds. Much of this folding probably took place during the Cretaceous period, at a time when deposition continued near the western margin of our region, though now under land conditions. The withdrawal of the Lower Cretaceous sea might mark the beginning of this period of folding and



Photo by Bob Power

SKAGIT GNEISS IN MOUNT FURY NORTH FACE

From ridge east Mount Challenger (with author). The gneisses are banded and have formed from ancient sediments and volcanics by strong metamorphism with chemical infiltration (granitization), during Mesozoic intense compression and deformation. Background: Terror Group.

of the simultaneous rise of mountains. However, near the western margin of the area folding still occurred at a later time; for the continental Chuckanut sediments are also compressed into steep folds.

Good exposures of large tightly compressed folds in Lower Cretaceous rocks are found on high ridges, such as the one north of Smith Basin on the north side of Mount Baker; the unnamed peak southeast of Devil's Pass and the ridge west of Anacortes Crossing, in the region east of Jack Mountain; the ridge between Cairn Peak and Glacier Pass, east of Azurite Peak. In addition, the Lower Cretaceous rocks have been involved in overthrusting; this term refers to sheets of older rocks overriding younger rocks, due to the intense compression operating during periods of folding and mountain building. A very large overthrust occurs from Mount

Hozameen to Jack Mountain and Crater Mountain. The ancient greenstones and cherts of this range float on a substratum of Cretaceous rocks, forming part of a huge thrust sheet which has come from the west-southwest. This part of the sheet has been preserved because it has, after thrusting, been folded down into a synclinal trough. The topographically higher portions of this sheet have been removed by erosion. The Cretaceous sediments beneath the thrust sheet are most intensely compressed—not only tightly folded but violently contorted as, for instance, can be seen on McKee Ridge south of Crater Mountain—and in addition, strongly sheared and dynamically metamorphosed into slates and phyllites. Thus, we here encounter a second period of metamorphism which is younger than the more wide-spread metamorphism which had occurred in pre-Cretaceous time. Each period of

metamorphism is related to compression, folding and mountain building.

The Cretaceous rocks of the Nooksack region have likewise suffered shearing and some metamorphic alteration. At many places their bedding planes are cut by fracture cleavage (slaty cleavage, due to compression). Part of the shales have become slates. To the northeast (between Excelsior and Welcome Pass) the Cretaceous sediments have even become phyllitic. This is near the fault between the Cretaceous and the older rocks. North of the Nooksack this fault is an overthrust, though a smaller one than the Jack Mountain thrust. South of the Nooksack (northeast side of Wells Creek) the character of the fault is concealed by brush and talus.

The folds and thrusts and the shearing which have affected the Cretaceous rocks, indicate that the bed rock structures of the Northern Cascades are not by any means largely pre-Cretaceous as had been assumed, but that later compression has greatly contributed to the structural patterns we observe today.

As I have mentioned above, at least in the westernmost part of our area fairly strong folding has continued to occur after the deposition of the continental Chuckanut sediments. Shearing, though, is generally lacking in these rocks. I have found stronger shearing only south of Glacier, in plant bearing shales which at some places have been altered to slates and even locally to phyllitic rocks. The sedimentary filling of the southeast trending continental geosyncline has been compressed into folds all the way to Wenatchee, but the intensity of folding is only moderate at many places. Along the southeastern continuation of this trough it is everywhere evident that the very intense folding of the older rocks and their strong metamorphism are older than the continental sediments of the trough. A detailed study has been made in the Lake Wenatchee-Leavenworth region

by Clifford L. Willis of our Geology Department in his doctoral thesis.

We have come to the end of the long and involved history of deposition, compression, folding and metamorphism in our area. Thus the stage is set for a discussion of the origin of the gneisses and granites which are the backbone of the Northern Cascades. These rocks came into being at depth (most of them probably at depths ranging from about 3 or 4 to 10 miles). They formed during and after the periods of compression and folding. Their formation took a long time. Later they were uplifted and stripped of the overlying rocks so that they are now exposed over a vast area.

The Skagit gneisses

Apart from a few smaller bodies of earlier granitic rock (quartz diorite) which were crushed and sheared during Mesozoic compression and partly metamorphosed into schist (Skagit and Cascade valleys above Marblemount), the oldest granitic rocks in our area are the Skagit gneisses which underlie a large region (see fig. 1). Gneisses are crystalline rocks of a more or less granitic composition, but they differ from massive directionless granites by their conspicuous foliation or parallel structure which is often combined with marked banding. This structure is due to strong compression and shearing during their formation. The Skagit gneisses originated during the time of Mesozoic folding. At least most of the gneisses are probably earlier than the Lower Cretaceous sediments. The Skagit gneisses were made from the ancient geosynclinal sediments and volcanics by a process of intense metamorphism. This metamorphism was different from that described above. The older rocks were not only sheared and recrystallized but at the same time their chemical composition was changed, due to the rise of hot solutions from great depth which infiltrated the older rocks and, by chemical reaction, precipitated certain substances in these rocks. The matter thus added

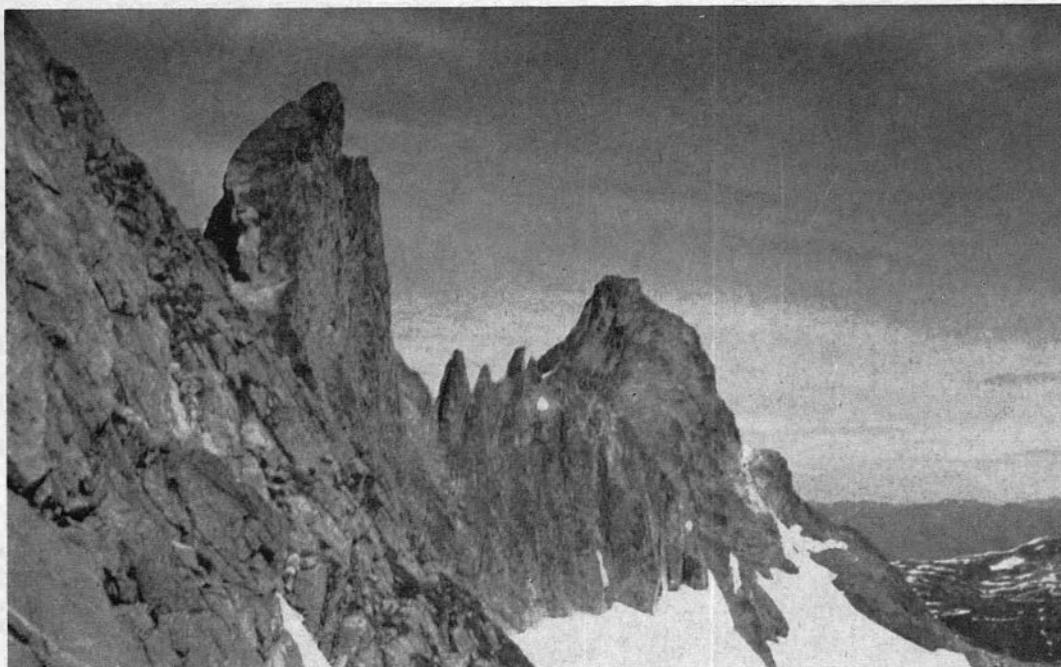


Photo by Dee Molenaar

SKAGIT GNEISS ON INSPIRATION PEAK AND McMILLAN SPIRE

From ridge southeast of Mount Terror. The gneisses of the Mount Terror Group have been thoroughly infiltrated with granitizing solutions at the time of Mesozoic metamorphism, and have for the most part acquired a granodioritic composition.

to the older rocks consisted mainly of alkalies (with sodium predominating over potassium) and silica. As a result, the metamorphosed sediments and volcanics approached and partly attained a granitic composition (chiefly quartz dioritic and granodioritic). The infiltrating solutions not only added certain substances to the pre-existent rocks but, being hot, they also increased the temperatures in these rocks so that metamorphism became stronger and more thorough and recrystallization was greatly aided. The amount of added substance which was required to transform the ancient shales, greywackes and andesitic volcanics into gneisses, was not large at all, ranging from a few per cent to about 10 to 15 per cent (accurate figures will be available after chemical analyses have been made). To express it differently, the chemical difference between those rocks and the gneisses is

not nearly as great as the highly different appearance of these rocks would suggest.

This kind of metamorphism—metamorphism with chemical addition of alkalies and silica—is called “granitization.” A term which implies that older rocks are in the solid state altered to rocks of a more granitic character. Rocks formed in this manner are called “migmatites” which simply means “mixed rocks” (mixing of solid rock and of infiltrating mobile liquids). If granitization occurs during a period when compressive stresses cause deformation and shearing, the result is migmatitic gneiss. If there is no active stress and conditions are “static,” the result is migmatitic granite without foliation.

Traditionally, all granitic rocks are considered to have formed by an upward rise (“intrusion”) of hot molten

rock ("magma") from great depth and by the crystallization of such magma. In this sense, granitic rocks would be strangers in the geologic environment in which they are found. However, in many instances this classical "magmatic theory" does not stand up to critical examination if we try to listen to the language of the rocks. The Skagit gneisses—and some other granitic rocks in this area—are one of these instances.

The Skagit gneisses contain many intercalated bands of schists and amphibolites which are identical with the metamorphosed ancient sediments and volcanics outside the gneiss area. These bands are remnants of these older rocks which have escaped granitization. There are gradual passages from these bands of chemically unaltered rocks to their granitized equivalents. There are also some layers of marble and quartzite in the gneisses, just as in the metamorphics outside the gneiss area; marble and quartzite resist granitization because they are chemically too different from granite.

Near the margins of the Skagit gneiss, the ancient sediments and volcanics are now biotitic schists and amphibolites because they have here been metamorphosed under higher temperatures than at a distance from the gneiss where merely low temperature metamorphics such as phyllites, greenschists and greenstones are encountered. Thus it is confirmed that the solutions which helped to make the gneisses, carried heat and increased the temperature in the gneiss body and in its vicinity.

The Skagit gneisses form many of the finest peaks in our area, such as Mount Redoubt; part of Mount Challenger and the rest of the Picket Range with Mount Fury and the Mount Terror group; Colonial Peak, Snowfield Peak and Eldorado; Forbidden, Boston and Buckner; Logan and Goode.

The gneisses are magnificently exposed on the peaks and high ridges. Many tight folds and contortions may

be observed here. It is not surprising that the gneisses reacted to compressive stress in an almost plastic fashion; for at the time of their metamorphic transformation into gneisses these rocks were hot, soaked with solutions, and under great pressure. Another significant feature well exposed on the peaks and high ridges is formed by the scattered occurrence in the gneisses of many irregular patches of directionless granitic rock, partly very coarse grained or "pegmatitic," although some of these are dike like in following fracture planes in the gneiss. Their boundaries with the enclosing gneisses are gradational, and they often still contain the structures of the gneisses as faint shadows. These rocks have formed from the gneisses by continued recrystallization and granitization when compressive stress had ceased and conditions had become "static." At this time even some of the granitized rocks became so plastic that they began to flow and were squeezed into fractures and thus formed small intrusive dikes. This process is called "mobilization" of granitized material. The dikes thus formed might be easily mistaken for magmatic dikes but they differ from them in two ways. They were not in a molten but in a plastic crystalline state, and they did not come from far away but were born from the rock in which they occur. These various features are particularly well exposed in the Terror group, on Damnation Peak, in the Logan-Goode region, in the lower Stehekin valley, etc.

The Chilliwack granodiorite, and associated small intrusive stocks

The small scale formation of directionless granitic rocks and of mobilized dikes within the Skagit gneiss leads up to the next chapter in the long history of granite-making in the Northern Cascades. This is the formation of large directionless granite bodies at the margins of the Skagit gneiss. The process is the same in principle, but the scale is

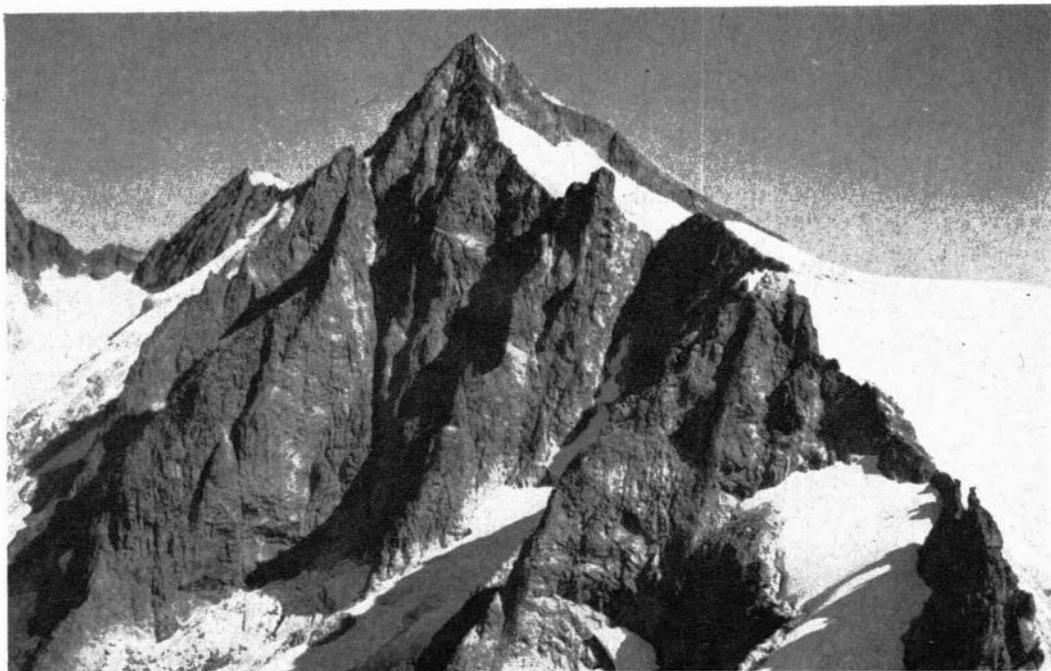


Photo by Dee Molenaar

SKAGIT GNEISS IN ELDORADO WEST FACE

From lower south ridge of Eldorado. Here granitization during Mesozoic metamorphism has been complete, and the resulting gneisses are granodioritic in composition.

much larger. The largest granitic body formed in this manner is the Chilliwack granodiorite and quartz diorite. Its extent is shown in fig. 1. The formation of these massive rocks from the foliated gneisses is beautifully displayed in the northern Picket Range and in the Damnation Peak-Mount Triumph region. There are very gradual passages from the older gneisses into the younger granites. As far as in the transition zone the structure of the gneisses is preserved (partly only as a faint shadow), it is not at all broken up or displaced and pushed aside, not even in isolated islands of gneiss preserved within granite (as, for instance, near Whatcom Pass). This proves that the granite is simply the result of further transformation of the gneiss and has grown where we see it now, and cannot have formed by forceful intrusion of granitic magma rising from great depth; for such intrusion would have

broken up and pushed aside the gneisses.

However, at its western border as well as its southern end (near the lower Cascade River) the Chilliwack granodiorite has moved and has intruded the western metamorphics. This is due to mobilization of a part of the newly formed granitic rock. The intrusive nature of the western contact is clearly displayed at a number of places (Berdeen Lake, Mount Hagan, Nooksack cirque, ridge between Granite Mountain and Goat Mountain north of Ruth Creek, etc.). We are thus confronted with the situation that one and the same granitic body has in its eastern part remained where it originally grew by recrystallization of older rocks, and has in its western part subsequently begun to flow and has forcefully intruded rocks which were at some distance to the west of the granite-generating region. This two-fold relationship of the

Chilliwack granodiorite is of great significance to the understanding of the mode of origin of intrusive granitic bodies, and is one of the main contributions to the granite problem the Northern Cascades have to offer.

Several smaller bodies of granodiorite and quartz diorite have, at least at the level of the present surface, become entirely detached from the parent Chilliwack granodiorite mass. They have migrated westward and upward and now appear as isolated intrusive stocks in the western metamorphic sediments and volcanics. Structurally, these stocks bear clear evidence of having forced their way into the metamorphics by pushing them aside. The best examples are the egg shaped granodioritic stock of Hidden Lake Peak southwest of Eldorado and the quartz dioritic stock of Lake Ann west of Mount Shuksan. Smaller intrusive stocks occur at the northwest side of Bacon Peak and at the snout of Mazama Glacier north of Mount Baker. The Mazama stock has intruded and thermally metamorphosed Lower Cretaceous sediments. At Bacon Peak sediments of probably the same age have suffered the same kind of metamorphism which is caused by heat given off from intrusive granite ("contact metamorphism"). It is thus indicated that at least part of the Chilliwack granodiorite and quartz diorite has been active after the Early Cretaceous.

The microscopic textures of the rocks composing the Chilliwack granitic body and the smaller isolated stocks bear out the field evidence as to the history and origin of these rocks. Where the granitic rocks are still at the place at which they originally grew by recrystallization of older rocks, they have textures characteristic of rocks recrystallized in the solid state (metamorphic textures). Where the granitic rocks have moved and become intrusive, they have partly retained the same textures, but part of them have acquired new textures characteristic of rocks crystallized from a

liquid (magmatic or igneous textures). There are also rocks which are half way between, combining features of both textures. It is thus indicated that the mobilized products of granitization which became intrusive, did at some places remain crystalline although they were sufficiently plastic to move, whereas at other places they became actually liquid and thus became new magma born from the older rocks. This new magma, however, was the final climax in a long process of granitization and mobilization, and it was not a stranger coming from far away and from unknown depth, as the classical magmatic theory asserts. Those rocks which combine features of both contrasted textures were incompletely liquified and froze before they had attained an entirely liquid state.

The Black Peak granodiorite

At the eastern border of the Skagit gneiss occur rocks which are very similar to the Chilliwack granodiorite and quartz diorite. They extend from east of Goode and Logan to east of Rainy Pass at the head of Granite Creek and to west of Liberty Bell. Black Peak is the main summit in this granitic body. On the west these rocks have apparently formed from Skagit gneiss, just as the Chilliwack rocks have on the opposite side of the gneiss region. The original eastern contact of the Black Peak granodiorite and quartz diorite is not preserved because here a younger intrusive granite occurs (the Golden Horn granodiorite). To the north, down Granite Creek, the Black Peak granodiorite rapidly narrows, and in lower Granite Creek, across Ruby Creek and in the upper Skagit valley (Ross Lake) it is reduced to a narrow migmatitic belt in which patches of directionless granodiorite have grown in the schists and amphibolites which separate the Skagit gneiss from the Cretaceous phyllites and slates on the east. These patches have formed by small scale static granitization which is later than the



Photo by P. Misch

SKAGIT GNEISS ON GOODE MOUNTAIN

From Mount Logan. Goode Mountain is at the eastern border of the gneiss area, and its gneisses show migmatitic gradations into younger, massive granodiorite which underlies the Black Peak region to the east.

Skagit gneiss and is also later than the compression and shearing which in this region has converted the Cretaceous sediments into phyllites and slates. Once more, the long duration of the process of granitic evolution in the Northern Cascades is confirmed.

The Golden Horn granodiorite

The last chapter in this evolution is the formation of the Golden Horn granodiorite. This granitic body differs from all the older granitic rocks in our area by its uniform composition, by its lack of remnants of metamorphosed earlier sediments and volcanics, and by its uniform magmatic texture. All of this body was consolidated from a liquid state. Its structural relationships to the adjacent rocks indicate that it was emplaced by forceful intrusion. On the north and east the invaded rocks are Lower Cretaceous sediments. They have on a large scale been pushed aside by

the intrusive mass, with the result that their structural trends have been bent out into a large arc which is convex to the northeast and parallels the contact of the intrusive mass. The tight folding of the Cretaceous sediments is older than the intrusion; for the folds have been displaced by the intrusive body. The same is true of the Jack Mountain overthrust which has on the south (Ruby Creek) been sharply bent upward by the intrusion. Along the intrusive contact, the sediments have been thermally metamorphosed. This contact is magnificently exposed on Azure Peak. On the west, the Golden Horn granodiorite is in contact with the very different Black Peak granodiorite and quartz diorite and with the migmatitic belt continuing it down Granite Creek. This contact is likewise intrusive as can be seen west of Cutthroat Peak and Liberty Bell. Numerous dikes of granodiorite porphyry have issued from

the Golden Horn mass, intruding both the Cretaceous sediments and the pre-Golden Horn crystalline rocks on the west. In fact, these dikes are widespread in our area even far away from the Golden Horn mass. They emphasize the magmatic character of this mass.

In the light of what we have learned about the mode of origin of all the earlier granitic rocks in our area, it appears very likely that the undoubtedly magmatic Golden Horn granodiorite is originally also of migmatitic derivation, but represents a mass of granitized rock which during the latest chapter of granitic evolution became entirely liquid and thus was able to intrude as a newly created granitic magma. Liquification must have occurred below the level which is exposed at the present surface, because the visible contacts are all intrusive—which implies that this body first became liquid and then rose to its present level. However, the depth at which it became liquid was probably not great. It is likely that the intrusive movement of the newly created magmatic body was not only upward but also eastward and northeastward, away from the central granite-generating zone. This is suggested by the fact that the Cretaceous rocks east and northeast of the intrusive body have been bent out over a wide area, whereas there has been no corresponding bending out to the west of the rocks which border the intrusive body on that side.

The Golden Horn granodiorite composes a number of fine rock peaks, including Methow Pinnacles and Mount Hardy, Golden Horn, the Needles and Tower Mountain, Cutthroat Peak, Liberty Bell and Silverstar.

At the Canadian border a smaller stock of granodiorite occurs in Castle Peak. Its mode of emplacement and its structural relationship to the invaded Cretaceous sediments are similar to those of the Golden Horn mass.

Tertiary erosion and volcanism

After the last sediments had been

deposited and folded and the last granitic rocks had been formed, our area underwent erosion for a long time. It was part of a large mountain system which, however, had a north-westerly to north-northwesterly trend and did not run north and south as the modern Cascades. Nothing has remained of the topography of these mountains, with one local exception. Volcanic flows, tuffs and breccias were approximately in mid-Tertiary time erupted in part of this mountain region, and where these volcanics have been preserved, the old topography buried beneath them has been preserved too. This volcanic formation is prominently displayed around Hannegan Pass. It forms Ruth Mountain and extends northward into the Slesse Creek drainage. It occurs on the northeast side of Mount Baker (upper Swift Creek), underlying the much younger Baker volcanics. The Hannegan volcanics are later than any of the folding in the Northern Cascades, for they are flat-lying. The only tectonic disturbance which has affected them, consists of steep block faults. On the other hand, the Hannegan volcanics and the faults cutting them are earlier than the oldest elements in the present topographic relief. They are just as much dissected by erosion as any of the older rocks, and the original volcanic topography has been destroyed.

The Hannegan volcanics are the only Tertiary surface deposits which I have found in this area, not counting the Cretaceous to earliest Tertiary Chuckanut sediments. There are, however, numerous volcanic dikes (andesites, also basalts) of Tertiary age. They must be correlated with the Tertiary volcanics which are so wide spread east and south of the Northern Cascades.

Late Tertiary uplift of Cascade range

There followed further erosion, and by Late Tertiary time the mountain system mentioned above was fairly well worn down. Only near the end of Tertiary time did the modern Cascade



Photo by P. Misch

CHILLIWACK GRANODIORITE IN BEAR MOUNTAIN NORTH FACE

From Mount Redoubt. The face is overhanging. Its massive granodiorite has formed by later recrystallization of Skagit gneiss, at places succeeded by plastic flow. Background, left: Bacon Peak, Mount Blum. Right: Mount Shuksan, Mount Baker.

range come into existence. It was formed by a broad upwarping along a north-south trending axis, at an angle to the more northwesterly trend of the much older bed rock structures. The amount of uplift was strongest in the Northern Cascades. Consequently pre-Tertiary rocks occur at high elevations and are deeply dissected. To the south the amount of uplift steadily decreases. Therefore, from the Snoqualmie Pass region to the south the Cascades consist of Tertiary rocks with superimposed modern volcanic cones, and the pre-Tertiary rocks which for the last time attain a high elevation in the Mount Stuart uplift, become deeply buried. Still farther south, in Oregon, the Cascade uplift finally disappears, and the Cascades are merely a pile of volcanic rocks, with the higher peaks consisting of modern volcanic cones. Thus, the Southern Cascades are fun-

damentally different geologically from the northern part of the range. The high uplift of the Northern Cascades in Late Tertiary time led to deep dissection by erosion. The major valleys and ranges we see today were formed at this time, prior to the Pleistocene ice age.

Mount Baker volcano

There followed, at the close of the Tertiary and the beginning of the Pleistocene, the period when the modern volcanic cones of the Cascades were built up. In our area they are represented by Mount Baker, with Glacier Peak its nearest neighbor. G. O. Smith and F. C. Calkins first pointed out, and Howard A. Coombs of our Geology Department who has investigated Mount Rainier and Mount Baker has clearly demonstrated, that the Baker cone was built up after the major ranges and valleys we see today had already formed. This

is shown by the fact that lava flows from Mount Baker have come down some of the present valleys. Remnants of such flows occur in Glacier Creek, at the mouth of Wells Creek, at the Baker highway south of Nooksack, in Sulphur Creek and the Baker River valley north of Lake Shannon, etc. On the other hand, ridges composed of older rocks stand high near these valleys and extend right into the basal portion of the Baker cone where they are buried under the lavas (ridges east of Wells Creek, between it and Glacier Creek, etc.). Moreover, not far from Mount Baker mountains composed of older rocks rise high above the base of the volcanic cone. These mountains were already there when the cone began to form. The most impressive example is Mount Shuksan. All of this implies that the major features of the present relief are older than the Baker cone.

Among the Baker volcanics themselves, an older and a younger group can be distinguished. Howard A. Coombs has shown that the lava flows of Table Mountain are older than the Baker cone. They did not come from the present cone, and they are much more deeply dissected by erosion than the younger cone. As Coombs has also pointed out the same is true of the lava flows of the Black Buttes. Their dips show that they did not come from the present Baker cone but formed a separate cone farther west which probably was higher than Mount Baker. The Black Buttes are only the ruins of this earlier cone which probably was partly blown up by a violent volcanic explosion and was subsequently dissected. Even all these earlier volcanics of the Mount Baker region, however, are younger than the major valleys and ranges eroded from the older rocks.

The time of main activity of Mount Baker seems to have been at the beginning of the Pleistocene, but there were still later eruptions. The latest have occurred in historic time and were responsible for ash falls.

Pleistocene and Recent glacial history

During the Pleistocene ice age which began about 1 million years ago, the previously non-glaciated Cascades were heavily glaciated. The valleys were occupied by long alpine glaciers among which in our area the Skagit glacier was the largest. The lower mountain ridges were buried under ice, and only the high crests and peaks protruded. At this time, the Northern Cascades must have looked very similar to the heavily glaciated parts of present Alaska. But there was one major difference—the Alaskan glaciers descend to non-glaciated lowlands or to the sea, while the Pleistocene glaciers descending from the Northern Cascades encountered huge sheets of continental ice on both sides of the mountains. These sheets were not formed by ice coming down from the Cascades, but they invaded northern Washington from Canada, flowing southward parallel to the Cascade range. On the west was the Puget sheet between the Northern Cascades and the Olympics, and on the east a large sheet between the Northern Cascades and the Northern Rockies.

Actually there was not one continuous ice age, but three glaciations separated by times when the climate was warmer and the glaciers withdrew. These three glaciations correspond to those found elsewhere in North America as well as on other continents. They have been established in Washington by J. Hoover Mackin of our Geology Department who has made extensive studies of the glacial history of the Puget Sound area and the valleys of the Western Cascades. Although his detailed investigations have been generally south of the area described in this article, all of his general conclusions are equally valid in our area.

The continental ice sheets carried large quantities of debris which were deposited west and east of the Northern Cascades. The alpine glaciers of the Cascades likewise carried much moraine-



Photo by Dee Molenaar

GOLDEN HORN GRANODIORITE ON METHOW PINNACLES

North-northeast face of pinnacles from Meebe Lookout. This massive granitic rock, the youngest in the area, intruded Cretaceous sediments as liquid magma, then crystallized. Dee Molenaar and author climbed this face and traversed the pinnacles.

al material which was deposited in the mountain valleys. Part of the non-bedded morainal deposits were reworked by melt water and streams, and redeposited as bedded glacial outwash. In the lower parts of many valleys glacial lakes were dammed up by the Puget ice sheet, at times when the snouts of the valley glaciers did not reach the Puget ice. At such times small lobes of the Puget ice invaded the lowest parts of the valleys from the west. The glacial lakes were filled up with sand, silt, and varved clay washed out from morainal material. All this has been demonstrated by J. Hoover Mackin, especially for the Skykomish and Snoqualmie valleys. It appears to hold equally true in our area.

The largest outcrop of such glacial lake deposits in our area extends from Concrete northward up Lake Shannon. They were deposited in a Pleisto-

cene Lake Shannon the level of which was about 600 to 700 feet higher than that of the present lake. The Pleistocene lake was dammed up by ice occupying the lower Skagit valley—probably a lobe of Puget ice rather than the tongue of the Skagit glacier. At least on the south, the lake sediments came from the south; for they here dip gently to the north. The snout of the Baker River glacier was at this time perhaps at Baker Lake. Since my work in the Northern Cascades was essentially concerned with the older rocks and their structures, these and many other features of the Pleistocene history remain to be studied. It is hoped that J. Hoover Mackin will extend his studies to this area. Among the problems to be solved is the origin of a curious drainage pattern in the western foothills of the Northern Cascades. This pattern consists of a kind of network of east-west

and north-south trending valleys. It is probably due to the formation of north-south trending marginal drainage at a time when the Puget ice still blocked the way for the normal east-west drainage. Similar features occur on the eastern side of the Northern Cascades.

In the high mountains themselves, the main effect of Pleistocene glaciation was a remodeling of the pre-glacial topography. The stream-cut valleys were transformed into U-shaped glacial valleys with flat floors and steep sides. The mountain slopes and lower ridges were rounded and polished by the ice flowing over them. Glacial basins or cirques formed at the heads of the valleys and under the high ridges. Many of them are filled by glacial lakes now. Where high crests and peaks protruded from the ice, glacial erosion ate into them at the steep back walls of ice filled cirques, thereby converting them into sharp aretes. Thus, the typically alpine topography of the Northern Cascades is due to glacial sculpturing of a pre-glacial topography.

Pleistocene moraines, so wide spread in the valleys, are not important high up in the mountains. Here the main effect of glaciation was erosion, and any loose deposits were much more likely to be removed later on. However, a scattering of glacial boulders and pebbles ("erratics") is common on formerly glaciated slopes and ridges. Such erratics sometimes consist of rocks the place of origin of which is separated from the occurrence of the boulders by one or several canyons; which obviously means that these canyons were filled

with ice when the boulders were carried across.

Well defined Pleistocene moraines are rare at high elevations. More or less all well defined moraines occurring at high altitudes represent either latest Pleistocene stages when the general retreat of the glaciers was temporarily arrested, or post-Pleistocene stages of minor advance. The most recent advance has reached a maximum about the middle of the last century. Since then, nearly all the glaciers of the Northern Cascades have receded considerably, during the last 40 or 50 years at an accelerated rate. Numerous glaciers of a very small size have even disappeared entirely during this period. The moraines formed during the mid-nineteenth century advance are very well preserved, unweathered, and free of vegetation. Equally fresh, clean, and devoid of vegetation are the polished slabs of bedrock which have been uncovered as the ice receded. Such recently deglaciated slabs are very extensive on the high ridges and under the peaks of the Northern Cascades. Together with the perfect rock exposures on the high aretes and on the lofty faces, these slabs offer a splendid opportunity to study the intricate patterns, the mutual relationships, and the mode of origin of the fascinating metamorphics, gneisses, and granites which compose most of these mountains. Thus, as the glacial ice retreated, a wealth of hitherto concealed facts were laid bare—the rocks were ready to tell their secrets now. This is a compensation for all the ice our mountains have lost.

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING IN THE MOUNTAINS

By OTTO T. TROTT, M.D.

THE MOUNTAIN RESCUE COUNCIL has been called to its voluntary duty seven times during the summer of 1952. Six of these accidents from: two falls on ice (Mount St. Helens); hard packed snow (Denny Peak); falls over a cliff (Mount Lundin and Mount Baring), and fall on an ice axe (Del Campo Peak). The mountaineering public deplored these tragedies but accepted them without surprise as being well in the realm of expected possibilities.

A different reaction, however, followed the disclosure that two mountaineers were hit by lightning on top of Mount Stuart. The fact that one of them died following the lightning stroke while the other was severely burned caused comments in newspapers and discussions among even experienced climbers as to "such a freakish accident."

For the good of mountaineering this dangerous assumption should be discussed and its fallacy shown. We all know that we would die instantaneously if we came in contact with any of the high tension wires which fan out from Coulee Dam across our state of Washington. We are not surprised to read occasionally how an unfortunate worker on a transmission tower loses his life during his dangerous work when he happens to touch a live wire by mistake. We are not unduly shocked when we read that a fallen electrical wire during a storm has caused the death of a person touched by it. However, we always assume that it would be a rare fatality since no person would willingly seek such a contact.

Lightning accidents to persons in mountains, our mountains especially, seem to be rare because the odds are even less than the one of the falling wire hitting an individual. A lightning

storm announces itself at least minutes ahead so that the person on a peak or ridge will usually find time to descend from this place of obvious exposure. At the time the actual lightning stroke unleashes its fury upon the sharp ridges, craggy peaks and outstanding tree tops the wise mountaineer will likely have sought a place of relative safety, and prior even to this he may have broken up his tour and returned to lower regions in the face of the ascending brew of cumulus clouds. It needs the unusual combination of the actual presence of human beings on top of a ridge or a peak and a lightning storm to make an accident possible. This factor alone will sufficiently explain the rarity of lightning accidents in mountaineering. At the time of lightning storms the mountain ridges and peaks are devoid of men and beasts!

The Mountain Rescue Council feels that this most natural instinct of man, if not also the actual knowledge of acute danger, did mean the difference between the life of Robert Grant and the

A GENERAL PRACTITIONER, Otto T. Trott, M.D., is currently medical supervisor of the Mountain Rescue and Safety Council and among many professional organizations is a member of the local board on trauma and fractures of the American College of Surgeons. Prior to World War II matriculated in medicine at Universities of Freiburg, Munich, Germany, and Innsbruck, Austria. Had brief military training with German Alpine Troops (1936) before arrival U.S.A. (1937) and continued medical career in Syracuse, N.Y., and Seattle. During World War II was interned (1942-43), worked as physician for Army Hospitals then voluntarily enlisted (1945) and received citizenship; upon discharge returned to local medical career (1946-47). He has had a notable climbing career throughout Dolmites and other parts of the Tyrolian Alps, the Oetztaler, St. Gotthard, and Kaiser groups; altogether over 100 ascents in difficulties from "difficult" to "extremely difficult—lower limit" (European Classification). In the U.S.A. Longs Peak, Eastface; Grand Teton, etc., etc.

death of Paul Brikoff. While Robert worried, rightly, thirty feet below the summit about the white capped cumuli from which thunder had ominously announced their sinister intentions, Paul let his youthful enthusiasm offer resistance to fear or caution. Feeling positively young and a brother to God's elements, he scrawled across the open book of the summit register, his tragic last sentence: "Rain, lightning and thunder—what hell! Paul Brikoff." It was there where the flame hit him five times and each time conducted the searing current down the wet climbing rope through the body of Robert Grant. Paul lost his life directly exposed to the fury of the fire-bolt which threw him ten feet over the granite rocks. Robert, on regaining consciousness, overcame the temporary paralysis and tried unsuccessfully the only reasonable first aid procedure under these circumstances—artificial respiration. He finally descended in two days of horror and despair to the timberline where the rescue group found him, badly burned and numb from the experience, but alive.

At this point it should be emphasized that Paul could not have been kept alive even in the event that Robert had not been temporarily paralyzed, since we found that Paul sustained a skull fracture caused by his violent fall from the summit. This finding was confirmed later by the coroner in Ellensburg. The combination of the severe electrical shock plus the uncontrollable bleeding inside the skull, and being far away from any hospital surgery, had eliminated any possibility of survival for Paul Brikoff.

It is worthwhile to look into the European Alpine literature regarding the incidence and importance of lightning accidents. In Zsigmondy-Paulcke's classical book "Die Gefahren der Alpen" ("The Dangers in the Alps"), you will find a comprehensive discussion about the many disabling and often fatal accidents caused by lightning.

In the *Alpine Journal*, Vol. VIII, page

449, Captain E. Clayton reports that he climbed the Weisskugel (an ice giant in the Oetztaler Group) on August 17, 1877, when he was thrown by a lightning stroke twenty feet upon a rock. He was unconscious for a while, suffering from a head wound and a broken arm. Only distant thunder and local hail had announced the imminent danger.

In 1870 a group of Austrian army personnel, doing trigonometrical readings for map constructions on the Biokovo in Dalmatia, were all hit severely but not fatally; they all suffered light burns. During a similar type of work the Italian engineer, Domeniconi, was killed by lightning in his tent on top of Mount Canin in 1884.

A well-known lightning catastrophe is the one of July 20, 1901, on the Pflerscher Tribulaun in Tyrol. The mountain is infamous for its great attraction to lightning—no cairn has ever stood on its top for any length of time. I remember the most characteristic thin crust of glass on its entire top—molten rock! And I still remember how suspiciously we viewed the steep ropes, leading from its summit into the great chimney on its south face. It was in this chimney where the party of Edward Wilhelm with his guide, A. Muehlsteiger, and Dr. R. Wilhelm with his guide, Franz Amort, emerged directly on the summit. Muehlsteiger saw black clouds on the other side of the mountain and heard the characteristic buzzing of electrical static. He turned about and retreated his party at the utmost speed in order to be out of the proximity of the steel ropes—but too late. All were on a large band which led into the mentioned chimney when they suddenly felt a strong stroke. Muehlsteiger fell upon E. Wilhelm and could be held by him until he recovered from a passing unconsciousness, but Dr. R. Wilhelm and Franz Amort fell down into the depths to their death.

The manager of the alpine hut on the Schafberg had to seek rescue during

each lightning storm in a groove somewhat below the hut. At one time lightning raced through the cabin, melted the watch chain of a gentleman sitting on the table and left him through a hole in the sole of his shoe. It also hit a woman sitting in the same room. Another time it broke the telegraph installations, tore up the floor, and went down the mountain along the telephone wire, melting it in about eighty different places.

A. Defant differentiates two types of lightning strokes in the "Mitteilungen des D.U.O. Alpenverein," 1915, page 77. The type A represents the lightning as the cumulation of gradually increasing electrical tension in the air near the surface of the earth under the influence of electricity in the clouds. The route of discharge will be preregulated by electrical induction and the result will be lightning strokes which can be more or less accurately predicted.

The type B, however, is caused by an unusual condition, namely that under a neutral cloud which has no influence upon the surface of the earth, appears an electrically charged cloud. The two differently charged clouds then will represent a condenser. If, now, a discharge takes place between them, the tension between the formerly neutral cloud and the earth is suddenly increased, and an unexpected powerful lightning stroke may ensue upon the earth. No preparation by induction takes place and the lightning might become completely unpredictable. This type of lightning stroke characteristically may happen in foggy weather. The famous Whymper describes how he, Peter Taugwalder, I. Maquinaz and Peter Perren were hit by lightning in a fog while climbing the Matterhorn on July 30, 1869. Nobody lost his life on this occasion.

Let us come back to our discussion of the relative frequency of lightning accidents in our mountains. The Forest Service certainly will not express surprise about any serious accident

caused by lightning. Here are the cold facts as given by C. J. Conover, Acting Supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest in the state of Washington, to the Mountain Rescue Council. This letter is so concentrated that it is included in its full length, particularly since Mr. Conover did this helpful research for the special purpose of giving our article in this yearbook a firmer foundation.

"Reference is made to your telephone call of October 7. Forest Service records cover only lightning strikes which start fires. Many strikes do not start fires, those which strike rocks or open ground and those which shatter trees without igniting flammable material. We find many of the latter cases on the high ridges.

Records of lightning caused fires show that they may start anywhere there is flammable debris, in the valley bottoms as well as in the high mountains. The general pattern, however, shows more fires on or near the tops of high ridges than lower down. If one counts the strikes which did not start fires, this pattern would be intensified.

A record of number of lightning fires per year on the Snoqualmie National Forest is as follows: 1923—8; 1924—1; 1925—6; 1926—0; 1927—49; 1928—5; 1929—28; 1930—13; 1931—10; 1932—4; 1933—0; 1934—18; 1935—8; 1936—3; 1937—14; 1938—67; 1939—55; 1940—48; 1941—88; 1942—28; 1943—1; 1944—7; 1945—56; 1946—32; 1947—21; 1948—7; 1949—18; 1950—6; 1951—4; 1952—16.

Our new safety code states that lightning kills 400 persons each year and injures 1000 in the United States. Property losses average \$18,000,000 annually. Our safety instructions are as follows: During lightning storms when in the field, employees shall:

a. Seek shelter in dense woods, a grove of trees, if possible a stand of young growth, a cave*, depres-

*A discussion on cave shelter follows this letter—Ed.

- sion in the ground, a deep valley or canyon or the foot of a steep cliff.
- b. Sit or lie down.
 - c. Get under a steel bridge but never touch the steel; and never sit or stand on wet ground.
 - d. Get in an automobile.
 - e. Choose in this order if there is any choice of shelter:
 1. Large metal or metal frame buildings.
 2. Buildings with lightning protection.
 3. Large unprotected buildings.
 4. Small unprotected buildings.
 - f. Avoid tops of ridges, hilltops, wide open spaces, ledges and outcrops of rocks, sheds or shelters in exposed locations.
 - g. Keep away from wire fences, telephone lines and metal tools.
 - h. Avoid large or lone trees.
 - i. Get away from horses and stock.

While in buildings:

Stay inside and away from all metal objects and the walls.

Never use phone or radio while storm is overhead.

Close and keep away from windows, doors and fireplaces.

Lightning follows air currents.

We would like to add to this that generally an electrical storm can be seen building up for some time in advance and that climbers in exposed places usually have time to get to a safe place before the storm gets overhead.

We are glad to be able to pass this information on to you and hope that it may help prevent loss of life or injury."

Very truly yours,

C. J. Conover

Acting Forest Supervisor

In reference to the lightning accident of 1948 on Bugaboo Spire which killed Rolf Pundt and Bob Becker, and badly burned two others, Ian MacKinley and Anne Strong, inside a steep cave under-

neath a gendarme in which they sought shelter, the following sentence may be quoted from articles by James R. Wilson and Robin Hansen, "Lightning and the Mountain" and "Still a Bugaboo" (Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 34, June 1949, pages 25-30 and pages 68-73);

"In general, shelter should be taken in a cave only if it is deep in comparison with the vertical height. Again, the body should not touch the sides and the head should be as far from the top as possible. The possible gradient is seen to be high in the vicinity of the cave, owing to the steepness of the floor and the sides. It is presumed that this is the reason for the injuries and deaths inasmuch as a direct strike inside the cave is highly unlikely. All were leaning against the rock at the time of the discharge, which would account for the burns that they suffered on the back and legs. From the analysis of the situation, it would seem that a position on the somewhat level portion of the ridge would have been safer. In a similar situation during the same storm, a party on Pidgeon Spire was subjected to numerous shocks and noted discharges between the head and the roof of a cave."

We feel, in view of the Bugaboo accident, that shelter in a cave could be recommended only within the strict reservations as stated convincingly clearly by James R. Wilson and Robin Hansen.

In addition to his valuable advice Mr. Conover told us that every fire lookout cabin of the U. S. Forest Service is a warning example of how seriously its builders consider the lightning dangers to its lonely occupant, the Fire Lookout Guard. The building is covered by a copper wire cage which is grounded. Lightning rods wear off the main impact of the charges as they crash onto its roof. The telephone is protected by vacuum or carbon type

(Continued on Page 132)

CAN YOU HANDLE AN EMERGENCY?

By WOLF G. BAUER

THE ART of safe mountaineering is based on the recognition, circumvention, and mastery of those conditions and practices which, if disregarded, would endanger health and life of the mountaineer. We learn about them in training classes, by our own investigations and observations, and through association with those more experienced than ourselves. But to practice and effect safe climbing and skiing techniques without a knowledge of how to handle ourselves in an emergency situation, is like hiding our heads in the sand, ostrich-fashion. Sooner or later we may be called upon to gather our last ounce of strength and moral fiber, ingenuity and memory, proficiency and courage, self-discipline and physical stamina to help ourselves or others out of a difficult, painful, dangerous, tragic, or what may seem at the moment, a hopeless situation. If we all think clearly about our moral duties toward each other, if we keep ourselves mentally prepared to act according to plan, and if we acquire now the knowledge and tools to act efficiently should things go wrong in the mountains, it can't help but raise our climbing standards, enhance our safety factors, and give our parents and loved ones less reason for concern, and turn possible tragedies into emergencies.

We are here not to be concerned with what brings on an accident, nor how to avoid one, but rather with efficient procedures to be employed when an emergency has arisen. Furthermore, it is not my purpose here to go into the problems and techniques of systematic search and rescue by trained and fully equipped teams, but rather to indicate some guide posts for improvised and on-the-spot self-help. Irreparable damage

can be the cost of omissions, errors, and lack of knowledge on the part of an accident party if its members, faced with vital decisions under adverse conditions, have had no forethought and acquaintance with the subject. "Could I have done better?" or "Why didn't I think of that?" may be challenging questions that come too late.

For our purpose, emergencies may be classified into four general categories: (1) Temporary loss of party requiring Search; (2) Temporary loss of party requiring Extraction; (3) Injury, overexposure, or sickness requiring First Aid and Transportation; (4) Survival or Self-preservation. Any one or all of these may be involved in any emergency.

Search

Search, the act of diligently seeking or looking for something, is generally a two-way affair, the lost party searches for familiar landmarks, shelter and food, signaling spot, or a route back to civilization; while the search party looks for travel signs and signals. While such searching is in operation simultaneously by the searching and the searched parties, and while both are employing detective work to end the emergency, yet the basic problems of each party are different.

Lost Party

If you are a one-man party, your first job is self-discipline, a calm analysis of your situation, and business-like, methodical action. If you are with others, your problems are somewhat less difficult from the psychological standpoint. The problems are as many as there are emergencies, so we'll stick to generalized fundamentals.

WOLF BAUER helped pioneer recreational and competitive skiing in the twenties, mountaineering in the thirties, ski touring and foldboating in the forties; search and rescue techniques in the fifties, through his dynamic activation of Mountain Rescue and Safety Council five years ago. Elected Chairman at organizational conference he has since helped develop a close-knit search and rescue organization unique on the North American continent.

You may be lost on a high pass above timberline where several directions of drainage represent choice and first confusion. You may be bushwhacking in heavy timber and deep draws where a shortcut has suddenly brought you into strange surroundings, deadends, and loss of landmarks. You may be floundering in sudden fog on skis, descending in a storm, or have lost general visibility because of snow, rain, or night-fall. In all cases, further travel without plan is senseless unless you can retrace your route. Remember that those who search for you have a better chance to do the job than you will have searching for them. You are in an emergency situation and they are not. They are moving from familiar grounds and are oriented, while you are not. They have more eyes and ears, and more vantage points to look and listen from. Under most circumstances, therefore, your best procedure is to make their search successful by staying healthy and "put," while concentrating on making your location known, rather than becoming an elusive objective squandering energy on a non-cooperative basis. Search will be instigated, whether you wish it or not, so you should immediately think in terms of your searchers. If you are one of a party of several, climb to vantage points within sight of each other to re-orient yourselves and meet at an agreed spot after a designated time interval. Blaze your way if possible. Never get far apart in timber, even when on skis and there are tracks.

Search may be from the air and

ground combined. To aid air search, pick the nearest clearing, ridge, peak, river gravel bar, lake, or other open and distinctive spot that is different in color and character from the general surroundings. Place signs such as S O S, crosses, etc., on the ground or snow, the larger the better. Straight lines are easiest to pick out. Common sense, of course, dictates that you use contrasting colors. Deep snow trenches cast dark shadows. Stay away from patchy ground, such as spaced trees on snow, snow patches, or erratic boulders. If you can build a fire, don't depend on a little wisp of smoke, but gather plenty of dry wood and wet fuel such as green branches, moss and leaves. If you hear a plane, build the fire up large and hot, and then chill it with moist green stuff for a heavy smudge. If there is wind, locate the fire so that the smoke carries across an open and color-contrasting background. If there is sunshine, there is nothing like a mirror aimed at a plane. Hold a stick or your extended hand in line-of-sight, focus the reflected light spot on your hand, and then just over it at the plane. At night, a signal fire must be built large and on a prominent open spot selected to be in favorable view in direction of expected ground search approaches. Naturally, the fire must be built also in a safe place where it can be controlled, and sparks and underground heat cannot cause spreading. If the weather rules out extended visibility, build your fire in a protected spot for warming purposes only, and for which it need not be large.

Audible signals may be helpful provided the air is quiet, and there are no interfering noises from wind, waterfalls, etc. Cup your hands or use your map or other material for a megaphone effect around your mouth when shouting. Try to use three shouts at spaced intervals, holding each shout or noise at least two seconds. Conserve your shouting vigor only for the most opportune time and conditions.

Search Party

Organizing a preliminary search party on the spot for maximum efficiency is not an easy task, and the pattern of search will vary with the nature of the emergency situation, the terrain, or weather.

Two should travel together and stay within signal distance of each other. Time pieces, maps and compasses, rations, first aid kits, matches, lights, should be equally divided among the search units and patrols. If your party is fairly large, say made up of three rope teams or nine skiers, then one person may establish himself at the search base or camp, three teams of two each making up the search patrols, and two members going for outside help. The search basing point may be moved to keep it in handy proximity of shifting search patterns. When attended, the person in charge has the job of providing shelter, food, water and wood for the returning searchers, marking the area for aerial spotting and supply drops, and of coordinating outside help.

A very important point of the operation is complete agreement and understanding of policy, schedules, and procedures. Since we are operating prior to arrival of trained rescue personnel working with radio communication equipment, simple signal codes for the search patrols should be used, written down, and carried along. They can save hours of unnecessary toil.

The search pattern to be followed is dependent on the basis of clues or leads available. These may be classified as follows: traceable and hidden. Traceable clues include first-hand or reliable information on tracks, signs, signals seen or heard, travel plans and route left behind, goal and purpose. Hidden clues require certain assumptions and conjectures to be made as to probable routes taken in view of terrain, purpose of travel, party experience and familiarity, such clues being sketchy, only general, and hinting only at the extent

of the area in which search must be made. In all cases, and despite the need for haste, an analysis of all route possibilities is a prerequisite to searching and setting up a search pattern. Typical questions to be answered are as follows: If it is a question of party separation, where and when first noticed, and where probable due to terrain or circumstances? If independent party, where most likely might an accident or loss of route have occurred, what alternate routes are open for reaching habitation, where are most likely areas that might show tracks such as on snow, mud, or at bivouac areas near wood and water?

In operation, searchers should generally follow the ridges and scan from high points for long range checking one way, then examine the draws and valleys for travel signs the other way, or do so simultaneously in sight of each other, the ridge travelers using binoculars and sound signals to attract attention where sound will carry. When any likely signs are located, there should be immediate council before following up hastily and independently. Search coverage and progress should be charted on maps. Try to team up search personnel of similar physical endurance. Search in heavy timber is difficult and requires constant orientation, specific briefing on signals, communication, and reassembly of search groups. Don't become a lost party yourself by searching beyond the allotted perimeter.

Preliminary short-cut or "hunch" searching is definitely indicated in the preliminary stages of the operation, if logical. It may save valuable time in bad weather. Systematic search over larger areas may then follow with more personnel.

Searching for a victim buried in the path of an avalanche may be the lot of a ski touring party. Action here must be much more immediate as time is of the essence. Probing must be painstaking, systematic, and thorough to be of any value. Remember that persons have

stayed alive for many hours after such burial.

The trained or forewarned victim will have loosened his bindings and could have kicked off his skis at the last minute, trailed his avalanche cord, gotten his arms out of his poles and pack, and have held his packsack in front of him for buoyancy support during the descent, for protection, for warmth, for air space, and for access after burial. If you are buried, your predicament calls for extreme courage and calmness. You must believe that no square foot of surface will be left unsearched by your mountain or skiing companions. You must conserve oxygen by minimum exertion, and strive to increase air space about you and to get to an upright position and relieve the snow pressure upon you. As a searcher, you will search either near the start or the bottom of the slide area. You will immediately mark the spot where the victim was last seen, and search in the fall line. Probing poles may be cut or made from lashed-together limbs, the longer the better, or if the piled-up snow is hard and allows only a few feet of penetration, ski poles with washers removed may be used as makeshift. Probing is done facing uphill with careful lookout for further slides, the probe holes being spaced not over twelve inches in any direction and kept vertical. Appoint someone to continually check all the details of probing.

On the Scene of the Accident

An accident may be defined as an unexpected event or mishap, the cause of which was unforeseen. It so happens that the attractions and beauties of the mountains cannot be separated from their dangers, and mountaineering emergencies must therefore never be "unforeseen events." Meeting an emergency is usually the greatest challenge to the mountaineer's physical, mental, and moral makeup. At no other time in his life will there be a moment where his thoughts and action must be guided

by instant selfless devotion to his fellow mountaineer in trouble. If it is injury he must cope with, then bleeding must be stopped, breathing restored, shock relieved, wounds disinfected and protected, bones immobilized, extremities warmed up, all basic problems in First Aid, requiring no discussion here. If he is alone and injured, the problems are still tougher, and simply point up the fact that no one should practice mountaineering alone, and without having a working knowledge of rudimentary First Aid. Protection, warmth, and rest—supply them to the injured as far as is possible, even if you and others must go without them momentarily.

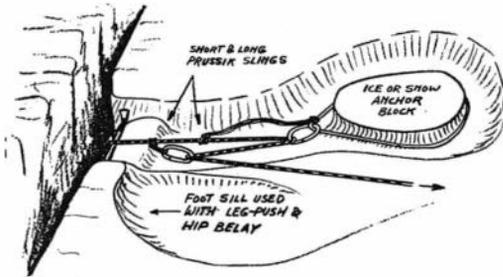
Another general but basic point needs mentioning here. A fall into a bergschlund, talus pile, crevasse, avalanche, ravine, no matter how steep or deep or out of sight, may injure seriously yet not kill instantly. Death may come later by bleeding, freezing, shock, compression. No one is ever assumed dead until proved dead. You must act immediately to reach the victim with all ingenuity and means at your command. You need only project yourself into the victim's position to realize what is expected of you. An emergency such as search, evacuation, and/or extraction, is always more exhausting, always more dangerous, always more nerve-wracking mentally, and more fatiguing physically than anything you've ever done; but you must expect this to be so, and therefore never hesitate to act at once up to your limits. An injured or distressed human's instinct for survival must be kept alive by encouragement and examples of confidence. Next to First Aid, a leader's cheerfulness and confident manner will pull, and often has pulled, a party through many dangerous situations. Think of First Aid as definitely involving physical as well as spiritual and moral help.

Extraction

While hazardous conditions due to terrain and position of a victim require

trained rescue patrols, specialized gear, and medical aid, extraction and evacuation can, under many circumstances, be effected with efficiency and safety by those on the scene; and with improvised gear and techniques. It is vital that the Mountain Rescue Council be called at once. It is even more important that the victim be secured with First Aid, extraction, and shelter without delay.

Crevasse extraction is seldom easy. Learn to perform the sliding carabiner pulley technique with prussik slings with which two men can pull out a third. One man pulls, the other handles the jam knots and signals. The illustration shows the general arrangement.



I want to place emphasis on the clearance provided under the jam knots. This is important. The system is applicable to other than crevasse lifting needs. In order to protect the victim below from falling ice and snow, and in order to facilitate the job of pulling him over the rim and top of the crevasse, round off the edge to the side of his position and fall line before placing ice axe shaft, ski, or pack frame under the rope to produce friction. Arrange the whole set-up in your backyard or basement to really grasp the idea and sequence of manipulation. Note that we use a long and a short prussik sling. If there are sufficient members in the party, and the victim is injured but can be moved, improvise a stretcher with skis and clothes or a rope net to hoist him up in. Protect his head. Remember always

that you are busy and warm, and that he is not. Use only strong and sound rope and slings that have been tested, nothing less than new one-quarter inch manila or three-sixteenth inch nylon cords.

If victim cannot be moved, prepare bivouac in the crevasse. If he cannot be reached except by sound, get complete information from him, send for help, and keep up his hopes, possibly lowering food and clothing, with all available lines. There is always the possibility of establishing an intermediate operating level to the side from which ropes may be lowered to reach him. If he is dangling from his rope and cannot be pulled up, secure the rope and let down light rope with slings attached so that he can unweight himself and stand in a loop. Extraction on rock walls and chimneys calls primarily for anchoring and raising and lowering techniques to reach a more sheltered or level spot for possible bivouac.

Evacuation

While extraction is the immediate securing of the victim from the unsafe position, evacuation deals with the transport techniques, means, and problems. The purpose of efficient evacuation is rapid and safe transportation with minimum of effort. If a foot or arm injury is sustained, the injured may be carried on one's back by having him sit inside a rucksack with his legs projecting through slits cut into the sides. On reaching timberline, a crutch may be fashioned, or a stretcher may be constructed from limbs or poles cut from dry and dead snags. Steep terrain may allow use of drags made of skis or long saplings slung through packsack straps. On steep snow slopes, two or four skis can be tied together in a plow or fan shape, the tips being nested one over the other and tied together, while the ends are spread out fan shape and lashed with ski poles. Poles are also tied to the ski tips for control and for pulling handles. For gentler slopes and

traverses in snow, skis are lashed parallel for less friction. In this case, an efficient design calls for four skis parallel, side by side, lashed together. The tips of the two outside skis are each pushed through a ski pole washer, the pole lashed over each outside ski to the toe irons. This raises them above the ski and allows a webbing to be criss-crossed between them with rope for supporting the patient. If the victim can sit, a ski or poles can be placed through the packsack straps behind two persons walking side by side while the patient sits on this between them, placing his arms over their shoulders. If sitting carries are allowable and the victim is to be lowered down a long vertical wall, it is best to support the carrier in a comfortable boson's chair of rope while the patient is strapped to his back and further secured to the lowering rope by prussik sling. Rapelling with a man on one's back is not recommended, and both should be lowered by someone else under outside control. The exception is the use of the "Dopfer Hook" used by the Mountain Rescue Council.

It might not be amiss here to mention that when calling for outside transportation help, that it be passed along just what kind of terrain, snow or ice, etc., will be encountered on the route, so that the Council can bring up the most efficient type litter and transport gear.

Survival and Self-Preservation

Last but not least, you may be alone and lost, or in charge of a party outside of immediate reach of help or communications. What chances have you of getting along on your own for awhile in our mountainous wilderness terrain? It depends a lot on how seriously you have thought and prepared yourself for such an eventuality. Let us consider a few simple and basic rules and facts that may help you combat the forces that will tend to reduce you to a casualty.

We have already stressed the impor-

ance of the correct psychological approach to the problems of being lost. Your chances of survival are best if you proceed to do important things first. Improper sequence of action and failure to understand basic needs may be costly. Here they are in the order of their importance as recognized the world over:

1. Aside from tending to any injuries, your first concern is shelter. Use the remaining hours of daylight to find a spot sheltered from the elements. The work of "digging in," whether in snow, on glaciers, timber, or rock will keep your mind occupied and your body warm. Insulate yourself from the ground with boughs, grass, or your pack. Dry your clothes and socks. Then take a nap. Even if holed-up in a snow trench in a blizzard, you won't freeze to death while sleeping. You will wake up when you get chilly. In fact, sleep often during your emergency, it conserves energy and body heat, and you will require less food and water.

2. The next morning arrange for signals and signs to aid aerial or ground search as outlined previously. If you shift camp and move to some other area, so indicate by large arrows. Get yourself oriented whenever clearing weather permits.

3. Your next most important task is water supply. You can get along indefinitely on a pint per day if you don't exert yourself and sweat too much. In our terrain, water should not be a great problem. Dig into swampy soil and collect seepage with patience near mosses, under gravel, and low spots. If there is snow or ice, the water problem is solved. Don't eat snow or ice but melt and warm up before swallowing. Try to drink snow water often in small quantities **before** becoming thirsty. Animal blood and berries also provide liquids.

4. Last, you will need to think of finding food. You don't need much, your body can live off your stored-up fat for several weeks, so a week without

it won't cause material harm. In fact, it would seem that the unfamiliar fare one may have to put up with may require considerable in the way of hunger pangs to make them appear appetizing; for whatever swims, crawls, hops, or runs is fair game and a meal ticket, whether it must be eaten cooked or raw.

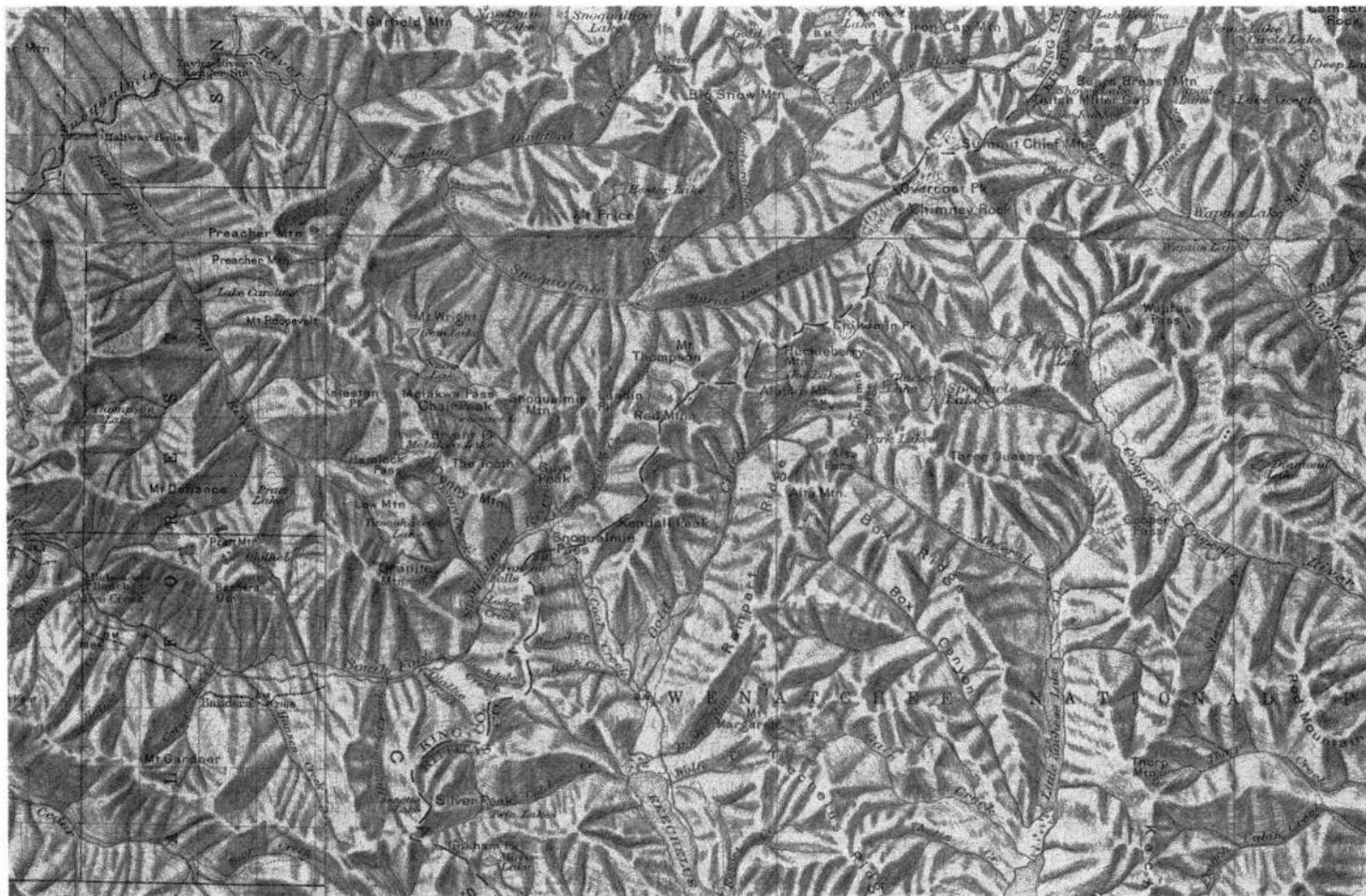
I think that to us here in Washington, water in summer or winter is never quite the problem that food is in winter. However, food is not so important the first few days. In our heavy timber land in winter, we frequently will come across caves and openings with well-worn tracks leading in and out, made by large and small rodents and fur mammals. Also, some birds like the ptarmigan and Canada Jays allow close approach for stalking and clubbing. On long ski tours you might even come upon exhausted or confined deer in snow corrals. In the summer months, improvised fishing, bird egg hunting, stoning of small game and snaring, berries, cone seeds, fern tops, cooked roots and tubers, cress and tender greens, mushrooms, grubs, snails, frogs, all can be obtained with patience and practice. If a plant is abundant and shows considerable seed or meaty roots, eat just a small bit of it as a test, waiting until the next day to make a meal.

Fire can be obtained with patience also. Flinty or pyrite-type rocks and minerals are fairly wide spread in the area, and you can get sparks, especially if you use steel with it from knife or crampon. Scrape old tree trunks inside for dry wood flour, bark from dead snags, or dry mossy material, dried and beaten grass, bird or seed down for catch sparks. Unscrew your camera,

flashlight, watch, field glass lens, for focusing the sun's heat. Fire by friction with soft dry wood and a shoelace and bow is certainly not impossible. It may take a full day to ignite a fire, but it is worth everything to you for warmth, cooking, and most important, for your best signalling device. As one Forest Ranger Council member remarked at one of our Council meetings, "Build a fire and you will have five Rangers on your neck."

Conclusions

What does it all add up to? I think we can all agree that emergencies could happen to any of us under many circumstances at any time, and that by applying forethought and foresight now, we can surely convince ourselves we would not want to be caught out on any kind of tour without ample emergency rations, waterproof matches, a strong knife, First Aid kit, light, extra warm clothing, a thin lightweight shelter cloth, compass and map, junk bag, and a spare one-quarter inch by fifty foot line, regardless of season or type of trip. We should take refresher courses in First Aid and emergencies; but we will do still better by re-evaluating and reviewing our climbing courses, thus forestalling emergencies and accidents. Our tragic year of five deaths and two injuries on St. Helens, Del Campo, Denny, Stuart, Baring, and Lundin require sober reflection and vows by all of us that these casualties were not in vain, and that our standards of mountaineering were not retarded, but advanced by their lessons; and as those who climb no more would have wished it.



(Geological Survey maps shaded by Donald R. Doyle)

SNOQUALMIE CLIMBING AREA

The above map is a two-thirds reduction of a composite of four U. S. Geological Survey Quadrangle sheets: Cedar Lake, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and Sultan, Washington. Shading was applied with a brown No. 863 Mongol pencil, and was reproduced as shown in black and white halftone.

A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR MAKING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS MORE READABLE

By W. R. HEATH

EVER since maps have been drawn, it has been the endeavor of the map maker to improve readability and impart a maximum of information to the person using his work. The use of contour lines gives the trained map reader detailed information about the shape of the land, but considerable experience is needed to read these contours. A good map for studying terrain is one on which valleys, ridges and mountains appear to have their true height relative to each other, as in a scale model. Such maps have been produced in limited numbers by various governmental agencies and private companies in this country and Europe, using special color effects and hill shading.

It is quite practical for anyone to produce this effect by shading his own topographic maps with a colored pencil. The result is both pleasing to the eye and makes possible much easier reading of the terrain. An additional advantage is found in doing this—contour reading ability and skill in rendering develop simultaneously. Art training is not necessary, and a moderate amount of time spent will produce surprisingly effective results.

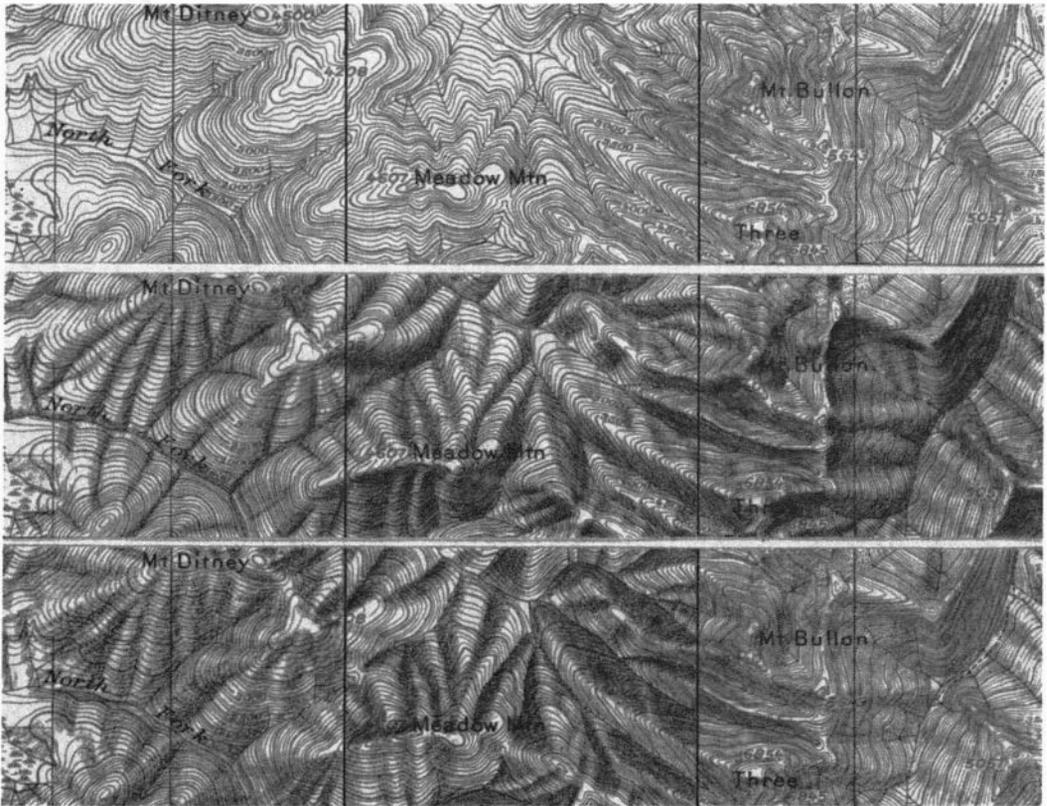
Using a topographic sheet such as one of the United States Geological Survey's issue, the shading is done to simulate the shadows cast by a light source illuminating the map from the northwest, the light being directed toward the southeast. All shading is keyed directly to the contour lines appearing on the map. A ridge running north and south is shaded predominantly on the east side. A little shading is worked into gullies and stream valleys on the illuminated slopes to avoid flatness in those areas

and to enhance the detail of relief. The closely spaced contours on steep slopes in shadow call for quite dark shading, while widely spaced contours on gradual slopes in shadow call for lighter tone, proportionate to the contour spacing. A ridge running diagonally northwest to southeast must be handled rather carefully, as the light is distributed about equally on each side, but shape is given by placing some shading in the incised or in-curved contours bending toward the main ridge line.

"Mongol" brand pencils have been found satisfactory for this work, Brown No. 863 being used for most of the shading, Light Green No. 848 for tone in lowland areas and Prussian Blue No. 855 for glacier shading (No. 963, 948, and 955 are identical). In working on the map, it is preferable to start near the top of the sheet and work down, as rubbing will tend to lighten the tone or smudge work previously done. A small piece of white paper placed under the drawing hand will also help avoid smudging.

The map strips are from the U. S. Geological Survey map "Stillaguamish Quadrangle," originally at the scale of 1:125,000. The first strip is merely an unshaded portion of the map, furnished for comparison purposes. The second and third are divided into three segments, arranged to show the steps involved. The left segment of the second strip shows the first step—valley rendering. In the middle segment the shading is extended to the heavily shadowed areas and the right segment incorporates finishing details. The third step shows common errors in rendering. The left segment—excessive shading, particularly on the lighted side; the right

Topographic Maps



(Shading by the author)

MAP STRIPS FROM THE STILLAGUAMISH QUADRANGLE

segment, insufficient shading throughout; and the middle segment, an inverting of the light source.

Careful examination of the accompanying map strips shows that pencil strokes are used in such a manner as to blend smoothly, giving a level value to the shade used in an area, and lightening in value as the rounded ends of ridges are reached. Sharp ridge ends or cliffs will have more abrupt shade termination. Rounded hills have a lightened tone as the top is approached, feathering off to no color at the summit, whereas sharp ridges have the emphasis carried to the sharp edge. A little extra darkening near the top of sharp ridges will increase their apparent height. A narrow line of shading placed along rivers and streams, with the shadow on the side nearest the light source will

tend to incise them slightly. Note also that shadows are not carried across streams and up the adjacent east or south slopes, as this tends to diminish the effect of relief.

Changes can be made readily where an area does not seem to be properly rendered. If too light, additional tone may be put in; if too dark, erasing with light strokes will decrease tone to the proper value. The work can be inspected from time to time by attaching the map to any convenient vertical surface such as a door or wall and viewing it from a distance of six or eight feet. At this distance the overall effect is more apparent than when viewed at drawing distance, and areas which can stand more rendering are plainly seen.

After the map has been worked over

(Continued on Page 39)

A ROCK CLIMBER'S ODYSSEY

By HERB STALEY

WITH only a week at their disposal, where can four rock climbers best satisfy yearnings to make new ascents and feel the thrill of the "spectacular" while high on great walls? In midsummer California was too warm; Idaho required too much time in backpacking, and the Cascades had become too familiar. That left a unanimous choice; the Black Hills of South Dakota and nearby Devil's Tower. Our quartet, John Dudra of Vancouver, B. C., and Wesley Grande, Fred Beckey, and I of Seattle, loaded the car down with ropes and many odd items of equipment rock-engineers now possess, and streaked eastward for the famous Wyoming landmark, Devil's Tower. We overdid ourselves, however, for fatigue and the heat contributed to only a lethargic attempt at Wiessner's route on the first day at the amazing rock. This route had not been successfully climbed since Fritz Wiessner led the first "mountaineering" ascent of the tower. We could see why, for with outward-flaring and smooth walls, the key 60 foot chimney all but stopped our feeble attempts. Beckey had, however, wormed his way about half-way up and placed piton protection for the remainder of the lead. The morning was much cooler. When we reached the top of the "long column," Grande assumed the lead, slowly but rhythmically gaining height up the awkward chimney. A large crowd had gathered below, but we knew they did not appreciate the true difficulty of the struggle. The ascent of this section of the climb requires a most unusual amount of endurance and technique. From reports, I would judge the remainder of the route is just slightly more difficult than the regular route, which has now been done some

25 times. The very summit of the tower is dry and covered with sage brush. We hurriedly left for the promised refreshments from the onlookers below by means of long and steep rappels.

The next morning found us encamped at beautiful Sylvan Lake, in the heart of the Black Hills Needles, in anticipation of making some new ascents in a region many call the "Dolomites" of America. The resemblance, indeed, is apt, for seemingly everywhere rise tall spires and peaks crested in ragged turrets. The rock is of a granitic origin, well cracked, and blessed with holds. Pitches, that would ordinarily be impossible, turned out surprisingly climbable due to the rough and hard nature of the rock. The region has much to offer the climber: virtually all the spires lie within one-half mile of the "Needles" highway, the climate is moderate, the season is very long, and the setting is picturesque in its contrast of jagged black peaks, light green evergreens and small meadows.

Our climbing on Devil's Tower had stood us in good stead, for we found that heights did not give us that shaky feeling and our fingers could cling at "discolorations" for many hours without the usual fatigue. Unfortunately, Grande and I spent too much time attempting the ascent of a huge monolith near the lake. It had a deceiving "possible" crack on its east wall. In two days we had placed an assortment of rawl-drive bolts and giant "angles" up vertical and overhanging walls, but it could be seen that the ascent would require more time than we felt it deserved. Beckey and Dudra, in the meantime, made an exploratory trek into the various summits of the "Cathedral Spires" and catalogued the best un-

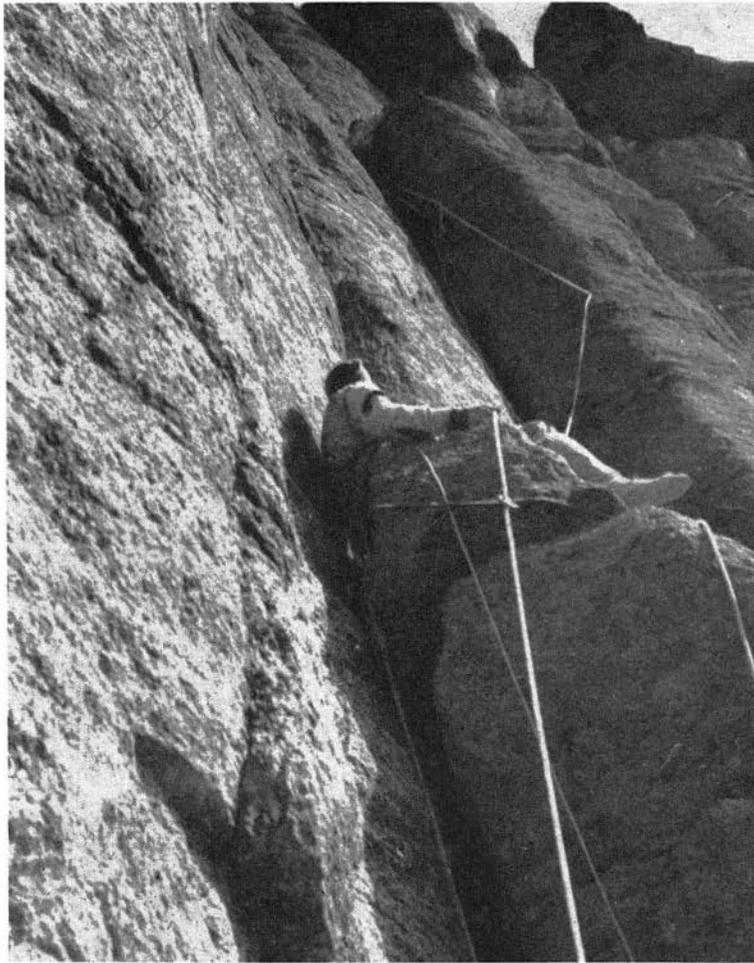


Photo by John Duda

THE WEISSNER CRACK ON DEVIL'S TOWER

Ropes can be seen leading from the top of the "long column," where the belayer is sitting, to where Wesley Grande can be seen at the top of the renown crack.

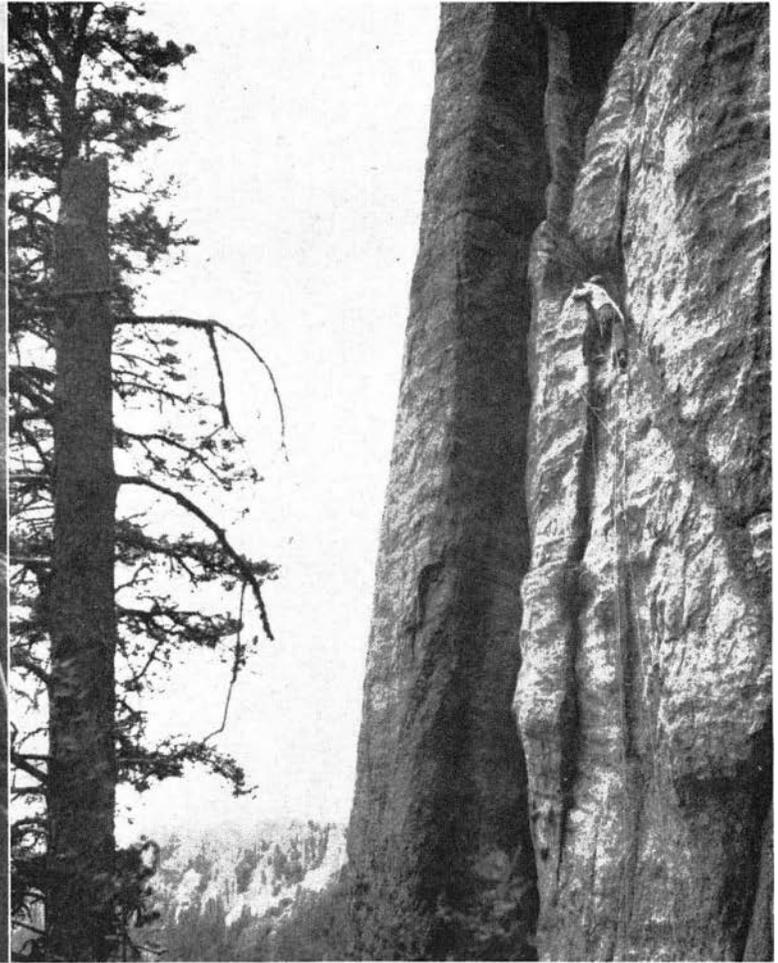


Photo by Fred Beckey

CLIMBING IN THE BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

On the first ascent of Rubaiyat Spire, it became necessary to use pitons and expansion bolts for direct aid. Here John Duda is seen climbing on the first lead above the meadow.

A Rock Climber's Odyssey

climbed ones for attack. On the second day they scaled "Andrew Tower," some 200 feet of difficult chimney and open-face climbing; and "Diana Tower," somewhat longer and of difficulty requiring direct-aid pitons and two rawl-drive bolts for aid on a holdless section. We met Herb and Jan Conn, who are the climbing pioneers of this region. With them, we managed to get Beckey atop "Laureate Tower" by means of two rope-throwing stunts and a final lasso of the summit horn. Pulley work and prusik knot techniques made the ascent possible, for the tower had too many overhangs to consider any other means of ascent. Herb Conn joined Dudra and Beckey in the ascent of one of the highest and most spectacular peaks of all, one which rose in sheer splendor from four to six hundred feet on all sides. Dudra conquered the difficult start. After the party negotiated the pleasant upper walls, they discovered evidence that Wiessner's party had robbed them of a first ascent. This must have put them in a determined mood. On the morrow Dudra and Beckey, after getting the usual late start from the niceties of the lake camp, climbed the huge spire adjacent to it. They called it "Rubaiyat Spire," because I had already suggested the name "Khayyam Spire" for the climb on the previous day. The details of the climb

of "Rubaiyat" are similar to those of sixth-class dolomite climbing: pitons were needed to reach an overhanging groove; hours of tension climbing on an oblique-left traverse brought the leader to the end of the rope on a vertical-and-overhanging wall. From here it was possible to fling a sling upwards ten feet and hook a tiny projection, which was then reached by means of a prusik-knot ascent. Beyond this lay a 130 foot chimney, and a final rope length to the top, involving an exposed traverse and climb on the west face. Grande and I had bad luck on the fourth Cathedral Spire, for the only hopeful route to the yet untrodden summit demanded the use of bolts. A sudden rainstorm halted our attempt after we had managed to use our equipment to reach a reasonably optimistic position on the climb. The weather could not dampen our spirits, for we felt that the "Needles" of the Black Hills had provided the setting for a most memorable trip and given us a thousand unforgettable climbing thrills. We had not by any means climbed all of the untouched summits. With the exception of the fourth spire, we felt we had reached the tops of the most spectacular unclimbed peaks. With these thoughts and a hunger for a large steak dinner in mind, we left this little land of alpine enchantment with the hope that we would some day return.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

(Continued from Page 36)

with brown pencil, a very flat light tone of green can be added in valleys and flat areas. The edges of the green can be carried slightly into the brown shading, but not much overlap is necessary. The blue pencil is used in glaciated areas in the same fashion as brown is used in ground areas. As a final touch, a light

spray coat of liquid plastic will protect and fix the surface.

For those interested in additional details and illustrations of this and related techniques, numerous maps made in this manner can be seen in the Department of Geography at the University of Washington, Seattle.

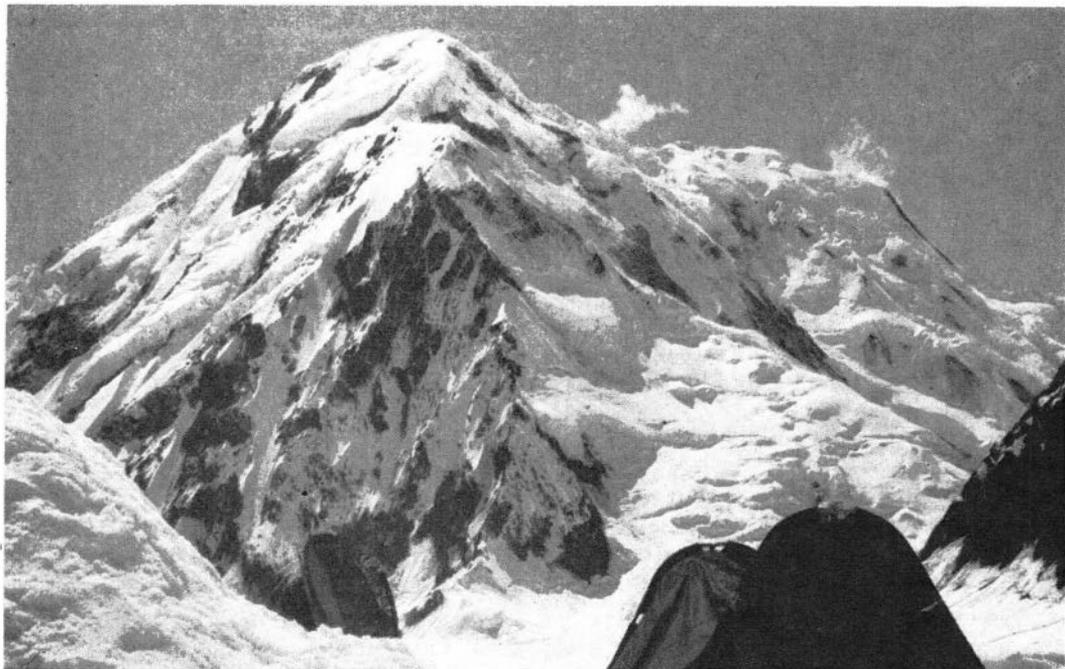


Photo by Pete Schoening

MOUNT AUGUSTA SHOWING NORTH BUTTRESS

This view to the south shows the route used on the first ascent of Mount Augusta. High camp was established on the flat spot on the North Buttress.

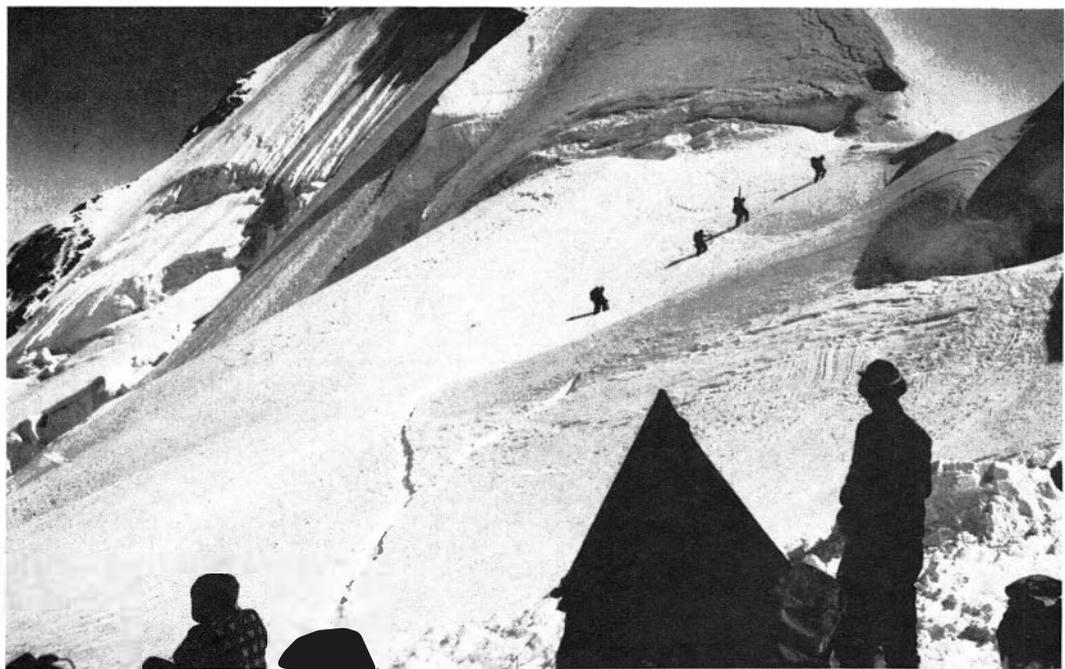


Photo by Pete Schoening

LEAVING RIDGE CAMP ON MOUNT AUGUSTA

Seen leaving this 9,500 foot camp are (left to right), Verl Rogers, Gib Reynolds, Vic Josendal, and Bob Yeasting. Tom Morris and Dick McGowan watch as the difficult fourteen hour ascent to high camp, 2,300 feet above, is begun.

KING PEAK – YUKON EXPEDITION 1952

By BOB YEASTING and BILL NIENDORFF

IN THE FALL of 1951 a group of Seattle climbers, led by Pete Schoening, gathered to plan an expedition to the highest unclimbed peak in North America. The detailed planning reached a climax the following May when two tons of food and equipment were loaded aboard a ship for Yakutat, Alaska.

Early in June, however, the first ascent of King Peak was made by a small party of University of Alaska students. This was disappointing news to the nine men of the Expedition; but unclimbed Mount Augusta, a prominent summit of the St. Elias range, offered a challenge that could not be overlooked. With this in mind, they gathered in Yakutat, in the middle of June, planning to attempt Augusta from the north side, and later to try a new route on King Peak's difficult east ridge.

It was planned that everyone would fly to the base camp on the Seward Glacier, in an airplane piloted by Fred Melberg of Seattle. When it was found that landing on the soft snow in the light plane was unsafe, a local bush pilot agreed to land on the glacier in a larger pontoon plane. On the first of two planned hops he carried in Dave Harrah, Tom Morris, Pete Schoening, and Verl Rogers, along with much food and equipment. Unfortunately he was unable to take off for five days since no wind was blowing. In the meantime the other climbers, tired of waiting, decided that the only way for them to reach camp was by foot, sixty miles over the Malaspina and Seward Glaciers.

This five and a half day trek proved to be much more interesting than might be expected. The Malaspina is the largest piedmont glacier in the world, cover-

ing over 1500 square miles. The five that hiked in over this and then through the trough of the Seward Glacier were Vic Josendal, Bill Niendorff, Bob Yeasting, Gibson Reynolds, and Dick McGowan. Upon reaching the base camp that the others had set up it was with regret that they learned that Dave Harrah had been forced to fly out with the pilot, due to the fact that his feet were not yet able to withstand the heavy glacier travel.*

With Melberg air dropping supplies as needed, and with a substantial base camp consisting of two igloos and a large tent, the group was well established. The Expedition's two climbs are described in the following articles.

First Ascent of Mount Augusta (14,070 ft.)

The first ascent of Mount Augusta, in the St. Elias range on the Alaska-Yukon border, was made on the north ridge. Members of the 1952 King Peak-Yukon Expedition making the ascent were Pete Schoening, Vic Josendal, Dick McGowan, Bill Niendorff, and Bob Yeasting, all of Seattle, Gibson Reynolds of New York, Tom Morris from North Carolina, and Verl Rogers of Juneau, Alaska.

For the first climb the group was divided into two parties. The first, led by Josendal, and consisting of Rogers, Reynolds and Yeasting, was to establish the route and set up the various camps. The second, led by Schoening, was to follow about a day later with supplies and to act as a support party, the plan being that both parties would climb the mountain on the same day if possible.

*See *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 42, No. 13, 1950: "Good Luck on Yerupaja," p. 15

Josendal's group left base camp at 2:00 a.m. Saturday, June 28, pulling a sled loaded with gear. The snow was crusted at this early hour and we made fast time to the Augusta base camp, a distance of about six miles. This camp, which consisted of one igloo, and the Col camp at 8,000 feet, had been set up by Pete Schoening and Tom Morris on a scouting trip to the base of the mountain a few days earlier. Not far from the Augusta base camp the terrain became steeper and the snow softer, so that we had to abandon the sled. Its load on our backs weighed about eighty pounds apiece.

At noon we reached the previously established Col camp. After eating lunch there we decided that because of the steepness of the slope and our fatigue we should lighten our packs before climbing to the camp site at 9,500 feet. We decided to leave our two five-gallon cans of food behind and that two of us would return to relay them later that day.

With this decided we headed up, trying to stay as much as possible on the crest of the wide ridge. We encountered deep powder snow with a breakable crust which made step-kicking an extremely tiring job. The lead was consequently rotated often; but our progress was still very slow and belays were required in a few places. When we finally reached a flat spot on the ridge at about 9,500 feet it was 5 p.m., fifteen hours after leaving base camp. We were too tired to return to the Col camp that evening for the food.

The camp we made that evening consisted of the Logan tent and a half-completed igloo. By eight o'clock we were so fatigued that to finish the igloo would have been foolish.

Sunday—the next morning—Verl Rogers and Bob went down to get the food while Vic and Gib went up a short distance to scout the route. When climbing a mountain such as Mount Augusta, that has never before been climbed, there is no such thing as too much route

scouting. You can't pick up a guide book and read all about which ridge to climb nor where to traverse a face. There always lingers that question of "Will it go?" and there is always present a rather uneasy feeling of excitement that comes with delving into the unknown or untried.

On our descent to the Col camp we met the members of the other group. They were struggling with very heavy packs, but the steps we had kicked the previous day were frozen in and made a rather convenient staircase.

When the two of us returned to the camp at 9,500 feet about 2 p.m., we found Vic and Gib eager to push on to the top of the north buttress to establish a high camp. After a short rest the four of us in the first group packed up for what we thought would be about a five-hour climb of a steep, hard snow ridge; but it didn't turn out to be quite so easy.

We delayed to take movies; then finally started up the steep packed powder snow slope. Only two hundred feet above camp we came to the unexpected—hard ice covered by a thin layer of powder snow. Because of this it seemed unwise to continue on the crest of the ridge all the way, and that it would be safer to traverse to another ridge of exposed rock. The slope had reached 45 degrees and for safety it was necessary to drive several ice pitons. The rock, covered intermittently with ice, offered a little better footing than the ice ridge. We were belaying constantly now, sometimes with two men moving at once but frequently with only one moving at a time. We were roped together with nylon, about 100 feet apart. With the belaying, our progress was very slow. There were many spots where step-chopping and the driving of a piton put extreme demands on the energies of the lead man.

Except for a few pieces of hard candy in our pockets we had nothing with which to replenish our energy, because to remove a pack on this steep and ex-

tremely exposed slope would have been sheer folly. It was now past midnight and the temperature had dropped well below freezing. Our fatigue was becoming apparent through slowness in our movements and speech; but we climbed on, above the last rock outcroppings and then directly up the steep 40 and 45 degree ice face. During the last 12 hours we had climbed 2,000 feet. The high camp site was now only a few hours above us. We continued to labor toward it slowly, carefully chopping each belay station in the ice.

At five o'clock Monday morning we reached the level spot on the buttress. There we pitched our high camp tent at elevation 11,800 feet. This, the most difficult phase of the climb, had taken 14 hours and completely exhausted the four of us.

A good meal and six hours of sleep, however, prepared us for the attempt of the last 2,000 feet to the summit. Schoening's group, which had followed about twelve hours behind us, was now resting in high camp. The weather was clear and we estimated that the summit was not more than six hours away. Since the lower part of the north ridge was not very steep we made rapid progress to about 13,000 feet. There, while attempting to circle a group of seracs, we noticed a cloud cap form on the summit and soon the clouds were rolling in on us from every side. Storms develop very rapidly in this area and within several minutes it was snowing; with high winds making it very difficult to maintain balance. Nature was not ready to relinquish another summit to the conquest of man. Within only 1000 feet of the summit we were forced to turn around and descend to high camp as fast as possible!

Schoening's group descended to the camp at 9,500 feet and, if necessary, they were to return to base camp for more supplies while the four of us in Josendal's group were sitting out the storm in the high camp tent on the north ridge at 11,800 feet elevation. It

was late Monday afternoon when we tied down the tent to withstand high wind velocities and then crawled into the sacks to wait out the storm. Time was consumed with conversation, sleeping, and preparing our two daily meals of high altitude food. By Thursday evening we began to be a little bit concerned, as the weather showed no sign of improvement and our food supply was almost exhausted. We accordingly decided that if a summit attempt was not possible on the following morning we would have to try to return to the camp at 9,500 feet elevation.

Friday morning, July 4th, we were awakened by the heat of the sun on the tent. We ate all our remaining food, save for a small lunch, and set out once more for the summit. When only a short distance from camp we saw the other party arrive from below with more supplies; and after yelling an OK we continued—past the seracs and onto the final slopes of the summit. The powder snow was crusted hard; and although the pitch reached 45 degrees the climbing was much easier than it had been on the lower ice slopes. A short lunch stop was made several hundred feet below the summit. We then pushed on with great enthusiasm and excitement, knowing that the mountain was soon to be ours.

Our days of anxious waiting were finally rewarded at 3:30 Friday afternoon, July 4th, upon rounding the crest of the summit. There we unfurled the American, the Canadian, and the Expedition flags which were the center of our photographs; and we also busied ourselves releasing signal flares to commemorate the holiday. The weather was most pleasant, yet we remained on the top for only an hour. We felt in no hurry to leave; but we didn't want to stretch our luck too far.

A short distance below the summit we passed the others on their ascent. Our own return to high camp was uneventful. Once there we ate heartily of the food the others had brought up

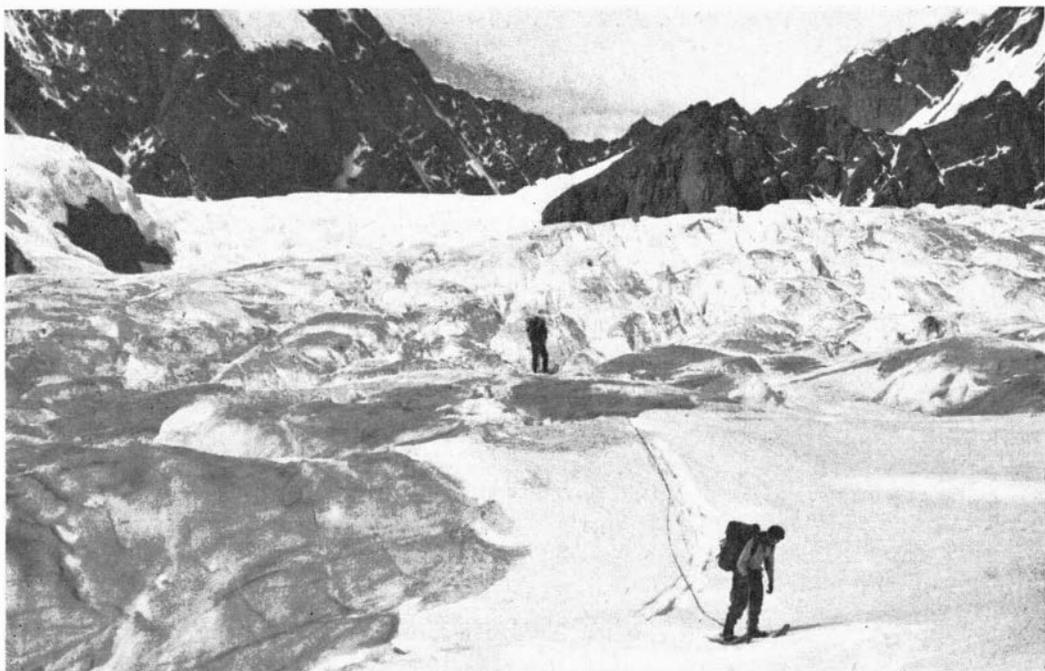


Photo by Pete Schoening

SNOWSHOEING ON THE HALL GLACIER

The difficulty in trying to find a route to King Peak across the Seward Glacier may be understood as the Hall Glacier is typical of the broken glaciers in the area.

and then started the difficult descent.

We found that the second group had placed additional pitons which made the descent much safer. The 2,300 foot drop took nine hours. Thus we arrived at the 9,500 foot camp at six o'clock Saturday morning, just twenty-four hours after leaving high camp for the summit.

Niendorff, McGowan, Morris, and Schoening spent the night at high camp upon their return from the summit before descending to join us on Saturday.

We packed all the equipment, leaving nothing behind us, and descended by way of the Col camp to base camp just as another big storm was setting in. The climb took just eight days—eight trying days—but they were also very enjoyable days that none of us will ever forget.

The Ascent of King Peak

After returning to base camp from

the climb of Mount Augusta, those of our Expedition whose time was limited departed for home. Schoening, McGowan, Reynolds, and Niendorff remained to attempt King Peak.

Several possible routes were open to us. We could hike fifty miles around the mountain, up the Quintino Sella Glacier, and try the West Ridge, which had been successfully climbed by four University of Alaska students earlier in the year. Or we could continue on to King Col, a few miles farther, and attempt the East Ridge. In either case we would have only three thousand feet of actual climbing, and seven to eight thousand feet of easy glacier slogging.

We decided that a direct route would be more enjoyable, and more in line with our own climbing desires. We therefore chose to approach the mountain directly from the Seward Glacier, eliminating the long glacier hike, and to attempt the East Ridge. This route

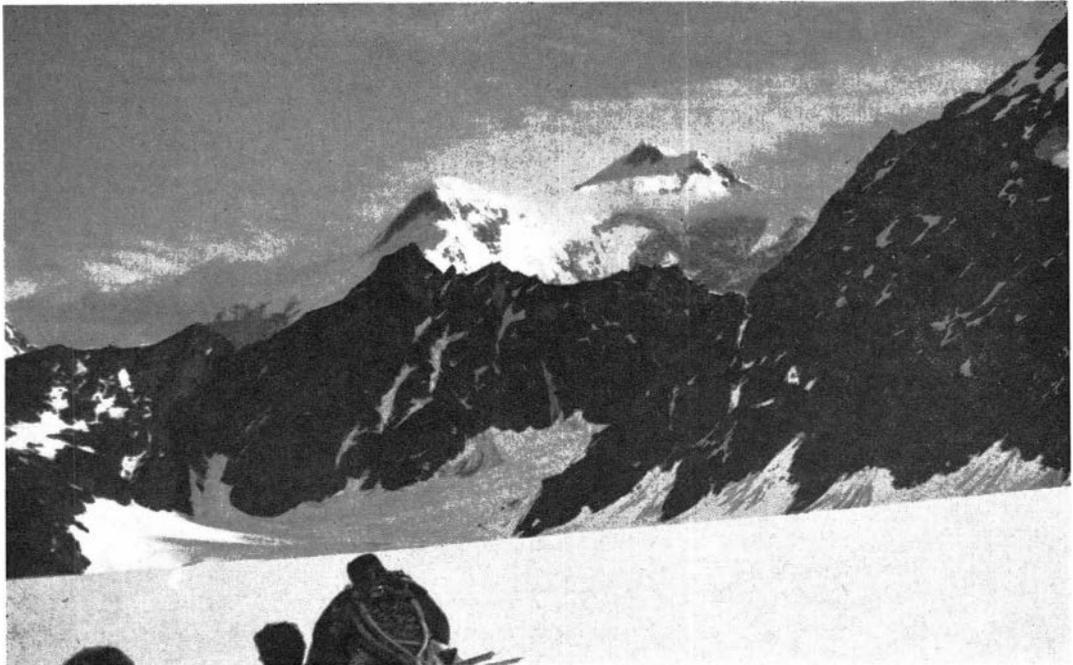


Photo by Pete Schoening

KING PEAK FROM THE SEWARD GLACIER

King Peak is visible high on the right in the sunlight as seen from below the east ridge. The initial 2,000 foot ridge climb leading to the summit, was on exposed ice slopes up to 60 degrees.

would give us ten thousand feet of snow and ice climbing.

Pete and Dick scouted the sixteen miles to the base of King, located the only suitable air drop site close to the mountain, and returned to camp. The next day our plane arrived with 250 pounds of food, which was dropped at the base of King.

We left base camp about midnight, to take advantage of the better walking and sledding conditions offered by the frozen snow on the glacier during the night.

On July 11 we established Camp I at the base of a nunatak on the Hall Glacier, and proceeded to find a route through the huge area of crevasses and seracs lying beyond.

Gib and Bill scouted the route to Col Cache, or Camp II. An attempt to find a route through the next icefall culminated a few hours later when we reached the summit of the highest

serac in the area, and found we could proceed no further. We could see, however, that if we crossed the glacier below the icefall and proceeded up the opposite side we would be able to cross back later. With this thought in mind we deposited most of our gear at Col Cache and returned to Nunatak Camp.

Pete and Dick had brought in the food from the air drop site while Gib and Bill were gone, and had spent the remainder of the day resting. They left early the next morning to scout the route across the glacier, above Camp II. Gib and Bill joined them later at Col Cache, which now contained most of our gear. The route to Camp III across the glacier had been established and we all returned to Nunatak Camp.

The route to Nunatak Camp was across a section of the glacier still covered with the layer of snow deposited on it during the winter. As we slogged along on our snowshoes in the heat of

The Mountaineer

the late afternoon we could hear icicles slipping down the sides of hidden crevasses beneath our feet and the splash as they dropped into the drainage system of the glacier.

The next day we carried the remaining gear out of Nunatak Camp, and relayed the equipment left at Col Cache across the glacier to Camp III.

The section from Col Cache to Camp III was one of the most beautiful parts of our trip. Our snowshoe trail wound around seracs, through shallow, wide crevasses, past deep blue glacial lakes, and finally emerged near the base of the precipitous South Ridge of King Peak. Here we pitched the tent.

An early start the following morning enabled us to transport the gear to Camp IV, at the head of the Hall Glacier, by the middle of the afternoon.

Two more days of relaying found us at Camp V, 13,800 feet above sea level. Plans for an early start fell through with the arrival of one of the sudden storms for which the region is so well known. During a twelve-hour period the temperature varied from 106° inside the tent to 6° outside. The storm blew over just as quickly as it had come in, however, and the delay was only a day and a half.

On July 19 we established Camp VI, 15,000 feet, on a promontory above King Col, and prepared ourselves for the big drive to the summit.

From Camp VI we had an awe-inspiring view of Mount Logan, Mount Cook, Mount Augusta, the entire St. Elias Range, and best of all the East Ridge of King Peak. The Ridge rose 2,000 feet from its base and dropped off on each side across steep rock and ice slopes for six to seven thousand feet. It was about a half mile downhill along the ridge from our high camp to the base of the East Ridge.

We roped all four members of the party together during the summit attempts, 120 feet between climbers. By using this system we found we were able to take better advantage of natur-

al belay stations and still have the rope necessary for dynamic belays.

On the first summit try the route was established to the base of the gendarme, at 16,500 feet. As darkness would soon be approaching we decided that it would be better to spend the night in the tent rather than on the mountain and we returned to camp.

The next day we made our second try for the summit. The route was pushed up across the gendarme, where Gib slid down eighty feet of steep ice before being stopped by Pete's dynamic belay.

We continued on for several hours more, until it became apparent that Pete and Dick, wearing an experimental type of felt boot, were being troubled with extremely cold feet. Our slow progress, caused by step-cutting on the steep slope, greatly restricted movement and accentuated the chances of frostbite. We felt that it would be better to return to camp than to run the risk of frozen feet. We arrived in camp at 2:00 A.M., after eighteen hours on the mountain, and spent the following day resting.

On the third attempt Dick's boots were still giving him trouble, so he and Bill returned to camp while Pete and Gib completed the ascent.

One of the purposes of the Expedition was to get everybody on the summit. Upon returning to camp Pete suggested that Dick take Gib's boots so that the three of us could try for the summit. At 2:00 o'clock the next morning we started up. Pete waited above the gendarme while Dick and Bill climbed the last 300 feet. At 10:00 o'clock on the morning of July 24 the purpose of the Expedition had been accomplished: all of us had reached the summit of King Peak.

The descent was uneventful but fast, as the weather had been building up in the North for several days and began to look threatening.

We broke camp the following morning and descended rapidly as the wind was strong and the temperature below

(Continued on Page 91)

BORN FORTY YEARS TOO SOON

By KEITH GOODMAN

THIS is the tale of three boys traveling by streetcar, train, push-car, skis, and "Shank's mare" from Tacoma to Longmire where they met the Mountaineers on their first winter outing in the year 1912-13.

The three boys were the Barrett brothers—Phil and Newt, and the author. Phil was a pre-medic major at the University of Washington, while Newt was a divinity student at Whitman College and champion marathon runner of high school days. The writer still was staggering along as a high school student, and "A" student of football signals but "Q" in chemistry without the "I". Newt was the only one who had had no experience in hiking or sleeping under the stars, but that didn't worry Newt.

To say we were poorly clad or equipped would be putting it mildly, judging by present Mountaineer standards. We wore stiff logger calked boots, B.V.D. summer underwear, cotton shirts, khaki pants, sweaters, light jackets and an overcoat each. Our few thin blankets and scanty rations were carried in a Model '98 knapsack which probably saw Dewey land at Manila Bay. There was no tent or tarp.

The method of carrying the blankets also was a relic of the Spanish-American War, doughnut style. It had at least one advantage—the load could easily be shifted to a spot not quite so sore. Both ice axe and alpenstock were unheard of as far as the travelers were concerned, and ready cash might just as well have been in the same category, as the total assets probably were not over \$9.00, about equally divided.

The start was made fairly early on a Monday morning from the north end of Tacoma by streetcar to the Tacoma

Eastern Depot, later to become the Chicago, Milwaukee. Tickets were bought for all hands to Eatonville, a nice jumping-off place, one that was past the wind-prairies and their desolate winter dress. When the train stopped at Kapowsin, the conductor informed the passengers there was a slide ahead, and that it would be twenty-four hours before the tracks were cleared. We elected to get out and walk the seven extra miles to Eatonville, where from then on every distance was in sevens to Paradise: seven miles to Alder, seven to Elbe, seven to Ashford, seven to Park entrance, seven to Longmire, seven by trail to Paradise or twice that by road. We left the little puffing and panting engine with its two or three Model 1890 coaches and headed along the tracks for Eatonville.

We had gone perhaps a mile when we came to a section house, the home of the track maintenance foreman. Nearby was a push-car. In two jerks, Newt had it on the tracks. "Now get a stick, quick, for a brake and let's go," whispered Newt. We were off amid the screams of the section foreman's wife, who vainly indicated she wanted the car restored to its proper place.

There is a gentle downgrade from Kapowsin to Eatonville, just enough to keep a well-greased push-car rolling. And roll it did. After four or five miles, here was the wreck. "Brake her!" Newt yelled. We braked and the car came to a stop, just in time. The foreman approached, his ire rising.

"Who told you to bring that car here?"

"The woman at the house back there," spoke up Newt. "She said there was a wreck down here and the men might need it."



Photo by Keith Goodman

PARK TOLL CABIN OF 1910 STILL IN USE

Newt (on left) and Phil Barrett ready for the long plod through deep, fresh snow to Longmire, Dec. 29, 1912. Toll cabin has long since been moved off road for employees' living quarters.

"All right," the foreman said in cooling. "Set it over there."

We proceeded past the wrecker train and on to the wreck itself. The engine was on its side, almost completely buried by mud. A few box cars were derailed. We were glad we had not waited in Kapowsin because it was possible to make Alder that night.

On approaching Alder, Newt asked where we were going to sleep. The answer was in a box car. A survey of the local railroad yards failed to reveal even one box car unlocked, the flat cars leaked terribly, and in addition to that, the depot agent warned that a night-wandering locomotive might appear and haul the cars away, much to our inconvenience should we be sleeping under them. The town also was devoid of vacant shacks or buildings. With snow beginning to fall, the sign over the hotel door, "Beds 50 cents", looked good to us. We got a room with one bed, but the

proprietor charged one silver dollar for the three of us. It was a bargain even though ice was about to form in the washstand pitcher. Wet clothes would have to stay wet.

Breakfast was served in the hotel from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m. The trio was up before dawn and inquired as to the charge for breakfast. The answer was 25 cents, but one could get hot cakes and coffee or milk for 15 cents. We chose the hot cakes.

Newt always was an individualist and he always looked ahead. He could visualize himself eating cold chocolate, raisins, dried prunes, and fig bars at noon time while standing in a foot of snow. He missed his bread—and here was a whole loaf nicely sliced in front of him. It was a "stingy eats" place in those days that did not always have plenty of bread on the table, and the Alder Hotel Cafe was no exception. None of that old bakery stuff. This was

home-made, probably by some town widow. Newt saw his opportunity. Without a word he laid out half a dozen slices of the bread in an orderly row on the table, spread butter on each one, then smothered them with syrup. On top of each slice he patted down another, and so on for nearly a dozen sandwiches. Then he neatly tucked them away into the fold of his white "ruff neck" sweater until his slender middle seemed inflated. Over all he put on his overcoat.

Three hours later at Elbe, Phil exclaimed, "Newt, look at your sweater." At every knit and purl around the bottom of the thick, heavy garment was a steady drip of brown syrup. It was on his trousers, overcoat, and shoes. Newt just took one look and walked on.

The next stop was Ashford. Should we stop and see Mrs. Ashford, a sister of one of our neighbor women? No, we must push on. The snow, now a foot deep, was getting deeper and deeper. What would it be in another seven miles?

The road in the old days turned abruptly to the left at the east town limits of Ashford and hugged the foot of the hill. About halfway to the park entrance lived a retired Professor of Yale, whom Phil and the writer had visited on a summer time hike to Paradise in 1911. We had failed to get to him as we had promised, on a jaunt the spring before. He was glad to see us. We got him to take our picture and as we moved on, wondered how the white-bearded soul liked being all by himself in his hillside cabin. At least he knew where he was going to sleep that night, which we didn't.

Just before dark, the weary hikers trudged through the deep snow to the park entrance. The horse barns we had seen in 1911 were gone. Not a shelter was in sight except the little toll house only 50 feet from the gate. Maybe our friend, the ranger, would be around. He wasn't. In his place was a stranger, sour and unhappy about something. We inquired if there was a place where we

could sleep. He pointed to the floor. It was wet from snow that probably came in on the ranger's boots. We nibbled at our chocolate, prunes, fig bars, and, of course, Newt had his sticky sandwiches.

Just before dark our attention was drawn to a team of horses hauling a huge load on a sleigh, bound, as we found, from Ashford to Longmire. To our surprise, the load consisted of duffle bags, blankets, and assorted groceries, plus an assortment of horse feed. On top, eight feet above the snow level, was the driver and one woman, who proved to be our former German teacher, Alma D. Wagen, and who later married Dr. H. J. Whitacre. We were dumbfounded. What was she doing up here? Phil found she was a member of the Mountaineers, who were spending a few days at Longmire. We had never heard of the Mountaineers and wondered what kind of tribe they were. In any event, we expected to have Longmire all to ourselves, and now this mess of teachers would spoil it all. Couldn't we even get away from them on our vacation?

A little measuring in the morning revealed the snow was about 30 inches deep, and the night had been cold and snowy. Three half-frozen hikers packed up, ate their ration of cold food and trudged on. It was not long until they found the road blocked to all but foot travelers because of trees that had blown down during the night. It took until late afternoon to reach Longmire. Now where was our particular hotel?

We had planned to sleep in the Longmire garage, a large corrugated iron edifice across the road from the Inn. We had seen it in 1911. Here it was, but the roof was gone. It seems that every fall the roof was taken off, then put back up every spring to keep the snow from caving it in. The snow was about 10 feet deep, and one walked downhill to get into the Inn. But the Inn was full of men and women. We couldn't afford to stay there. Not a shack or the usual horse stable was to be found. We even considered making a

The Mountaineer

snow igloo!

Phil and I had an idea. Phil said he knew one of the guides there and I had been told by my classmate, Juanita Glidden, to be sure to look up her uncle Charlie should we reach Longmire. We did. He was the guide Phil knew and at present was employed as cook for the Mountaineers during their winter outing. He said he needed help and we could earn our board and keep by helping him in the kitchen and waiting on the tables. We were introduced to a sack of potatoes and were told to extract the skins from half of them and treat a bag of onions in the same manner.

We shall never know who paid for our rooms or our food. Was it some big-hearted Mountaineer, or did Charlie have authority to take care of us? We felt like intruders and made up our minds to clear out at dawn. We do remember meeting two prominent Mountaineers, both now deceased, Crissie Cameron, tall, slender, dark-haired and vivacious, and A. H. Denman, ever enthusiastic about the outdoors. The writer has a picture of Mr. Denman standing on top of the snow-covered Inn, and treasures it highly.

Just after the midnight separating the two years, the heavens let loose a terrific downpour of rain. The snow prevented its escape from between the Inn's dormers and down it cascaded to

the rooms below, to the main floor. Many got wet during the night. Dawn broke with rain still falling. As soon as the last dish was done we prepared to depart, and while no one was looking we hustled out the door. Before we had gone but a few steps, three men carrying skis approached us. "Hey! You fellows going home?"

"Sure."

"Well, if you want to ski down to the entrance you can use these and when you get there, leave them with the ranger. Snow's too wet to ski here."

We did. The skis were old-timers with just a simple toe strap and no poles. We had never seen a pair of such things before, but we got down the grade in nothing flat. The dyed-in-the-wool skier probably would snort, should we claim we were Rainier National Park's first cross country skiers.

After a night spent in a deserted horse barn, we made Eatonville in time for the late afternoon train. As the brakeman passed through the cars with his burning taper to light the coach lamps, we chanced to look out the window, and there was our push-car slumbering peacefully alongside the section house, bedded down for the night. No boys would ever abduct it again, for its wheels were secured with padlock and chain.

CLIMBSMANSHIP

(The art of outclimbing the other fellow without really working)

By RYLAND HILL

GAMESMANSHIP (the art of winning games without actually cheating), whose principles have been ably set forth by Stephen Potter, is now a well known and practically national sport. Mountaineers will be happy to discover that these same principles can be applied to the sport of mountain climbing to provide the companion sport of Climbsmanship.

Climbsmanship differs from regular mountain climbing in this fundamental way: Ordinarily the roped group of three is considered as a team. In Climbsmanship, however, one considers the other members of the rope as his opponents. This subtle change of viewpoint, together with the basic stratagems of the ploy and the gambit, constitute the essential tools of the Climbsmanship offense.

The basic ploy is a carefully conceived stratagem intended to disconcert the other fellow and thus gain for the player an advantage over his opponent. Probably a good example of a simple ploy is one commonly used by veteran Climbsman Jim McSnarvish. At the car, and before the party had shouldered packs for the hike to base camp, McSnarvish would deliberately heft his opponents' packs and engage in loud commiserations over their weight. Done with enthusiasm, this apparently harmless ploy is rather effective. Observe that McSnarvish has observed the fundamental Climbsmanship code that one must never actually cheat. He does not, for example, claim that their packs are heavier than his unless this really happens to be true.

While the McSnarvish ploy has its applications, actual weight in the other fellow's pack is even more effective.

This brings us to the strategy of the gambit in which a player suffers an apparent loss in order to make a gain in the end. To illustrate this we shall assume that the climbing team is making up packs preparatory to starting out on the trail. Our friend McSnarvish has discovered that one opponent has brought an air mattress in the car and is momentarily undecided as to the wisdom of adding it to his pack. McSnarvish, having inadvertently left his at home, immediately takes advantage of the situation and loudly bemoans the fact that he has no mattress and will thus spend a perfectly wretched night. This behavior, carried out with typical Climbsman flair, will convince almost anyone to carry an air mattress and suffer the consequences of carrying an extra nine pounds in the pack. Of course the camping spot located on a thick heather-covered meadow makes a mattress quite unnecessary and McSnarvish has made a considerable gain.

The harassment can continue on the trail. The Climbsman skillfully arranges to start out a little ahead of the others. At a good resting spot he then stops to regain energy. When the others finally catch up, he immediately rises and starts off in such a way as to suggest impatience at having been kept waiting. Pride naturally prevents the others from stopping and they continue on in partial exhaustion. Repeated enough times, this makes a very effective ploy.

With these examples for a starter, others suggest themselves immediately. By bringing his own rope the Climbsman can insist on taking the lead and making all rules regarding rope use. For example, on a long snow slope he

The Mountaineer

can insist that the two other men on the rope keep it taut to prevent getting the rope wet and abraded. This, followed by setting an irregular pace, can keep the middleman so busy taking in and letting out rope that he cannot enjoy the climb and thus becomes perfectly miserable. The leader's ability to set the pace also has other advantages. He can climb slowly up a steep snow pitch to conserve his energy and make the other men dawdle on the level where the slow pace does them no good. Upon reaching the top of the slope, however, the Climbsman then strikes out at a good clip and rushes the others up the steep part. This has the obvious advantage of leaving him in far better condition than his opponents.

Anyone interested in classic Climbsmanship will fully appreciate the middleman gambit at which McSnarvish was a master. No one is his right mind wants to be middleman and spend his time keeping two ropes untangled. For this reason, McSnarvish could create quite an impression of sacrifice by unselfishly offering to take the middle position. From the Climbsmanship standpoint, however, this put him in the happy position of being able to treat the other two climbers essentially as dogs on leash.

This point of view makes the modus operandi clear. A slight annoying tension on the rope can quickly exhaust an unwary leader. An imperceptible increase in this tension just as he reaches for a foothold will greatly decrease his self confidence; McSnarvish has often

used this ploy in order to appear the better climber. At a small, easily-leaped crevasse, alternate periods of slack and tension can create considerable doubt in the leader's mind as to whether he will be allowed enough rope to make the jump. McSnarvish once used this ploy to force the leader to walk completely around the end of a long crevasse. The subsequent easy leap by McSnarvish greatly enhanced his reputation for intrepidity.

When belaying on a rock climb, the middleman can also make remarks about the insecurity of his belay position to the discomfiture of his comrades. Belaying from above, he can keep the rope quite taut, ostensibly in the interests of safety. This disturbs the balance of the climber below and increases the difficulty of the climb.

The tail position has possibilities too. An expert Climbsman can act as a drag all the way up a rocky peak, thus annoying the other climbers while conserving his own energy. Having reached a main ridge leading to a summit, however, he suddenly discovers a particularly interesting bit of geology or a thrilling view down an adjacent cliff. In the confusion of ropes as the others crowd around to see his find, he suddenly strikes out for the top. This completely reverses the rope and he arrives at the summit rested and victorious. Listed in the McSnarvish Climbsman's Guide as the decoy ploy, this will be found particularly effective on Sloan Peak and Little Tahoma.

MOUNTAINEER ACTIVITIES

Edited by AGNES DICKERT

THE YEAR IN SEATTLE

Indoctrination of New Members

In 1946 when the Mountaineers began growing by such leaps and bounds, a definite need was shown for a meeting of some type to answer the many questions that arise in a group of this size. One evening a month, September through June, the clubroom is the scene of Orientation for all prospective members. It is now a necessary requirement for membership.

It is the aim of the Membership Committee to give our prospective members a well rounded picture of just what their Mountaineer Membership has to offer. The speaker gives a detailed description of how one goes about obtaining an application card, acquiring the necessary endorsers; a bit of history of The Mountaineers; how the Board of Trustees are elected and how Committee Chairmen are appointed. One of the most important items covered is the correct procedure for signing up in the Clubrooms for an outing, where transportation and meals are concerned. This has more than proven its worth. Our climbing and ski mountaineering courses are described in full as well as the importance of our Climber Code. It is necessary for all Juniors to have a copy, signed by their parents, on file before they can become full fledged Junior Mountaineers. A slight description of all eighteen committees is made and a map explaining the locations of our lodges and cabins in relation to Seattle is placed at the front of the room. Another poster gives the various fees and transportation costs.

The Speaker tells of our financial status and of the report published each year in the Mountaineer Annual. This report gives a complete picture of the club's finances.

We do not apologize for our moral standards. It is our aim that the parents of Junior members need never worry when their "children" are on an outing with the Mountaineers. We want our prospective members to know that we do not approve of hard liquor or the use of firearms whenever on an activity of The Mountaineers.

It is explained that all our cabins and lodges have been built through the efforts, donations and hard labor of our club members. They are maintained through the efforts of many of our members on work parties.

In order to give those attending a meeting credit, the committee has designed a form which gives the prospective member a chance to check his interests, hobbies and most of all his talents. The new committee chairmen turn to these in the fall when seeking committee members. We have found that the new members who join a committee and find a job make the best members. When on a committee they take a much more active part in the group and become assimilated within the club. The forms give the Membership Committee a count and record also. In the year September 1951 through June 1952, 1068 prospective members attended Orientation.

To Mrs. Lloyd Anderson, Cameron Beckwith, Burge Bickford and Dwayne Payne, heartfelt thanks for never ceasing work on the Membership Committee. To our "Gavey," Mrs. Irving Gavett, a well-earned medal for being

the Committee's main speaker at 57 Orientation Meetings.

To all Mountaineers who have not attended Orientation, why not help the Membership Committee and yourself by accompanying your friends whom you are recommending for the Club by attending Orientation with them? It will make them feel more at home and you might learn something about your Club that you didn't know before.

Betty Blackler,
Membership Chairman

Kitsap Cabin

Kitsap Cabin in the woods is on our more than 100 acre tract a few miles out of Bremerton. Mountaineers are indeed fortunate to have this beautiful spot so close to town. It can never be duplicated in a like location with its special features, such as the outdoor theater in the valley, and its big trees and lovely rhododendrons.

Activities the past year have been many and varied. November was marked by a big Thanksgiving dinner. A Christmas and Orthopedic Greens party, and a dance which everyone said was something special with its real hayride over and back, highlighted December. A small but happy and enthusiastic group had a "wonderful time" New Year's Eve party, dance and dinner.

Then attention was turned to the spring activities and the new play in our lovely Theatre in the Valley. Work parties and an April Fool's party were enthusiastically attended. Much was accomplished in the way of small repairs and painting, making new lamp shades and seat covers for the Cabin's rustic furniture.

In May all Mountaineers and friends were invited to a housewarming and open house honoring Bea Buzzetti. Members attending were very interested in the renovated and redecorated Kitsap caretaker's cabin. The now cozy and beautiful little house is paneled in white pine, has an attractive tiny fireplace

and a completely equipped little kitchen. Miss Buzzetti has since moved back to town.

Something new was inaugurated at the Cabin this year, namely, the first annual Mountaineer Art Exhibit to be held at Kitsap. Mountaineer artists, of course, specialize in outdoor and mountain scenes, but animal and humorous paintings added flavor to the exhibit. Additional artistic talent was discovered in the club, and the exhibit was acclaimed a huge success by all Mountaineers and friends who attended.

Play rehearsals for "Green Valley," hand in hand with Kitsap parties of dancing and swimming, were obviously enjoyed affairs, climaxed by the play the first Sundays in June.

Many small parties on in-between weekends enjoyed the trails and Kitsap Cabin in the woods.

Marion Castor, Chairman

Meany Ski Hut

Last winter there were many who came to Meany, skiing in the three miles from the highway or driving to Kanasket and connecting with the train to Martin. Dale Turner proved an able hut chairman, and it was a good year. More people found that touring proved the best antidote for too concentrated "tow skiing", and found deep snow skiing a new challenge. A full day took them to Baldy; the Stampede weather station made an easy half-day trip; less than an hour found them at Meany woods for a thrilling series of sweeping turns into the bowl, a bit of traversing, and the final run down the gully and along the ridge to the top of the tow. There the anticipation of a dinner prepared by chef and gourmet supreme; Mrs. Harry Iverson, made short work of the run down to the Hut. If they could still muster the energy after dinner, Art Nation would be ready with his fine collection of folk dance records and a helping hand for the novices.

Bill Brockman, assisted by Dick Fer-



Photo by Alfred Brunell

POURING FOR THE PLAYERS

Kitsap Cabin provides "what makes players tick," food aplenty. Here Marion Castor pours a cup of that stamina-prop, coffee, made in the new 50 cup dripolator urn. It is one of the many improvements at Kitsap Cabin.

inger, has taken over the chairmanship for the coming season, and if the work parties are any criteria, it should be an enthusiastic one. With the combination of ideal weather and large groups of eager workers each weekend, a surprising amount has been accomplished. Members will first notice the kitchen (and shed a sentimental tear for the old coal range). Mr. Morris of the gas company still wonders how, in a few hours of apparently complete disorganization, the new stove and heater were carried in; cylinders brought up and installed; everything put in working order; and his tools all returned to the box. That intangible Mountaineer spirit must be potent! Next will be noticed the work of skilled laborers (those who proved they could hit a nail oftener than their fingers) in the building of the fire wall and doors in the stairway; and that other fire preventative mea-

sures have been taken with extra hoses and kick-out doors, and emergency exits and lamps.

Out on the Hill skiers will find that the brushing gang has given the Lane a crew cut, and that two days with a chain saw provided a basement full of wood. They will tighten their ski bindings in anticipation when they see the new terrain which has been opened up by the running of the new Bonneville power line parallel to the Lane; a wide lane having been cleared to feed into the bottom of the tow.

A special award of merit has been awarded to the tractor which had been retired years ago to be a tow motor and is now a tractor again, running on some mysterious, magical ingredient, and nursed tenderly by Norm Welch to perform prodigious feats of strength for its advanced age.

Jo Anne Feringer

Mount Baker Cabin

Instead of reporting on all the activities of the Cabin for the past year, Stella Degenhardt tells about just one trip taken earlier this year:

It was a misty fall evening when a party of Mountaineers left Seattle, and full winter when they piled out of the car in front of Mount Baker Lodge. The night was still and Mount Shuksan gleamed in the moonlight. While they put on their packs and skied the short distance to the cabin there was talk of skiing to Austin Pass. By the time the oil stove had been lit, the bunks picked out, and the sleeping bags unrolled, waiting until the next morning to make the trip seemed a better idea.

Morning was worth the waiting with the sun just coming up behind Mount Shuksan and the peaks across the valley to the North. While the committee struggled with the stove, photographers were busy with their cameras. (Incidentally, there should be no long waits for meals in the future, since the first work party installed a new cook stove which burns either coal or oil, and which works remarkably well).

Those who planned to ski on one of the tow-hills were in no hurry to leave; but the group that was going over to Herman Pass for the view of Mount Baker, and for the run down to Bagley Lake, were anxious to leave and their leader stamped about impatiently waiting for people to get ready. When the party got under way the snow was still powder and quite unharmed by the sun which had been menacing it.

They arrived at the Pass where cameras and lunches were produced. The wind made itself felt, though the sun still shone, and it was not long before they started down. One after another the skiers swooped over the smooth snow, swaying left or right to match the contours of the hill or to slow their speed. (The writer swooped, too, wobbling left and right, and ending with a sitzmark.)

The party reformed at the foot of the hill and traveled together to the Warming Hut at the foot of the Austin Pass tow. Some continued to the Cabin and supper preparations, while others joined friends for a few runs on the hill. A couple stopped to talk to the Ranger about his avalanche studies.

Supper was served family style and the committee had catered for the huge appetites brought to it. Space was limited but the chairman, Gunter Seckel, outlined plans for enlarging the living space for the coming year, and for using the second floor as a dormitory again. When the dishes were done everyone sat around the fireplace chatting until it was bedtime.

Sunday was cloudy and wind whipped the branches of the trees against the windows. There was talk of skiing down to the timber for protection from the weather but several people wanted to climb Shuksan Arm so a party left for there about 9:30. The tow was running when they arrived and they were glad to start their climb from atop Austin Pass instead of the warming hut.

By the time they had switch-backed to the top of the Arm the clouds had cleared enough for them to get pictures of Shuksan and Baker with snow-frosted trees in the foreground. The wind was blowing a plume of snow from the summits of the peaks, and the powdered snow flew behind the skiers as they descended. All too soon they reached the bottom of the Arm and then the foot of Panorama Dome.

Back at the Cabin they packed belongings, heated soup to eat with their sandwiches, and after one more picture of Mount Shuksan, the weekend was over.

Of course, not every weekend has cloudless skies and perfect snow conditions, but many do, and with the improved water supply at Mount Baker Cabin (practically freeze-proof, they think), the new stove, and (hopefully) the new dormitory, the committee looks forward to the best year ever.



Photo by Peter McLellan

MORNING VISTA

Distant views greet skiers from the top of our Snoqualmie ski tow. In the valley below, Lake Keechelus glistens faintly through the drifting clouds and snow-frosted trees.

The Cabin was used during the summer, too, with several Mountaineer families staying for a weekend or a week. One couple made the Cabin their headquarters for two months.

Stella Degenhardt

Snoqualmie Lodge

Before reviewing the departed year, which was a good one, perhaps before a little peeking into the future, it seems just and fitting that we pause for a moment and give thanks to God for the wondrous beauty of the mountains it has been our good fortune to enjoy.

The departed year began with work parties. Much was done and when snow arrived the Lodge was ready. The first seasonal party, Hallowe'en, was a success. Weird and strange were some of the masks and costumes. The graduation party for those who had recently earned their first and second ten-peak

pins; Thanksgiving with lots of turkey; and the Bachelor party, followed. New Year's was a riot of noise, and the day after, to quote one of the skiers, "Skiing was out of this world!"

Valentine's and the annual Lodge Dance were fun; gold rush days were brought back with the Klondike Party; and it appeared for a time as if the April Fool's party would have to be brought to a halt, such were the roars of laughter and sounds of merriment at some of the tricks that were played.

The Hawaiian feast brought something new in the way of eating manners as well as food. Not content with serving exotic dishes whose names were not pronounceable, the committee "flooded" everyone by serving it on tables, minus legs! Forsaking knives, forks and spoons, people sat cross-legged on the floor and ate with what nature first provided, their own ten fingers!

With stumps and logs appearing on the hill, and skiing season coming to an end, a snowshoe trip was planned to Meany Ski Hut from the Lodge. The compact snow made the snowshoes just so much extra work, so they were either carried or hidden and picked up on the return trip. Meany served their visitors hot coffee and lunch.

In June the climbing season began and through the co-operation of the climbing committee all Lodge climbs were led and supervised by them. This proved not only safe, but most successful.

On Labor Day Snoqualmie was host to the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. After that came the Old Timers' Reunion.

With the Fall season came one of the largest work parties of the year. Stump logs and debris on the main hill were cleared and down below the main hill the long wanted and awaited beginners' hill began to become a reality. The ceiling in the Lodge, chewed up last winter by rodents, was replaced by what the committee hopes to be rat-proof material. Work was started on an outdoor picnic area which will be equipped with tables, benches and a barbecue pit.

Andy Bowman, Chairman

Stevens Hut

A very successful season with the Mountaineers' Hut operating at full capacity, and improvements being made, was had under the chairmanship of John Hansen. The addition of a smooth floor in the sleeping spaces (thanks to the endeavors of those who attended the fall work parties) makes it a little less hazardous to crawl out of the sleeping bags in the morning.

A typical week-end at Stevens starts in the evening with the return of the skiers to the lodge after a most enjoyable day riding up the hill on the T-Bar and "cutting the powder" on the downhill run; or just practicing on the easy slopes. It isn't long before the women

on the commissary committee have some wonderful odors emitting from the cook stove. Many of the younger skiers, who always seem to manage two or three servings of that delicious food, form a long line around the lodge for their first helping while "An American in Paris" plays in the background.

After dinner everyone gladly does his or her share of the dishes and pans. Co-operation has been excellent since one of the younger set who shirked his duties awoke rather suddenly one night, in mid-air, on his way to a snowbank.

Cleanup over, the tables are pushed back and the schottisches and waltzes are the theme for those wishing to work off a little excess energy. The experts can be found in the basement mixing a pot of their own secret formula speed wax which is going to win the PNSA Stevens Standard for them in the morning.

Lights go out at 11:00 p. m. and things are pretty quiet until the record player blares forth with "The Blacksmith Blues" about 8:00 a. m. Everyone helps with cleanup and the lodge is all but vacated by 10 o'clock.

During the height of the season the lodge was filled to capacity and it was necessary to draw straws for the forty bunks during the vacation weeks. With a new chair lift being scheduled at Stevens, it is hoped The Mountaineers will go right along with their own planned expansion of the Hut.

Bob Yeasting

See Administration Section for information regarding additions to Stevens—Ed.

With The Campcrafters

Mountaineer families started their summer fun by a night of gay singing and square dancing at Irish Cabin. The next day there was a climb of Florence Peak and several trail trips in the region.

Lovely Shatter Creek camp grounds on Icicle Creek was their home for their Memorial Day holiday with the Trail



Photo by Bob and Ira Spring

CAMPCRAFTERS IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

The Lloyd Anderson family break camp at Lake Louise Station, one of four scenic campsites had by the Campcrafters in the Rockies this past summer.

Trippers. Campfires were enlivened with descriptions of the hikes taken that weekend, such as Fourth of July Creek trail; a trail and snow trip to Chatter Creek Pass on Icicle Ridge; and the climb of 8520-foot Mount Cashmere.

Clam digging at Westport was enjoyed on the trip to the ocean, where they had a good camp at Twin Harbors State Park. Members of the Olympians Club of Grays Harbor area joined them at their evening campfire.

Square dancing held sway at Snoqualmie Lodge as they had their last indoor "campout." This proved to be largely a work party, as much of the next day was spent taking down the tow rope. Time was found, however, to take a hike to Commonwealth Basin and Red Mountain.

A hike to, and a boat ride along Lake Kachess provided an interesting and varied weekend on the visit to the eastern Cascades. In the tailings of the old

mine, many fascinating rocks were found.

Canadian Wonderland

The Campcrafters Summer Outing headed north through Idaho to a fine camp at Cranbrook Municipal campgrounds. Next day they loafed in the warm waters of Radium Hot Springs, drove on over Vermilion Pass, past imposing Mount Eisenhower, into the beautiful Bow Valley and to their permanent camp in the Warden's pasture at Lake Louise. The horses soon became resigned to the new occupants, and the children had a wonderful time romping around, and investigating the big road machinery stored there.

Lloyd Anderson soon had many climbs and trips planned, the most spectacular being the climb of Mount Victoria. Going by way of the Plain of Six Glaciers, up the narrow glacier gorge to



Abbott's Pass, they stayed overnight in Abbott Hut. This is a very interesting rock cabin built and maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. At daybreak the party started out and soon found themselves on the narrow ridge leading to the summit. After hours of careful progress, the 11,365-foot summit was reached. They returned along the same ridge and found themselves in a race with a mountain thunder storm. They had just left the ridge when the storm caught them, but by then it did not hamper their homeward progress. They reached the Hut after having been continuously roped and exposed for more than seven hours. The next day was spent climbing 11,230-foot Mount Le-Froy.

Meanwhile other Campcrafters were shopping in Banff, swimming in the hot springs pools, and enjoying the beauty of the mountains. The Banff chair lift afforded a splendid view with a minimum of effort. While some campers were busy catching trout in Pipestone Creek, which ran by the camp, others were searching for fish in more distant lakes and streams. Taking train rides over Kicking Horse Pass, and jeep rides to Mount Temple View Chalet, occupied the time of many. The mountain range beyond Mount Temple and Davis Lake was especially appealing to some because of the fossils to be found there. Singing around the campfire ended many a full day.

There were several other excellent hikes and climbs during their stay. The trip from Moraine Lake and Larch Valley, over Sentinel Pass, gave them a splendid view of the Valley of the Ten Peaks on one side, and of Ringrose Peak, Horseshoe Glacier and the Giant Steps on the Paradise Valley side. Photographic viewpoints were many as they drove along; Hector Lake, Bow Glacier, Bow Lake, Peyto Glacier, Mount Chephren, Mistaya Canyon and Mount Athabasca; and cameras were kept busy by ardent photographers. The Columbia Ice Fields were visited by many, some

taking the trip on the snowmobile up to the icefalls. Those who stayed overnight to make the ascent of Mount Athabasca the next day acclaimed it as one of the best climbs of the outing.

The route to Jasper led past Sunwapta Canyon and Falls, Mount Christie, and Athabasca Falls. The brief stay at Jasper was highlighted by the breath-taking panorama. The grandeur of Mount Edith Cavell, and nearby awe-inspiring view of Angel Glacier. Silhouetted against the deep blue sky, and overlooking both, was the gigantic throne atop Throne Mountain. To the west, both by car trip and from atop Whistlers Mountain, good views were had of that rugged monarch, Mount Robson. To the east were the Miette Hot Springs with another of Canada's nature-heated pools.

One of the most beautiful side trips in the Jasper area was the boat trip up and back on Maligne Lake, which was reached by taking a boat to Medicine Lake and then riding overland to the lake in a high-centred car. The mountains rise directly from the lake, on both Medicine and Maligne; and the latter has picturesque little islands here and there.

And what is camping without fun and merriment! "Circus Night" proved to be one of the jolliest of campfires, with almost every kind of circus act imaginable. The next morning they reluctantly folded their tents again and started back down the Valley of the Giants on their homeward way. With twenty-five cars on the outing; fifty-six grownups and twenty-three children; including one pair of newly-weds and a girl with her leg in a cast; there had not been one dull moment. The last campfire was held at Yoho campground, near the foot of Cathedral Mountain.

Reminiscences of the Canadian Wonderland were many at the Chiwawa Valley Labor Day campout, and the Maple Creek Forest Camp trip, which closed the year for these Mountaineers and their families. Ed G. Lowry



Photo by Bob and Ira Spring

ST. MARY'S LAKE

This year's outing was held in Glacier National Park, land of enchanting lakes and beautiful mountains.

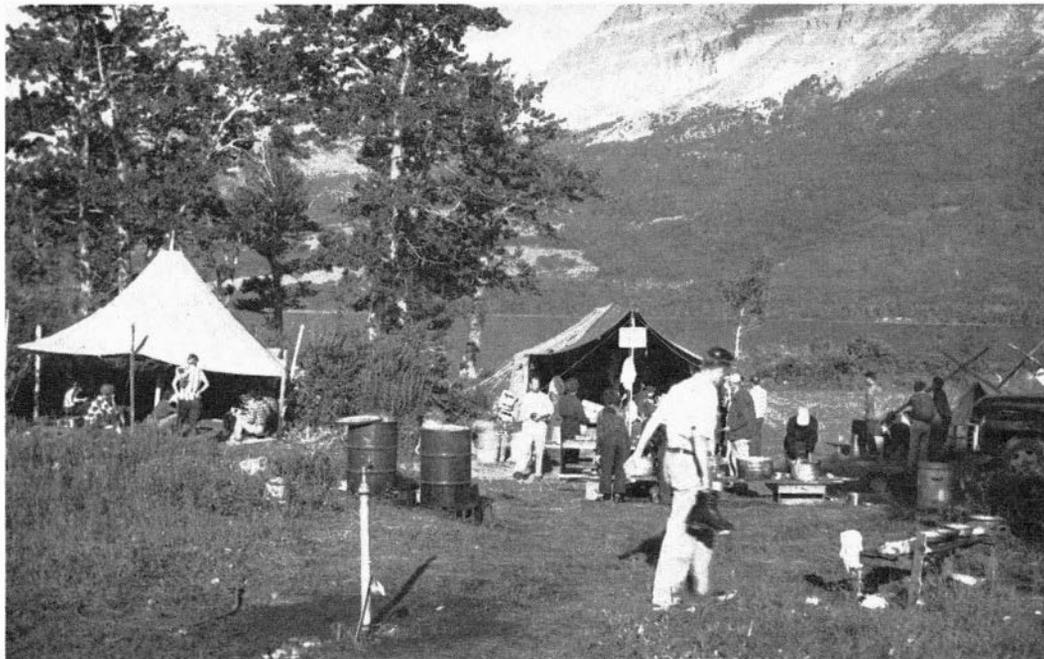


Photo by Paul Wiseman

THE HUB OF ACTIVITY

Meals prepared and consumed; washing of dishes, clothing and teeth; social center; trips posted; the spot where all congregate—this was the scene of them all.

Summer Outing

Glacier Park was a combination of luxuries seldom found on a summer outing; automobiles at beck and call, de luxe hotels within easy reach, trail tripping on exceptionally well-kept trails, interesting rock climbs with hot showers following for dusty climbers. On the debit side were the bugs and flies which plagued camp and many other sections of the Park and the first two days of stormy winds when anchoring tents and eating in parkas and mittens occupied campers. After this poor beginning the weather did an about-face and honored Mountaineers with blue skies, warm sunshine, a golden moon over St. Mary Lake and exceptional sunsets which sent photographers scurrying about madly in search of equipment.

The Garden Wall and Hanging Gardens with their wealth of color in rocks and flowers; the oddly sculptured peaks and ridges, carved through the centuries into horns, buttes, tepee and haystack-shaped pinnacles; the variety and beauty of the many waterfalls; picturesque names given to the mountains—Almost-A-Dog, Going-To-The-Sun, Rising Wolf, Never Laughs, Singleshot, Fusillade, Vulture, Trapper, Painted Tepee, Curley Bear; all these will long typify Glacier Park to the members of the 1952 outing.

Permanent camp was set up at the east end of St. Mary Lake on the site of old chalets which had been torn down. A broad, rolling meadow, dotted with clumps of quaking aspen and cottonwood, gave campers ample space to set up housekeeping in every sort of tent, ranging from tiny lean-tos to large umbrella and wall tents. A small stream, running by the cook tent, divided "women's" and "married" apartments from "men's" quarters on the point, with an exclusive bachelor flat on the beach.

The cook tent was erected first in the face of a big wind which greeted

Paul Wiseman, chairman, and his committee members and helpers upon their arrival Saturday evening. While the canvas flapped and enveloped workers in a stranglehold, Paul Hebert, the outing baker, and the women, struggled with the problem of cooking steak for thirteen people in one small pan. By dark it was decided to hold Grand Hotel in the cook's tent. All supplies and equipment were dragged hastily under cover or anchored down outside and sleeping bags were ranged around the groceries.

Morning found the tent still erect, despite increased wind velocity spiced with rain. "Nashie," well-loved cook of many outings, drove up; was greeted with cheers, and with her husband, Harry Iversen, immediately started to lend a helping hand with the camp work. Campers arrived from noon on and between small hurricanes and rain showers, staked out lots and put up tents.

The storm blew itself out and a calm, blue evening sky greeted the first campfire. It was discovered that Charles Hazlehurst who, with his wife had journeyed from Philadelphia to join the outing, had been a Mountaineer member for forty-one years, longer than anyone else present.

Monday was even colder and stormier than Sunday. Some retired to tents to make up sleep lost on the trip over; others drove to Browning to inspect the Indian Museum and the town; nineteen hardy souls trudged up Divide Peak in rain, sleet and snow. Gratefully they found shelter in a cabin at the foot of the ridge. Energetic polkas and schottisches stirred the blood and warmed them enough so they could get back to camp.

The first campers to peek cautiously from sleeping bags on Tuesday morning felt something lacking. After long survey they decided, "the wind's gone, the sun's out." The sky was blue; the breakfast tasty. Gratefully Mountaineers grabbed lunches and scattered in every direction.



Photo by Paul Wiseman

ON MOUNT GOULD. PART OF THE GARDEN WALL NEAR LOGAN PASS

Of the many peaks of all degrees of difficulty in Glacier National Park, Summer Outing climbers reached the summits of fifteen. Fog rolling up the east side greeted the Mount Gould party on top.



Photo by Paul Wiseman

FRIENDLY MOUNTAIN GOATS OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Summer Outing hikers were entranced by a family of Mountain Goats at Gunsight Pass on the Continental Divide. The goats made their home near, and in, the small shelter cabin there.

Dinner time brought varying reports from the eighty campers. They had seen lakes, goats and waterfalls; strolled through flowery meadows; been lost in black mud; climbed Mount Reynolds at Logan Pass. They had been admired and photographed by tourists on at least an even basis with the Park animals.

From then on it was everyone for himself. Trail trips and climbs were posted each night by the Climbing Chairman but anyone with inspiration could seize a pencil and a new trip was born. Those interested, signed underneath; carloads were made up each morning; many miles of trail were explored by enthusiastic Mountaineer feet; more miles of film exposed; fifteen peaks were climbed, some more than once.

Practically every camper found time for one or more trips to the Many Glacier, Waterton Lakes, and Two Medicine areas with boat trips and walks of varying lengths; the trail through the flowery meadows of the Garden Wall was most popular; energetic ones backtracked to Sperry Chalet and stayed overnight in the goat country.

After limit catches were made at Red Eagle Creek, fly rods became as popular as ice axes. The camp helpers "pumped" those pesky camp stoves a little faster in the morning to allow time for a trek to Red Eagle. Horseback riding was another popular diversion. Even the climbers gave up climbing and took to boating for a light outdoor sport.

Joys of huckleberry picking in the 1936 burn near Logan Pass were discovered accidentally. A morning's work resulted in the whole camp feasting on delectable huckleberry pies at the six-peak dinner.

Sixteen "Six-Peakers" sat down to fried chicken dinner on Thursday evening at a special table, complete with tablecloth, napkins and flowers. They were further honored by much extra service from the red-mustached head

waiter and half a dozen beautiful damsels, white-aproned and capped. After suitable questioning and reports, two new members were admitted to the select group — Jack Hazle and Al Bogdan.

The climbing side of the outing was voted most interesting and successful. A total of 185 signatures were written on the registers of fifteen peaks. Fifty-eight members of the outing climbed one or more peaks. The largest single climb was the first one of Reynolds when twenty-nine made the top.

Register tubes and books were placed on Clements and Siyeh; a new book was left in the tube on Reynolds; tubes were placed on Gould and Going-To-The-Sun.

Climbing varied from the struggle through talus slopes on Chief to the easy walk up Oberlin for the view; from the chimneys on Going-To-The-Sun to following a narrow goat trail around the back side of Clements. The rocky stairways of red and bronze sandstone were colorful; the carved cliffs and ridges varied on every mountain.

Elevations ranged from Oberlin's 8100 feet to Mount Jackson with 10,023. J. Gordon Edwards, ranger naturalist, and his wife joined in on the climb of Jackson. On the last day of the outing three men made a rope ascent up the face of Clements. Mount Wilbur, 9293, was tried but bad weather on the ridge forced the climbers to return without reaching the summit. The exploit of walking clear around Chief Mountain brought fame to two more climbers.

Most of the outing members walked to spectacular Iceberg Lake and found it ample reward for a long, warm hike through burned-over country. Blue water, dotted with floating icebergs, shone at the base of a nearly perfect cirque with rocky, serrated walls, rising straight up three thousand feet. The alpine meadow on one side was covered with wild flowers and clumps of alpine trees. Many also took the side trail to Ptarmigan Lake, a small gem nestled

at the head of a long canyon, and to Ptarmigan Tunnel, from whose portals sweeping views could be had over miles of rugged mountain country.

The committee had been warned of a scarcity of firewood but they hadn't reckoned on "Pop" Bogdan. He kept a pile always ready on the beach and saw to it that a fire was blazing at dusk each evening. That is, all except the two or three nights when Glacier Park breezes made it wiser to attend ranger lectures at St. Mary.

Calm, warm evenings more than made up for the storms. Just before dusk, long flights of wild ducks would swoop over the lake, flying in perfect formation, and so low the murmur of their wings was audible. Then, as darkness came on, glittering stars paraded across the dark, etched summit of Singleshot Mountain across the way; lake waters purred on the pebbly beach; Mountaineers relaxed in the firelight and related their journeys of the day.

Music was coaxed into the open. Tales of a bull fight in Spain and accounts of trips to the Swiss Alps, Russia and Alaska were of special interest to campers. The editors of Singleshot News read extracts from the choice news bits they had collected about camp. The edition in full appeared at the annual reunion dinner. Tribute was paid to Linda Coleman, "Coley," nurse on summer outings for more than twenty years, who passed away last winter.

Mountaineer campfires would not be complete without at least one real melodrama. This was furnished by the Tacoma group. On the darkened meadow with stars just winking into sight overhead, the ever-thrilling "Shooting of Dan McGrew" was re-enacted with great fervor. The fact that Dan was dead before the pistol shot was heard did not diminish the applause.

Camp was also enlivened by: The facial adornments grown by some of

the men; by sunburned legs and beautifully tanned ones; cowboy boots; tin hats and green ones; and by Nashie's wise and loving counsel. Ever helpful, she mixed love potions in food and drink set aside for certain young ladies.

The Mountaineers enjoyed entertaining at dinner, the following members of the Park staff: Mr. J. W. Emmert, Park superintendent; Mr. C. Donald Barnum, District ranger; Mr. M. E. Beatty, chief Park naturalist; Mr. Don Robinson, Park naturalist; Mr. J. Gordon Edwards, Ranger naturalist, and Mrs. Edwards.

Mr. Beatty spoke at one of the first campfires, explaining the geology of the park and its administration. He touched on the many problems involved in keeping the park boundaries intact, despite constant pressure by commercial interests. He gave an interesting account of the study of glaciers now being undertaken in various parts of the west and said that though the glaciers in the park had been decreasing for the last fifty years, they were now showing a slow increase. If they had continued to decrease at the same rate as before, the park in twenty-five years could more appropriately be named "Glaciated" instead of Glacier Park.

Far too soon came the last campfire with Saturday morning treading very fast on the heels of Friday night. Five o'clock breakfast was of little interest to some of the campers but eventually all rallied round for corn flakes and huckleberries in what remained of the cook tent. The last canvas came down; the last pictures were taken, and the truck was loaded.

One by one the cars sped up the curving road; the dust clouds circled and vanished on the way to St. Mary. The meadow by the lake was left to sunny silence, except for the breeze through the twisted aspen trees.

Morda C. Slauson

Trail Trips

The trail trips attracted many new members who were anxious to explore this region, and to make friends. A pleasing variety of trips was offered. On them people discovered flowers in the high meadows at Mount Rainier, enjoyed views of distant peaks from look-out points, and found beauty and serenity on the trails through our remaining virgin forests. Holiday weekends gave opportunity for camping trips to Icicle River near Leavenworth, the Hoh River and the rain forest on the Olympic Peninsula, and to the Lake Wenatchee district for a view of the famous Napeequa Valley.

January 6 was the first hike of the year; along the Cedar River watershed. A light snowfall turned the second-growth woods into a glistening fairyland for a few hours, and a fire at noon warmed cold feet and hands. The frolicsome hikers rolled a huge snowball that must have astonished any animal and people who passed later. On the next trip Helen Rae and her father entertained at their cottage at Indianola and Fidelia Davis allowed us to watch her bird-feeding station where many different species ate with hearty appetites and little shyness. The snowshoe and ski trip to Meany Ski Hut from Rustic Inn turned out to be a hike with the sliding equipment carried on the shoulders, and the sun shining warmly. Of course, everyone had a good time.

Fox Island was done in heavy rain, which stopped soon after the return to the boat. There was no dampening of spirits. Seeing McNeil Island across the water brought to mind the privileges of being free, even in inclement weather. Soft fog covered much of the view to Cedar Ponds with the Everett Group, but good company compensated. Mount Erie at Deception Pass had to be climbed on foot instead of by wheel. Perhaps that is why Mount Baker came out just at the right time to be thoroughly enjoyed and photographed.

In April Mount Pilchuck proved to be the hardest trip of the year with eight people finally reaching the register through a rain and snow storm, while the rest stayed below. The sun shone warmly on the Tacoma Flower Walk early in May on the Steilacoom Prairie. It was the time and day for a lazy, sociable outing. A fair-sized group turned out for a Saturday climb of Mount Si with the views coming out in the afternoon. The fishing at Lake Hancock was poor but the hiking, especially to Lake Calligan, was beautiful. Many clams were dug at the Ben Mooers' beach party in June by the fifty people who enjoyed their hospitality. The guests behaved so well that they were invited to come again next year. The thrilling view of Mount Rainier from the Ramparts was obscured by rain and fog but part of the group went down to see some of the Kautz Creek devastation in spite of it.

Rock Mountain in July near the Stevens Pass Highway proved to be as warm and dry as Mount Pilchuck was cold and wet in April. Half the party reached the register, and thirst prevailed en route. Views were foggy on the Blue Mountain trip later in the month. In August three trips were made in Rainier National Park, and this time the weather was good and the views thrilling to old and new timers alike. The flowers had reached perfection the Sunday of the Paradise Ice Caves trip, with mimulus, penstemon and lupine blooming to the edges of the snow fields. The rugged Carbon Glacier and Willis Wall were enjoyed on the Moraine Park hike. Grand Park with its great expanse of meadow and alpine firs was reached through lovely Berkeley Park. Year after year many of the most enjoyable trips are taken near Mount Rainier.

Goat Lake in the Monte Cristo region was beautiful in spite of steady rain. The group crowded into a shelter cabin for lunch and one of the girls spread her rainproof cape angel fashion to

make a shirt-changing parlor. They were reminded of the famous Foss River trip except that here there was space enough to prevent eating each other's sandwiches. Giant skunk cabbages along the trail lent a tropical atmosphere, and a marten from a safe perch in a tree viewed the passing throng with keen interest.

Fall trips included Surprise Lookout, Klapatche and Spray Parks, and Gobbler's Knob, the season ending with the Christmas greens trip to Kitsap Cabin.

Elizabeth Schmidt

Climbing

The Beginner's Climbing Course saw another record enrollment this year which necessitated the renting of the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium. While indicating the need for a new and larger Mountaineers' clubroom, it also indicates the ever-growing interest in this club function. The new location proved very successful, in that a stage and loudspeaker greatly improved audio and visual reception over conditions that existed previously in the clubroom. The advanced course increased in size proportionally, necessitating that the belay practice be moved from the overcrowded Duwamish Piers to the new Enumclaw Crags area.

A record number of climbs were scheduled this year, but many of the parties were weathered out. The Mount Adams and St. Helen's trips, both attempted on two consecutive weekends, met with unfavorable climbing conditions.

The chairman, Ward Irwin, and his committee undertook, this year, the job of supplying climb leaders for the Snoqualmie Lodge pin peaks and the Viewfinders' trips. Toward the end of the season much of the committee's effort was directed toward the Mountain Rescue Council's increased need for help. With such a large number of climbers learning the fundamentals through our proper instruction and guidance, it

is hoped that there will never be a recurrence of this last tragic season.

Bob Yeasting

Foldboating

An ever-increasing number of Mountaineer members of the Washington Foldboat Club covered many hundreds of miles during the 1952 season, both in home waters and out of state. What used to seem major undertakings now appear as simple and leisurely jaunts. Thus a 25-mile-per-day paddling trip among our salt water islands, or an 80-mile-per-day river tour are taken in stride with minimum effort and maximum enjoyment. This appears to be a sign of sound and steady development in equipment, technique, preparations and training, plus experience that comes with the years.

Among the new scouting trips and "first descents" this year are counted the upper Hoh, the Satsop, and the Skokomish Rivers on the Peninsula; the upper Skagit from Newhalem, the Pilchuck from Granite Falls, the Skykomish from Index junction, the Wenatchee from Leavenworth, lower Nason Creek, the lower Naches, the middle Nisqually, the Skookumchuck, and, most thrilling and beautiful of all, the Dunn Canyon and Mayfield Canyon runs of the Cowlitz River. This latter section completes our scouting and mapping of the Cowlitz over a three-year period from Packwood to Kelso, a varied and magnificent river touring paradise of over 150 river miles. Further afield, vacationing paddlers toured down some lower canyons of the mighty Salmon and Snake Rivers, and retraced the Lewis and Clark expedition trail 125 miles down the Selway and Clearwater Rivers in Idaho's mountains. Others scouted more Oregon streams, such as the Umpqua and Rogue.

About 25 enthusiasts graduated from the eight-week Y. M. C. A. foldboating course given for the third year this spring. Mountaineer members partici-

pated in what was, no doubt, the first western kayak slalom race in the riffles, eddies and turns of the Nason Creek's floodwater at Lake Wenatchee State Park. Just as our Western Washington area has easily become the greatest weekend climbing spot in the nation, so is our foldboating group here becoming the most active and experienced of its kind to develop Washington as the foldboating center, with Mountaineers forming the nucleus.

Wolf G. Bauer

Special Outings

Can it be possible that some Mountaineers have taken to the sea for the purpose of exploring the beauty of nearby land areas and mountains? It is! The Special Outings have had a weekend cruise to the San Juan Islands once every month, besides an occasional week-long cruise to various points of interest. In fact, there are so many sailors that a reunion, directed by Ken Hitchings, was held for them at Kitsap Cabin.

Washington's Birthday found them on a three-day "foul weather" cruise, and contrary to expectations, the weather was beautiful. Among the activities was a trip to the top of Mount Constitution, in a taxi of all things! However, the last ten minutes of the trip were on foot because of the snow still topping the mountain. The theatre at Friday Harbor, and a dinner-dance at Lopez Inn completed the cruise activities.

The foul weather, expected on the Washington's Birthday cruise, came on their Spring cruise in April. The sailors left Seattle in a 55-mile-an-hour gale, and anchored in the pouring rain at Deception Pass near midnight. Five in the morning found them in mountainous seas at Rosario Straits with many seasick passengers. The table and icebox contributed to the mess by sprawling twelve dozen eggs and sixteen loaves of bread on the cabin floor. Forty

minutes later all was calm, and abandoning the idea of going to Patos, they stayed in the protection of the Island.

Memorial Day found them embarking on a three-day trip around Vashon Island aboard the sailing boat, "Night Witch." Night anchorages were made at Quartermaster Harbor and Blake's Island. Fair winds and sunshine blessed a carefree crew.

In July, Ken Hitchings led the group on a week's trip to Princess Louisa Inlet. Dancing, clam and oyster digging, beach parties, canoe trips, and fishing were the main activities.

The fall season began with twenty couples participating in folk dancing under the direction of Chet and Dorothy Little, at Lopez Inn.

Larry McKinnis

Dances

Once a month during the past year Polish Hall was filled to capacity with members and their partners, dancing to Bob Olson's music. This energetic group of Mountaineers have forsaken ballroom dancing for the more vigorous International folk dances. Most popular ones from previous years were the "Hambo" and "Polka." Among the new ones learned this year from Dorothy and Chet Little were the "Jessie Polka," an Israelian dance "Hava Nigilla," and a very vigorous Polish number called the "Krakowiak."

To meet the needs of those members who like square dances, not so vigorous polkas, a schottische now and then, and perhaps a three-step or waltz, dances were started at the Clubrooms this past year. With members bringing their lunch, punch being served, and music by records on a portable player, these dances are very informal and give a lot of enjoyment.

The Annual Dinner

The annual dinner was held at the Weyerhaeuser Dining Room in Everett.

Decorating was done by the Everett Mountaineers. Members were served a Paul Bunyan dinner in the atmosphere of logging and mountaineering. Climbing and ski boots, pressed into service as flower vases, were filled with daffodils and greenery.

Cameron Beckwith, as Master of Ceremonies, led the diners through an enjoyable evening. President T. Davis Castor presented the Service Plaque Award to Bill Degenhardt for devoting so much of his time and energy through the past years to the Summer Outing, Meany Ski Hut, Snoqualmie Lodge, Stevens, and other Mountaineer activities. Bill said, "Now I won't have to work any more."

Joe Krenmayr took the members to South America with a showing of colored slides and an informal talk. Janice Krenmayr stole the ladies' hearts when she modeled some South American costumes and jewelry. On the program were ballet dances by Elita Castor, Marie Sachs, and Karen Simonsen. Of particular interest to streamlined Mountaineers was Toni Soberielski's skit "New Equipment." His subtle humor helped settle the big meal. Music and folk dancing closed the evening.

The committee extends sincere thanks to all who helped make the dinner a success.

Catherine Crabill

The Forest Theatre and Green Valley

The Players scored again on June 8 and 15 with a most appropriate new play, Frank Wattron's comedy-fantasy, "Green Valley." It was truthfully remarked by many playgoers that the Forest Theatre and "Green Valley" were made for each other. Not only was the setting more ideal for the play than the author had ever imagined, but also the hundred-year-old pioneer ancestors capering on stage tied in perfectly with our Seattle Centennial year.

Old man weather smiled brightly on the first performance and on an over-

flow audience; he scowled slightly on the second performance, though not enough to frighten our loyal audience away. Again it was an overflow house. However, on the second Sunday it was realized that the perfect acoustics of our Forest Theatre had been temporarily affected by the logging on the adjoining property, as the wind carried the sound of the voices on up the valley. Only a strong wind could do it, and it is believed that this can be corrected before next year. The beauty of the theatre has not in any way been marred and it seemed the stage lighting had been improved.

Over a hundred Mountaineers contributed their time, talents, and efforts to make "Green Valley" a success. The great novelty of the show was Minnie, the fabulous cow, who was never seen but certainly heard, mooing happily or angrily, on cue. After each performance the audience gathered around the cowshed to meet Minnie, and then discovered much to their delight that Minnie's innumerable on-cue "moo-o's" were made by an expertly manipulated toy teddy bear. After enjoying the show, not only did the audience trace down Minnie but they also wandered about stage for a close-up of the giant sunflowers, the strawberries big as apples, the carrot taller than the actors, and to find out how Grandpa rose from his grave. They wanted to know how Powerful carried the giant rock and how the beanstalks grew before their very eyes.

This year the Players were all very grateful that electric power was made possible back stage. No more lugging batteries or gas generators down the trail in order to have power that might or might not hold up through the performances. This year the power was true and strong, carrying music and sound effects to the last row of the audience. Chairman Claude Kirk has put in a great deal of work and closed the play season with a very successful year.



Photo by Alfred Brunell

THE WHOLE HAPPY "GREEN VALLEY" TRIBE

The Mountaineers' Players love their outdoor forest theater deep in Hidden Valley at Kitsap. It distinguishes the Pacific Northwest over the entire country for its special plays and charms of fern footlights and growing rhododendrons.

"Green Valley" was a fitting presentation for the Mountaineer Players' Twenty-Sixth Annual Spring Production.

Lucille Fuller

used by groups within the Club on making arrangements with the photographic committee.

A complete list of the films owned by the club are listed in the 1950 Annual.

Photographic

An Eastman sound projector was added to the club's supply of movie equipment. This, as well as the two 16-mm. cameras (one Eastman and one Bell and Howell), a tripod, two screens and a 16-mm. Bell and Howell projector, is in charge of the photographic committee and is accessible to members through the committee.

If one of the Club committees wishes to make a movie to record its activities, it may ask the board for permission to buy film and get an authorized person to take the pictures. These films are then kept in the clubroom and may be

Publications

During the past year the Mountaineers established a Publications committee, "which shall edit and publish all Mountaineer publications, including the Annual and Bulletin, and establish such policies as shall be necessary to accomplish this purpose."

Through a permanent publications committee it will be possible to develop a source of future editors and assistants, by maintaining a staff of persons of ability, vision and a willingness to learn and to work.

The policy of the committee is to give Mountaineer publications a greater

value in content, readability and appearance, (and at the same time keep economy in mind), in order to improve the service of the publications to the club as a whole.

The committee has been actively working with the Bulletin and Annual for the past few months. Improvements and changes are being made gradually, as this is a long-range program.

Among the projects at the present time is the recataloguing of the old photographic engravings at the clubrooms; revising and bringing up to date the mailing lists of the bulletin and the annual, including the free list and the exchange list.

Anyone interested in serving on this committee should contact the chairman.

Arthur Winder, Chairman

THE YEAR IN EVERETT

The Annual Salmon Roast was held the last Sunday in September. Having contrary weather they had their excellent cooks prepare the salmon in their home kitchens. Meanwhile a party was sent out to find a place under cover, but out of doors, to accommodate the large crowd. The advance scouts led them to Forest Park, where the delicious salmon and corn were served by Frank Eder and his committee. Other activities of the day included games on the field and a walk down Pigeon Creek to the Bay, where unexpected entertainment was furnished by the Log Patrol who were busy reclaiming logs that had washed up on shore.

Early in November Winnetta Banks and her committee began preparations for the annual banquet which was held at the Weyerhaeuser Mill B dining room, December 1st. During the excellent turkey dinner, and afterwards, members attending were entertained by two accordionists. Andy Anderson, the main speaker, was preceded by a magician and a pantomime artist. Because of the great interest shown in the

table decorations, the committee sold them by way of a "Dutch" auction. One hundred and sixteen members and guests attended the banquet.

Most of Everett hikers being skiers also, few hiking trips were scheduled during the winter months. However, Mount Erie, in the Deception Pass area, offered a short but scenic hike for the lovers of the marine view. In the Lake Fontelle area, in spite of snow under foot and the rain pouring down, a large group turned out to gather greens for the Yuletide season.

One of the most outstanding spring walks was a trip to Dagger Lake on which the Everett members were joined by many Seattle members. Views of other lakes and surrounding mountains were enjoyed in spite of threatening clouds. Seattle members also joined them late in June for a trek up the Foss River to Trout and Copper Lakes.

New trips this year included snow climbs of Mount Lennox in the Miller River region, and Evergreen Mountain in the Beckler River region, which were first ascents for the Everett group; and a trail trip to Lake Julius just east of Stevens Pass.

Late spring and summer with the three-day holidays gave them an opportunity to enjoy several unusual and interesting camping and hiking trips. On the Memorial Day weekend they headed for Grasshopper Meadows on the White River road near Lake Wenatchee where permanent camp was made. Their first trip was a short but beautiful hike into Twin Lakes where they visited the installations set up by the Department of Fisheries to obtain eggs for the fish hatcheries. The second day took them up Mount David which turned out to be a long but varied snow climb. There were spectacular views of Glacier and Clark Mountains and surrounding territory. For variety, a trip was made into the Chiwawa area to the Lookout on Estes Butte which was a short but steep climb.

The Fourth of July weekend was



Photo by Peter McLellan

POWDER SNOW

Jack Frost decorates the trees and mountainsides of our Snoqualmie ski area. Ski tours give the camera fan many opportunities to photograph scenes of winter wonderland.

spent in the Okanogan country, another area new to the Everett group, which included a breathtaking drive up to Hart's Pass at an elevation of 6197 feet. Because of the driving distance, only one hike was planned, which was a trip through beautiful meadows up to Slate Mountain Lookout, with a panoramic view of the northern Cascades. Other places visited were Lake Conconully, Lone Frank Pass, Twisp Pass and the Methow and Chewack River valleys. This entire scenic area is a photographer's paradise.

Camp Fire Girls and their counselors (five of whom were girls from Cornell University) were guests on a weekend trip in August to Tolmie Peak in Rainier National Park. The weather was ideal, and swimming and wading in Eunice Lake were enjoyed. The return to camp was made in record time in anticipation of the promised watermelon, which was refrigerated in the Carbon River.

Everett members, together with Seattle Campcrafters and Trail Trippers, camped at Maple Creek on the Chiwawa River road during the Labor Day weekend. The most popular trip was a hike to Chiwawa Ridge where they played "hide and seek" in the meadows with the bears. At the summit they were rewarded with magnificent views of Clark and Glacier Mountains towering above the Napeequa Valley. The rest of the time was spent in exploring the Trinity mines and other trails in this vicinity.

Skiing took precedence over all other activities from December through April. Nearly every Sunday found Everett members skiing at Stevens Pass which is easily available for one-day trips. Several weekends were spent at Snoqualmie Lodge where good skiing as well as Lodge fun were enjoyed. The largest skiing party was at Meany during the Washington Birthday holiday.

The three days were packed with new experiences in travel, fun and skiing.

Monthly meetings held at the Everett Public Library were very well attended. Programs which followed business meetings were educational and entertaining. There were book reviews, pictures by different members, and musical numbers by the High School Male Chorus. The evenings ended with a social hour and refreshments. The last meeting of the year was planned by the male members of the Club who surprised the women with their culinary ability.

During the winter months there were many informal gatherings in the homes of various members. Potluck dinners, card and dancing parties were very popular.

In an effort to stimulate the interest of more members in outdoor activities, many new areas were visited and new trails explored, bringing unexpected adventures and interesting experiences. Already so much interest has been expressed that most of these trips are sure to be repeated next year with additional explorations of different areas. Much credit is due the leaders of these expeditions and the officers and committee members who gave so much time to making this year a successful one in every way.

Bill Doph

THE YEAR IN TACOMA

Irish Cabin

Interest in the Cabin showed a marked increase over previous years. Over five hundred members and their friends have been there, and, in addition to the regular Tacoma trips, the cabin has been used by groups from the Campcrafters, the Washington Alpine Club and the Tacoma Boys' Club.

Many climbs have been made of the cabin peaks, which are popular attractions to photographers and to those just climbing to enjoy the beauty and majesty of Mount Rainier.

Instructors have been generous with their time in teaching popular folk and square dances, and good use has been made of the dance equipment at the Cabin. The Thanksgiving dinner was attended by a hundred and twenty-five members and friends. Since this function has become so popular it appears a limit may have to be set as to the number who can be served.

Cabin improvement has gone forward with many members generously contributing time and talents. The recreation room is now lined with beautiful Alaska cedar paneling, which adds immeasurably to the appearance and comfort. Tacoma members are happy to know that Irish Cabin is becoming a place that is being enjoyed by members and guests of the entire Mountaineer organization, and they heartily invite those who have not yet visited with them to come and enjoy their hospitality.

Frank Raver, Chairman

Climbing

Pounding safety pays off! Call it luck, if you wish, but the fact remains that a full climbing season was completed this year in Tacoma without even a minor reported injury. With the largest class of beginners ever registered, they knew that the injury cards were stacked against them. The instructors had to hammer Safety hard. They did.

Parties were carefully checked for strength. Plenty of experienced climbers were put in with the new ones. Competition with other climbers was soft-pedalled. Speed was cut down. What to do under different conditions was freely discussed. Their diligent efforts, plus luck, paid off with a group of thirty-two elementary course graduates, and four or five intermediates eager to take their place in the mountaineering fraternity.

The season began in April with an early snow climb of Faye Peak, and

with thirty-nine out of a party of forty-one reaching the summit, and getting back to the cars in good condition. For eight of the group this was a first climb. From then on through the middle of October peaks were climbed each weekend by scheduled or private climbing parties.

Gene Faure, Chairman

Music

Meetings this year offered programs of recordings ranging from those of Bach and Vivaldi to those of Gilbert and Sullivan, and Rogers and Hammerstein. They included chamber music, concerti, symphonies, selections from operas; and lighter orchestral suites and vocal numbers for diversion. They were generally of a quality and a variety to be enjoyed by anyone who likes good music. The best-attended meetings were December 14 when the Budil's offered their long-play records of Handel's Messiah; and March 7 when Edith Goodman presented an enjoyable varied program.

Laura A. Foltz, Chairman

Photography

Eight well-attended meetings were held this year. In addition to a fine display of mountain photography, there were pictures of Japan, the Alps and Italy, Bavaria and India. Several evenings were devoted to showing slides and movies to the multiple sclerosis patients at the Earl Hotel.

Florence Richardson, Chairman

Skiing

Tours were made in Paradise Valley (Panorama, Edith Creek Basin, the ice-caves, and Reflection Lake), Chinook Pass, Stampede Pass and Meany. New Year's found many enjoying the snow pleasures of Mount Baker and Hood. Average attendance was nine, with thirty-four participating in at least one.

The largest number came on the wettest day of the season; you can't scare skiers! Highlights of the ski meetings were the talks on ski mountaineering and on ski equipment; also the beautiful slides shown by members.

Edith Goodman, Chairman

Special Outings

Five three-day outings were made this season, beginning with New Year's at Irish Cabin. Though the gang was small, what was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm.

Washington's Birthday found them combing beaches and digging clams at Tokeland on the ocean. A conducted tour of the lighthouses and commercial fishing industries proved popular. Memorial Day also was spent near the ocean at Lake Ozette where the fishing, boating and the rugged coastline provided fun for all. Fourth of July was at Irish Cabin with climbs of Mount Arthur and Third Mother, many trail trips, and with old-time dancing in the evening. Mowich Lake was the last trip of the season, with climbing and hiking during the day and campfires in the evening.

An effort was made to provide something on each trip to entice both young and not-so-young to participate, which seemingly paid off as attendance averaged nearly thirty persons.

Keith Melendy, Chairman

Trail Trips

During the past year trips were planned to include both old and new territory, and to provide as large a variety as possible; and the Trail Trips continued to be one of Tacoma's most popular activities.

In November members enjoyed a trip along the beach to the west point of Fox Island, in spite of occasional drizzles. The traditional Christmas Greens walk was intended for Tolmie Creek area, but after one car spun crosswise on the road,



Photo by Edilh Goodman

PARADISE ICE CAVE

Stalagmites frame November ski tourer, Charles Doan, in the entrance to the ice cave. During the summer, guided tours to these glacier caves are a popular tourist feature of Mount Rainier National Park.

everyone went back to the Carbon River Bridge, which proved to be a satisfactory substitute area. January's trip was in the Greendale District; in February members went by car over State Historical Road No. 1, with explanations of interesting sections being given by guest leader, P. S. McDermott; March included Luhr Beach and Nisqually Flats, with an April trip to Long Branch. Later in April the Black Hills, near Olympia, and new country to most Tacoma Mountaineers, was visited.

The Annual Violet Walk, in the Game Farm District this year, did not draw the large number of old-time Mountaineers who usually came to it as a reunion. The last trip, in May, was to the LaMarr's home on the beach at Mukilteo, near Everett. No trips were scheduled in June, but in July a group drove up the new road from Ohanapecosh to the Cowlitz box canyon. There they saw

the Tunnel and new highway bridge which is nearing completion. They hiked to the Nickel Creek Shelter Cabin for lunch. Three of the men took the six-mile trail back to Ohanapecosh, while others further explored the Box Canyon and admired the beautiful flowers growing among the rocks. August held two trips with Seattle members; the first to Berkeley and Grand Parks, and the second to Moraine Park. On the latter trip some members went to Mystic Lake; several climbed Mineral Mountain, and others just relaxed and enjoyed the superb view. The Klapatche Park trip and the Annual Salmon Roast rounded up the year's activities.

The schedule of summer trips was an experiment this year and seems to have had a favorable response. The trips with Seattle have given both groups a chance to become better acquainted.

Warren L. Moorhead, Chairman

Special Outings

With fourteen monthly meetings, an election of officers meeting, and an Annual Banquet, the committee has had a busy year. At the November and March meetings, Mountaineers went traveling via pictures; through Switzerland, and all over Europe by bicycle. January and February meetings were centered on conservation; with Bob Mains presenting his experiences with a University and Naval Research project on the lakes in Alaska; and with Wes Hunter (from the State Wildlife and Game Department), who was to talk on fish conservation, presenting a real life conservation problem. Mr. Hunter got lost between the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and never did arrive! President Goodman saved the evening with a program of reminiscences. Programs for climbers came in April and May, with a beautifully illustrated preview of the Summer Outing and slides of mountain ranges of the East.

At the Christmas party everyone enjoyed the small decorated trees, and so did all the soldiers at Madigan Hospital, where the trees were taken the next day. Money gifts were made to buy

play equipment for the children at Remann Hall, and everyone went home with gifts from the "swap white elephants" game.

Summer provided a boat trip down the Narrows, with a beautiful moon and much vigorous singing; a fair night and a tide which made it possible to sail all around Vashon Island. "Cookouts" travelled from Point Defiance Beach to Steilacoom and to Dash Point with weather, coffee and crowd all on the beam. At the Gallaghers were colored slides taken on the Summer Outing.

Everyone enjoyed the hospitality of the Budil's in the rhododendron season, and at the Mountaineer Fair. A record crowd at the Fair kept the cooks busy turning out eats, and the Scotch puppeteers running a continuous program in order to accommodate everyone. A large group of Seattle Mountaineers attended, and several of them brought their summer paintings of woods and mountain spots.

Elizabeth Ames Faure, Chairman

The Tacoma chairman expressed sincere thanks to all who helped make "The Year in Tacoma" an enjoyable one as well as a successful one.

GOODNIGHT SONG

Though like a wanderer, the sun gone down
 Darkness be over me, my rest a stone
 Still in my dreams I'll be,
 Nearer my God to Thee
 Nearer my God to Thee, nearer to Thee.

Goodnight, we must part
 God keep watch o'er us all where we go,
 Till we meet once again, Good Night.

In Memoriam

Thomas Arthur Jessett, 20, died in a crevasse on Mount St. Helens, May 18, 1952.

Richard Waldo Berge, 23, killed by a fall on Mount Baring, July 20, 1952.

Paul Brikoff, 20, killed by lightning on Mount Stuart, August 10, 1952.

All three were students at the University of Washington, Seattle.

They loved the rugged mountains tall these three.
They pitted stalwart bodies and stout hearts
Against the steep ascent and won.
They knew the thrill of conquering mountain heights,
The deep-set peace that comes to those who face
A challenge and do get it done.

Each in this labor that he loved was lost.
Struck down by fatal mischance after victory
Had crowned each with its glory bright.
'Twas tragedy indeed for those they loved
To see their broken bodies brought back down
And bright day turned to darkest night.

Now rises swift the question that has plagued
The mind of man since he began to think,
Is this the end? Or does the soul
Go on in God's eternal care to heights
Of love and bliss beyond this world's attainment,
Go on to seek a grander goal?

No man the answer knows. But it is hard
To see how greater from the lesser grows
In this world's long evolving ages
Unless it be by God's good grace. And that
In His own way He does the best for all
Though it may puzzle earthly sages.

Mayhap there rose in that eternal land
A crisis needing youthful stalwart hearts
And so God called these three.
O ye who mourn be proud. These were of earth
The best, and dearly loved. In God's good time
Ye shall with them forever be.

T.E.J.

William H. Anderson	Paul Brikoff	W. E. Lowthian
Rial Benjamin	Linda M. Coleman	June Oakley
Richard W. Berge	Arthur Jessett	Al S. Oliger
Alida J. Bigelow	J. Stanley Leedom	Ronald Ruddiman
Bruce E. Steere	Mrs. Gustav	A. Wislicenus

CLIMBING NOTES

NORTH RIDGE OF FORBIDDEN

Mount Baker National Forest Map;
Latitude 48°30'48" Longitude 121°16'

Early in June of 1952, Fred Beckey, Don Wilde and the writer made the first ascent of Forbidden Peak's north ridge. We left our 5700-foot camp at the head of the Boston Mine Trail at 6:30 in the morning, climbed up the Boston Basin to the West Sharkfin Col and rappelled to the Boston Glacier. A mile of zig-zagging through a confusion of crevasses and some moderately difficult ledge scrambling put us on the beginning of the North Ridge's main crest at 11:30. Seven hours and approximately 35 rope lengths later we arrived on top. We went down the West Ridge, a fine climb in its own right, and thus also made the first traverse of the mountain.

This is probably one of the finest alpine routes in the Northwest. The ridge crest is over half a mile long, varies from a couple of inches to four feet in width, and is continuously—and often rather overwhelmingly—exposed on both sides. Climbing consists largely of making one's way over or around the multitude of ragged blocks and towers atop the ridge. The rock is very good almost everywhere, with excellent belay points. The ridge divided itself, roughly, into three sections of about equal length. The first—narrow, exposed, and all rock—becomes practically flat after two steep initial steps are passed. In the center section, the steep snows of the Northwest Face form a year-around cornice which completely covers the rock ridge. This area was extremely dangerous for us as the slushy and fractured nature of the snow made our axe belays of dubious value. Later in the season, with firmer snows, this part of the climb would be reasonably safe. We donned tennis shoes for the final section, which is a snow-daubed rock arete sweeping steeply to the summit. The climbing was nowhere more technical than Class 4, never really severe, yet never easy. The only pitch that stood out as more difficult than the rest was the initial part of the arete. Here, we moved left around a steep, holdless area and cut back up on exacting balance holds.

To date there have been four routes placed on Forbidden: the three ridges and the South Face. This last is in a class by itself as a pure rock climb of very high technical difficulty. Of the ridges, the North is undoubt-

edly the best from an alpine standpoint—harder to reach, much longer, more difficult, more tiring, more varied and also has a fine glacier approach.

There are still two virgin routes up the peak: the Northeast Face, which would be a fine rock climb of up to, perhaps, 5th class, and the plunging, snow-plastered Northwest Face, which appears to be a real challenge. We would like to say that we think Forbidden is well worth climbing by any of its routes, for it is one of the few big peaks in this part of the country that does not have an easy way up.

Jack Schwabland

MOUNT GARFIELD CLIMBING AREA

Skykomish Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°33'; Longitude 121°29'

Until recently the main attraction in the Mount Garfield area has been the main peak of Mount Garfield and the small pinnacle just to the west, Leaning Spire. The usual route for these ascents has been a southern approach from the Snoqualmie Middle Fork road and as a consequence the lesser peaks of Garfield to the north have been neglected. (See Climber's Guide to the Olympics and Cascades.) On three occasions in 1951 climbers entered this area from the northwest and by this approach the lesser peaks are accessible. In addition, this approach offers a route up the main peak which has less rock fall hazard than is present on the southern route; this safety factor is of course so important in group ascents.

The new Taylor River road permits driving to the mouth of the small creek that drains the north side of the Garfield group, about two and one-half miles from the Middle Fork junction. A mile of easy brush hiking will bring one to a junction in this creek, the southern branch of which cascades from the Garfield Peaks. The best route to the upper plateau is approximately 300 feet above and to the right of this southern branch. The route is easier in the spring when most of the brush is covered with snow.

The most impressive peak, aside from the Main Peak and Leaning Spire, is Courte Echelle, located just north of the Main Peak; the route is up the northwest ridge. Between Courte Echelle and the Main Peak is a small pinnacle tagged Flat-top. About one-half

mile from the Main Peak, in their respective directions, are the North Peak and the East Peak. Slightly to the southwest and below the North Peaks is another interesting-looking spire, yet unclimbed and unnamed.

Pete Schoening

DEVIL'S TOWER, WYOMING

The second climb of this famous "non-alpine" landmark by Mountaineer members was conducted by Jack Schwabland and Dayrell Bate in 1951. It is interesting to note that the party reported April temperatures were conducive to climbing, and they were relatively free of the hordes of onlookers encountered in the summertime.

BIG BARON SPIRE, IDAHO

Latitude 44°06'; Longitude 115°

This, one of the most impressive summits in the Sawtooth Range, was first climbed in August of 1949 by Jack Schwabland, Pete Schoening and Fred Beckey in a three-day intensified version of "Lost Arrow" climbing. The party would gladly have settled for the usual sixth class inconveniences, but the resistance of the final 110-foot summit block was such that no useful piton cracks existed. With the aid of 20 Rawl-drives and bolts the exposed summit was finally gained, after interference from two serious lightning storms. Nearby "Fishhook Spire," less difficult but a peak that had repulsed several previous parties, was also climbed.

RED FINGER, IDAHO

Latitude 43°58'; Longitude 115°05'

The ascent of Robert Underhill's well-described "rope-throwing" possibility, near the headwaters of the Payette, in the Sawtooth Range, was made by Fred Beckey and Pete Schoening in 1949. After exploring several frustrating leads from the high notch on the north face, the party concluded that there was only one possibility, that being the ascent of an overhanging crack with 500 feet of direct exposure. After witnessing an empty fruit-juice can make this free fall, a very delicate traverse brought the leader to the crack, where fifty feet of direct aid, including the use of three bolts, provided a means of reaching a section where the crack was climbable.

SOUTH PEAK OF SLESSE, B. C.

Canadian Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys;
National Topographical Series Sheet 92 S. E.;
Latitude 49°02'; Longitude 121°36'30"

Slesse Peak, also known as King George, and situated northeast of Mount Baker,

across the International Boundary, has been given little attention by Americans. On August 3, 1952, Herb Staley, Fred Beckey and John Dudra of Vancouver, B. C., made the ascent of the north, or main, summit and because of an early start were able to make the first climb of the slightly lower south summit, about 8000 feet in elevation. The route involved two long leads from the central col, the climax being a series of near-vertical cracks, difficult to ascend. The pleasures of the excellent granite were somewhat mitigated by the inhospitable approach via the neglected Slesse Creek trail and Bullion Creek canyon.

Another peak which is quite prominent from the Northern Cascades, just across the B. C. line, but east of Slesse Peak and En-sawkwatch Creek, was first climbed in 1951 by two mountaineers from Vancouver, Herman Genschorek and Walt Sparling, and dubbed "Sawkwatch Peak."

TRAVERSE OF INDEX PEAKS

Sultan Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°47'; Longitude 121°35'

The first ascent of the Middle peak of Mount Index and the first climb of the main summit of Index from the north were made on August 12 and 13, 1950. On the first day Pete Schoening and Fred Beckey climbed the north peak, followed by a support party, and continued on to a bivouac near the summit of the middle peak. It was found that the distressing symptoms of insomnia due to the chilly night could be averted by fixing attention on U. S. Highway Ten and counting headlights. The two crucial sections which had caused preliminary misgivings, where the north walls rise out of the deep notches adjacent to the middle peak, proved to be the most technical features of the long route, both requiring piton protection.

LAKE SERENE FACE OF THE NORTH PEAK OF INDEX

The east face of the north peak of Index, well fortified by long smooth walls and great exposure, has been a focus of rock-climbing attention both in prewar days and recently, in the summer of 1951, when it was finally climbed by Dick Berge, Fred Beckey, Pete Schoening and Jim Henry. Its attainment was subject to prolonged effort comparable to the long face climbs of the Alps, and due to the lack of continuous time for the complete ascent, a "fixed" route with set ropes and safety devices was prepared on the lower half of the face.

The central section of the face, as seen from the lake, is marked by a great "V" formation which had seemed quite impregnable from below. Whatever doubts had been entertained about the success of the climb vanished when the left arm of the "V", actually a 500-foot dihedral flanked by an offset overhang running parallel on the right, proved climbable by the continuing existence of a vertical or near-vertical crack. While pitons were continually employed as safety devices, more often it was found practicable to use nylon tape slings on the small evergreen shrubs which grew in adjacent cracks, this protection often being the only justification for continuing the ascent. Happily, the acute difficulties disappeared when the prominent angular ledge 500 feet beneath the summit was reached, and from this point the route to "Teaball Meadows" led up a series of brushy gullies and short, safe cliffs.

THE PESHASTIN PINNACLES

Chiwaukee Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°32'30"; Longitude 120°30'50"

Excellent for spring or fall rock training, these towers of hard sandstone (Swauk rock) across the Wenatchee River, just east of Dryden, offer difficulties of all degrees. The traditionally lazy rock climber who appreciates the opportunity to uncoil the rope while still munching fresh fruit at the car will find this area to his liking, for a drive up through an orchard brings one to the immediate base of "Grand Central Tower." On the first ascent the sloping 400-foot west face was abandoned in favor of a slightly shorter route on the uphill side. From a three-man courte echelle the leader placed extra long Rawl-drives three times for aid, made a spectacular traverse to a vertical chimney and continued on to the north platform. Jim Henry, in the lead, then traversed onto the northwest face and at the end of the rope managed to reach the summit, using two pitons for aid. The thin summit crest scarcely had room for the first-ascent party: Henry, Pete Schoening, Fred Beckey, Dick Berge, Betty Woodward, Tom Miller, Wes Grande and Dick Widrig.

Earlier in 1951 "Dinosaur Tower" was scaled by Dick Widrig and Fred Beckey, via the south ridge. Four difficult leads, involving a very touchy traverse, were needed to make this very interesting ascent. In the meantime Pete Schoening led the ascent of bizarre "Trigger Finger", with Sue Wolf and Jean Moore. Bolts are mandatory for safety and a modified upper belay was evolved by winding the spare rope around the pinnacle. The party then continued on to the last first

ascent, "Orchard Rock", where the work of several amazed farmhands was interrupted by falling rock and orange peelings.

Although the rock is soft and brittle in spots—the Peshastin Pinnacles serve a useful purpose as a practice area. Flowers bloom early there and a sight to stir aesthetic appreciation is the prospect of the distant snowy crags seen through the tracery of apple blossoms in May.

CASTLE ROCK, Tumwater Canyon

Chiwaukee Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°36'; Longitude 120°42'30"

Few accessible rock faces can compare with the excellent granite of the sheer south face of Castle Rock, in Tumwater Canyon near Leavenworth. Ideal for spring conditioning climbs, this face has numerous routes.

Usually the sport begins from "logger's ledge" about 250 feet above the road. The many climbs of a buttress here (Jello Tower) led to the eventual completion of the "Midway" route (see 1948 Mountaineer) and later the 55-foot white overhang, class six, proved to be the key to the "Devil's Delight" route followed to the summit by Fred Beckey, Pete Schoening and Wes Grande. Around the corner on the east face Schoening and Dick Widrig worked out the fifth class "Saber" route, and in 1951 Schoening and Jim Henry established the "Angel" route beginning fifty feet west of Jello Tower. Two days and a considerable number of pitons were consumed in the ascent, which included fourth, fifth and sixth class climbing. The ascent consisted first of a 50-foot and then a 20-foot direct aid lead, a traverse to the left, a vertical 30-foot pitch, a climbing traverse to the right, another vertical pitch of 40 feet and then a precipitous climbing traverse to the right to a point 80 feet above the top of Jello Tower, ending the severities.

Of interest also is a new route on the river face of Tumwater Tower made by Pete Schoening and Tom Miller (class five).

CHUMSTICK SNAGS

Chiwaukee Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°42'; Longitude 120°39'

To the south, some five miles along the Leavenworth-Plain road are the two Chumstick Snags: "Chum Tower" and "Stick Snag". Pete Schoening and Tom Miller made the climbs in 1951, finding the latter quite impressive and offering some 110 feet of climbing on soft rock. The route on the south face to the upper east ridge requires long bolts for safety and a piton below the ridge.

FIFE'S PEAK AREA

Mount Aix Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 46°58'; Longitude 121°19'

Slightly east of the true summit of Fife's Peak, east of Chinook Pass, lie a host of crumbly spires that present some interesting problems. Named and climbed by Pete Schoening and Don Wilde, a number of difficult new climbs were accomplished, the most noteworthy being "The Masthead", a chimney-like 200-foot tower, visible from the highway. The treacherous ascent began on the north face and circled to an indistinct chimney on the east; long bolts were needed for safety and aid. Fred Beckey and Rudy Miller made the first climb of "Cannonhole Pinnacle", west of Fife's summit, using a safety bolt on the pitch alongside the great hole.

THE KLOOCHMAN FINGERS

Mount Aix Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 46°38'; Longitude 121°06'

East of the Tieton Reservoir, between White Pass and Yakima, are a series of gaunt black spires running west from Kloochman Rock. As seen from the highway there are three distinct spires, the left, middle and right fingers. First ascents of all these were made in 1951, Wes Grande and Dick Widrig scaling the right finger via a fairly long route involving moderately difficult pitches. Jim Henry and Pete Schoening climbed the middle finger, using a route weaving up the south face from the west col, then joined Dick Berge, Fred Beckey and Dwight Baker for the climb of the left finger. A fairly difficult rock couloir on the north face provided an entrance to the col between the finger and Kloochman Rock itself. The subsequent east slope proved easy until the summit tower was reached; this demanded utmost caution and "bombproof" belays.

Perhaps the most pleasant feature of climbing in this dusty region is the proximity of the lake for swimming.

SPECTATOR SPIRE

Mount Aix Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 46°39'30"; Longitude 121°21'

Just east of White Pass, above the new highway, rises an odd 180-foot monolith, impossible to climb by ordinary legitimate means. Rather than use bolts, the first-ascent party of Jim Henry, Fred Beckey, Tom Miller, Dick Berge and Dick McGowan used several long nylon length en tyrolien across the open 40-foot gap, to the accompaniment of cheers from several dozen accumulated onlookers who had formed an incredulous audience, their open cameras sug-

gesting the hope of a newspaper reward for an accident photo. There was danger of the rope's slipping from the small summit but the climbers did their utmost and succeeded in disappointing the spectators in this regard. This ascent was made in 1951.

CASHMERE CRAGS:**APRIL FOOL'S TOWER**

Chiwaukum Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°31'40"; Longitude 120°43'

Less than half-way up the trail to Nada Lake a prominent tower is to be seen across Snow Creek. Climbed on the first of April in 1951 by Don Wilde, Pete Schoening and Fred Beckey, the route involved a sixth class crack on the south face above the notch ledge and a fifth class lead along the steeply pitched east arete. Dick Berge's party, later, eliminated the aid pitch by a fifth class crack on the east, reached by circling behind the tower on the north side.

LICHEN TOWER

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°28'; Longitude 120°47'

This, the predominant spire in the "Knitting Needle" group above Ingalls Creek, was first climbed by Phil Sharpe and Fred Beckey in 1951 by a class four route involving three leads on the east face. The party also scaled the two summits of "Coney Rocks", several hundred yards west. These climbs involved shoulder stands, pitons and rope throwing.

THE PRONG

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°28'48"; Longitude 120°47'30"

There would seem to be no valid reason why this stunning pinnacle on the slope between Enchantment Lakes and McClellan Peak is climbable, but a vertical and sometimes overhanging crack on the outer face provides a sixth class route to the meager summit; three separate aid pitches, beginning with the 35-foot vertical crack, are used. Dick Berge led a group composed of Ray Secoy, Dick Hill and Eric Peterson.

In the same area, south of McClellan Peak, the party continued other new climbs, including "Tiresome Tower", "Cigar Tower" and "Glockenspiel Tower"; these verging into the Knitting Needle group.

The party climbed the west peak of Mount Temple by a short new route from the east and scaled several adjacent pinnacles. Of note was the first climb of "Scapula Spire" on the northeast ridge of Rocket Peak by Berge and Peterson, via a fifth class route having a spectacular open chimney.

THE CANDLE

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°29'; Longitude 120°47'30"

This flawless monolith, on the hillside south of Temple's west peak, was scaled in 1951 by Dick McGowan, Tim Kelley and Betty Woodward. The party used a shoulder stand and two bolts for direct aid.

PENNANT PEAK

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°28'; Longitude 120°49'

The two summits of Pennant Peak, an outstanding isolated massif separated from Peak Aboo on the west side of Crystal Creek, were climbed by Pete Schoening and Fred Beckey in 1950. Starting from intermittent Crystal Lake, the climb involves a snow gully and six roped leads of class three and four climbing. Two other outstanding summits, "Horizontal Spire" above Crystal Lake (en route to Pennant Peak) and the "Seal Head", class four, located below "The Flagpole", were scaled by the same party.

THE FLAGPOLE

From Pennant Peak a route was forced to this, perhaps the most fantastic needle in the Cascades, by means of an exposed ridge traverse and a pendulum rope rappel—a route of no return. A series of fixed ropes on the west face enabled Schoening, Beckey and Phil Sharpe to reach the notch 75 feet beneath the summit by means of prusik slings. Attaining the summit was an exhausting procedure; this entailed the use of several aid pitons on existing cracks and the lassoing of a small horn, in addition to the nine Rawl-drives which were placed.

THE CHESSMEN

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°28'48"; Longitude 120°48'

The six principal towers of "The Chessmen", fringing the Enchantment Lakes and running due west of the summit of McClellan Peak, are among the highest summits in the Craggs. The three towers on the west, class three, were climbed in 1950 by Phil Sharpe and Al Lambuth, and the three on the east (including "The Knight" and "The Bishop") by Herb Staley and Fred Beckey in 1952. This latter party also climbed "Crystal Tower", high on the wall between the first of the "Chessmen" and Crystal Lake. While the final ascent is not difficult, a fixed rope and rappel is needed to reach the tower from the ridge above Fantasia Pond.

FANTASIA TOWER

Mount Stuart Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 47°28'; Longitude 120°48'

This, the culminating point of the Night-

mare Needles, above Ingalls Creek, was scaled in 1952 by Herb Staley and Fred Beckey from Fantasia Pond which lies in the gentle saddle between the upper Needles and the "Chessmen". The route, on fourth class granite, angles from the east to the upper northeast face in two interesting leads. Of equal interest and difficulty were the satellite north and south summits, climbed from the same base.

THE PLEIADES

Mount Baker Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 48°58'30"; Longitude 121°38'

The Cascade counterpart of the seven daughters of Atlas is a serrated ridge of pinnacles running due east from Red Mountain, in the Twin Lakes-Border Peak area. The first ascents were made September 20, 1952, by John Dudra of Vancouver, B. C.; Dwight Baker and Fred Beckey.

**THE NORTH FACE OF
AMERICAN BORDER PEAK**

Mount Baker Quadrangle, U.S.G.S.;
Latitude 48°59'48"; Longitude 121°40'

The precipitous, slabby north face of this prominent peak, well over 2000 feet in height, was climbed for the first time this summer by a party of John Dudra, Fred Beckey and Dwight Baker. To reach the face the party descended the glacier between American Border and Red Mountain, and traversed a salient section to the north corner of the peak. Boots were worn on the lower half of the face but tennis shoes were mandatory in order to surmount the tilted down-slab of the upper walls. The descent was made by the regular route on the south ridge.

INSPIRATION GLACIER AREA

Mount Baker National Forest Map;
Latitude 48°34"; Longitude 121°07'

In early August of 1951, after a backpacking traverse of the Inspiration Glacier, including a climb of Eldorado Peak, Elwyn Elerding, Jeanne Elerding and Les Carlson made first ascents of the two highest peaks in the unnamed and unexplored range on the McAllister-West Fork Thunder Creek divide, about three miles northeast of Eldorado Peak. The highest was called "Primus Peak", approximately 8300 feet high, and the other was dubbed "Tricouni Peak", and estimated as 8000 feet high. Although the ascents were not difficult, any routes leading up from the Thunder Creek side would offer very interesting climbing and would also avoid the long glacier traverse.

Fred Beckey

MOUNTAINEER RESEARCH

The following research projects are in progress at the end of 1952. These projects are being carried out by members of the Mountaineers, Inc., as a group or individually sponsored activities to further progress and knowledge in the mountains and mountaineering techniques. Persons interested in cooperating or providing information to those engaged in these studies are encouraged to do so.

A. E. Harrison is studying glacial activity in the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges, and correlating this work with reports from other observers in Washington, Montana and Wyoming, in order to determine the climatic factors that cause the fluctuations of glacial activity.

Kermit B. Bengston is surveying the Coleman Glacier on Mount Baker annually, to determine the changes in thickness at dif-

ferent altitudes and its effect on the position of the glacier terminus.

Ed La Chapelle is working on avalanche studies this winter with the U. S. Forest Service at Alta, Utah. A program has been underway there for a number of years to learn the practical aspects of avalanche prediction and control.

An intensive search for natural caves in the state of Washington is being conducted by a group of mountaineers; Warren Gibson, Chairman. Any person having knowledge of natural cave locations is urged to communicate with Mr. Gibson.

Peter McLellan is constructing a comprehensive report dealing with the natural caves of the state. The report, when completed, will be transmitted to the National Speleological Society, Washington, D.C.



Photo by P. Misch

LOWER CHALLENGER GLACIER SEEN FROM EAST

Easy Pass at skyline. Active glacier descends from Mount Challenger. Almost dead ice in foreground is remnant of another once continuous glacier, shows sink hole due to collapse of ice cave made by stream flowing beneath ice.

REPORTS

MOUNTAINEERING ACCIDENTS

Mountaineering accidents can be prevented. Very rarely can a mountaineering accident be justified in the light of present mountaineering knowledge. The Mountaineers are among the leaders in disseminating the lore of safe travel in mountainous terrain, and yet, we have a high accident rate among our members.

WHY? Are we fatalistic or just too negligent to live?

We have an excellent Climbing Code which will keep us climbing to a ripe old age if interpreted and applied properly.

1. A climbing party of three is the minimum, unless adequate support is available who have knowledge that the climb is in progress. On crevassed glaciers, two rope teams are recommended.
2. Carry at all times the clothing, food and equipment necessary.
3. Rope up on all exposed places, and for all glacier travel.
4. Keep the party together, and obey the leader or majority rule.
5. Never climb beyond one's ability and knowledge.
6. Judgment will not be swayed by desire when choosing the route or turning back.
7. Leave the trip schedule with a responsible person.
8. Follow the precepts of sound mountaineering as set forth in the Mountaineer's Handbook and the Manual of Ski Mountaineering.

With the above Climbing Code, an alert application and interpretation, and the will to live, accidents can be spaced many years apart.

Let us examine the accidents that occurred this climbing season in the light of our Climbing Code to see what a tremendous price we Mountaineers have paid for our infractions.

Glacier Accidents

All of the glacier accidents brought to our attention this year involved falls into crevasses.

On May 18, a party of four young climbers

made the ascent of Mount St. Helens. The party carried all of the equipment necessary for a safe climbing trip, including one 120 foot rope. However, the party did not rope up during the ascent nor on the descent, but carried the rope coiled in Arthur Jessett's pack. On the descent the party was traveling down a section of glacier they regarded as free of crevasse danger when Arthur Jessett fell through into a snow-covered crevasse. Others of the party had crossed this same crevasse at different points without knowing it. Jessett was not visible from above due to a curve in the crevasse, but he was able to tell his companions that he was tightly wedged in the crevasse and could not move. No rope was available for rescue since the rope was coiled in Jessett's pack. One of the party stayed at the scene of the accident, while the other two went for help. A party returning from the summit was intercepted and brought to the scene by one, while the other went for outside help. The intercepted party did not even carry a rope, so could not carry out immediate rescue. However, they brought up 150 feet of old climbing rope from the ski cabin at Timberline. With this and other remnants, they lowered one of the climbers, using one rope for bodily lowering the climber and the other for belay. At a depth estimated sixty to seventy-five feet, the climber had not seen Jessett although he heard groans nearby, but since he was nearing the end of the double rope system, he was hoisted back to the surface. The combined parties decided further attempts were useless, and had left the scene of the accident by 7:00 p.m. As far as anyone knew, Jessett was still alive. At Timberline, one of the climbers with two Forest Service men with rescue equipment, were turned back by the descending party.

Meanwhile, word had been sent out early in the afternoon to be relayed to the Mountain Rescue Council. When this word finally got through at 10:30 p.m., a party of five competent men left Seattle as soon as possible. Two of these men arrived at the accident scene ahead of all others Monday morning. One of them descended into the crevasse and located Jessett's body. From there on the evacuation went smoothly, but too late.

In the first place, this accident could have been prevented by adherence to the Climbing Code. The four climbers were traveling un-

roped on a glacier in violation of Rule 3 of the Climbing Code. It was an unfortunate coincidence that the only party contacted was traveling in violation of Rules 2 and 3 without a rope in the party. It is the opinion of many competent climbers that the rope from Timberline ski lodge was sufficient to effect a rescue had the parties been schooled in rescue technique. If we are going to climb and travel in places where danger is near at hand, we owe it to our fellow climbers and to ourselves to know at least the rudiments of rescue technique and spend some time practicing them on simulated cases. Also, when calling Mountain Rescue, don't relay the message—stay with it until your call reaches them.

Three other falls into crevasses occurred on Mount St. Helens within the following month. However, these parties were roped and using good technique. The cost in time to these parties was about ten minutes per party, and a good-natured ribbing for the victim.

Being roped is not enough, as illustrated by an accident on Mount Baker. A roped party of three were traveling over a glacier with too much slack rope between them, when Paul Salness broke through into a crevasse, landing on an ice ledge 25 feet below with no effect of the rope in reducing impact. However, the rope did simplify the rescue. Paul suffered a painfully dislocated shoulder, and the loss of a climbing season. This was the price Paul paid for violations of Rule 8, which calls for our following the precepts of sound mountaineering.

Rock Climbing Accidents

Four minor accidents occurred at rock climbing practice at Ingalls Creek on May 25th. One fall occurred in a rock chimney in which the climber fell about 20 feet, hitting several times on the way, and rolling about 50 feet down a steep scree slope. The result was a broken wrist and cuts requiring stitches and numerous bruises and abrasions. The climber was in an exposed position without belay in violation of Rule 3. A second accident occurred when the rock being climbed gave way and the unbelayed climber fell along with the loosened rock. The results were cuts requiring several stitches, a few bruises, and a badly shaken climber. Another accident happened when a rappell rope was pulled down, loosening a rock which fell among a group of climbers receiving instruction. This was due to the lack of alertness in applying Rule 8, since the experienced rock climber present was aware of this haz-

ard. One girl received a slight scalp wound from the falling rock. A fourth accident occurred at the end of the day on easy talus hopping on the way back to camp. One of the group leaders, tired after a hard day, slipped and fell onto the sharp edge of a talus block, taking a very severe bruise on the chest. This accident points out the danger of letting down your guard on easy terrain when fatigued at the end of the day.

An accident occurred on Monitor Rock in which the victim tripped as she was descending the stairway on the north side of the rock. She lost her balance and stumbled over the edge of the rock and landed in a sitting position from a take-off point seven feet above, resulting in a cracked vertebra. This again points up the fact that ease of travel is not a deterrent to accidents. The seriousness of exposure is the big factor in converting minor slips into serious accidents. Also it points out the importance of good mountaineering technique in preventing a tangle of ropes on the rock.

On July 19th, a party of three was returning from an attempt of the northeast face of Mount Baring, when Richard Berge fell over a 250 foot cliff to his death. The party had started on a two-day climb with excellent weather forecast for the weekend. At 6:00 p.m. Saturday, the weather showed definite signs of turning foul, so the party cached all but the necessary equipment and started the descent. The party got down safely off the upper slopes and into the steep forested and brushy slopes with occasional small cliffs of ten or 15 feet in height. The party was almost to its destination when they were overtaken by darkness and enveloped in the lowering fog. They were using flashlights intermittently and descending with care, using brush for support in steeper portions. Berge was in the lead, having been over this route several times, when his pack caught on a bush. He asked the climber behind him to free his pack. When the pack was grasped by the following climber, Berge was not in it, and immediately after a thud was heard in the darkness below. Flashlights revealed that he had gone over a cliff which continued down into the fog beyond the flashlight beams. There was no answer from below to calls, and the height and steepness of the cliff indicated a fatal fall. Numerous attempts were made to descend down or around the cliff in the dark, but this was given up as too dangerous under the conditions. The two remaining climbers bivouaced in a level spot, and started their search early next morning. Their first search at the base

of the cliff was unsuccessful, due partially to the limited visibility in the fog. One climber went out to summon help while the other continued the search. When the rescue party of nine climbers and Forest Service men arrived, the remaining climber had found the body. Dick Berge had suffered instant death. This party was traveling under extremely poor conditions of visibility. Route finding was so difficult that even an expert climber such as Dick Berge was unable to follow a familiar route. Response to Rule 6 would have saved his life. The risk of traveling under these conditions is extremely high, and in country as rugged as the Mount Baring area, accidents are likely to be serious. Hindsight shows us that the party should have settled down for the night, rather than continuing on over the edge of a cliff. Since these climbers knew there could be hazards ahead, each step was taken with care; the snagged pack possibly caused enough distraction to permit that one careless step. The perfection demanded to make such travel safe is beyond us. Yet, how many of our climbers travel by night under similar conditions? We must develop and apply sufficient judgment to avoid these accidents. We cannot condone these accidents as being a necessary risk of mountaineering. Any person climbing in the Cascades should realize that weather forecasts cannot be completely reliable. Therefore, he should be prepared for inclement weather, and if necessary, settle down until traveling conditions are reasonably safe again.**

This has been a season of many climbing accidents with a variety of causes. There is only one factor common to all accidents occurring this season. In every case, the hazard was either ignored or belittled as we have all done on occasions. The victims of this summer's accidents have paid dearly for our transgressions as mountaineers. When we ignore a hazard or, worse yet, do not recognize that probability of a menace, we teach these younger climbers to continue without proper cognizance of the dangers around them in mountaineering. Please, let us not have another season like this last one. Every one of us who has been lax at any time in his mountaineering safety has been a contributor to these accidents. It is the responsibility of every one of us to avoid exposure to accidents. Following the Climbing Code intelligently will do much to eliminate

these accidents completely. And remember, that none of those involved in an accident walked into it knowingly. Let us reduce the probability of an unsuspected accident by taking precautions before the immediate need is upon us. Roping up during a fall is impractical!

John Dyer,
Chairman, Safety Committee

MOUNTAIN RESCUE COUNCIL

The fourth annual Mountain Rescue and Safety Conference sponsored by the Council was held in the Snoqualmie forest this spring, with far over one hundred experts and agencies attending, many from out-of-State, and as far as Colorado. All our Council agencies participated in full strength. The army mountain and cold weather command sent observers to study our equipment and techniques. Morning maneuvers in snow and rock rescue and evacuation were held at the base of Denny Mountain; Conference noon banquet at Keechelus Inn; and aerial search and communication operations at Bandera emergency air strip, and Bandera Mountain.

The Council's rescue missions for the year hit a new tragic high, and pointed to continued and increasing efforts to push an ever more active mountain safety program and message to mountain travelers. Tragic and needless as some of these accidents have been, they have nevertheless aided us in raising the efficiency of operational techniques, as well as resulting in closer cooperation and tie-in with the State Patrol and other agencies, improvements in our equipment, speed in channeling calls for help and in getting under way, more voluntary aid for patrol duty, and a substantial improvement in our financial situation to help us obtain more and better equipment and to defray the cost of an active safety program. It has fallen to the Council staff members this year on many occasions following an accident, to uphold our mountaineering standards and purposes in their true light for the public's information, an especially difficult task in view of the fact that these accidents involved mostly members of climbing organizations.

Among the Council's projects completed, I might mention the construction of a new aluminum alpine litter and the acquisition of German and Austrian rescue gear made possible by contributions from parents of climbers killed and injured; the beginning

**The reader is referred to the article entitled "Accidents by Lightning in the Mountains" in this issue, for an analysis of the Mount Stuart tragedy.—Ed.



Photo by Bob and Ira Spring

MOUNTAIN RESCUE

The Mountain Rescue Council has been a hard working group. This practice rescue on Mount Rainier is typical of many actual rescues accomplished this past summer. The Council now has an improved stretcher to go on the wheel and ski.

of a 16-mm. training film, and a growing file of color slides showing actual operations as well as teaching material; the inauguration of a 4-week course in search and rescue held in November at the club-rooms for training of patrol members and others interested in learning how to handle mountain emergencies. Irving Herristad, now stationed in Kodiak, is also working on specialized radio equipment for the Council, engaging in research and field testing, and working on the adoption of a suitable frequency for nation-wide use by groups like ours.

In behalf of the Council, I want to use this opportunity to thank all Mountaineers who have so unselfishly volunteered for patrol duty this past year, and all others who have so understandingly contributed financially to our cause.

Wolf G. Bauer, Chairman

CONSERVATION RESULTS AT FEDERATION CONVENTION

The twenty-first annual convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs was

of particular interest to Mountaineers this year. First, because our Tacoma branch co-hosted with the Washington Alpine Club at Snoqualmie Lodge and second, because of the important conservation matters considered and acted upon.

Seven forward-looking resolutions were passed by the convention. All of them have our support as Mountaineers. The first covers three separate items since it is a re-expression of projects still needing concrete action: (1) opposing emphatically the building of any water storage or release projects in the National Parks and National Monuments which may adversely affect the parks and monuments; (2) specifically condemning dam construction at Echo Park and Split Mountain in the Dinosaur National Monument; and (3) opposing the building of a tramway in California's San Jacinto State Park.

Resolution No. 2 recognizes the immense problem created in the management of public lands by the staking of mining claims primarily for the use of a site's surface features. It was recommended that there should be a separation of surface and sub-

surface rights as well as a separation of metallic and non-metallic minerals. Such a procedure would not work against legitimate mining, but would protect those interests as well as the interests of all of us in seeing that this type of single purpose exploitation of natural resources is eliminated.

Resolution No. 3 is best presented by quoting it: "Appropriations of the United States Forest Service for public use and sanitation have been woefully inadequate for the past few years. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs believes that it is essential for the public interest to have adequate appropriations for these purposes. IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the Appropriations Committees of the Congress of the United States more fully consider the need for increased funds for public use and sanitation."

The fourth resolution deals with the Forest Service's proposed reduction of the first wilderness area established in the United States, specifically reducing from 567,000 acres to 375,000 acres the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico. No outside pressure has been brought to bear for this reduction, but appears to be originating within the Forest Service itself. Quoting from the resolution: "... These proposed boundary deletions were almost unanimously opposed by representatives of national and local conservation organizations present at the hearing as well as other local and civic organizations. The clash of opinions makes it desirable that further study be given to readjustment of the boundaries. IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs suggests that the Forest Service withdraw its present proposal for boundary adjustments."

The Federation in Resolution No. 5 recommended immediate establishment of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and the Diamond Peak, Waldo Lake and Mount Washington Wild Areas. For the disputed western boundary of the proposed Three Sisters Wilderness Area it was suggested to the Forest Service that a logical and defensible boundary should be the high ridge west of Horse Creek known as the Horsepasture-Ollallie Mountain Ridge.

Resolution No. 6 recognizes that areas contingent to highways do have scenic and recreational values worthy of preservation. In particular there is a problem of depreciating these values through logging in the Columbia River Gorge. The Governor of Oregon has appointed a committee to work out a

program for the preservation of this particular scenic area. It is being recommended to the Governor of Washington that he appoint a similar committee for our state.

Note was taken of the Sierra Club's highly successful "Clean Camps" campaign in California. It has received tremendous support from newspapers, magazines, radio and television as well as the general public. Resolution No. 7 urges all members of the Federation to follow suit in telling the public how and why trash should be properly disposed of in camps. That is a job that each individual member of the Mountaineers can start rolling by example to those not in similar outdoor organizations.

Immediate result of a 1951 resolution was brought forth by Bill Parke of the U. S. Forest Service's Sixth Regional Office in Portland. The resolution had requested that a study be made of the definition of Wilderness and Wild Areas boundaries with the possibility of deleting a requirement for a buffer zone one-half mile from any road. The study yielded a new boundaries definition which no longer specifies the half-mile rule. To fully acquaint you with the new ruling it is encompassed in the following quote from the Forest Service's Wilderness Area policies:

"A wilderness area is an area of at least 100,000 acres characterized by primitive conditions of transportation and habitation. It contains no provision for the passage of motorized transportation, and resorts, organization camps, summer homes, and commercial logging are excluded.

BOUNDARIES

"The boundaries of wilderness and wild areas will be located with three principal objectives in mind. The **first** objective is a boundary which will be reasonably safe from pressures or developments which might lead to demands for a change in the boundary. This means that the boundary should ordinarily be far enough back from roads, recreation areas, timber operations, or the shores of lakes and streams so that there is little likelihood that demands for uses inconsistent with wilderness will require modification of the area. The **second** objective is to include within the wilderness area sufficient buffer zone to protect all wilderness values. This sometimes means extending the boundary so that important trails, travel routes, and essential parts of the area which are near the boundary are protected from the sight and sound of civilization. The third objective is to locate wilderness area bound-

aries so that they can be readily recognized on the ground and are practical to enforce.

PURPOSE

"Wilderness areas provide the last frontier where the world of mechanization and of easy transportation has not yet penetrated. They have an important place historically, educationally, and for recreation . . ."

Two items of interest to us in the Northwest on which no formal action was taken are the establishments of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the practice of exchanging timber for private land within the Olympic National Park. It is fairly certain that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area will be a fact in the near future. The practice of permitting lumbermen to remove as a salvage operation timber inside the Park boundaries and then using the proceeds to purchase private lands existing in the Park at the time of its establishment was studied. It was felt that this could develop into a very dangerous thing and become a threat to the purpose for which National Parks are set aside. Action was not deemed necessary at the convention, but it is a procedure worth watching.

Pauline Dyer

GLACIER STUDIES

Interest in the renewed activity of our glaciers, reported in *The Mountaineer* of last year (1, 2), has been intensified rather than diminished by two seasons of exceptional melting. The question naturally arises, what is happening to the glaciers while the slopes of our highest peaks are becoming more and more denuded?

Part of the answer to this question is already apparent. The ice sources for the Nisqually Glacier are diminishing and the effect is noticeable in a decrease in the thickness of the ice above 7000 feet. Although the level of the snow and ice between 1944 and 1950 built up about sixty feet, there has been an observable decrease in the ice thickness since 1950.

The change can be observed readily from the view point at the Nisqually Vista Naturalist Exhibit near Paradise, although it is necessary to have made earlier observations from this point or have photographs made in other years in order to see the change. Information on the variation of the ice thickness is indicated best by a prominent rock on the east side of the glacier. This rock has a sheer face with two very distinctive sawtooth markings at its base. The face is free of snow, even during the winter, so that it is an excellent gauge for measuring the

level of snow and ice on the glacier. The rock appears in many old pictures of the glacier, therefore we have an invaluable record of earlier fluctuations in the ice level. The convenience of this landmark for observing glacial changes suggests the need for a definite name, and "Gauge Rock" is proposed.

In spite of two seasons of excessive melting and the loss of ice at the higher elevations on the glacier, the wave of ice reported last year (1), is still making progress down the Nisqually Glacier. The accumulation of ice since 1944 is too great to be dissipated immediately. Parts of the rock shoulder which extend across the Nisqually Canyon about 1.5 miles from the Nisqually River bridge have been covered again by the advancing ice. Heat reflected from this rock shoulder has eaten away the side of the ice pushing past the shoulder, although it appears that the ice is getting thicker in spite of the increased melting. The outcome of this battle between the sun and the advancing ice will determine whether the ice can push on and produce a terminal advance before it is dissipated.

A somewhat similar contest between advancing ice and warmer weather is taking place on Mount Baker, although this situation is different because the ice had already made a terminal advance when the warmer weather began in 1951 (2). Although the Coleman Glacier is continuing its advance, the two warm summers seem to have had their effect. The terminus advanced eighty feet between 1949 and 1950, sixty feet or more between 1950 and 1951, and fifty feet or less between 1951 and 1952. A huge tongue of ice has pushed its way over a cliff, and now extends into the lower canyon. (See photograph, p. 2.) However, the front remained virtually stationary during the summer of 1952, and the ice is becoming noticeably thinner above 8000 feet.

These observations do not answer the intriguing question, "Does the recent glacial activity mark the beginning of a period of glacial advance, or is it merely a minor surge similar to the one observed on the Nisqually Glacier in 1936?" (1, 2). The weather in 1951 was unfavorable in Washington and California, but treated the glaciers in Glacier National Park quite favorably (4). Melting exceeded accumulation during the past season in Washington and Montana, while the California glaciers are still buried under last winter's unusually heavy snow. Time and weather must furnish the answer to the question.

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A. E. Harrison

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

With the increasing desire for accurate climbing reports and the rapid rise in popularity of the sport of climbing, attention should be focused on the problem of geographic names; names of peaks, mountains, rivers, and other physical features. When

climbing notes and reports are published in **The Mountaineer**, authors must accept the responsibility of being accurate in their descriptions and references to these features.

In the spelling and use of geographic names preference should be given to (1) decisions of the Board on Geographic Names, (2) Quadrangle maps published by the United States Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada, (3) Forest Service maps, etc.

The name of The Mountaineers, Inc., has been placed on file with the United States Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., as a future source of information on names in the Pacific Northwest. It is planned that new names as applied to peaks and mountains in this area will be compiled. Co-operation on the part of interested club members will be rewarded by the service rendered to the standardization of names in our climbing areas.

Peter McLellan, Editor

KING PEAK-YUKON EXPEDITION

(Continued from Page 46)

zero. Two days later we were back at base camp, on the Seward Glacier.

Four days of fog prevented us from starting out as planned, but did permit a change from the climbing routine. We could sleep when we were tired, eat when we were hungry, listen to the fishing boats on our short wave radio, and just plain relax.

On the trip out we found the ski sled to be a very useful piece of equipment. By loading it with gear and carrying light packs we were able to save most of our equipment, more than 400 pounds

in all. We portaged around places where it was impossible to pull the sled, but found it necessary to back-pack only the last twelve miles, which was over the pressure ridges of Malaspina Glacier.

The Expedition plane met us on the beach of Yakutat Bay and ferried us back to civilization one at a time.

We arranged for the transportation of our belongings on the boat to Seattle, then returned home, deeply thankful that our dream had been turned into reality.

REVIEWS, ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE MOUNTAINEER LIBRARY

By MARGARET CHALFANT, Librarian

THE BUTCHER by John Sack. Published by Rinehart, N.Y., 1952. Reviewed by Paul Billingsley*

A high mountaineering achievement stands behind the facade of this rather unrevealing title. The Peruvian peak Yerupaja, "El Carnicero," 21,769 feet high and loftiest unclimbed Andean summit, was conquered in 1950 by a group of American college students led by Dave Harrah of Seattle and Stanford University.

American mountaineering, while of recent development, has its own strong flavor and tradition. It has led the trend away from elaborate expeditions with platoons of porters and guides to less formal, more self-sufficient groups of mountaineers "on their own." In 1932, on this basis, young American climbers reached the top of Minya Konka, 24,900 feet, in Southwest China. In 1936, a streamlined Anglo-American party took Nanda Devi, 25,645 feet, in the Garwhal Himalayas. And in 1938, an American group led by Houston of the Nanda Devi expedition attacked K, 28,250 feet, in the Karakorams, reaching the base of its final peak at 26,000 feet.

The Yerupaja expedition is of this distinguished lineage, and the sprightly narrative of John Sack conveys perfectly the informality, humor, resourcefulness, determination and high courage by which it was characterized. Perhaps, in its more grim chapters, it reveals also the lesser margin of safety which must sometimes be accepted in this type of mountaineering. The smaller expeditions have less surplus of carrying and climbing man-power, and so are more handicapped by sickness or accident. Where three on a rope would be safer, they must accept two; where delay might bring better weather conditions, the food stock is insufficient and the climb must be rushed.

That Harrah, Maxwell, Bell and their companions met and surmounted these and other problems shows their stature as mountaineers. One with some Andean experience must wonder, however, whether some of the trials of the expedition—the delays, fevers, misunderstandings and desertions—might not be due in part to the novelty of the environment to these young Americans.

But all in all it was a project worth while, well conceived and well executed, and its first published story deserves a place on the shelves of all armchair mountaineers.

*Reprinted by permission from Harry Hartman's Lantern.

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Described and illustrated with one hundred and fifty-five photographs.

ANNAPURNA PREMIER 8.000 by Maurice Herzog. Published by Arthaud, Paris, France, c1951.

French account of the conquest in June 1950 of Mount Annapurna, Himalayas, by the expedition led by Herzog.

JARBUCH DES DEUTSCHEN ALPENVEREINS, 1951.

Yearbook of the German Alpine Club, Munich, Germany.

AVALANCHES . . . THE DANGER TO THE SKIER (IN PART) by Lachapelle, Ed., tr. Published by Aschmann & Scheller, Zurich, n.d. Tr. January 1952.

Booklet prepared through the cooperation of the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research and the Persenn Rescue Service.

ALPINE GLACIERS by A. E. Lockington Vial. Published by Batchworth, London, 1952.

Glaciers analyzed and glamorized by beautiful photographs of a member of the British Glaciological Society.

RAMBLES IN THE ALPS by Hugh Merrick. Published by Country Life, London, 1951.

A Trail Trippers' guide to the Alps.

PORTRAITS OF MOUNTAINS edited by Eileen Molony. Published by Dobson, London, 1950.

Of British mountains and mountaineering by Britons.

THE SCOTTISH HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION by W. H. Murray. Published by Dent, London, c1951.

The first Scottish expedition in 1950 attempted nine mountains and climbed five among which was Uja Tirche, a 20,350 foot first ascent.

UNDISCOVERED SCOTLAND by W. H. Murray. Published by Dent, London, c1951.

Climbs on rock, snow and ice.

CAMPING FOR ALL IT'S WORTH by William E. Swanson. Published by Macmillan, N.Y., 1952.

Everything about it is set forth simply.

MOUNTAINS WITH A DIFFERENCE by Geoffrey Winthrop Young. Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1951.

The infinite variety of climbing seen through an "Old Hand's" eyes.

EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

ALPINE JOURNAL (Alpine Club, London, England)

AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL (American Alpine Club)

APPALACHIA BULLETIN AND ANNUAL (Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston)

AVALANCHE ECHOES (Vancouver, B. C., section of the Alpine Club of Canada)

B. C. MOUNTAINEER (B. C. Mountaineering Club, Vancouver, B. C.)

CALIFORNIA OUT OF DOORS (Tamalpais Conservation Club, Inc., San Francisco)

CANADIAN ALPINE JOURNAL (Alpine Club of Canada)

CHEMEKETAN (The Chemeketans, Salem, Oregon)

CONNECTICUT WOODLANDS (Conn. Forest and Park Assoc., New Haven)

GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW (American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y.)

HOBNAIL (Berkeley Hiking Club)

HOOSIER OUTDOORS (Nature Study Club of Indiana, Indianapolis)

IOWA CLIMBER (Iowa Mountaineers, Iowa City)

KIN-NI-KIN-NICK (Spokane Mountaineers, Inc., Wash.)

LIVING WILDERNESS (Wilderness Society, Washington 9, D. C.)

LOCAL YODEL (Oregon State College Mountain Club, Corvallis)

LONG TRAIL NEWS (Green Mountain Club, Inc., of Rutland, Vermont)

LOO-WIT-KLATA-WA (Mount St. Helens Club, Longview)

MAZAMA BULLETIN AND ANNUAL (Mazamas, Portland, Oregon)

MITTEILUNGEN DES DEUTSCHEN ALPENVEREINS (Munich, Germany)

MONTANA (Secciones de Montana CADE of Centro Excursionista de Catalina Barcelona)

NATURE OBSERVATION NEWS (Nature Conservancy, Washington 9, D. C.)

OBSIDIAN (Obsidians, Inc., Eugene, Oregon)

PRAIRIE CLUB BULLETIN AND YEARBOOK (Prairie Club, Chicago, Ill.)
 PROGRAMA TRIMESTRAL DE EXCURSIONES (Club de Exploraciones de Mexico, D.F.)
 RAMBLER (Mount Baker Hiking Club, Bellingham, Washington)
 SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN AND ANNUAL (Sierra Club, San Francisco, Calif.)
 SOUTHERN SIERRA (Southern California Chapter of Sierra Club, Glendale)
 TARARUA TRAMPER AND ANNUAL (Tararua Tramping Club, Inc., Wellington, N. Z.)
 TRAIL AND TIMBERLINE (Colorado Mountain Club, Denver)
 TRAIL BLAZER (Trails Club of Oregon, Portland)
 TRAILS (California Alpine Club)
 WASHINGTON ALPINE CLUB BULLETIN (Seattle)
 WESTERN OUTDOOR QUARTERLY (Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs)
 YODELER (Inter Mountain Alpine Club, Richland, Washington)

PUBLICATIONS ON MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK AVAILABLE THROUGH THE MOUNT RAINIER NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

By MERLIN K. POTTS, Park Naturalist

BEHIND THE SCENERY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by Howard R. Stagner. Published by the Mount Rainier Natural History Association, Longmire, Washington, 1947. 64 pages, 36 illustrations. \$.50.

A discussion of the geology of the park, written in a non-technical style. Five chapters include The Setting, The Foundation, The Volcano, The Glaciers, Glacial Aftermath.

MAMMALS OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by Merlin K. Potts and Russell K. Grater. Published by the Mount Rainier Natural History Association, Longmire, Washington, 1949. 86 pages, 23 illustrations. \$.50.

Describes the mammals of the park, discusses their habits and occurrence within park boundaries.

A GUIDE TO THE TRAILS OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by Robert K. Weldon and Merlin K. Potts. Published by the Mount Rainier Natural History Association, Longmire, Washington, 1950. 48 pages, 10 illustrations, 4 maps. \$.50.

As the name implies, a guide to the trails of the park, illustrated by sectional maps and photographs. Individual trails are described, mileages stated, points of origin indicated. One section of the Guide is devoted to the Wonderland Trail, 90 miles, which encircles Mount Rainier.

THE STORY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by C. Frank Brockman. Published by the Mount Rainier Natural History Association, Longmire, Washington, 1940; revised 1946, 1952. 64 pages, 20 illustrations. \$.50.

Deals with the human history of the park and adjacent territory, accounts of the discovery and first ascents of the Mountain.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, published by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1947 reprint. \$.25.

Standard quadrangle, 20 inches square, showing in detail the topography, roads, trails, and features of Mount Rainier National Park, with general information on the reverse side compiled by F. E. Matthes.

FLORA OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by C. Frank Brockman. Published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1947. 170 pages, 104 illustrations. \$1.00.

The common wildflowers, trees, shrubs and ferns of Mount Rainier National Park described in a non-technical style, with abundant and excellent photographs.

TREES OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK by C. Frank Brockman. Published by University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, 1949. 49 pages, 38 illustrations. \$.75.

Description, occurrence, and illustrations of the tree species found within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS OF MOUNT RAINIER by George Neville Jones. Published by University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 1938. 192 pages, 33 illustrations. \$1.75.

A descriptive systematic account of the flowering plants and ferns of Mount Rainier National Park, which will be found useful throughout the Cascade Mountains of Washington. A technical work for the experienced botanist, not recommended for use as a guide by one not familiar with botanical terms.

PUBLICATIONS ON OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK AVAILABLE THROUGH THE OLYMPIC NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

By GUNNAR O. FAGERLUND, Park Naturalist

A BOTANICAL SURVEY OF THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA, WASHINGTON by George Neville Jones. Published by University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington, 1936. 286 pages, 14 illustrations. \$3.00.

Text covers description of physiography, geology, climate, zonal distribution of plants, geographic relationship of flora, life forms, history of botanical exploration on the Olympic Peninsula. Almost three-fourths of the book is given to the annotated catalog of vascular plants and keys to families, genera, and species. This is the most useful publication to the student of Olympic Peninsula botany.

BIRDS OF THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA by E. A. Kitchin. Published by Olympic Stationers, Port Angeles, Washington, 1949. 262 pages, 74 illustrations. \$3.50.

Contains a general description of the Olympic Peninsula, discussion of life zones, habitats, migrations, food habits and a description of 261 species of birds. This is a delightful account of the author's long experienced observation of the birds. It is not a field book for field identification but is very useful for this purpose when used in conjunction with Peterson's or Huffman's guides.

THE FERNS OF THE OLYMPICS by E. B. Webster. Published by Smith & Webster, Inc., 1918. 24 pages, 10 illustrations. \$0.28.

Eighteen kinds of Olympic ferns are described. The arrangement is by habitat. Available from Olympic Stationers, Port Angeles.

THE FRIENDLY MOUNTAIN (A STORY OF THE OLYMPICS) by E. B. Webster. Published by the Evening News, Inc., Port Angeles, Washington, 1921. 119 pages, 72 sketches. \$1.00.

This is strictly the story of Mount Angeles by a self-made naturalist who knew the mountain intimately. The mountain's character, the wildflowers and animal life are described by narrative richly flavored with the experience of numerous visits there.

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK by Marion P. Harthill. Published by Olympic Natural History Association, Port Angeles, Washington, 1951. 39 pages, 72 sketches. \$0.35.

A mimeographed bulletin containing a popular key, illustrations and description for 72 flowers of Hurricane Ridge and Deer Park in Olympic National Park.

THE KING OF THE OLYMPICS by E. B. Webster. Port Angeles, 1920. 227 pages, 52 illustrations. (Out of Print)

A narrative account of 37 Olympic mammals.

THE QUILEUTE OF LAPUSH by George A. Pettit. Published by University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 118 pages, 21 illustrations.

Appears to be a thorough and critical study of the Quileute Indians' culture and history.

RECENT MAPS AND FOLDERS

By PETER McLELLAN, Editor

UNITED STATES SERIES OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS. Scale 1:250,000. This is a series of Topographic maps produced by the Army Map Service, and published and distributed for civilian use by the Geological Survey. Size 24 by 34 inches. Price, 50 cents each.

WENATCHEE. Limiting parallels, 47° and 48°. Limiting meridians, 120° and 122°. Contour interval, 500 feet. Overprinted with shaded relief. Includes the Snoqualmie and Stevens Pass Climbing areas.

YAKIMA. Limiting parallels, 46° and 47°. Limiting meridians, 120° and 122°. Contour interval, 500 feet. Overprinted with shaded relief. Includes the Mount Rainier and Mount Adams climbing areas.

The following maps are available for areas in Washington:

Forest Service Recreational Folders

Scale one-quarter inch to the mile with main travel routes and campgrounds shown

in red. These are a series of planimetric maps available free of charge to the public November 1, 1952 from the Forest Supervisor, 415 Federal Office Building, Seattle, Washington.

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST. Published 1949. Additional copies available from Forest Supervisor, Vancouver, Washington. Size, 20 by 27 inches.

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST. Published 1951. Additional copies available from Forest Supervisor, 415 Federal Office Building, Seattle, Washington. Size, 21 by 30 inches.

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST. Published 1950. Additional copies available from Forest Supervisor, Wenatchee, Washington. Size, 19 by 24 inches.

CASCADE CREST TRAIL. Canada to the Columbia River. Published 1952. Trails in red; access routes in blue.

SKI GUIDE, Oregon and Washington. Diagram map on cover. Revised October 1952. Winter sports areas and facilities. Limited supply.

ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Trustees took the following actions during the past year which will have some lasting effect on the future of the club. These are just a few highlights taken from the voluminous amount of club business necessary in the administration of the club. Minutes of the full proceedings of the Board meetings are on file in the clubrooms for the use of interested members.

The budget for the fiscal year November 1, 1951, to August 31, 1952, included transferring \$2,000.00 from the general fund into the permanent fund, and \$2,000.00 from the permanent fund into the building fund. Appropriations for Kitsap Cabin constituted the largest permanent improvement. These included \$100.00 for cabin equipment; \$225.00 for cable to bring electricity to the theatre, greatly facilitating the production of the play; \$275.00 for the development of a water supply from the upper spring; and \$500.00 for the purchase of land adjoining our property so that we would be in a position to reforest the area and protect the theatre. Other permanent improvements authorized by the Board this year were the new propane stoves installed at Meany and at Stevens Hut at a cost of approximately \$430.00 each, and the purchase of a new tow rope for Snoqualmie Lodge. While working out the budget, the hours for the clubroom secretary were increased to better serve the club members' needs.

The need for more clubroom space was met by moving the summer outing equipment to commercial storage so that the present store room can be renovated and used for a committee room.

An option was granted to the Bonneville Power Administration for an easement to cross a corner of the Meany property. Provision was made in the option for reimbursement to the Mountaineers over and above the original \$800.00 in case there should be any damage to the water supply.

An appropriation was made to make revisions in, and to reprint the Snoqualmie Pass Area map, originally printed in the 1931 Annual. This area is covered by corners of four contour maps.

The safety committee, which had been defunct for some years, was reactivated at the request of the climbing committee.

A new committee, known as the publica-

tion committee, was created. This committee will give continuous assistance to the Annual and Bulletin editors. It is the purpose of the committee to aid the Annual editor, particularly in the mechanics of publication. The problems are similar every year but each new editor has been forced to learn the same lessons. The new committee will function in a continuous, advisory capacity, making the work of the Annual editor one of gathering and editing rather than of publishing.

The loan of a Mountaineer camera and the gift of 1,500 feet of film was made to the King Peak Expedition. The Mountaineers will have a copy of the film.

The fiscal year was changed to run from September 1 to August 31. This year will more accurately cover an operating season for most committees and should give the membership a clearer picture of the operations.

A gift of land adjoining the Kitsap property was received from the heirs of the Crissie Cameron estate.

The building policy committee has made a careful study of the Stevens Hut operation and made the following report which was approved by the Board. Stevens was designed to accommodate 30 but the committee, by careful juggling of space, has been working with 40 as the operating limit. Stevens has averaged 25 pay weekends per year (exclusive of work parties) and has averaged 31 people, or its designed capacity, per weekend. The operation in four years has paid back into the general fund \$1,546.00 of the original \$2,500.00 net worth. The building as it now stands needs work done to meet the state fire marshall's recommendations. The best way to accomplish the needed changes is to make an addition. In view of these facts, the building policy committee recommended that plans be drawn up to enlarge Stevens to accommodate 60 people. The plans are to be ready so that they can be reviewed by the building policy committee and the Board in April and May of 1953. The committee recommends that foundations be poured and enlargement of the generator building be accomplished in the summer of 1953, and the framing of the addition be done in 1954. John Hansen was appointed chairman of the Stevens building committee.

Mary Anderson

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, SEATTLE

William Degenhardt, President
Victor Josendal, Vice-President

Chester Powell, Treasurer
Betty Blackler, Secretary

Mary Anderson
Burge Bickford
Betty Blackler
Joseph Buswell

T. Davis Castor (ex-officio)
William Degenhardt
Frank Doleshy
William Doph (Everett)
Eugene Faure (Tacoma)

Leo Gallagher
Kenneth Norden
Dr. Warren Spickard
Paul Wiseman

Armene Bostanien, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Irene Hinkle, Clubroom Secretary
P. O. Box 122, MAin 9712

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

AUDITOR

William Brauer
BRIDGE GROUP

Helen Falter
BUILDING POLICY

H. L. Slauson
William Elfendahl
Ken Norden

BY-LAWS

Elvin Carney
CAMPCRAFTERS

Edmund Lowry
CLIMBING

John Hazle
CONSERVATION AND
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Arthur Winder
DANCE

George Enzman

EDITOR (ANNUAL)

Peter McLellan
EDITOR (BULLETIN)

Mary Lowry
ENTERTAINMENT

Grace Stillwell
FEDERATION OF
WESTERN OUTDOOR

CLUBS DELEGATE

Pauline Dyer
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Peter McLellan
JUNIOR

REPRESENTATIVE
Eric Karlsson

KITSAP CABIN
Kenneth Hitchings

LIBRARIAN
Margaret Chalfant

MEANY SKI HUT

William Brockman

MEMBERSHIP
Betty Blackler

MOUNT BAKER CABIN
Hartcel Hobbs

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Burge Bickford

PLAYERS
William Gardner

PUBLICATIONS
Arthur Winder

PUBLICITY
Robert Neupert

SAFETY
John Dyer

SEATTLE TRAIL
TRIPS

Clare Combat

SKI COMPETITION
(Not appointed)

SKI RECREATION
John Hossack

SNOQUALMIE LODGE
Dwayne Payne

SPECIAL OUTINGS
Evelyn MacDonald

STEVENS SKI HUT
John Hansen

SUMMER OUTING
H. L. Slauson

TYPING AND
DUPLICATING

Marion Miller

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, TACOMA BRANCH

Floyd Raver, President
Jack Gallagher, Vice-President

Dorothy Miner, Secretary-Treasurer
Eugene Faure, Seattle Trustee

Mildred Altes
Alice Bond

Keith Goodman (ex-officio)

Marjorie Goodman
W. W. Kilmer

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

CLIMBING

Jack Gallagher
CONSERVATION

Carl Heaton
DANCE

Hilda Skott

IRISH CABIN

Floyd Raver
LOCAL WALKS

Warren Moorhead
MEMBERSHIP

Norma Judd

MUSIC

Clarence Garner
PHOTOGRAPHIC

Fern Frederick
PUBLICITY

John Upham

SKI

Wallace Miner
SOCIAL

Florence Richardson
SPECIAL OUTINGS

Stanley Engle

OFFICERS, EVERETT BRANCH

Lolita Jones, Chairman
Lee Hirman, Secretary

William McKenzie, Treasurer
William Doph, Seattle Trustee

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

ANNUAL BANQUET

Adelsa Doph
CLIMBING RECORDS
Nan Thompson

LOCAL WALKS

Herman Felder
MEMBERSHIP
Lois Kohne

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND

ANNUAL
Inez Easton
George Freed

SKI

William Doph
SOCIAL
Winnetta Banks

PAST PRESIDENTS

Henry Landes, 1907-08
Edmund S. Meany, 1908-35
Elvin P. Carney, 1935-37
Hollis R. Farwell, 1937-38

Harry L. Jensen, 1938-40
George MacGowan, 1940-42
Arthur R. Winder, 1942-44

Burge B. Bickford, 1944-46
Lloyd Anderson, 1946-48
Joseph Buswell, 1948-50
T. Davis Castor, 1950-52

AGREEMENT OF ASSOCIATION

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING A SOCIAL AND
EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION UNDER THE NAME OF

"THE MOUNTAINEERS"

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into in triplicate this fifth day of June, 1913, in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington.

WITNESSETH: That the undersigned subscribers hereto do hereby associate themselves together for the purpose of, and with the intention of, forming a corporation under and in compliance with the terms and provisions of the laws of the State of Washington in the premises, and particularly with the terms and provisions of that certain act (together with the amendments thereto) entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Associations for Social, Charitable, and Educational Purposes" which said act was approved March 21, 1895, and constitutes Chapter CLVIII of the laws of 1895.

The name of the association shall be "The Mountaineers."

The purposes for which the association is formed are:

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 out-door life.

To hold real estate and personal property and to receive, hire, purchase, occupy and maintain and manage suitable buildings and quarters for the furtherance of the purpose of the association, and to hold in trust or otherwise funds received by bequest or gift or otherwise to be devoted to the purposes of said association.

The association shall be located in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, but may have branches elsewhere.

The association shall have no capital stock, shall never be conducted for purposes of profit or gain to its members, and shall never declare dividends.

BY-LAWS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

A CORPORATION

ARTICLE I

Place of Business

SECTION 1: The principal place of business shall be in the City of Seattle, King County, State of Washington, but the association may establish branches anywhere within or without said state.

ARTICLE II

Membership

SECTION 1: There shall be six classes of membership: Junior, Active, Contributing, Life, Honorary, Spouse.

ACTIVE MEMBERS: Any person of good character, 21 years of age or older, who is in sympathy with the objects of this organization shall be eligible for **ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.** (Amended April 1944)

JUNIOR MEMBERS: Any person of good character who is in sympathy with the objects of the organization shall be eligible for

Junior Membership, subject to the following limitations:

1. There shall be two types of Junior Membership, Group 'A' and Group 'B.'

a. Group 'A' members shall be 18 years of age or over, but less than 21 years of age, and shall not exceed 13% of the total membership of the organization.

b. Group 'B' members shall be 14 years of age or over, but less than 18 years of age, and shall not exceed 7% of the total membership of the organization.

2. The Trustees shall have authority to change from time to time the above quotas for Group 'A' and Group 'B' members, so long as the quotas do not exceed the percentages set forth above.

3. These percentages shall apply separately to each branch of the organization.

4. Honorably discharged members of the armed services and children of members of the Mountaineers shall be eligible for membership at all times regardless of quota limitations. However, these members shall be included when computing Junior Membership quotas. (Amended April 1946)

By-Laws of The Mountaineers

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS: Any person who is qualified to be an ACTIVE member shall be eligible to become a CONTRIBUTING MEMBER upon paying to the organization, as dues, TEN DOLLARS or more each year.

LIFE MEMBERS: Any person eligible to ACTIVE membership shall be eligible to LIFE MEMBERSHIP upon payment of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which payment shall exempt such member from all future dues.

SPOUSE MEMBERS: THE SPOUSE of any ACTIVE, CONTRIBUTING, or LIFE member shall be eligible for a SPOUSE MEMBERSHIP.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP: Any person eligible for ACTIVE membership shall be eligible for HONORARY MEMBERSHIP, provided that the number of honorary members shall not at any time exceed ten in number.

WAR SERVICE MEMBERSHIP: Whenever the United States is at war, the Board of Trustees shall have the authority to extend the period of membership, without payment of dues, of any ACTIVE or JUNIOR member who is in war service. This extended period of membership shall be regulated by the Board of Trustees at its discretion.

During this extended period of membership the member will not be entitled to any publications, except such as are authorized by the Board of Trustees. (Added March 1942)

SECTION 2: Election to membership in any class shall be by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees but when a membership is approved, it shall become effective and date from date of application.

Application for membership must be in writing and, except petition or application for SPOUSE, HONORARY, or change of classification, must be endorsed by at least TWO members eligible to vote. All applications must be accompanied by the annual dues and initiation fees, if any. HONORARY members shall be elected only upon the written petition of TEN members.

SECTION 3: PRIVILEGES. Members of all classes, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have the same rights, privileges, and obligations:

(A) **VOTING:** JUNIOR and HONORARY members shall not have the right to vote or hold office, except that the Board of Trustees may, if it sees fit, make ONE Junior member an ex-officio member of the Board.

(B) **PUBLICATION:** SPOUSE and JUNIOR members shall not be entitled to any publications, except such as are authorized by the Board of Trustees.

(C) The wife or husband of any member shall have all the privileges of members except the right to vote or to receive notices or publications of the association.

SECTION 4: Any member may be expelled by a three-fourths vote of the entire Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5: When a membership ceases, from any cause whatsoever, all rights and interests thereunder revert to the association.

ARTICLE III

Government and Election of Trustees and Officers

SECTION 1: The entire management and government of this association except as otherwise expressly provided herein shall be invested in the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall consist of ex-officio trustees herein provided for, ten trustees elected by and from the members of the association eligible to vote, and one trustee elected from each branch of the association.

SECTION 2: The PRESIDENT and RETIRING PRESIDENT, for one year after his term as PRESIDENT, the VICE-PRESIDENT, SECRETARY and TREASURER shall, if not otherwise members of the Board of Trustees, be ex-officio members of the Board.

SECTION 3: Trustees at large shall be elected to serve for a term of two years beginning November 1 following the date of their election. Five shall be elected each year.

SECTION 4: Trustees shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and shall have qualified.

SECTION 5: Trustees at large shall be selected by nomination and election. The nomination of trustees at large shall be as follows:

The Board of Trustees shall at their regular May meeting appoint a nominating committee consisting of three members of the association eligible to vote who are not members of the board. The nominating committee shall select five or more, but not exceeding ten nominees, for the office of Trustee and shall submit the names of persons selected by a report which shall be published in the September bulletin of The Mountaineers and shall also submit their report at the regular September meeting of the association. At the September meeting, the membership of the association may present five additional nominees from the floor. No person shall nominate more than one person. If the nominations from the floor exceed five names, the members shall immediately ballot on the names

so presented and only the five receiving the highest total of the votes cast shall be considered as nominated.

SECTION 6: Election of Trustees at large shall be by printed ballot from among the candidates nominated as hereinabove provided. The secretary of the association shall within fifteen days after the monthly meeting of the association in September, mail to each member of the association who is eligible to vote an official ballot containing the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically. All ballots shall be returned to the secretary of the association with the name of the voter on the outside of the envelope before 12 o'clock noon of the Wednesday following the first Tuesday in October. The said ballots thereupon, with seals unbroken, shall be turned over to a special committee of tellers theretofore appointed by the President, of which the executive secretary shall be Chairman, which committee shall proceed that day to count said ballots and submit a written report of the results of said election to the October meeting of the Board of Trustees. No votes shall be counted excepting those of eligible voters upon the official ballots and for nominees appearing on the official ballot. The election of the trustees from each branch shall be in such manner as each branch shall determine.

SECTION 7: The Board of Trustees shall meet in Seattle on the Thursday following the first Tuesday in each month, September to June, both inclusive. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by the President, the Secretary, or by three Trustees. Five Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 8: The Board of Trustees shall fill all vacancies on the Board, or in any office to which they have power to elect, except that any person appointed to fill the unexpired term of any Trustee at large shall serve only until November 1 following the next annual election of Trustees at which time the person or, if more than one vacancy exists, the persons having the highest number of votes of the candidates who failed of election at the annual election shall succeed to any vacancies in unexpired terms.

SECTION 9: No person shall be ELECTED to the Board of Trustees for more than two consecutive terms.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees within fifteen days after their election shall meet and elect from their number or from the members of the association, the following

officers who shall serve as such, both for the association and the Board, to-wit: A President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, which said officers shall assume office November 1 following their election and serve for a period of one year or until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 2: Any officer may at any time be removed from office by a majority vote of the entire number of Trustees. No person shall be eligible for re-election to the same office except the office of Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

ARTICLE V

Duties of Officers

SECTION 1: The President shall perform the duties usually devolving upon his office. He shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees, all committees, except the Nominating Committee, and subject to like confirmation, shall fill all vacancies in committees.

SECTION 2: The Vice-President shall act in place of the President in his absence and during the President's absence, shall have all his powers and duties.

SECTION 3: The Secretary shall, in the absence of both President and Vice-President, have all the powers and duties of the presiding officer. He shall perform the usual duties devolving upon the office except as otherwise provided by the Board. He shall have prepared a report on the year's activities, which shall be published in the Mountaineers' Annual.

SECTION 4: The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all the funds of the association, which funds shall be deposited in such banks as shall be designated by the Board of Trustees. A small working balance may remain in the hands of the various committees as authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall pay out money only on the order of the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall submit in the Mountaineer Annual a duly audited report covering the finances for the year. The Treasurer shall be bonded for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees but not less than two thousand dollars. The Treasurer shall each month prepare for each regular trustees' meeting, or, if no meeting, for the President, a financial report in which the following information shall be set forth:

a. Cash balances in all checking and savings accounts, including committee accounts.

b. A statement of all disbursements made, including committee disbursements, which statement shall show the payee and the amount of disbursement and for what.

The Treasurer shall have the responsibility of securing fidelity bonds for such persons as may be required by the Board of Trustees.

The Treasurer shall, as directed by the Trustees, secure at the expense of Mountaineers such insurance as may be necessary to protect the association.

All committees authorized to handle funds of the Mountaineers shall appoint a secretary who, under the direction of the Treasurer, shall be accountable for such funds and shall keep such records relative thereto as the Treasurer shall direct. The Treasurer, relative to all committee funds, shall require of all committee secretaries:

a. That all money received by the committee (except for transportation which is collected for others) be deposited in the bank immediately.

b. That no disbursements be made except by check.

c. That no disbursements be made which are not first authorized by the committee chairman.

d. That where possible no disbursements be made until an invoice is received.

e. That all bank statements be sent the Treasurer.

No withdrawals shall be made from any savings account except upon the signatures of the Treasurer and two other officers.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

The Board of Trustees may delegate the management of any of the properties of the Mountaineers and the performance of its several activities to such committees or committee as it sees fit.

All committees, except the nominating committee, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees as expressed by a majority present at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The President, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, shall appoint an auditor or auditing committee to audit all accounts, including the Treasurer's annual report.

ARTICLE VII

Publications

SECTION 1: The association shall publish an annual magazine and monthly bulletins, and such other publications as the Board may direct.

ARTICLE VIII

Meetings

SECTION 1: The annual meeting of the association shall be held in Seattle on the Friday following the second Tuesday in September of each year.

SECTION 2: A regular monthly meeting shall be held in Seattle on the Friday following the second Tuesday of each month, September to May, both inclusive.

SECTION 3: Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4: Special meetings of the association may be called by the President or the Board. Due notice of such meetings shall be sent to all members.

ARTICLE IX

Dues

SECTION 1: There shall be an initiation fee which shall accompany all original applications for membership, except petition for HONORARY or SPOUSE MEMBERSHIP. The initiation fee shall be \$4.00 for ACTIVE, CONTRIBUTING, and LIFE members, and \$2.00 for JUNIOR members. Initiation fees received from members of branches shall be remitted annually to the branches.

SECTION 2: (as amended January, 1943) ALL ACTIVE, CONTRIBUTING, JUNIOR and SPOUSE members shall pay annual dues in advance as follows:

a. The dues of JUNIOR members shall be \$3.00 per year.

b. The dues of SPOUSE members shall be \$1.00 per year.

c. The dues of CONTRIBUTING members shall be \$10.00 or more per year.

d. The dues of ACTIVE MEMBERS shall be \$6.00 per year except that the dues of members of the Everett Branch or members residing outside of King and/or Pierce Counties shall be \$5.00 annually.

One year's dues shall accompany all applications for membership, and thereafter dues shall be payable annually in advance. All dues shall date from the first of the month in which application for membership was made.

Life members shall not be obligated to pay annual dues but shall at the time of application for LIFE MEMBERSHIP pay \$100.00.

If any application for membership is not accepted, all initiation fees and dues shall be returned to the applicant.

A member who has been an ACTIVE dues-paying member for a period of twenty-five years may, by notifying the Executive Sec-

retary of such desire, have his or her dues reduced to \$3.00 per year.

A former member of the association who has been an ACTIVE dues-paying member for a period of twenty-five consecutive years may make application to rejoin without payment of an initiation fee. The application to rejoin must be accompanied by one year's dues, either at the regular or the reduced rate.

SECTION 3: Two dollars of the annual dues of ACTIVE or CONTRIBUTING members shall be set aside as the subscription price of the annual magazine and bulletins.

Where an ACTIVE or a CONTRIBUTING member is a member of a Branch, the Treasurer shall retain only four dollars of such member's annual dues and remit annually the balance received to the Treasurer of the branch to which said member belongs. (amended October 1951, effective November 1, 1951)

SECTION 4: Notice shall be sent to members when their annual dues become payable. If any member is in arrears at the end of one month, thereafter, such member shall be notified and if such dues are not paid during the following month, the membership shall automatically cease. Members so dropped may be reinstated by the Board of Trustees, within six months thereafter upon payment of back dues.

ARTICLE X

Permanent Fund and Permanent Building and Improvement Fund

SECTION 1: Two funds shall be established and maintained, namely, the permanent fund, which shall be maintained and limited to \$5,000.00 and the permanent building and improvement fund.

The permanent fund shall be maintained by placing therein, at any time that there is less than \$5,000.00 in the same, all life membership dues, \$1.00 of each initiation fee, except initiate's fees of members of branches, gifts (unless otherwise stipulated by the donor), and such amounts from the organization's funds as the Board of Trustees may direct.

All sums received by The Mountaineers as aforementioned in excess of the amounts necessary to maintain the permanent fund at \$5,000.00 as above provided, and all income earned by the permanent fund, and any amounts in the permanent fund at any time in excess of \$5,000.00 shall be allotted and paid into the permanent building and improvement fund.

The Permanent building and improvement fund shall be used only for permanent building and permanent improvement, as authorized by the Board of Trustees, in the following manner:

a. A motion shall be made and presented in writing at a regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, signed by two Trustees, stating clearly what the money is to be used for.

b. This motion must be printed in The Bulletin in its entirety and may not be voted on until the next regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, and in no event until one week after it has appeared in The Bulletin.

SECTION 2: Future investments of the permanent fund and of the permanent building and improvement fund shall be limited to the United States Government Bonds or savings deposits in any mutual savings bank operating under the laws of the State of Washington; that is, under the Mutual Savings Bank Act of the State of Washington.

ARTICLE XI

Branches

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees shall have authority to create a branch in any locality in which twenty-five members or more reside.

SECTION 2: Each branch shall annually elect a chairman and secretary and such other officers as it may see fit, and may adopt such local rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the general rules and regulations of the association.

ARTICLE XII

Privileges of Members

SECTION 1: No member shall be entitled to vote in the meeting of any branch of which he is not a member; otherwise, there shall be no discrimination whatsoever between members of the association by virtue of residence or membership in any branch.

ARTICLE XIII

Rule of Order

SECTION 1: Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern in all parliamentary matters.

ARTICLE XIV

Amendments

SECTION 1: Any member may submit to the Board of Trustees a proposed amendment to the By-Laws. The President shall

appoint a By-Laws Committee to consider the form of the proposed amendment. If the By-Laws Committee approves the form, the same shall be returned to the Board of Trustees with their approval, otherwise the Committee will consult with the sponsor and attempt to reach an agreement with the sponsor as to the form of the amendment. Following the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees at which the amendment was submitted, the sponsor may circulate the proposed amendment among the members and if endorsed by the signatures of thirty voting members, the same shall be returned to the Board of Trustees to be submitted by them for the consideration of the entire membership as herein provided.

SECTION 2: The proposed amendment shall be published in a monthly bulletin and be subject to the consideration of the entire membership at the first regular monthly meeting of the club and its branches immediately following publication, or at a special meeting of the club and its branches called for that purpose.

SECTION 3: The proposed amendment shall thereafter be submitted by written ballot to the membership for consideration and unless two-thirds of the trustees voting at any meeting direct otherwise, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the membership at the same time as ballots for the election of trustees are distributed to members, all as provided in Section 6, Article 3 of these By-Laws.

SECTION 4: The President shall appoint a committee to consider the arguments for and against any amendment to the By-Laws and to draft a statement in brief form setting forth said arguments, which statement shall accompany the ballot.

SECTION 5: In order for the amendment to pass, it must receive a majority of the total vote cast; provided, however, the total of votes cast for and against must equal at least 20% of the total membership eligible to vote. (amended June 1949)

ARTICLE XV

Federations and Associations

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized in the furtherance of the general objects of The Mountaineers, to-wit: In the furtherance of mountaineering, skiing, exploration, and conservation, to cause The Mountaineers to become affiliated with such mountaineering, skiing, exploration, and con-

servation leagues, societies, federations, associations, or clubs as the Board of Trustees sees fit and to bind The Mountaineers, to abide by the by-laws, rules, and regulations of such associations or federations, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2: The Mountaineers' financial obligations to any such associations or federations shall be fixed on a definite periodic basis without liability or obligation for any assessments except such assessments as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Trustees of The Mountaineers.

SECTION 3: The Trustees shall not cause The Mountaineers to become affiliated with any association or federation which is not incorporated or organized in such a manner as to exclude The Mountaineers from any legal liability for any wrongful or negligent acts of the agent or agents of any such association or federation.

SECTION 4: The By-Laws or rules of membership of any federation or association with which the Board of Trustees wishes to cause The Mountaineers to join must provide a reasonable means for the termination of the membership of The Mountaineers in such federation or association.

ARTICLE XVI

Motor Vehicle Transportation

SECTION 1: No trustee, officer, or committee of The Mountaineers shall ever collect from the members or guests of the association any sum of money for the transportation by motor vehicle of members or guests on Mountaineer outings which is not turned over to the owner or driver of the car in which such member or guest is transported.

Members or guests in accepting transportation in the cars of other members or guests do so at their own risk, it being understood by all members and guests that The Mountaineers in arranging transportation for members or guests do so at the request and for the accommodation of said members or guests and with the express understanding that any person requesting transportation releases The Mountaineers from any liability whatsoever arising out of said transportation.

June 13, 1941

By-Laws and Constitution
of The Mountaineers
Organized—1906
Incorporated—1913

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC. — SEATTLE
TREASURER'S REPORT

Income and Expense Statement for Year Ending August 31, 1952*

INCOME

DUES		
Seattle		\$7,669.20
Tacoma	\$ 706.50	
Less allocation to Tacoma.....	192.00	\$ 514.50
Everett	\$ 175.00	
Less allocation to Everett.....	26.00	149.00
		<u>\$8,332.70</u>
Less allocations to publications.....		3,778.00
		\$4,554.70
INITIATION FEES.....		
		\$1,338.50
Less allocation to branches.....		104.50
		1,234.00
PUBLICATIONS		
Allocation of dues.....	\$3,778.00	
Sale of publications.....	85.70	\$3,863.70
Cost of Annual, 1951.....	2,412.60	
Less advertising income.....	261.76	
	<u>2,150.84</u>	
Cost of monthly bulletin.....	1,835.50	
Total cost of publications.....		<u>3,986.34</u>
Deficit allotted dues over cost.....		(122.64)
COMMITTEE OPERATIONS		
Excess of income over expenses		
Annual banquet.....	\$ 11.61	
Campcrafters	60.43	
Dance	39.62	
Meany Ski Hut (including easement).....	1,065.52	
Mt. Baker Cabin.....	474.98	
Players	363.09	
Ski	12.25	
Snoqualmie Lodge	836.23	
Stevens	147.87	
Summer Outing	1,015.67	
Special Outings	34.00	
Trail Trips	57.23	\$4,118.20
Excess of expense over income		
Climbers	57.20	
Kitsap Cabin	454.10	511.30
Net income—Committee Operations.....		3,606.90
OTHER INCOME		
Interest		211.04
TOTAL INCOME		<u>\$9,484.00</u>

EXPENSES

GENERAL EXPENSES		
Clubroom maintenance	\$ 254.40	
Dues	80.00	
Insurance	427.48	
Office supplies	236.33	
Photographic	9.52	
Mt. King Expedition.....	188.75	
Rent	1,000.00	
Salaries	1,745.91	
Snoqualmie maps	55.91	
Stamped envelopes	142.88	
Taxes	78.36	
Telephone	186.57	
Miscellaneous	34.52	\$4,440.63
DEPRECIATION		<u>1,515.91</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES.....		5,956.54
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES.....		<u>\$3,527.46</u>

*The above statement covers a period of ten months (November 1, 1951—August 31, 1952); reflecting the change in the fiscal year from the period Nov. 1—Oct. 31 to Sept. 1—Aug. 31.—Ed.

BALANCE SHEETS AS OF AUGUST 31, 1952

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in checking accounts			
General	\$ 5,170.98		
Meany Ski Hut	1,218.92		
Players	730.73		
Snoqualmie Lodge	2,020.56		
Stevens Hut	1,320.92		
Summer Outing	1,885.14		
Kitsap Land Acquisition Fund	116.73		
Snoqualmie Hill Fund	954.55	\$13,418.53	
Savings accounts			
Building fund	\$ 2,249.37		
Reserve	498.66		
Seymour Saddle Horse	251.48		
Linda Coleman Memorial	81.00	3,080.51	\$16,499.04

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund, U. S. Bonds.....	\$ 5,000.00		
General Fund, U. S. Bond.....	1,000.00		
Seymour Fund, U. S. Bond	1,000.00		7,000.00

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	Recorded	Allowance		
	Value	for	Depreciation	Net
Kitsap	\$ 3,340.64	\$ 2,853.22	\$	487.42
Meany Ski Hut.....	5,371.36	3,758.15		1,613.21
Snoqualmie Lodge	10,853.70	3,288.87		7,564.83
Stevens Ski Hut.....	2,483.47	872.96		1,610.51
Clubroom furniture and fixtures.....	1,635.48	954.68		680.80
Library	2,154.95	1,042.50		1,112.45
Motion picture equipment	1,405.17	810.86		594.31
General equipment	1,366.70	559.56		807.14
	<u>\$28,611.47</u>	<u>\$14,140.80</u>		<u>\$14,470.67</u>
				14,470.67

OTHER ASSETS

Snoqualmie Pass Land.....	1,100.00
Climbers' Notebooks	336.97
Prepaid expenses	745.98
	<u>\$40,152.66</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES

Tacoma and Everett share of dues.....	\$ 322.50	
Other accounts payable.....	972.09	\$ 1,294.59

SURPLUS

Capital Surplus	\$14,470.67	
Permanent Fund	5,000.00	
Seymour Fund	1,251.48	
Building Fund	2,249.37	
Rescue Fund	50.00	
Snoqualmie Hill Fund.....	954.55	
Linda Coleman Memorial	81.00	
Kitsap Land Acquisition Fund	116.73	
Free Surplus	14,684.27	38,858.07
		<u>\$40,152.66</u>

PHYLLIS CAVENDER, Treasurer
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8, 1952

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.
Seattle, Washington

I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Mountaineers, the Secretary, and the committees and find that they are in good order. Properly authorized vouchers accompanied disbursements, all cash receipts were accounted for, and the bank accounts and bonds were in existence as reported. The financial reports were in good order and give a representation of the present financial condition of the club.

CHESTER L. POWELL, Auditor

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., TACOMA BRANCH

Financial Report from September 21, 1951 to September 19, 1952

CASH BALANCE, September 21, 1951..... \$ 416.55

RECEIPTS

Membership Refund from Seattle.....	\$312.50	
Interest on United States Savings Bonds.....	40.00	
Climbing Committee	119.50	
Dance Committee	97.81	
Local Walks Committee	46.34	
Photographic Committee	5.58	
Ski Committee95	
Social Committee	56.87	
Special Outing Committee	39.06	
Irish Cabin Pin	2.50	
Annual Banquet	3.50	724.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Bonding of Secretary-Treasurer.....	5.00	
Safekeeping of Bonds	5.00	
Flowers	13.39	
Postage and Supplies	9.27	
Irish Cabin Insurance	121.26	
Irish Cabin Taxes	3.38	
Donation for Marcus Whitman Statue.....	5.00	
Climbing Committee	128.10	
Irish Cabin Committee	267.18	
Membership Committee	15.00	
Nominating Committee	8.75	
Publicity Committee	6.20	
Social Committee	83.50	
Special Outing Committee	25.00	
Annual Banquet Expense	3.50	699.53

CASH BALANCE, September 19, 1952..... \$ 441.63

ASSETS

Cash in Bank of California.....	\$ 441.63
Cash in United Mutual Savings Bank.....	1,176.91
Funds Retained by Dance Committee.....	25.00
Funds Retained by Irish Cabin Committee.....	72.03
Funds Retained by Photographic Committee.....	5.00
Funds Retained by Social Committee.....	10.00
Four United States Savings Bonds, Series "G".....	1,600.00
Property:	
Irish Cabin, Estimated.....	1,400.00
Irish Cabin Furniture and Fixtures, Estimated.....	400.00
Irish Cabin Land, Estimated.....	200.00
Clubroom and Local Walks Property, Estimated.....	108.19

LIABILITIES: None..... \$5,438.76

NET WORTH, Estimated.....\$5,438.76

MARY A. FRIES, Treasurer

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., EVERETT BRANCH

Financial Report from October 1, 1951, to August 29, 1952

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Balance October 1, 1951.....	\$157.27
Receipts:	
Allocation of Dues.....	\$63.75
Profit from 1951 Salmon Bake.....	9.10
Cash Available	72.85
.....	<u>\$230.12</u>
Disbursements:	
Trustee Expense	\$24.00
Rentals	26.50
Social	15.41
Balance August 29, 1952.....	65.91
.....	<u>\$164.21</u>
Investments:	
Government Bonds (cost).....	370.00

TOTAL RESOURCES.....\$534.21

C. O. DAVIS, Treasurer

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

Membership — November 6, 1952

	Total	Seattle	Tacoma	Everett
REGULAR	1594	1368	173	53
JUNIOR	415	378	31	6
SPOUSE	348	304	34	10
LIFE	7	6	---	1
HONORARY	4	4	---	---
COMPLIMENTARY	3	2	1	---
WAR SERVICE	50	45	4	1
Totals.....	2421	2107	243	71

List of Members, October 15, 1952

Edited by Elenor Buswell

HONORARY MEMBERS

Charles M. Farrer

Col. William B. Greeley
Major O. A. Tomlinson

Clark E. Schurman

LIFE MEMBERS

Naomi Achenback Benson
Helen Falter

Duane E. Fullmer
Mrs. Edmond S. Meany, Sr.
Edmond S. Meany, Jr.

Reginald H. Parsons
Paul W. Wiseman

COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERS

Joe Appa

Mrs. Joe Appa

Mrs. W. W. Seymour

ROSTER LEGEND SYMBOLS

By Harry Hagen

SIX MAJOR PEAKS—Black Letters
SNOQUALMIE, First Ten Peaks—*
SNOQUALMIE, Second Ten Peaks—**
TACOMA, First Twelve Peaks—†
TACOMA, Twenty-four Peaks—††
EVERETT, Bronze Pin—‡
EVERETT, Silver Pin—††
EVERETT, Gold Pin—†††
GRADUATE INTERMEDIATE
CLIMBING COURSE—§

SEATTLE MEMBERSHIP

ABBOTT, Margaret Ann, 1952, 3129 Portage Bay Pl (2), CA 3912
ABEL, H. V., 1908, 1462 38th (22), FR 7989
ABEL, Mrs. H. V. (Marion), 1943, 1462 38th (22) FR 7989
ABRAMS, Molly, 1952, 1511 Grand (22), PR 3566
ACHESON, R. Morrin, 1950, Magdalen College, Oxford, England
ADAIR, George H., 1952, 1502 Grand (22), EA 7571
ADAMS, Mrs. George D. (Marilyn), 1946, 18515 40th Pl. N.E. (55), EM 9011
ADAMS, George Dick, 1951, 18515 40th Pl. N.E. (55), EM 9011
ADAMS, Marvin W., 1950, 4623 1st N.E. (5), EV 1011
ADAMS, Roy J., 1952, 4309 Eastern (3), EV 2585
ADAMSON, Robert W., 1952, 220 North I, Apt. 105, Tacoma 3
ADCOCK, Will, 1950, 2316 Broadway N. (2), CA 3486§
ADMAN, Ellen, 1950, 952 24th S. (44), PR 7237
ALBIN, Lynn, 1952, 2231 60th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 1308
ALBRECHT, H. W., 1934, 4009 15th N.E. (5), EV 0858, ME 0766**
ALLAN, James, 1923, 5708 34th N.E. (5), KE 0868
ALLEN, Edward W., 1910, Northern Life Tower (1), EL 3429
ALLEN, Hazel, 1952, 1629 Harvard, Apt. 412 (22), MI 0493
ALLSOP, Gladys L., 1952, 4650 E. 178th (55), EM 9205
ALLYN, Charles L., 1951, 4630 49th S. (8), RA 4560
ALLYN, Donald, 1951, 5211 Kirkwood Pl. (3), ME 3669
ALMQUIST, Mildred, 1947, 3421 35th S. (44), RA 7303
ALTIZER, Bentley B., 1949, 3436 74th S.E., Mercer Island
ALTIZER, Mrs. Bentley B., 1951, 3436 74th S.E., Mercer Island
AMICK, Don H., 1948, 4911 Laurelcrest Lane (5), KE 2865
ANDERSON, Alan, 1952, 6706 Sycamore (7), SU 6189
ANDERSON, Andrew W., 1927, Fish & Wild Life Service, Dept. of Interior, Washington 25, D. C.
ANDERSON, Carolyn, 1951, 6845 31st N.E. (5), KE 8810
ANDERSON, Caryl, 1947, 7055 17th N.E. (5), VE 2728
ANDERSON, C. L., 1939, 650 Geary, San Francisco, Cal.*
ANDERSON, David L., 1951, 605 Spring (4), MA 0624
ANDERSON, Dick N., 1950, Beaver Lake Resort, Issaquah, 6-6850
ANDERSON, Dorothy E., 1951, 620 Olympic Pl., Apt. 301 (99), AL 9742
ANDERSON, Harvey E., 1952, 2211 Broadway N. (2)
ANDERSON, Helen D., 1934, 720 Broadway (22)
ANDERSON, Herbert N., 1952, 4137 40th S.W. (6), WE 3741
ANDERSON, Mrs. Herbert N., 1952, 4137 40th S.W. (6), WE 3741
ANDERSON, Ida Marie, 1932, 124 Warren (9), EL 3889, MA 8609



**"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
with Co-Op Equipment"**

**RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT
COOPERATIVE**

523 PIKE ROOM 203 SEATTLE 1

- ANDERSON, Jean M., 1948, 4125 Brooklyn (5), ME 7625
 ANDERSON, Lloyd, 1929, 4326 W. Southern (6), WE 3940**iii§
 ANDERSON, Mrs. Lloyd (Mary), 1935, 4326 W. Southern (6), WE 3940*§
 ANDERSON, Neal W., 1951, 3200 W. Genesee (6), WE 8753
 ANDERSON, R. A. K., 1949, 3511 29th W. (99), AL 0954
 ANDERSON, Mrs. R. A. K., 1952, 3511 29th W. (99), AL 0954
 ANDERSON, Ruth Karen, 1951, 4326 W. Southern (6), WE 3940
 ANGLE, Robert F., 1951, 1221 S.W. 139th (66)
 ANGLE, Mrs. Robert F., 1951, 1221 S.W. 139th (66)
 APPA, Joe, 1948, 3421 W. 59th (7)
 APPA, Mrs. Joe, 1948, 3421 W. 59th (7)
 APPLE, Sandra E., 1951, 6524 20th N.E. (5), KE 7614
 ARMSTRONG, Bruce O., 1951, Rt. 3, Box 593, Poulsbo
 ARMSTRONG, Mrs. Bruce O., 1952, Rt. 3, Box 593, Poulsbo
 ARMSTRONG, Larry, 1951, 6515 20th N.E. (5), VE 6263
 ASPLUND, Mrs. Jonas (Helen), 1939, Rt. 1, Box 80, Eatonville
 ATHERTON, Pamela M., 1950, 620 Olympic Pl., Apt. 301 (99), AL 9742
 AUCKER, Ruth, 1951, 1418 N. Adams, Mason City, Iowa
 AUGUST, George, 1952, 515 22nd (22), CA 3902
 AULD, Katherine M., 1952, 8255 Ashworth (3)
 AUSTIN, Thomas E., 1948, 1808 12th (22), PR 1911
 AVANN, Sherwin P., 1947, 7000 16th N.E. (5), FI 1600
 BADLEY, Charles L., 1951, 4411 55th N.E. (5)
 BAILEY, Jack, 1940, Univ. Sta., Box 122 (5), 4000 Univ. Way, ME 9824; ME 0630, Local 587
 BAILEY, Lawrence, 1951, Address Unknown
 BAILEY, Ruthe E., 1952, 6307 22nd N.E. (5), KE 7746
 BAKER, Arthur B., 1947, 105 N. 100th (33)
 BAKER, Thelma M., 1950, 206 Harvard N., Apt. 8 (2)
 BAKER, Tom, 1942, 11723 38th N.E. (55), GL 2842
 BAKER, Mrs. Tom, 1949, 11723 38th N.E. (55), GL 2842
 BAKKE, Mariellen, 1952, 4556 E. Laurel Dr. (5), KE 4480
 BAKKEN, J. W., 1946, 7615 S. 113th (88)
 BALISE, Peter, 1951, 1406 Orange Pl (9)
 BALISE, Mrs. Peter, 1951, 1406 Orange Pl. (9)
 BALL, Fred W., 1927, 5426 Greenlake Way (3)
 BALL, Mrs. Fred W. (Helen), 1930, 5426 Greenlake Way (3)
 BALSER, Mary A., 1920, 2124 8th N. (9), GA 9253
 BANNISTER, Robert E., 1947, 4514 3rd N.W. (7), ME 4080
 BARAGER, Darce R., 1948, 6523 20th N.E. (5), VE 0217
 BARR, Jean Patricia, 1951, 7038 21st N.E. (5), FI 3361
 BARRETT, Donald, 1945, Rt. 1, Box 1320, Redmond
 BARTHOLD, Audrey G., 1951, 2620 Belvidere (6) AV 3249
 BARTHOLOMEW, Wallace, 1950, 4728 16th N.E. (5), FI 2626; ME 6410
 BARTHOLOMEW, Mrs. Wallace, 1950, 4728 16th N.E. (5), FI 2626; ME 6410
 BARTLETT, Frances M., 1952, 5770 26th N.E. (5), VE 3206
 BARTLOW, Wallace B., 1949, 6717 1st N.W. (7), SU 7539
 BARTON, John W., 1952, 6530 51st N.E. (5), KE 4859
 BATTIG, Burr J., 1952, Rt. 1, Box 512, Enumclaw, 101-M
 BATTLES, Margaret B., 1951, 621 1st W. (99), AL 7566
 BAUER, Rocky, 1952, 5213 11th N.E. (5), VE 5874
 BAUER, Wolf, 1929, 5213 11th N.E. (5), VE 5874§
 BAUER, Mrs. Wolf (Harriett), 1936, 5213 11th N.E. (5), VE 5874
 BEAM, Kurt, 1949, 8019 Sunnyside (3), VE 1796; MA 9242
 BEAM, Mrs. Kurt (Ruth), 1949, 8019 Sunnyside (3), VE 1796
 BEARDSLEE, Charles O., 1951, 422 98th, Box 692, Bellevue, 4-7569
 BEARDSLEE, Mrs. Charles O., 1951, 422 98th, Box 692, Bellevue, 4-7569
 BEBIE, Hans, 1948, Rt. 3, Box 174-H, Bellevue
 BEBIE, Mrs. Hans, 1950, Rt. 3, Box 174-H, Bellevue
 BECK, Beverly Joan, 1952, 4210 Brooklyn, Apt. 101 (5)
 BECK, Elin, 1951, 2627 Ferdinand (8), LA 3358
 BECK, Eric, 1949, 8353 32nd N.W. (7), DE 4291

BECK, Theodore R., 1947, 5235 17th N.E. (5), KE 9817
 BECK, Mrs. Theodore R., 1952, 5235 17th N.E. (5),
 KE 9817
 BECKEY, Fred, 1938, 2312 31st S. (8), VE 1270†§
 BECKWITH, Cameron, 1945, 6231 21st N.E. (5),
 VE 8388; EL 1120§
 BEDFORD, Audrey M., 1951, 6842 29th N.E. (5),
 KE 8254
 BELEER, Diane, 1951, 4715 45th N.E. (5), VE 5099
 BEIERSDORF, Edward A., 1936, 956 18th N. (2)
 BELL, James R., 1948, Rt. 1, Redmond; mail to
 Wickersham, c/o J. A. Weide
 BELL, Mrs. James R. (Marilyn), 1951, c/o J. A.
 Weide, Wickersham
 BELL, Merlyn Joan, 1951, 10538 Palatine (33),
 EM 5269
 BELLAMY, Tennys, 1944, 10119 Radford (77),
 DE 1919†
 BELT, H. C., 1907, 200 17th N., Apt. 206 (2)
 BELVIN, Robert W., 1945, 357 7th, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
 BENDER, James C., 1952, 18520 40th Pl. N.E. (55),
 EM 5374
 BENGTON, Kermit B., 1946, 3939 Eastern (3)
 BENGTON, Mrs. Kermit, 1951, 3939 Eastern (3)
 BENNER, Clayton, 1952, 2818 11th N., Renton
 BENNER, Mrs. Clayton, 1952, 2818 11th N., Renton
 BENNETT, Harold L., 1952, 4131 53rd S.W. (6),
 AV 3162
 BENNETT, Mrs. Harold L., 1952, 4131 53rd S.W. (6),
 AV 3162
 BENNETT, Orville N., 1952, 1721 17th (22), CA 9247
 BENSON, Dick, 1952, 6511 Palatine (3), SU 8925
 BENSON, Norman, 1950, 1917½ 46th S.W. (6),
 WE 2593
 BENSON, Mrs. Norman A., 1950, 1917½ 46th S.W. (6),
 WE 2593
 BERANEK, John G., 1928, 605 Spring (4), MA 0624
 BERESFORD, Ruth, 1951, 3220 Portage Bay Pl. (2),
 CA 8157
 BERG, Hildegard, 1950, 912 16th N. (2), EA 8521
 BERGMAN, Carl G., 1951, 7908 California (6)
 BERGMAN, Mrs. Carl G., 1951, 7908 California (6)
 BERLINER, Lilo, 1950, 5012 17th N.E. (5), VE 8119
 BERNARD, Virginia Lee, 1947, 1729 41st S.W. (6),
 AV 7609
 BERNING, Wally, 1951, 9056 E. Shorewood Dr., Apt.
 244, Mercer Island, AD 0885
 BERNING, Mrs. Wally (Nancy), 1951, 9056 E. Shore-
 wood Dr., Apt. 244, Mercer Island, AD 0885
 BEST, Joan, 1951, Rt. 1, Box 7, Silverdale
 BEVAN, Patricia, 1938, Rt. 2, Box 2472, Bellevue,
 4-8328**§
 BEVAN, Donald E., 1951, Rt. 2, Box 2472, Bellevue,
 4-8328
 BIBBINS, Gareth L., 1950, 8216 30th N.E. (5), VE 5212
 BIBBINS, Mrs. Gareth L., 1950, 8216 30th N.E. (5),
 VE 5212
 BICE, Geneva Clark, 1938, 4505 Heinze Way (6),
 AV 3922
 BICKFORD, Burge B., 1936, 5055 Pullman (5),
 VE 4159; EL 6130**††§
 BICKFORD, Mrs. Burge B. (Frieda), 1938, 5055
 Pullman (5), VE 4159§
 BICKFORD, Nancy Anne, 1948, Box 2782, Stanford,
 Calif.
 BIGFORD, Jack Norman, 1949, 3922 Thistle (8),
 RA 3542
 BILLINGTON, Charles H., 1951, 1153 22nd, Longview
 BIOLO, Virginia M., 1951, 8358 20th N.W. (7)
 BIRD, H. Gerald, 1949, 1243 S. 136th (88), LO 1837
 BIRKELAND, Peter W., 1950, Rt. 1, Box 267,
 Bellevue, Lks. 4-3224
 BISHOP, Charlene A., 1951, 4009 15th N.E., Apt. 224
 (5), ME 3668
 BIXLER, Janet T., 1952, Address Unknown
 BLACKLER, Jack A., 1949, 126 W. Bowdoin Pl. (7),
 EV 0965
 BLACKLER, Mrs. Jack A. (Betty), 1944, 126 W.
 Bowdoin Pl. (7), EV 0965
 BLADES, William, 1952, 1800 Taylor (9), GA 2798
 BLAINE, John, 1944, 5264 16th N.E. (5), VE 1600
 BLAINE, Mrs. John (Elisabeth), 1948, 5264 16th N.E.
 (5), VE 1600
 BLAKE, Bruce, 1950, 1425 10th W. (99), GA 7352
 BLAKE, Josephine, 1950, 3740 University Way (5)
 BLINN, Gilbert E., 1952, 1215 E. 130th (55), GL 4232
 BLISS, Eleanor B., 1951, 5261 19th N.E. (5), PL 8061
 BLISSELL, Walter A. Jr., 1948, 15663 18th S.W. (66)
 BLISSELL, Mrs. Walter A. Jr., 1948, 15663 18th S.W.
 (66)
 BLOOMER, Arnold A., 1952, Rt. 3, Box 510, Bremerton

BLUECHEL, Allen J., 1949, 12216 Palatine (33),
 EM 5454
 BLUMENSTEIN, Wally, 1952, 4521 8th N.E. (5),
 ME 4144
 BOAWN, Mrs. L. C., 1940, Rt. 1, Prosser
 BODIN, Elov, 1938, 7741 2nd N.E. (5), KE 0712
 BODY, Ralph L., 1948, Box 462 C. S., Pullman
 BOEHM, Julius R., 1948, 2333 N. 58th (3), KE 2947
 BOGDAN, Albert L., 1941, 3417 W. 59th (7), SU 2317,
 2132 Porter, Enumclaw
 BOGDAN, John B., 1942, 3417 W. 59th (7), SU 2317
 BOGDAN, John I., 1941, 3417 W. 59th (7),
 SU 2317; GA 8433*§
 BOGDAN, Lt. Comdr. Joseph, 1945, 3417 W. 59th (7)
 BOLLERUD, Howard J., 1951, 1334 Terry (1),
 MA 6323
 BOLLMAN, Dean S., 1942, 760 Belmont Pl. (2),
 MI 5155**††§
 BOLLMANN, Warner, 1951, 1107 Grand (22)
 BOLMAN, Edna G., 1947, 6016 36th N.E. (5), VE 3830
 BOMENGEN, Mable A., 1949, 8820 12th N.E. (5)
 BOMSTEAD, Karen, 1948, 3862 43rd N.E. (5), KE 2929
 BONDURANT, Pat, 1951, 4443 Renton (8), LA 4028
 BONELL, Hannah, 1928, 3000 N. Rochester,
 Falls Church, Va.
 BONNAR, Hector W., 1948, Vashon, Red 183
 BOOSE, Lynn A., 1952, 3402 E. 47th (5), KE 0201
 BORDSEN, Dr. T. L., 1923, 9501 N.E. 10th,
 Bellevue, 4-8403
 BORDSEN, Mrs. T. L., 1949, 9501 N.E. 10th,
 Bellevue, 4-8403
 BORGERSON, Melvin, 1950, 4526 55th N.E. (5)
 BORGERSEN, Mrs. Melvin, 1950, 4526 55th N.E. (5)
 BOSANKO, Robert J., 1951, 801 Spring, Apt. 614B (4),
 SE 2647
 BOSLEY, Anita M., 1952, 8211 Wallingford (3)
 KE 6231
 BOSTANTIAN, Miss Armene E., 1949, 309 E. Harrison
 (2), FR 6828; EL 9010, Ext. 329
 BOULWARE, Alix, 1951, 7915 California (6), WE 2813
 BOWEN, Chas. A., 1949, 431 Grandey Way, Renton
 BOWEN, Mrs. Chas. (Rachel), 1942, 431 Grandey
 Way, Renton
 BOWMAN, Adaline C., 1946, 115 Olympic Pl., Apt B2
 (99), AL 7972**§
 BOWMAN, Andrew S., 1946, 115 Olympic Pl., Apt. 2
 (99), AL 7972*§
 BOWSER, C. Findley, 1946, M. C. 53, Warren, Ohio**
 BOYER, Russell B., 1951, 9321 Renton (8), RA 1375
 BOYTER, Margaret P., 1951, 7315 Emma Pl. (5),
 KE 6077
 BRACKETT, Daniel W., 1951, 3154 Portage Bay Pl.
 (2), MI 3525
 BRADLEY, Mrs. Fennimore N., 1952, 4308 Winslow
 Pl (3)
 BRADSHAW, Marguerite, 1937, 9025 S.E. 44th,
 Mercer Island, AD 0895**§
 BRANDEIS, Fanita, 1952, 1032 E. 68th (5), VE 9122
 BRANDES, Ray, 1944, Rt. 2, Box 148, Bellevue, 4-7771
 BRANDES, Mrs. Ray (Mimi), 1941, Rt. 2, Box 148,
 Bellevue, 4-7771
 BRANDON, Floyd, 1949, 8534 S. 116th (88), LA 6469§
 BRANDON, Mrs. Floyd (Marion), 1950, 8534 S. 116th
 (88), LA 6469
 BRANDON, Jerry, 1943, 225 S.W. Whitaker,
 Portland 1, Oregon
 BRASK, Gudrun, 1931, 8609 41st S.W. (6),
 AV 1029; MI 4502
 BRATSBERG, Arthur J., 1950, 2837 Franklin (2),
 CA 4292; EL 6480
 BRAUER, William H., 1949, 2115 4th N. (9), GA 5972
 BRAVENDER, Joyce, 1947, 2939 N.E. 19th,
 Portland 12, Oregon
 BREMERMAN, Glen F., 1914, 5834 Woodlawn (3),
 KE 6904*
 BREMERMAN, Mrs. Glen F., 1941, 5834 Woodlawn
 (3), KE 6904*
 BRESLICH, Mary C., 1951, 3302 E. 70th (5), KE 5026
 BRETZ, Elizabeth C., 1947, 104 14th N. (2), CA 7252
 BRETZ, Bertha B., 1948, 1213 E. 92nd (5), VE 0396
 BRIDGHAM, Natalie M., 1950, 1516 E. Republican (2),
 MI 4861
 BRIGGS, John, 1952, 4623 1st N.E. (5), EV 1011
 BRISTOL, Don P., 1942, 17212 35th N.E. (55)
 BROBACK, Ida M., 1952, 5529 25th N.E. (5), KE 2094
 BROCK, Peggy, 1952, 3118 34th S. (44), LA 4435
 BROCK, Richard K., 1952, 3118 34th S. (44), LA 4435
 BROCKMAN, C. Frank, 1947, College of Forestry,
 U. of W. (5)
 BROCKMAN, William E., 1947, 5204 18th N.E., Apt.
 F. (5), PL 9353

BROCKMAN, Mrs. Wm. E. (Mary Jane), 1946, 5204 18th N.E., Apt. F. (5), PL 9353§
 BRODERICK, Don L., 1951, 1721 17th (22), CA 9247
 BROLIO, Doris Lorraine, 1950, 14447 Macadam Rd. (88), LO 2617
 BRONSON, Vance L., 1952, Rt. 2, Everson; phone Deming 5410
 BRONSON, Mrs. Vance L., Rt. 2, Everson; phone Deming 5410
 BROOKS, Barbara, 1952, 419 13th N. (2), FR 4059
 BROOKS, Richard J., 1947, 3002 E. 57th (5), VE 1417
 BROOKS, Robert B., 1950, 1114 37th N. (2), EA 3162
 BROOKS, Mrs. Robert (Anne), 1950, 1114 37th N. (2), EA 3162
 BROOKS, Robert I., 1951, 1624 N. 52nd (3), ME 7706
 BROWN, Larry, 1952, Rt. 3, Box 420C, Bremerton, 3-2350
 BROWN, Mrs. Carol H., 1929, 15508 Lake Shore Blvd. (55), FM 7509
 BROWN, Eleanor, 1946, 1900 F St., Vancouver
 BROWN, Eline, 1950, 4519 37th N.E. (5), FI 1539
 BROWN, Frederick C., 1951, Quincy Hall No. 10, Reed College, Portland 2, Oregon
 BROWN, Fred R., 1948, 5229 18th N.E. (5), PL 6561
 BROWN, James R., 1952, 7526 17th N.W. (7), HE 4156
 BROWN, Julia, 1951, 717 E. Denny Way (2)
 BROWN, Marilyn, 1949, 1900 E. 47th (5)
 BROWN, Robert E., 1950, Rt. 1, Vashon
 BROWN, Robert M., 1952, 1620 16th (22), FR 7125
 BROWN, Mrs. Robert M., 1952, 1620 16th (22), FR 7125
 BROWN, Sally, 1950, Rt. 1, Vashon
 BROWN, Wm. J., 1949, 4005 15th N.E., Apt. 4 (5), EV 0494
 BROWN, Mrs. Wm. J., 1946, 4005 15th N.E., Apt. 4 (5), EV 0494
 BROWNE, Mary Elizabeth, 1952, 3127 34th S. (44), RA 5837
 BRUSCH, Toni, 1950, 732 E. Olive (22), CA 0886
 BRYAN, Bert C., 1951, 3870 46th N.E. (5), VE 1181
 BRYAN, Chester G., 1949, 3235½ Fairview N. (2)
 BUCEY, Boyd K., 1938, 10101 S.E. 30th, Bellevue, 4-4714§
 BUCEY, Mrs. Boyd K. (Helen), 1935, 10101 S.E. 30th, Bellevue 4-4714§
 BUCHANAN, Donald, 1951, 8414 9th S.W. (6), AV 9896
 BUCHANAN, Mrs. Donald (Bjorg), 1949, 8440 9th S.W. (6), AV 9896
 BUICK, Carolyn O., 1952, 5770 26th N.E. (5), VE 3206
 BUCKLIN, Ron, 1951, 3045 E. 178th (55), EM 5858
 BULMER, Robert E., 1949, 3630 Magnolia Blvd. (99), GA 5528
 BULMER, Ron, 1949, 2448 Montavista Pl. (99)
 BUNDAS, Rudolph E., 1952, 604 University St. (1), MA 8869
 BURCKETT, Douglas M., 1926, 89 Washington, Cambridge 40, Mass.
 BURKE, Sally, 1945, 1000 6th (4), EL 7650
 BURKMAN, Elsie, 1945, 4225 Williams (99), EL 4383
 BURKS, Harry, 1951, 3959 15th N.E. (5), ME 0502; home, Bellevue 4-7904
 BURKS, Mrs. Harry (Patricia), 1951, 3959 15th N.E. (5)
 BURNETT, Dick, 1951, 4911 W. Dawson (6), AV 4221
 BURNETT, Hazel, 1946, 1103 E. 55th (5), VE 7719
 BURNS, Bartlett, 1952, 2512 Galloway, Olympia, 6896
 BURNS, Jean Marshall, 1950, 646 Washington, Bremerton, 7-3253
 BURR, Janette W., 1943, 8202 14th N.E. (5), VE 0817
 BURR, Wallace H., 1917, 8202 14th N.E. (5), VE 0817
 BURR, Mrs. Wallace H., 1946, 8202 14th N.E. (5), VE 0817
 BURROUGH, Jane, 1950, 6042 29th N.E. (5), VE 5670
 BUSHELL, Don Jr., 1950, 411 Smith (9), GA 0710
 BUSWELL, Joseph M., 1939, 6821 34th N.W. (7), DE 3349§
 BUSWELL, Mrs. J. M. (Elenor), 1935, 6821 34th N.W. (7), DE 3349*
 BUTLER, Lonnie, 1952, 1619 Roanoke Way, Mercer Island, AD 3063
 BUTTERWORTH, Bruce W., 1949, 570 Prospect (9), AL 7632
 BUTTERWORTH, Mrs. Bruce, 1951, 570 Prospect (9), AL 7632
 BUTTON, Robert A., 1949, Box 674, Castle Rock
 BUTTON, Mrs. Robert (Myrtle), 1947, Box 674, Castle Rock
 BUZZETTI, Beatrice V., 1934, 1119 11th, Bremerton, 3-1596
 BYINGTON, L. D., 1923, 4918 Willow (8), LA 2409**
 BYINGTON, Mrs. L. D., 1933, 4918 Willow (8), LA 2409**

CADE, Glen, 1947, 7919 Beacon (8), LA 1778
 CADY, Howard, 1948, 2532 Royal Ct. (2), PR 3969
 CALDWELL, Donald, 1947, 5155 Latimer Pl (5), KE 2696
 CALDWELL, Janet, 1948, 312 Garfield (9), GA 1976
 CALLAGHAN, Patricia, 1950, 216 Roanoke (2), CA 0966
 CAMBRIDGE, Mrs. Clifford L., 7934 20th S.W. (6)
 CAMERON, Graycie, 1951, 605 Minor, Apt. 301 (4)
 CAMERON, Mrs. H. D. (Phyllis), 1936, 3803 55th S.W. (6) WE 6171**
 CAMPBELL, Jeanne, 1952, 905 15th (22)
 CAMPBELL, Joan Louise, 1951, 415 Melrose N., Apt. 212 (2), MA 1924
 CAMPBELL, Muriel, 1951, 707 Jefferson, Apt. 36 (4)
 CANCLER, Leonard, 1951, 13528 34th S. (88)
 CANCLER, Mrs. Leonard, 1951, 13528 34th S. (88)
 CANTRIL, Mary Grace, 1949, Rt. 3, Box 3028, Edmonds, 1443
 CARBIS, Martha, 1952, 4126 Corliss (3), ME 3591
 CARKEEK, A. P., 1945, 4721 91st N.E., Bellevue
 CARLSON, Albert, 1927, Star Route, Coulee Dam
 CARLSON, Clarence G., 1949, 2132 W. 97th (7), DE 4078
 CARLSON, Mrs. C. G. (Leona), 1949, 2132 W. 97th (7), DE 4078
 CARLSON, Signe E., 1944, 4407 E. 41st (5), KE 3903
 CARLSON, Ted W., 1948, 5401 Ravenna (5)
 CARLSON, Mrs. Ted W., 1951, 5401 Ravenna (5)
 CARNEY, Elvin P., 1929, 1006 Hoge Bldg. (4)*
 CARPENTER, Doreen, 1951, 5050 Nicklas Pl. N.E. (5)
 CARR, William P., 1950, 5018 19th N.E. (5) VE 6228
 CARSON, Carolyn, 1949, 2527 27th W. (99), AL 2837
 CARSON, Mary H., 1950, 503 W. Prospect (99), GA 5162
 CASH, Donald G., 1950, 2020 E. Newton (2), PR 2020
 CASSAR, Marianne, 1950, 209 Olympic Pl., Apt. 205 (99)
 CASSELS, Colleen, 1949, 4953 Purdue (5), KE 7818
 CASTERLIN, Mrs. Anne, 1945, 546 Ravenna (5), VE 1808
 CASTOR, Alita J., 1946, 6536 53rd N.E. (5), VE 8264
 CASTOR, Robert L., 1948, 6536 53rd N.E. (5), VE 8264
 CASTOR, T. Davis, 1929, 6536 53rd N.E. (5), VE 8264**§
 CASTOR, Mrs. T. Davis (Marion P.), 1936, 6536 53rd N.E. (5), VE 8264
 CAVENDER, Martha Jane, 1952, 4526 Thackeray Pl. (5), ME 3976
 CAVENDER, Phyllis, 1938, 1206 E. 50th (5), KE 8012, EL 6710
 CAVERLEY, Carol, 1952, 1742 Harding, Enumclaw, 366J
 CEDERQUIST, Anne, 1940, 6910 15th N.E. (5), VE 7139§
 CEHRS, Charles H., 1942, 208 Seaview Dr., El Cerrito, Cal. §
 CERVIN, Ruth, 1949, 1628 41st N., Apt. 10 (2), EA 1042
 CHALFANT, Margarete E., 1941, 5514 31st N.E. (5), VE 7821
 CHALUPNY, William J., 1950, 4319 Ferdinand (8), RA 2923
 CHANDLER, Ted, 1951, 4335 E. 44th (5), KE 4970
 CHAPMAN, Lt. Calvin C., 1951, AO 1848164 HQ AMC box 4691 Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio
 CHAPMAN, Miss E. L., 1910, Rt. 2, Box 2398, Edmonds; 1105 6th (1), EL 3748
 CHAPMAN, John H., 1951, 410 S. 160th (88)
 CHAUNER, Richard W., 1950, 212 S. 5th, Bozeman, Mont.
 CHETLAIN, Arthur Louis, 1949, 4123 Lake Washington Blvd. (22), RA 4128
 CHETLAIN, Joanne, 1945, 4123 Lake Washington Blvd. (22), RA 4128
 CHILD, Elsie T., 1926, 212 Medical Dental Bldg. (1), EL 5359; 2828 Broadway N., CA 4700
 CHRISTOFFERSEN, Jean B., 1951, 3621 45th W. (99)
 CHURCH, Arthur B., 1952, 701 S. Shoreland Dr., Bellevue, 4-3656
 CHURCH, Mrs. Arthur B. (Martha), 1952, 701 S. Shoreland Dr., Bellevue, 4-3656
 CHUTE, Lionel H., 1951, 10230 5th S.W. (66), WE 2755
 CHUTE, Mrs. Lionel H., 1951, 10230 5th S.W. (66), WE 2755
 CLANTON, Mabel, 1948, 1021 Pine, Apt. 608 (1), SE 5139
 CLARK, Byron J., 1938, 13052 10th N.E. (55), EM 2164
 CLARK, Mrs. Byron J. (Joan), 1947, 13052 10th N.E. (55), EM 2164
 CLARK, Cortlandt T., 1950, 920 Federal (2), CA 0980
 CLARK, Edward M., 1948, 6228 26th N.E. (5), KE 3718

CLARK, Irving M., 1910, Bellevue, Lakeside 387
 CLARK, Kathleen, 1952, 3870 35th S.W. (6), WE 4718
 CLARK, Leland J., 1913, Rt. 2, Box 2179, Bellevue
 CLARKE, Howard F., 1952, 18868 Military Road (88)
 CLAUNCH, Don, 1949, 5327 8th N.E. (5), VE 0085*§
 CLINE, Margaret D., 1952, 19044 Pacific Hy. S. (88),
 LO 0055
 CLINTHORNE, Jeanne, 1950, 410 N. 48th (3)
 CLISE, J. W., 1923, 1403 Shenandoah Dr. (2)
 CLISE, Mrs. J. W. (Dagny), 1948, 1403 Shenandoah
 Dr. (2)
 CLISE, Sylvia, 1945, 1030 39th N. (2), EA 9365
 COATES, Robert W., 1948, 4522 E. 60th (5)
 COATES, Mrs. Robert W. (Stella), 1948, 4522 E. 60th
 (5)
 COBERLY, Wallace, 1947, 8853 38th S.W. (6)
 COFFIN, John E., 1952, 4736 18th N.E. (5), FI 4717
 COFFIN, William R., 1951, 451 39th N. (2)
 COLDEN, Henry D., 1948, 1119 32nd S. (44), PR 9713
 COLDEN, Mrs. Henry D. (Margo L.), 1948, 1119 32nd
 S. (44), PR 9713
 COLEMAN, Belle, 1950, 4110 McGilvra (2)
 COLEMAN, Shirley L., 1952, 724 10th (22), EA 1646
 COLLARD, Shelby Ann, 1952, 3539 E. 86th (5),
 KE 6863
 COLLINS, Arthur, 1951, 10203 3rd S.W. (66), WE 0777
 COLLINS, Mrs. Arthur, 1951, 10203 3rd S.W. (66),
 WE 0777
 COLLINS, Dan M., 1924, 5514 30th N.E. (5), VE 4074
 COLLINS, David A., 1950, 2706 33rd S. (44), RA 0338
 COLLINS, Frank H., 1942, Box 20, Liberty Lake
 COLLINS, Mrs. Frank H. (Jean), 1942, Box 20,
 Liberty Lake
 COLLINS, George F., 1947, 2448 Eastmont Way (99),
 AL 3502
 COLLINS, Mrs. George F. (Enid), 1947, 2448 East-
 mont Way (99), AL 3502
 COLLINS, Robert, 1942, 12001 Des Moines Way (88),
 GL 9600
 COLVIN, Roger S., 1952, 900 Queen Anne (9), AL 0337
 COMBAT, Clare L., 1951, 615 Boren (4), MA 5823
 COMSTOCK, Val L., 1951, 3212 W. Galer (99), AL 6837
 CONGER, Gordon, 1951, 2708 W. Barrett (99), AL 0568
 CONNELL, Dick, 1951, S. 738 Washington, Apt. F,
 Spokane
 CONNELL, Margaret, 1951, S. 738 Washington, Apt.
 F, Spokane
 CONNOR, James, 1947, 2712A 60th S.W. (6), AV 2832
 CONWAY, Mrs. T. R., 1919, 3212 S.E. Crystal Springs
 Blvd., Portland 2, Ore.
 COOK, Gordon, 1948, Ephrata, 343W
 COOLEY, Irveta J., 1952, 11557 Phinney (33), EM 2747
 COOPER, C. Claire, 1950, 906 Terry (4), EL 3499
 COOTS, Anabel, 1951, 3129D Portage Bay Pl. (2),
 FR 7457
 COPERNOLL, Robert S., 1949, 6256 Vassar (5), KE
 1071
 COPERNOLL, Mrs. Robert S. (Betty), 1951, 6256
 Vassar (5), KE 1071
 CORLEY, George, 1948, 1503 28th W. (99), GA 5226
 COSGROVE, Carolyn, 1948, 1414 E. Harrison, Apt. F.
 (2), MI 2307
 COSGROVE, Mary Louise, 1952, 922 5th S.E., Auburn
 COSTELLO, Mrs. W. J., 1948, 316 W. 3rd, Cle Elum,
 Phone 150
 COWLEY, Joseph Greenleaf, 1949, 2210 E. Lynn (2),
 PR 5228
 COX, A. H., 1928, 33rd & E. Alder (22), EA 7714;
 MA 1121
 COX, Shirley K., 1947, 405 E. Olive, Apt. 308 (22),
 CA 6623
 COX, Mrs. Vernon (Elleda), 1951, 1629 N. 52nd (3),
 ME 3855
 CRABILL, John W., 1946, 7253 28th N.E. (5), VE
 4568§
 CRABILL, Mrs. John W. (Catherine), 1948, 7253 28th
 N.E. (5), VE 4568§
 CRAIN, Martha J., 1951, 6317 18th N.E. (5), VE 5997
 CRAIN, Richard W. Jr., 1951, 6317 18th N.E. (5),
 VE 5997
 CRAM, Robert W. Jr., 1947, 1235 E. 88th (5), FI 4458
 CRAM, Mrs. Robert W. Jr. (Martha), 1944, 1235 E.
 88th (5), FI 4458
 CRANDALL, Julia V., 1952, 4354 7th N.E. (5), ME
 8909
 CRANFORD, Theodore N., 1951, 4514 18th N.E. (5),
 KE 9383
 CRAWFORD, Shirley L., 1951, 1626 13th, Apt. 4 (22),
 MI 5356
 CRITTENDEN, A. L., 1949, Bagley Hall, Univ. of
 Wash. (5), ME 0630, Ext. 575



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CROOK, C. G., 1920, 6127 N. Williams, Portland 11,
 Ore.
 CROPLEY, Jean, 1951, 9747 Dayton (3), DE 3315
 CROPLEY, Malcolm L., 1934, 9747 Dayton (3), ME
 8898
 CROSGROVE, R. O., 1950, 4308 N. Jerry, Baldwin, Cal.
 CROSGROVE, Mrs. R. O. (Peggy Bates), 1940, 4308
 N. Jerry, Baldwin, Cal. §
 CROSS, H. L. Bill, 1950, 217 N. 39th, Apt. 2 (3),
 ME 3683
 CUMMINS, Patrick J., 1951, 9615 N.E. 14th, Bellevue
 CUNNINGHAM, Lee, 1951, 3842 46th N.E. (5), VE
 3937
 CUNNINGHAM, Mary Jane, Rt. 1, Box 1704, Belle-
 vue§
 CUNNINGHAM Mike, 1951, 10706 Riviera Pl. N.E.
 (55), JU 6479
 CUNNINGHAM, Rita K., 1951, 10706 Riviera Pl. N.E.
 (55), JU 6479
 CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Rosalind H., 1948, 3123 N. 31st,
 Tacoma 7
 CURRAN, Donald D., 1951, 5043 16th N.E. (5), VE
 4517
 CURRAN, Jack, 1952, 1316 E. 62nd (5), KE 3093
 CURRIER, Mrs. Irene K., 1948, 342 W. 77th (7), SU
 5078; EL 1114
 CURTIS, Leslie, 1913, R.F.D. Haydenville, Mass.
 DAIBER, Ome, 1931, 5815 1st N.E. (5), KE 0291§
 DAIBER, Mrs. Ome (Matie), 1941, 5815 1st N.E. (5),
 KE 0291
 D'AIGLE, Ethel, 1951, 1514 Boren (1), MA 5519
 DALEY, Marie L. (Mrs. E. R.), 1950, 2454 Harvard
 N. (2)
 DALRYMPLE, W. Bruce, 1948, 9300 N.E. 13th, Bellevue
 DALY, Wilfred V., 1947, 3609 W. Henderson (6), AV
 4331*§
 DAMANT, Mrs. Horace D. (Harriet), 1947, 14005 19th
 N.E. (55)
 DAMANT, Horace D., 1950, 14005 19th N.E. (55)
 DANIELS, Jo, 1951, 5816 Vassar (5), VE 1350
 DARK, Duane, 1951, 8008 18th N.E. (5), VE 9638
 DARK, Marjory Ann, 1947, 8008 18th N.E. (5), VE
 9638

DARLING, Elsie, 1950, 1425 E. Prospect (2), FR 6686
 DAVIDSON, Dudley, 1950, 5645 11th N.E. (5)
 DAVIS, Almada J., -952, 605 Minor, Apt. 202 (4), MA 5298
 DAVIS, Fidelia G., 1910, P.O. Box 65, Kitsap
 DAVIS, Lois E., 1932, 414 N. 47th (3), ME 1953
 DAWES, Warren C., 1952, 4846 33rd N.E. (5) VE 5884
 DAWSON, Mrs. Harry (Sophie), 1941, Rt. 3, Box 382, Alderwood Manor
 DAWSON, Philip O., 1952, 8114 Aurora (3), PL 9313
 DEAHL, Carolyn Marcia, 1947, 4315 Burke (3), ME 3814
 DEEPROSE, Blanche, 1951, 4048 32nd W. (99), AL 1809
 DeFOREST, Stephen E., 1951, 2838 44th W. (99), GA 8065
 DEGENHARDT, Wm. A., 1926, 1020 E. Denny Way (22), CA 6489**
 DEGENHARDT, Mrs. Wm. A. (Stella), 1950, 1020 E. Denny Way (22), CA 6489
 DeHART, Charles, 1952, 2501 Yesler Way (22), EA 7832
 DEMPSEY, Donald P., 1948, Address Unknown
 DeSPAIN, Beryl J., 1949, 621 1st W. (99), AL 3853
 DEUTER, Mary Lou, 1949, 934 18th Ave. (22)
 DeVOE, Donald Robert Jr., 1949, 1117 N. Broadway (2), CA 4728
 DeVORE, Beulah, 1947, 4710 36th N.E. (5), VE 2566
 DICKERSON, Elizabeth, 1915, Woodenville, Bothell 5-S21
 DICKERT, Deanna, 1951, 568 Lynn (9), GA 6509
 DICKERT, Jean Marie, 1949, 568 Lynn (9), GA 6509
 DICKERT, O. Phillip, 1931, 568 Lynn (9), GA 6509***†††
 DICKERT, Mrs. O. Phillip (Agnes), 1938, 568 Lynn (9), GA 6509***†††
 DICKMAN, Laurence F., 1951, Rt. 1, Box 1050, Mercer Island, AD 0934
 DICKMAN, Sally, 1951, Rt. 1, Box 1050, Mercer Island
 DIFFENDERFER, Peter, 1951, 3926 Surber Dr. (5), VE 1624
 DIKE, Barbara, 1950, 7059 Beach Dr. (6)
 DILLON, Harold N., 1952, 3215 Alki (6), WE 5177
 DILLON, Mrs. Harold N. (Dorothy), 1952, 3215 Alki (6), WE 5177
 DILLON, Mary A., 1952, 3215 Alki (6), WE 5177
 DIXON, Mary Ethel, 1938, 101 Olympic Pl. (99), AL 9484
 DODGE, William E., 1950, 4425 2nd N.W. (7), HE 8534
 DODSON, Jerry, 1949, 5015 Alaska (8), RA 6939
 DODSON, Perry A., 1946, 5015 Alaska (8), RA 6939
 DOLESKY, Frank L., 1940, 701 W. Dravus (99), GA 8857*§
 DOLESKY, Mrs. Frank L. (Kay), 1946, 701 W. Davus (99), GA 8857§
 DOLSTAD, John D., 1943, 350 Lee (9), GA 9216
 DOLSTAD, Mrs. John D. (Enid), 1947, 350 Lee (9), GA 9216
 DONALDSON, Heloise C., 1950, 4005 15th N.E., Apt. 410 (5), ME 6663; PR 7900
 DOOLEY, Don R., 1938, 14056 30th N.E. (55)
 DORN, John L., 1951, 1521 S. 91st (8), LA 8387
 DORN, Mrs. John L. (Natalie), 1951, 1521 S. 91st (8), LA 8387
 DORN, Walter, 1947, Box 661, Bellevue
 DORN, Mrs. Walter (Violet), 1947, Box 661, Bellevue
 DORR, Edward D., 1952, 9512 Phinney (3), DE 4982
 DOST, Harry Jr., 1947, 13216 37th N.E. (55)
 DOUGALL, William S., 1951, 3401 74th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0953
 DOWNING, Robert A., 1951, Rt. 1, Box 208, Alderwood Manor
 DOYLE, Mrs. Mildred L., 1947, 743 10th N., No. B (2), CA 8108
 DRAGSETH, George, 1950, 2315 E. Ward (2)
 DRAGSETH, Mrs. George (Margaret), 1950, 2315 E. Ward (2), MI 2134
 DRAKE, David, 1946, 1803 E. 52nd (5), KE 4413
 DRAKE, Mrs. Guy, 1946, 1803 E. 52nd (5), KE 4413
 DRIVER, Mrs. Harold E. (Wilhelmina), 1947, 906 Maxwell Lane, Bloomington, Ind.
 DRIVER, Jennie, 1952, 368 W. 112th (77), EM 3026
 DRUMMOND, Margaret, 1951, 4309 W. Concord (6), AV 0767
 DRYSDALE, Ann E., 1951, 3428 14th S. (44), FI 1824
 DUBOVOY, Lillian, 1951, 915 E. Harrison (2), FR 0515
 DUBUAR, James D., 1950, U. S. Gilligan (De508), Swan Island, Portland, Ore.
 DUBUAR, Paul Hyland, 1950, 903 31st (22), CA 8043
 DUBUAR, Mrs. Paul S. (Meda), 1946, 903 31st (22), CA 8043
 DUNCAN, Maurice, 1949, 16210 38th N.E. (55), SH 5491
 DUNN, Margaret E., 1951, School of Fisheries, Univ. of Wash. (5), ME 0630, Ext. 3040
 DUNSMOOR, Mrs. W. E., 1947, 4456 53rd S.W. (6), AV 2133
 DUQUET, Emery Martin, 1948, Elmendorf Terr. Schools, A.P.O. 942, Seattle**
 DURAN, Mike, 1952, 2428 62nd S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0886
 DURGEN, Mrs. John A. (Marilyn), 1950, Gen. Del., Edmonds
 DYE, Allen D., 1950, 648 W. 77th (7), HE 0303
 DYER, John A., 1950, Box 489, Auburn. 649, 324J
 DYER, Mrs. John A. (Pauline), 1950, Box 489, Auburn, 324J
 DYER, Ralph L., 1918, 1407 1st N. (9), GA 2157
 EASTMAN, William A. Jr., 1951, 410 Green Bldg. (1), SE 2814
 ECKBERG, Edward, 1952, 1726 44th S.W. (6), WE 5250
 ECKES, Robert C., 1950, 1124 1st (1), EA 5595
 ECKTON, Wallace Jr., 1951, 3215 E. 105th (55), VE 1072
 EDWARDS, John N., 1952, Address Unknown
 EGGERS, Donald, 1949, 9825 Marine View Dr. (6), WE 5255
 EGGERS, Peter B., 1950, 411 Bellevue N. (2), PR 8391
 EHRENCLOU, O. A., 1926, c/o The Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Manila, P. I.
 EIDE, Gary, 1951, 3444 45th S.W. (6), WE 9485
 EKINS, Richard W., 1951, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323
 EKREM, Betty, 1947, Rt. 1, Box 640, Mercer Island, AD 0710; MA 0800
 ELDER, Eleanor J., 1952, 101 Olympic Pl., Apt. 206 (99), AL 1024
 ELDERKIN, Marie T., 1951, 1401-A Bayview (44), CA 6359
 ELDRED, Dr. Earl, 1951, 4045 E. 8th, Long Beach, Cal.
 ELDRED, Mrs. Earl, 1951, 4045 E. 8th, Long Beach, Cal.
 ELERDING, Elwyn F., 1950, P.O. Box 128, Aberdeen, AB 754
 ELERDING, Mrs. Elwyn F. (Jeanne), 1950, P.O. Box 128, Aberdeen
 ELFENDAHL, Carrie Jean, 1949, 2745 Mt. St. Helens Pl. (44), LA 4736
 ELFENDAHL, William P., 1946, 2028 32nd S. (44), CA 8143**§
 ELIE, David, 1949, 3714 E. 151st (55), EM 1803
 ELLIMEN, Jenise, 1951, 4723 21st N.E. (5), VE 0327
 ELLIOTT, Margaret L., 1944, 1010 Parkside Dr., Apt. 118, Bremerton, 3-8316
 ELLIS, Ian, 1951, 1919 Isobel Way, Aberdeen, 3406-J
 ELLSTROM, Sven E., 1949, 1594 E. 172nd (55), EM 1005
 ELMLUND, Mrs. James S. (Lena), 1950, Box 687, Suquamish
 ELMSLIE, Beryl, 1936, 515 Harvard N. (2), FR 1486; CA 5800
 ELSBREE, Lorraine, 1952, 1719 Madrona Dr. (22), PR 3638
 ELSBREE, Marlene, 1951, 1719 Madrona Dr. (22), PR 3638
 ELSNER, Robert, 1951, 4038 12th N.E. (5), GA 7950
 ELSNER, Dr. Elizabeth F., 1951, 4038 12th N.E. (5)
 ENGESET, David, 1948, RFD No. 1, Vashon, 3572
 ENGESET, Eric Dewey, 1944, RFD No. 1, Vashon, 3572; MU 9000, Ext. 745§
 ENGESET, Mrs. Eric Dewey, 1944, RFD No. 1, Vashon, 3572
 ENGLE, Norman W., 1914, 209 Colman Bldg., MA 8745
 ENGMAN, John F., 1950, 3739 W. Monroe (6), HO 1985
 ENGMAN, Mrs. Johnh (Ruth), 1948, 3739 W. Monroe (6), HO 1985
 ENTENMANN, Walter O., 1951, 5030 6th N.E. (5), ME 5417
 ENTHOVEN, Alan, 1946, 916 11th N. (2), CA 1681
 ENTHOVEN, Mariel, 1946, 916 11th N. (2), CA 1681
 ENZMANN, George, 1950, 8664 Island Dr. (8), RA 5088
 ERICKSON, Cortney L., 1952, 3722 E. 180th (55), EM 5362
 ERICKSON, Glenn, 1950, 3451 37th W. (99)
 ERICKSON, Lois, 1949, 2659 48th S.W. (6), WE 3501
 ERIKSEN, Mrs. Nils (Carol), 1942, 8221 39th N.E. (5), FI 2485
 ESKENAZI, R. S., 1949, P. O. Box 1419, Haifa, Israel
 ESKENAZI, Mrs. R. S., 1949, P. O. Box 1419, Haifa, Israel



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- EVANS, Jed, 1950, North Dakota State School for the Deaf, Devils Lake, N. D.
 EVANS, Lou H., 1952, 838 E. 84th (5), VE 1274
 EVANS, Thomas W., 1949, 3932½ Burke (3), EV 2426
 EVANS, Mrs. Thomas W. (Barbara), 1945, 3932½ Burke (3), EV 2426
 EVERETT, Rosemary E., 1949, 5202 California (6), WE 0454
 EVERTS, T. D., 1917, 5717 16th N.E. (5), KE 2424
 EXNER, Donald W. Jr., 1951, 6236 34th N.E. (5), VE 3609
- FAGET, Frank A., 1947, 1102 Roanoke (2)
 FAGET, Mrs. Frank A. (Doris), 1952, 1102 Roanoke (2)
 FAIRLEIGH, Sally Jo, 1952, 2809 W. Garfield (99), GA 0135
 FAIRLEY, Sharon, 1951, 2207 Everett N. (2), PR 6721
 FALCK, Edmon J., 1951, 2008 Dexter (9), GA 4831
 FALCK, Mrs. Edmon J. (Marion), 1951, 2008 Dexter (9), GA 4831
 FALLSCHEER, Herman O., 1947, 1202 E. 145th (55), SH 6256
 FALLSCHEER, Mrs. Herman O. (Pauline), 1947, 1202 E. 145th (55), SH 6256
 FALTER, Helen B., 1949, 229 Eastlake (9), SE 0679
 FARAFONTOFF, Nicholas, 1951, 3905 W. Holgate (6), WE 7271
 FARRER, Chas. M., 1907, 3632 24th S. (44), RA 1624*
 FARRIS, Mrs. Ernest R. (Margaret), 1950, 8502 17th N.E. (5)
 FARWELL, George W., 1952, 11941 Lakeside Pl. N.E. (55), GL 2168
 FASSETT, Barbara Anne, 1951, 7038 21st N.E. (5), FI 3361; GA 7950
 FAULL, Beverly Ann, 1952, 6809 34th N.E. (5), VE 1187
 FENTON, Betty, 1951, 6201 37th N.E. (5), FI 3606
 FENTON, David B., 1946, 360 N. 104th (33), SU 6086
 FENTON, Donald C., 1943, 4031 11th N.E. (5), ME 4893
 FENTON, Fred A., 1919, 2639 Harvard N. (2), CA 6714
 FERGUSON, Madeline L., 1952, 4145 11th N.E. (5), ME 7276
 FERINGER, Frederick Richard, 1948, 3415 Sound View Dr. (99), AL 2825
 FERINGER, Mrs. Richard (Jo Anne), 1942, 3415 Sound View Dr. (99), AL 2825§
 FERNALLD, Honor, 1952, 527 Bellevue N. (2), CA 1192
 FESSLER, Albert W., 1952, 3352 E. Terrace (22), EA 8223
 FETTERLY, Clair C., 1951, 9214 34th S.W. (6), AV 8222
 FETTERLY, Mrs. Clair C. (Henrietta), 1947, 9214 34th S.W. (6), AV 8222
 FEX, H. Caroline, 1947, 1414 Seneca (1), EA 1457
 FIELD, Anne B., 1951, 2217 Everett N. (2), CA 5709
 FIELD, David D., 1951, 2207 Everett N. (2), PR 6721
 FIELD, Mrs. David D. (Anne), 1949, 2207 Everett N. (2), PR 6721
 FINCH, Dr. Clement A., 1951, 4516 47th N.E. (5), PL 7135
 FINCKE, John, 1944, 8812 17th N.E. (5)
 FINCKE, Mrs. John, 1947, 8812 17th N.E. (5)
 FINE, Jesse W., 1947, 8825 S.E. 40th, Mercer Island
 FINNIGAN, Janice, 1950, 220 E. 50th (5), ME 8926
 FIRTH, Lois McBain, 1927, 632 S.W. 126th (66), LO 4811
 FISHER, Clarence A., 1922, 2309 Eldridge, Bellingham, 2599-W
- FITCH, Louise, 1942, 4528 50th S. (8), MU 0123; Home, RA 7790
 FITE, Bill, 1951, 231 40th N. (2), EA 5851
 FITZGERALD, Georgina H., 1951, 4442 Washington Blvd., Chicago 24
 FITZGERALD, P. Marshall, 1949, 2171 Boyer (2), CA 7711
 FLATOW, Herbert, 1949, 1004 E. 61st (5), KE 0510
 FLETCHER, Jack C., 1952, 303 24th S., Apt. 4 (44), FR 2133
 FLETCHER, Mrs. Jack C., 1952, 303 24th S., Apt 4 (44), FR 2133
 FLOWERS, Helen L., 1948, 400 W. Mercer, Apt. 302 (99), AL 8473
 FLOYD, Ruth M., 1936, 1812 19th S. (44)
 FORBES, John Ripley, 1950, California Junior Museum, 2751 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
 FORD, Art, 1950, Boudry Guard Station, USFS Star Rt., Enumclaw
 FORD, Lillian R., 1951, Rt. 2, Box 129A, Gig Harbor
 FORSYTH, Lydia E., 1909, 4137 Beach Dr. (6)
 FRANKLIN, Floyd E., 1927, 4667 Lk. Washington Blvd. (8), RA 3458
 FRANKLIN, Mrs. Floyd E. (Margot), 1936, 4667 Lk. Washington Blvd. (8), RA 3458
 FREDERICKS, C. N., 1952, 3051 Humes Pl. (99), GA 1726
 FREDERICKS, Mrs. C. N. (Carlyn), 1949, 3051 Humes Pl. (99), GA 1726
 FREDERICK, Herb, 1950, 712 N. 72nd (3), HE 2853
 FREITAG, E. R., 1946, Rt. 8, Box 25, Olympia, 25611, Ext. 724
 FRESN, Harold A. Jr., 1951, 6054 2nd N.W. (7), DE 5710
 FRESONKE, Shirley A., 1952, 3642 35th W. (99), AL 6134; MA 6450
 FREY, Carol, 1950, 6523 17th N.W. (7)
 FROBERG, Helen A., 1950, 2211 4th N. (9), GA 2421; ME 0630, Ext. 2845
 FROESCHLE, Ed, 1951, 2905 N.E. 67th, Portland 13, Ore.
 FROHLICH, Eva L., 1950, 2341 N. 59th (3), VE 5274
 FRY, Virginia Gordon, 1949, 2913 10th W. (99), GA 3632
 FRYER, Doug, 1951, 3018 Fuhrman (2), CA 4791
 FULKERSON, Sally, 1952, c/o Theo. Jensen, 106 S. 6th, Mt. Vernon
 FULLENWIDER, Elmer D., 1948, 3433 W. Blaine (99), GA 4275
 FULLENWIDER, Mrs. Elmer D., 1948, 3433 W. Blaine (99), GA 4275
 FULLER, Dorothy J., 1944, South Bend
 FULLER, Harold G., 1947, 317 Harvard N., Apt. 5 (2), EA 4562
 FULLER, John F., 1947, 4842 51st S.W. (6), AV 0410
 FULLER, Mrs. John F. (Maxine), 1945, 4842 51st S.W. (6), AV 0410
 FULLER, John Thomas, 1950, 5809 5th N.W. (7), SU 2943
 FULLER, Mrs. John Thomas (Jean), 1947, 5809 5th N.W. (7), SU 2943
 FULLER, Lucille, 1948, 2438 42nd N., Apt. 236 (2), EA 1456
 FULLMER, Duane E., 1940, 7210 29th N.E. (5), FI 5667
 FULLMER, Mrs. Duane E. (Vallie), 1947, 7210 29th N.E. (5), FI 5667
 FURRY, Janiss Lyle, 1948, 2422 29th W. (99), GA 8717
 FURRY, Mabel, 1910, 1217 2nd N. (9), AL 6810
 FURTWANGLER, Mrs. Alex C. (Julie), 1939, 596 Sheridan Sq., Evanston, Ill.

GACKE, Dolores, 1952, 5009 21st N.E. (5), PL 9305
 GAISER, Elva H., 1947, 5802 16th N.E. (5), FI 1330
 GALBRAITH, Alice B., 1950, 805 W. Blaine (99), AL 4068
 GALLOWAY, Janet, 1950, 2106 31st S. (44), PR 7823
 GAMRATH, John, 1947, 8851 36th S.W. (6), WE 8726
 GANGNES, Betty, 1951, 3911 39th S.W. (6), WE 3538
 GARDNER, Gladys E., 1952, 4313 11th N.E. (5), EV 1948
 GARDNER, William H., 1950, 415 W. Dravus (99), GA 0248
 GARDNER, Mrs. William H. (Alice Burnett), 1951, 415 W. Dravus (99), GA 0248
 GAREN, Donald, 1948, 16205 54th S. (88), LO 3898
 GAREN, Mrs. Donald (Mabel), 1948, 16205 54th S. (88), LO 3898
 GARFIELD, Herbert E., 1940, 2543 Shoreland Dr. (44), RA 5742
 GARRIN, Pat, 1951, 3701 E. Olive (22), PR 4168
 GARRISON, Gerald R., 1950, 3953 15th N.E. (5), ME 2935
 GARRISON, Mrs. Gerald R. (Gwen), 1950, 3953 15th N.E. (5), ME 2935
 GATES, Diane, 1948, 4224 12th N.E. (5)
 GAVETT, Mrs. Irving, 1916, 4005 15th N.E. (5), ME 1229
 GEISSMAR, Else, 1948, 5409 E. 58th (5), FI 2012
 GEISSMAR, Ruth, 1951, 5409 E. 58th (5), FI 2012
 GELLERT, O. F., 1949, 1015 W. Howe (99), GA 2837
 GERSTMAN, Paul E., 1945, 1809 E. Denny (22), EL 0481
 GERUNTHO, Hannibal, 1950, 465 14th, Newark 6, N. J.
 GESE, Albert L., 1952, 1932 1st W. (99), GA 4789
 GESE, Mrs. Albert L., 1952, 1932 1st W. (99), GA 4789
 GETHING, Dorothy Elaine, 151, 1736 Belmont, Apt. 109 (4), CA 6781
 GETTYS, Kay, 1950, 407 Smith (9), GA 9171
 GHORMLEY, Muriel, 1951, 1415 W. 188th (77), Richmond Beach 2394
 GIBBONS, Fred W., 1936, 658 E. 43rd (5), EV 1129
 GIBBINS, Sidney Gore, 1952, Univ. of Washington Chemistry Dept. (5)
 GIBBS, Dolores, 1951, 6116 44th S. (8), RA 6153
 GIBSON, Frank W., 1935, 2638 W. Plymouth (99), GA 6873
 GIBSON, Mrs. Frank W., 1937, 2638 W. Plymouth (99), GA 6873
 GIBSON, Judith M., 1951, 321 Boylston N., Apt 304 (2), FR 8826
 GIBSON, Warren, 1948, Rt. 4, Box 95A, Bellevue
 GIBSON, Mrs. Warren, 1948, Rt. 4, Box 95A, Bellevue
 GIELDSETH, Marjorie, 1949, 506 Wells, Renton, 3152
 GIESE, Marilyn, 1949, 700 W. Lee (99), GA 9009
 GIESE, Rita, 1949, 700 W. Lee (99), GA 9009
 GILBERT, Elin, 1950, 606 Fischer Studios (1), MA 4092
 GILBERT, Muriel, 1952, 805 Marion (4), MA 7514
 GILBREATH, Paul R., 1948, 3730 W. Donovan (6)
 GILES, Harry L. Jr., 1950, 9113 17th S. (8)
 GILES, Mrs. Harry L. Jr. (Evelyn), 1952, 9113 17th S. (8)
 GILHOUSEN, Philip, 1951, I.P.S.F.C., Dominion Bldg., New Westminster, B. C.
 GILL, Virginia, 1949, 2918 Fuhrman (2), CA 2117
 GILLET, Phyllis Faye, 1952, 5029 12th N.E. (5), KE 3608
 GIPSON, E. Harriet, 1951, 907 E. 72nd (5), KE 0471
 GLANCY, Robert Lee, 1951, 5504 2nd N.W. (7), SU 5731
 GODDARD, Del I., 1949, Address Unknown
 GODDARD, Mrs. Del I. (Hellene), 1949, Address Unknown
 GODFREY, Robert L., 1950, 614 5th W. (99), GA 0089
 GOIT, Darlene, 1950, 9849 62nd S. (88), RA 3269
 GOODIN, Miriam D., 1952, 14025 15th N.E. (55), EM 5646
 GOODMAN, James H., 1952, 6740 5th N.W. (7), SU 9235
 GOODSON, Jeanne L., 1952, Blaine Hall, Univ. of Washington, No. 207 (5)
 GORHAM, Elizabeth H., 1924, 5717 16th N.E. (5), KE 2424
 GORTON, F. Q., 1908, Rt. 1, Vashon, 2449
 GOULD, Thelma F., 1949, 2425 S. 116 Place (88), LO 2172
 GRACEY, Robert, 1950, 2325 47th S.W. (6), AV 7547
 GRAHAM, Gordon, 1952, 3206 42nd W (99), AL 3981
 GRAHAM, Thomas, 1952, 3206 42nd W. (99), AL 3981
 GRAHAM, Thomas P. Jr., 1952, 3206 42nd W. (99), AL 3981



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GRANARD, Dorothy, 1945, 3508 Oregon (8), LA 1673; MA 3765
 GRANDE, Wesley, 1945, 3909 Eastern (3), ME 2747§
 GRANGER, Mildred, 1916, Clark Hotel, 1014 Minor (4), MA 9914; EL 0705*
 GRANSTON, Wm. L., 1944, Address Unknown
 GRANSTON, Mrs. William L., 1951, Address Unknown
 GRANT, Bob, 1948, 3809 Cascadia (8), LA 3981§
 GRAVES, Beverley Lee, 1952, 3802 42nd S.W. (6), WE 4943
 GRAVES, Stanley M., 1949, 4011 E. 38th (5), KE 1521
 GREELEY, Col. William B., 1929, c/o West Coast Lumbermen's Ass'n., Stuart Bldg. (1), EL 0110; EA 6379
 GREEN, Ann, 1952, 4308 54th N.E. (5), VE 4785
 GREEN, Barrett, 1937, National Bank of Commerce (11), EL 1505
 GREEN, Delbert A., 1950, 6021 Vassar (5)
 GREEN, N. M., 1952, Dept. of Biochemistry, Univ. of Washington (5)
 GREEN, Thomas M. III., 1942, 3702 E. Prospect (2), EA 3946
 GREENAWAY, Leonard R., 1947, 4011 46th S.W. (6)§
 GREENE, Mrs. Bernice, 1947, 810½ Orondo, Wenatchee
 GREENE, Dick, 1949, 810½ Orondo, Wenatchee
 GREENE, Gordon K., 1951, 7237 29th N.E. (5), KE 2527
 GREENE, Mrs. Gordon K., 1951, 7237 29th N.E. (5), KE 2527
 GREGG, Albert R., 1949, 837 Market (7), DE 3708; MA 5000, Ext. 316
 GREGG, Marjorie, 1917, 348 Olympic Pl., Apt. 5 (99), GA 5893
 GREGGERSON, Beverley, 1952, 10606 Durland N.E. (55), JU 2304
 GREINER, Alan, 1949, 5728 65th N.E. (5), KE 5058
 GREINER, Dr. Wallace R., 1949, 5728 65th N.E. (5), KE 5058; SE 2260
 GREMS, Mandalay D., 1952, 9006 W. Shorewood Dr., Mercer Island, AD 2832
 GRIFFIN, Frances, 1942, 100 Crockett (9), GA 7950

GRIMES, Cornelius, 1942, 3925 Kings, Milwaukie 22, Ore.

GRINDE, Joan T., 1950, Address Unknown

GROPP, Jerry, 1951, 1828 37th N. (2), EA 2361

GROPP, Mrs. Jerry, 1951, 1828 37th N. (2), EA 2361

GROSS, Edward C., 1951, 115 Bellevue N. (2)

GROSS, Sidney, 1952, 409 Broadway (22), SE 0347

GROTJAHN, Herbert H., 1952, 1409 E. Prospect (2), PR 8588

GROVE, L. Annette, 1951, 2443 29th W. (99), AL 6518

GRUDZIEN, Mrs. John J. (Audrey P.), 1950, 822 Queen Anne, Apt. 103 (9), AL 9376

GUDJOHNSEN, Einar T., 1950, 7012 16th N.E. (5), KE 8617

GUDJOHNSEN, Steve S., 1951, 548 Donovan (8), MO 2147

GUDJOHNSEN, Mrs. Steve S. (Jean), 1951, 548 Donovan (8), MO 2147

GUNBY, Anne W., 1950, 1118 Roanoke (2), CA 6377

GUNBY, George C., 1950, 118 Roanoke (2), CA 6377

GWILYM, Herald J., 1952, 2673 37th S.W. (6), WE 8734

GWILYM, Edward, 1950, 2673 37th S.W. (6), WE 8734

GWINN, Ernest S., 1951, 4721 W. Ruffner (99), AL 1608

GWINN, Mrs. Ernest S., 1951, 4721 W. Ruffner (99), AL 1608

HACK, Bette J., 605 E. Denny Way (2), EA 1673

HAGEN, Harry W., 1938, 7329 23rd N.E. (5), KE 3824*1§

HAGEN, Mrs. Harry (Maxine), 1938, 7329 23rd N.E. (5), KE 3824*1§

HAGEN, William, 1949, 7329 23rd N.E. (5), KE 3824

HAGER, Ben F., 1951, 3348 E. Terrace (22), PR 8209

HALES, Lincoln J., 1951, 13702 36th N.E. (55), GL 1409

HALES, Mrs. Lincoln J., 1951, 13702 36th N.E. (55), GL 1409

HALL, Dr. Donald T., 1952, 3655 Hunts Point Rd., Bellevue

HALL, Mrs. Donald, 1952, 3655 Hunts Point Rd., Bellevue

HALL, Edward H., 1946, 2507 30th W. (99), AL 0013

HALL, Jeanne, 1946, 452 Crockett (9), GA 2237

HALL, Robert A., 1946, 756 Belmont Pl. (2), CA 6186

HALL, Dr. Warren, 1948, Box 172, Palo Alto, Cal.

HALLIDAY, Dr. W. R., 1950, 184 4th, Salt Lake City, Utah

HAMILTON, Wm. T., 1949, 3740 W. Rose (6)

HANE, Michael, 1951, 8452 Island Dr. (8), LA 1556

HANNA, Robert J., 1951, 8232 20th N.E. (5), KE 1284

HANSEN, H. E., 1951, 1133 23rd (22), CA 7900

HANSEN, John M., 1946, 7047 21st N.E. (5), KE 6410

HANSEN, Mrs. John (Helen), 1947, 7047 21st N.E. (5), KE 6410

HANSEN, Richard, 1952, 310 N. 36th (3), EV 2642

HANSEN, Rosalee Ann, 1951, 5450 49th S.W. (6), WE 7785

HAPKA, Frank P., 1949, 3924 39th S.W. (6), AV 2015

HARBY, Horace, 1949, 2007 E. 63rd (5), VE 1550

HARBY, Jackson M., 1949, 1228 23rd N. (2), EA 3820

HARBY, Mrs. Jackson M. (Winifred), 1947, 1228 23rd N. (2), EA 3820

HARDING, Kenneth, 1949, 905 12th N. (2), EA 9576

HARMONSON, Mildred, 1951, 1102 8th, Apt. 806 (1), MA 1041

HARRAH, David, 1941, 159 Dorffel Dr. (2), PR 19101§

HARRIS, Ernest N., 1920, 2434 36th W. (99), AL 1389

HARRIS, Mrs. Ernest N., 1936, 2434 36th W. (99), AL 1389

HARRIS, Lois, 1951, 4306 Woodlawn (3), ME 5772

HARRIS, Marian L., 1947, 119 W. Roy, Apt 310 (99), GA 7129

HARRISON, A. E., 1949, 5715 30th N.E. (5)

HARRISON, Charles H., 1946, 2318 N. 38th (3), ME 7612§

HARVEY, Betty, 1951, 1000 8th, Apt. 611A (4), SE 5408

HATLEN, Ole John, 1951, 1904 W. 80th (7), SU 7280

HAUG, Andrea, 1950, 7715 20th N.E. (5), KE 3431

HAUSMAN, John W., 1951, 1220 39th N. (2), EA 8427

HAWK, James, 1948, 3213 37th S. (44), RA 0049

HAWLEY, Jim W., 1950, 418 E. 92nd (5), KE 4345

HAWS, Lois R., 1951, 9817 13th S.W. (6), AV 8915

HAYES, Jo Ann, 1951, 1121 17th (22), CA 3435

HAYES, R. B., 1916, 828 E. 69th (5), VE 7508

HAYNES, Elizabeth, 1945, Hunts Point, Bellevue; Lakeside 241

HAYNES, Mrs. Hanford, 1951, Hunts Point, Bellevue; Lakeside 4-7151

HAYNES, Marian L., 1951, Hunts Point, Bellevue; Lakeside 4-7151

HAZARD, Joseph T., 1911, 4050 1st N.E. (5), EV 0822

HAZARD, Mrs. Joseph (Margaret), 1912, 4050 1st N.E. (5), EV 0822

HAZLE, John R., 1949, 7313 17th N.E. (5), KE 7578

HAZLE, Mrs. John, 1949, 7313 17th N.E. (5), KE 7578

HAZLEHURST, Charles, 1911, 122 Webster, Wyncote, Pa., Ogontz 0935-R

HAZLETON, Mrs. Charles, 1948, Rt. 2, Box 2015, Alderwood Manor, 2789

HEAD, Mary Louise, 1949, 936 K St., Renton, 5-7890

HEALY, Nadine R., 1950, 209½ Seneca (1)

HEDRICK, Worth, 1951, Rt. 2, Box 600, Longview

HEGLAND, Sally, 1950, 12251 Des Moines Way (88), LO 4874

HEILPERN, Dr. Rudolph, 1951, 11236 Rainier (88), MO 1648; RA 4318

HEINS, Jean S., 1952, 6303 16th N.E. (5), FI 0097

HELFENSTEIN, Hugo, 1951, 10628 1st S.W. (66)

HELFENSTEIN, Mrs. Hugo (Arabelle), 1951, 10628 1st S.W. (66)

HELLAND, Helen, 1942, 4726 15th N.E. (5), KE 6059

HELLECKSON, Mariann, 1952, 1605 E. Olive (22), FR 8454

HELM, Kenneth, 1951, 118 W. 74th (7), SU 6408

HELMS, Carol, 1949, 510 E. 81st (5), KE 2519

HELSELL, Frank P., 1908, Rt. 1, Bellvue, Lakeside 270; 1112 White Bldg. (1), MA 8230

HELSELL, John B., 1950, 2226 92nd N.E., Bellevue

HELSELL, Mrs. John (Jan), 1950, 2226 92nd N.E., Bellevue

HEMENWAY, A. Arthur, 1952, 3102 E. 83rd (5), KE 5103

HEMENWAY, Mrs. A. Arthur, 1952, 3102 E. 83rd (5), KE 5103

HEMINGER, Murray V. Jr., 1952, 4532 19th N.E. (5), VE 9700

HEMSING, Ann, 1952, Rt. 3, Box 62, Bothell; Kenmore 77-1329

HENERLAU, Miss Ren, 1951, 10 Valley (9), AL 5275

HENNESSY, Albert E., 1952, 7002 Seward Park (8), LA 6367

HENNESSY, Mrs. Albert E., 1952, 7002 Seward Park (8), LA 6367

HENNING, William E., 1950, 1730 2nd S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HENNING, Mrs. William, 1950, 1730 2nd S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HENRY, James B., 1947, 3209 37th S. (44), RA 6332§

HENRY, Mrs. Jean M., 1951, 9312 Vineyard, Bellevue, 4-3557

HERRIGSTAD, Irving H. L., 1950, Navy 127, Box 14, c/o P.M., Seattle

HERSTON, Bill, 1943, Rt. 2, Box 332, Monroe; Monroe

HERSTON, Mrs. Bill (Wanda), 1943, Rt. 2, Box 332, Monroe

HERTZMAN, Walter E., 1936, 3403 27th W. (99), GA 8402

HERTZMAN, Mrs. Walter (Cora), 1942, 3403 27th W. (99), GA 8402

HEWITT, James M., 1952, 9814½ Rainier (8), RA 7435

HEYWOOD, Joyce, 1952, Address Unknown

HICKS, James L., 1947, 1455 153rd, San Leandro, Cal.

HICKS, John R., 1951, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323

HIEB, Joseph, 1944, 9237 Rainier (8), RA 1868

HIGGINS, Leland H., 1951, 16723 32nd N.E. (55), EM 4766

HIGGINS, Mrs. Leland (Lucille), 1951, 16723 32nd N.E. (55), EM 4766

HIGMAN, Chester J., 1947, 8621 41st S.W. (6), WE 7806

HIGMAN, H. W., 1927, 12750 39th N.E. (55)

HILBERT, Kenneth H., 1952, 4829 52nd S. (8), LA 7957

HILL, Elsie M., 1937, Rt. 4, Box 203, Renton

HILL, Mary, 1949, 8249 16th N.E. (5), VE 0039

HILL, W. Ryland, 1951, 20345 8th N.W. (77), Richmond Beach 4997

HILLMAN, Lona L., 1952, 3120 Fuhrman (2), EA 2222

HILLMAN, William, 1942, 8041 Brooklyn (5)

HILLMAN, Mrs. William (Christine), 1942, 8041 Brooklyn (5)*

HILTNER, Walter F., 1949, 4215 E. 33rd (5)

HILTNER, Mrs. Walter, 1950, 4215 E. 33rd (5)

HINDMAN, Ronald R., 1951, 336 15th (22), PR 1852

HITCHINGS, Kenneth, 1949, 1729 39th (22), FR 2315

HOARD, Donald E., 1950, 260 E. 43rd (5), ME 4028

HOBBS, Hartcel J., 1950, 4512 Evanston (3), ME 5421

HOBBS, Mrs. Hartcel J., 1950, 4512 Evanston (3), ME 5421

HODGE, Tove, 1952, 511 S. King, Centralia
HOFF, Mrs. Dorothy, 1948, 5048 35th S.W. (6), WE 4857
HOFF, Henry M., 1948, 5048 35th S.W. (6), WE 4857
HOFFMAN, Mildred E., 1949, 1010 Bush, San Francisco 9, Cal., MA 9914
HOFFMAN, Walter P., 1930, 1325 Hudson, Pt. Townsend; 1911 25th N. (2), EA 6778***†††§
HOFFMAN, Mrs. Walter (Dorothy), 1939, 1325 Hudson, Port Townsend
HOFSTETTER, Robert E., 1949, 3326 8th W. (99), GA 9238
HOGG, J. E., 1946, 4107 Sunnyside (3), MA 7100
HOIT, Mary, 1950, 1000 8th, Apt. 611A (4), SE 5408
HOIT, Myrtice J., 1948, Rt. 3, Box 526B, Bremerton, 3-1540
HOLLAND, Elva M., 1950, 1905 Federal (2), CA 3983
HOLLENBECK, Rosa, 1952, 527 Bellevue N. (2), CA 1192
HOLMBERG, Andrew W., 1951, 2122 16th S. (44), PR 7085
HOLMBERG, Mrs. Andrew (Emma), 1951, 2122 16th S. (44), PR 7085
HOLMBERG, Neil, 1948, 2122 16th S. (44), PR 7085
HOLMES, Roland W., 1951, Address Unknown
HOPKINS, Alice, 1952, 1906 E. 65th (5), FI 4774
HORN, Lois B., 1950, 4512 Evanston (3), ME 5421
HORNBAKER, N. Elaine, 1950, 320 Lakeside S. (44), PR 8887
HOSSACK, John E., 1933, 4328 13th S. (8), SE 4413***†§
HOSSACK, Mrs. John (Mary), 1936, 4328 13th S. (8), SE 4413*§
HOWARD, Grace E., 1907, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
HOWARD, Terry, 1950, 2855 29th W. (99), AL 6725
HOWE, Connie, 1947, 1931 26th N. (2)
HOWELL, Beatrice M., 1952, 300 Lakeside S., Apt. 35 (44), MI 1121
HOWELL, Leslie, 1941, 6712 40th S.W. (6)
HOWELL, Mrs. Leslie (Ernestine), 1940, 6712 40th S.W. (6)
HOWELL Margaret L., 1950, 429 N. 40th (3), ME 8314
HOWLETT, Dardee, 1952, 2450 Dexter, Apt. 1 (1), AL 6132
HUDSON, A. H., 1924, P.O. Box 277, Bremerton, 3-1621*
HUDSON, Mrs. A. H. (Helen), 1929, P.O. Box 277, Bremerton, 3-1621
HUFFMAN, Phil G., 1946, 5204 37th N.E. (5), KE 1242
HUFFMAN, Mrs. Phillip (Gloria), 1950, 5204 37th N.E. (5), KE 1242
HUGHES, Jerry L., 1950, 2451 Ferdinand (8), RA 6579
HULBUSH, Clara, 1947, 1000 6th (4), EL 7650
HULL, Susan, 1950, 1808 E. Harrison (2), PR 3649
HUNICH, Kenneth, 1949, 3819 Andover (8), MO 1811§
HUNICH, Mrs. Kenneth (Shirley), 1949, 3819 Andover (8), MO 1811
HUNTER, Bruce Alan, 1952, 5019 19th N.E. (5), FI 0979
HUNTER, Kathryn, 1951, 2585 9th W. (99), GA 1579
HURBY, Catherine B., 1945, 6216 Greenwood (3), SU 9153
HUTCHINSON, David C., 1952, 1711 Naomi Place (5), KE 4546
HUTT, Phil, 1952, 9740 Wallingford (3), KE 8500
HUTT, Mrs. Phil (Peggy), 1952, 9740 Wallingford (3), KE 8500
HUTTON, Thomas W., 1951, Department of Chemistry, University of Washington (5)
IKE, Margaret E., 1952, 4754 7th N.E. (5), ME 7361
INGALLS, Louise, 1947, 156 E. 52nd (5), ME 8427
INGRAHAM, Charles, 1949, 17831 Ballinger Way (55), EM 4903
INGRAHAM, Sally, 1949, 17831 Ballinger Way (55), EM 4903
INOUE, Mrs. Shinya (Sylvia), 1950, 3917 Brooklyn, Apt. 2 (5)
IRWIN, Carl P., 1952, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323
IRWIN, Ward J., 1949, 2969 74th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0671§
IRWIN, Mrs. Ward J. (Lois), 1949, 2969 74th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0671§
ISAACS, Ruth F., 1928, 801 Spring (4), EL 0824
IVERSON, Alice, 1952, 4716 8th N.E. (5), ME 3061
IVERSON, George Jr., 1951, 831 Rainier Hall, University of Washington (5), ME 9931
IVERSON, Harry, 1948, Rt. 2, Box 1410, Auburn, 21-F-14
IVERSON, Mary June, 1952, 4716 8th N.E. (5), ME 3061
JACKSON, Charlotte, 1952, 2224 W. 57th (7), HE 5067
JACKSON, William L., 1948, 6311 Phinney (3), SU 4943***§
JACOBSEN, Charles H., 1950, 3840 Linden (3), ME 5776
JACOBSEN, Keith, 1952, 4183 Lake Washington Blvd. S. (8), RA 6775
JACOBSEN, Philip A., 1951, 13740 19th N.E. (55), EM 6092
JACOBSEN, Tina, 1951, 3702 E. Highland Dr. (2), EA 7475
JACOBSON, Boris A., 1949, 1107 38th (22), EA 8655
JACOBSON, Mrs. Boris A., 1949, 1107 38th (22), EA 8655
JACQUES, Neal, 1948, Waller Hall, Washington State College, Pullman
JAHNKE, Germaine C., 1949, 7107 Fremont (3), SU 7109
JAHODA, James A., 1950, 4718 17th N.E. (5)
JAMES, Frank E., 1949, 3875 43rd N.E. (5), FI 5145
JAMES, Harry C., 1948, Lolomi Lodge, Box 716, Banning, Cal.
JAMES, Sharon, 1951, Annie Wright Seminary (3), Tacoma, KE 6047
JAMES, Shirley, 1951, 326 9th, Harborview Hall (4), MA 6886
JANISCH, Alicia, 1951, 410 N. 48th (3), ME 4309
JANISCH, Robert, 1949, 2006 28th W. (99), AL 6728
JARVIS, Dr. Fred J., 1949, 900 Boylston (4), PR 4264
JARVIS, Harriet, 1947, 4316 E. 33rd (5), KE 2735
JENSEN, Anchor, 1939, 1417 E. Northlake (5), ME 7888
JENSEN, Eleanor, 1948, 9538 41st, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
JENSEN, Harry L., 1934, 7050 50th N.E. (5), KE 6043; Bus. 419 1st S., EL 0380§
JENSEN, Mrs. Harry L. (Mary Ann), 1936, 7050 50th N.E. (5), KE 6043
JENTOFF, Mildred, 1952, 824 E. 95th (5), VE 6875
JILG, Jack, 1951, 4800 53rd S. (8), RA 8263
JIRUCHA, L. L., 1948, 1417 N. 165th (33), AD 0687
JIRUCHA, Mrs. L. L. (Betty), 1950, 1417 N. 165th (33), AD 0687
JOHNSEN, Sigrid L., 1950, 2932 Walnut (6), WE 2837
JOHNSON, Barbara, 1950, 1927 Edgemont Pl. (99), GA 2185
JOHNSON, C. Montgomery, 1940, Luana Beach, Burton; Vashon 3168*§
JOHNSON, Mrs. C. Montgomery (Betty), 1940, Luana Beach, Burton; Vashon 3168§
JOHNSON, David A., 1949, 116 Bloomington, Bremerton§
JOHNSON, David L., 1950, 7734 39th N.E. (5), FI 3943
JOHNSON, Mrs. David L. (Marion), 1950, 7734 39th N.E. (5), FI 3943
JOHNSON, G. Al, 1944, 1321 East Union, Apt. 110 (22), MA 5900, Ext.301
JOHNSON, George L., 1951, 810 108th S.E., Bellevue, Lakeside 4-4702
JOHNSON, Mrs. George L. (Jane), 1951, 810 108th S.E., Bellevue, Lakeside 4-4702
JOHNSON, Gordon W., 1952, 1520 Olin Pl. (2), EA 7454
JOHNSON, Harvey H., 1950, 7851 56th Place N.E. (5), VE 0976
JOHNSON, Helen C., 1950, Box 541 Redmond, 33-1477
JOHNSON, Helen M., 1947, 1923 25th N. (2), EA 3451
JOHNSON, Lucille, 1950, 6838 31st N.E. (5), VE 0962
JOHNSON, Lynn E., 1948, 16035 42nd S. (88)
JOHNSON, Nunnally, 1950, 15 Ray (9), GA 5421
JOHNSON, William R., 1951, 756 N. 90th (3), HE 7991
JOHNSTON, Carollyn, 1952, 4311 Phinney (3), ME 2058
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth A., 1948, 1303 Campus Parkway, Apt. 404 (5), ME 8984
JOHNSTON, Gilbert L., 1952, 3828 Evanston (3), ME 4963
JOINER, William T., 1945, Rt. 2, Box 2254, Bellevue
JOLLEY, Barbara, 1949, 420 Terry, Apt. 305 (4), MA 2308
JONES, Calvin L. Jr., 1937, 2622 28th W. (99), GA 5166
JONES, Harry B., 1950, Address Unknown
JONES, Johnellis, 1947, 7555 31st N.E. (5), KE 8479
JONES, Leonard V., 1950, Address Unknown
JONES, Lucile, 1950, 2438 42nd N., Apt. 236 (2), EA 1456
JONES, Stuart, 1947, 3154 J Portage Bay Pl. (2)
JOSENDAL, Victor, 1946, 4020 47th S. (8), LA 8937***§
JUEL, Mrs. Dale, 1951, 3042 W. 62nd (7), SU 8826

JULIN, Corinne, 1952, 5230 S. 137th (88), LO 2070
JUNGSTER, Hans, 1946, 758 Barnhart, Raymond
JUNGSTER, Mrs. Hans (Antoinette), 1942, 758 Barnhart, Raymond; 3302 E. Mercer (2), Seattle
JURICHKO, Steve, 1951, 521 Harvard N. (2), CA 9947
JUVET, Ruth L., 1951, 708 N. 35th, No. 112 (3), ME 8878

KAFKA, Paul G., 1952, 3603 Lakewood Dr. (44), RA 1145

KARLSSON, Erick, 1949, 3436 37th S.W. (6), AV 5371§

KARR, Charles S., 1950, 7317 12th N.W. (7), DE 3442

KARRER, Bob, 1951, 3315 E. 47th (5), KE 6714

KARRICK, Neva L., 1947, 734 Broadway N. (2), CA 8334

KASPAR, Robert V., 1951, Address Unknown

KATSANIS, Theodore, 1951, 7915 34th S.W. (6)

KATSANIS, Mrs. Theodore, 1952, 7915 34th S.W. (6)

KATZ, Kenneth R., 1952, 5240 21st N.E. (5), VE 1595

KAUFFMAN, Richard G., 1951, 1746 N. 128th (33), EM 3343

KAUTZ, Jean, 1951, 7202 N. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, AD 0517

KEELER, Edward C., 1946, 520 Rainier Ave., Kennewick

KELLETT, Gwendolyn, 1914, Box 550, Fairbanks, Alaska

KELLEY, Clint M., 1938, 1234 Crane St., Menlo Park, Cal.§

KELLEY, Timothy, 1951, 1519 East Section, Mt. Vernon

KELLOGG, Ann, 1948, Harborview Hall (4)

KELTNER, Mary E., 1951, 4757 Thackeray Pl. (5), ME 4349

KENNEDY, Charles F., 1952, 3913 Burke (3), ME 5145

KERN, Elinor Jean, 1951, 45 Curtis Ave., San Rafael, Cal.

KERRY, G. Ezra, 1951, 11275 Marine View Dr. (66), LO 0098

KESSINGER, Ida M., 1950, 2311 N. 42nd (2), ME 4704; EL 8178

KEYS, Susan, 1952, 8008 44th N.E. (5), VE 3973

KIDDER, Betty, 1952, 3250 39th S.W. (6), WE 6498

KIDDER, Eleanor, 1952, 510 Bellevue N., Apt. 104 (2)

KILBY, Emelia Louise, 1951, Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Washington (5)

KIMMEL, George G., 1952, Vashon, 3769

KINDIG, Eugene B., 1951, 11639 Des Moines Way (88), CH 4699

KING, Bowen, 1951, 1726 E. Howell Pl. (22), PR 3390

KING, Judy, 1951, 1004 Shelby (2), EA 2340

KING, Stephanie, 1952, Box 488, Kirkland, 22-1394

KINNEY, Jack E., 1948, 306 1st W., Apt. 6 (99)

KIRK, Claude R., 1950, 3809 E. Olive (22), MI 3757

KIRK, Mrs. Claude R. (Ruth), 1950, 3809 E. Olive (22), MI 3757

KIRSCHNER, Harry Louis, 1949, 11008 Auburn (88), LA 3005

KIRSCHNER, Henry, 1949, 11008 Auburn (88), LA 3005

KIRSCHNER, Maryse, 1950, 11008 Auburn (88), LA 3005

KLECKNER, U. Frederick, 1951, 7413 Gatewood Rd. (6), WE 7880

KLEMZ, Marilyn, 1952, 8823 28th N.W. (7), SU 8022

KLOS, John, 1941, 6513 103rd N.E., Kirkland; SE 7200, Ext. 496***†§

KNIGHT, Marietta, 1950, 5611 Latona (5), VE 0531

KNUTSON, Kenneth L., 1951, 4725 51st S. (8)

KOCHAN, Amelia, 1952, 1210 Marlon (4), EL 9416

KOCK, Nancy, 1952, 1219 Shelby (2), EA 5367

KOHLER, Carol H., 1951, 7013 6th N.W. (7)

KOLB, Richard, 1950, 6424 57th S. (8), RA 9336

KOLTVET, Kolbein, 1946, 935 13th (22), EA 8798

KONARSKY, Margaret, 1950, 1221 Taylor (9), GA 5213

KOPRIVA, Mary Celine, 1947, 400 Boylston N., Apt 305 (2), EA 6721

KORHEL, Audrey, 1947, Frankfort Military Post, Frankfort Elementary School APO 757 c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

KORHEL, Mrs. Imogene, 1947, 303 7th, Apt. 721 (4), SE 7786

KRAKOVSKY, Joan, 1951, 310 26th (22), FR 3308

KRATZSCH, Ida Rose, 1914, 523 E. Vine St., Mankato, Minn.

KRAUS, Martin, 1948, 1101 36th (22)

KRAUS, Mrs. Martin (Marianne), 1948, 1101 36th (22)

KREBS, Stanley D., 1949, c/o D. D. Krebs, Rt. 2, Box 220, Renton

KRETCHMAR, Margaret, 1951, 2511 25th N. (2), EA 6741

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KRETECK, Ann, 1947, 4008 Beach Dr. (6), WE 3258

KRETZLER, Allen Robert, 1949, 1616 E. 47th (5), KE 2246; Box 215, Edmonds

KRETZLER, Dr. Harry Hamlin, 1947, Box 215, Edmonds, 1011

KRIZMAN, Richard, 1945, 6702 40th S.W. (6), AV 3048§

KRUP, Albert, 1949, 112 Valley (9), AL 0518*

KUNZE, William F., 1948, Marya Service, 3812 11th N.E. (5)§

KUSS, Robert J., 1942, Rt. 1, Box 693, Port Blakely, 328R2

KUSS, Mrs. Robert J. (Frances), 1949, Rt. 1, Box 693, Port Blakely, 328R2

KUSS, Virginia, 1946, 3043 Belvidere (6), AV 4557

KUSS, W. W., 1943, 6738 37th S.W. (6), WE 5786

KUSS, Mrs. W. W. (Annette), 1941, 6738 37th S.W. (6), WE 5786§

KWAPIL, Frances J., 1951, 1127 Warren (9), GA 2915

LAAKSO, Martha S., 1951, 1323 Terry, Apt. 204 (1), SE 0852

LACHER, Arin, 1951, 10 Valley (9), AL 5275

LADDY, M. Sophie, 1952, 1222 Summit, Apt. 402 (1), CA 8732

LAFFERTY, Robert C., 1951, 13626 21st S. (88), CH 5646

LAFFERTY, Mrs. Robert C. (Ann), 1951, 13626 21st S. (88), CH 5646

LAHR, Clara M., 1941, 4247 Greenwood, Apt. D (3), HE 1103

LAHR, William (1938), Rt. 1, Box 946, Mercer Island, AD 3069§

LAHR, Mrs. William (Dorothy), 1944, Rt. 1, Box 946, Mercer Island, AD 3069§

LAKE, Kevin Bruce, 1952, 908 21st N. (2), EA 4197

LAMONT, Mrs. Blanche, 1946, 3348-A E. 1st, Long Beach 3, Cal.

LAMSON Elizabeth, 1932, 215 6th, Bremerton, 3-7150

LAMSON, Otis F. Jr., 1946, 1228 Poplar Pl. (44), AD 2817

LANDAAS, Robert G., 1950, Address Unknown

LANDIS, Gail, 1952, 4811 Stanford (5), KE 3038

LANDON, Robert L. (1937), 11640 3rd S. (88)§

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LANDON, Mrs. Robert (Linda), 1943, 11640 3rd S. (88)*§
 LANDRY, Arthur J., 1945, Rt. 2, Box 875, Bremer-ton, 3-7359
 LANDRY, Mrs. Arthur J. (Viola Johnson), 1945, Rt. 2, Box 875, Bremerton, 3-7359
 LANE, Charles, 1951, 950 Franklin, San Francisco 9, Cal.
 LANE, John, 1949, 1106 6th W. (99), AL 8476
 LANE, Mrs. John (Gail), 1942, 1106 6th W. (99)
 LANGLOW, W. A., 1949, 7948 Seward Park (8), LA 0135
 LANGSTAFF, Russell O., 1949, 2302 Graham (8)
 LANGSTAFF, Mrs. Russell O. (Marion), 1952, 2302 Graham (8)
 LARRANCE, Patricia, 1951, 1505 E. 65th (5), KE 6303
 LARSON, Olive, 1949, 2312 Minor N. (2), CA 2698
 LASH, Miss Leva M., 1949, Carnegie Public Library, Albany County, Laramie, Wyo.
 LASHER, Everett, 1945, 3656 48th S.W. (6), AV 2032**§
 LASHER, Mrs. Everett (Mary), 1945, 3656 48th S.W. (6), AV 2032
 LATOURELL, John, 1952, 3015 E. 91st (5), VE 8460
 LATOURELL, Milton I., 1951, 3015 E. 91st (5), VE 8460
 LATOURELL, Mrs. Milton I., 1951, 3015 E. 91st (5), VE 8460
 LATTI, Virginia, 1949, 4604 Brace Point Dr. (6), WE 2899
 LAUBER, John F., 1947, 4120 Burke (3), ME 7966
 LAVIOLETTE, Duane Francis, 1948, 6617 12th N.E. (5), KE 2107
 LAVIOLETTE, Rodney M., 1949, 6617 12th N.E. (5), KE 2107
 LAW, Marilyn V., 1951, 1404 3rd N. (9)
 LEA, James M., 1950, 2451 Ferdinand (8), RA 6579
 LEBER, Ralph E., 1935, 426 Polson Bldg. (4), MA 3277
 LeBOUITILLIER, Adrian, 1952, 1941 Fairview N (2), CA 5483
 LEE, Marian, 1950, 2501 Yesler Way (22), EA 7832
 LEEP, Verla R., 1952, 526 Lakeside S., Apt. 10 (44), FR 2606
 LEHTINEN, Elvera, 1946, 2405 W. 75th (7), SU 8812
 LEIPNIK, Roy B., 1951, Mathematics Department, University of Washington (5)
 LEIPNIK, Mrs. Roy B. (Joan), 1951, Mathematics Department, University of Washington (5)
 LEISINGER, M. Jean, 1950, 1526 36th (22), MI 2459
 LEOPOLD, Fern L., 1952, 3713 W. Southern (6), WE 8041
 LEOPOLD, Joseph, 1951, 15211 27th S.W. (66), CH 4342
 LEOPOLD, Mrs. Joseph (Sarah), 1951, 15211 27th S.W. (66), CH 4342
 LERCHENMUELLER, Hans, 1934, 2511 McClellan (44), RA 6907
 LESSARD, Robert A., 1952, 1110 18th N. (2), EA 8565
 LESTER, Dr. Charles N., 1949, 2560 9th W. (99), GA 7482
 LESTER, Mrs. Charles N., 1949, 2560 9th W. (99), GA 7482
 LESZYNSKI, Stan, 1951, 8627 24th S.W. (6), AV 3725
 LEUTHY, Coleman S., 1946, 4225 E. 124th (55), EM 5642§
 LEUTHY, Fred W., 1949, 4225 E. 124th (55), EM 5642
 LEUTHY, Phillip N., 1951, 4225 E. 124th (55), EM 5642
 LEV, Marjorie V., 1951, 4536 20th N.E. (5), KE 4557
 LEVENSON, Sidney, 1945, 845 S. Greenbrier, Arlington 4, Va.
 LEVIN, Eugene A., 1952, 10354 Riviera Pl. N.E. (55), KE 0035
 LEWIS, Robert B., 1950, 530 36th N (2), PR 7991
 LIEN, Boyd, 1945, 5148 29th S., Minneapolis 17, Minn.
 LIMBACH, Dorothy H., 1947, 4337 15th N.E. (5)
 LINES, Robert L., 1951, 15646 19th S.W. (66), LO 8181
 LINES, Mrs. Robert L. (Joan), 1951, 15646 19th S.W. (66), LO 8181
 LINDELL, Harry W., 1951, 5011 41st S.W. (6), WE 2836
 LINNELL, Betty H., 1949, 33 Hayward, San Mateo, Cal.
 LITTLE, Bryce Jr., 1949, Nettleton Apts., No. 1410 (1), EL 4673
 LITTLE, Chester, 1942, 110 Argyle Pl. (3), HE 6780
 LITTLE, Mrs. Chester (Dorothy), 1942, 110 Argyle Pl. (3), HE 6780
 LITTLE, Eulalie B., 1947, 2124 E. 107th (55), JU 7297
 LITTLE, Walter B., 1937, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323§
 LIVERS, Joe J., 1951, 7925 California (6)
 LIVERS, Mrs. Joe J. (Mary), 1951, 7925 California (6)
 LIVINGSTONE, Lowell C., 1951, 615 W. Lane, Yreka, Cal.

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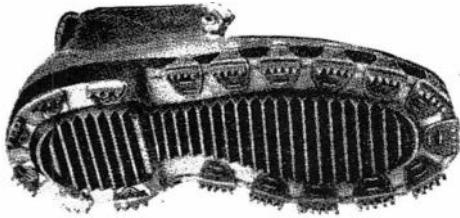
LOE, Laurel, 1952, 530 Olympic Pl., Apt. 106 (99), AL 9223
 LOHR, Eleanor H., 1952, 7317 6th N.W. (7), DE 4069
 LOHR, James, 1950, 7317 6th N.W. (7), DE 4069
 LONG, Mrs. Madeline, 1941, 428 Medical Arts Bldg. (1)
 LONG, Marion, 1938, 2203 47th S.W. (6), WE 7557*§
 LONG, Judge Wm. G., 1945, 2203 47th S.W. (6), WE 7557
 LONG, Mrs. Wm. G. (Maude), 1944, 2203 47th S.W. (6), WE 7557
 LONG, William G. Jr., 1942, 2203 47th S.W. (6), WE 7557§
 LOPP, Alice M., 1939, 4134 11th N.E. (5), ME 1255
 LOPP, Thomas G., 1951, 1719 Naomi Pl. (5), VE 3373
 LORIG, Arthur N., 1936, 210 Commerce Hall, University of Washington (5), ME 0630, Ext. 2270; FI 2081
 LOTZ, Donna M., 1951, 10857 24th S. (88), LO 1730
 LOUGHNEY, Charles E., 1949, Address Unknown
 LOWRY, Edmund G., 1938, 8740 Loyal (7), HE 2071§
 LOWRY, Mrs. Edmund G. (Mary), 1939, 8740 Loyal (7), HE 2071
 LUCCI, Frank Jr., 1952, 5212 Kirkwood Pl. (3), ME 1794
 LUNDBERG, Marian J., 1947, 516 13th N. (2), MI 2978
 LUNDBERG, Ted, 1950, 17535 32nd N.E. (55), EM 7087
 LUNDER, Edith, 1950, 10447 65th S. (88), RA 5953
 LUNDIN, Mrs. Emelia A., 1929, 8741 Dayton (3)*
 LUNDIN, Jon, 1951, 4120 50th N.E. (5), KE 0032
 LUTGEN, Clifford L., 1942, 4832 Graham (8), LA 3778
 LUTGEN, Mrs. Clifford L., 1949, 4832 Graham (8), LA 3778
 LUTZ, Frances Dean, 1952, 1520 E. 86th (5), KE 3280
 MacDONALD, Evelyn, 1948, 516 13th N. (2), MI 2978
 MacDONALD, Kathleen L., 1952, 4767 Belmont, Vancouver 8, B. C.
 MacDONALD, Kenneth A., 1952, 602 New World Life Bldg. (1), MA 1606
 MacGOWAN, George, 1934, 3916 W. Thistle (6), AV 3212; MA 7698§
 MacGOWAN, Mrs. George (Jane), 1929, 3916 W. Thistle (6), AV 3212**
 MACK, Mrs. F. D. (Rick), 1945, Sunnyside 5202; Seattle phone, HE 7574
 MacKENZIE, Mary, 1951, 6020 Wellesley Way (5), VE 1797
 MacLEAN, Kenneth R., 1936, 12159 Shorewood Dr. (66), LO 1963; MA 4203
 MacLEAN, Mrs. Kenneth R. (Betty), 1936, 12159 Shorewood Dr. (66), LO 1963
 MacLEOD, Mary E., 1952, 3130 S.W. 172nd (66)
 MAGNUSON, Craig, 1952, 1942 25th N. (2), CA 6679
 MAHALKO, Harvey, 1952, 318 1st W. (99), GA 4439
 MAHER, Patrick F., 1952, 2202 11th W. (99)
 MAINS, Edward M., 1949, Rt. 1, Box 82, Anacortes
 MAINS, Mrs. Edward M. (Florene), 1947, Rt. 1, Box 82, Anacortes
 MAJERS, Florine F., 1949, 7520 Ravenna (5), VE 1676

MAKI, Arthur G. Jr., 1951, 4632 22nd N.E. (5), VE 3034
MAKI, Lillian L., 1952, 1741 Belmont (22), EA 8829
MALAKOFF, Burton, 1951, 4725 15th N.E. (5), FI 1716
MALONE, Carl, 1950, 5143 47th N.E. (5), PL 7511
MALONE, Mrs. Carl (Florence M.), 1949, 5143 47th N.E. (5), PL 7511
MANCHESTER, Dr. Robert C., 1952, 4549 W. Laurel Dr. (5), VE 5736
MANCHESTER, Mrs. Robert C., 1952, 4549 W. Laurel Dr. (5), VE 5736
MANNHEIM, Werner B., 1949, 69 Etruria (9), GA 5724
MANNHEIM, Mrs. Werner B. (Hilde), 1949, 69 Etruria (9), GA 5724
MANNING, Harvey H., 1948, Rt. 2, Box 442, Renton; Bellevue 4-4954*§
MANNING, Mrs. Harvey H. (Betty), 1948, Rt. 2, Box 442, Renton; Bellevue 4-4954
MANNING, Helen, 1949, 2418 Miller (2), CA 3153
MARCKX, Ada, 1951, 421 W. Roy (99), AL 7791
MARCUS, Melvin E., 1944, 1939 Crescent Dr. (2), EA 5776§
MARKEN, Ruth E., 1952, 18560 26th N.E. (55), EM 6041
MARKHAM, A. E., 1937, 2735 N. Shore Rd., Bellingham
MARKHAM, Mrs. A. E. (Vilas), 1938, 2735 N. Shore Rd., Bellingham
MARPLE, Gloria T., 1947, Rt. 2, Box 1004, Mercer Island
MARSTON, Carol, 1950, 5527 17th N.E. (5), VE 9896
MARSTON, Joan, 1950, 5527 17th N.E. (5), VE 9896
MARTENSON, James A., 1949, 11539 4th N.W. (77), EM 0991
MARTENSON, Mary Alice, 1950, 11539 4th N.W. (77), EM 0991
MARTIN, Bob, 1951, 117 N. 77th (3), DE 5212
MARTIN, C. N., 1947, MML3, Div M, 228-46-58 USS Essex CV-9 c/o FPO, San Francisco, Cal.
MARTIN, Dale L., 1951, Rt. 1, Carnation; Duvall 567
MARTIN, Gerald E., 1952, Rt. 4, Box 400, Everett, HI 2908
MARTIN, Mrs. Gerald E., 1952, Rt. 4, Box 400, Everett, HI 2908
MARTIN, Helen, 1952, 11218 N.E. 24th, Bellevue, 4-3561
MARTIN, Cpl. James A., 1950, 1908 S. Hanna, Fort Wayne, Ind.
MARTIN, Jean, 1952, Address Unknown
MARTIN, John K., 1952, 504 McGilvra Blvd. (2), PR 3220
MARTIN, Thomas J., 1950, 3811 E. Howell (22), FR 3918
MARZOLF, W. A., 1915, 8021 17th N.E. (5), KE 1222; MU 1474
MASON, Lincoln R., 1952, 4843 42nd S.W. (6), AV 9379
MATHISEN, Paul, 1950, 2449 Blue Ridge Dr. (77), SU 1930
MATSON, Charles T., 1948, 15203 Macadam Rd. (88), LO 5083
MATSON, Mrs. Charles T. (Rose Marie), 1950, 15203 Macadam Rd. (88), LO 5083
MATTER, Marilyn, 1951, 4417 55th N.E. (5), VE 2692
MATTERN, Roy E. Jr., 1951, Rt. 1, Box 1061, Mercer Island
MATTHEWS, Will H., 1927, 1911 47th S.W. (6), WE 7955**
MATTHEWS, Mrs. Will H. (Russella), 1928, 1911 47th S.W. (6), WE 7955*
MATTSON, Bruce F., 1940, 4230 University Way, Apt. 206 (5), ME 8152§
MATTSON, Mildred, 1932, 4116 W. Ida (6), WE 6503
MAXWELL, Wm. J., 1924, 2412 W. 61st (7), SU 7877**
MAXWELL, Mrs. Wm. J. (Opal), 1920, 2412 W. 61st (7), SU 7877
McALISTER, William Bruce, 1950, 9801 Aurora (3), VE 7159
McALISTER, Robert, 1952, 9801 Aurora (3), VE 7159
McCANN, Mary Mae, 1947, 4311 12th N.E. (5), ME 5535
McCRILLIS, John W., 1920, Box 539, Newport, N. H.
McDONALD, Ann, 1950, 6063 6th N.E. (5), KE 1462
McDONALD, Geneva, 1950, Address Unknown
McDONALD, Marshall P., 1948, 5712 E. Green Lake Way (3), ME 1661§
McDONALD, Richard K., 1946, 3263 113th S.E., Bellevue
McDONALD, Mrs. Richard K. (Rosa Mae), 1949, 3263 113th S.E., Bellevue
McEACHERN, Mrs. A. B., 1950, 3945 Surber Dr. (5)
McEACHERAN, James S., 1948, 1211 16th N. (22), EA 6052
McEACHERAN, Mrs. James S., 1948, 1211 16th N. (22), EA 6052
McELENNEY, Jerry, 1944, 4313 Densmore (3), EV 0054
McFEELY, Donald D., 1949, 8035 Forest Dr. (5)
McGEE, Lelia H., 1951, 3430 42nd S.W. (6), WE 0775
McGEE, Nancy, 1951, 3430 42nd S.W. (6), WE 0775
McGILLICUDDY, Robert P., 1947, 1212 Spur, Aberdeen, 3815
McGINNIS, Janet, 1951, 5559 Kenwood Pl. (3), EV 0935; Box 107 Dickson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
McGINNES, Jean W., 1951, Address Unknown
McGOLDRICK, Michael E., 1952, 4005 E. Highland Dr. (2), PR 6622
McGOWAN, Richard E., 1952, 1618 N. 48th (3), ME 6118
McGREGOR, Mrs. Peter (Winifred), 1940, Box 344, Monroe
McGUIRE, Claire M., 1923, 8467 42nd S.W. (6), WE 5984; MA 4430
McHUGH, Mrs. Robert E. Jr., 1946, 3003 E. 95th (5), FI 0645
McHUGH, Robert E. Jr., 1951, 3003 E. 95th (5), FI 0645
McKAY, Donald Craig, 1952, 10671 Rainier Ave. (88), RA 1572
McKEE, Carmen, 1951, 960 Terry (1), EL 7989
McKEEVER, H. A., 1951, 4807 41st S.W. (6)
McKENZIE, Mrs. Kenneth, 1950, 10445 S.E. 22nd, Bellevue, 4-4258
McKILLOP, Ferg, 1950, Yarrow Point, Bellevue
McKINNIS, Larry, 1941, 1213 Shelby (2), EA 4463
McKINSTRY, Warren, 1951, 6746 Beach Dr. (6), HO 2345
McLELLAN, Helen, 1941, 5154 E. 55th (5), FI 0749; ME 0630, Ext. 2845
McLELLAN, Peter M., 1948, 2206 Crescent Drive (2), CA 5312
McLEOD, Betty, 1950, 4205 Evanston, Apt. C (3)
McLEOD, Patricia, 1949, 208 E. 85th (5)
McLEOD, Phil M., 1951, 8748 18th N.W. (7), HE 3373
McLEOD, Mrs. Phil M., 1951, 8748 18th N.W. (7), HE 3373
McMONAGLE, Richard I., 1952, 1907 10th W. (99)
McNALLY, Vivian, 1952, 8709 Palatine (3), DE 2283
MEAD, Joseph V., 1952, Address Unknown
MEANY, Mrs. Edmond S. Sr., 1907, Box 33, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.
MEANY, Edmond S. Jr., 1924, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.
MEISSNER, Earl R., 1942, 4630 N.W. Woodside Terrace, Portland 1, Ore.
MEISSNER, Mrs. Earl R., 1946, 4630 N.W. Woodside Terrace, Portland 1, Ore.
MELBERG, Fred J., 1942, 5503 16th N.E. (5), VE 5458
MELNICHENKO, Mrs. Alexis J., 1952, 509 Bellevue N., Apt. 206 (2), FR 4296
MELSOM, Mae, 1950, 3213 Conkling Pl. (99), GA 3792
MELZER, Fred G., 1952, 1743 Boylston (22), CA 9712
MERCER, Helen, 1939, 1218 Terry, Apt. 111 (1), MA 5835; SE 1144, Ext. 252
MERLINO, Robert, 1951, 2102 29th S. (44), PR 7766
MERRICK, Jean, 1951, 5557 Windemere Rd. (5), KE 3883
MERRICK, Sue, 1951, 5557 Windemere Rd. (5), KE 3883
MERRITT, Richard G., 1944, 1063 E. Del Mar, Pasadena 5, Cal.*§
MESSER, Louis, 1945, 1743 E. 130th (55), EM 5337
METCALF, James Mike, 1952, 2505 E. Galer (2), PR 8158
METHENY, David, 1951, 2810 46th W. (99), GA 0818; KE 1011
METZ, Shirley, 1950, 6036 33rd N.E. (5), VE 0375
MEYER, Eugene J., 1947, 516 Summit N., Apt. 205 (2), MI 1601
MEYER, Mrs. Eugene J. (Joan), 1950, 516 Summit N., Apt. 205 (2), MI 1601
MEYER, Paul, 1947, 9200 5th N.E. (5), KE 6250
MEYER, Rudolph, 1940, 9200 5th N.E. (5), KE6250
MEYER, Susi, 1948, 1014 39th N. (2)
MIDDLETON, Robert L., 1948, 3220 Edmonds (8), LA 8392
MIESSE, Ruth L., 1952, 1327 Boren (1), EL 2326; EL 1055
MIFFLIN, Grace Dailey, 1944, 718 McDowell Bldg. (1), EL 4070
MIKESELL, Jeanette, 1952, 331 Bellevue N., No. 203 (2), EA 7009

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MILLER, Don, 1952, Rt. 3, Box 14A, Bothell
MILLER, Donna, 1951, 5725 27th N.E. (5), KE 7935
MILLER, Ella V., 1937, 4407 E. 41st (5), KE 3903
MILLER, Eric J., 1947, 7230 N. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, AD 3416
MILLER, Mrs. Eric J. (Martha M.), 1947, 7230 N. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, AD 3416
MILLER, Marian L., 1952, 7015 39th S.W. (6), AV 2830
MILLER, Mary L., 1950, 4320 E. 65th (5), KE 0936
MILLER, Dr. Orville H., 1949, School of Pharmacy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
MILLER, Rodman B., 1952, 4217 9th N.E. (5), ME 3715
MILLER, Rudy, 1946, 7230 N. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, AD 3416
MILLER, Tom, 1948, 3219 Hunter Blvd. (44), LA 5390**§
MILLO, Clyde E., 1947, 2310 N. 64th (3), KE 4033
MILLS, Harry E., 1915, 3049 E. 96th (5), VE 0398
MILLSPAUGH, Vincent L., 1935, 3716 W. Cloverdale (6), WE 8410*§
MILNOR, Robert C., 1949, 1550 Lakeview Blvd., Apt. B (2), MI 4961
MILNOR, Mrs. Robert C., 1951, 1559 Lakeview Blvd., Apt. B (2), MI 4961
MILOVICH, Helen, 1944, 3021 Walden (44), LA 1278; MA 0920, ~~MA 0920~~
MINARD, Johanna, 1950, 2844 29th W. (99), GA 4763
MINNICK, Velma, 1935, 515 Harvard N. (2), FR 1486; SE 4288
MISCH, Hanna, 1951, 5726 E. 60th (5), KE 1996
MISCH, Peter H., 1948, 5726 E. 60th (5), KE 1996
MITCHELL, Dorothy, 1951, 4621 Lake Washington Blvd. S. (8), LA 5396
MITTUN, C. A., 1941, 4753 Roosevelt Way (5), ME 9624
MOCK, Elliot V., 1947, 2917 12th S. (44), EA 9108
MOCK, Mrs. Elliot V. (Claire), 1947, 2917 12th S. (44), EA 9108
MOE, Betty, 1942, 411 W. Blaine (99), GA 1312
MOEN, Morris, 1952, 1422 W. 59th (7), HE 0295
MOGRIDGE, Tom, 1949, 8223 15th N.E. (5)
MOHLING, Franz, 1951, 4736 18th N.E. (5), KE 2643
MOIR, Mrs. Roland K. (Nancy S.), 1951, 317 Lakeside S.; Apt. E (44), FR 1365
MONTER, Marion, 1945, 2002 Lincoln, Yakima
MONTGOMERY, Donald M., 1951, 2323 31st S. (44), RA 1779
MOOERS, Ben C., 1910, P. O. Box 432, Poulsbo, 6314W**
MOOERS, Mrs. Ben C. (Alice), 1936, P.O. Box 432, Poulsbo, 6314W
MOOG, Ada M., 1947, 415 Lloyd Bldg. (1), EL 1280
MOORE, Harvey E., 1937, 7430 6th N.E. (5), VE 6453§
MOORE, Mrs. Harvey (Anne), 1946, 7430 6th N.E. (5), VE 6453
MOORE, Robert N., 1952, Chelan Hall, Rm. 539, University of Washington (5), ME 9977
MOORE, Ruth, 1948, 3451 22nd W. (99), GA 0431
MORGAN, Fred A., 1948, 2200 3rd W. (99), GA 7028
MORGAN, Harry R., 1926, 5754 24th N.E. (5), KE 2129**
MORONI, Kathryn A., 1937, 1226 N. 49th (3), ME 4461*
MORRIS, Frank, 1952, 4056 5th N.E. (5)
MORRIS, Mrs. Frank, 1952, 4056 5th N.E. (5)
MORRISON, C. G., 1912, c/o Rainier Constr. Co., 190 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland 10, Cal.*
MORRISON, Mrs. C. G. (Aura), 1927, c/o Rainier Constr. Co., 190 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland 10, Cal.; Summer Address: 1404 2nd Ave. Bldg., Rm. 401, Seattle 4
MORRISSEY, Betty, 1947, 821 9th, Apt. 106 (4)
MORRISSEY, Pat J., 1952, 1354 32nd S. (44), EA 2282
MORROW, Patsy, 1950, 1928 Milford Way (77), HE 6266
MORSE, Una, 1949, 5011 19th N.E. (5), FI 1909
MORTEN, Joseph B., 1948, 8640 18th S.W. (6)
MORTENSON, Bert, 1945, 429 Boylston N. (2), PR 6497
MORTON, Ralph E., 1951, 3035 30th W. (99), GA 9282
MORTON, Sally, 1948, 3035 30th W. (99), GA 9282
MOSMAN, Mrs. John (Nona), 1950, 230 N. William, Renton, MO 3507
MOYER, Betty Jean, 1939, 911 N. 85th (3), HE 6190
MOYER, Marjorie, 1950, 9856 63rd S. (88), RA 4969
MUELLER, Grant A., 1947, 3417 Evanston, Apt. A (3)
MULLANE, Winifred, 1926, 1705 Belmont (22), EA 4716
MULLIKEN, Jean G., 1945, 3705 S. 150th (88), LO 3312
MUMFORD, Gladys, 1950, University of Washington, Department of Speech (5)
MUNDT, Dorothy, 1952, 5103 Woodlawn (3), EV 0883
MUNGER, James D., 1952, 2227 Boylston N. (2), CA 0340; MA 4871
MURPHY, Mrs. Jackie, 1951, 5663 11th N.E. (5), FI 2855
MURPHY, Stanley R., 1951, 9731 Woodlawn (3), KE 6382
MURRAY, Edward H., 1940, 5717 16th N.E. (5), KE 2424§
MURRAY, Mrs. Edward H. (Sarah), 1930, 5717 16th N.E. (5), KE 2424
MURRAY, John S., 1947, 141 E. 53rd (5), ME 4685
MURRAY, Mrs. John S. (Ginny), 1946, 141 E. 53rd (5), ME 4685
MUZZEY, Benjamin, 1948, 8681 S.E. 40th, Mercer Island, AD 0586
MUZZEY, Mrs. Benjamin (Nancy), 1948, 8681 S.E. 40th, Mercer Island, AD 0586
MUZZY, M. F., 1947, 7716 Fairway Dr. (5), VE 5293
MUZZY, Mrs. M. F. (Olive), 1948, 7716 Fairway Dr. (5), VE 5293
MYER, Gwen, 1945, 1811 9th W. (99), GA 1994
MYERS, Harry M., 1916, 1670 Magnolia Blvd. (99), GA 2223**
MYRICK, Phyllis L., 1950, 3405 39th S.W. (6), AV 7845
NASH, Mrs. Louis, 1920, 432 Summit N. (2), PR 6436
NATION, Arthur, 1947, Cascade Hall, Room 58, University of Washington (5), Lakeside 4-3648
NEARWICK, Florence E., 1951, YWCA, 5th & Seneca (1), EL 4800
NEBEL, Samuel F., 1951, Box 472, Arlington, 1052
NEBEL, Mrs. Samuel F., 1951, Box 472, Arlington, 1052
NEELY, Delford M., 1950, 3402 E. Marion (22), MI 4638; MA 0866
NEELY, Mrs. Delford M., 1951, 3402 E. Marion (22), MI 4638
NELSON, Andrew L., 1950, 4408 W. Hill (6), AV 4163
NELSON, Bert, 1947, 6719 104th N.E., Kirkland, 22-3308
NELSON, Mrs. Bert, 1949, 6719 104th N.E., Kirkland, 22-3308

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 NELSON, Clarence W., 1947, 8611 N.E. 24th, Bellevue
 NELSON, Mrs. Clarence W. (Dorothy), 1945, 8611
 N.E. 24th, Bellevue; Lakeside 4-4057
 NELSON, Janet, 1949, 7747 27th N.W. (7), DE 5809
 NELSON, L. A., 1907, 3201 S.W. Copel Road, Portland
 1, Ore.
 NELSON, S. P., 1942, 12505 35th N.E. (55), EM 5676
 NELSON, Valdemar, 1927, 8106 35th S.W. (6), WE 4912
 NETTLETON, Lulie, 1907, 1000 8th, Apt. A 1406 (4)
 NEUPERT, Bob, 1933, 10631 19th S. (88), LO 0321
 NEUPERT, Mrs. Robert, 1947, 10631 19th S. (99), LO
 0321
 NEWCOMB, Duane G., 1948, 9508 15th N.E. (5), VE
 4732
 NEWELL, Stanley E., 1937, 2550 12th W. (99), GA
 0570*§
 NEWELL, Mrs. Stanley E. (Louise), 1944, 2550 12th
 W. (99), GA 0570§
 NICHOLSON, David, 1952, 7509 30th N.E. (5)
 NICHOLSON, Douglas, 1952, 7509 30th N.E. (5)
 NICHOLSON, Ray C., 1952, 7509 30th N.E. (5)
 NICHOLSON, Mrs. Ray C., 1952, 7509 30th N.E. (5)
 NICKELL, Anne, 1917, 2020 5th, No. 5 (1)
 NIELSEN, Roy G., 1952, 8207 30th N.E. (5), VE 1557
 NIELSEN, Mrs. Roy G., 1952, 8207 39th N.E. (5), VE
 1557
 NIEMI, Sallie L., 1952, 6516 31st N.E. (5), VE 4218
 NIEMI, William F., 1952, 6516 31st N.E. (5), VE 4218
 NIEMI, Mrs. William F., 1952, 6516 31st N.E. (5), VE
 4218
 NIEMI, William F. Jr., 1952, 6516 31st N.E. (5), VE
 4218
 NIEMITZ, Yvonne, 1951, 1154 16th N. (2), EA 7070
 NIENDORFF, Bill, 1949, 2044 41st N. (2), EA 1128§
 NOMMENSEN, Gene, 1950, 2508 W. Viewmont Wy.
 (99), GA 0960
 NOMMENSEN, Jo, 1952, 2508 W. Viewmont Wy. (99),
 GA 0960
 NORDEN, Mrs. Ken (Phyllis), 1944, 4208 50th N.E.
 (5), KE 8816**§
 NORDEN, Ken, 1949, 5208 50th N.E. (5), KE 8816**††§
 NORDQUIST, Barbara, 1950, 15203 Macadam Rd. (88),
 LO 5083
 NORELL, Evelyn, 1952, 151 Johnson Hall, University
 of Washington (5), VE 6446
 NORTH, Bruce, 1947, 802 5th, Bremerton, 3-4735
 NORTH, Mrs. Bruce (Jean), 1949, 802 5th, Bremer-
 ton, 3-4735
 NORTON, Francis A., 1951, 7542 34th N.E. (5), VE
 4105
 NOSTRAND, David L., 1952, 6545 51st N.E. (5), VE
 5141
 NURSE, Dave L., 1947, 1826 Hamlin (2), PR 1134
 NUTLEY, Eugene A., 1947, 5724 35th N.E. (5), KE
 6360
 NUZUM, Beverlei Jean, 1951, The Wellesley Apts.,
 4203 Brooklyn (5)

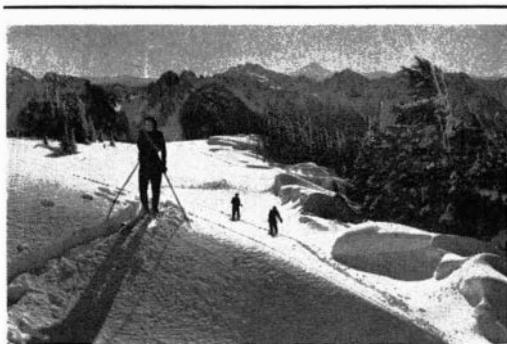
OAKLEY, Mary, 1910, 5261 16th N.E. (5), KE 4223
 OBERG, John E., 1917, 1615 8th (1)
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. Adelaide M., 1934, 4927 51st S. (8),
 RA 1608
 OCHSNER, Louis F., 1946, YMCA, 909 4th (4), MA
 5208*
 OCHSNER, Martin, 1945, 11750 1st N.W. (77), GL
 0141§
 OCHSNER, Mrs. Martin (Florence), 1944, 11750 1st
 N.W. (77), GL 0141§
 O'CONNOR, Rosemary, 1952, Rt. 1, Box 676, Mercer
 Island
 ODOM, Joyce, 1951, 4636 22nd N.E. (5), FI 2275
 OGILVIE, Mrs. Ellis (Faye M.), 1939, 5529 27th N.E.
 (5)*§
 OHRT, Joyce M., 1952, 337 16th N. (2), CA 8640
 OLDFIN, E. C. Jr., 1945, 2235 Boylston N. (2), FR
 7024
 OLIPHANT, Manford M. Jr., 1952, 4532 19th N.E. (5),
 VE 9700
 OLSEN, Axel, 1946, Rt. 3, Box R-109, Auburn
 OLSEN, Mrs. Axel, 1947, Rt. 3, Box R-109, Auburn
 OLSON, Arthur O., 1952, 1707 E. Queen Anne Dr. (9),
 AL 7963
 OLSON, Clarence A., 1947, 8102 Latona (5), KE 6520
 OLSON, Don L., 1944, 2711 E. 107th (55), SH 6485
 OLSON, Hazel B., 1948, 746 N. 97th (3), KE 2669
 OLSON, Mae D., 1952, 418 Loretta Pl. (2), FR 9046
 OLSON, Sigurd J., 1951, 2711 E. 107th (55), JU 6485
 OLSON, Mrs. Sigurd J., 1951, 2711 E. 107th (55), JU
 6485
 OLSSON, Knut, 1952, 2360 Commodore Wy. (99), GA
 1247
 OMAN, Henry, 1950, 1129 S.W. 139th (66), CH 6167
 ONSUM, Thomas A., 1950, 17522 33rd N.E. (55), EM
 6384
 ORLOB, Margaret C., 1943, 6716 37th S.W. (6), AV
 2890
 ORR, Peter, 1949, 4546 19th N.E. (5), FI 0185
 OSTROTH, George Paul, 1941, 3457 60th S.W. (6),
 WE 8749
 OSTROTH, Mrs. George Paul (Jean), 1938, 3457 60th
 S.W. (6), WE 8749
 OVENS, William R., 1951, 903 E. 50th, Apt. 1 (5), ME
 5403
 OVENS, Mrs. William R. (Sarah), 1951, 903 E. 50th,
 Apt. 1 (5), ME 5403
 OWEN, Mrs. Henry B., 1925, 1409 39th N. (2), EA
 8618
 OWEN, Dr. James G., 1952, 9024 53rd S. (8), RA 1493
 OXLEY, Richard W., 1952, 4933 S. 111th (88), RA 2221
 OXLEY, Mrs. Richard W. (Norma Jean), 1952, 4933
 S. 111th (88), RA 2221

PACKARD, William, 1951, 1532 12th S. (44), FR 6441
 PAGE, Don, 1949, 5214 17th N.E. (5), KE 9898
 PAGE, Nancy, 1946, 1102 Columbia (4), MA 1616
 PALMASON, Dr. Edward, 1941, 10045 Valmay (77),
 SU 3262; SU 7580
 PALMASON, Mrs. Edward, 1950, 10045 Valmay (77),
 SU 3262
 PALMER, Elbert C., 1945, 7316 21st N.E. (5), KE 7154
 PALMER, Mrs. Elbert C., 1950, 7316 21st N.E. (5),
 KE 7154
 PAPPAS, Ted, 1951, 1309 Dexter, Apt. 301 (9), AL
 1263
 PAPPAS, Mrs. Ted (Lillian), 1951, 1309 Dexter, Apt.
 301 (9), AL 1263
 PARKHURST, Robert D., 1947, 824 North K, Tacoma
 3, MA 1727
 PARRISH, La Verne, 1937, 9512 Phinney (3), DE
 4982
 PARROTT, John, 1950, 203 Lake Washington Blvd. N.
 (2), EA 7023
 PARSONS, Harriet T., 1931, 2901 Broderick, San
 Francisco, Cal.**
 PARSONS, Harry V., 1948, 3817 42nd N.E. (5), VE
 9197
 PARSONS, Reginald H., 1926, 2300 Northern Life
 Tower (1), EL 2874
 PARTEE, Duane W., 1951, 3233 45th S.W. (6), WE
 7313
 PASCHALL, Patience, 1924, Rt. 1, Box 1395, Bremer-
 ton, 8035-J1
 PATELLI, Giuseppe G., 1944, 2301 E. Galer (2), EA
 6619
 PATELLI, Jo Vanna, 1951, 2301 E. Galer (2), EA 6619
 PATERSON, John M., 1943, 8315 Jones N.W. (7), HE
 0019§
 PATERSON, Mrs. John M., 1947, 8315 Jones N.W. (7),
 HE 0019

PATERSON, Richard G., 1941, 9818 5th N.E. (5), KE 4290
 PATERSON, Mrs. Richard G. (Kay), 1942, 9818 5th N.E. (5), KE 4290
 PATERSON, Shirley, 1950, Rt. 1, Box 676, Mercer Island
 PATRICK, Lawrence L., 1949, 23403 55th W., Edmonds
 PATRICK, Mrs. Lawrence L. (Grace), 1950, 23403 55th W., Edmonds
 PATTEN, William T. Jr., 1943, 3856 41st S. (8)
 PATTEN, Mrs. Wm. T. (Elizabeth), 1949, 3856 41st S. (8)
 PAULCENE, Henry M. Jr., 1949, 910 4th N. (9), AL 2164
 PAYNE, Buryl, 1952, 107 Hayes (9), AL 8258
 PAYNE, Dwayne H., 1949, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323
 PEARCE, Miss Jillian, 1951, 5263 17th N.E. (5), VE 5125
 PEARMAN, Horace C., 1950, 16 Comstock (9), GA 3313
 PEARSON, Conrad L. Jr., 1945, 5441 Windermere Rd. (5), FI 4085
 PEARSON, Erik Arvid, 1950, Box 672, Kodiak, Alaska
 PEARSON, Mrs. E. A. (Hazel), 1948, Box 15, Navy 127, c/o Postmaster, Seattle
 PEARSON, E. H., 1947, 2224 Calhoun (2), EA 7669
 PEARSON, Mrs. E. H., 1948, 2224 Calhoun (2), EA 7669
 PEARSON, Margaret, 1952, 5441 Windermere Rd. (5), FI 4085
 PEARSON, Robert, 1952, 5734 E. 62nd (5), PL 8113
 PEASLEE, Monroe, 1922, 1515 Fairview N. (2), CA 9464
 PEDERSEN, Harry J., 1950, 825 A St., Juneau, Alaska
 PEDERSEN, Mrs. Harry J., 1950, 825 A St., Juneau, Alaska
 PEDERSEN, Howard, 1949, 2823 Golden Dr. (7), SU 6619
 PEDERSEN, Mrs. Howard, 1949, 2823 Golden Dr. (7), SU 6619
 PEDERSEN, James, 1950, 2823 Golden Dr. (7), SU 6619
 PEDERSON, Howard A., 1947, Rt. 1, Box 100, Maple Valley, 2-4752
 PEDERSON, Mrs. Howard A. (Maxine), 1947, Rt. 1, Box 100, Maple Valley, 2-4752
 PELTON, Norine T., 1952, 3129D Portage Bay Pl. (2)
 PENBERTHY, Larry, 1951, 666 Adams (8), WE 8738; SE 2531
 PENBERTHY, Mrs. Larry, 1951, 666 Adams (8), WE 8738; SE 2531
 PERKINS, Luann, 1951, 3866 50th N.E. (5), KE 5482
 PERRY, P. J., 1930, White Henry Stuart Bldg. (1), SE 2050**
 PERRY, Stuart R., 1952, 4326 13th S. (8), SE 5559
 PERRYMAN, Charlotte E., 1950, 2832 27th W. (99), AL 6889
 PETERS, Don, 1927, Carlson's Corner, Rt. 1, Box 6390, Issaquah; Lakeside 386-J
 PETERS, Mrs. Don (Marjorie), 1933, Rt. 1, Box 6390, Issaquah; Lakeside 386-J*
 PETERS, Robert G., 1945, Address Unknown
 PETERS, Mrs. Robert G., 1945, Address Unknown
 PETERSON, Barbara, 1950, 6254 37th N.E. (5), VE 2987
 PETERSON, Bernice, 1950, 4130 38th S.W. (6), AV 8030
 PETERSON, Eric W., 1951, 7530 Jones N.W. (7), SU 7868
 PETERSON, Janet, 1952, 2635 40th W. (99), AL 6979
 PETRICH, R. O., 1948, 13838 Northwood Rd. (77), GL 0392
 PETRICH, Mrs. R. O. (Dorothy), 1948, 13838 Northwood Rd. (77), GL 0392
 PETRIE, Donna, 1950, 3210 W. 74th (7), SU 1989
 PETRIE, Harry, 1950, 3210 W. 74th (7), SU 1989; HE 6500
 PETRIE, Mrs. Harry, 1950, 3210 W. 74th (7), SU 1989
 PETRIE, John P., 1949, 3210 W. 74th (7), SU 1989
 PFEFFER, Matilda, 1952, 1415 Interlaken Blvd. (2), CA 9053
 PFISTERER, Elsa, 1930, 2612 W. 56th (7), HE 6497*
 PHERSON, Marian, 1949, 1431 35th S. (44), PR 1043
 PHILIPS, Calvin Jr., 1940, 605 Spring (4)
 PICKERING, Harold B., 1952, 5003 18th N.E. (5), VE 4644
 PIEHL, Joy, 1951, 826 E. 80th (5)
 PIEROTH, Mary, 1949, 1609 Peach Ct. (2), EA 5363
 PISK, Lisbeth, 1948, 6232 34th N.E. (5), VE 7674
 PLAYTER, H. Wilford, 1910, 3045 E. 95th (5), VE 5699
 PLONSKY, Mrs. R. O. (Margaret), 1946, 2310 Graham (8), RA 2674
 PLOUFF, Clifford E., 1951, 1709 E. Union (22), MI 2021
 PLOUFF, Mrs. Clifford (Peggy), 1938, 1709 E. Union (22), MI 2021
 PLUMMER, Ira E., 1926, 5228 Shilshole (7)
 POBST, David L., 1950, 1941½A Fairview N. (2), CA 2929
 POBST, Mrs. D. L. (Alice), 1937, 1941½A Fairview N. (2), CA 2929
 POLITZER, Helene, 1947, 2027 34th S. (44)
 PORTER, Diane Katherine, 1952, 119 Madison, Kent, 774W
 PORTER, Robert F., 1949, 8024 Roosevelt Way (5), KE 8570
 POST, Malcolm O., 1945, 5416 34th S.W. (6), HO 1374
 POST, Mrs. Malcolm (Gladys), 1947, 5416 34th S.W. (6), HO 1374
 POTTER, Eugene R., 1952, 3920 S.W. 98th (66)
 POWELL, Chester L., 1941, 7626 S. 114th (88), RA 6263
 POWELL, Mrs. Chester (Wanda), 1937, 7626 S. 114th (88), RA 6263
 POWER, Robert, 1950, 12202 Densmore (33), EM 3866
 POWER, Mrs. Robert W. (Norma), 1950, 12202 Densmore (33), EM 3866
 POWERS, Ken, 1952, Rt. 1, Box 1616, Redmond
 POYER, Thomas H., 1952, 9058 E. Shorewood Dr., Mercer Island, AD 3298
 POYER, Mrs. Thomas, 1952, 9058 E. Shorewood Dr., Mercer Island, AD 3298
 PRENTICE, Raymond, 1951, 9252 E. Marginal Way (8), RA 0842
 PRESTEGAARD, Eilert, 1950, 7345 9th N.W. (7), DE 4618
 PRESTRUD, Kenneth, 1941, 1071 Parkwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.*§
 PREVOST, Donna, 1950, 4415 Greenwood (3), EV 1247
 PRICE, Mrs. Eva, 1945, 6519 44th S.W. (6), HO 2312
 PRICE, W. Montelius, 1907, 114 Madrona Place N. (2), EA 1649
 PRINGLE, Annabelle, 1950, 1000 6th (4), EL 7650
 PRINGLE, J. A., 1951, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323
 PRIVAT, Glen M., 1950, 312 W. Comstock (99), GA 3273
 PRIVAT, Mrs. Glen M., 1950, 312 W. Comstock (99), GA 3273
 PRIVAT, John P., 1950, 312 W. Comstock (99), GA 3273
 PUDDICOMBE, Elaine, 1952, 5615½ 15th N.E. (5), VE 7246
 PUDDICOMBE, Ray L., 1952, 4142 11th N.E. (5), ME 7883
 PUGH, Lt. Col. Mary M., 1933, Address Unknown
 PURNELL, Dave, 1950, 13083 Roosevelt Way (55), EM 5401
 PYEATT, Lyle E., 1942, 10002 64th S. (88), MO 2263
 QUICK, Robert H., 1947, 8 West Ct., Appleton, Wisc.
 QUICK, Mrs. Robert H., 1950, 8 West Ct., Appleton, Wisc.
 QUICKSTAD, Karen, 1952, 7316 18th N.E. (5), FI 0882
 QUIGLEY Agnes E., 1939, 3433 Claremont (44), RA 4506
 RABAK, Dr. David W., 1951, 5013 29th S. (8), MO 3830
 RABEL, Leigh, 1950, 1915 Interlaken Blvd. (2), PR 7768
 RABY, Bruce A., 1951, 4600 E. 54th (5), VE 8281
 RAE, Helen Ethel, 1947, 4519 12th N.E. (5), ME 0469
 RAGSDALE, Clinton R. Jr., 1952, 1312 N. 78th (3), PL 8670
 RAMSDELL, Gladys E., 1945, 69 Cambridge Road, Madison 4, Wis.
 RAMSEY, Lynn W., 1950, Address Unknown
 RANDALL, Alvin E., 1948, Gen. Del., Lynnwood
 RANDOLPH, Virginia, 1950, Box 87, Ritzville
 RANKIN, Glen E., 1950, Rt. 1, Burlington
 RANKIN, Mrs. Glen E. (Katherine), 1944, Rt. 1, Burlington
 RANKIN, Jim, 1952, 115 38th (22), EA 3192
 RASMUSSEN, Mrs. Robert (Barbara), 1938, 2647 36th W. (99), AL 1634
 RASMUSSEN, Wally, 1942, 5035 E. 178th (55)
 RASMUSSEN, Mrs. Wally (Ruth T), 1947, 5035 E. 178th (55)
 RASMUSSEN, Walt P., 1945, 2650 W. 64th (7)

RATCLIFFE, Tom, 1950, 3700 Cascadia (44), RA 6460
 RATHVON, Ellen C., 1946, 1928 3rd W. (99), GA 8354
 RAUCH, Loretta, 1951, 5038 20th N.E. (5), VE 1891
 RAWLINGS, Frances, 1952, 3226 30th W. (99), GA 4824
 RAWSON, Joan, 1951, 4823 E. 43rd (5), KE 6401
 RAY, Dr. Robert D., 1950, 10720 Riviera Pl. N.E. (55), JU 5713
 RAYMOND, Howard, 1946, 5559 34th N.E. (5), KE 3177§
 RAYMOND, Robert G., 1946, 5559 34th N.E. (5), KE 3177
 RAYMOND, Mrs. Robert G., 1946, 5559 34th NE (5), KE 3177
 RAYMOND, S. Edward, 1946, 202 18th N. (2), EA 0619; LO 5792
 READ, William Bill Jr., 1949, 2493 6th N. (9)
 READY, John A., 1952 5733 38th N.E. (5) KE 8884
 RECORDS Capt. Spencer M. 1949 O-1 300382 CO D 38th Inf. Reg. APO 248 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 REED, Frederick C., 1951, 2721 16th S. (44)
 REED, Walter A., 1948, 935 14th (22), EA 9476
 REEPLOEG, Mark, 1952, 2149 Boyer (2), PR 0214
 REEPLOEG, Mrs. Mark, 1952, 2149 Boyer (2), PR 0214
 REEVES, John A., 1952, 4011 85th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0643
 REEVES, Mrs. John A., 1952, 4011 85th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0643
 REHBERG, Hugh, 1952, 1635 S.W. 152nd (66), LO 4181
 REHKOPF, Imogene (Mrs. C. L.), 1950, 6308 23rd N.E. (5), KE 1231
 REIF, Herbert J., 1950, 700 Lake Washington Blvd. S. (44), EA 2437
 REINAUER, Robert, 1952, 1108 Broadway (22), CA 0936
 REINAUER, Mrs. Robert, 1952, 1108 Broadway (22), CA 0936
 REINIG, Frank L., 1951, 13612 3rd N.E. (55), EM 4579
 REMEY, Mrs. Wm. B. (Mary), 1910, Rt. 1, Box 1395, Bremerton, 7-1094
 REMMERDE, Barbara L., 1950, 11702 Lakeside Pl. N.E. (55)
 RENSTROM, Esther, 1952, Address Unknown
 REYNOLDS, Ada, 1951, 1318 N. 42nd (3), EV 0172
 REYNOLDS, Floyd, 1948, 26 Harrison (9), GA 2980; AL 8693
 RHODEN, Doris, 1949, Address Unknown
 RICHARDS, Laura, 1949, 4732 22nd N.E. (5), VE 5489
 RICHARDSON, Cyrus W., 1952, 4329 W. Holly (6)
 RICHARDSON, Mrs. Cyrus W., 1952, 4329 W. Holly (6)
 RIGBY, Paul N., 1952, P.O. Box 1871, University, Ala.
 RIGG, Raymond R., 1926, 4553 8th N.E. (5), ME 5371§
 RIGG, Mrs. Raymond R., 1946, 4553 8th N.E. (5), ME 5371
 RILEY, Jack N., 1948, 903 W. 60th (7), SU 6293
 RILEY, Scott, 1951, 664 Wellington (22), EA 4279
 RINEHART, Robert R., 1938, Box 133, Tukwila, CH 4899**†§
 RINEHART, Mrs. Robert R. (Elsie), 1948, Box 133, Tukwila, CH 4899
 RING, Clarice M., 1949, c/o Columbia Lumber Co. of Alaska, 2nd & Pine Bldg. (1)
 RING, Walter O., 1937, Address Unknown
 RIPLEY, Jean, 1948, 5224 Ravenna (5), VE 6872
 RISVOLD, Robert D., 1951, 7618 Linden (3), HE 6588
 ROBB, Mrs. Parker (Harriet A.), 1944, 346 E. 54th (5), KE 6481
 ROBERTS, David, 1948, 5030 19th N.E. (5), KE 1330
 ROBERTS, Jessie W., 1950, 903 Union, Apt. 710 (1), MA 5990
 ROBERTS Louis E., 1952, 4133 52nd S.W. (6), AV 5782
 ROBERTS, Mrs. Louis E., 1952, 4133 52nd S.W. (6), AV 5782
 ROBERTS, Lt. Mary, N. C., 1949, USNR, U. S. Naval Hospital, FPO 926, San Francisco, Cal.
 ROBERTSON, James B., 1952, 6912 39th S.W. (6), WE 2141
 ROBINS, John L., 1950, 2363 Minor N. (2)
 ROBINS, Mrs. John L., 1951, 2363 Minor N. (2)
 ROBINSON, E. Allen, 1947, 2965 72nd S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0701; EL 7313
 ROBINSON, Mrs. E. Allen (Elizabeth), 1942, 2965 72nd S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0701§
 ROBINSON, Donna J., 1952, Rt. 2, Box 599, Enumclaw, 17F22
 ROBISON, Keith C., 1946, 1014 Minor (4), MA 9914
 ROCKWELL, Robert W., 1952, 1000 15th N. (2), PR 6570
 RODES, Albert, 1949, 2716 32nd S. (44), LA 2921
 ROEMER, Marion S., 1952, 1409 Boren (1), SE 9506
 ROEPKE, Werner J., 1937, Rt. 2, Box 1000, Mercer Island*§
 ROGERS, George A., 1951, 8915 42nd N.E. (5), VE 2649
 ROGERS, Janet, 1952, 1243 5th N. (9), GA 8757
 ROGERS, Dr. Philip M., 1929, 8915 42nd N.E. (5), VE 2649
 ROGERS, Philip W., 1945, 16802 11th Place N.E. (55), EM 8382
 ROGERS, Mrs. Philip W., 1951, 16802 11th Place N.E. (55), EM 8382
 ROGERS, Ted A., 1945, 8915 42nd N.E. (5), VE 2649
 ROLLE, Rex, 1947, 13018 Meridian (33), GL 1906
 ROLLE, Mrs. Rex (Virginia), 1949, 13018 Meridian (33), GL 1906
 ROLLER, Harry E., 1946, 3741 15th N.E. (5), EV 0726
 ROLLER, Martha, 1922, 1020 E. Denny (22), EA 3398
 ROPER, Alice E., 1949, 1018 9th, Apt. 115 (4), MU 1089
 ROSE, Donald E., 1951, 1416 E. 63rd (5), KE 9328
 ROSE, Gary, 1952, 23530 76th W., Edmonds, 2098
 ROSECRANS, John E., 1952, AL 3, N.A.S., Whidbey Island, AV 6567
 ROSENBERG, May, 1923, 1720 15th (22), EA 4745
 ROSLING, Bob, 1950, 1603 E. 50th (5), KE 6199
 ROSS, Don L., 1950, 4718 17th N.E. (5), FI 1732
 ROSS, Kenneth, 1948, 12044 8th N.W. (77), GR 1414
 ROSS, Marjorie, 1948, 12044 8th N.W. (77), GR 1414
 ROSS, Virginia, 1948, 312 Garfield (9), GA 1976; GA 7950, Ext. 7
 ROSTYKUS, George J., 1950, 2115½ 2nd W. (99), AL 2603
 ROSTYKUS, Mrs. George J., 1950, 2115½ 2nd W. (99), AL 2603
 ROTERMUND, Robert S., 1950, 2549 11th W. (99), AL 2343
 ROTHSCHILD, Betty Padgett, 1940, 3221 Evergreen Point Rd., Bellevue
 ROYER, Edgar, 1920, 5224 15th N.E. (5), KE 0414
 RUBICAM, Denese, 1952, 5549 E. 55th (5), KE 0340
 RUCKERT, Phyllis J., 1952, 4203 Brooklyn, Apt. 102 (5), EV 2049
 RUDY, Helen M., 1939, 235 Montgomery St., c/o General Electric, San Francisco 6, Cal.*§
 RUETER, William, 1942, Rt. 2, Box 319A, Kirkland, 1390; MU 1244
 RUETER, Mrs. William, 1942, Rt. 2, Box 319A, Kirkland
 RUNGE, Irma D., 1952, 3123A Fairview N. (2), FR 3622
 RUSSELL, Mary Ellen, 1939, 5316 6th N.E. (5), KE 6110
 RUTTEN, Robert, 1950, 105 Mercer, Apt. 110 (9), AL 3904
 RUTTEN, Mrs. E. Robert, 1950, 105 Mercer, Apt. 110 (9), AL 3904
 RYAN, Elaine, 1950, Rt. 3, Box 3626, Edmonds, 1724
 RYDER, Dorothy, 1937, 4105 Brooklyn (5), ME 5971
 RYDER, Madalene, 1925, 1203 James (4), EL 5992
 SAFLEY, Dick N., 1947, 2227 22nd N. (2), FR 4517§
 SAFLEY, Marcia, 1951, 2227 22nd N. (2), FR 4517
 SAINSBURY, George R., 1950, P.O. Box 479, Bremerton
 SAINSBURYY, Mrs. George R., 1950, P.O. Box 479, Bremerton
 SALMON, Gary, 1949, 6044 Palatine (3), HE 5744
 SALNESS, Paul A., 1950, Address Unknown
 SALO, Ernest T., 1951, 165 19th (22), CA 8615
 SANDERS, Kenneth R., 1950, 14208 56th S. (88), LO 3112
 SANDERS, Mrs. Kenneth R. (Hazel), 1950, 14208 56th S. (88), LO 3112
 SANDERS, S. J., 1951, 803 W. Etruria (99), GA 4133
 SANDERS, Mrs. S. J., 1951, 803 W. Etruria (99), GA 4133
 SANDSTROM, Mary Katherine, 309 Malden (2), EA 4490
 SANDUSKY, John W., 1948, 1906 10th W. (99), GA 0052
 SANDVIG, Mrs. Lawrence (Hazel), 1942, 100 W. Flor-entia (99), AL 4756
 SANGSTON, Allen R., 1950, 13639 20th S. (88), LO 7812
 SANGSTON, Mrs. Allen R., 1950, 13639 20th S. (88), LO 7812
 SATHER, John, 1952, 5303 47th S.W. (6), WE 3035
 SAUNDERS, Pocetta, 1945, 2043 26th N. (2), EA 0915
 SAVEDOFF, Lydia G., 1950, W. 1128 Spofford, Spokane 17, Broadway 3781J

SAVELLE, David, 1950, 5035 18th N.E. (5)
 SAVELLE, Max, 1949, 5035 18th N.E. (5)
 SAVELLE, Mrs. Max, 1950, 5035 18th N.E. (5)
 SAWYER, Tom A., 1949, Address Unknown
 SCHAAL, Norbert J., 1937, 1400 E. 86th (5)
 SCHAAL, Mrs. Norbert J. (Weyana), 1947, 1400 E. 86th (5)
 SCHAD, Theodore M., 1943, 3000 Gainesville St. S.E., Washington 20, D. C. §
 SCHAEFER, Don J., 1951, 4205 15th N.E. (5), ME 1840
 SCHAIRER, Virginia E., 1949, 3123A Fairview N. (2), FR 3622
 SCHATZ, Shirley, 1951, 5316 9th N.E. (5), KE 7351
 SCHENK, Florence, 1944, 5831 Vassar (5), KE 2052
 SCHIESSL, Herbert A., 1947, 1755 N. 128th (33), EM 7105
 SCHIESSL, William F., 1951, 3259 W. 59th (7), SU 2000; HE 3790
 SCHINDLER, Ernest R., 1951, 2400 43rd N. (2), PR 1828
 SCHINDLER, Mrs. Ernest R., 1951, 2400 43rd N. (2), PR 1828
 SCHINDLER, Robert E., 1952, 2400 43rd N. (2), PR 1828
 SCHINKE, Larry, 1950, 4915 51st S. (8)
 SCHINMAN, Ray C., 1946, 8314 Island Dr. (8), LA 0548
 SCHLICK, Fred, 1949, 3235½ Fairview N. (2) CA 2775
 SCHMIDT, Elizabeth, 1931, 1815 15th, Apt. 201 (22), EA 1815
 SCHMIDT, Fred, 1946, Physics Dept., University of Washington (5), ME 0630, Ext. 405
 SCHMIDT, Mrs. Fred H. (Margaret), 1946, Physics Dept., University of Washington (5), ME 0630, Ext. 405
 SCHMIDT, Julius, 1951, 9702 35th N.E. (5)
 SCHNITZLER, Robert, 1951, Address Unknown
 SCHOENFELD, Minnie J., 1923, 7212 34th N.W. (7), HE 0345
 SCHOENING, Pete, 1947, 17005 Hamlin Rd. (55), EM 6194
 SCHOLZ, Johanna, 1949, 1604 E. 47th (5)
 SCHUDEL, Mrs. Meriel, 1939, 1833 13th (22), MI 0503
 SCHURMAN, Clark E., 1936, 3403 27th W. (99), GA 8402
 SCHUSTER, Bob, 1951, Rt. 3, Box 150B, Chehalis
 SEABORN, Philip, 1952, 4121 W. Frontenac (6), WE 8166
 SCOTT, J. V., 1951, 2333 W. Crockett (99), AL 0060
 SCOTT, Mrs. J. V. (Beulah), 1938, 2333 W. Crockett (99), AL 0060
 SCOTT, Delight, 1951, 6316 9th N.E. (5), VE 2032
 SEARS, Lt. D. F., 1950, YMCA, 4th & Madison
 SEBERG, Frank J., 1948, 3220 Edmunds (8), LA 8392
 SECKEL, Alfred F., 1950, Rt. 5, Box 806, Bremerton
 SECKEL, Gunter R., 1950, Rt. 5, Box 806 Bremerton, 3-3008; Bus. Add. University of Washington Oceanographic Lab. (5), ME 0630, Ext 2520
 SEEGERS, H. James, 1952, 2832 11th N. (2), CA 8303
 SEIDELHUBER, Robert, 1944, 4105 55th N.E. (5), KE 3810
 SELIGE, Ernestine E., 1949, 5129 Morgan (8), LA 1440
 SELLEN, Betty Carol, 1952, 2716 Harvard N. (2), CA 0651
 SENKLER, E. J., 1947, 9738B Lakeshore Blvd. (5), KE 2030
 SENKLER, Mrs. E. J. (Elinor), 1950, 9738B Lakeshore Blvd. (5), KE 2030
 SENOUR, Grant M., 1940, 1625 N. 185th (33), Richmond Beach 1855; EM 6600
 SEWRIGHT, Geraldine, 1951, 8358 20th N.W. (7)
 SHARPSTEEN, Dale L., 1952, Rt. 3, Snohomish, 6144
 SHEEHAN, Jack E., 1946, 15018 Beach Dr. N.E. (55), EM 2334
 SHEEHAN, Mrs. Jack (Dorothy), 1945, 15018 Beach Dr. N.E. (55), EM 2334
 SHELTON, Celia D., 1913, 6836 34th N.E. (5), KE 4773
 SHELTON, Mary E., 1914, 6836 34th N.E. (5), KE 4773
 SHERMAN, Mary Ann, 1951, 1000 6th (4), EL 7650
 SHERMAN, Robert, 1950, 2459 Monta Vista Pl. (99), AL 8372
 SHERMAN, Roland F., 1939, 19½ Harrison, Helena, Mont.
 SHERMAN, Mrs. Roland (Kathryn), 1939, 19½ Harrison, Helena, Mont.
 SHERWOOD, Mrs. Geo. E. (Fannie), 1948, 1023 Ruffner (99)
 SCHIDLER, Sue, 1952, 3916 48th N.E. (5), KE 6222
 SHINN, Thomas S., 1944, Rt. 1, Box 881, Kirkland; Redmond 33-1006
 SHINN, Mrs. Thomas (Hilda), 1945, Rt. 1, Box 881, Kirkland; Redmond 33-1006



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SHIRLEY, James L., 1949, Rt. 3, Box 333B, Bothell, 13-5-13
 SHORT, Howard A., 1951, 3232 Conkling Pl. (99), AL 8593
 SHORT, Mrs. Howard A., 1951, 3232 Conkling Pl. (99), AL 8593
 SHULTZ, Celia B., 1951, 7851 S. 134th Pl. (88), RE 5-4306
 SHULTZ, Frances D., 1950, 5002 Green Lake Way (3), ME 5817; LA 5600
 SICHLER, Vance A., 1950, 800 W. Fulton (99), GA 2318
 SICHLER, Mrs. Vance A., 1950, 800 W. Fulton (99), GA 2318
 SIMMONS, Anna, 1911, 724 Rose (8), LA 2384
 SIMMONS, Annabelle C., 1949, 1405 6th (1), EL 2920
 SIMMONS, Chas. L., 1919, 1404 24th N. (2), EA 7011
 SIMMONS, Shirley J., 1942, 1841 R St. N.W., Apt. 3, Washington, D. C.
 SIMONDS, Virginia M., 1947, 3805 Admiral Way (6), WE 3738
 SIMONS, Ester A., 1940, 1213 Shelby (2), CA 1161
 SIMONS, Roland J., 1951, 1624 N. 52nd (3), ME 7706
 SIMPSON, Marion M., 1950, 5514 31st N.E. (5), VE 7821
 SIMPSON, Dr. Robert W., 1951, 804 Medical Dental Bldg. (1), MU 0842
 SINCOCK, Frank V., 1951, 6257 28th N.E. (5)
 SIPE, Robert, 1949, Rt. 4, Box 343, Port Orchard, 6-2152§
 SIVERTZ, Wells, 1948, 4833 Purdue (5), KE 7252
 SKILES, Barbara G., 1951, 4005 15th N.E., Apt. 407 (5), ME 8899
 SKIRBECK, Thora, 1950, 1314 Marion (4), CA 9502
 SLANZI, Olivia F., 1951, 168 Boston, Apt. 3 (9)
 SLATER, Harry S., 1945, 2835 60th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0456
 SLATER, Mrs. Harry S., 1945, 2835 60th S.E., Mercer Island, AD 0456
 SLAUSON, H. L., 1944, 4837 Fontanelle (8), RA 7623*
 SLAUSON, Mrs. H. L. (Morda), 1944, 4837 Fontanelle (8), RA 7623
 SLAUSON, James L., 1945, 4837 Fontanelle (8), RA 7623
 SLAUSON, Janet, 1947, 4837 Fontanelle (8), RA 7623
 SMITH, Albert F., 1953, Lynnwood; Edmonds 664
 SMITH, Miss Billie Deane, 1950, 3134 Lakewood (44), LA 3423
 SMITH, Cornelius, 1949, 1121 10th N. (2), MI 5589; EL 3072
 SMITH, Dorothy F., 1948, 2348 Alki (6), AV 1387
 SMITH, Flossie Z., 1950, 1304 E. 42nd (5)
 SMITH, Frances, 1932, 5232 Brooklyn (5), KE 3952
 SMITH, Herb, 1951, HQ. J.A.D.F., Box 359, APO 710, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 SMITH, Howard, 1952, 4710 17th N.E. (5), KE 9467
 SMITH, Kathleen A., 1951, 7769 Seward Park Ave. (8); Bremerton 3-7305
 SMITH, Lorene G., 1951, 1411 E. Spring (22), MI 3580

SMITH, Mac, 1947, 1422 8th W. (99), GA 7542
SMITH, Marolyn, 1943, 1422 8th W. (99), GA 7542
SMITH, Nathalie C., 1950, 5052 Empire Way (8)
SMITH, Robert T., 1944, 6714 35th S.W. (6), AV 2864*
SMITH, Mrs. Robert T., 1944, 6714 35th S.W. (6), AV 2864
SMITH, Roy, 1952, 728 S. Charleston, Bremerton, 3-8225
SMITH, Walter W., 1941, 1727 W. 59th (7), SU 6112
SMITH, Mrs. Walter (May), 1946, 1727 W. 59th (7), SU 6112
SNIDER, Roy A., 1941, 2640 Warsaw (8), RA 4414; EL 2334
SNIDER, Mrs. Roy (Lee), 1943, 2640 Warsaw (8), RA 4414
SNIVELY, Dr. J. Howard, 1945, 309 E. Harrison (2), EA 7689
SNIVELY, Robert B., 1944, 1120 21st N. (2), EA 6770§
SNOW, Katherine C., 1952, 3722 Corlis (3), ME 7102
SNYDER, Allan, 1949, 8634 Fauntleroy (6)
SNYDER, B. Lucille, 1952, 1736 Belmont, Apt. 603 (22), MI 1457
SNYDER, Richard B., 1951, 5716 5th N.E. (5), VE 1054
SOBIERALSKI, Antoni, 1946, 2816 34th S. (44), RA 1705
SOBIERALSKI, Mrs. Antoni (Gwen), 1947, 2816 34th S. (44), RA 1705
SODERLAND, Stanley C., 1945, 2703 Smith Tower (4), MA 1350; 5143 46th N.E. (5), KE 7320
SOMMERBACK, Ingrid, 1950, 1800 Taylor, Apt. 308 (2), GA 3831
SOUTH, Dorothy, 1951, 905 E. 43rd, Apt. 107 (5)
SOUTHER, Barbara E., 1951, 10044 12th S.W. (66), WE 7637
SPELLMAN, M. J., 1946, 4230 Kenny (8), LA 4586; RA 8181
SPENCER, H. I., 1947, 203 White Bldg. (1)
SPENCER, Martha S., 1952, 7600 Rainier (8), RA 4166
SPICKARD, Dr. W. B., 1947, 1127 36th (22), MI 3223
SPICKARD, Mrs. W. B., 1947, 1127 36th (22), MI 3223
SPRING, Elliott B., 1946, P.O. Box 359, Shelton, 541-W
SPRING, Mrs. Elliott B., 1946, P.O. Box 359, Shelton, 541-W
SPRING, Ira, 1941, 1933 10th W. (99), AL 6383
SPRING, Mrs. Ira (Pat), 1946, 1933 10th W. (99), AL 6383
SPRING, Robert W., 1946, 1931 10th W. (99), AL 6383
SPRING, Mrs. Robert (Norma), 1946, 1931 10th W. (99), AL 6383
SROUFE, Frances J., 1949, 551 E. 59th (5), VE 1956
STAATS, Jane, 1952, 4025 39th S.W. (6), WE 1129
STABENCE, Thelma, 1947, 4235 Brooklyn (5), EV 0139
STACKPOLE, Mrs. Everett (Mary), 1910, 1202 E. 50th (5), KE 1795
STALEY, Herbert, 1944, 3313 Bella Vista (44), RA 1521§
STALEY, Margaret, 1950, 3313 Bella Vista (44), RA 1521
STANLEY, Elmer William, 1952, 1315 S. Lybarger, Olympia, 5003
STANLEY, Mrs. Elmer W., 1952, 1315 S. Lybarger, Olympia, 5003
STAPP, Agnes B., 1945, 18000 1st N.E. (55), SH 7274
STARKSEN, Terry C., 1951, 4622 E. 40th (5), VE 3107
ST. AUBIN, Earl, 1943, 5609 234th S.W., Edmonds
ST. AUBIN, Mrs. Earl (Margaret), 1947, 5609 234th S.W., Edmonds
ST. AUBIN, Marguerite L., 1950, 10725 Palatine (33), EM 3948
STEDMAN, Cecil K., 1947, 6506 34th N.W. (7), DE 2565
STEENBERGEN, Norine, 1952, Address Unknown
STEERE, Mrs. Bruce E., 1936, 6514 Seward Park Ave. (6), RA 7381
STEEVES, Carol, 1951, 1834 8th W. (99), GA 3185
STEINBRUGGE, Margaret, 1952, 7114 S.E. 17th, Portland 2, Ore.
STEINBURN, Thomas W., 1951, 2220 E. 46th (5), KE 3175
STEINBURN, Mrs. Thos. W., 1951, 2220 E. 46th (5), KE 3175
STELLAR, Elaine, 1950, Address Unknown
STEMKE, Mary, 1928, 1008 6th N. (9), GA 1289*
STEVENS, Anita Mae, 1950, Cannon Beach, Ore.
STEWART, Margaret D., 1949, 8215 S. 138th, Renton, 3885
STEWART, Lt. Mary, 1950, U. S. Naval Hospital, Bremerton
STEWART, Sandy, 1951, 1605 E. Madison (22), FR 2408
STILLWELL, Grace, 1949, 1729 E. 56th (5), KE 2243
STIRRETT, Frances, 1950, Blaine Hall, University of Washington (5), VE 7700
STOEPPELWERTH, Ruth, 1950, 410 N. 48th (3), ME 4309
STOKOE, Mrs. O. E. (Betty), 1943, 9402 40th N.E. (5), KE 2749§
STOLLE, Walter J., 1951, 23407 W. 50th, Edmonds
STOLLE, Mrs. Walter J., 1952, 23407 W. 50th, Edmonds
STOLZ, Kathryn, 1948, 1138 N. 78th (3), VE 4340; SE 7100
STONE, John H., 1946, 2520 S.W. 121st (66)
STONE, Mrs. John H. (Ruth), 1946, 2520 S.W. 121st (66)
STONEMAN, A. Vernon, 1920, 635 S.W. 207th Pl. (66), Des Moines 4064; EL 7520
STOODY, Helen Mary, 1946, 615 W. Smith (99), GA 4654; MA 2110
STOWELL, Bob, 1952, 7220 N. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, AD 1073
STRANDBERG, H. V., 1930, 2414 Monta Vista Pl. (99), GA 7489*
STRANDBERG, Mrs. H. V., 1929, 2414 Monta Vista Pl. (99), GA 7489
STREATOR, Gertrude Inez, 1907, 1703 15th (22), MI 4324
STREET, R. E., 1948, Guggenheim Hall, University of Washington (5), ME 0630
STRICKLAND, Emily, 1935, 4318 Dayton (3), EV 0824
STROTHER, Charles R., 1951, 5012 E. 41st (5), VE 5964
STROTHER, Mrs. Charles R., 1951, 5012 E. 41st (5), VE 5964
STRUM, Ernest C., 1949, 5910 46th S.W. (6), AV 0738
STRUVE, Mildred, 1950, 3 Pook's Hill Rd., Apt. 504, Bethesda 14, Md.
STUBB, Eleanor, 1948, 4414 Interlake (3)
STUCKY, Fritz, 1951, 6006 5th N.E. (5), KE 0571
STUMBAUGH, Keith, 1951, 7319 20th N.E. (5), VE 3532
STUTZMAN, Rose Alma, 1951, 2141 8th W. (99), GA 5452
STYSLINGER, Marian, 1950, W. 1217 8th, Spokane 4, Temple 2865
SUBAK, Carl H., 1946, 30 N. Dearborn, Chicago 2, Ill.; Seattle, EA 8082
SUBAK, Mrs. Carl (Eileen), 1947, 30 Dearborn, Chicago 2, Ill.
SUNDLING, Doris M., 1927, 3807 11th N.E. (5), ME 4235
SUTERMEISTER, R. A., 1938, College of Business Administration, University of Washington (5)§
SUTHERLAND, William E., 1951, 4048 24th Pl. S. (8), RA 8774
SUTLIEF, Harold E., 1950, 120 Prospect (9), AL 0680
SWANFELT, Mrs. John D., 1947, 6823 Red Top Rd., Apt. 5, Takoma Park, Md.
SWANSON, Edwin, 1949, 407 Smith (9), GA 9171
SWANSON, Mrs. Edwin (Pauline), 1949, 407 Smith (9), GA 9171; SE 0138
SWARTZ, Eleanor G., 1952, 11346 30th N.E. (55), JU 2670
SWEENEY, Dr. Raymond J. Jr., 1952, 420 Stimson Bldg. (1), EL 4867
SWENSON, Stewart, 1951, 4139 15th N.E. (5), ME 8917
SWIFT, Ollive, 1952, 505 14th N. (2), CA 7185
TABAKA, Francis, 1949, 2522 Boylston N. (2)
TABER, Bill, 1951, 4427 45th S.W. (6), WE 5649
TARP, Le Roy S., 1947, Rt. 1, Box 1062, Mercer Island
TATE, John A., 1951, 2451 Ferdinand (8), RA 6579
TAYLOR, Claire, 1952, 1734 E. 55th Pl. (5), KE 7316
TAYLOR, Omer T., 1949, 1334 Terry (1), MA 6323
TAYLOR, Mrs. Thomas T. (Shirley), 1949, 12 Normal Dr., Bellingham
TAYLOR, Thomas T., 1951, 12 Normal Dr., Bellingham
TEWS, Joan, 1942, 3453 60th S.W. (6), WE 2456
TEWS, Paul, 1942, 3453 60th S.W. (6), WE 2456
THOMAS, Colette, 1951, 2003 3rd N. (9), GA 0694
THOMAS, Dagny, 1951, 6705 49th S.W. (6), AV 6627
THOMAS, Edgar A., 1948, c/o Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Rt. 4, Box 253, Baw Faw, Chehalis; P.O. Box 1172, Seattle (11)
THOMAS, Evelyn, 1951, 6705 49th S.W. (6), AV 6627
THOMAS, Marcile, 1951, 2003 3rd N. (9), GA 0694
THOMAS, Nadine R., 1951, 921 1st W., Apt. 106 (99), GA 2876
THOMAS, Nancy L., 1952, 1023 E. 61st (5), KE 5317
THOMPSON, Corolee E., 1951, 4809 37th N.E. (5), FI 3470
THOMPSON, Glenn F., 1951, 7000 16th N.E. (5), FI 1600

THOMPSON, Glenn F., 1951, 7000 16th N.E. (5), FI 1600
 THOMPSON, Jack, 1952, P.O. Box 471, Bremerton, 3-7278
 THOMPSON, John S., 1950, 4002 Burke (3), ME 4002
 THOMPSON, Marjorie E., 1952, 111 E. 42nd (5), ME 3664
 THOMPSON, Roy E., 1940, 23 McCarthy Rd., Park Forest, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 THOMPSON, Mrs. Roy E., 1941, 23 McCarthy Rd., Park Forest, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 THOMPSON, Ruth N., 1951, 116 13th N. (2), EA 4111
 THOMSON, Henry E., 1949, 6533 17th N.E. (5)
 THOMSON, Mack F., 1950, 2718 E. 90th (5), KE 3011
 THONI, Gertrude, 1952, 2405 4th, Apt. 401 (1), MA 2781
 THORNBAY, Doris A., 1952, 3022 Alki (6), HO 2378
 THRONSON, Sallie Jo, 1952, 7108 42nd S.W. (6), AV 3137
 THURBER, Muriel W., 1948, 3048 E. Laurelhurst Dr. (5), FI 0726
 THWAITES, Christine, 1951, 3825 Eastern (3), ME 4783
 TICHENOR, Eunice, 1949, 8224 16th N.E. (5), VE 2926
 TIEDT, Mrs. Frederick W., 1924, Box 321, Bridgeport, 3574
 TODD, C. F., 1918, 1117 Pine (1), EL 2843
 TOKAREFF, Thomas N., 1952, 836 Poplar Pl. (44), PR 6551
 TOMLINSON, Major Owen A., 1923, Rt. 1, Box 73, Sonoma, Cal.
 TONYAN, Angela B., 1952, 5242½ 12th N.E. (5)
 TORRENCE, Clarice, 1952, 6831 17th N.E. (5), KE 6689
 TORRENCE, Margaret, 1951, 6831 17th N.E. (5), KE 6689
 TRABERT, Lester O., 1951, 316 Bellevue N. (2), CA 7991
 TRABERT, Mrs. Lester O. (Harriett), 1939, 316 Bellevue N. (2), CA 7991
 TREWIN, S. Parker, 1952, 117 W. Chippewa, Buffalo, N.Y.
 TREZISE, Mrs. William, 1950, c/o Fish Wildlife Service, St. Paul Islands, Alaska
 TROTT, Dr. Otto T., 1952, 2756 E. 94th (5), FI 3209
 TROTT, Mrs. Otto T., 1952, 2756 E. 94th (5), FI 3209
 TRUEBLOOD, Winslow, 1950, 5026 19th N.E. (5), VE 5685
 TRUSCOTT, Ruth, 1947, 6013 Beach Dr. (6), WE 3108
 TUOHY, Peter, 1945, 1529 E. McGraw (2), CA 5077
 TUPPER, Edward B., 1946, 6231 34th N.E. (5), KE 3579
 TUPPER, Mrs. Edward B. (Delores), 1950, 6231 34th N.E. (5), KE 3579
 TURMAN, Ralph B. Jr., 1949, 6670 E. Greenlake Way (3), VE 5155
 TURNBAUGH, Doug, 1951, 7743 Sunnyside (3), VE 0020
 TURNER, James A., 1952, 8030 20th N.W. (7), DE 4714
 TURNER, J. Dale, 1946, 5539 30th N.E. (5), VE 3826
 TURNER, Robert C., 1947, 2307 Walnut (6), WE 4743
 TURRELLA, Eugene P., 1952, 2816 W. 70th (7), SU 6042
 TURRELLA, Mrs. Eugene P. (Alice V.), 1952, 2816 W. 70th (7), SU 6042
 TUTTLE, Jean, 1952, c/o U. S. Engrs., Enumclaw; VE 7700
 UDDENBERG, Robert C., 1942, 1930 102nd S.E., Bellevue
 UEHLING, Edwin A., 1946, 5045 E. 70th (5), KE 8551
 UEHLING, Mrs. Edwin A. (Ruth R.), 1946, 5045 E. 70th (5), KE 8551
 UHLMANN, Paul F., 1949, P.O. Box 989, Port Angeles
 UHLMANN, Miss Rinka R., 1952, 3716 12th N.E. (5)
 ULRICKSON, Kenneth F., 1947, 6317 Linden (3), DE 1753
 UMEK, William J., 1951, Rt. 1, Box 674, Enumclaw
 URAN, Lucile, 1929, 4005 15th N.E., Apt. 509 (5)†††
 USHAKOFF, Sophia K., 1947, 4337 15th N.E. (5), ME 0240; ME 1050
 USHER, James McCunne, 1951, 2012 Bigelow N. (9), CA 2991
 UTTLEY, Russell, 1950, WAC c/o Men's Conditioning, 6th & Union (1), MA 7900, Ext. 40
 VANDEMAN, Mrs. Mary, 2611 Baker, Olympia
 VOGT, H. Philip, 1939, Address Unknown
 VOLIN, S. C., 1947, 2031 26th N. (2)
 VAN NATTER, William J., 1951, Address Unknown
 VAN PATER, Virginia, 1951, 921 1st W., Apt. 106 (99), GA 2876

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VAN ROEKEL, Clare, 1952, 4337 15th N.E., Apt. 611 (5), ME 0240, Ext. 611
 VAN VALKENBERG, Roger, 1951, 2001 28th W. (99), GA 9441
 VENA, Molly Jo, 1949, 1412 8th W. (99)
 VICKERS, Darrell, 1949, 2619 5th (1), MA 0299
 WAGNER, Elizabeth V., 1950, University YWCA, Union & Allston Way, Berkeley 4, Cal., PL 8061
 WAGNER, Elsie, 1945, 5312 Beach Dr. (6), AV 0327; MA 6000, Ext. 436
 WAITE, Winslow F., 1952, 1128 N. 76th (3), KE 9390
 WAKEFIELD, Arthur A., 1952, 3804 42nd N.E. (5), KE 3471
 WAKEFIELD, Carol R., 1952, 3804 42nd N.E. (5), KE 3471
 WALDICHUK, Michael, 1951, Address Unknown
 WALES, Fern K., 1944, 8019 1st N.E. (5), KE 4992
 WALKER, Donna M., 1952, 2123 Condon Way (99), GA 9276
 WALKER, Elizabeth, 1932, 8512½ Dibble (7)
 WALKER, Harriet K., 1929, 1020 Seneca (1), SE 2197; EL 9080*
 WALLACE, Bernice, 1951, 7725 8th S.W. (6), WE 7362
 WALLEN, Jarvis A., 1950, 4233 E. 92nd (5), KE 6794
 WALLER, Lynn T., 1950, 1516 32nd N.E. (55), JU 7250
 WALLER, Mrs. Lynn T. (Marlys), 1951, 11516 32nd N.E. (55), JU 7250
 WALSH, Ellen, 1941, 6033 6th N.E. (5), VE 1090
 WALTERS, Emily, 1952, 3319 Hoadley, Olympia
 WALTERS, Kenneth E., 1951, 9805 Ravenna N.E. (5), FI 4320
 WALTERS, Mrs. Kenneth E., 1951, 9805 Ravenna N.E. (5), FI 4320
 WALTHER, Josephine M., 1950, 233 14th N. (2), CA 4702
 WANAMAKER, Alice, 1950, 600 Harvard N. (2), PR 5232
 WANAMAKER, Joanna, 1952, 5520 17th N.E. (5), VE 8858
 WARD, C. Virginia, 1947, 331 W. 77th (7), SU 2682
 WARD, Janet L., 1949, 6247 29th N.E. (5), VE 0056
 WARING, Mrs. Eva, 1950, 3217 27th W. (99), GA 7803
 WARING, Nancy, 1951, 3217 27th W. (99), GA 7803
 WARING, William D., 1952, 614 14th N. (2), FR 1017
 WARNSTEDT, Herman, 1938, 2851 W. 59th (7), DE 2724; EL 0616§
 WARNSTEDT, Mrs. Herman C. (Phyllis), 1941, 2851 W. 59th (7), DE 2724§
 WARREN, William E. Jr., 1949, 1138½ 28th (22), MI 2012
 WARREN, Mrs. William (Dorothy), 1949, 1138½ 28th (22), MI 2012
 WARTH, John F., 1951, 4142 11th N.E. (5), ME 7094
 WASSON, James E., 1940, 11464 Renton (88), MO 3558
 WASSON, Mrs. James E. (Nell), 1943, 11464 Renton (88), MO 3558
 WASTALLO, Walter, 1952, 740 16th N. (2), MI 5434
 WATTERS, Gloria J., 1950, 7124 44th S.W. (6), AV 0023

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- WEBB, Maxine L., 1949, 3436 61st S.W. (6), AV 1538
 WEBER, Laurel, 1949, 395 Broadway, Apt. 335, Cambridge, Mass.
 WEBER, Marietta, 1949, 3422 Walnut (6)
 WEBER, R. W., 1941, 1645 10th N., Apt. 303 (2), CA 7768§
 WEBER, Mrs. R. W. (Nancy), 1952, 1645 10th N., Apt. 303 (2), CA 7768
 WEBSTER, Mrs. Ruth, 1951, 4 Garfield (9), AL 2689
 WEEKS, Patricia, 1950, 4225 Brooklyn, Apt. 22 (5), ME 2245
 WEGE, William E., 1951, 5021 17th N.E. (5), VE 4225
 WEGENER, Alice E., 1947, Rt. 1, Vashon, 2563*§
 WEGENER, Helen H., 1947, Rt. 1, Vashon, 2563*§
 WELCH, Nadine, 1952, 19044 Pacific Hy. S. (88), LO 0055
 WELLMAN, Shirley Mae, 1952, 2020 43rd N., Apt. 66 (2), FR 1553
 WELSH, Norman, 1943, 3122 Portage Bay Pl. (2), CA 2889
 WENNER, Blanche H., 1932, Women's University Club (4), EL 3748
 WENZLER, Carolyn E., 1952, 6301 Seward Park (8), RA 7297
 WERTZ, Wilbur H., 1941, 531 N. 78th (3), HE 5570
 WESSEL, David, 1946, 103½ S. 4th, Bozeman, Mont.
 WESSEL, Mrs. David (Melva), 1947, 103½ S. 4th, Bozeman, Mont.
 WESSEL, Roy W., 1948, 1812 37th N. (2), CA 7684; EL 7600, Ext. 220§
 WESSEL, Mrs. Roy W., 1948, 1812 37th N. (2), CA 7684
 WEST, Hubert S., 1945, 6532 Seward Park (8), RA 5505
 WEST, Mrs. Hubert S. (Blanche), 1945, 6532 Seward Park (8), RA 5505
 WEST, Ronald S., 1952, 1921 33rd S. (44), MI 5503
 WESTBO, Bob, 1950, 2611 29th W. (99), GA 5593
 WESTBO, William, 1950, 2611 29th W. (99), GA 5593
 WESTON, Alvin E., 1938, Commercial Equipment Co., 404 Collins Bldg. (4), MI 0036§
 WESTPHAL, Pauline, 1949, 3924 University Way (5)
 WHEELER, John F., 1952, 517 Seneca (1)
 WHEELER, Marcella, 1949, 5802 16th N.E. (5), FI 1330
 WHEELWRIGHT, Elizabeth, 1950, King Co. Hospital (4), MA 6886
 WHIPPLE, Everts W., 1949, Rt. 4, Box 118, Kirkland
 WHIPPLE, Mrs. Everts W. (Anne), 1949, Rt. 4, Box 118, Kirkland
 WHITE, Carolyn, 1951, 3131 E. 83rd (5), FI 1545
 WHITE, David John, 1951, 422 W. Willis, Kent
 WHITE, Harold G., 1952, 3223 62nd S.W. (6), WE 1946
 WHITE, Mrs. Harold G., 1952, 3223 62nd S.W. (6), WE 1946
 WHITE, Ruth Loraine, 1949, 1616 3rd N. (9), GA 4542
 WHITLOW, David H., 1950, 3201 E. Lexington Way, Mercer Island, AD 3051
 WHITMAN, Chester W., 1949, 2605 52nd S.W. (6), WE 1192
 WHITMAN, Claude E., 1948, 214 Summit N. (2), MI 1591
 WHITMAN, Mrs. Claude E., 1949, 214 Summit N. (2), MI 1591
 WHITMAN, Marjorie, 1949, 2605 52nd S.W. (6), WE 1192
 WHITMAN, Sylvia, 1949, 2605 52nd S.W. (6), WE 1192
 WHITTAKER, Jim, 1944, 9802 44th S.W. (6), AV 0362§
 WHITTAKER, Louis, 1944, 6525 Chapin (3), KE 4687§
 WICHMAN, Arthur, 1950, 2801 46th W. (99)
 WICHMAN, Mrs. Arthur, 1950, 2801 46th W. (99)
 WICKS, Pauline, 1948, 1414 E. Harrison (2), MI 2307
 WICKSTROM, Axel, 1950, 1534 Woodbine Way (77)
 WIDRIG, Diana, 1947, 1515 Lakeside S. (44)
 WILCOX, Dorothy L., 1952, 805 Marion, Apt. 404 (4), SE 4352; MA 6245
 WILKE, Helen W., 1921, 1709 Northern Life Tower (1), MA 3444
 WILL, Douglas J., 1948, 11519 87th S. (88), RA 4707
 WILLEMIN, Wm. S., 1944, 5541 35th N.E. (5), KE 7423
 WILLIAMS, Jean, 1952, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.
 WILLIAMS, Mary Anne, 1952, 2020 43rd N., Apt. 66 (2), FR 1553
 WILLIS, Shirley, 1951, Address Unknown
 WILLNER, George, 1937, 3440 62nd S.W. (6) EL 6134; AV 9669
 WILLNER Mrs. George (Ellen), 1937, 3440 62nd S.W. (6), AV 9669

WILSON, Patrick O., 1949, 510 W. Crockett (99), GA 6357
 WILSON, Virginia, 1950, 722 9th (4), EL 7200, Ext. 214; SE 9350
 WILSON, William C. Jr., 1949, 23004 W. 52nd, Edmonds
 WILSON, Mrs. William C. (Hilde), 1950, 23004 W. 52nd, Edmonds
 WIMPRESS, John K., 1949, 10435 76th S. (88), RA 7514
 WIMPRESS, Mrs. John K. (Doris), 1949, 10435 76th S. (88)
 WINDER, Arthur, 1926, 11512 1st N.W. (77), EM 1674; SE 3100, Ext. 1426**†††
 WINDER, Mrs. Arthur, 1942, 11512 1st N.W. (77), EM 1674
 WINDER, Daniel E., 1951, 4929 52nd S. (8), WE 2966
 WING, Lt. William E., 1946, 16229 Maplewild (66)
 WINKLER, Wm. F., 1944, 813 29th S. (44), PR 9785
 WINSHIP, Florence S., 1923, 159 E. Ontario, Chihcago 11, Ill., Superior 7-4753
 WINSHIP, Sharon, 1952, 5537 26th N.E. (5), VE 2897
 WINTER, Mrs. James, 1944, Lakeside School, 145th & 1st N.E. (55)
 WINTER, Jerry Allen, 1952, 7904 Fremont (3), SU 4966
 WINTER, Roger, 1952, 3814 47th N.E. (5), FI 0178
 WISEMAN, Paul W., 1948, 115 E. 18th, Olympia, 21268; Employment Security Dept., P.O. Box 367, 9331§
 WITTE, Don, 1948, 4626 Eastern (3), ME 2400
 WOLCOTT, Margaret T., 1951, 2202 2nd W. (99), GA 0430
 WOLDSEYH, Elmer S., 1951, Box 493, Monmouth Beach, N. J.
 WOLFE, Alice M., 1952, 1108 9th (1)
 WOLFE, Katherine A., 1926, 907 E. 72nd (5)*§
 WOLFE, Sophia M., 1950, 3615 Densmore (3), ME 5393
 WOOD, Everette M., 1947, 9028 17th S.W. (6)
 WOOD, Peggy, 1950, 124 Stonehedge Rd., San Mateo, Cal.
 WOODARD, James, 1950, 2328 Walnut (6), AV 5196
 WOODBURY, Mary Mae, 1952, 4115 12th N.E. (4), ME 0184
 WOODSON, E. E., 1952, 1223 1st, Kirkland
 WOODWARD, Betty, 1951, 1405 E. 40th, Apt. 307 (5), EV 2610; ME 0502
 WOODWARD, John, 1950, 815 W. Galer (99), AL 3413
 WOODWARD, Marilyn, 1951, 815 W. Galer (99), AL 3413
 WOODARD, Mrs. Ross E., 1950, 815 W. Galer (99), AL 3413
 WRIGHT, Charles P., 1948, 3322 8th W. (99), GA 4233
 WRIGHT, Dimne E., 1947, 762 3rd S., Kirkland
 WRIGHT, Mrs. Ellen L., 1951, 4928 Erskine Way (6), HO 0246
 WRIGHT, Francis E., 1926, 3130 Franklin (2), CA 3285
 WUNDERLING, Herman P., 1925, 5424 57th S. (8), RA 3960**
 WUNDERLING, Mrs. Herman P. (Margaret), 1910, 5424 57th S. (8), RA 3960
 WYLIE, Mary E., 1951, 2615 40th W. (99), AL 8133
 WYNNE, Grace, 1948, 2650 47th S.W. (6), AV 3183; MA 2317
 YEASTING, Bob, 1950, 2676 Belvidere (6), WE 0482
 YEE, Robert, 1950, 114½ Aurora (9), AL 9612
 YODER, Richard, 1952, 9230 24th S.W. (6), WE 1904
 YORK, Sheila, 1951, 4705 Brooklyn (5), FI 2571
 YOUNG, A. B., 1946, c/o Graybar Electric, King & Occidental (4), MU 0123
 YOUNGQUIST, John M., 1951, Address Unknown
 ZAGARS, Rita, 1951, 4441 Morgan (8)
 ZALUD, Anne, 1952, 512 Boylston N. (2), FR 7456
 ZIMMER, Hugo, 1945, 630 W. Mercer Pl. (99)
 ZIMMERMAN, Mary Lou, 1948, 4427 55th N.E. (5), KE 0398

TACOMA MEMBERSHIP

AARESTAD, Gunhild, 1943, 431 Broadway, Apt. 608, (3), MA 8206
 ALBERS, Jim, 1952, 610 S. State (6), MA 8376
 ALLARD, John, 1949, 2605 S. 13th (6), BR 4783
 ALLEN, Jack, 1947, Rt. 6, Box 690; Bus. S. 11th & Tacoma, YU 9849, MA 2065
 ALLEN, Mrs. Jack (Mary Caroline), 1946, Rt. 6, Box 690, YU 9849
 ALTES, Mildred E., 1941, 811 N. Warner (6), PR 3340
 ANDERSON, Stuart L., 1951, 1305 N. 8th (3), MA 3372
 ARMSTRONG, Helen T., 1949, 301 N. 5th (3), MA 1491
 AVALON, Marjorie, 1951, Annie Wright Seminary (3), BR 2205
 BAIR, Julia, 1943, 3510 N. Mason, (7), PR 3759
 BALCH, Donna, 1947, 5002 15th N.E., Seattle, KE 2267
 BALCH, Doris, 1947, Renton Hospital, Phone Renton 5-3471 or Puyallup 5-7409
 BARRY, Cornelius, 1909, 802 14th S.E., phone Puyallup 5-7991
 BATE, Dayrell, 1942, 409 10th N., Apt. 104, Seattle (2)
 BENJAMIN, Mrs. Frances, 1920, 2036 Tacoma Road, phone Puyallup 5-8269
 BENSON, John L., 1951, 204 El Dorado, Fircrest, PR 3757
 BERCHTOLD, Monica E., 1948, Bks. 219-A, Room 11, Gen. Del., N. Richland.
 BERVEN, Mildred I., 1952, 423 Bowes Dr., Fircrest (9), PR 5789
 BOND, Alice C., 1947, 620 North C (3), BR 9192††
 BONDY, Ferd, 1937, 1916 S. Washington (6), PR 7878; Bus. MA 4575 Seattle
 BONDY, Mrs. Ferd (Gretchen), 1947, 1916 S. Washington (6), PR 7878
 BRANTON, Shirley, 1951, 523 North I, MA 8988
 BRICKELL, Earl S., 1952, Rt. 4, Box 233-AB, phone Puyallup WA 8014
 BROOKS, Sr., Sheldon, 1952, 4018 South D (8), HI 5844
 BROOKS, Jr., Sheldon, 1952, 4018 South D (8), HI 5844
 BROWN, Phyllis, 1950, 3606 N. 16th (6), PR 1044
 BROWNE, Charles B., 1921, 1022 S. Peabody, Port Angeles, 7391
 BUDIL, Bernardine, 1945, 806 S Proctor (6), PR 6066
 BUDIL, Elwood M., 1943, 806 S Proctor (6), PR 6066
 BUDIL, Mrs. Elwood (Neta), 1946, Bus., 2616 6th (6), MA 3890
 BUDIL, Marlene, 1948, 806 S. Proctor (6), PR 6066
 BURTON, Phil, 1951, 3003 Hawthorne Pl., Olympia, 7571
 CARLSON, Eric, 1951, Fragaria, phone Olalla 231
 CARLSON, William, 1947, Fragaria, phone Olalla 231
 CARLSON, Mrs. William, 1948, Fragaria, phone Olalla 231
 CARPER, Robert T., 1946, 11280 Marine View Drive S.W., Seattle (66), LO 3050
 CASEBOLT, G. Clifford, 1949, 714 N. Sheridan (6), BR 0666
 CASEBOLT, Mrs. G. Clifford (Marjorie), 1949, 714 N. Sheridan (6), BR 0666
 CASSADY, Mirjam, 1952, 9405 S.W. Veterans Drive
 CHURCHWARD, Linnaea, 1952, 1432 S. Stevens (6), PR 2833
 CHURCHWARD, Mrs. Mary V., 1952, 1432 S. Stevens (6), PR 2833
 CLARK, L. Delphia, 1950, 615 S. 7th, Apt. 104, BR 9805
 CLEMENS, Don R., 1951, 3808 N. 16th (6), PR 8278
 COLE, Mary B., 1950, 414 N. Yakima, Apt. 12, MA 0255
 CORBIT, Fred A., 1945, 1142 Market (3), PR 8915, Bus. MA 3346
 CORBIT, Mrs. Fred A. (Ruth), 1945, 1142 Market (3), PR 8915
 CUMMINS, Mrs. Patrick (Jean), 1950, 9615 N.E. 14th, Bellevue
 CUTTER, Effie Annie, 1948, 417 North E; P. O. Box 296
 DAVIES, David A., 1949, USS Sicily, CVE 118, FPO San Francisco, Cal.
 DAVIES, Jack, 1952, 2525 Starr (3), BR 8692
 DOAN, Charles E., 1949, 3208 S. 66th (9), HI 3833††§
 DODGE, Florence F., 1924, 5201 South I (8), HA 7604
 DODGE, Thomas E., 1935, 3325 N. 31st (7), PR 5322††
 DODGE, Mrs. Thomas E. (Ethel), 1938, 3325 N. 31st (7), PR 5322††
 DRUES, Joan, 1948, 922 N. Ainsworth (6), MA 6282
 DRUES, Dr. I. A., 1936, 1212 Medical Arts Bldg., BR 7447§
 DRUES, Mrs. I. A., 1940, 922 N. Ainsworth (6), MA 6282
 DRUES, Joan, 1948, 822 N. Ainsworth (6), MA 6282
 DRUES, Richard L., 1942, 922 N. Ainsworth, MA 6282
 DUPUIS, Marie, 1950, 1427 S. 56th (8), HA 8015
 ELLIOTT, Robert T., 1952, Flight "C" 4th Rescue Sqdn McChord AFB, LA 2121 Ext 5337
 ENGER, Ensign Otto R., 1950, USS Dixie (AD-14) Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.
 ENGH, Dick F., 1951, 5001 N. 10th (6), PR 5214
 ENGLE, Stanley R., 1951, 4843 6th (6), PR 2450

ENGLE, Mrs. Stanley R. (Helen), 1952, 4843 6th (6), PR 2450
 EWING, Mrs. Elsie, 1926, 1942 Fawcett (3), MA 2646
 FAURE, Eugene R., 1948, 5120 N. Highland (7), PR 6450†§
 FAURE, Mrs. Eugene R. (Elizabeth), 1949, 5120 N. Highland (7), PR 6450††
 FAURE, Suzanne, 1950, Rt. 3, Box 378-9A, Port Angeles, phone 5930
 FETTEROLF, Diane, 1952, 309 N. 4th, MA 7494
 FISK, Chester B., 1952, 3111 N. 22nd (7), PR 7322
 FISK, Mrs. Chester B., 1952, 3111 N. 22nd (7), PR 7322
 FITCH, R. Louise, 1949, 511 North C (3), BR 9448
 FITZWILLIAMS, Nancy, 1945, Annie Wright Seminary (3), BR 2205
 FLORA, Don, 1951, 3503 N. Gove, PR 1600
 FOLTZ, Laura A., 1952, 3710 E. Spokane (4), HA 3918
 FORBES, Kenneth, 1951, 6107 East F, HA 2819
 FRASER, Alice, 1921, 4015 N. 25th (7), PR 1438
 FREDERICK, Vincent E., 1947, 4611 N. 26th (7), SK 1730
 FREDERICK, W. V., 1945, 620 North C (3), BR 0730††§
 FREDERICK, Mrs. W. V. (Fern), 1948, 620 North C (3), BR 0730
 FRIES, Mary A., 1948, 620 North C (3) BR 9192
 FULLER, Jean H., 1939, 3021 N. 28th (7), PR 4026
 GAINES, Milton J., 1951, Rt. 6, Box 16, Olympia, phone 6221
 GALLAGHER, Jack, 1942, Dash Point, phone YU 9287††
 GALLAGHER, John F., 1950, Dash Point, YU 9287
 GALLAGHER, Mrs. John F., 1950, Dash Point, YU 9287
 GALLAGHER, Joseph, 1949, 3601 N. 36th (7), SK 2185
 GALLAGHER, Mrs. Leo (Katherine), 1947, 3601 N. 36th (7), SK 2185
 GALLAGHER, Leo, 1919, 3601 N. 36th (7), SK 2185†††
 GARNER, Clarence A., 1920, 314 N. Stadium Way (3), MA 7026††
 GENTA, Nicola R., 1949, 404 N. Tacoma (3), MA 0829, MA 7151
 GEPHART, Ruth, 1949, 323 North I (3), BR 7545
 GJUKA, Earl, 1947, Rt. 2, Box 828, WA 7284§
 GJUKA, Mrs. Earl (Charleen), 1950, Rt. 2, Box 828, WA 7284
 GOETTLING, Robert F., 1941, 810 N. Sheridan (3), MA 5931†
 GOETTLING, Mrs. Robert (Martha), 1942, 810 N. Sheridan (3), MA 5931
 GOODMAN, Editā G., 1946, 1120 E. 70th (4), HA 8815; Bus., Clinical Laboratories, Tacoma General Hosp., MA 1181 (Faculty-Ring 2)††§
 GOODMAN, Keith D., 1946, 1120 E. 70th (4), HA 8815
 GOODMAN, Mrs. Keith (Frances), 1947, 1120 E. 70th (4), HA 8815
 GOODMAN, Marjorie M., 1946, 1120 E. 70th (4), HA 8815
 GROSS, Edna Katherine, 1952, 908 4th S.W., Puyallup, 5-2215
 HAAGEN, Kenneth, 1945, 3733 S. Tacoma Ave. (8), HI 3316
 HAIRGROVE, Dorothy, 1947, 3606 N. 16th (6), PR 1044
 HAMILTON, Carol, 1952, 4510 N. 31st (7), PR 6608
 HAND, Amos W., 1920, 1942 Fawcett (3), MA 2646
 HANSON, Mrs. Roselyn T., 1948, 621 1st W., Apt 103, Seattle (99)
 HAUK, Hazel M., 1952, 17 St. Helens, MA 1793
 HAUN, J. LaMonte, 1952, 3829 S. Tyler (3), HA 6201
 HAUN, Mark D., 1952, 3829 S. Tyler (3), HA 6201
 HAWK, Frances W., 1952, Vet. Admin. Hospital, LA 2185 American Lake
 HEATON, Carl E., 1948, 3414 N. 26th (7), PR 7601
 HEATON, Mrs. Carl E. (Josephine), 1951, 3414 N. 26th (7), PR 7601
 HEATON, Carl L., 1950, 3414 N. 26th (7), PR 7601
 HERTZBERG, Anna L., 1949, 320 Golden Gate, Fircrest, PR 9555
 HOLMES, David A., 1951, 3317 N. 24th, PR 7660
 HOLT, James S., 1952, YMCA (2), MA 3196
 HOOD, Kathryn M., 1951, Rt. 5, Box 728, WA 8348††
 HUNT, Robert E., 1951, 3732 N. 29th (7), PR 1507
 JACKSON, Ann E., 1945, 1712 S. 57th (8), HA 2682§
 JACKSON, Ralph, 1938, 9316 Washington Blvd. S.W. (9), LA 2688
 JOHNSON, Frank, 1951, 3305 N. 30th (7), PR 1970
 JOHNSON, Norma M., 1952, 5607 South I, HA 2509
 JOHNSON, Richard D., 1952, Rt. 4, Box 623, GR 7242
 JUDD, Norma, 1945, 3716 N. 26th (7), PR 7037††§
 KELLOGG, Stella, 1931, 3940 N. 31st (7), PR 2366†
 KILMER, Charlie, 1918, 506 South J (3)
 KILMER, W. W., 1917, 1006 North M (3), MA 8098; Bus. 1128 Market, MA 9560
 KILMER, Mrs. W. W. (Inez), 1916, 1006 North M (3), MA 8098
 KIZER, R. B., 1925, 619 Elizabeth, Sumner
 KUETHE, Luella H., 1940, 405 6th, Apt. 605 (3), MA 3039§
 LANGHAM, Marie, 1930, 6443 Wildair Rd. (9), LA 3847††
 LENHAM, Mrs. Bertha N., 1937, Annie Wright Seminary (3), BR 2205
 LILLY, Jessie I., 1925, 417 North L (3), MA 7572
 LINDENMUTH, Chester J., 1949, 201 North I (3), BR 4021
 LINGENFELDER, Verna, 1951, 523 North E, Apt. B (3), BR 3022
 LITTLE, Willard G., 1927, 2219 N. Washington (7), PR 6589
 LONG, Dick W., 1952, 1620 S. 8th (6), MA 6953
 LYON, Madelyn, 1951, 708 South G, BR 6377
 MAC QUARRIE, Frances, 1951, 1915 E. McGraw, Seattle (2), FR 7468
 MAHNCKE, Gertrude L., 1952, 1120 S. 7th, BR 5930
 MARANVILLE, L. Frank, 1951, Rt. 1, Capitol Hill, Shelton, phone 6-4372
 MARGULIES, Salomon Z., 1950, 7214½ Interlaaken Dr. S.W. (9), LA 9244
 MARKER, Martin H., 1929, 8406 S. Tacoma Way (9), LA 9534
 MARQUARD, Edrie S., 1952, Library, Vet. Admin. Hosp., American Lake, LA 2185, Ext. 226 or 254
 MATHEWS, J. M., 1946, P.O. Box 5, MA 9348
 MEISTER, Ken, 1952, White River Hotel, Enumclaw
 MELENDY, Keith, 1950, 4511 South J, HA 3154††
 MERNAUGH, Paul, 1951, 2810 N. Lawrence (7), PR 6659
 MICHEL, Kermit R., 1950, Moved—Address Unknown
 MILLER, Maynard, 1937, 14035 2nd N.W., Seattle (77)†§
 MINER, Wallace S., 1949, 842½ Washington Blvd (9), LA 2084§
 MINER, Mrs. Wallace S. (Dorothy), 1949, 8427 Washington Blvd. (9), LA 2084
 MOORHEAD, Warren L., 1948, Rt. 5, Box 593, Puyallup, phone 5-6334††
 MOORHEAD, Mrs. Warren L. (Vivian), 1948, Rt. 5, Box 593, Puyallup, 5-6334††
 MOYER, Margaret L., 1951, 1504 Prairie, Elkhart, Ind.
 MUNDAY, George L., 1952, 4809 N. Defiance (7), PR 2062
 MUNDAY, Mr. George L., 1952, 4809 N. Defiance (7), PR 2062
 McCULLOUGH, Evelyn, 1950, 3021 N. 28th (7), PR 4026
 McKAY, Helen, 1940, Annie Wright Seminary (3), BR 2205
 McQUARRIE, Jennie S., 1947, Rt. 3, Box 688A, Puyallup, WA 8827
 NEILAN, Donald, 1948, 9020 3rd S.W., Seattle, RA 3324
 NEWCOMER, Dorothy M., 1936, 416 South M (3), MA 2639
 NEWGARD, Ron, 1948, 802 N. Huson (6), PR 8810
 NORTHCUIT, Jessie Ona, 1944, 229 S. 54th (8), HA 3574
 OGDEN, Crompton H., 1950, 448 St. Helens, Box 1556, BR 5345
 OGDEN, Clarence A., 1930, 1839 Porter, Enumclaw, phone 185-J
 OHLSON, Theodore R., 1949, YMCA, MA 3196
 PATRED, Edward F., 1948, 604 Chennault, Hoquiam, phone 589
 POLLOCK, Robert, 1943, 1611 Adams, Shelton, phone 6-4461
 PRYOR, Kenneth G., 1936, 718 King St., Medford, Oregon, 3-3829††§
 RAMSEY, Wilmot, 1944, Yacht Club, Box 1083, Olympia, 2-2453
 RAMSEY, Mrs. Wilmot, 1951, Yacht Club, Box 1083, Olympia, 2-2453
 RASMUSSEN, Gertrude Snow, 1930, Rt. 1, Box 159, Graham, 7-7455†
 RAVER, Floyd M., 1945, 501 Perkins Bldg. (2), BR 3344††§
 RAVER, Lois, 1945, 1404 N. Cedar (6), PR 3113§

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ENLARGERS - EQUIP. FILM - STILLS - STEREO - MOVIES - SILENT - SOUND - DKRM. SUPPLIES**

CASH OR BUDGET PLAN—18 MONTHS TO PAY

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| ● REVERE | ● CONTAX | ● BUSCH-VERASCOPE | ● GRAFLEX | ● GOLDE | ● OMEGA |
| ● AMPRO | ● CIRO-FLEX | ● ROLLEI-CORDS | ● LEICA | ● LA-BELLE | ● SOLAR |
| ● ANSCO | ● DE JUR | ● ROLLEI-FLEX | ● KEYSTONE | ● CASTLE | ● HEILAND |
| ● ARGUS | ● EASTMAN KODAK | ● SPEED GRAPHICS | ● POLAROID | ● S.V.E.—T.D.C. | ● KALART |
| ● BOLEX | ● BELL & HOWELL | ● STEREO REALIST | ● VICTOR | ● G.E.—WESTON | ● APOLLO |
| ● BOLSEY | ● BURKE & JAMES | ● EXAKTA | ● ZEISS | ● FEDERAL | ● OFFICIAL |

TALL'S CAMERA SUPPLY

1409 5th AVE.

PHONE SE 3211

RAWNSLEY, Douglas P., 1951, 713 North C (3), MA 3869
 RENNERT, Fred, 1950, C. V. Star Rt., c/o H. A. Winston, Roseburg, Oregon
 REUTER, Mrs. Carl T. (Eleanor), 1937, 413 S. 1st, Grangeville, Idaho†
 RICHARDSON, Florence E., 1946, 3102 N. 30th (7), PR 3395
 RITCHIE, LeRoy S., 1947, 816 N. Steele (6), BR 2622††
 RITCHIE, Mrs. LeRoy (Amy), 1945, 816 N. Steele (6), BR 2622
 RUSS, Walter G., 1941, 3520 N. Gove (7), PR 8762
 RUSS, Mrs. Walter (1938, 3520 N. Gove (7), PR 8762
 SCANDRETTE, Onas, 1945, Fragaria, phone Olalla 433
 SCHEYER, Elwin G., 1950, 6555 31st N.W. (9), Seattle
 SCOTT, Norman, 1950, 2411 S. 41st (8), HA 8353
 SCOTT, Mrs. Norman (Helen), 1950, 2411 S. 41st (8), HA 8353
 SCOTT, Richard B., 1939, 1718 Mountain View (6), PR 3458
 SCOTT, Mrs. Richard (Gene), 1946, 1718 Mountain View (6), PR 3458
 SENNER, George, 1942, 1004 E. 61st, Seattle (5), KE 0510
 SENNER, Mrs. George, 1948, 1004 E. 61st, Seattle (5), KE 0510
 SEYMOUR, Mrs. Wm. W., 1914, 609 N. Chestnut, Ellensburg
 SHEA, Mrs. Lucille, 1952, 1205 N. Yakima (3), MA 4065
 SHEA, Mrs. Robert (Elizabeth L.), 1941, 2411 N. Alder
 SHERRY, Harold, 1941, Rt. 4, Box 261, GR 5330
 SHERRY, Mrs. Harold (Grace), 1938, Rt. 4, Box 261, GR 5330
 SIMMONDS, Eva, 1924, 307 S. 9th (2), MA 3884
 SKOTT, Hilda, 1952, 4117 N. 25th (7), PR 8778
 SLADE, Irene, 1947, 3516 N. Union (7), PR 6645
 SMYTH, Arthur V., 1950, Coos Bay, Oregon
 SMYTH, Mrs. A. V. (Irene), 1946, Coos Bay, Oregon
 SOCOLOFSKY, Jack, 1951, 1317 Franklyn, Olympia, 6061
 SOHLBERG, Helen L., 1948, 3009 N. 22nd (7), PR 9393
 SPERRY, Lt. Col. Clarence E., 1926, 0243269, Ogden Arsenal, Ogden, Utah
 STACHER, Arthur A., 1940, 1520 Washington Bldg. (2), MA 5696
 STACHER, Mrs. Arthur (Rose), 1941, 801 S. 7th
 STANDAERT, Geraldine, 1943, 27629 River Road, Kent, 215-J
 STANDAERT, Marilyn, 1950, 27629 River Road, Kent, 215-J
 STANGE, Mildred E., 1952, 948 S. Ainsworth, MA 2657
 STAPLETON, Margaret, 1952, 4206 N. 26th (7), PR 0594
 ST. JOHN, Mary L., 1945, Annie Wright Seminary (3), BR 2205
 STOOKEY, Don, 1951, 825 Columbia, Olympia, 6249
 SUNSET, Paul H., 1952, 501 S. 121st, Box 672, Parkland, GR 3504
 TASKER, Louis Glenn, 1952, 3716 N. 26th (7), SK 2405
 TASKER, Mrs. Glenn (Amalee), 1947, 3716 N. 26th (7), SK 2405

TASTOR, C. Walter, 1949, 4221 N. Gove (7), PR 1512
 THOMAS, Jesse, 1931, 410 6th, MA 0050†
 THOMAS, Richard C., 1947, 231 S. 70th (4), HA 4150
 THRELKELD, Earl F., 1949, 2605 S. 13th (6), BR 4788
 THRELKELD, Mrs. Earl (Inez), 1949, 2605 S. 13th (6), BR 4788
 UPHAM, John W., 1947, 3416 N. Madison (7), PR 1564
 UPPER, E. Thomas, 1951, 4116 N. 31st (7), PR 7593
 UPPER, Mrs. E. Thomas (Sally), 1951, 4116 N. 31st (7), PR 7593
 VAN DYKE, Mrs. Eva L., 1934, Sands Hotel, 410 6th, MA 0050
 VAUGHN, LeRoy, 1947, 1012 Freeman, Inglewood (2), Cal., OR 7-6256
 WALKER, Dorothea, 1951, 521-A North K, MA 3993
 WALSH, S. Layden, 1951, 504 Grandview Rd., Olympia, 6011
 WALSTAD, A. N., 1951, 2522 S. Sheridan (3), MA 7790
 WALTERS, Pat, 1948, 1012 Park Drive (3), BR 3855
 WALTON, Bob, 1952, 1014 S. Sprague (6), BR 6860
 WARBURTON, Stanton III, 1951, 3516 N. 33rd (7), PR 2325
 WESTMORELAND, Roberta, 1952, 308 N. Yakima, MA 6030
 WILCOX, Blanche, 1952, 426 Broadway (3), MA 1839
 WILL, Hugh M., 1952, 821 S. Yakima, BR 2527
 WILL, Mrs. Hugh (Mildred), 1944, 821 S. Yakima, BR 2527
 WINTERTON, M. G., 1937, 5718 Hersholt, Long Beach, Cal.
 WISLICENUS, Brunhilde, 1940, 3502 N. 29th (7), PR 6625††
 WISLICENUS, Gustav A., 1939, 3502 N. 29th (7), PR 6625††
 WONDERS, Emerson, 1936, 3411 N. 22nd, PR 2250, Bus. Add. 1126 Market, MA 6202†
 YOUNG, Clara H., 1934, 3615 N. 18th (6), SK 2229
 YOUNG, Ethel M., 1920, 3810 N. 12th (6), PR 8191
 YOUNG, Margaret S., 1922, 3810 N. 12th (6), PR 8191

EVERETT MEMBERSHIP

AHRENS, Nada W., 1948, North Hall, M.S.U., Missoula, Montana
 ANDERSEN, William M., 1947, 1026 E. 102nd, Seattle (55), KE 2269
 ANDERSEN, Mrs. Wm. M. (Grace), 1939, 1026 E. 102nd, Seattle (55), KE 2269
 ANDERSON, Mrs. Rae, 1944, 2513 Cedar, CE 2232†††
 BAILEY, Arthur, 1922, Monroe, 2401†
 BAILEY, Josephine G., 1944, Rt. 4, Box 522, HI 1598
 BANKS, Harold N., 1951, 1310 Rucker, BA 6853
 BANKS, Mrs. Harold N. (Winnetta), 1948, 1310 Rucker, BA 6853
 BEATTY, C. R., 1952, 3415 Lombard, BA 1703
 BENSON, Naomi A., 1912, 114 Mukilteo Blvd.
 BLUEMKE, Fred J., 1938, 2209 Virginia, BA 4859
 BUEHLER, James F., 1952, Rt. 3, Snohomish, 4139
 BUEHLER, Roy D., 1951, Rt. 3, Snohomish, 4139
 BURT, Natalie, 1952, M. C. Box 2059, Edmonds, 1464

CAMPBELL, Mrs. Bernice Bailey, 1910, 116 S. Duluth, Sioux Falls, So. Dakota
 CHAPMAN, Kenneth, 1938, 3084 Pennsylvania, Longview†††
 CHURCH, George A., 1912, 3007 Hoyt, BA 1371, Bus. CE 1122
 CORBIN, Nolle, 1944, c/o M. H. Corbin, 17053 3rd N.E., Seattle (55)
 CRAYTON, Catherine, 1915, The Mayfair, BA 2469
 CRUMMETT, Gale, 1951, 228 Ave. D, Snohomish, 4641
 DAVIS, C. O., 1946, 2115 18th, BA 6484
 DAVIS, Mrs. C. O. (Dora), 1947, 2115 18th, BA 6484
 DOPH, Albert C., 1949, 2805 19th, BA 8129
 DOPH, Mrs. Albert C. (Adelsa), 1945, 2805 19th, BA 8129
 DOPH, James, 1945, 2805 19th, BA 8129
 DOPH, William S., 1946, 2805 19th, BA 8129
 EASTON, Inez, 1939, Granite Falls†
 EDER, Frank M., 1939, 808 Laurel Drive, BA 0418†
 EDER, Mrs. Frank M. (Virginia), 1940, 808 Laurel Drive, BA 0418†
 FELDER, Herman, 1933, 716 33rd, BA 3303†§
 FELDER, Mrs. Herman (Helen), 1937, 716 33rd, BA 3303
 FREED, George J., 1946, 4532 3rd, Lowell
 GODFREY, Ione E., 1952, Route 4, Snohomish, 6086
 HAIN, James, 1949, 1412 23rd, BA 8930
 HAIN, Mrs. James, 1949, 1412 23rd, BA 8930
 HIRMAN, Leona J., 1945, 2632 Rucker, No. 25
 HOPKINS, William A., 1949, Rt. 3, Box 315, Vancouver
 HUDSON, Mabel C., 1926, 2632 Rucker, No. 34, CE 1887
 JOHNSON, Violet, 1945, 1922 Colby, BA 5839
 JONES, C. S., 1946, 947 Crown Drive, BA 8083
 JONES, Mrs. C. S. (Lolita), 1946, 947 Crown Drive, BA 8083
 KOHNE, Russel A., 1946, 3202 Laurel Drive, BA 9516
 KOHNE, Mrs. Russel A., 1948, 3202 Laurel Drive, BA 9516
 KROGH, Lee, 1949, 5010 Seahurst, BA 9025
 LEHMANN, Christian H., 1926, 3830 Federal, BA 7752, Bus. BA 3725†††
 LEHMANN, John F., 1926, 3527 Hoyt, BA 9870†††
 LINDH, Nels O., 1949, Box 546, Edmonds, 814
 MOSMAN, Steve, 1951, Rt. 1, Benton City
 McBAIN, Mabel E., 1914, Bell's Court, BA 3567†
 McKENZIE, Wm. D., 1948, 707 7th, Edmonds, 1641
 McKENZIE, Mrs. Wm. D., 1951, 707 7th, Edmonds, 1641
 MITCHELL, A. K., 1950, 1927 Elm, Denver, Colorado
 OLSON, Mrs. Charles (Jacqui Patterson), 1951, 9608 Aurora, Seattle
 ROSS, Ralph H., 1949, War Service
 SHANAHAN, Dennis E., 1951, 5619 Lombard, HI 4456
 SHORROCK, Paul, 1922, P. O. Box 126, 529 Ave. H., Snohomish**
 SIEVERS, Harold, 1940, 1732 Colby, CE 1858†††
 TAYLOR, Jane E., 1920, The Clermont, No. 308, CE 1325
 THIE, Lawrence H., 1949, Coupeville, BA 8161
 THIE, Mrs. Lawrence H. (Mary Louise), 1949, Coupeville, BA 8161
 THOMPSON, Nan, 1910, Madrona Apt. No. 34, 2632 Rucker, CE 1887
 URAN, Gordon C., 1931, Route 3, Snohomish, 4135†††§
 URAN, Mrs. Gordon C. (Johanna), 1941, Route 3, Snohomish, 4135*†††
 VAN BROCKLIN, Dr. H. L., 1946, 110 Lewis St., Monroe, 3786
 VANDERHYDE, Ann, 1951, P.O. Box 189, Snohomish, 3274
 WIDMER, Vivian, 1946, Address Unknown

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING IN THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page 26)

lightning protectors. During a lightning storm the guard has to stand on a special stool, the legs of which consist of glass insulators, so that he may make telephone calls safely even in the danger period to report fires at the earliest possible time. Still, as Mr. Conover recalled, the lookout guard is not entirely safe in his lofty cabin up there on the ridge, as was the experience of a young couple in the twenties on a lookout near Leavenworth. The wife lay on a metal bed when lightning charged through the cabin. A perfect pattern of

the metal springs was baked upon her back. Fortunately, she survived, just as Robert Grant did who also had deep wounds to show on his back and feet.

Now we come back to the beginning—if the Mount Stuart accident has taught us that lightning is one of the most important factors in the mountains, even in our mountains, and one that can be easily averted, then the death of Paul Brikoff has not been entirely in vain. It will teach us and our children another chapter of man's continuous lesson of survival in the mountains.

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In addition to THE MOUNTAINEER, the Mountaineers publish the MOUNTAINEERS HANDBOOK and have made available a planimetric map of the SNOQUALMIE PASS REGION.

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THE MAP

The Snoqualmie Pass Region Map was re-drawn from United States Forest Service and United States Geological Survey maps by H. V. Strandberg and H. R. Morgan. Originally published in THE MOUNTAINEER, Vol. 24, No. 1, December 1931, the map has been corrected and revised (1952) by H. R. Morgan and is available through the clubroom secretary. The map area covers principally the Snoqualmie Quadrangle and parts of the adjacent Cedar Lake, Skykomish, and Sultan Quadrangles. The Snoqualmie pin peaks are listed with their respective altitudes in the legend on the side of the map. Trails and climbing routes are clearly marked. Map dimensions are 10½ x 13¼ inches; scale ¼ inch=1 mile; price 10 cents.

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THE MOUNTAINEER CLIMBING CODE

A climbing party of three is the minimum, unless adequate support is available who have knowledge that the climb is in progress. On crevassed glaciers, two rope teams are recommended.

Carry at all times the clothing, food and equipment necessary.

Rope up on all exposed places, and for all glacier travel.

Keep the party together, and obey the leader or majority rule.

Never climb beyond one's ability and knowledge.

Judgment will not be swayed by desire when choosing the route or turning back.

Leave the trip schedule with a responsible person.

Follow the precepts of sound mountaineering as set forth in the *Mountaineer's Handbook* and the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*.