

The Mountaineer



THE MOUNTAINEER

1974

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Cover: Headwaters of the Queets River *Ramona Hammerly*

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THE MOUNTAINEERS

PURPOSES

To explore and study the mountains, forests, and watercourses of the Northwest;

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

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

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

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

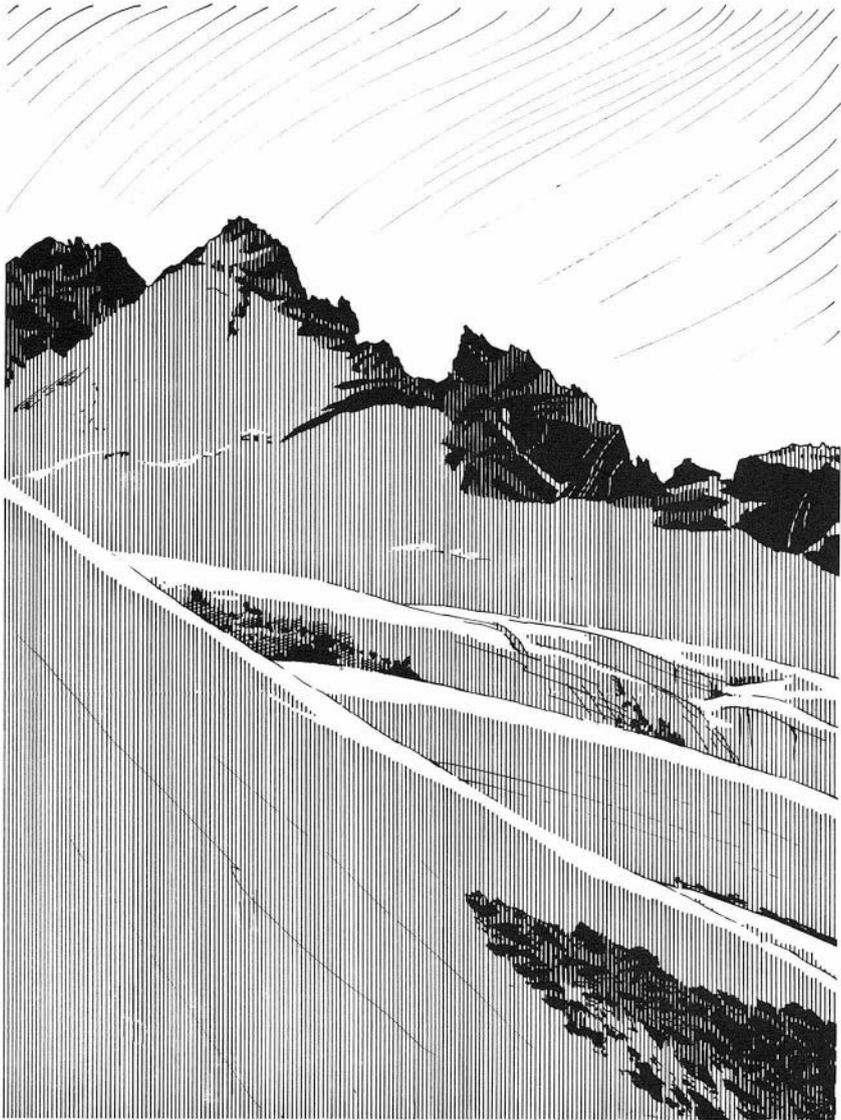




Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel.

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Dome Peak, North Cascades.

Skagit Flats

Terence Wahl

After decades with heads literally “in the clouds,” preoccupied with wilderness, mountains and exotic areas, many of us in the Northwest have recently discovered the unglamorous river flats and other lowland recreation habitats scorned in the past. River deltas have long been valued by farmers for their rich, flood-acreted silt soils, by hunters for abundant winter waterfowl, by those who see the short-run economic advantages of using undeveloped flat land near population centers for airports, garbage fills and other developments. New recognition of the food production values of river deltas now includes concern for the loss of periodic deposit of new soil by flooding, and for the essential link of delta-estuary areas in marine food chains (though commercial fishermen and fisheries management people don’t appear much concerned yet.) In addition, the physical storage-drainage functions of flood plains in river system operation, the foolishness of using flood plains for expensive human developments, and newly-discovered year-round low elevation recreation possibilities near cities have all brought river deltas belated appreciation.

For purists, of course, it’s hard to view today’s river deltas with an awe comparable to that experienced on viewing back-country wilderness peaks in the Cascades. For here it’s impossible to get away from the sights and sounds of fellow man, whether it’s drainage ditches filled with agro-chemical run-off, an airplane chasing flocks of snow geese, or simply the sounds of motorbikes, tractors and dogs. However, disregard the dikes, and with a bit of myopic concentration, look at the oozing tidal flats and the brackish marshes with their special life forms, variety perhaps best indicated by specialist birds – shorebirds, harvesters of marine worms on the rising and falling tides, the marsh-grass inhabitant rails or marsh wrens which seldom are found in other vegetation, even in migration. We’re told this edge where salt water meets fresh water and the land is where life began, and today it’s recognized as one of the richest food-producing habitats of all. As in developed areas everywhere, the extent of this essential habitat type has been greatly diminished by “civilization” in

Washington, and what remains today is an extremely valuable resource.

From the north along the eastern shore of Puget Sound, the largest delta is that of the Fraser, almost completely utilized by man and marred by questionable development. Next are the small Lummi flats and then the rich Samish flats, both predominantly agriculturized. To the south are the broad Skagit delta farmlands; further south the Stillaguamish and Snohomish flats; and then the heavily-altered remnant urban bottomlands of Seattle and Tacoma. Finally, at the south end of the Sound is the valuable Nisqually delta, where recent wildlife land acquisitions provide an encouraging example of river delta conservation.

One of our biggest and most important delta areas is the Skagit flats, beginning near Sedro Woolley where the broad Skagit River leaves the confines of its mountain valley and slows and spreads through the flatlands, and ending along broad tidal flats at the edge of Skagit Bay.

What sets these flats apart from others along the Sound are the extent of publicly-owned lands and access to dikes and tidal areas. This accessible area is what most of us call the Skagit Flats, the Skagit Wildlife Recreation Area, acquired by the Washington Game Department in the late 1940s. It includes over 12,000 acres of salt and brackish marshes, riparian brush and tree growth, diked farmland and small patches of deciduous and coniferous trees. One of the most heavily used and most productive hunting areas in western Washington, it is also one of the largest public recreation areas west of the Cascades. The headquarters of the Skagit WRA is reached from I-5 by exiting at Conway, going west on the Fir Island Road, turning left onto the Mann Road and going south one mile to headquarters and parking areas.

Increasingly, the "non-consumptive" users — walkers, nature enthusiasts and bird-watchers — are discovering the Skagit Flats and enjoying the advantages such outdoor interests have over hunting, with its limited season from mid-October through mid-January. Fishermen, too, enjoy long seasons and the area is popular in season for cutthroats, Dolly Varden, steelhead and salmon.

Throughout the year, the Skagit Flats offers recreation possibilities. Winter is perhaps the most interesting season for nonhunters. When hunting ends in mid-January, the waterfowl settle down and can sometimes be approached closely. Most notable are the impressive flocks of snow geese — up to 20,000 may winter on the flats and fields between the north fork of the river and Stanwood. In recent years very few gray, young birds have been seen among the striking white adults, an indication of poor nesting success in northeastern Siberia where

this population spends the summer. About 100 whistling swans winter on the flats also, especially near the Fir Island Nursery. Thousands of pintails, mallards, wigeon, green-winged teal and other ducks are present. Bald eagles, marsh hawks, red-tails and rough-legged hawks feed on the small rodents and other prey in the area. Occasionally, peregrines and gyrfalcons are exciting sightings, and though numbers may vary greatly from year to year, snowy owls and the smaller short-eared owls are other conspicuous day-flying predators. The small shorebirds, flocks of hundreds flashing white and gray in synchronous, wheeling flights, are dunlins, our only abundant wintering sandpipers. Along the dikes, in brush and scrub, look for sparrows and other passerine birds which winter most numerous near salt water at low elevations. And look for their predator, the northern shrike, or "butcherbird," perched on wires or fence-posts in winter.

Northeast of the Skagit WRA, near Clear Lake, is a wildlife feature unique in western Washington – a flock of 90-100 trumpeter swans. These birds winter primarily on fresh water at DeBay Slough, and nest perhaps as far north as the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska. The sight of these beautiful, large birds overhead, and the sound of their deep calls are dramatic and memorable.

Spring sees the arrival of swallows, then the departure of the waterfowl, and during the month of May, the migrating shorebirds – birds that winter as far south as South America – on their way to the arctic tundra for the nesting season. The local ducks and songbirds begin to nest, and as the plants leaf out, insectivorous birds appear, some moving north, some to stay for the summer, nesting next to resident song sparrows and rufous-sided towhees.

Summer is the quiet season in the flats, with farm crops being harvested, and the young wood ducks and creatures of all species growing up, the birds like blackbirds and thousands of swallows harvesting the season's insect crop.

Fall actually begins in July, when the shorebirds come south, and proceeds slowly with songbirds, waterbirds and waterfowl in sequence and finally the arrival of wintering species. For the non-hunter, the year may end in mid-October. Other animals you may see during the year include black-tailed deer, otters, muskrats, beavers, raccoons, skunks, red foxes and coyotes, and many smaller mammals, reptiles and lesser creatures.

When walking the dike trails (boots suggested) take binoculars if possible, move cautiously and watch fifty yards or so ahead. The "flight distance" on many animals is such that humans may flush the animal

before it can be seen well enough for identification. Look over the top of a dike very cautiously — an abrupt approach may scare up a few thousand snow geese, an event usually not intended by the observer.

Any season, almost any weather, on foot or canoe, visitors to the Skagit Flats can enjoy wildlife and experience the life tempo of the tidal sloughs, salt marsh and delta lands. And we might consider the future of other deltas in the northwest — valuable now, and a type of environment certain to be almost beyond price in the future.

Skagit Morning

This morning I watched the trumpeter swans,
Wings beating furiously
And legs tucked neatly,
Take off from the river.
Their white bodies moved
In and out of the brown
Of winter cottonwoods, then they rose
Above the green and grey forests
In angular silhouettes against the sky.

Their awkward flight looked so painful;
I contrasted it with the
Skillful soaring of birds of prey.
But there above me dripping
Feathers in the rainy branches
Sat a bald eagle, king of the sky,
With his wet wings ruffled
Against the stiff east wind.

He thought it pointless
To try to fly in this weather;
His yellow eye blinked contemptuously
At the silly fowl.
I looked up the river
And admired the swans.

What's New For You?

Cal Magnusson

A number of new products and improvements in old ones in recent years have benefited the mountaineer and backpacker.

A new generation of polyester fibers has been developed for insulation in sleeping bags and clothing. The new fillers such as DuPont Dacron Fiberfill II and Celanese Polarguard provide more loft and insulation for the weight than the previously used Dacron 88.

Two new air mattresses are available. One has a foam plastic bonded to the inside of the coated nylon cover. When inflated, the foam provides insulation against cold while the air pressure supports the body. The other mattress has nine individual replaceable tubes that fit into a rip stop nylon shell. If one tube goes flat during the night you are still supported by the remaining tubes. The leaky tube can be repaired or replaced easily.

The old familiar Svea 123 stove is now available with a built-in cleaning pin. Dirt particles are pushed out of the orifice rather than back down into the vaporizer.

A pouring spout cap is available at Recreational Equipment, Inc., for the Sigg fuel bottles which permits filling stoves with less danger of spilling fuel.

Mountain Safety Research has developed a high output white gas stove that uses a Sigg aluminum fuel bottle rather than having a separate fuel tank. The MSR stove has a built-in igniter and foil shields to keep the heat around a pot.

Several new butane stoves are on the market. Though more expensive to operate than gasoline or kerosene ones, butane stoves are simpler to operate and thus are quite popular with backpackers and mountaineers. But the output of a butane stove is quite low at temperatures below freezing unless the cartridge can be kept above freezing.

Some relatively new butane stoves are: Optimus 731 "Mousetrap" which has a fuel preheater for more efficient operation; Gerry Mini stove, the most compact stove available, and the Jet Gaz which is available with a built-in igniter. The Optimus and Gerry stoves use a wick-feed selfsealing cartridge, which eliminates the cooling effect of fuel vaporizing in the cartridge reducing output as the stove operates. The selfsealing cartridge permits removing a partly used cartridge from the stove.

Two new climbing ropes are available, Edelrid ropes with higher strength and greater energy absorbing capacity than the old, and Mammut Dynaflex 74 rope, with a higher breaking strength than the old Dynaflex. Some ropes are now available with a water repellent sheath to reduce the absorption of moisture.

A new Stubai ice axe has a shaft of fiberglass and epoxy over a foam core, the breaking strength about fifty per cent greater than present aluminum shafts.

For the technical ice climber, rigid adjustable crampons by Chouinard and Seattle Manufacturing Company give much better support for front pointing, but must be used only with stiff soled boots.

Of the snow anchors available, the MSR Snow Fluke available in three sizes for various densities of snow is still the most secure and easiest to use.

Sherpa Designs has developed a new type snowshoe having an aluminum frame with neoprene coated nylon webbing. The harness is mounted on a solid hinge to give improved lateral stability and the snowshoes are available in three sizes to suit a wide range of conditions.

A wide variety of climbing nuts has been developed by several manufacturers. Sizes range from the Chouinard 1/8th inch Stopper to the Colorado Mountain Industries 8 inch Beamchok. Nuts with steel cables and uncabled nuts are manufactured by: Chouinard, CMI, Clog, Forrest Products, and SMC. Lowe Alpine Systems has a unique adjustable cam nut which will fit a variety of cracks.

Climbing nuts are being used extensively by modern day climbers because they do not damage the rock like pitons or bolts do. More care must be used in placing nuts as they are more easily dislodged than are pitons.

A belay and rappel device developed by CMI, the "8" Ring, can be used with a wide variety of sizes and types of ropes, single or doubled, and can be used with doubled carabiners for increased safety.

In the past, many hard hats developed for industrial use or other sports were used as climbing helmets. Now, several manufacturers – MSR, American Safety Corp. and Ultimate Ltd. of England, among others – are making helmets specifically for climbers.

Technical climbers are becoming more aware of the impact forces encountered in a fall and thus are using climbing harnesses to distribute the load over more of the body. Some of the more popular makes of climbing harnesses are: Whillans Sit Harness, Forrest Products, Interalp, Millet, Edelrid, Clan Robertson, and MSR.

In order to help the mountaineer to carry all this new equipment,

several pack manufacturers have developed larger and stronger packs. Kelty Tioga, Kelty Serac, Jan Sport D3, REI Super Pak, and Universal Starlite are some of the new packs available.

There are many other manufacturers of equipment similar to the items mentioned here, and omission does not mean that they are inferior but just that the author was not as familiar with them.

In order to keep abreast of new developments in mountaineering and backpacking equipment, several magazines are published that review new products or contain advertisements describing new products. Some of the more popular magazines are: *Summit*, *Off Belay*, *Mountain*, *Climbing*, *Backpacker*, *Wilderness Camping*, and *Better Camping and Hiking*.



Nooksack River and Ruth Mountain.



This remnant of club history was found in October 1974 when a party of four Mountaineers was preparing to make camp in Dosewallips Meadows. Robert Wood, trip leader, discovered the sign and Frank Shaw photographed it. John and Helen Stout were the other members of the group. According to the 1920 Annual, eighty people had taken part in this, the club's third outing in the Olympic Mountains, starting at Brinnon on Hood Canal and ending on the ocean beach at Moclips three weeks later. Annual Summer Outings, a club tradition dating back to 1907, ended in 1972 with a trip to the Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams areas. Among those on the 1920 hike were Leo Gallagher and Hubert West, both of whom were members of the Linda Lake outing in Yoho National Park in 1971, fifty-one years later.

Frank O. Shaw

First Traverse of the Picket Range

Alex Bertulis

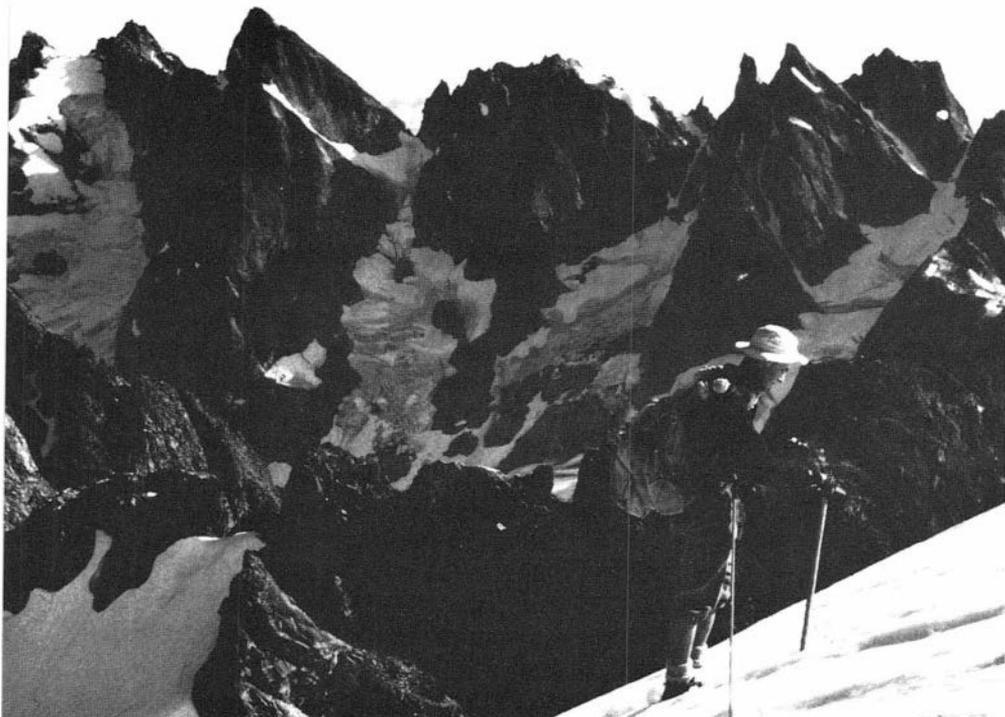
We reached the top of Easy Peak early Sunday morning and were overwhelmed with our first view of the Picket Range: an enormous glacier embracing the four Challenger peaks and in the distance, jagged peaks of dark rock with white ice clinging to seemingly vertical faces.

Between us and Perfect Pass, the gateway to the Challenger Glacier, lay a valley four thousand feet deep. We could not afford the time to drop down into this basin to avoid a deep gorge that separated us from Perfect Pass. So, while Bob Hickam chose to remain behind, Helmut Geldsetzer and I quickly contoured the valley, losing little elevation, and found a shallow crossing spot in the gorge – high at the rocky base of Whatcom Peak. It was a gamble that paid off, still we reached the Pass only by midday.

Simple calculation told us that to cross the mile-wide glacier (disregarding the maze of crevasses), climb the steep summit of Challenger, and return to our camp would require another day's effort which we could not spare. Unhappily, we considered the alternatives: If we turned back immediately we would reach our camp by sundown. Within easy reach to the south of us towered Whatcom Peak. To the north of us was a ridge leading to the westernmost peak of Mt. Challenger. The thought of getting a closer look at Crooked Thumb, Phantom Peak, Fury and Terror beckoned us toward this ridge.

We dropped all our equipment and with only a rope between us we literally ran up the ridge and scrambled to the top of the 7696-foot peak. It was a first ascent.* The panorama was fantastic. We were surrounded by an endless expanse of mountains of every description. The primitive Chilliwacks and the American Border Peaks extended across the northern horizon; the west was dominated by the classic Mt. Shuksan and volcanic Mt. Baker; the view to the south and east was obstructed by innumerable jagged peaks and hanging glaciers. No wonder the Indians believed these mountains to be infested with evil

*The other two satellite peaks of Challenger were also climbed for the first time that same summer (AAJ 1963, pp. 65-68; *Mountaineer* 1963, pp. 58-60).



Half Zantop on the south face of Mount Fury. Mount Terror is the highest peak near the center with the north face in shadow *Alex Bertulis*

spirits and only a few white men have stood in their midst. The Southern Pickets appeared extremely forbidding and their highest peak I identified as Mt. Terror. I was lost in fascination . . . I had to climb these mountains and embrace their faces.

With hearts that had just newly fallen in love we quickly descended. We raced back toward Easy Peak while the sun painted the mountains behind us crimson. It was with moonlight that we descended Easy Peak and returned to camp at timberline. Monday we hiked back out over Hannegan Pass. We failed to climb the main peak of Challenger during this three-day weekend* but we were more than satisfied. It was the end of the climbing season and we were looking forward to

*Labor Day weekend, 1962.

next year. What would it be like, I thought, to traverse the Picket Range?



By the end of the following summer Half Zantop and I were still determined to return to the Picket Range despite the prolonged bad weather the State was having. We planned the trip for the ten days preceding Labor Day. Ten days, we thought, was ample for such a traverse. Unable to find two additional qualified climbers to join our team, we left for the mountains on schedule. Our plan was to enter the Pickets from the south this time and exit from the north.

By the second day of the trip we climbed out of the dense forest and onto heathery alpine slopes. Occasionally we would get a glimpse of the spectacular Southern Pickets towering through thick rain clouds. The third day out the rain stopped but the clouds still hovered around us menacingly. To continue onward without signs of a letup would have been foolhardy; we agreed to reconnoiter the terrain ahead of us instead. We climbed onto the side of East McMillan Spire where we got a dramatic view of McMillan Creek Valley almost a straight vertical mile below us. This was the basin into which we would have to descend in order to succeed in our traverse. No one had attempted this descent from the Southern Pickets, though several climbers had considered it. We had seven more days ahead of us; either the weather had to improve drastically by the next day or we would have to abandon any thought of a complete traverse this year. That evening we managed to build a small campfire and our spirits were lifted by the first hot food in three days. While lying awake that night under our poncho shelter I noticed some stars appear: an indication that the clouds were breaking up. The following morning was clear! With revived enthusiasm we contoured the upper Terror Basin (dodging occasional cascading chunks of ice), traversed the glacier and enjoyed scaling an 800-foot headwall. We were within easy reach of Mt. Degenhardt's summit, but began to wonder if the weather was not playing tricks on us. Churning clouds suddenly enveloped us, forcing a quick retreat to the upper slopes of Crescent Basin on the west side.

The following morning was again cloudless and we began climbing Mount Terror. Eagerly we overcame the difficulties of its west side and by noon we reached its fingerlike summit which offered room enough for one person. It was the mountain's fifth ascent. The north face of Mt. Terror dropped into the McMillan Creek Valley some six thousand feet

below; the upper 2000 feet were vertical! This sight gave us some second thoughts about our traverse.

For a while we enjoyed the magnificent panorama, ate a small snack, and took pictures. Our interlude was interrupted by the gravity of our next undertaking: the descent of the North Face of Mt. Terror. Between its upper and lower summits the mountain is divided by a vertical fault. It was this vertical "dike" that we chose for our descent route. After wrapping the rappel rope around the body in a "Dulfersitz," a double check of all knots, and another look at the anchor pitons while applying pressure on the ropes, one of us would step out into space. This first step was a little spooky since it was difficult to see if the end of the rope was near a ledge or dangling past an overhang. With less than two thousand feet behind us and the valley floor still four thousand feet away, we became aware of a rapidly depleting supply of pitons and spare rope for slings. Without these anchoring essentials we could neither continue downward, nor without a sufficient piton selection would we be able to climb back up the vertical wall we had descended. The thought of a rappel failing or getting hit by rocks that whistled past us regularly was with us constantly. The thought of getting stranded here without the slightest hope of being found had its effects also.

Eventually we did run out of anchor slings and began cutting off pieces of our climbing rope. Each succeeding rappel became that much shorter (resulting in more frequent anchor points). Our progress was slowed depressingly and without any signs of improving conditions we were benighted. We anchored ourselves onto separate little ledges to wait out the sleepless night.

With the sun dawning on the horizon we set up our next rappel (nobody ate breakfast that morning). Throwing the ends of the rope over the next overhang we could not tell where the rope ended (hopefully, not in mid-air). The tensions of the past days and the utter insecurity of the future caught up with me at last. I do not know whether Half was aware of my mental state at this moment but I could not bring myself to pick up the rope for the next rappel. To my relief, he took the rope and disappeared over the brink. Anxiously, I awaited a signal to follow. When I reached Half's ledge we could notice that the vertical inclination of Mt. Terror's north face was finally decreasing. Thereafter, we made every effort to climb down rather than rappel in order to conserve depleting pitons and climbing rope.

The rest of the descent was a contrasting pleasure. At the valley bottom we reached a comfortable spot next to the headwaters of McMillan Creek, stretched our weary bodies out on the heathery

huckleberry brush, basked in the remaining sun, and feasted on the profuse huckleberries while curious deer and the notorious "snaffelhound"* circled along the rocks around us.

On the seventh day of the trip we climbed Mt. Fury. It was the eighth ascent of this magnificent mountain and the first from the south side. Our route led us over Peak 7,680, down its crumbly west side and up Fury's south glacier, where at one point we had to cut steps to overcome the steep ice. Our high-camp on Fury's east ridge exposed us to a wonderland rarely beheld: a panorama of the Cascades in the setting sun and the peculiarly illuminating cirque of the Southern Pickets with its alternating courses of clinging glaciers and dark ribs of rock.

The descent route on Mt. Fury's north flank required a few more rappels. Near Luna Peak we enjoyed a badly needed bath in a pool of warm melt water. We had two more days to go and only one more "unknown quantity" to overcome: the mile-wide Challenger Glacier with its notorious maze of crevasses. Yet, there would be little problem with it if only the good weather would last. It did not.

On the ninth day we woke up in thick, wet clouds with visibility intermittent zero to a few hundred feet. Our future looked grim once again. The previous year it had taken a party of mountaineers four days to cross the heavily crevassed glacier in a fog. Our "pick-up" at the road head was to wait for us until 3 p.m. the next day. All hope of making this deadline was gone and we dreaded the thought of an embarrassing rescue effort that would ensue.

Disappointed, we ascended Mt. Challenger's slabby south side, guiding ourselves by the landmarks we memorized from across the valley the day before and keeping keenly aware of possible ice avalanches from above. As we finally gained Challenger Arm we could not believe the sight our eyes beheld: a pair of climbers completing a traverse of the Challenger Glacier less than two hundred feet away from us! Their surprise was no less than ours for they were the only other party in the Picket Range that year.

Dave Rusho and Rex Brainard had spent the last three days in the area and marked a route across the glacier with flagged wands while the weather was still good. Despite the unsettled weather conditions we all climbed to the summit of Mt. Challenger. Then we followed our "guides" across the complicated glacier. In their camp at Perfect Pass we celebrated with hot rum drinks and a small snack. Half and I soon hurried on and despite limited visibility we reached Easy Ridge by nightfall. With the rain and mist blowing horizontally in all directions

*Pika.

our down gear was drenched by the next morning. On this tenth day we descended Easy Peak and raced the eighteen miles to the end of Whatcom Trail without a single rest stop. Our bodies aching but otherwise in very high spirits we reached the road head only fifteen minutes overdue. Like a long lost friend, Dick Peterson welcomed us with fresh vegetables and a quart of cool beer – just what the doctor ordered.



Alex Bertulis on the summit of Mount Fury. Southern Pickets in the background *Half Zantop*



"There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot." Aldo Leopold, *A Sand County Almanac*



One Spin Around the Sun: 1974

Dina Chybinski

Naturalists chairperson, 1973-'75

For the earth, making its approximately six billionth circuit around the sun, the year was purely routine; but for civilized man, 1974 had its distinctive features. As a harbinger of disappointments to come, the flaming glory of Kahoutek was only faintly discernible through strongest binoculars. Just as the ancients had prophesied, the comet's arrival brought troubles in its wake: political scandals, economic unease, the first worldwide shortage of fossil fuels. The times were out of joint, in more ways than one. By some freak twist, the earliest Daylight Saving Time in living memory was compensated for, in the northwest, by the seasons – which ran a good thirty days late. The last snows of summer refused to melt; the fall rains failed to fall; roses were blooming at Christmas.

Even so, the mountains and wild nature provided the best escape from bare, square acres of city concrete. Carrying freeze-dried rations on their backs, urban hikers found comfort in returning to the ways of their tribal ancestors who had roamed the forests, knowing joy, smoke, terror and stars. Those ancient humans had relied on their strength, their magical luck at finding berries and game, and their skill in bending nature to serve their needs. For us, observing the changing seasons brings a faint glimpse of those vivid, faraway lives that moulded our own.

JANUARY Each year in the upland forests, snow is feathering down – and accumulating. White to match, the Varying Hare hops warily on tufted feet. The fox patrols his beat each night, and the Great Horned Owl swoops on silent wings. Through the snow creep the iceworms, feeding on pollen and insect debris. In the high country the ladybugs are sleeping, safe between the rocks. Plump marmots lie in a kind of half-death, their pulses slow, their temperatures lowered; but the female will venture out to gather a fresh supply of dry grasses for the burrow before the birth of young. Tiny baby bears weighing 8 ounces or less will be born in the den toward month's end – although this marks the beginning of the mating season for owls and beavers. A freshly gnawed alder stump a few hundred yards from Husky Stadium gave notice that at least one beaver still lived inside the Seattle city limits in 1974 – a year that was notable for great numbers of Snowy

Owls, come south because of a periodic decline in the lemming population in the sub-arctic regions.

FEBRUARY Bare, cone-tipped alder branches are etched against melon orange and pale-green sunsets, which come just a bit later each day now. While bushes and trees are bare of leaves, this is a good time for finding lost paths, and bird-watching. The great excitement is at the salt flats. A distant snowstorm appears: an eddying flight of a thousand Snow Geese. Along the Skagit, nearly one hundred Bald Eagles can be counted. Slightly less bald, but more accessible, flocks of Widgeons – “baldpates” – feed along the northwest shore of Green Lake, peeping like baby chicks or rubber bath toys. Near the island a gaudy male Shoveler and his harem drift smoothly along, their spoon-shaped bills skimming the water for microscopic foodstuffs. Longnecked Mergansers may suddenly stick their heads underwater, eye-deep, to look for fish. Puddle ducks up-end themselves to dabble, tails high.

At Seward Park a Killdeer skreeks as it swoops near the water. Goldeneyes fly on whistling wings to join Buffleheads and Coots floating offshore, while a Sandpiper skitters along the beach. In the woods the work of photosynthesis is still going on within the evergreen leaves of Salal and Oregon Grape. After a snowmelt, a new color is added: brilliant yellow-orange. Globes of gelatinous fungus, “Witches’ Butter,” appear on shiny-wet logs, and the waxy mushroom *Hygrophorus chlorophanus* shows its yolk-yellow cap beside paths. On fine days a Tortoise-shell butterfly, that overwinters as an adult, may venture out.

MARCH In years past, Indians and settlers lived high off the tidezone molluscs, but in other places March was the Hunger Moon, when men “ate the bark off the trees” – actually the inner, cambium layer, which is good survival food. Porcupines, biting through the tough outer bark of conifers, may nibble all the way around a tree and kill it. Elk, overbrowsing their range, may bite heavier branches, puncture their gums, and admit a deadly parasite. For men and reindeer, survival food is provided by lichens – an ancient partnership of fungus and algae. Able to break down rock and to survive fierce heat and cold, they may be greening and bringing oxygen to the planet Mars.

By midmonth the first trillium may appear in the lowlands. Soon after, the heroic Skunk Cabbage opens its golden mantle, bestowed upon it, according to legend, for saving Indians from famine. Osoberry dangles its pendant white blossoms, male and female on different bushes, and salmonberry blooms out in pink. Sounds of spring are provided by the little tree frog, *Hyla regilla*.

APRIL April here is associated with showers, but in Poland it's called *Kwiecien* – “flowery.” Our lowland gardens are abloom with ancient plants – magnolias and buttercups – contemporaries of dinosaurs, loons, dragonflies, and early fungi. One edible mushroom, *Verpa bohemica*, resembles a cowhorn in a crumpled brown hat. This “False Morel” begins fruiting under cottonwood trees when their fresh-scented leaves are the size of a mouse's ear. The pitted, true Morels may be found in last year's burns and near the sea beach, along with the brown-checked Chocolate Lily and the shock pink Seablush.

Other edibles are up and coming: fiddlenecks of bracken fern and nettle shoots, best steamed in dew. Indian whalers found another use for the stinging nettles: they rubbed the leaves over their skins to keep themselves awake during grueling sea voyages. For non-whalers, the juice from a bracken stem will soothe the unwanted stinging.

On sundrenched ridges east of the Cascades, the phlox and sunflowers are blooming. Rattlesnakes are moving down from their dens high in the rockslides, where they have lain through the winter coiled into mats and stacked like pancakes. On their ancestral mating grounds, the Sage Grouse will be strutting from first-light until just after sunup. In the same sagebrush areas, Oregon Swallowtail butterflies will be laying eggs on *Artemisia* leaf-tips.

MAY On the Tacoma Prairie, the wild Cucumber is in bloom, along with the good Blue Camas and the white Death Camas. Equally virulent, the brown-capped Panther Amanita mushroom can be collected by the bushel. In the mountains, meltwaters are bringing new rocks to gravel bars, where gold may be panned. Coyotes will whelp, and baby porcupines will be brought forth with their quills laid flat and covered by a membrane. Two days later they will be able to climb trees, where they will spend much of their lives. By month's end newborn fawns may be seen, lying dappled and motionless, seemingly deserted. Since the doe's body scent might attract predators, she browses a short distance away but returns every few hours to nurse her fawn.

JUNE With the lowlands in full bloom, Spring will be moving up the mountains about one hundred feet a day. Starflowers dot the lower part of the Lake Lena trail; palegreen Twayblade Orchids haunt the wet woodlands near Ipsut Creek; and on Tiger Mountain the delicate Wood Nymph blooms. The Varied Thrush pipes its single note, austere compared with the fervent “Hic-THREE-beers” of the Olive-sided Flycatcher. On Shriners Peak a brief snow shower freezes into icicles on the windward side of Alpine Firs. The brittle tips will break off in the

wind, to leave a strange lopsided silhouette. A fresh bear track crosses near a perfectly round vertical tube running 20' down through the snow. The work of a marmot tunneling to daylight? Unseen elk have left their sign, tracks, and lopped-off bushes. On Mt. Jupiter, rosy rhododendron and lacy white Beargrass make a miles-long bridal aisle. On the peak, a single blue-petalled Drummond's Anemone looks down on the Dosewallips valley.

JULY Summer is reaching south-facing timberline ridges now. Mountain Bluebirds swoop over melting snow-patches edged with Glacier Lilies, their yellow heads all facing northwest. A territory-proud Golden-crowned Kinglet flies down to harangue a hiker in a shirt of the same tawny color as his crest. On Klahhane Ridge a male hummingbird buzzes a red scarf and a marmot lies with front paws crossed as he admires the view over the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Humans are moving about, wool-gathering and counting 38 goats and kids on nearby Mt. Angeles. Below Third Burroughs Mountain lies a patch of red-tinged "watermelon snow," probably a colony of *Chlamadomona nivalis*, one of the motile green algae whose hard-working green chlorophyll is masked by protective red pigment. Though it smells and tastes good, like watermelon, it acts as a strong laxative.

AUGUST In Puget Sound another alga may make wave-edges twinkle with phosphorescence. In the high country, the diagonal meadows are ablaze with red Indian Paintbrush, blue lupine, yellow asters, and fragrant white Valerian. Ordinarily all the passes are open now, but in 1974 everybody needed ice axes. Dangerously steep snow patches lay across even the easiest high trails. Snow Lake was still frozen, and beside the trail an unseasonably late trillium bloomed under a Vine Maple whose leaves were already tinged with red. Between vast snowfields on Mt. Baker a ptarmigan in summer plumage had found one small barren patch where he stood immobile, only his scarlet eye-ring visible against the rocky background. In Siberia, the nesting ground of our Snow Geese lay under snow the whole summer long. No eggs were hatched: there would be no young geese in the flock wintering at Skagit Flats in 1975.

SEPTEMBER In an ordinary year, the dried mats of lowland Haircap Moss can be watched unfolding in the first fall rain – but in 1974 little rain fell. In the crisp, clear, lengthening nights campers could cover flashlights with red cellophane or a bandana to study the hopping mice and flying squirrels, or simply lie awake watching meteor showers. Lucky ones might be awakened at dawn by the bubbling song of the grey Water Ouzel, called "The Dipper" because he continually

bobs his head. Constantly twitching tails distinguished two Water Pipits, or "Wagtails," walking stiltlike along the edge of the meltwater in snow-choked Glacier Basin above Monte Cristo.

Glacier Basin at Mount Rainier was sunny and snow free for the President's Walk on September 15, when a patch of Alpine Coltsfoot, a gamboling marmot, and the sole from an early day boot were found on the moraine below St. Elmo's Pass. Along the White River Trail, dozens of flowers were blooming, including Grass of Parnassus and the spiralling white "Ladies' Tresses" orchid. Summit climbers on Rainier might notice a light green moss (*Pohlia Wahlenbergii*) growing on the reddish pumice of the crater rim.

OCTOBER This is a time of zest and contrast. At Ingalls Pass, Alpine Larch trees flaunt amber needles against the deep blue sky. Below Rainier, the silvered snags of Sunset Park are set off by acres of flame red Dwarf Huckleberry bushes. There, small male grasshoppers ride the backs of inch-long females whose tailtips are banana yellow. The fertilized eggs will be laid only hours before the first snowfall. Where shade lingers, there are icy wonders — hoarfrost edging Foamflower leaves, "white grass," and frozen bubbles spinning as discs below water trickles. There are the berries called Blue, Whortle, and Huckle — and the pectin-rich fruit of the Oregon Grape which can be mixed with Salal berries and boiled briefly for a quick pioneer jam. In the dry autumn of 1974, mushrooms were rare — but a few Gypsies were found on steep forested slopes, along with the precious Matsutaki, best marinated raw in soy sauce.

NOVEMBER As the chlorophyll fades, the leaves show other colors — scarlet, russet, gold — that have been there all along, masked by the green. Instead of November, which in Latin means "ninth month," the Polish call this eleventh month "Listopad," meaning "Leaves Fall." Here, among the drifting leaves, flocks of migrating songbirds whisk through the trees, eating furiously before winter comes down. Now when everything else seems to be dying or leaving, the embryo within the female seal, fertilized last July, quickens and begins to grow as she ranges the open sea. In the Duwamish, Green and Cedar Rivers, and in Wildcat Creek near Kitsap Lodge, the salmon are moving upstream to dig trenches in the gravel, to spawn and die. At Seward Park the coots are back, arriving in the night along with the great honkers, the Canada Geese that pause to feed in the grass, their sentinels on duty. In Woodland Park another sound of autumn can be heard: the plaintive tin-horn tooting, mating call of the great bull Wapiti. In the center of Green Lake floats a loon. Flightless during his moult to winter plumage, he has the advantage of primitive heavy bones. Unlike more

highly evolved water birds, he can sink gradually and drift with only eyes above water.

DECEMBER Lakes in the high country are frozen now. As long as the ice remains transparent, the underwater plants can continue to manufacture food and give off oxygen, but if snowdrifts block out the light, the process stops and the fish will suffocate. High-altitude insects and plants have stepped up the glycerol levels in their cells as protection against cold. At timberline, sturdy Alpine Fir branches support fleecy mounds of white plus glittering icicles, but the wilted-looking Alaska Cedars will have shrugged off their burdens of snow.

In the humid lowlands, ferns and mosses were still flourishing in the benign December of 1974. Along the Mt. Si trail a wild Bleeding Heart was in bloom only a few days before Christmas, when humans had already begun their ritual magic of lighting candles and log fires, and hanging up unending circles of evergreen. On December 26 heavy snow fell – and turned to ice by New Year's Eve. But by then those who mark time with sundials and clocks could be certain that once again the miracle had happened: days were growing longer. For another year there would be sunshine and the green growing things upon which all life depends.



"Lichen, genus *Cladonia* with a few moss plants"



Left to right: north middle peak of Mount Stone and south middle peak of Mount Stone
from summit of Mount Stone B. F. Heuston

More Olympic Routes

L. Frank Maranville

Publication of the Olympic Mountain Rescue/Mountaineers *Climber's Guide to the Olympic Mountains* and Keith Spencer's fine article in the 1972 issue of *The Mountaineer* has led to something of a renaissance of Olympic ascents among local climbers in Shelton during the past three seasons. As one who is deeply appreciative of the work which went into the new guide book, I would like to offer the following information on additional Olympic routes, both old and new. It is intended as a supplement, and the above mentioned *Climber's Guide* should be used with these descriptions.

The Mt. Anderson Massif

The central ridge between Anderson and West Peak culminates in the sharp 7100-foot summit of Echo Rock, which provides a central viewpoint of the faces of both Anderson and West Peak, the Eel and Anderson Glaciers (as well as the small unnamed glacier to the southwest), and the Enchanted Valley. Up easy snow and rock to the foot of a 2-300 foot, class 2-3 rock gully on the SSE side, this short two-hour climb from camp is well worth the effort, but be sure to allow time for pictures.

East Ridge, Echo Rock. L. F. Maranville and N. A. Townsend, 3rd recorded ascent, 7-14-51, (I, 3).

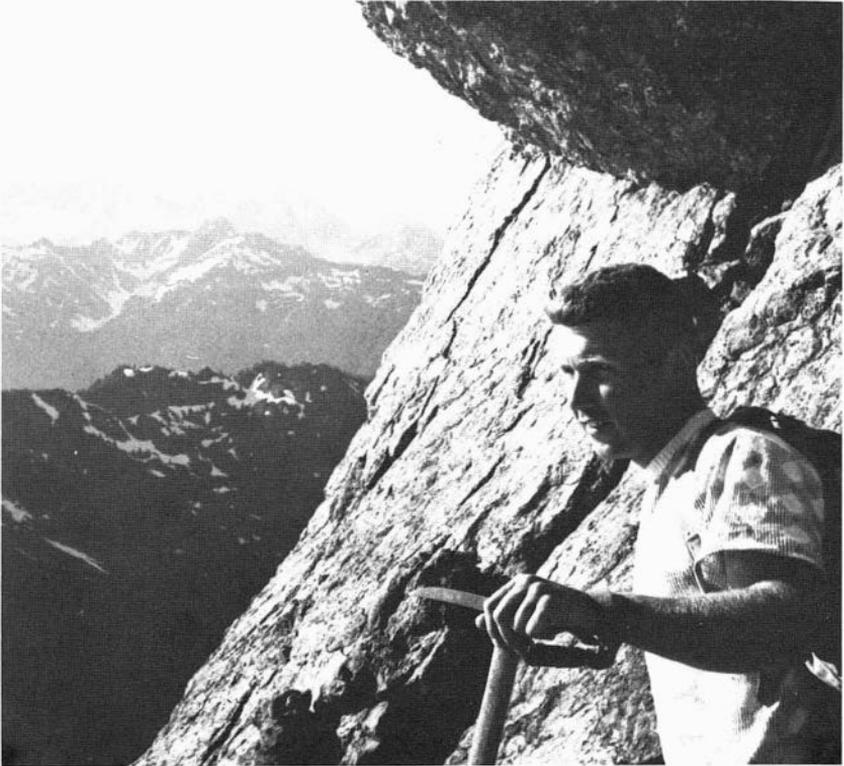
The new *Climber's Guide* shows routes for all sides of Mt. Anderson except for the southwest face. At least two routes on this face have been climbed.

(1) Mt. Anderson by the southwest face. On July 15, 1951, N. A. Townsend and L. F. Maranville climbed up the right side of the Anderson Glacier to a point just below the summit and turned right up a snow finger for 1-200 feet. We traversed left a short distance on snow above cliffs, and then ascended 1200 feet up a steep rock couloir, climbing in close order to avoid rockfall. From the top of the couloir, a short scramble over easy rock brought us to the summit with descent by the standard route (II, 3).

(2) Halfway between the above route and Flypaper Pass a more gentle snow couloir can be climbed to a notch in the NW ridge, and the ridge ascended to the summit. E. Kneeland and L. Sjöholm, July 3, 1971 (I, 3).

Mt. Mystery

StadiumSteps (North Peak of Mt. Mystery). This prominent eastward leaning tower may be reached from the summit of Mt. Mystery via 150 yards along the NNE ridge or by an easier shelf 50 feet below the crest on the west side. Named for the curious rock formation below it on the SW side, its altitude was estimated by means of a Locke level to be 5 feet lower than Mt. Mystery or ca. 7626 feet. First ascent of the summit block was by the south corner, and a bolt was used for the rappel. T. H. Sloan, J. P. Gray, L. F. Maranville, D. A. Maranville and G. Braden, 7-5-74, (II, 4).



John Eliason under the great overhang of the north middle peak of Mount Stone. Anderson Massif on the skyline L. Frank Maranville

Little Mystery

The recognized summit (N. Peak) of Little Mystery with its "scree gully" route is, understandably, little climbed. According to the summit register it has been climbed directly from Gunsight Pass which may be a more pleasant climb. We found the South Peak, essentially the same height and 200 feet to the south, to be a clean and interesting climb.

South Peak of Little Mystery. From the snow basin on the east side of Little Mystery we climbed through the obvious notch about 100 feet south of the South Peak, and traversed north on a shelf to a point west of the summit. We climbed to a ledge, traversed through a notch to another ledge which led to the NW face which was climbed to a knife edge and the tiny one-man summit. J. P. Gray, L. F. Maranville and T. R. Weston, 9-2-73 (1, 3).

Middle Peaks of Mt. Stone

The two Middle Peaks of Mt. Stone have rarely been climbed in the past. The first climb described below was apparently the second ascent, and a return visit in 1971 was only the eighth. Yet this area offers a miniature version of the same type of high angle pillow basalt found in the Sawtooth Range. It is easily accessible from Mt. Stone on either the east or west side, or directly from Boulder Creek Road. (See *Climber's Guide*.) In addition to the enjoyable class 3 routes below, the sheer faces (particularly on the east side) should challenge the best of climbers.

(1) North Ridge. From St. Peter's Gate (refer to p. 46 in the *Climber's Guide*) we descended the snowfield to a point below the Y-shaped chimney, then turned north up a steep rock and heather ramp to gain the north ridge. A wide crack on the west side just below the crest brought us to the notch north of the table-like N.Mid.Pk. which is climbed by a short pitch on its NE face. Bypassing the N.Mid.Pk. on the east access ridge, we dropped down another crack system alongside the great overhang of the N.Mid.Pk. to a ledge on the west side of the S.Mid.Pk., climbed back to the flake-like summit, then descended south by the Y-shaped chimney around its upper chockstone. Crampons were needed down the steep icy snow at the bottom of the chimney. L. F. Maranville and J. H. Eliason, 7-11-52 (1, 3).

(2) Double Y Route (variation of Y Chimney Route). Start at St. Peter's Gate. Take the left branch instead of the right, then the right branch of the upper Y to an upper chockstone which is bypassed on the left face. Climb down into the notch and join the Y Route. J. P. Gray, N. Jacques, D. A. Maranville and T. Needham, 9-19-71 (I, 3).

(3) West side routes. From the notch on the west side of Mt. Stone descend a snow finger north to the basin on the west side of the Middle Peaks which is higher than on the east side. Climb the short snow or rock couloir to the notch of the Y couloir route, climb N. to the S.Mid. summit and either traverse the ridge directly to the east side of the N.Mid.Pk. or use the crack system described in (1) above.

Descend the north ridge part way and turn left down easy snow or rock through a deep narrow defile to the basin below. J. P. Gray and L. F. Maranville, 6-25-72 (I, 3). These routes are shorter than those on the east and have probably been climbed before, but are included for the route descriptions.

Mt. Pershing

Two previously unpublished routes.

(1) The East Face. The avalanche chute on the north side was followed from the Hamma Hamma to the basin at 4000 feet (Route 6 approach in *Climber's Guide*). We then climbed through a notch (refer to p. 52 in the *Climber's Guide*) in the east ridge and ascended directly up the east face to the summit. Descent by same route. R. Tindall, J. H. Eliason, L. F. Maranville and N. Speece, 6th recorded ascent, 7-1-56 (II, 3).

Mt. Washington

Because of its proximity, Mt. Washington occupies a special place in a Shelton climber's affections and I would like to offer four new routes. The starting point for all is 75 yards past the Y in the right hand branch of the road above Jefferson Lake. From here follow a faint trail in the

woods above the swamp past the first small avalanche basin below Looney's Lump (the terminus of the northeast ridge), and cross the second avalanche basin below the northeast face with its many waterfalls.

(1) North Ridge (Yellow Cedar Route). From the west side of the second avalanche basin, which contains airplane parts, we traversed through open timber to the third avalanche basin, up a steep chute with devil's club, and climbed to its head. Gaining the wooded ridge to the right at the highest convenient point, we scrambled up to the shelf at the bottom of the next cliff band. Wet rocks on the right side of a lower section of the waterfall provided access to a second shelf, and above this we ascended a long series of cliff bands not too far to the right of the waterfall. Between the cliff bands were narrow downsloping ledges supporting an amazing number of trees, usually Alaskan yellow cedar which often provided both holds and belays, but at times protection for the leader was minimal. After topping the waterfall we continued up the steep timbered slope just below the crest of the rounded lower ridge to the base of the rocky central spine of the north ridge. This central section of the ridge is delightful class 3 climbing with superb views. It ends at a saddle a short distance from the summit. Descent was by the NNW face route. L. F. Maranville and J. H. Eliason, 8 hours from the road, 6-3-72 (II, 3).

(2) Great Groove Route. This route starts on the right (west) side of the second avalanche basin. We followed the rib up steep timber to a cliff band, traversed left on a ledge above the waterfall and followed the shelf to the base of the upper cliffs on the right hand side of the NE face. Here we entered a great groove worn by a former water course parallel to the present stream. We climbed and stemmed for over 1,000 feet up this groove on sound clean rock, broke over onto easy rock with plane wreckage scattered about, and joined the NE face route at the top of the basin. L. F. Maranville and L. Gosser, 8-6-72, 5 hours from road (II, 3).

(3) Shangri-La Valley Route. This valley, which bottoms in a cliff, lies between the northwest ridge and the west buttress (which tees into the Washington-Ellinor ridge just south of the saddle from which the standard route up Mt. Washington's summit block starts). The platform at the base of the west buttress may be reached in the spring by traversing around the northern cliffs to

the foot of the NNW face route, then continuing at the base of the western cliffs to a snow chute just south of the west buttress. Later in the year a traverse over Mt. Ellinor is better to avoid the brush. From this platform follow an airy ascending ledge north, then east across the face of the west buttress to the bottom of the valley which is ascended up snow to join the standard route at the saddle. The upper valley may be exited on the right. L. F. Maranville and L. Gosser, 7-21-73, 5 hours from road (1, 3).



Mount Mystery (left) and north peak Mount Mystery (looks higher) (right) from 2nd notch in ridge east of Mount Deception. Note lake (frozen) in upper Deception basin and schrunds directly below north peak Mystery L. Frank Maranville

(4) North Ridge (Diagonal Snowfield Route). This route utilizes a prominent diagonal snow field across the northern cliffs which is visible from the road. Following the Great Groove approach to the ledge above the waterfall we turned right up rock into a tree-choked gulley which led to the crest of the rib, crossed the next chute to an obvious ledge on the next rib about 100 feet below the waterfall coming from the diagonal snow field. From the end of the ledge we ascended trees and cliffs to the crest of the second rib and emerged on a platform below a 50-foot rocky section of the rib which foiled my attempt to climb it. John then forced a route after cleaning moss from holds over a 10-foot pitch, bringing us to the diagonal snow field which was quickly ascended to its head. Four horizontal leads from tree to tree along a narrow downsloping ledge between a 50-foot cliff band above and the main northern cliffs below brought us to the comb of the ridge and a break in the upper cliff band. Steep snow through trees for several hundred feet led to the foot of the rocky central spine of the north ridge, joining Route (1) above. (Climb was terminated at this point because of late hour and the threatening weather.) J. P. Gray and L. F. Maranville, 6-1-74, 8 hours road to summit (II, 3).

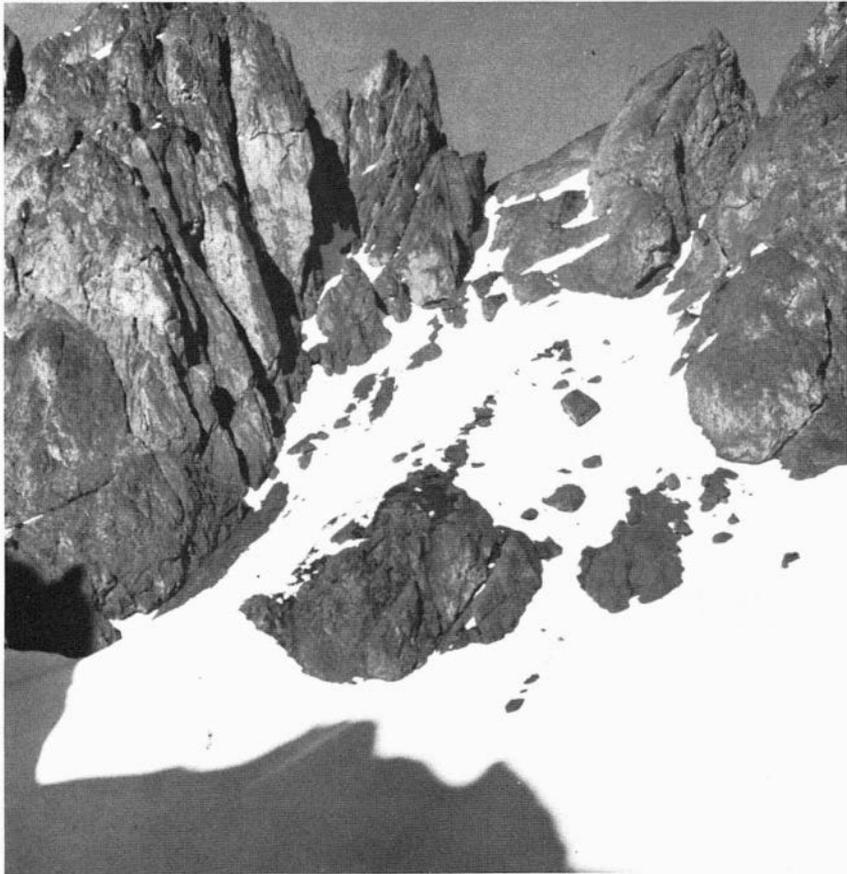
Inner Constance

Two new routes, one previously climbed variation.

(1) Ascend the long snow field behind the Thumb to the bowl between it and Inner Constance. Climb snowfinger and rock to west end of horizontal snow field, angle left up steep snow to an upper bowl below the summit and ascend steep snow couloir to notch on east side of summit block which is climbed by east face. T. H. Sloan, J. P. Gray, L. F. Maranville, T. R. Weston, W. J. McCleary, J. F. Hinck and H. J. Munson, 6-9-74, 4 hours from Lake Constance, descent by I-V (II, 3).

(I-V) (Previously used by unknown party.) Continue on from the bowl between the Thumb and Inner C almost halfway up the main steep snow gully on the SW ridge of Inner C. Turn right past a house-sized boulder up a narrow snow-filled defile which is hidden by cliffs from below. A gentle snow ridge leads to the upper bowl of Route (1) above. This is an excellent descent route.

(2) Northeast Face Route. Climb up the valley above Lake Constance to the bowl below Crystal Pass. From the middle of the bowl, climb west snow finger, moat and rock up NE face. Angle left, then back right to the base of the cliffs of the NE ridge, ascend long snowfield to a saddle in the ridge which is followed to the summit. L. F. Maranville, W. J. McCleary, L. Gosser, J. F. Hinck, 7-20-74, 4 hours from lake, descent by I-V (II, 3).



The "right" chute on Mount Constance, diagonaling up left to right to the lowest notch. "Cat's Ears" just to the left of notch. From across the valley L. Frank Maranville

Trekking in Nepal

Dan Luchtel

The trek

This article describes a Seattle Mountaineer outing to Nepal. Our first goal was a trek to Mt. Everest Base Camp and then continuing on to the Arun River valley in eastern Nepal. Our party consisted of 10 members and we made the trip in October and early November, 1974. The trip was arranged through Lute Jerstad Adventures.

We started on September 27 from Seattle-Tacoma Airport. Although travelling to Nepal via the Pacific is the shorter way to go, airline ticket structure makes it cheaper to go via the Atlantic. So we were off to New York, then London, Paris, Frankfurt, Beirut, Delhi, and finally the last leg of the trip to Kathmandu, arriving on the morning of September 29. In the evening, still not sure we were over the effects of jet lag, we met our guide and were filled in on the trek arrangements. We were to go in style, with porters and sherpas. There was no comparison at all to backpacking in the Pacific Northwest; because of them, we were out on the trail day after day (35 altogether) carrying only a rucksack with camera gear, a water bottle, and some extra clothing and food.

The first two days in Nepal were spent sightseeing in the Kathmandu and Patan vicinity. For most of us, it was our first experience in an Asian country so, in addition to the inherent interest of temples, palaces, and markets, we were impressed by the contrasts of the Asian way of life.

On October 2, we travelled by car to Langsangu (or Dolalghat), the starting point for the trek. The first days of the trek were spent travelling in an easterly direction – crossing a series of five major ridges and four river valleys. Although Nepal is a small country on the map, from a trail's viewpoint, one is soon impressed by the hugeness of this country's ridges and valleys, let alone mountains; it took a day and a half to get to the top of the first ridge. But it was all an interesting introduction to the backcountry of Nepal – the villages, the people, the remarkably different forests from one valley to the next, and a few tantalizing glimpses of the Himalayan mountains to the north. Our daily routine usually consisted of breakfast shortly after 6 a.m., on the trail by 7 a.m., a long lunch break at 10-11 a.m. (which, besides eating, could include washing of clothes, writing in diaries, or just enjoying being where one was), back on the trail by 12-1 p.m., and getting into the day's camp by 3-4 p.m. (to find the tents set up and hot tea ready).

We then had an hour or two to nap, write, or think while the sherpas prepared dinner. All pleasant enough except for a few scattered cases of diarrhea, a rather consistent stretch of rainy days (at least afternoons) during the first two weeks, and a few leeches while we were in this low country during the last part of a supposedly late-leaving monsoon season.

By October 11 (day No. 10 of the trek) we reached the top of the fifth major ridge, descended to the Dudh Kosi River, crossed it by a rather impressive steel cable suspension bridge and swung north. We were now on our way to the high country and the environs of Mt. Everest. Two days later we were in Chaurikharka which is near Lukla airstrip. Here we were disappointed to learn that a plane from Kathmandu carrying provisions for the remainder of the trip had not yet arrived at Lukla. After spending two days at Chaurikharka and still no provisions (a low cloud ceiling disrupting the usual traffic into Lukla), we decided to split the party, leaving behind the guide and some porters to catch up with us after the provisions came in. So we moved on, passing through Namche Bazaar, and spending an extra day at Khumjung and an extra day at Thyangboche.

October 17 (the second day in Khumjung) was a memorable day, the day we first saw Mt. Everest. The weather broke and in the morning it was bright and sunny. We hiked up a hill overlooking Khumjung to a curious anomaly for this part of the country. That is, a relatively modern hotel with the rather appropriate name of "Everest View Hotel." And what a view — Mt. Everest, the ridge of Nuptse, Lhotse; in addition there was Thamserku, Kongde and perhaps most impressive from our perspective, Ama Dablam. Kodak had a good day and in addition to the view, we sat around a table enjoying pancakes and coffee at the hotel. After two-and-a-half weeks on the trail, the table and chairs were definitely a bonus. We were at an elevation of almost 13,000 feet and we could not help thinking that here we were, almost at the same elevation as the top of Mt. Rainier, having pancakes and coffee. The hugeness of our environment was becoming more real.

The morning of the second day at Thyanboche was spent hiking up a hill (a "hill" having an elevation of approximately 14,000 feet) overlooking Thyanboche and taking in more views. Mt. Everest, impressive in the distance, while the closer Ama Dablam was truly a magnificent sight. We were also treated to a tour of the interior of the monastery at Thyanboche, courtesy of our sherpas, and bargained (or at least tried to) with Tibetan tradesmen who are common around Namche Bazar and Thyanboche. The porters with our late-arriving

provisions came into camp about 3 p.m. and we were anxious to make the final push to the foot of Mt. Everest.

The next day (October 20) arrived with brilliant sunshine and we enjoyed a pleasant hike up the valley above Thyanboche. The weather was now consistently much better although clouds usually boiled up from the valleys in the afternoons. But our altitude now allowed us to stay above the clouds most of the day. Stopped for lunch after passing through Pangboche (lunch included fresh oranges so one knew the re-supplies had arrived). The view was magnificent; to the north, the tip of Mt. Everest, Nuptse ridge, and Lhotse; to the northeast, Ama Dablam; to the south, Kantega and Thamsuku; to the west, Taweche. Camp that night was at Pheriche, at 13,921 feet. The environment was now very different from this morning, very barren and rocky.

The next day we made our way up the terminal moraine of the Khumbu glacier to Lobuje, at 16,175 feet. We passed by Taweche and the spectacularly pointed (and supposedly unclimbed) peak of Cholatse and in the afternoon, Pumori came into view. We were reminded this morning of our altitude. A helicopter came into Pheriche to evacuate a person of another party who was suffering from pulmonary edema. We were more fortunate as none of us suffered from altitude sickness during the trip.

Our original plan was to go up to Gorakshap the next day and stay there overnight before starting back. But since we were now four days behind schedule, our itinerary was changed to make up a day; the next day we would go up to Gorakshap and back down to Lobuje.

So, to make the most of that "summit" day (October 22; day No. 21 of the trek) we were up at 5 a.m. and on our way by 6 a.m., arriving at Gorakshap about 9:30 a.m. After an early lunch, we started up Mt. Kalapattar, which is a "peak" overlooking Gorakshap and Mt. Everest Base Camp. Although it was a walk-up, Mt. Kalapattar does have an altitude of 18,192 feet and this was the high point of our trip (both literally and figuratively). We were fortunate in that it was a clear, sunny day and the view from the top of Kalapattar has to be one of the most magnificent in the world. What can one say? The effect of Mt. Everest in particular was inspiring and mesmerizing.

That night it snowed and we returned to Thangboche the next day, going via Dingboche. We also stopped at a monastery in Pangboche to see what is claimed to be the hand and scalp of a Yeti. Well, maybe it is, but then again.

The next two-and-a-half days consisted of a return journey on the route we used coming in. It was along this part of the journey that we

had a porter strike. One of the porters was caught selling our food and when he was fired, all the porters quit (villager solidarity makes for a very strong union). But it was not too much of a problem to hire other porters along the trail and we continued on our way.

At Kharte (about half-way between Lukla airstrip and the place we initially crossed the Dudh Kosi River) we left the Langsangu-Everest trail and began the trek to Dharan. The character of the trip was changing. We were losing altitude every day, getting more and more into the fertile rice-growing valleys of eastern Nepal. This was a different insight into Nepal, of the way-of-life of the country. For six days, we traveled southeasterly (crossing ridges and river valleys) going via Pangu, Bung, Gudel, and Phedi. Crossing bamboo bridges in this part of the country was an exercise in nerve and agility. Another interesting feature of this part of the trek was that we were off the beaten track of the Langsangu-Everest main route and we met only one other party of Westerners.

On October 31, we descended into the Arun River valley. That night a full moon brightened our camp on the bank of the Arun River, at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet. The next morning we had the interesting experience of crossing the Arun River in a dug-out canoe. The weather was now quite sunny and hot. We followed the south-flowing Arun River for two days, wading tributaries and buying peanuts and oranges along the trail.

The last three days on the trail we crossed the last remaining ridges and river valleys moving south-southeasterly through Ghorlekharka and Dhankuta. We arrived in Dharan on November 5 after 35 days on the trail. Although these last days were in the lower valleys, the majestic wall of mountains to the north were never very far from mind or sight. Just before Ghorlekharka we had a magnificent view of Makalu; on the last day, we saw Kanchenjunga and Jenhu.

On November 6, we traveled by jeep to Biratnagar to catch a plane back to Kathmandu. As a sidelight on how one's experiences color one's outlook, we had entirely different impressions of Kathmandu before and after the trek. When we first arrived there we felt we were in a strange environment and we were very impressed with the eastern culture. After the trek, Kathmandu seemed almost like coming back to the comforts of home. Another group of people in the hotel had just arrived and were making their last-minute plans for a trek to the Annapurna area; somehow they looked so fresh, so inexperienced, so "foreign."

General information and impressions

These few comments are made for those thinking about making a trip to Nepal. Beyond this, of course, one should consult the many sources of information in books and articles. One good book in particular is Mario Fantin's *Sherpa Himalaya Nepal*.

For a trek into the Everest Base Camp, one is not restricted to starting from Langsangu or Dharan. There are three small airstrips in between that can serve as starting points. Two of them are on the Langsangu side – Jiri (approximately 13 days from Base Camp) and Lukla (six days from Base Camp). On the Dharan side, Tumlington is approximately 14 days away. If starting from Lukla (at a little more than 9,000 feet) it might be worthwhile spending a couple of days in the vicinity acclimitizing to the altitude.

Our trek was a “people’s package tour,” one of several styles of trekking. Each way has its advantages and drawbacks. An advantage of the way we did it is that the arrangements for hotels, airline tickets, permits, porters, etc., are taken care of. On the other hand, one does sacrifice some independence in seeing the things that one is most attracted to. Sometimes, one has the feeling that fairly arbitrary decisions are made. We also had the misfortune that the organization we went with, Jerstad Adventures, went bankrupt while we were on the trip. This resulted in some anxieties (it was one of the factors involved in the delay of provisions at Lukla) and in some financial reimbursements that are not yet settled satisfactorily.

We met people on the trek who were travelling in small groups or even alone (except for a porter). Some seemed to have made no prior arrangements except to get to Kathmandu and go from there. This does not appear entirely advisable, particularly as the Everest trek becomes more and more popular. There are only so many porters and it does take time to get trekking permits from the Nepal government.

If you want to do your own thing, decide what you really want to see and do and make as many arrangements beforehand, obtaining reservations and permits. Once there, be prepared to stay flexible because there will always be problems. For example, we had problems with airline reservations both from Biratnagar and from Kathmandu. There is not a modern, technological society.

It seems very worthwhile to hire porters and sherpas. There is no “western supremacy” attitude intended or implied. Rather, they know the country, trekking is their business, and they can make the trip very pleasant in terms of guiding (the trails are not marked), load carrying, food procurement, and cooking. I would also recommend the tent and

sleeping bag bit. True, there are many villages along the way with places to stay at but there are uncertainties about other trekkers being there, the porters never seem to sleep at night, and other disadvantages, as told to us in great detail by people who tried it.

One should be aware that trekking in Nepal is not a wilderness experience, by and large. Although the country is difficult to move around in, even the "backcountry" is fairly heavily populated. Only somewhere above 15,000 feet does one feel like one is getting away from it all. One comes back to the Pacific Northwest with a renewed appreciation for our National Parks and Wilderness areas.

Concerning the weather and time to go, we had rather bad luck with rain in the beginning of the trek. I am not at all sure that the post-monsoon season begins in early October as advertised. Local lore would place it closer to the end of October. On the other hand, there is a trade-off to be made particularly if one is going to the high country. That is, the progressively colder temperatures during November. It is basically a decision of what you dislike the most — rain or cold.

There is supposedly a limit of 20 rolls of film per person that can be brought into Nepal. This is to prevent contributions to the black market; film is approximately 2-3 times the cost in the States. We found that customs checks were fairly lax (apparently an advantage of travelling in a group) and we were not scrutinized for the amount of film we had. By the end of the trek, all of us were wishing we had a few extra rolls of film. So overestimate your film needs; photography becomes an addicting habit over there.

For myself, going to Nepal and seeing Mt. Everest was an emotional and enlightening experience. For each individual there will be different aspects that will appeal most to him or her. It could be the people or the culture or the mountains. One dreams about going there. After going, one dreams about going back.

MOUNTAINEER OUTINGS 1974

Compiled by Loretta Slater

Type	Dates	Area	Leaders
Backpack	July 20-28	Ross Lake Beaver Loop North Cascades National Park	Ruth Arnold
Backpack Naturalists	Aug. 10-17	Dosewallips-Skokomish Olympic National Park	Ivan Mechling
Backpack	Aug. 19-31	Queets Basin Olympic National Park	Robert L. Wood
Backpack	Sept. 2-8	Stehekin to Lucerne Lake Chelan, North Cascades	Tom Coen
Backpack	Sept. 7-15	Stuart Range-Enchantment Lakes Scramble	Frank King and Bartlett Burns
Backpack	Sept. 7-15	Napeequa Valley via Boulder Pass, Glacier Peak Wilderness	Michael Kirshner
Bicycle	July 20-Aug. 3	Cross State-Seattle to Spokane Expo '74	Jerry Blanchard
Bicycle	Aug. 17-25	Puget Sound-Fraser Valley International	Bill and Erin Woods
Canoe	Aug. 10-25	Wilderness areas of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks	Clyde Hoover
Camp- crafters	Aug. 3-18	Garibaldi B. C. Provincial Park area-Alice Lake and Gates Lake	Bill and Kerry Little
Climbs	June 29-July 5	Pasayten Wilderness Harts Pass to Lost Creek	Joanna Williams
Climbs	July 20-Aug. 4	Southeast Alaska Peaks Portland Canal area	Sean Rice
Climbs	July 27-Aug. 4	Southern Pickets Traverse Triumph to Terror	Frank King
Climbs	Aug. 17-25	Alpine Lakes High Traverse Chatter Creek to Middle Fork Snoqualmie River	Bill Arundell
Day Hikes	Sept. 7-15	Mountaineer Snoqualmie Lodge	Harry and Loretta Slater
Foreign Outing	Sept. 27- Nov. 10	Himalaya Trek from Kathmandu to Mt. Everest base camp	Dan Luchtel

Little Beaver – Big Beaver Loop, Ross Lake

This Beaver Loop outing began Saturday at 2:00 p.m. at the Diablo Lake workboat dock, where the 12 members of the group met for the first time. Two had come from Boston, one from New York City, and one from Columbus, Ohio. We took the 3:30 p.m. workboat to the base of Ross Dam, where arrangements had been made for the Ross Lake Resort truck to carry us up the steep one mile to Ross Lake. From here Resort speedboats took us up the lake to Little Beaver campground, and by 5:00 p.m. we were setting up our first camp and getting acquainted with each other and our equipment.

Sunday we gained 800 feet the first mile to an elevation of 2400 feet, at which elevation the trail continued to Perry Creek shelter. Heavy snows of the past winter had increased stream flow as compared to our 1973 outing. Streams which were not noticeable then required cooperation to cross in 1974. The first hour from Perry Creek on Monday, 3 streams were forded. Seven miles of hiking took us to Stillwell shelter at 2450 feet, where we encountered the first large snowfield at the trail junction to Whatcom Pass. Tuesday the six mile side trip up Little Beaver Valley to Whatcom Pass was the highlight of the outing. At Twin Rocks shelter, about 3000 feet, we cached our packs in the trees and began the last steep 2 miles to the 5200 foot pass. The trail on the north side of the valley faces magnificent views of the Picket Range glaciers, waterfalls, and avalanches. Many steep snowfields required ice axes, and the last half mile was continual snow. The weather was clear and sunny, making the pass a paradise for photographers. Returning to Twin Rocks and our packs, camp was made for the night.

Wednesday we hiked the 4 miles back to Stillwell trail junction and crossed the handsome new suspension bridge over Little Beaver. There the trail climbs 1200 feet in a mile, to Beaver Pass, 3600 feet. Here we met two naturalists doing a bird census. Later a family, parents and 6 year old twins, arrived very tired, having hiked the 13 miles from Little Beaver camp that day. Thursday 4 of our group "bushwhacked" up the mountain east of Beaver Pass for views of the Pickets. The others went 8 miles down the trail to Tenmile Shelter, elevation 1800 feet, named from its distance above the old Skagit River Trail, now under Ross Lake. This day our solitude ended as many hikers were on the Big Beaver Trail and Tenmile campground was fully occupied. Some continued the 5 miles to Big Beaver campground. Others camped at a newly constructed horse camp, half a mile below Tenmile. Friday was a day of recuperation, basking in the sun at Big Beaver camp. It had been a long,

hot downhill hike and blisters developed. Half the group decided to take the speedboat Saturday. Others took the day to scramble up Pumpkin Mountain for the view of Ross Lake. There was speculation about walking out the 6 miles to Ross Dam, then 7 miles from the Dam to the Diablo Lake parking lot, but final agreement was that speedboat, truck, and workboat made a pleasant, scenic and relaxed way to end an outing.

Ruth Arnold

Olympic National Park Naturalists Outing

On Saturday 11 members of the Naturalists group headed up the Dosewallips trail to explore the Eastern Olympics. An after-breakfast tour of Diamond Meadows on Sunday netted a list of 42 plants including bog orchids, creamy epilobium, and bedstraw with whorls of 4 leaves (instead of 6) found only in the Olympics. Since late-lying snow ruled out the proposed loop over Anderson and O'Neil passes, the group set up camp at Honeymoon Meadows and on Monday made day hikes to the Anderson Glacier, or down into Enchanted Valley. Meanwhile back at the camp "The Anderson Bear" was making an afternoon raid. He had climbed a tree to claw the bottom out of one of the hanging foodbags, and was found lying beside a tent munching freeze-dried Turkey Tetrazzini.



Rain ruled out a night watch, and on Tuesday the group moved over snowy LaCrosse Pass to camp in the sunny, bear-free Duckabush Valley. On Wednesday a day hike was made to the Marmot Lakes-O'Neil Pass area. Thursday the group moved to the favorite campsite of the trip: Home Sweet Home, memorable for its gamboling marmots, acres of Marsh Marigolds, and the throne chair at the shelter. In the evening articles by Winona Bailey and Edmond Meany, xeroxed

from a 1913 annual, were read around the campfire. Later a clear sky made star study possible. At dawn came the best moment, lying snug in the sack, watching the sunlight move down Mt. Steele to the west, and the flame colored Red Crossbills raising puffs of ash as they swooped into the cold remnants of last night's campfire.

From there it was all downhill, through flower meadows. After a pleasant Friday night at Camp Pleasant the group hiked out along the Skokomish to Staircase, reaching the automobiles around noon on Saturday.

Dina Chybinski



Queets Basin

The Queets Basin outing in the Olympics was held as scheduled, despite the deep snow still covering much of the high country. Among the eight persons making up the party were two delightful ladies from The Netherlands. They were spending the month of August in North America and wished to go on a "wilderness type outing" during their stay.

The outing plan called for base camp to be located in the western part of the Queets Basin, south of the Humes Glacier, where the 1890 party that named the basin "The Garden of the Gods" had established its "Garden Camp." Unfortunately, the only bad weather experienced on the outing occurred on the day that the party was supposed to proceed to Garden Camp. The rain and fog reduced visibility to a minimum, and the leader was unable to find the right pass, therefore took the party to a better known campsite in the Queets Basin proper. Base camp was then established at this site.

The outing was truly a wilderness experience after the first two days. The route taken was up the Hoh Valley to Mount Olympus, then across the glaciers into Queets Basin. The first night was spent at Happy Four, in the rain forest; the second at Elk Lake, where a population explosion had occurred and campsites were at a premium. On the third day the party moved up to Caltech Moraine, across the Blue Glacier and at the base of the Snow Dome on Mount Olympus. The skies became

clouded that night, and the next day the weather appeared to be unsettled. However, about 9:30 the outlook improved and the leader decided to move the group to the Garden of the Gods. As the hikers made their way toward Glacier Pass, rain began falling, and although not heavy it continued more or less steadily all day. Unable in the dense fog to locate the pass leading directly to the Garden of the Gods, the leader decided, about 5:00 p.m., that it was imperative to head for the lower Queets Basin in order to get the party off the glacier. This campsite was reached at 8:40 p.m., just barely in time for everyone to put up their tents before darkness enveloped the mountains. Although wet, the hikers made the best of a bad situation. During the night rain continued to fall. The next morning the skies were clear, and the sun broke through the fog at an early hour. The day was thus spent drying out gear, sleeping bags, and tents.

Saturday was mostly clear, and six members of the party climbed Mount Queets. The next two days were the highlight of the outing. Six members of the group left on an overnight bivouac to Alpine Peak. They carried sleepingbags, ground cloths, a stove, and other bivouac gear. This party camped at the head of the Jeffers Glacier. The night was clear and cold, the stars brilliant, and ice formed on the pools before morning. The only sign of civilization was the lights of Aberdeen and Hoquiam in the far distance. Otherwise one could see nothing created by the hand of man, although the view extended some sixty miles or more in all directions. The members of the bivouac party climbed Alpine Peak (7200 feet) the next morning, then descended to their bivouac camp and returned to Queets Basin. The most difficult part of the journey was crossing the southern of the two creeks that flow from the snout of the Humes Glacier. This could only be done by wading – boots and socks were removed, then boots put back on, and the stream waded. The bivouac party arrived back at the base camp on Monday at 6:30 p.m.

Tuesday was a day of leisure in the basin. The weather was warm and sunny, with delightful breezes coming down Pluto's Gulch from the upper basin. On Wednesday the party left Queets Basin, beginning the long trek back to civilization. The day was hot, but everyone crossed the glacier during the morning, when cool breezes came down the snowfields. The party was accompanied by a team of three climbers who had come into Queets Basin the night before. They did not know the way and wished to accompany the Mountaineers. After lunch at Blizzard Pass, at the head of the Humes, the outing members moved down to Camp Pan (about 5700 feet), where they spent the night overlooking the Hoh Glacier. The next day they backpacked across this

glacier to Glacier Pass, and arrived at Caltech Moraine shortly after 10:00 a.m. A party of six was then quickly organized to climb Olympus. After a somewhat tricky crossing of the big crevasse stretching across "The Notch" at the far end of the Snow Dome, the climbers ascended into the large cirque between West and Middle Peaks. Because time was important, the leader decided to head for Middle Peak. Upon reaching its base, three members remained there while the other three climbed to the summit. All six were back at Caltech about 4:20 p.m.

On Friday the entire party backpacked from Caltech to Olympus Shelter, descending from 5500 feet to 948, a loss of elevation of more than 4500 feet. The next day everyone hiked out to the Hoh River road, thus concluding a successful and interesting outing.

Robert L. Wood

Lake Chelan, Stehekin to Lucerne

Day I – Monday – Meet at Twenty Five Mile Creek Ranger Station for 10:00 a.m. departure of boat, LADY OF THE LAKE. Arrive Stehekin 12:45 p.m.

Depart bus 2:00 p.m. for High Bridge Camp, elevation 1600 feet. Agnes Creek Trail #2712 starts near camp. Hike 4.6 miles to Five Mile Camp, elevation 2280 feet. Glacier Peak Wilderness area. From High Bridge to Suiattle Pass will be 17.5 miles with elevation gain of 4383 feet. Pacific Crest Trail.

Day II – Tuesday – Viewpoint in 1 mile of several peaks, Agnes Mt. Hike through stands of spruces, hemlocks, red cedars, 7.3 miles to Hemlock Camp elevation 3560 feet.

Day III – Wednesday – Valley narrows and altitude gain steady as you approach toward pass. Sitting Bull Mt. and North Star Mt. come into view, 4.5 miles to campsite located below Suiattle Pass, east side of trail near creek, elevation 5500 feet. Good level camp, very little firewood. Possible campsite located ½ mile and 200 feet higher off trail on way trail. Spring water source. Views from Suiattle Pass include Fortress Mt., Plummer Mt., and Glacier Peak.

Day IV – Thursday – Side trip along Miners Ridge from Suiattle Pass to Image Lake Trail #784. Pass miners' camp. Trail 5.5 miles each way.

Day V – Friday – Leave camp and climb 2000 feet to Cloudy Pass, 1.5 miles. Good views. Many switch-backs. Descend 2 miles to Lyman Lake elevation 5587 feet. Good views Lyman Glacier. Side trip to Lyman Glacier. Fishermans Trail at outlet of Lyman Lake eastward. Chiwawa Mts.

Day VI – Saturday – Hike down Railroad Creek to campsite just outside Holden Village, 7.7 miles. Trail loses altitude quickly. From

Hart Lake to Holden Village trail is marshy, some puncheons.

Day VII – Sunday – Taxi from Holden Village to Lucerne. Depart Lucerne on 2:30 p.m. boat. Arrive Twenty Five Mile 4:30 p.m.

Tom Coen

Stuart Range – Enchantment Lakes Scramble

The route distance for this 9 day trip was only 27 miles, but about half of that was cross country or on way trails: i.e., the hard way. After lunch in Leavenworth restaurants on Saturday, our minibus with volunteer driver, left us on Eightmile Creek some 12 miles west of Leavenworth, at the head of the trail to Eightmile Lake. We then had about a 6½ mile hike and 2750 feet of elevation gain to a beautiful primitive camp at the upper end of the lake. Sunday we took off cross country, southwest over a 6600 foot pass and down to a pleasant meadow just below Jack Ridge. Undoubtedly we were the only organized group ever to negotiate this terrain. Jack Ridge gave us good protection that night from the exceedingly high winds, with rain, contrary to the experience of other altitude parties in the Cascades.

Monday, after enjoying a spectacular view of Mt. Stuart, and a visit to elegant Horseshoe Lake, we descended through brush on steep terrain to Lake Stuart. Graded trails then led us to camp at 5570 foot Lake Colchuck. Tuesday we climbed over the notorious Aasgard Pass, in a snowstorm part of the way. After the terrain we had been over we found this route not the least bit tough. We broke over the 7700 foot pass in sunshine, and down to 7600 foot Lake Brynhild (Isolation Lake according to Geologic Survey). What exhilaration! Camp was made near the foot of Little Anapurna in the Upper Enchantments overlooking the Lower Enchantments.

On our layover day Wednesday all of us climbed Little Anapurna for spectacular views in all directions, including Ingalls Creek some 4000 feet below us to the south. Most then traversed a portion of Stuart Range west to Dragontail, then back to camp. Thursday we dropped down past Talisman Lake to Rune Lake, left our packs and explored some of the Lower Enchantment lakes and the ridges above. Thence we packed south over 7450 foot Prusik Pass beyond the needle-like Prusik Peak to 6700 foot Shield Lake. Here our fishermen thought they had found the ultimate in trout fishing. The fish were roasted on sharpened sticks over an open campfire, permissible here. Friday we took a side trip to Coney Lake – fishing not too good. Saturday we followed the way trail northeast past Earle Lake and Mesa Lake, thence via a somewhat indistinct way trail over Toketie Pass and down to 6200 foot Toketie Lake. Here our ecstatic fishermen found their seventh

heaven. Those fat trout tasted mighty good around the campfire.

To this point we thought we had been over some rugged terrain, but on Sunday the way trail fell sharply down to the Snow Lakes trail, really testing our ability to remain upright. The beautiful trail down to the road at Icicle Creek, 1600 feet, was a welcome anti-climax. Our faithful driver met us and we returned to Seattle.

Bartlett Burns

Napeequa Valley via Boulder Pass

The earlier planned date of July for this outing had to be cancelled due to the cold spring and late snow melt. But the September date was in a heavy rain period, and after two days of wet discomfort hiking to Boulder Pass, the campers decided to terminate the outing there until some sunnier days.

Directions for those wishing to explore this route are: Drive on highway U.S. 2 to Lake Wenatchee exit. Follow this road to the end at a large parking lot. Trail begins just out of parking lot. Trail for first 4 miles to junction is almost level. This junction is the first campsite. Turn right at junction, which trail is Boulder Pass route. Next camping spot is about 2½ miles. The trail picks up in altitude to 6000 feet at Boulder Pass. From this point it is down grade all the way into Napeequa Valley.

Michael Kirshner

Seattle to Spokane by Bicycle

Saturday – Spokane beckoned. With no sag wagon but with bulging bags full of our worldly possessions, 22 Mountaineer bicyclists departed from Bothell at 6:30 a.m., full of vim and vigor, but with some anxiety. First breakdown at 7:25 a.m. By the end of the trip we all became expert mechanics. At 21 miles we had our first group rest stop. Spotted a lemonade stand along the route. Reached Sultan and headed for the bakery, delectable cream puffs and “streakers.” Lunched at Sultan City Park. Ate again at Alpine Village. This set a precedent for the duration of the trip, we ate our way across the State of Washington. Climbed a number of hills throughout the day. First group arrived at Money Creek Camp at 3:00 p.m. Established housekeeping quarters in 3 campsites. Birthday party with chocolate cake. One forgot about toe straps and ended up backside down with bike on top. Biked 65 miles. Dream about tomorrow and getting over the pass. Sunday – Up at 5:00 a.m. Leave at 7:00, on signal. Beautiful scenery and noted history of Cascade Tunnel. Pictures. Two arrived at 4061 foot pass at 9:45 a.m.

When all reached top there was much jubilation, songs and eating at Summit Inn. Then for 15 miles everyone was a downhill racer. Tire troubles and breakdowns. Reached Lake Wenatchee State Park after riding 34 miles. After hastily setting up camp went for swim in the mighty cold mountain-fed lake water. Made friends with chipmunks. Three went horseback riding. Biggest problem flies and mosquitoes by the millions. Ranger stored food supplies for us, safe from bears. Three more bicyclists joined us.

Monday – From Lake Wenatchee took State Route 209 to Leavenworth and U.S. 2. Breakfast of breakfast squares, twinkies, etc. such as marshmallows, until grocery or cafe reached. Up Little Pike's Pete, so named as it was strenuous but short. Spectacular view from top. Our frequent stops gave us time to repack and reshift the weight, or take off a garb. We all became more proficient as time passed. Lots of flowers, the corn had matured to the tassel stage. Soreness of this, our third day, began disappearing. Only 26 miles this day to Leavenworth. Campground full. Filling station offered camp space back of station. Passing motorists startled by tents and clothes hanging in trees after group call at laundry. Some played golf, or vigorous games of tag, or bicycled up Icicle Creek road. All enjoyed sightseeing in the Bavarian village. Around midnight some local clowns started rock throwing, which was stopped by the police, and we could get back to sleep.

Tuesday – On to Cashmere and a tour and samples of the fruit bars, also cider at the fruit stand. Visited the Pioneer Village and Museum, and lunch. At 2:00 p.m. reached Wenatchee. Weather was hot. Found the Public Work Department Camp, across from the pickle plant, and along the Columbia River.

Wednesday – Up at 4:00 a.m. Stars romantic. Ride through the valley to East Wenatchee lovely, flowers and orchards. Followed State 151 up Columbia River. Stopped at grocery stores. Hot but beautiful route. Crossed river into Chelan and stayed at home of friends. Enjoyed dart games, swim, sweet shop, bowling.

Thursday – Again up at 4:00 a.m. avoiding some heat. Followed Highway 97 to Brewster, then to Bridgeport where the mayor welcomed us to the city park and opened the pool for free swimming for us. More tire and breakdown problems. Group showing signs of fatigue and sunburn. Weiner roast and watermelon feed.

Friday – Leave with sun-up. Deer along the way, blue-purple hills and the strong alfalfa smell, beautiful wheat fields. All becoming a sexy bronze. Donned head bandanas and applied more and more sunburn cream. Temperature nearing 100. Reached Spring Canyon Camp at Grand Coulee. Visited dam and shopped for food in Coulee City.

Saturday – Basaltic cliffs and ripened wheat fields. Highway 2 again and no relief from heat. Many food stops along the way. At Davenport city park plans for camping not pleasant in the heat. Group gladly accepted invitation by minister to sleep in Fellowship Hall on a carpeted floor, and air-conditioning. The town newspaper took pictures and interviewed us.

Sunday – Up before daybreak. Enjoyed the luxury of a warm kitchen for breakfast. Cleaned our quarters for the later Sunday School session. Departed at 4:50 a.m. and watched the sun arise. Away from wheat fields and into a forest area. Took local road that was shorter. Came across some poorly surfaced roads and with a load of camping and personal gear, it required a lot more determination than before. We began approaching a hill that just would not quit. So we continued to pump, ride and walk, then walk and ride. Gravel and curves and ruts in the road. It was survival of the fittest. The bike rims got hot. We profusely sweated. Finally about 10:00 a.m. reached Riverside Park at Spokane, where most collapsed on the picnic tables of the bicycle camp area, created for the duration of Expo '74. Relatives of some came to visit. The bicyclists began scattering for visits and other vacation plans, or to catch the train back to Seattle, after visiting the fair.

Two nights were spent in the bicycle camp at Riverside Park. Four nights were spent camping in the yard of a friend's home in Millwood. In addition to the Expo '74, bicycle tours were taken, including a one day to Mt. Spokane. More publicity and pictures taken. But the two week outing came to an end and the train ride home seemed unusually restful and scenic.

Jan Schmoker and Jerry Blanchard



“You sure this is the road?” *Dale L. Martin*

International Bicycle Outing

A group of 54 bicyclists covered 450 miles on the Puget Sound-Fraser Valley International, with 2 sag wagons carrying camping gear. Boarding the 8:00 a.m. Edmonds-Kingston ferry there was excitement and anticipation of the long holiday. Cool overcast skies later changed to sunshine before the overnight stop was reached at Sequim Bay State Park youth camp. Adirondack 8 bunk shelters and the loft of the lodge provided sleeping accommodations for all. Meals were prepared in the lodge or on camp stoves. A few pedalled the 5 miles to Sequim for dinner.

Day 2 found the riders spread out along the scenic route, each pacing himself in order to make the 1:15 p.m. ferry to Victoria, B.C. Lodging in Victoria was at the downtown YW-YMCA with sleeping bags spread on the floor. Hot showers were luxury. Sightseeing time allowance in Victoria, from 3:00 p.m. to lockup at 9:00 p.m. proved inadequate for most, who would have enjoyed a second day in the "city of gardens" with its old-world charm. Day 3 morning dawned cool and overcast, but the route along the many bays brought beautiful and inspiring vistas. Sealand Aquarium attracted some of the riders. Country homes with nautical views dominated the back roads along the west side of the Saanich peninsula, en route to the ferry terminal at Swartz Bay. The navigating of the Active Pass course between Galiano and Mayne Islands was exciting on the hour and a half ferry ride. Skirting the business district in Tsawwassen, the riders traveled back into Washington state, to Point Roberts. The cleverly designed boardwalk of Whatcom County's Lighthouse Park sheltered many of the riders, but tents were also erected in the sand dune campsites. Sweeping views from the tall observation tower added interest.

A delicious bakery breakfast in Tsawwassen fortified the cyclists for the fourth and longest day's ride (65 miles). Traffic delays, difficult route finding, and ugly industrial sprawl dominated attention, as the cyclists threaded their way along the south side of the Fraser River, across from Vancouver and New Westminster. This section of the trip was marred by the only two major accidents on the tour, a tumble down a slough embankment, and one pretzel-shaped wheel from lack of communication with the next rider behind. Spirits were revived at the lunch stop in a shopping center in North Surrey. Another bakery was discovered and enjoyed. The old Fort Langley Historical Park and Museum proved to be an interesting diversion. The Fraser River was crossed on a free ferry, then a long undulating uphill grind to the Rolley Lake Provincial Park. Tired bicyclists just had time to put up

tents and cook supper before darkness fell.

Preceded by a chilly descent to the dam on Stave Lake, a short, steep ascent warmed up the bicyclists as they pedalled their way through the hills above Mission, B.C. on Day 5. The delightful delta country made pleasant riding. No attempt was made to keep the riders together, so small groups formed, stopping for lunch at different restaurants or grocery stores. After pumping up a long hill to a viewpoint overlooking the Fraser River farmlands, the riders coasted down into the valley, following back roads into Harrison Hot Springs. Swimming in the public hot springs pool was enjoyed. Again time was at a premium, a second day would have been desirable. But Day 6 found the group riding through productive fertile farmland as they proceeded across the Fraser River at Agassiz, following back roads to Chilliwack, and on to Yarrow for a lunch stop in the city park. The riders crossed back into Washington state at Sumas. Machines were cutting bush beans for canneries in the farmlands of the area. As they were not able to operate efficiently in the field corners, vines were left intact. Permission was obtained to glean the corners and soon bicyclists were swarming around the field. Sacks of fresh green beans were collected, fastened to the bicycles and taken to the campsite at Whatcom County Silver Lake Park. Fresh corn had been purchased, and a watermelon carried in a pannier bag made a feast to match the superbly designed shelter at the park, complete with tables, sinks and electric stoves.

Next morning dawned wet and rainy and rain gear was necessary on the downhill run through the forest to Mt. Baker highway. There were rumblings of mutiny from some of the female cyclists about camping



"Would you believe all the jelly donuts?" Dale L. Martin

out that night, but the clouds parted at Bellingham's Bloedel Donovan Park on Lake Whatcom, a delightful picnic stop. Sunny weather heralded arrival in south Bellingham, where tour members had been invited for coffee and doughnuts to the Fairhaven Bicycle Shop. Scenic Chuckanut Drive, to Larrabee State Park brought the cyclists to a group camp for the seventh night.

After a cool ride down Chuckanut Drive and out onto the Samish flats, the riders stopped in Edison for a second breakfast on Day 8. Touring bicyclists can consume quantities of food. Cucumber pickers flowed over the fields near Bayview along Padilla Bay. Deception Pass State Park welcomed the two wheelers to Whidbey Island. Ducks and shore birds attracted the birdwatchers along Dugualla Bay, but neglected to warn them of the hills ahead. Another delightful bakery captured the bicyclists' attention in Oak Harbor. Whole pies were consumed on the spot. The group camp run by Seattle Pacific College at Fort Casey served as the last campsite for the outing. Members of the Cascade Bicycle Club met the outing here and joined the campfire sing-a-long. Tour patches were distributed and a big cake from the bakery, with appropriate bicycle decoration, was presented to honor the tour leaders, and was eagerly consumed by everyone.

On the last day of the tour back roads were followed on Whidbey Island to Freeland for lunch of clam chowder. Sunny warm weather accompanied the riders on the ferry to Mukilteo. It was hot pumping up the hill from the ferry landing on the route south, but the long effortless downhill ride to Edmonds brought a fitting end to a grand outing.

Bill and Erin Woods



"I have had all the fun I can stand – I want a motel tonight!" Dale L. Martin

Wilderness Canoeing in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks

The Mountaineer canoeists spent two weeks exploring the back-country of the Wyoming based national parks. Some stayed longer, wishing to prolong the enjoyment of these scenic areas. The group first gathered at Lewis Lake campsite, the only launching site on the large lake. Reservations and permits had been obtained, and canoe permits attached to craft. After a night at the camp, cars were moved to the parking lot, canoes were launched and loaded with camping gear. As with all the large lakes in this area, early morning is the best water condition for distance paddling. Around noon a breeze that can develop into dangerous velocity, invariably arises. After covering the length of Lewis Lake the mouth of the Lewis River is sought.

The delightful river starts out with gentle current and true wilderness setting. Shores tend to be marshy and occasionally one glimpses feeding moose. There are beautiful spots where stops are made for pictures and to absorb the quiet wonder of the place.

As the canoes proceed upstream the current becomes stronger until attention must be taken from scenery to muscle power, in order that the canoes not float back to Lewis Lake.

Finally the time arrives when muscle power cannot equal river power and one walks, or struggles up river, pulling canoe and gear. Depending upon time of year and rain condition this struggle up river is for the last mile to a mile and a half. The reward is reaching Lake Shoshone, then camping at primitive sites around the lake, and a week to explore the geyser basin at the north end of the lake. Here one has the feeling of the first discovery of Yellowstone Park. The geyser area is without trails or signs. Pushing through the trees one comes upon delightful pools of various deep coloring, framed with delicate lace of mineral deposit. Each is individual in its beauty. Some spout, some gurgle, some are newly forming, others have expired.

The second week of the outing was spent in Grand Teton Park. Launching on String Lake canoes were portaged to Leigh Lake. Side trips up rugged canyons and up creeks to other lakes were enjoyed. Later a run was made on a portion of the rugged and constantly changing Snake River. Other lakes and marshes were explored in never ending number. A return is a must.

Loretta Slater



Lewis River, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming *Bob and Ira Spring*

Climbing Notes

Compiled by Joan Firey

Mount Rainier, Nisqually Glacier

The entire length of the Nisqually Glacier was climbed July 4-6, 1974 by a five-member Intermediate Climbing Course party led by Fred Hart. Starting at the Nisqually River bridge, we navigated through dense fog and crevasses by compass to a reasonably level campsite at 6100 feet. After camping the first night in the rain, we climbed through a jumble of seracs and crevasses on the lower ice fall to reach the second night's camp and good weather at 9800 feet below Cowlitz Cleaver.

Our second night was clear and cold, giving good cramponing in the morning up steep hard snow and ice on the upper ice fall. This was climbed without need of resorting to ice tools other than ice axe and crampons. After climbing through a large crevass above the ice fall, we continued on to the summit, completing our 10,500-foot climb about noon. Descent was by the guide route to Camp Muir, with Dave and Laurie Briggs continuing to Paradise and Ken Luedeke joining Dan Luchtel and Fred Hart in a long glissade off Panorama Point into the Nisqually valley and more compass navigation through fog to reach the cars at the bridge.

We found this climb of the entire length of the glacier quite strenuous but highly rewarding with numerous opportunities to test our skills at ice techniques, routefinding, and navigation. Falling-ice hazards were avoided by careful route selection, although plenty avalanche activity was observed in neighboring areas.

Fred Hart

Chimney Rock, North Face

Mike Anthony and I climbed the easternmost chimney on the north face on August 10, 1974 in a whiteout. The chimney was very unusual in that it cut very deeply into the peak. We encountered some ice

inside on the second lead of the 320 foot chimney. Descent was made via the standard north face route.

Larry Nielson

Cashmere Crag, Black Pyramid, Northeast Face

Dave Davis and I did a new five pitch route on this crag. Route starts just left of the North Face route. The first pitch ascends to a belay point behind a ten foot pedestal. Second pitch continues directly up a steep rib, passing a bulge on the right. Route continues up a dihedral system and then to summit. II, 5.6.

Greg Markov

Prusik Peak, South Face-West Side

This route lies on west facing portion of the south side of Prusik. The route begins in cracks on the right hand side of face and continues up dihedrals to a good ledge two pitches from the top. From here traverse right and ascend dihedral via a crack and chimney system to summit. On this clean ascent we used a rack of forty chocks from #1 stoppers to #8 hex. About 40% of route was aid. Completed May 28-29, 1974 by Stephen Mitchell, Charles Sink and me. Grade IV, 5.9, A3.

Alan Kearney

Mt. Index, North Peak, Southeast Buttress

This buttress and ridge which lies to the left of the east face was climbed in August, 1971 by Bill Lingley and Garrett Gardner. IV, F7, A2.

'Glacier Post Spire' (ca 9500')

High on the west slopes of Glacier Peak the highest and easternmost of several spires on the Sitkum-Scimitar cleaver was climbed in August, 1974. This prominent tower is easily reached from the upper Sitkum Glacier. Cracks and flakes on its southwest face provide about 60 feet of class 4 climbing.

Richard Rossiter

Mt. Chaval, North Ridge

Paula Kregel, Phil Leatherman, Jim McCarthy and I climbed Mt. Chaval's north ridge in mid-August, 1974. Well-broken but solid granite rock offered a pleasant alpine scramble with two pitches of harder climbing on the steepest part of the ridge. This was the thirteenth recorded ascent of the peak. 1700 feet; II, 5.6.

Greg Markov

Cascade Peak, East Ridge

In July, 1974 Mike Anthony and I completed a first ascent of the east ridge of Cascade Peak. The climb was class 4 and 5 on very crumbly, rotten rock.

Larry Nielson

Twin Sisters, Winter Ascents

The Twin Sisters range near Mt. Baker offers excellent winter climbing with relatively easy access.

A difficult route of 9½ leads of steep, mixed climbing was done on the northwest face of the South Peak in November, 1972 by Jack Bradshaw and Tom Falley.

In November, 1973 Greg Markov and Dave Davis did a moderate, mixed climb on the north face of the west ridge of the South Peak.

The North Peak was climbed via the couloir on the south face by Jack Bradshaw and Tom Falley in January, 1974.

Dave Davis

Four Sisters

South Sister, North Ridge

From the glacier lying on the east side of North and South Twins ('East Sisters Glacier') traverse south to bergshlund and gain crest of North Ridge. Ascend crumbling rock and/or steep snow directly to summit. Class 2-3; climbed May, 1972 by Richard Rossiter.

'Sunrise Spire' (ca 6250')

A bullet shaped rock tower just south of the lowest notch on ridge connecting North and South Twins. The north face provides a class 5 route on solid rock. Climbed June, 1972 by Jerry King and Richard Rossiter.

'Box Top Tower' (ca 6275')

A 40 foot spire with vertical sides and square top about 400 feet south of 'Sunrise Spire' on the north ridge of South Twin. A class 5.3 route on solid rock was done in June, 1972 by Jerry King and Richard Rossiter. Climb to a large step on the south side of the tower, then up to a small ledge on the east face. Traverse the ledge north to a step in the north side where two mantle moves bring one to the summit.

A 5.8 crack ('Toe Jam Route') leads up the sheer east face. Done July 8, 1973 by Joe Ford and Richard Rossiter.

'Rock is Where You Find it Tower'

A short, steep tower that lies two thirds of the way up the South Face of the North Twin was climbed October, 1971 by Jerry King, Kimberly Ryan and Richard Rossiter. Traverse west about 1000 feet up the south couloir route on the North Twin. A crack on the north side of the tower leads to its summit. 5.4, A2.

Richard Rossiter

Mt. Shuksan, Northwest Rib

This rock spur which separates the White Salmon Glacier from the Hanging Glacier was climbed in July, 1974 by Pat Cruver and Dave Davis. Aside from one 5.7 pitch the climb was mostly class 4 and easy 5 with a few third class sections on surprisingly sound rock. Many variations are possible although we felt the most aesthetic way was to stay on the crest of the prominent arete. We joined the Northwest Face route at the summit pyramid and finished via that route. III, F7.

Dave Davis

Icy Peak, Southeast Summit

The west face of the Southeast Summit provides an interesting climb of two leads on loose, disintegrating rock. Access was gained from the main notch between the two summits. 5.2. Climbed August, 1973 by Gary Thompson, Lynn Householder and Richard Rossiter.

Richard Rossiter

Klawatti, Inspiration Glacier Traverse

In August, 1973 a party consisting of Erik Andersen, John Figge, Ted Hardman and Jon McKinnon made a seven day traverse of the Klawatti and Inspiration Glaciers in the Eldorado Peak Wilderness area.

Access was gained via the brush of McAllister Creek and a stream on the south side, ¾ miles up valley that drains a glacially fed, unnamed lake at 5100 ft. about 1½ miles west of Primus Peak. The North Klawatti Glacier was gained from a steep col about ½ mile west of Primus. The Klawatti Glaciers were traversed, staying high, to a snow col at 7950 ft. on the southeast ridge of Klawatti Peak.

The Inspiration Glacier was traversed to the east ridge of Eldorado and exit was made via the slabs, talus and slide alder of Roush Creek to the Cascade Pass road.

Jon McKinnon

STARRY, STARRY NIGHT

Galloping free roamed Pegasus
On his range up high
Frolicking with shining stars
Sprinkling September sky

By the Cross of Cygnus
Past Cassiopeia's chair
Around Andromeda, and
Other Constellations there

While Jupiter chased Pleiades
Acting anything but shy
Tossing meteorites on fire
That brilliantly flashed by

Quarter moon shone brightly
Lighting Night as Day
As frosty crystals sparkled
Where we mere mortals lay

Bob Dunn

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Vice-President Norman Winn
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Committee Chairpersons – 1974 Term

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Alpine Lakes	Wally Berning
Conservation Education	Richard Fleming
Conservation Legislation	Emily Haig
Conservation Review and Action	Jim Sanford
FWOC Representative	David Howard
Human Environment	Laura Steinmann
North Cascades	Alan Hall
Olympics	Mark Follett
South Cascades	David Howard
State Lands	Spencer Church
Urban Problems	
Washington Environmental Council Representative	Faye Ogilvie

INDOOR DIVISION

Bob Milnor

Annual Banquet	Betty Filley
Art	Joan Firey
Dance	Arne Svenson
Dinner Meetings	Evelyn Nickerson
Membership	Barbara Wynn
Musicmakers	Don Finrow
Photography	O. Phillip Dickert
Players	Nancy Jensen

OUTDOOR DIVISION

Walt Entenmann

Alpine Scramblers	Clint Kelly
Backpacking	Pat Abbott
Bicycling	Jerry Blanchard
Campcrafters	Bill and Muriel Little
Canoe and Kayak	Clyde Hoover
Climbing	Vernon Ainarði
First Aid Training	Warren Thompson, Bill Robinson
Foreign Outing Coordinating	Don Dooley
Juniors	Norbert van Dam and Jay Johnson
MRC Representative	Russell Post
Naturalists	Dina Chybinski
Outing Coordinating	Frank Sincock
Safety	Sean Rice
Ski Mountaineering	Del Staff
Snowshoe Tours	Paul Thorndike
Summer Outing Planning	Paul Wiseman
Trail Trips	Tom Coen
Trails Advisory	Ruth Ittner

PROPERTY DIVISION

Errol Nelson

Crystal Mountain Lodge	
Ad Hoc Feasibility	Dick Meier
Irish Cabin Liaison	Jim Haneline
Kitsap Cabin	John Davidson
Meany Ski Hut	Ray Nelson
Mt. Baker Cabin	Frank Peto
Rhododendron Preserve	Leo Gallagher
Snoqualmie Lodge	Elizabeth Robertson
Stevens Lodge	John Hansen
Tacoma Clubhouse	Bob Knowles

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Paul Robisch

Library	Melanie Robison
Literary Fund	John Pollock
Roster	Howard Stansbury
The Mountaineer (Annual)	Stella Degenhardt
The Mountaineer (Bulletin)	Marilyn Steen

Administration

Compiled by Donna DeShazo

Membership count during calendar 1974 did its usual seesawing, beginning at 7,943 in January, hitting a high point of 8,383 in May, and ending with 8,214 in December. Totals by location: in January — Non-branch, 6,178; Tacoma, 1,057; Everett, 295; Olympia, 413; total, 7,943; and in December — Non-branch, 6,371; Tacoma, 1,105; Everett, 298; Olympia, 440; total, 8,214.

Certainly the major decision facing the Club as a whole during 1974 was whether to initiate construction of a lodge at Crystal Mountain. The alternative was to allow the Forest Service permit, kept active by the Club for some 11 years, to lapse. In several months of intensive effort, an Ad Hoc Committee on Crystal Mountain Lodge Feasibility, under Chairman Dick Meier, put together preliminary design and construction plans and several financial outlines for review by the Board. Extensions on the permit were secured as the committee and the Board solicited membership input on the feasibility and funding of the lodge. On October 17, the Board voted unanimously to terminate the Crystal Mountain lodge project and to allow the permit to lapse.

The Club sponsored, along with the University of Washington and a number of outdoor and civic groups, an outdoor information fair called "Backcountry Living '74." More than 5,000 persons attended the two-day event in May, the first such opportunity provided in this area for the public to learn about safety aspects of outdoor enjoyment. Proceeds from the show were placed in a special "safety education" fund.

By Board action, in December 1973 Complimentary Membership status was extended to all members of 50 years' (or longer) standing. This led to a series of proposed amendments to the By-laws, one of which would create a "Senior Membership" category providing reduced fees for members over the age of 65 after 10 years of membership. The other proposed amendments would have reestablished the Life Membership category with a sliding fees scale, and changed the limit of the Permanent Fund from a fixed to a flexible amount based on total Club membership. Although all three proposed amendments were favored by a majority of the members voting, all failed on a technicality.

A planning conference was held November 16 at Kitsap Lodge, bringing together Club and Branch officers, Division and major committee chairpersons and other coordinative members. Out of the conference came a number of Ad Hoc committee assignments, to study such programs as activities for Junior Members, financial policy, future use of the clubroom, Club awards, Club standards, and the future of Kitsap Lodge and the Rhododendren Preserve.

A report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Guidebooks, which could have far-reaching effects on the Club's publishing program, was completed and presented to the Board during the year. The report itself was still under study as the year ended.

Conservation Division

Two major issues dominated the Division's attention in 1974. These were: (A) Completion of the Wilderness review under the 1964 Wilderness Act, and (B) Land use studies by the U.S. Forest Service.

Comments were prepared for the Master Plan and Wilderness hearings for Mt. Rainier. It is generally believed that Mountaineer comments had substantial impact on National Park Service plans which have now been transmitted to Congress.

The U.S. Forest Service began a major series of land-planning exercises in defacto wilderness areas. The Conservation Division has concentrated on preparing background information for the membership in hopes of stimulating public commentary to the Forest Service.

Many other policies and actions were worked on during the year. The major ones would include:

1) Comments were prepared for hearings on the Seattle Shoreline Master Program in keeping with the Shoreline Management Act.

2) Support was given for the Seattle Park Board's "Natural designation" for Discovery Park.

3) A policy statement was prepared for and passed by the Board of Trustees regarding Geo-Thermal leasing.

4) Comments were prepared for the Environmental Impact Statement related to the proposed upgrading of the Mountain Loop Highway.

5) A member of the Division attended the State Trails symposium in Wenatchee.

6) Comments were prepared for the Environmental Impact Statement on land transfer alternatives in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

7) A telegram was sent to protest use of DDT by the U.S.F.S.

8) A Wilderness policy for the club was prepared with maximized member input.

9) Resolutions were prepared for the Board of Trustees for support of an International Park in the San Juans and other areas.

10) A bill on "channelization" was prepared for the state legislature.

11) An introductory Conservation flyer was prepared for distribution to new members.

12) Comments were prepared regarding the Environmental Impact Statement of the Trident project.

13) Support of the Governor's veto of the TV tower on Mt. Constitution was communicated to the state legislature.

14) Background and research work was done on the Forest Practices Regulations that are an extension of the State Forest Practices Act.

15) Over \$400 was raised for the club and the same for Environment Northwest, by a calendar and notecard sale.

Indoor Division

The **Players** produced an outstanding artistic success with the musical "Brigadoon." Excellent weather, along with a popular play and talented cast, produced a financial success as well — the group cleared over \$4,000 to make it the most profitable show in recent history, if not for all time. Regrettably, it was the last show to be directed by Earl Kelly, who is leaving us after 21 years.

The **Dance** group also had a successful year, with monthly folk dances at the Masonic Temple counting attendance consistently in the hundreds and a profit of over \$700 for the year.

Even the **Dinner Meetings** made money. Normally held on a pay-as-you-go basis, one meeting was a tradition-breaker with an admission charge levied to defray a speaker's fee; the meeting came out in the black.

The **Art Committee** has contributed much to the enjoyment of the clubroom with high quality displays of photographs and paintings. A policy on acquisition of art for the clubroom was established this year.

The **Photography** group had good attendance but not quite as much committee help as desirable. The chairman is working toward setting up a group of photographic-capability awards for participants in the monthly slide evaluations.

The **Music Makers** had relatively few meetings in the year because of a lack of volunteers as hosts for the group.

The **Membership Committee** functioned smoothly, with cooperation from the various committees in explaining Club activities to new members. The "canned" information/slide show is to undergo revision to bring it up to date.

The **Annual Banquet** was again held without an identified chairman, but no great problems occurred. Featured speaker was Pete Schoening, with slides from a climbing expedition to the Pamirs in Russia.

Outdoor Division

The **Campcrafters**, whose activities consist principally of car camping, continued a schedule of two events per month. (See "Outings" for further descriptions.)

The **Safety Committee** had a light year as far as accidents were concerned; although there were nine or ten, none was serious. The most serious situation was a non-accident, medical evacuation.

The **Canoe and Kayak Committee** scheduled an adventurous outing in Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. (See "Outings" reports.)

Ski Mountaineering had a full season, with seminars, field trips, tours and some successful peak climbs.

Trails Advisory tackled some pressing problems, including the Forest Service's inability, for financial reasons, to maintain its trails; and the problem of winter recreational parking. The Division chairman attended a 3 day conference in Wenatchee on trails, sponsored by the Washington State University, Interagency Trails Committee, and Washington Recreation Trails

Unlimited. Another conference was the National Trails Symposium for the west coast in Portland, Oregon. The group also had a preview climb of the proposed Tiger Mountain trail.

Since **Summer Outings**, as they were originally structured, are regrettably a thing of the past, principally because of wilderness use restrictions, the Summer Outing Committee as such was disbanded and its activities and property placed under the jurisdiction of the Outing Coordinating Committee.

Of several **Foreign Outings** contemplated, only one, a hiking trip in Nepal, took place, in autumn. (See "Outings.")

The **First Aid Committee** graduated over 400 students from its Mountaineering-oriented First Aid Program. Public interest has been high — a number of students have come from other organizations and the public at large; and inquiries from all over the U.S. and Canada indicate the high degree of recognition the program has achieved. To help meet increased demand for courses, the instructor corps has been enlarged by nearly 50%, to more than 65 instructors.

The combining by the American Red Cross of the Standard and Advanced programs into a new, single Standard First Aid and Safety program (with completely new text specifically for the program), has necessitated some revisions in training for Club courses. The new program is the basis of the Mountaineering-oriented program of the Club, and includes everything covered by the old Advanced course, and more. Club course requirements now specify only the new program.

The Washington State Heart Association now certifies non-professional personnel to teach cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); the First Aid Committee now has its own group of certified CPR instructors, and this training was added as a requirement of the Mountaineering-oriented first aid program.

The **Climbing Committee** enrolled 219 students in the Basic course, and graduated 98. In the Intermediate course, 67 enrolled, and 10 were graduated. The "mob scene" at Basic field trips was reduced somewhat by class limits, and by scheduling additional weekends for some field trips. Party sizes on climbs, again, were smaller and instructional activity was encouraged on Experience Climbs. The number of Experience Climbs was limited to 80, and the total of Club Climbs was increased. The innovation of having Intermediate students organize some of their climbs was successful.

Four climbers' outings were scheduled: the Alpine Lakes high traverse, Triumph to Terror traverse, Pasayten Wilderness and Southeast Alaska Coast Range. Six-Peak pins were awarded to 14 climbers; one climber received the Snoqualmie Second Ten pin.

The **Alpine Scramblers** made a few basic changes in the Alpine Travel Course this year; one was to offer graduation at a level called "Mountain Hiker," which omits snow and ice-axe field trips from course requirements. This made it possible to provide training appropriate for persons not intending peak climbs. Another change was to include First Aid training and to add a

snow-camping overnight to the spring ice-axe work for the "Alpine Travel" level certificate requirements. Though it did reduce the number of students graduating, the First Aid requirement will be retained.

Of 159 students registered, 20 received certificates of graduation; also, four of the 1973 class completed course requirements. Thirty students have completed requirements for "Mountain Hiker" certificates.

Sixty-eight scrambles were planned for the season, and over 500 participant-days were logged. No serious accidents occurred, but one trip's participants were involved in first aid and rescue efforts for another party in late June, adding support to the committee's decision to require First Aid training for "Alpine Travel" graduates.

In its second year, the **Naturalists** group continued its two-part program of field trips and monthly clubroom program meetings. Lecturers included renowned experts such as mycologist Dr. Daniel Stuntz; entomologist Dr. John Edwards; photographer Ira Spring; and anthropologist Dr. Erna Gunther, who spoke on "Wilderness Survival, Indian Style," aided by a display of useful wild plants.

Edible herbs were collected at Kitsap in April; stars were studied at Mt. Baker in August through Larry English's 8" telescope; and mushrooms were sampled at a Meany foray led by Coleman Leuthy. Hundreds of wildflowers were identified and listed during the blooming season, which started with a May tour of the Tacoma Prairie led by Mary Fries. In the year, 43 field trips were scheduled, including an eight-day outing in the eastern Olympics, a geology backpack to Spade Lake, a rock hunt, and wild bird, goat and salmon-spawning study trips.

The year 1974 certainly provided the best possible weather for the **Bicyclists** group. A bicycle seminar at the clubroom (on buying, maintaining and riding a bicycle) initiated the year. A total of 37 rides were completed, along with two outings. One outing went from Bothell to Spokane for "Expo '74"; the other, in combination with other clubs, went from Seattle to Victoria, along the Fraser Valley, to Harrison Hot Springs and Sumas and return. Some overnight rides were scheduled – to the Mountaineer Play and along the North Cascades Highway – which may become annual events. Other overnight rides went from Cle Elum to Vantage to Yakima and return; around Orcas Island, and along the Mt. Rainier loop with the League of American Wheelmen. Riders per trip ran from 6 to 40 people, and day rides ranged from 15 to 50 miles.

Trail Trips had another active year, with 257 trips scheduled ranging from beach walks in western Washington to high trails above 7500' in eastern Washington. Special events included two weekend trips, to Kalaloch and to Whidbey Island, along with a week-long outing based at Snoqualmie Lodge, and a five-day outing to the Enchanted Valley in the Olympics. Party size was, again, limited to protect fragile environment in mountainous areas.

The **Backpackers'** season started slowly, frustrated by poor trail conditions, road closures and an over-generous amount of snow keeping higher-elevation trails and passes undercover until late summer. A total of 186 backpackers went on 22 trips, with the Olympic National Park being the most popular area.

The party limit rule was enforced; most trips had 12 to 15 in the party, depending on area. No serious problems were encountered, and no injuries requiring medical aid were suffered. One continuing problem, however, which requires leadership time and energy, is the arrival at trailhead of backpackers ill-equipped for the type of trip, i.e. not having the proper clothing and all of the ten essentials.

Property Division

An energetic committee rekindled the fires at **Kitsap** lodge this year, and initiated many projects. Gates were erected at the parking lot entrance, some of the electrical wires were undergrounded, preservative was applied to the men's dorm, the water system was improved, 200-amp electrical service was added to the lodge, and the process of making shakes to re-roof the women's dorm was started. The Players, again, were primary users of the facility, with a Halloween party in October, greens gathering in December, St. Patrick's party in March, and play rehearsals and performances in April, May and early June. Climber groups from Seattle, Tacoma and Bremerton use the grounds for training sessions; and at least once the lodge was rented to a family for weekend or holiday use.

A major achievement of the work parties at **Meany** lodge was completion of the new beginner rope tow. Other projects included repainting the main lodge and some outbuildings, replacing the dam for the water system, and completing of the water line begun a year ago.

Winter-season attendance at the lodge was good and many new people were introduced to life at Meany, including a number of cross-country skiers. Cross-country has been a growing activity in this area for several years.

At the **Mt. Baker** lodge, it appears that usage by club members and guests is increasing despite the energy crisis. The lodge is open weekends year-round, except for June and October. Many members inquired about using the lodge during the week this summer; this would require a hut chairman willing to open and operate the lodge for a week at a time, however. Lodge attendance over the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays was near-capacity.

Work parties were scheduled for September and October, as snow is off the ground for only a 10-week period. The exterior of the lodge was painted this year; thanks are due a small group of volunteers who put in one 14½-hour day to nearly complete the job. Other completed projects include an addition to the septic tank drainfield which required much volunteer help. The overnight parking area is a problem – it's difficult to use and maintain. A new generator has worked out satisfactorily; and the Forest Service has been helpful in many ways in overseeing the lodge operation.

It was the year of the big snow at **Snoqualmie** lodge; the white stuff eventually engulfed the Peanut tow and required continual extension of the safety-gate poles ever upward.

Many new families discovered the joys of uncrowded skiing, day and night, at the lodge. Friday nights often brought various Scout and school groups for skiing, sledding and igloo-building. The Sunday ski school through January and February was popular, and the annual Ski Carnival in March was a pleasure for spectators and entrants alike. Events included an obstacle course for tots, junior and open races, the giant slalom, distance and fancy jumping. The jumping cup, first given in 1930, has been awarded again the last three years to the "highest and farthest."

Work parties, in September, October and November, were productive: the outside of the lodge is almost entirely stained and much maintenance work was done, both to satisfy the tow safety inspector and to improve the pleasures of Snoqualmie.

At **Stevens** lodge, the near-record snowfall permitted skiing from the weekend before Thanksgiving to May 1, and made it possible for the lodge chairman to ski over the lodge's ridge (35 feet from the ground); it also required a serpentine path from the lodge to the outside toilets to avoid the classic ice climb.

A new gas range installed at the beginning of the season made meal preparation much easier for the commissary and cooks. Carpooling overcame short gas supplies to keep the lodge full on many weekends; over 1,500 overnight uses were recorded. The lodge committee is to be commended for their volunteer efforts in keeping the lodge open for the entire Christmas-New Year holiday season. This usage, plus careful budgeting and food purchasing, gave the lodge a healthy season financially.

Plans were initiated for connection to the forthcoming Stevens Pass sewer system, construction for which is scheduled for summer 1975, so conversion of outside pit toilets to inside conventional plumbing is now high on the work-party-projects list.

Publications Division

"The Mountaineer" **Annual** made its appearance during June 1974. The Annual was, unfortunately, quite restricted during the past year by having a fixed budget during a severe inflationary period and also by having to maintain a fixed number of pages in spite of a growing Club with many increased activities requiring mandatory space.

"The Mountaineer" **Bulletin** initiated an entirely new system based upon recommendations of a special ad hoc review committee. No longer would the individual committees, now over 50 in number, report directly to the Editor. Rather, related committees would submit their Bulletin material through an Input Coordinator to be compiled in a specified, uniform manner. This new system should reduce the work load of the Editor considerably and will allow the position to remain volunteer.

The **History Committee** underwent a major revision during the year. The committee was divided into two parts, to allow the creation of an **Archives Committee**, with the responsibility of overseeing the transfer of Club records to the University of Washington Library. At the same time, the two committees, History and Archives, were removed from the Publications Division and were made directly responsible to the Club President.

The Mountaineer **Library** experienced steady growth during the year both in new acquisitions and member usage. Mountaineering continues to be the main interest, but the Library also contains much information on other types of outdoor recreation, ecology, conservation, consumer information, and local and state history. Approximately 90 new titles were added to the collection during the year. The Conservation Collection, housed in the Mountaineer Library and initiated with the bequest of Mrs. Irving Gavett to the Mountaineer Foundation, continues to experience steady growth. During the year separate shelving has been designated for reference books. Also the pamphlet file has been put in good order. These files contain information on the many facets of ecology, conservation and mountaineering.

Approximately \$350 from the Haynes Fund (a memorial fund established by friends of Nat and Marian Haynes) was authorized by the Board of Trustees for the purchase of new reading tables and for much needed additional shelving. A memorial plaque for Nat and Marian Haynes will be placed in the Library.

The **Literary Fund** (LFC) continues to publish books reflecting the purposes and functions of the Club. Two new titles were added to the growing Mountaineer collection – “Discover Southeast Alaska with Pack and Paddle” and the third edition of “Mountaineering – the Freedom of the Hills.” The third edition of “Freedom” is a complete revision and updating of this now classic text. Although it considered many new projects, the LFC also was affected by the economic downturn of 1974; the book sales were somewhat reduced. This will necessitate a re-evaluation of present and future plans.

The **Roster** was prepared by the computer.



Enchanted Valley of the Quinault from Echo Rock, 7100 ft., on the Anderson Massif
L. Frank Maranville

Everett Branch

Sue Carol Brown

1974 was a successful year for the Everett Branch, with current membership about 300.

In cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, trail maintenance and repair has been an activity for several years. In previous years repair work was done on lookouts as well as on the Saddle Lake shelter. A ¼- to ½-mile section of the Boulder River Trail was relocated, making it possible to hike from the lower portion of the trail to the summit of Three Fingers without crossing a road. A project on the Saddle Lake Trail did not materialize due to late snow cover. About 30 windfalls were removed from a portion of the Pilchuck Trail and a new register was placed on the summit.

The Basic Climbing Course graduated 27, requirements included attendance at 8 lectures, 6 field trips, 3 experienced climbs, and a Mountaineering First Aid course.

The climbing season was successful. All climbs reached the summit, a total of 30 climbs. There were more stringent party limits; no climb had more than 12 in the party.

Due to new logging roads in the area, it was felt that Round Mountain could no longer qualify as a pin peak for the Everett Branch. Therefore, effective November 1, 1974, Round Mountain was replaced by Mt. Cheval as a pin peak in the Darrington group.

For the first year bicycling trips were scheduled. These were held both on week-day evenings and weekends, with moderate turnout.

The Branch was represented by a booth at the Outdoor Living Recreation Show in May, 1974.

Our annual events were well attended. The Salmon Bake was held at the Masonic Park and featured the usual excellent food. In 1940 Herman Felder started the tradition of the Everett Salmon Bake. At that time the bakes were held on the Tolt River. The salmon was baked in a pit rather than over coals as it is now. Forty persons attended the first bake. This year 116 persons were served.

The club was saddened by the death of Mabel Hudson, a Mountaineer member since 1926. Her enthusiasm for outdoor activity, as well as for travel and photography, will be greatly missed by her many friends.

Olympia Branch

W. M. Foster

By September, 1974, the Olympia Branch membership had increased to 439. The membership chairperson sent out 39 membership packets between January and September, 1974.

The backpacking course and snowshoe activities were not well attended. Only 35 students signed up for the backpacking course and 13 students graduated. Sixty-five members signed up for snowshoe hikes and 4 hikes were cancelled due to lack of interest.

The branch started a new activity this year – bicycle trips. There were approximately 6 trips scheduled and sufficient interest to warrant more next year.

The climbing committee was extremely busy this season. The branch now has a central storage area rented for club climbing equipment. For the first time the committee coordinated both the climbing course *and* branch climbs. The climbing course activities were scheduled February through June to allow newly graduated students to participate in branch climbs. Forty-eight students completed all of the requirements for graduation.

It was a good year for the Olympia Branch and we have hopes for an equally fulfilling 1974-75.

Tacoma Branch

Susan Peterson

The Tacoma Branch continues to grow, with current membership over 1100. This year marked the completion of the clubhouse with installation of topsoil and sod in the yard.

The second year of the Canoe and Kayak Course had an enrollment of over 40 students. Organized by Bob Hammond, a class project was to build two fiberglass canoes, available to be used by members.

The Climbing Committee under Rick Powell graduated 78 members from the Basic Climbing Course, 4 from the Intermediate Climbing Course and 49 from the Alpine Travel Course. A record of 20 people earned their 6-Major Peak pins. Two climbers received their First Twelve Irish Cabin Peak pins, 6 were awarded Twenty-Four Irish Cabin Peak pins and 1 First Ten Snoqualmie pin.

The Annual Banquet was well organized by Helen Engle. The program featured club member Larry Heggerness and members of his 1974 Mt. McKinley Expedition, who shared their experiences of the "Denali Traverse."

Traditional club activities were well attended; the Thanksgiving Dinners at Irish Cabin fed 200 people. The Christmas Party at the Clubhouse and the Salmon Bake at Dash Point State Park were enjoyed by many families. Branch members showed interest in our club activities by participation in hikes, bicycle trips, geology programs, and the activities of the campcrafters.

A new project under consideration is assuming the maintenance of the High Rock Lookout in Gifford-Pinchot National Forest. The Forest Service declared the lookout surplus property and offered it to an outdoor group to use and maintain. Elmer Price is heading the investigating committee.

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

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Letter of Transmittal

Exhibit A – Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances as at
September 30, 1974

Exhibit B – Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year Ended
September 30, 1974

Exhibit C – Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Year
Ended September 30, 1974

Exhibit D – Statement of Changes in Fund Balances for the Period
August 31, 1973 to September 30, 1974

Notes to Financial Statements

VOJTA & LEW
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1216 PINE STREET - SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
MAIN 4-1518

To the Members of
The Mountaineers

We have examined the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Fund Balances of The Mountaineers as of September 30, 1974 and the related Statements of Income and Expenses and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended and Changes in Fund Balance for the one month period ended September 30, 1973 and the year ended September 30, 1974. Our examinations were made in accordance with such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements identified above present fairly the financial position of The Mountaineers at September 30, 1974, and the results of its income and expenses, changes in its financial position and changes in fund balances for the periods specified above, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Vojta & Lew

November 15, 1974

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1974**

Assets

Exhibit A

Current Assets

Cash		\$ 89,112
Accounts receivable Note 1		
Trade	\$ 28,881	
Other	<u>1,284</u>	30,165
Merchandise on hand Note 1		128,731
Prepaid expenses		<u>12,236</u>
 Total Current Assets		 \$260,244

Investments Note 2

Joint ventures	3,040	
U.S. Savings Bonds	<u>742</u>	3,782

Property and Equipment Notes 1 and 5

Buildings	\$183,075	
Equipment and furniture	<u>41,962</u>	
	225,037	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>126,978</u>	
	98,059	
Land	<u>54,955</u>	153,014
		<u>\$417,040</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balances**Current Liabilities**

Accounts payable	\$ 15,511
Accrued royalties	8,063
Federal income taxes payable Note 4	2,758
Other taxes payable	1,836
Long term debt — payments due	
within one year	3,493
Rental deposits	1,279
Total Current Liabilities	<u>32,940</u>

Long Term Debt Note 5

Contracts payable — payment due	
after one year	624
Total Liabilities	<u>33,564</u>

Fund Balances

General Fund	\$146,891	
Literary Fund	189,437	
Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	(774)	
Permanent Fund	5,000	
Property Fund	(2,600)	
Haynes Memorial Fund	429	
Seymour Memorial Fund	2,209	
Mountaineers Safety Education Fund	930	
Tacoma Branch	29,661	
Everett Branch	5,166	
Olympia Branch	7,127	
		<u>383,476</u>
		<u>\$417,040</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1974**

Exhibit B

	General Fund	Literary Fund	Other Funds	Tacoma Branch	Everett Branch	Olympia Branch	Total
Income							
Dues and initiation fees Note 1	\$75,586		\$2,094	\$3,442	\$ 904	\$1,616	\$ 83,642
Committee operations — net	6,914			(705)	(106)	(183)	5,920
Sale of books		\$234,226					234,226
Gross rentals — clubrooms	8,520			3,252			11,772
Advertising and subscriptions	2,990						2,990
Interest income		728	413	437	194	293	2,065
Interest income (expense)	(105)		105				—
Miscellaneous income (loss)	346	(125)	930	22	10	251	1,434
Overhead allocation	5,000	(5,000)					—
Total Income	99,251	229,829	3,542	6,448	1,002	1,977	342,049
Expenses							
Cost of books sold		157,730					157,730
Salaries	21,445	16,018		1,831			39,294
Publication of Annual Roster and Bulletin	23,438						23,438
Office and general expenses	14,289	4,246					18,535
Postage and shipping	3,256	9,063		713	43	184	13,259
Telephone expenses	1,576						1,576
Payroll and business taxes	2,213	3,463		202			5,878
Promotion and advertising		11,755					11,755
Election expenses	1,636						1,636
Conservation	2,788			54			2,842
Seattle and Tacoma Clubroom expenses	12,873			3,193			16,066
Other general expenses	4,628	1,440		587	423	219	7,297
Total Expenses	88,142	203,715	—	6,580	466	403	299,306
Income before Provision for Federal Income Taxes	11,109	26,114	3,542	(132)	536	1,574	42,743
Provision for Federal Income Taxes Note 4	2,682	9,738	—	(95)	91	342	12,758
Net Income	\$ 8,427	\$ 16,376	\$3,542	\$ (37)	\$ 445	\$1,232	\$ 29,985

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED September 30, 1974

Financing Provided

Net income for the year	\$29,985
Add income charges not affecting working capital	
Depreciation	14,911
Loss on joint venture	125
Financing Provided from Operations	45,021
Reduction of investment in joint ventures	1,040
Total Financing Provided	<u>46,061</u>

Financing Applied

Increase in investment of U.S.	
Savings Bonds	42
Purchase of property and equipment	8,332
Reduction of long term debt	2,768
Total Financing Applied	<u>11,142</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$34,919</u>

Changes in Working Capital

Increase (decrease) in current assets	
Cash	\$28,206
Accounts receivable	(3,982)
Merchandise on hand	(1,806)
Prepaid expenses	2,428
	<u>24,846</u>
Decrease (increase) in current liabilities	
Accounts payable	9,840
Accrued royalties	(650)
Federal income taxes	(1,110)
Other taxes	435
Long term debt — payments due within one year	1,437
Rental deposits	121
	<u>10,073</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$34,919</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

EXHIBIT D

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 31, 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1974**

	General Fund	Literary Fund	Other Funds	Tacoma Branch	Everett Branch	Olympia Branch	Total
Fund Balance, August 31, 1973	\$143,930	\$170,984	(258)	\$29,754	\$4,661	\$5,839	\$354,910
Net income (loss) for the month of September, 1973 Note 3	(3,810)	2,077	253	(55)	60	56	(1,419)
Transfer of Fund balances	<u>1,841</u>	<u> </u>	<u>(1,841)</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Fund Balance, September 30, 1973	141,961	173,061	(1,846)	29,699	4,721	5,895	353,491
Net income (loss) for the year ended September 30, 1974	8,427	16,376	3,542	(37)	445	1,232	29,985
Transfer of Fund balances	<u>(3,497)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>3,497</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Fund Balance, September 30, 1974	<u>\$146,891</u>	<u>\$189,437</u>	<u>\$5,193</u>	<u>\$29,662</u>	<u>\$5,166</u>	<u>\$7,127</u>	<u>\$383,476</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1974**

Note 1 – Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

Assets and liabilities and revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting with the exception of dues and initiation fees, which are recorded as income when collected.

Accounts Receivable

The Club is on a direct charge off method for recognizing bad debts.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market. Cost is computed using the first-in, first-out method.

Property, Equipment and Depreciation

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are expensed; replacements and betterments are capitalized. The straight line method of depreciation is being used over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The buildings are depreciated from 15 to 30 years, equipment 3 to 5 years, furniture and fixtures 10 years. The depreciation expense for the year amounted to \$14,911.

Note 2 – Joint Ventures

Two books were published as a joint venture with the Washington Press. This joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Note 3 – Change in Accounting Period

The Club changed its fiscal year from August 31st to September 30th in 1973. The one month net loss for September, 1973 was \$1,419 and is not included in the statement of income and expenses in these financial statements.

Note 4 – Federal Income Taxes

The Federal income tax returns for the years ended August 31, 1972, August 31, 1973 and the short period return ended September 30, 1973 are subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service. The Club lost its tax exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code as of September 1, 1967, therefore, the Club is subject to all other applicable Code sections. Investment credit is accounted for by the flow through method.

Note 5 – Long-Term Debt

A mortgage note dated June 18, 1965 in the face amount of \$30,000 payable in 120 equal monthly payments of \$335 including interest at 6 percent per annum. The note is secured by a mortgage on the Seattle clubroom. Its unpaid balance is \$3,036.

Three sales contracts for the purchase of office machines are payable in equal monthly payments of \$93 including interest. The unpaid balance of these contracts is \$1,080 at September 30, 1974.

Note 6 – Special Use Permits

Mt. Baker and Stevens lodges are built on leased U.S. Forest Service land.

IN MEMORIAM

1974

Tennys Bellamy
 Marian Fisher (Mrs. H. David)
 Edith M. Flynn
 Hal A. Foss
 Howard Gerlach
 Marjorie V. Gregg
 Mabel C. Hudson
 Don Lopic
 Jessie I. Lilly
 Harry R. Morgan
 C. G. Morrison
 Charley W. Rankin
 Floyd Reynolds
 Walter Schoenfeld
 Charles L. Simmons
 Margaret Wunderling (Mrs. H. P.)

Charter Members:
 Florence E. Curtis (Mrs. Asahel)
 Lawrence Denny Lindsley

OUR MOUNTAINEER CHARTER MEMBERS

With the January 3, 1975 death of Lawrence Denny Lindsley, at the age of 97, the Mountaineers lost their last charter member. He exemplified the character of the early club members in his pioneer heritage (grandson of Seattle founders David and Louisa Boren Denny), his love of nature (professional photographer of the Northwest wilderness), and self sufficiency in independent exploration and adventure (such as assisting to guide the 1916 Mary Roberts Rinehart party over Cascade Pass, then an untried, unmapped route). In her

book *Tenting Tonight* Mrs. Rinehart described him as "Silent Lawrie Lindsley, naturalist, photographer, and lover of all that is wild, a young man who has spent years wandering through the mountains around Chelan, camera and gun at hand, the gun never raised against the wild creatures, but used to shoot away tree branches that interfere with pictures, or, more frequently, to trim a tree into such outlines as fit into the photograph."

A Seattle meeting November 6, 1906 "to arrange a program and welcome for Dr. Frederick A. Cook and party, returning from the first successful ascent of Mt. McKinley," started the plans for a mountain club in Seattle. The Mazama Club of Portland and the Sierra Club of California were contacted to learn what type of new club would best promote their interests. On January 18, 1907, the first regular meeting of "The Seattle Mountaineer's Club, Auxiliary to the Mazamas" was held at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Henry Landes president.

At the second regular meeting in February the charter membership list of 151 names was closed. These names were officially noted in the 1907 annual. The first trail trip (local outing) on February 17, 1907 was from Ft. Lawton to the West Point lighthouse. Forty-eight of these participants were charter members, most of whom signed the lighthouse register under this date. A picture of this adventure decorates a wall of the lighthouse. From this time no effort was made to list or keep in touch with charter members. Few of them remained Mountaineers for many years. In 1917 eight had continued their memberships, in 1927 there were six, in 1937 four, and in 1947 only two.

About 1956 Eugene Faure, Tacoma Mountaineer, became interested in early club members, and asked the assistance of the present club historian in an attempt to locate the living charter members. For several years there was interesting, frustrating, and time consuming efforts to trace the whereabouts of the founders. There were calls on long-time Mountaineers, attempts to jog fading memories, letters to distant places, to chamber of commerce sources, post offices, police departments. There was search of old newspaper files, of marriage records, scanning of family portraits, etc. Often the confusion of name similarity would lead to hilarious correspondence. By 1960, although every lead had been followed, only 20 living charter members had been located. Montelius Price was the only charter member that continued his membership throughout his lifetime. (1961 annual pgs. 41-50 with pictures: Faure, Eugene – Our Charter Members – Then and Now). After the death of Eugene Faure in 1967, respecting his kind thoughtfulness to these members, his program was continued. Each

annual since 1961 has listed the living charter members. The historian attempted to keep in frequent touch with the dwindling number. When physically able they were taken to annual banquets, or to meetings of interest to them. Any news of friends or the club activities was relayed. Friends were transported to visit charter members in nursing homes, where reading material and flowers were frequently delivered.

It was hoped to have imparted to these founding members the appreciation present Mountaineers feel, for their establishment of an organization with the happy purpose of "exploring the mountains, forests and watercourses of the Pacific Northwest." We hope "to preserve by protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of the Northwest coast of America." Above all, let us "promote the spirit of good fellowship and comradery among the lovers of outdoor life in the West."

Loretta Slater



Mountaineers Good Night 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.

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



Ramona '74