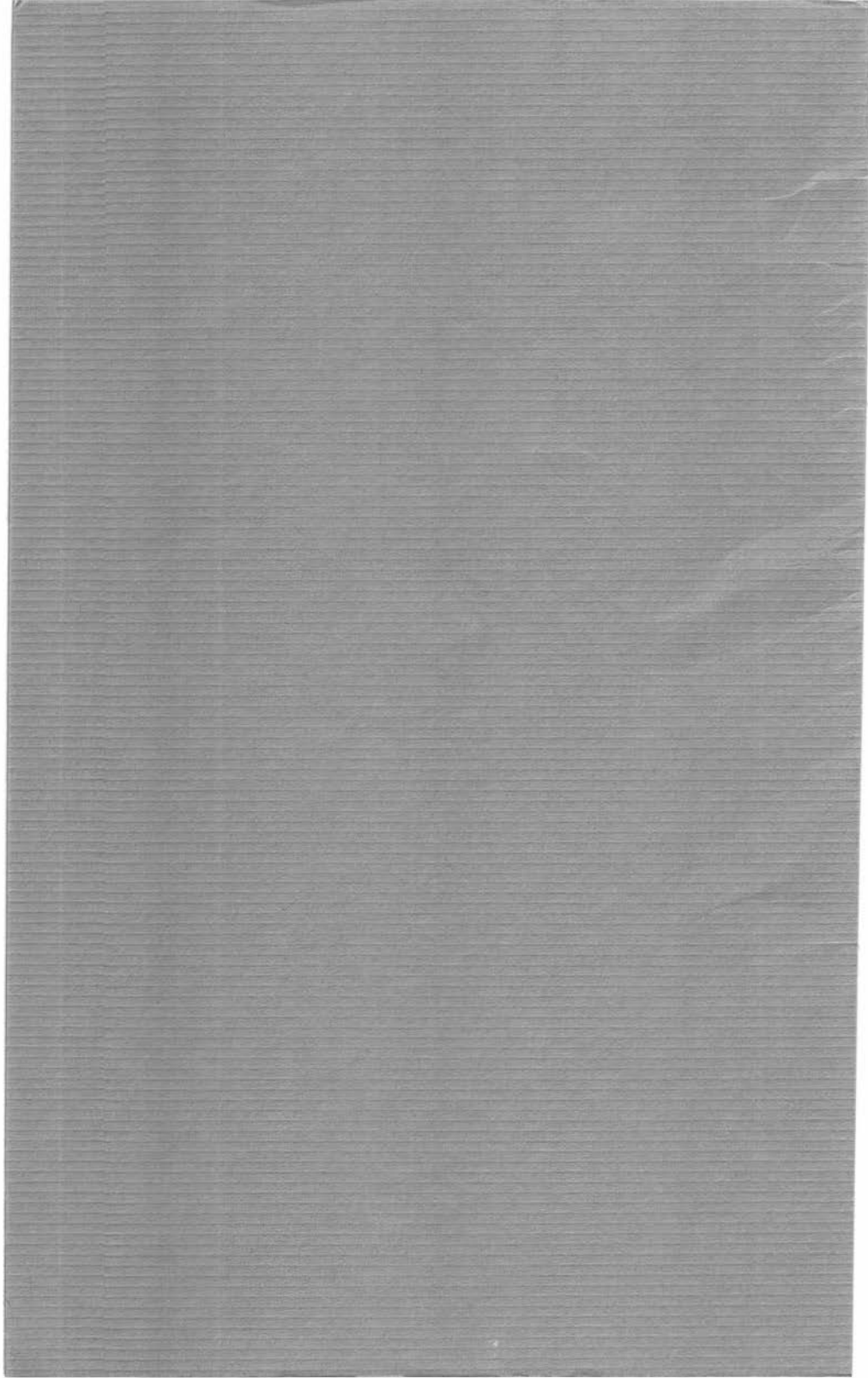


The Mountaineer





The Mountaineer

1977



Published July, 1978

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La Crosse Trio

(B. J. Packard)

Mountaineer Outings 1977

COMPILED BY LORETTA SLATER

<i>Type</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Alpine Scramblers	Sept. 10-18	Elwa Basin, Olympics	Gene & Mary Sutliff
Backpack	July 30-Aug. 7	Rainy Pass to Easy Pass	Dave Werstler
Backpack	Sept. 3-10	Enchantment Lakes Colechuck-Snow Lake	Robert Milnor
Backpack	Sept. 11-17	Three Sisters Wilderness Area, Oregon	John Ligon
Backpack-Family	July 10-16	North Cascades Nat'l. Park- Lake Chelan	Ruth Arnold
Backpack- Naturalists	Aug. 14-20	Northeastern Olympic Nat'l. Park	Joe Toynbee
Bicycle	June 18-24	Okanogan Loop from Omak	Roger Aasen
Bicycle	Aug. 6-21	Astoria, Ore. to San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Amy Stenberg
Camperafters- Family	July 30-Aug. 14	U.S. Glacier Nat'l Park to Waterton Lakes, Canada	Edward Lipinski
Canoe	Aug. 20-28	Murtle Lake, Wells Gray Park, B. C. Canada	David Lee
Climbing	July 23-31	Bugaboo Group, Canada	Dave Kruglinski
Climbing	Aug. 6-14	Alpine Lakes	Frank King
Climbing-Family Trail Work Party	August. 20-28	Snow Lake Trail	Vern Ainardi
Climbing	Aug. 27-Sept. 5	Burke Range, Olympics	Robert L. Wood
Climbing	Sept. 10-17	Ten Peak Area - Trinity	Frank King
Foreign Outing	June 30-July 22	Switzerland	Paul Wiseman
Foreign Outing	Oct. 7-Nov. 12	Nepal	Dave Gimmetstad

Elwa Basin

Our group of seven arrived at the trailhead of the North Fork Quinault at 9 a.m., Saturday, September 10. We had 13 miles to go that day. The way was along the North Fork on a gentle trail through lovely rain forest. That night we camped just across the Quinault at a flat before the climb begins to Low Divide.

The second day we moved on to Martin Park to a very beautiful camp site a thousand feet above and two miles up a side trail from Low Divide. The trail to Martin Park went through a wet, marshy area, then into a boulder and wood-strewn area. Continuing on the trail and dropping over a small spur, we came to Martin Park, one of the loveliest meadows in the Olympics. We spent two delightful nights there, climbing Mt. Christie on the third day. The climb was pleasant, an interesting glacier with a rock scramble to the summit.

On the fourth day the group moved camp to Elwa Basin. The subalpine basin provides few flat camp spots, but we managed to find fairly good sites for our three tents. On the fifth day we donned day packs and headed up the basin for our climb of Mt. Queets. We followed the remains of the Elwa Snowfinger to the Big Snow Hump and turned west up Queets. It was a delightful scramble up rock and heather slopes to a rocky summit. The view was fantastic. Looking to the west, however, an all-too-familiar weather front was approaching and we awoke the next morning to clouds and drizzle. We packed up and headed back to Low Divide where we set up headquarters in the big shelter there.

Hoping to climb Mt. Seattle on the seventh day, we started out on the Skyline Trail but turned back to Low Divide when the weather began to deteriorate. We then went down the North Fork Quinault trail to camp at 12-mile shelter in the rain. We hiked out to the cars in a downpour the next day.

—GENE AND MARY SUTLIFF

Enchantment Lakes

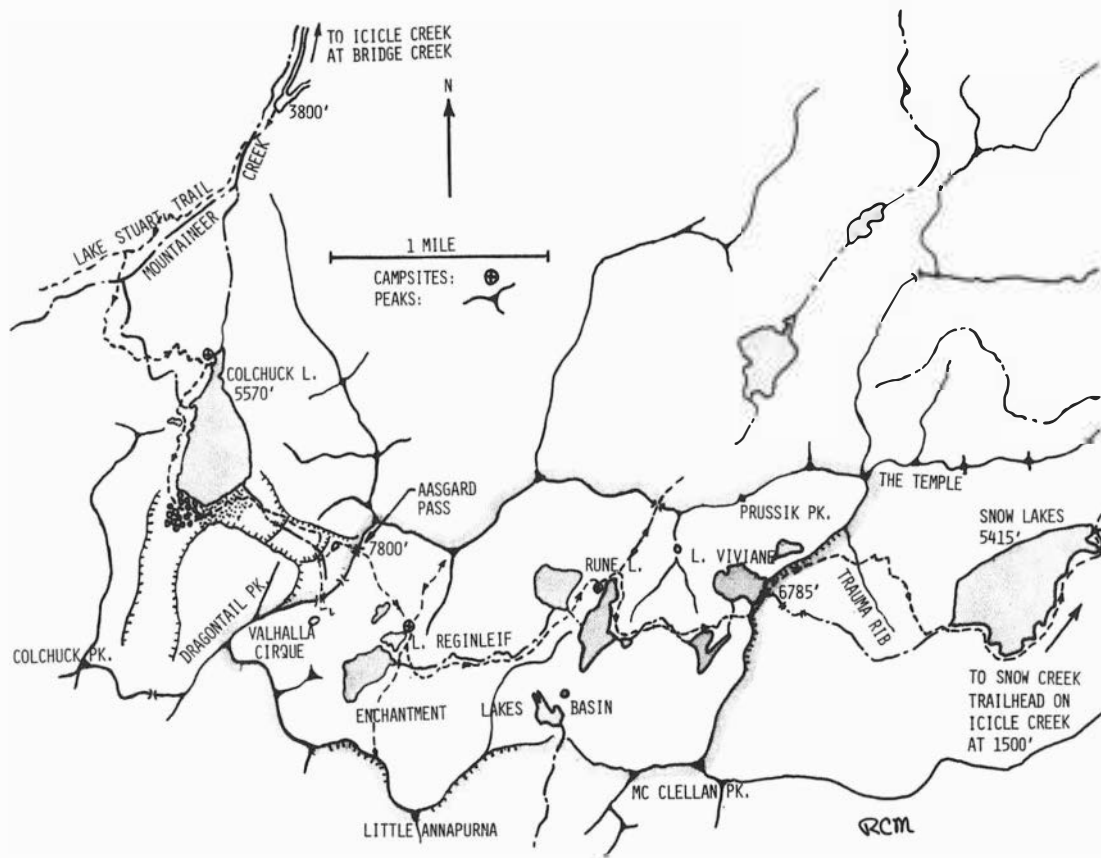
Almost everyone has heard of the outstanding beauty of the Enchantment Lake basin. Stories of the agony involved in the trudge up to it have also become a standard part of Mountaineer conversation. However, it is gradually becoming apparent that a new route

is available which makes the Enchantments a little easier to reach and to enjoy. This is the Aasgard Pass route which leads to the upper (west) end of the Enchantment Basin. Because of recent extensions of roads and improvement of trails, it no longer needs to be described, as in a Signpost article of a few years ago, the "death route" to the Enchantments.

A few figures illustrate the difference. Using the standard Snow Creek route, there is a distance of about nine miles and an elevation gain of 5,300 feet to the *lowest* part of the basin at Lake Viviane (I am using the names selected by Peg and Bill Stark; they differ from those used on USGS maps). Via Aasgard Pass, it is a 4,000 foot climb in about six miles to the *highest* part of the basin. Neither route is suitable for timid hikers. Both routes require some travel on steep terrain with marked routes rather than graded and leveled trails. The danger is minimal on both routes, but one section of the trail around Lake Viviane offers some exposure which cannot be avoided; however, the footing is solid.

Both routes offer good campsites at frequent intervals, so the trip can be broken easily to suit the ability of the party. In our case, Colchuck Lake, a magnificent cliff-bordered basin, was the stopping place for the first two nights. A violent storm on the first night, followed by fog and drizzle, kept us in camp the next day. As it turned out, that was the last of the bad weather.

A fresh trail has been cut around the west side of Colchuck Lake. A rockslide of house-sized boulders on the south-east corner is crossed on a marked route. It leads to a maze of narrow trails through dense brush ending at the stream which flows conspicuously down the center of the gully leading to Aasgard Pass. There are some key landmarks on the route which, if observed carefully, keep the effort and danger to a minimum. The stream should be followed until it becomes convenient to bear left to pass to the left of a cliff which fills the center of the gully. By staying close to the left side of the gully, a beaten path can be found which avoids all serious obstacles. The path leads to a second cliff, whereupon it bears right, crosses the stream and ascends a series of small steps to the top of the cliff. A well-marked route continues straight upward and leads directly to the south-west end of the ridge forming Aasgard Pass. However, a strategic detour at this point shortens the trip by about a half mile. Traverse left along the top of this second cliff until a large open basin is reached containing a shallow or dry lake. Continue south-eastward



Enchantment Lakes Outings

(Bob Milnor)

up heather and rock slopes to the north-east end of Aasgard Pass. Conspicuous trails lead from there to campsites on Lakes Freya, Reginleif and Brynhild.

Our route consisted of a loop trip through the Enchantment Basin and out by way of Snow Creek. Our camps at Lake Reginleif and Rune Lake were probably the only spots capable of accommodating five tents. Sites for one or two are more common.

The Enchantments are changing continuously. Early overuse caused extensive damage to meadows, but this is being corrected by replanting and by warnings against harmful practices. The number of visitors continues to increase, and the problem of sewage disposal is serious enough that future use of the area may have to be restricted.

—BOB MILNOR

Bob Milnor (leader), Diane Milnor, Kathy Kansky, Brian Kansky, Evan Schelter, Doreen Johnson, Carol Scott, Pamela Pogemiller, Gene Christensen.

Northeast Olympics

This 7-day trip began at the end of the Dungeness River Road on Sunday, August 14. We had been told that no open fires would be permitted because of the drought, but, as compensation for this, the weather was hot and clear.

Destination for the first day was Boulder Shelter, a distance of 6.5 miles. After supper, several of the group hiked up to Marmot Pass for some beautiful views of Mount Constance in the sunset. Early on the second morning we entered Olympic National Park where the heat made a swim in Home Lake before lunch very welcome. The route then led up over Constance Pass and down to camp at Sunnybrook Meadows. The scenery in this area is nothing less than superb.

The third day began by dropping 3,100 feet and 2.5 miles to the Dosewallips River Trail, followed by a six-mile hike to pleasant campsites at Camp Marion. By noon on the following day, we had set up tents at Dose Meadows, and in the afternoon most of the group hiked the very steep mile up to Lost Pass for views down the Lost River Valley, and over to Cameron Pass.

On Thursday, the entire party climbed up to Hayden Pass for more

great scenery, followed by a loop trip back through the Thousand Acre Meadow. This meadow features a series of four small lakes, each one higher than the one below it.

On Friday, three members of the group returned to the Lost Pass area for a "girls only" swim in a small lake, while two others hiked to Graywolf Pass. The group reunited that night at Camp Marion. On Saturday morning, an early start took us 8.3 miles to the Dosewallips River campground and the end of the trip by noon.

Unfortunately for a Naturalist Trip, the majority of flowers had bloomed out early because of the drought, but enough remained to be of interest. Wildlife seen included marmots, deer, goats, pica, rabbits, and hawks.

—JOE TOYNBEE

Joe Toynbee, leader; Bev Toynbee, John Martin, Neil Hunt, Gerry Shevlin, Lee Landrud, Jim McBride, Karin McCurdy, Hazel Hale, Mary Fries, Alice Bond.

Okanogan Loop (Bicycle)

It's difficult to get off the beaten trail on a bicycle—after all, most bike routes are for autos, too. However, Mountaineer bikers came close on the six-day Okanogan Loop ride on June 19-24, 1977. The trip featured lots of scenery, great weather and relatively traffic-free roads.

Led by Roger Aasen, the group of 39 riders began rolling out of Omak's East Side Park about 5 a.m. on Sunday, June 19. The day's 58.5 miles would take us to Sweat Creek Campground, which we were to find aptly named. Second breakfast was in Tonasket, 27 miles into the day. From there the climb was steady as we headed for Wauconda Summit (4,310 feet), and we looked forward to the only store and service station along our route. Rehydrated, we left it to fight the sticky road tar that grabbed at the bicycle wheels. We were grateful to have a sag wagon to carry our heavy items, for the road was enough of a challenge without the extra weight.

Despite primitive facilities, the campground was a welcome sight. We set up tents among the trees and took turns urging the water up through the huge hand pump. Even the cold water bath from a bucket was refreshing that evening.

Remembering how yesterday's heat had wilted us, we were up with the sun Monday preparing for an 8.5-mile drop into Republic

for breakfast. On the way some of us were rewarded with glimpses of deer bounding through the woods.

In Republic we prepared for the 17.5 mile push to Sherman Pass (5,575 feet), the state's highest all-weather one. Three hours later, most of us had conquered it and were beginning the thrilling downhill run that lasted almost all the way to Kettle Falls.

At the end of the 52-mile ride we camped on the sidewalks of the former town site. Kettle Falls had moved when Grand Coulee Dam was built but that seemed ridiculous to us now; the lake was a considerable hike away and the drought had left the public beach area high and dry.

We broke camp Tuesday about 6 a.m. and headed along the river to the Gifford Ferry landing. We passed through Rice, Daisy, and Gifford (most of them offered no facilities) as we continued up and down the river road to the ferry. After a 15-minute ferry ride, we began climbing out of the valley toward Inchelium and the Colville Indian Reservation. We had looked forward to this day—our only one without a mountain to pedal over—but we soon discovered the hills it offered were worse than Sherman Pass. We refueled at Rainbow Beach on Twin Lakes and then headed for Log Cabin Resort for a swim and a night's rest. It was the end of a hot 42 miles.

We got another early start on Wednesday, eager to attack the next summit. Road work made progress slow and tested our skills as we maneuvered over eight miles of sharp gravel. Not everyone made it without puncturing a tire.

The summit, unnamed and unmarked, was nevertheless a real challenge. It was reached after about 13 miles and then we enjoyed a long, downhill run to the Pines Cafe. The terrain was up and down for the rest of the day as we passed through the small Indian settlement of Keller to complete 38.5 miles.

The camp at beautiful San Poil Bay held several unexpected surprises. The drought had forced closure of the flush toilets and the sole pit toilet had part of a wall missing. Later that night running water in the camp gave out altogether, making us very glad to arise early Thursday and pedal away.

Thursday's ride was a highlight of the trip. Traffic was lighter than usual and views were outstanding as we climbed up and around on Manila Creek Road toward Elmer City. The woods through which we passed offered wildflowers, and deer and some riders even saw a bear. At 24 miles we arrived at Coulee Dam and stopped to become

tourists. We completed the 30.5-mile day at Sping Canyon where flush toilets, cold showers, lake swimming, and a concession stand were much appreciated.

We pedalled out of camp early on Friday and rode back through Grand Coulee and Elmer City, heading for Nespelem on the way back to Omak. The traffic was heavier this day, but we concentrated on reaching Disautel Summit (3,252 feet) for lunch. Some made it sooner, but most of us gathered beside the road about noon for our meal. Another 20 miles completed our 280-mile loop and brought us, hot and tired, back to Omak where we packed the cars and headed for home.

—JEAN HENDERSON

Astoria to San Francisco (Bicycle)

Modern psychology notwithstanding, insanity is likely contagious. So, when Amy Stenberg openly admitted she would consider leading a bicycle outing down the coast from Astoria, Ore., to San Francisco, a line of the fit and the halt immediately formed. Eventually planning had to break off, as it was time to leave. The intrepid 30 met at Pacific Grange Hall just south of Astoria. Thirteen arrived on their bikes from Seattle, while others came by rented car and trailer, arriving about 11 p.m. with their bikes still to be uncrated and set up.

Saturday morning, August 6, dawned, but in the fog no one saw it. We stopped by Seaside, the end of Lewis and Clark's sojourn west, and visited a replica of their salt cairn. An additional stop was made at Cannon Beach for pictures of Haystack Rock. The night's bed and board was a rustic lodge at a Methodist church camp. For \$2 a head we were given a ham dinner and everything else left in the kitchen. Mileage: 50.

Sunday, August 7 was overcast. Fortified by complementary coffee cake, we had breakfast in Tillamook and then left Hwy. 101 to charge head-on Cape Lookout. The approach to Lincoln City was notable for crossing the 45th Parallel. This was one of the few places where 101 did not have some sort of shoulder. However existing shoulders are in need of better maintenance. The state did have frequent caution signs warning motorists of bicycles on the roadway.

At Fisherman's Lodge in Depoe Bay we were genuinely welcomed. That evening we ate in the town and watched the little boats scuttling for the slot into the world's smallest harbor. Mileage: 74.

Monday, August 8. We started with a long hill over Cape Foulweather, again in the fog. The silver-grey mists drifting around the dark green trees had a certain beauty, and we could ride along accompanied by the sound of the ocean. Occasionally the fog would part for a glimpse of surf and rocks. Beyond Waldport the fabled tailwinds became a reality. We had a spacious, clean group camp at Honeyman State Park, and spent the afternoon exploring the miles of mysterious sand dunes. Mileage: 67.

Tuesday, August 9. Starting early in the morning we passed fishing boats heading out of the bay at Reedsport in a light fog. The day's route led across a high scenic bridge over Coos Bay into North Bend. We took in their bike shop, an excellent pioneer museum, and occupied a sidewalk for a bask in the sun. Campsites at Sunset Bay State Park were nicely secluded in thick woods. Mileage: 56.

Wednesday, August 10. When you are camped at 14 ft. above sea level, there is only one way to go in the morning. However, the hills of the Seven Devils Road were blessedly sunny and deserted as we rode to Bandon for a second breakfast and a visit to their cheese factory and maritime museum. A scenic loop led along the ocean and to some outstanding picture-taking of the white sandy beaches and unusual rock formations. At Port Orford 101 returned to the edge of the sea and we followed the waves to Humbug Mountain State Park. Mileage: 58.

Thursday, August 11. Shortly out of camp this morning our friendly fog returned. But it was a light haze, and from here to the Oregon border we rode right along the ocean. At Harris Beach State Park several of our reserved sites were found to be unsuitable for tents, so we got together on two of the larger ones. We had a group dinner in Brookings and a stroll on the beach. Mileage: 52.

Friday, August 12. Several miles beyond Brookings, we greeted the California state line. The bicycle caution signs now disappeared. There were hilly side roads to Crescent City, and the freeway shoulders were also available for riding here. From Crescent City to Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park the roads narrowed between huge redwood trees. Wildlife provided quite a distraction. There were herds of elk in the park and a talkative ranger told us everything possible about the private lives of elk. Huge raccoons dropped in as

soon as we had crawled into our tents, and they spent the night rattling the latches on the food cupboards. Mileage: 65.

Saturday, August 13. A side road out across the cliffs of Patrick's Point brought us into Trinidad, with one of the prettiest small bays and fishing fleets anywhere. Generous freeway shoulders made the ride to Eureka pleasant, and we could smell the eucalyptus trees which lined parts of the route. After dinner in Eureka we walked around admiring its Victorian houses. Mileage: 54.

Sunday, August 14. We pedaled out of Eureka and at the beginning of the Avenue of the Giants the sun broke through in earnest as we rode awestruck among the Humboldt Redwoods. The impact of the size and height of these groves of massive trees was worth the whole trip. Traffic was light and these were some of the best miles. We camped as a group at Williams Grove, with the Eel River providing swimming. Mileage: 50.

Monday, August 15. We continued along the Avenue of the Giants through Myers Flat, keeping in sight of the Eel River most of the time, returning to 101 shortly before Garberville. We were now definitely inland and soaking up the sunshine. Mileage: 38.

Tuesday, August 16. We were out of camp early, and turned onto CA 1 at Leggett, which proved to be a pleasant surprise. There was very little traffic, and the crooked road kept it almost to our speed. Warning signs stating bicycles were on the roadway were again posted at frequent intervals. We crossed the largest blip on the Caltrans profile, which turned out to be only a modest challenge. We had been gaining altitude since last Friday in Crescent City, and now we lost all of it in about 1/2 hour, making a sweeping descent back to the ocean.

CA 1 is a truly spectacular route which faithfully hugs the edge of the sea. The coast, although generally level, is intersected by many small streams leading down to the water, thus providing a new sport. After some practice a biker could take a fast sprint down to the gully, make a hard-leaning turn while trying to keep hands away from the brakes, and maybe get halfway up the other side before having to gear down and crank. These "hills" were quite short, maybe 100 to 200 ft. high, and they persisted to San Francisco. Across the Little River from Mendocino we stayed in a group area at Van Damme State Park. Mileage: 63.

Wednesday, August 17. Due to some small towns being *really* small, we managed to ride 32 miles without breakfast, but not with-

out some grumbling. We passed Point Arena lighthouse, the most powerful in the West. Drought conditions clearly prevailed. Many tiny sand beaches were tucked into small coves. Frequently, the rolling hills of sea-cured, sun-bleached grass would drop straight off to rock cliffs and the water.

We looked forward to our night in luxury accommodations at the Sea Ranch Lodge, a welcome respite. Mileage: 55.

Thursday, August 18. We now went forth in sunshine, passing Stewart Points store, built in 1868. We visited Fort Ross, a remarkable structure built by the Russians for the fur trade and occupied until 1842. Many fine sandy beaches line the highway here through Sonoma County, and we had strong tailwinds after Bodega. Camp was at Marconi Cove Marina on the shore of Tomales Bay, a brilliant blue piece of water covering the north end of the San Andreas fault. This was the last night we all spent together. Mileage: 64.

Friday, August 19. We left CA 1 near Point Reyes and went southeast through Mill Valley. Eight rode on to the Golden Gate Bridge, the rest took the ferry from Larkspur. We thought we had arrived at bikers' heaven. there was a bike path leading into the terminal, stands which could be locked; ferry personnel who were courteous and actually understood how to handle bikes. From the ferry terminal in San Francisco it was a few blocks to the YMCA, in an older part of town. That night we went out for dinner together in Chinatown, and walked around afterwards. Mileage: 33 for those taking ferry.

Saturday, August 20, was spent shopping and looking around San Francisco. Some of us went back to ride across the Golden Gate Bridge which was pleasant and provided outstanding vistas. A wide path is set off by a guard rail from traffic, and is reserved for bikes only on the weekends. Bike routes lead off and on at both ends of the bridge.

Sunday, August 21. Those who had not dispersed to the homes of friends or relatives now convened for an early breakfast and the ride to the airport, where bicycles were boxed for the trip home. It took 1 1/2 hours to cover the same distance we had ridden in 2 weeks. Mileage: 14. Trip Total: 794.

The weather was not entirely cooperative; at least there was no rain. We saw so much magnificent scenery that we had difficulty in absorbing all of it. Riders were well spread out each day, leaving

and arriving in their own times. Those who avoided being on the roads in the late afternoons had far fewer hassles with the traffic. Our safety record was perfect; in approximately 22,700 people miles, no one was injured. We had a few flats and ruined tires due to roadside debris. In the opinion of one of our crosscountry riders, this was the more challenging trip. Many of us would do it again, especially the part on CA1, after we have ridden some other rides and seen some other parts of our country.

—PEGGY FERBER AND AMY STENBERG

Amy Stenberg, leader; Bodo Alvensleben, Don Baldwin, Bev Berg, John Boles, Walt Carlson, Fran Dauelsberg, Bob Ferber, Garth Ferber, Peggy Ferber, Herman Groninger, Jean Henderson, Steve Johnson, Mike Kennedy, Sue Kennedy, Durlyn Lund, Paul March, Tom Merritt, Betsy Philbin, Phil Philbin, David Powell, Marge Samsoe, Don Stenberg, Mark Stenberg, Robert Stewart, Bernice Tillson, Jan Turman, and Bill Whitmore. Joining us for the first week were Roger Aasen and Dick Wetmore.

1977 Glacier National Park

The first few days of our Glacier National Park outing was spent camping at Apgar Village. The campground is situated near one end of Lake McDonald next to the park entrance. The group camping area was clean, attractive, and not crowded. The lake shore for swimming was within walking distance of our tents, and our group regularly attended the naturalist lectures and slide shows after each evening's campfire. From Apgar several hikes to lakes and scenic views were taken as well as boat cruises on the lake and visits to the beautiful Lake McDonald Lodge with its bark-lined cedar logs, extending from lobby floor past the balcony to the roof, and animal heads mounted on every wall and log pillar.

Later in the week our group drove over Logan Pass, stopping for a short hike at the summit to view the scenery and mountain goats who wandered within several yards of camera-clicking hikers. We settled down for several days' stay at St. Mary's campground situated at the east entrance to the park near beautiful St. Mark Lake. Our site was surrounded by impressive mountain scenery but the meadow where we were camped was nearly bare of trees or bushes. Twice rain and strong winds blew down one tent, loosened others, and discouraged several families so much that they considered going home. However the weather never stayed the same for very long.

Miserable weather would change, and the next day it would be warm and sunny, only to change again by late afternoon to hail and rain. Many lovely hikes were taken from the Going-to-the-Sun Highway and from Many Glacier Hotel. Several families packed in to Granite Park Chalet. Besides viewing breathtaking scenery they encountered a renegade grizzly bear whom the park naturalists were trying to drive or carry out of the area via helicopter. Other animals viewed among our group were mountain sheep, moose, elk, deer, ground-hogs, mountain squirrels, and a wolverine.

The last few days of the trip were spent in Canada at Waterton Lake where members hiked and enjoyed touring the unique Prince of Wales Hotel. A couple of families drove south to Two Medicine Lake and spent several days there at a smaller and less crowded campground. Two Medicine Lake is beautiful to fish, but was not very productive either to us or other fishermen. A boat can be taken to the upper end of the lake where a trail will take one to Upper Two Medicine Lake. We enjoyed the trails especially since the flora is beautiful and somewhat different from that found along our Cascade trails; but don't dawdle along the way: since the signs constantly warn hikers to get off the trails early since grizzlies come out about dusk to wander!

We all enjoyed Glacier. When visiting this area have your binoculars handy as the thrill of viewing a seldom-seen wild animal at close range was the highlight of our trip to Glacier National Park.

—ANN LIPINSKI

1977 Bugaboo Climbers' Outing

The trip began with a bivouac on an exposed ledge between a swimming pool and a tennis court at the Wenatchee home of a party member. The action then shifted to Canada with an easy day's drive to Spillimacheen via Spokane and Bonner's Ferry. On arrival at the trailhead it was discovered that there was a large 50-person hut at Boulder Camp. The tents were cheerfully abandoned and the party arrived in camp before dark after a two-and-a-half mile hike. It took a little while to assimilate the propane stoves, the foam rubber beds, the tables and chairs, and the presence of rangers who collected the dollar-a-night fee and kept order. Not quite the same as the North Cascades!

During the following five days of good weather the following climbs were made by various party members:

S ridge of Bugaboo Spire—"one of the great classic routes of the Canadian Alps," mostly class 3 with an exciting F5 (some said F6) pitch

SE corner of Snowpatch Spire—a thrilling route with sustained 5th class climbing up to F6

Pigeon Spire, W ridge—a delightful climb, mostly 3rd class with a lot of exposure

Marmolta, E ridge—class 3, exposure and lightning bolts

Crescent Towers—several 4th and 5th class routes

Eastpost Spire, SE ridge—easy and fun, good views of Bugaboo and Snowpatch.

All of these climbs were reached by a one-to-two-hour hike from camp amid beautiful scenery. All party members enjoyed the outing and would happily consider a return trip.

Guidebook: *A Climber's Guide to the Interior Ranges of British Columbia South* by Robert Kruszyna and William L. Putnam, Alpine Club of Canada and the American Alpine Club (Sixth edition, May 1977)

Map: Invermere, B.C. Sheet 82 K/NE

—DAVE KRUGLINSKI

Dave Kruglinski, leader; Alan Hall, Scott Anderson, Dave Jaceks, Bruce Byers, Jerry Sommerman and Jim O'Connell.

An Alpine Lakes High Route Traverse

It was late Saturday morning when we departed the mini-bus at Cooper Lake for nine days of climbing in the Alpine Lakes area. Our driver and his wife turned back after accompanying us to Pete Lake and we continued up the long trail to Spectacle Lake. We arrived on the ridge above the lake only to be pelted by hail from a thunderhead that had been building up over us. We camped that night on an arm that ran out into the lake.

Sunday morning we went around the southern edge of Spectacle Lake and battled our way through heavy brush to Glacier Lake. After a break there, we pushed on up to Chickamin Lake where we would camp for the night—a lovely place in a high cirque but prone to wind.

With the afternoon before us, a party of seven set out to climb the third peak of Lemah Mountain, a formidable looking mass. Following the described route and a family of goats, we made the summit in good time. We could look between our toes down at Iceberg Lake. We returned to camp with plenty of time to eat before dark.

Monday morning started with a quick climb of Chikamin Peak. We then packed up and traversed under the cliffs on the west side of Lemah Mountain. Hoping to avoid the elevation loss down to Iceberg Lake, we chose a steep bench breaching the cliffs well above the lake. It turned out to be a sad choice: we had a long, hard time on steep, loose scree and dirt and came face to face with a goat that was probably wondering what we were doing there. We then trudged up the snow valley to the rock wall between Overcoat Mountain and Chimney Rock. While we had to move carefully, it proved to be an easy scramble to the snow between the peaks. (Unfortunately, the snow turned out to be a glacier and we had to rope up.) We camped that night on the north ridge, down from Overcoat, and were treated to a red sunset illuminating the cloud that condensed over the Chimney Rock-Overcoat massif.

Tuesday morning a party of five headed for Chimney Rock, two went for Overcoat, and one stayed in camp to rest a twisted ankle. In the early afternoon, the Overcoat party came back without success. They hadn't found a route to their liking for a party of their strength. The steep snow gully of former years was now a steep ice gully.

Late in the afternoon, the other group, flush with victory, jumped into the southernmost diagonal crack on the east face of Overcoat and popped out on top 30 minutes later.

On Wednesday two more of the party climbed Overcoat. The rest made the steep traverse over to the col below the west side of Summit Chief. A try was attempted up the face above the col but failed due to rotten rock. The party then regrouped at the col, had a late lunch and went down the valley to the northeast. When a steep gully running up Summit Chief later became visible, the leader was quite disappointed about wasting the day on the rotten face when the real

route was so close. Camp that night was on a green spot under the west cliffs of Little Big Chief.

At 7 a.m. on Thursday, seven climbers headed up the long talus slopes for Summit Chief. The snowfield that was to be the easy way turned out to be an ice finger. Some did a little ice climbing and others went up a steep narrow crack. On the rock above, everyone moved in slow motion since every foothold was covered with loose rock left by the melting snow. The climbers reached the summit and made a slow, careful return to camp, not reaching it until 5 p.m. Another hour and a half of easy walking brought the party to camp that night in a meadow just northwest of Dutch Miller Gap.

Friday six climbers headed for the long, dry climb of Bears Breast Mountain, a rugged, impressive mass. Two took a stroll up the north ridge of Little Big Chief but turned back at a fault that runs through the narrow ridge. The successful Bears Breast party returned 12 hours after starting. Eleven hours had been spent climbing and one bathing in a convenient pool found on the way back.

Saturday we went down to Williams Lake and then climbed and bushwhacked up to the Tank Lakes area, a wonderful place with terraces and ponds. The rock is granite blocks and looks like the ruins of old walls and forts, spaced with heather. We swam and relaxed for the rest of the day.

On Sunday we dropped down into the upper Necklace Valley and picked up the trail that took us down to the East Fork of the Foss River and eventually to the trailhead a few miles from the town of Skykomish. Happily, our mini-bus showed up an hour early and we were soon off for home.

—BILL ARUNDELL

Frank King, leader; Bill Arundell, Marc Bardsley, Bob Dreisbach, Herb Earle, Joanne Lennox, Monty Lennox, Doug Pierson.

Climbing—Family Trail Work Party

The Mountaineers first trail work party outing was enjoyed by the party members and the Forest Service was pleased with the result.

Three Forest Service mules carried in the base camp kitchen, food, trail tools and part of the pack to Snow Lake. The trail re-location project from Snow Lake to The Enchantments had been reviewed

on a backpack management field trip in which Mountaineers and members of the Alpine Lakes Preservation Society and Sierra Club members participated. The work we did included laying a log trail through a swampy area, cutting out downed trees and putting in two portable toilet facilities.

This type of outing could well be repeated with mutual benefit to all parties.

—VERN AINARDI

Vern Ainardi, leader; Eileen Ainardi, Raul Ainardi, Trevor Ainardi, Sid Gould, Elliot Mock, Ken Waldron, William Waldron.

Eight Days of "No Burke"

Because of bad weather, the 1977 Burke Range outing in the Olympics scheduled for ten days lasted eight and only three of the 16 participants set foot on the range. Named in 1890 for Judge Thomas Burke of Seattle, the range is probably the most inaccessible region in the Olympics, difficult to reach by any approach.

The 1977 itinerary called for hiking up the Dosewallips trail to Hayden Pass, then traversing cross-country to a camp near the Eel Glacier on Mount Anderson. The party was then to ascend to Iceberg Lake and traverse around the head of the Hayes River to reach the Burke Range at Crystal Peak and establish base camp in Watterson Basin on the south slope of Mount Watterson.

On the first day (August 27) about half the party stayed at Bear Camp, the balance at Dose Meadows. Waiting out the rain on the second day, the party moved to the same site used by Mountaineers on the summer outing of 1920. On the third day eight scouted the cross-country route to the Eel Glacier, going as far as Sentinel's Sister, while three persons climbed Wellesley Peak in rain and snow.

The fourth day was the best of the trip. Everyone awakened to find the skies clear and the crests of the higher peaks whitened by snow that had fallen during the night. Taking advantage of the good weather, the party climbed to Hayden Pass, then traveled cross-country to a beautiful camp on Silt Creek, about a half mile below the Eel Glacier. The traverse from Hayden Pass began easily but beyond Sentinel's Sister became progressively more difficult—the route was across steep, precipitous slopes, alternately crossing meadows and jungles of subalpine forest and slide alder. The day's back-

packing lasted almost eight hours, and everyone was pretty well exhausted from the sidehill gouging by the time they reached camp. However, it was a lovely place completely enclosed by the mountains with the Eel Glacier and the East Peak of Mount Anderson to the south and the canyon of Silt Creek curving out of sight to the north and east.

Early the next morning three left on a jaunt to Crystal Peak. They did not rejoin the outing and they were the only members to actually reach the Burke Range. About 9 o'clock a party of six departed to climb Mount Anderson and attained the summit in perfect weather.

On the sixth day everyone backpacked toward the glacier to continue to Iceberg Lake. A projected day trip to Crystal Peak was thwarted by a well-developed storm that swept the Olympics during the night and continued all the next day. Everyone retreated to the moraine and made ready to cross the Eel and Anderson glaciers via Flypaper Pass in order to utilize the shelter at Anderson Pass. The ascent up the Eel and down the Anderson was made in rain, sleet and fog with rough gusts of wind. On the descent from Flypaper Pass, one of the outing leaders fell into a deep moat but was extricated by another party member.

Most of the party spent the night in the shelter at Anderson Pass. The next morning everyone was ready to return to civilization and headed down the West Fork trail to Camp Muscott and their automobiles.

Meanwhile, the three members who actually made it to the Burke Range were having an adventuresome time. They had followed the projected outing route: across the ridge near Iceberg Lake, then around the upper Hayes and finally up the east side of Crystal Peak. After climbing the mountain, they set up camp by Crystal Lake which, at 6,000 feet, is one of the highest lakes in the Olympics.

The next morning they carried day packs and followed the ridge to Bicentennial Peak, climbing Watterson on the way. Looking down into Watterson Basin, they traversed steep meadows to a basin south of Bicentennial Peak. After climbing this mountain and Chimney Peak, they returned to Crystal Lake, using flashlights the last two hours. The next day they waited out the storm that was buffeting the Olympics. In the morning they traversed to a col overlooking Anderson Creek Basin and then made a difficult descent via the west branch of the creek. They were forced to make numerous rappels and steep traverses and had to bivouac before they reached the con-

fluence of the two branches of the creek. The next day they forded Anderson Creek and the Quinault River and shortly afterward reached their first trail in six days. They camped that night at Diamond Meadows and hiked out to the road the next day.

—ROBERT L. WOOD

Robert L. Wood and John E. Stout, leaders; Scott Anderson, John Derrig, Richard G. Erwood, Kurt D. Hollomon, Joanne Lennox, Weston Lennox, Roy McMurtrey, John W. Olson, Doug Pauly, Richard Searing, Henry Shain, Wilfred Skubi, Frank Vane, and James M. White.

Ten Peak Climbers' Outing

Eight climbers, driver, wives and friends loaded into a mini-bus late Friday night, September 9, 1977, and headed over Stevens Pass to Lake Wenatchee Campground where everybody sacked out on the ground. On Saturday morning, the party drove to road end at the old mining town of Trinity and everybody headed up the trail. After three miles we took the branch up the Chiwawa Valley. We stopped for lunch at 4,200 feet and the day hikers turned back.

The trail was part of an old mining road and not the trail indicated on the map, so we missed the turnoff across the river. We plotted a cross-country route and started through the brush and across the river. Working our way up the steep hill on the other side, we found the trail to Massie Lake, just as one climber fell through a rotten log and tumbled down the hillside. He suffered a badly bruised leg and cuts over one eye, but after a rest we continued up to beautiful Massie Lake tucked into a bench on the mountain with larches and heather meadows.

On Sunday morning we went over the ridge onto the Massie Lake High Route. (The High Route actually becomes a trail.) The fall colors were beautiful, the blueberries plentiful, and we saw a number of grouse. We stopped for lunch about a mile east of Buck Creek Pass. Six eager climbers then stormed Fortress Mountain. There were some afternoon thunderheads forming and the effects around Glacier Peak were wild. We made camp in a flat meadow just east of Helmet Butte.

Monday dawned bright and flawlessly clear. We traveled over to Buck Creek Pass and took the new trail up Liberty Cap. After relaxing in the upper meadows, we came around Liberty Cap to get

views of Fortress Mountain across the Buck Creek Valley. The trail was wide and pleasant but ended just short of the last climb to High Pass. We watched a family of ptarmigan and then put on crampons for the last steep hard-snow pitch to High Pass. We spent the afternoon climbing Napeequa Mountain and made camp on a heather bench just to the south of High Pass.

On Tuesday the party continued south on the High Pass High Route down into the upper Napeequa Valley. A mile's travel up the valley brought us to a broken moraine area of the glacier coming down from Ten Peak Mountain. We stopped for lunch and then picked up the Honeycomb High Route. We climbed out of the valley and dropped down to a tarn. The camping looked pretty sketchy and we rested in gloom as our leader scouted a knob on the other side of the tarn. He came back with a glowing description of heather benches, larches and a great view of Glacier Peak and Ten Peak. We made camp in this wonderland.

Wednesday brought a spattering of rain on our tents. We reluctantly pried ourselves out of bed and into the misty morning of come-and-go fog as we started up Ten Peak. The weather cleared; then as we got higher came back in. The party sat around the ridge and wandered over to claim one of the peaks. A little later, the fog lifted and one of the climbers found a way down the other side. A pair of mountain goats showed us the route to the summit block and we climbed Ten Peak. From the summit our next day's route of the Honeycomb Glacier could be seen. A happy party returned to camp.

Thursday came upon us with rising valley fog. The weather appeared to be deteriorating and we traversed the steep north side of Ten Peak under hanging glaciers. Above a little tarn near the Honeycomb Glacier, a climber slipped on a loose boulder and sprained his wrist. We thought it broken and applied a splint. The weather was coming in and we had to push on. Up the Honeycomb we went, past a classic nunatak and across the Suiattle Glacier to the White Chuck Glacier. We were met with a wall of fog. Donning more clothes, we got out the map, compass and altimeter and navigated our way down the White Chuck, coming out within a hundred yards of where we wanted to be. We found a camp spot and settled down.

Friday morning was damp and misty. Some lay around in the tents. Others went sightseeing or jogging up local peaks. After lunch we decided not to continue the high route travel with the drizzly weather. We headed down the valley and picked up the Cascade

Crest Trail northeast of Red Pass. We made camp on the trail at the climbers' campground for the Sitkum Glacier Route. One climber went out by flashlight to try to bring in the mini-bus a day early.

After a drippy night everybody headed for Kennedy Hot Springs and a hot bath. With the weather improving, we reached the trail-head where we were pleasantly surprised to find our mini-bus waiting.

—BILL ARUNDELL

Frank King, leader; Bill Arundell, Larry Duff, Bob Dunn, Frank Fenimore, Alan Hall, Joanne Lennox, Monty Lennox.

Hiking and Climbing in Switzerland

Our 22-day tour of Swiss Alps and cities began June 30, 1977, led by Paul Wiseman. We had an afternoon and the following morning in sunny weather for exploring Zurich and then traveled by train to 3,450-foot Grindelwald. We were told that it had rained almost constantly until the day we arrived. The spring had also been somewhat cool, and as a consequence a heavier than usual snow pack remained in the mountains. The hikers were hindered relatively little by weather but the heavy snow pack, plus rain or clouds at the wrong time, often resulted in the climbers making the decision to abort. They had only one successful climb.

Our five days in Grindelwald started with a hike to 8,796-foot Faulhorn where we found a summit hotel and restaurant nearly snowed in. Views were superb. Of our 5,400 feet of elevation gain, 3,600 feet were accomplished by the three-stage chair lift to 7,112-foot First. The following day several hikers took a series of trains to Wengen and a cable car from there to Manlichen Point. A hike along the ridge took them to Kleine Scheidegg at 6,763 feet. On returning to Manlichen Point they met the climbers on their way to an overnight stay at Kleine Scheidegg.

The following morning the climbers took the 0300 climbers' train to Jungfrauoch (11,333 feet), the highest railway station in Europe via the most expensive railroad in the world tunneled 4-3/4 miles through the solid rock of the Eiger and the Monch. They found their way out of the caverns into a cloud. After orienting maps they set out along a likely looking set of tracks. Subsequently, the weather improved revealing spectacular scenery and providing a very satis-

factory climb, largely on steep snow with bergschrunds and crevasses, to the Jungfrau summit at 13,642 feet. The ten climbers returned without incident just in time to catch the last train down to Kleine Scheidegg and Grindelwald.

Day hikes to mountain meadows, lakes and viewpoints, sometimes competing with cows for the trail and often experiencing abrupt changes in the weather, followed as party members spread out to explore different areas. A ride on the postal bus from Reichenbach to Greisalp was over a narrow, winding road blasted out of rock and just wide enough for the bus to clear its wing mirrors. We missed the rocks by a centimeter or so. Two party members vowed that they would not return via the bus; however, they had no viable alternative. After a night in the dormitory, a light rain and the threat of more impelled most of the party to travel south via the Simplon route to the Italian Swiss city of Locarno where we enjoyed warm sunshine, a boat ride on beautiful Lake Maggiore and a spectacular view of the lake from 4,950-foot Cimetta, reached by cable car, chair lift and trail.

A core of five climbers hiked from Greisalp (4,630 feet) over a gentle trail to Oberer Bundalp and then slogged up steep mud and snow to Blumlisalphutte at 9,300 feet. In marginal weather the next morning they started to climb Blumlisalphorn (12,044 feet) but returned when they saw a guide and his client turn back. The weather was even worse the next day so they hiked back down via Oschinnensee and Kandersteg, then took the train to Interlaken and scattered about the country for two days.

The party reassembled at Interlaken and fanned out from there to visit nearby attractions. Some went on Lake Thun boats, others visited the capital city of Berne and four hiked over the Schilthorn and on through storybook terraine to Kiental (below Greisalp), past farms on high cliff and waterfalls which disappeared into deep canyons. They returned to Interlaken by bus and train.

On the thirteenth we went by train to Zermatt, the final ascent to which is by narrow-gauge railroad. The Matterhorn was in view on arrival and during most of our stay. On the next day most of the group took the cog railway to Geornergrat and a two-stage gondola to Stockhorn Station. From there they hiked over snow to the summit of Stockhorn at 11,585 feet. The whole area, including Monte Rosa and Matterhorn, was laid out for inspection. The more ambitious hikers traveled in perfect weather the next day by lift to Trockener-

Steg (9,640 feet) and over glacier to Testa Grigia (11,400 feet) on the Italian border. Others walked to Zmutt.

In the meantime the climbers attempted Monte Rosa, at 15,203 feet the highest point in Switzerland and Italy. After a cog-railway ride to Rotenboden and a hike to Monte Rosahutte (9,170 feet), the party rested. At 2 a.m. they started out under a starry sky. At about 14,760 feet, with one foot in Switzerland and one in Italy and looking across the valley and down on the Matterhorn, they were at the base of a steep rock column. With a strong wind blowing and time short, they made a agonizing decision to retreat in time to catch the train down from Rotenboden in time for dinner.

On the sixteenth plans were made to hike the steep, rough trail to the Hornli Hut at 10,700 feet where climbs of the Matterhorn spire start. Several went to the hut, but others turned back as the cold rain became mixed rain and snow. Professional guides were taking no one up the peak and were urging everyone not to attempt it. Yet many people did try it and three people died on the mountain that day. The climbers' graveyard in Zermatt provide mute testimony to the fact that death in the mountains is not at all unusual.

From Zermatt the group scattered for further sightseeing on their own. Five climbers did meet later in Chamonix for an attempt at Mont Blanc. Two got as high as a refuge shelter at 14,310 feet before they and some 50 other climbers were stopped by a whiteout.

—BARTLETT BURNS AND JOHN CARLIN

Paul W. Wiseman, leader; Dean E. Wingfield, in charge of climbs; William H. Ballou, Betsey P. Ballou, John D. Ballou, Bartlett S. Burns, Gladys C. Burns, John E. Carlin, Florence Culp, Stanley R. Engle, Gloria J. Ford, William J. Gilmore, Emma E. Low, Dorothy K. Manchester, Robert C. Manchester, Dale L. Martin, Leila C. Martin, Hunter H. Morrison, Isabella S. Morrison, Mary K. Mueller, Louis F. Ochsenner, Jave V. Scates, Margaret E. Scates, Peggy L. Scates, Theodore M. Schad, Irene M. Scheer, Joan E. Wingfield.

Ten Miles a Day to Mount Everest

It was the morning of October 7, when a group of Mountaineers gathered at Sea-Tac to start the long airplane ride to Delhi, India. We began to enter a different world when we boarded the Air India airplane, the Emperor Rajendra Chola, in New York. The hostess greeted us with "Namaste"; the cabin was perfumed; a vegetarian meal was always offered; the announcements were in English and

Hindi. The Outing stayed in Delhi for two days before flying to Katmandu, Nepal. The first day we spent sightseeing in Delhi, with a retired Indian Army Colonel as guide and a portly, bearded turbaned Sikh bus driver. They took us to the Ghandi shrine, the Red Fort, a mosque and Old Delhi. The next day we got up on a very early for a 100-mile bus trip to Agra, on "The Grand Trunk Road", the main highway to Calcutta. Its paved, somewhat, 35 bouncy miles an hour is top speed. At Agra we toured the splendor of the Taj Mahal. And on the way back to Delhi we stopped at the tomb of Akbar. Lesser, but still fascinating.

Up the next morning to be taken to the airport at 6 a.m.

The view from the airplane is that of mountains, far far away; the highest mountains in the world. Gradually they get bigger, Dhaulagiri and Annapurna, Manaslu and Himalchuli, and Everest, and then descent to the modern jet airport and the fabled Katmandu Valley, the Valley of Nepal.

The outing itinerary had 3 days in Katmandu before beginning the trek, and 4 days after the trek. Katmandu is a marvelous mixture of the 20th century and the 15th century. Our hotel, the Yellow Pagoda, had all the comforts of home; modern bathrooms, electric lighting, etc. And yet several blocks away were narrow winding streets, mud brick buildings overhanging the street, chickens running loose. The water supply in this city of 1/4 of a million is polluted. Early every morning porters carrying wood into town from the hills for cooking fires. The Yellow Pagoda is near the center of town. Nearby is the Royal Palace, surrounded by an immensely high fence. In the other direction is the bazaar, where you can haggle for almost anything imaginable from pots and pans to Tibetan rugs to jewelry. Some of the members found the bazaar's appeal irresistible. On two mornings of guided sightseeing the group visited some of the classic shrines of the Valley: the great stupa at Boudhanath, the Hindu temple area of Pashupatinath, the shrine on a hill overlooking the Valley and the City, Swayambhunath, the home of many early kings at Patan's Durbar Square, the Temple of a Thousand Buddhas, and Katmandu's temple square.

The day the trek began started early. After breakfast in the hotel we went by bus out across the Katmandu Valley, over a pass and on to the village of Lamosangu, a wide spot in the road that goes to Lhasa. The rest of the trek was waiting for us there: the Sirdar (or head Sherpa), one Sherpa orderly for every two trekkers, a cook

with 5 helpers and about 45 load carrying porters. The trek was to last for 25 days, going from Lamosangu across six major ridges of altitudes 9,000 to 12,000 feet (with valley bottoms typically 5,000 feet below the ridge tops) on the trip into the Khumbu region, to the Mount Everest Base Camp, and then to the airstrip at the Sherpa village of Lukla. From Lukla the Outing would fly back to Katmandu.

A typical day on trek covers about ten miles. The cook gets up early, gets his cook fire started and begins making breakfast. About 6 a.m. the cookboy pounds on a frying pan to wake everyone. Sleeping bags are stuffed into stuff bags and set outside the door of the tent. Two cookboys come with a pan of wash water for every Sah'b (or Mam-sah'b) at the tent door. Everything that isn't to be carried for the day is put into duffel bags and set outside the tent. While breakfast is served, your Sherpa strikes the tent, makes up tents, sleeping bags, pads and duffel bags into porter loads, and puts it on porters 'til the end of the day. After breakfast, the members, carrying only their rucksacks start walking, sometimes alone, sometimes with other trekers, many times you walk with the Sherpas. They all speak at least some English and they're as interested in learning about our culture as we are in theirs. Meanwhile, the cook crew cleans up after breakfast and hurries down the trail, traveling light and passing Sah'b and Sherpa alike. When the first Sah'b reaches the lunch place the cook has tea and cookies waiting. When all the Sah'bs arrive lunch is served. After lunch some Sah'bs are eager to get going, others take a little after-lunch nap. The camping place is reached anywhere from 3 p.m. to as late as 5:30 p.m. Tea and cookies are usually waiting for the Sah'bs as they walk into camp. Each Sherpa orderly has pitched his Sah'b's tent, gathered their sleeping bags, pads and duffel bags and placed them in the tent. About 6 o'clock the cook serves supper, and by 7:30 p.m. or so most of the Sah'bs have wandered off to bed.

Every day the routine was much the same, and yet every day was different. At lower altitudes the people were Hindu and of Indian ancestry. At higher altitudes they were Buddhist and of Tibetan background, with different houses and ways of living. Many days we were in the midst of the very high mountains, but some were in valley bottoms so deep that the sun went down at 3 p.m. The countryside was almost continuously populated; there was very little wilderness. On the other hand, there were very few villages as we

know them. Villages were mostly extended villages - a series of houses each surrounded by ten acres of farmland.

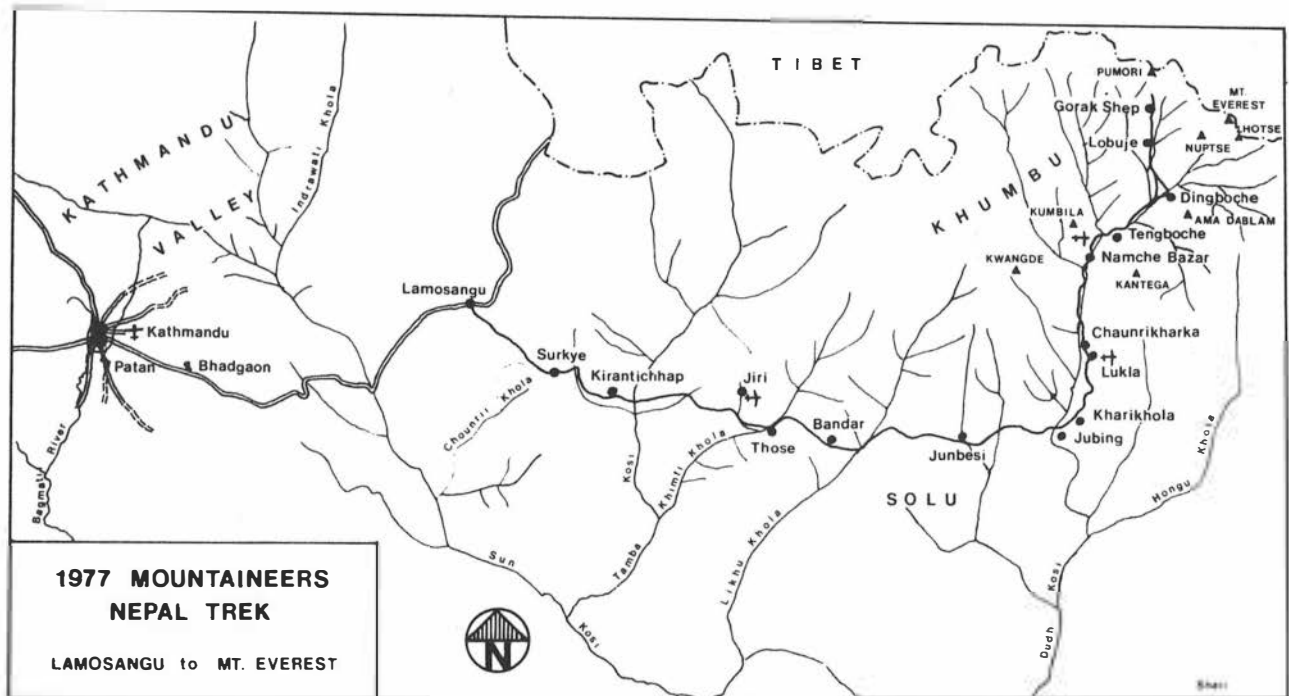
The Sherpas, porters and kitchen helpers numbered as many or more individuals as did the Mountaineers group of 15. This party is necessary to enjoy the trip. Travel is only 10 miles a day, but it is every day, day after day, regardless of how one feels. Some days are quite warm, the trail is always rough and oftentimes steep, and at high altitudes one's vitality is severely sapped.

The trek into Mt. Everest is about 180 miles and the walk to Lukla from Everest is 50 miles. The weather was quite nice, except for two days of rain. There were several unsettled days with clear mornings and clouding over later in the day. Twice on the trip the group was invited into a Sherpa house. At Chaunrikharka we had an evening of Sherpa singing and dancing and chang in a typical farm house. Later we were guests one evening at the house of a rich trader in Namche Bazaar.

Above Namche you are in the high mountains - the Khumbu Himal. Near Namche you can see Mt. Everest, half hidden by the high ridge from Lhotse to Nuptse. There is Ama Dablam, climbed only once; Tsolatse - an incredibly steep mountain - never climbed (its a holy mountain; climbing permission is not granted): Pumori, Tawache, Thamserku, Kantaga; and, so on, the highest mountains on earth.

At the high village of Dingboche (16,000 ft.) we had a day off to rest and acclimatize. On this rest day, like a typical group of Mountaineers, part of the group hiked up 1,000 feet to a small lake on the edge of Ama Dablam, some up the valley toward Island Peak some hiked the ridge to the North. The next day we treked to Lubuje, the highest yak pasture, on the lateral moraine of the Khumbu Glacier. And then at last to Gorakshep, Base Camp for the first Mt. Everest expeditions. Some of the group made the seven-hour trip to the site of the current Base Camps, and everyone ascended to the "Top of the World" viewpoint, Kala Pattar. (At this altitude done slowly, in twos and threes with our Sherpas.) We had a beautiful, clear sunny day.

Then unbelievably quickly (four days) down hill and out to the STOL airstrip at Lukla. We camped overnight with our Sherpas next to the airstrip. In the morning we were scheduled to fly out on the first airplane of the day, a 15-passenger; there were 15 of us. Many of us were given Tibetan prayer shawls in farewell from our Sherpas.



Our baggage is loaded, and then just before the airplane was to leave three of us were bumped to the second flight of the day, 30 minutes later. (Instead of 30 minutes their trip turned into 3 days! Finally, after considerable turmoil, they too flew out of Lukla. For the tale of the riot, ask Roberta, Fred or Dave, for that's another story.) The airplane ride home is every bit as long as the one out. We spent the day chasing the sun, leaving Delhi at 5 a.m., and in Seattle at 9 p.m. Great trip. Good to be back home.

—DAVE GIMMESTAD

Dave Gimmestad, leader; Ruth Miller, assistant leader; Diane Altwein; Pat Cavanaugh, Florence Culp, Marilyn Dempke, Sheri Fike, Sandy Jacobs, Katharine Kowalski, Lou Ochsner, Gerry Olch, Roberta Roberts, Rose Stogsdill, Fred Stone and Ben-Ling Wong.

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Tacoma Clubhouse.....	Bernie Dixon and Arthur Sandboe

Administration Report

COMPILED BY PAT ABBOTT, SECRETARY

During 1977, membership in The Mountaineers totaled 9,441, which is a gain of 163 members from the previous year. 7,302 members are associated with the non-branch, 1,168 members in the Tacoma branch, 533 members in the Olympia branch and 438 members in the Everett Branch.

Four hundred and thirty-five persons attended the annual banquet at the Holiday Inn in Bellevue on October 22. Galen Rowell presented a lecture and slides on climbing in the Kashmir.

Bizarre weather conditions during the early part of the year—an almost total absence of snow—resulted in little skiing and lowered lodge attendance. This caused the Club some cash flow problems as monies collected by the lodges contribute to the financial operations of the Club. Over 100 members contributed \$1,306.91 to assist the Club in meeting various operating expenses.

Membership dues and initiation fees were raised effective November 1. Annual dues went from \$12.00 to \$15.00; spouses, from \$2.00 to \$5.00; juniors, from \$1.00 to \$6.00. Initiation fees from new members were also raised to \$15.00, and for new juniors the fee is now \$5.00.

The Pike Street Local Improvement District (LID) was born and The Mountaineers, as well as all business from the Pike Street Market to the Freeway, became part of the LID. Final assessment costs and actual plans will not be completed until some time in 1978.

Dorothy McKinney, who faithfully served as Club secretary for almost 15 years, retired in April. The club appreciates her many years of good service.

A new club policy was established on the use of the Library. Because of the disappearance of various books—some rare editions—and magazines, the Library is no longer kept open after regular office hours. The Library is also no longer available for meetings, except by special permission from the Business Manager.

An advisory ballot was mailed to Club members regarding proposed new club standards. Members were given three options: (1) did they want club standards to be very specific; (2) should the standards be general in scope; (3) should the old club standards be retained. The returned advisory ballots indicated a "toss-up" between General Standards and Specific Standards. Final Club action will be taken by the Board of Trustees in early 1978.

Conservation Division

Alaska d2 lands formed one of the major focal points of *Conservation Division* activity in 1977. Congressional field hearings were held in Seattle in June and the Mountaineers as a club, plus numerous individual Mountaineers and members of the Alaska Coalition, testified in support of the Udall bill, HR 39, to create a variety of protective categories for 115 million acres. Areas for protection include the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park, expansion of Mt. McKinley National Park, the proposed Wrangell Mountains National Park, Kobuk River National Monument, and several proposed wild-life refuges. As of this writing, HR 39 is the working draft, but unfortunately numerous deletions are occurring. Protection of Alaska d2 lands remains an urgent issue.

Within the state, establishment of a Mt. Si Scenic and Recreation Area was top club priority as was a Wild and Scenic Rivers bill. The recreation area is now a reality, and while the rivers bill does allow dams and pertains only to state-owned lands, it is a start. The Becker, Tye, and Skykomish rivers are the first segments; administration is by the States Parks and Recreation Commission.

In June the U.S. Forest Service announced another roadless area review to replace the 1972-1973 inventory. This review (RARE 2) used new criteria for considering lands for Wilderness, primarily abandoning the previous "purity" requirements. Dave Howard served as a state coordinator in a coalition effort to assure no roadless areas in national forests were overlooked in Washington state. By the review deadline of September 20, 250,000 additional acres had been recommended in the Baker/Snoqualmie forest (mostly in the Alpine Lakes area), 56,000 in Gifford Pinchot forest, and 25,000 in Olympic National Forest.

Efforts continued to achieve Wilderness designation for Cougar

Lakes and the Olympic Skyline Front. Preparation is underway for hearings in 1978.

The division greatly regretted the departure of key chairmen this year: Larry Lewin, North Cascades; Howard Apollonio, Olympics; and Laura Steinmann, Human Environment. With the continuing increase in opportunities to participate in conservation battles, the need for persons to assist has never been greater.

Indoor Division

The *Indoor Division* had an active and successful year. Interest and activities were on the increase in all the committees and will continue to grow and expand in the coming year.

Galen Rowell, mountaineer, photographer and writer, was the speaker of the evening at the *Annual Banquet* held Saturday, October 22, at the Bellevue Holiday Inn.

Rowell presented his climbs in the Karakoram, including his expedition to Nun Kum, the attempt on K2, and his successful first ascent of the main Trango Tower.

The program included a "State of the Club" message by president Norm Winn, the results of the club election, and the presentation of the annual Service Award, which went this year to Neva Karrick in recognition of her many years of service to the club.

The banquet was a complete sellout.

The *Art Committee* has enjoyed enthusiastic response this year from every exhibitor who has approached with a request to set up an art display in the Clubroom. There is considerable time, material and effort expended by each exhibitor in preparing for these shows. The work is done voluntarily by those who hang their work—some are club members and some are not. The Committee enlists their efforts with the understanding that the Club will retain nothing from any sales and with the added attraction of a wide exposure to a large and appreciative membership. Eleven artists contributed their time and displays so that our Club walls were hung throughout the entire year. We continue to seek work with outdoor themes and were fortunate to show watercolor, oil and acrylic paintings, pen and ink, pictorial maps and photographs of sea life, seascapes, plant life, birds, animals and mountain and Northwest scenery.

The *Folkdancers* have had another successful year of dancing in

Seattle and the many lodges. As many as 377 people have attended monthly First Friday dances this past season. Renewed Third Friday dances were well received. Quarterly classes continue to draw many new participants into this indoor activity.

Dinner Meeting attendance and interest improved somewhat over last year with approximately 700 members and guests attending.

"The Treasures of Tutankhamun and Journey to Antiquity" was shown twice because of the turnaway crowd at the first showing. Other programs during the year included "Bicycle Tours Around the World" and "Covering the Crest Trail by Foot."

The *Membership Committee* continued the Information Meetings each month this year. The attendance was increased, averaging between 125 to 150 at each meeting. New and prospective members joining for a specific activity are pleasantly surprised to learn of the variety of other events in the Mountaineers. We are continuing to update the slides. An important part of these meetings is the attendance of committee representatives to answer questions.

The *Museum Committee* was established by The Board of Trustees in 1975. The committee was chartered to collect antique mountaineering equipment for the purpose of preserving and building a mountaineering museum for the club. In the past two years the committee has collected a number of interesting items, most of which are currently being maintained by the committee chairman. A proposal was made to the Board for the building of display cases in 1976 but was not financed at that time.

The current budget situation appears more favorable and re-evaluation of the desired display cases to make our museum a reality is in progress.

Interest in *Photography* is seen throughout the Mountaineers. A number of slide shows were presented at the Clubroom this year including programs on South Central Asia, Mt. McKinley and Nova Scotia. Thirty-five to 40 members attended each meeting. Interest was especially shown in the slides entered for competition and evaluation. Each participant entered two slides. More slide shows of this type are planned for the coming year.

The *Players* worked hard to make 1977 a very successful year. In January and February the Players presented two one-act plays and a musical revue at the ski lodges and at the clubroom. The spring play, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, was a delightful venture for both audience and cast. Our fall production, *You Can't Take It With You*,

provided Players an opportunity for further acting experience. Work parties, plus St. Pat's, Halloween and Christmas parties rounded out our activities.

Play admissions, donations, and fund raisers enabled the Players to pay most of the debt on the newly purchased property at Kitsap. This year the Players are hoping to pay the remaining debt and improve the facilities there.

Outdoor Division

The purpose of this, the largest division in The Mountaineers, is to coordinate all non-branch outdoor activities and to serve as a communication link between the Board of Trustees and the nineteen committees comprising the Outdoor Division.

A brief synopsis of some of the Outdoor Division Committee activities during 1977 follows.

The *Backpackers* started the 1977 season in April with a successful trail construction work party on the Whitechuck River. Enrollment for the four sessions of the Backpackers Introductory Workshop in May totalled nearly 100.

During the season 41 Backpack Trips were conducted with no serious incidents or accidents. Attendance on these trips totalled 340, for an average of about eight per trip. This number allowed for an emphasis on minimum impact in campsite areas. The better-than-average weather, plus an unusually light snowpack in the mountains, contributed to a very successful season.

The *Bicycle Committee's* 1977 program featured group bicycle rides and bicycle-use advisory activities at the state and local government levels.

The Committee sponsored 60 rides that had a mean participation of approximately 25 cyclists. Two highlights of the group trips were the Okanogan Loop (6 days, 43 participants) and the Astoria to San Francisco Outing (16 days, 30 participants).

In the bicycle use advisory area, Loretta Slater worked to bring bicycle-related issues to the attention of state legislators. Bernice Tillson and Peggy Ferber were appointed to the Seattle Bicycle Advisory Board. Walt Carlson was appointed to a three-member committee that advises the Bellevue Engineering Department on bicycle use matters.

Forty-three dedicated volunteers comprised the 1977 *Climbing*

Committee and sponsored a program which provided stimulating activities for all Mountaineers interested in climbing. The greatest attention and effort were expended on the Basic Climbing Course, which graduated 57% of the 227 students enrolled. Minor changes were instituted in the snow field trips: Snow I became a small-party overnight trip, Snow II reverted to a one-day crevasse rescue practice, and Snow III was reinstated—a hard-snow ice ax practice in the Castle-Pinnacle Basin in August. The ideal conditions for Snow III and the difficulties experienced by the instructor cadre in demonstrating stopping power convinced all attendees of the value of this field trip. All field trips showed increasing usage of synthetic ropes as the phase-out of manila ropes was continued. The use of buses for Snow II worked well, without the snafus of the prior years.

Fifty-one persons entered the Intermediate Climbing program in 1977. The graduation requirements were clarified to show the Climbing Committee emphasis of climb leadership as a graduation prerequisite. Rescue methods, class 5 climbing, placement of pitons and chocks, and French technique ice climbing were taught in the field trips. The Rescue Methods field trip featured the actual rescue of a hang glider and pilot from a 105-foot fir at Mt. Erie. An all-time high of 31 graduated from the 5-year program, increasing the number of Intermediate Course graduates to 327.

The Refresher Course, intended to update skills for past Basic Course graduates, enrolled 46 students, 15 of whom completed all course requirements. Many enrolled desire to brush up on only one or two techniques, thus the low per cent of graduates.

The popular Seminars program was increased to 36 activities. Many of these were oriented to all Club members, not just climbers. For the first time, seminars in assertiveness training for women, and a similar seminar for men, were sponsored. Traditional seminars in leadership, equipment repair, advanced rock climbing and advanced ice climbing were continued.

The climbing program supports the Club policy of limiting the number of participants on any climb. This not only protects the environment but increases the enjoyment of the climbers. 240 climbs were sponsored, consisting of 110 Basic, 55 Intermediate, and 75 Club climbs.

The Climbing Committee placed in writing some traditional policies, continuing the documentation initiated the prior year. The ban on guests (for safety reasons) at Seattle Climbing activities was con-

tinued. The climb reservation system was modified for the Basic Course; additional modifications will be necessary next year.

Activities planned for Mountaineer members and their children is the prime concern of the Mountaineer *Family Activities* program. This group received formal acceptance during 1977 after initial inquiries of interest drew over 200 responses.

First activities of the group took place in May and included a day hike and a weekend outing at a Mountaineer lodge. Subsequently, additional outings were planned for the year that included day hikes, overnight backpack trips, and weekends at Mountaineer lodges. The group concluded the year with an old-fashioned Christmas party at the Mountaineer Clubroom.

Purpose of the group is to provide the opportunity for Mountaineer members to participate in outdoor activities with their children of any age. This group will cooperate with other Mountaineer groups, including the Trail Trippers, Bicyclists, Naturalists, Backpackers, Nordic Skiers, and Snowshoers, to see that a full schedule of activities designed for families is available to interested Mountaineer members.

Naturalist activities included day hiking, two backpack outings, and several car camps and Mountaineer cabin weekends. They also presented an authoritative series of evening lectures on Northwest flora and fauna as well as visits to local botanical gardens and parks, the zoo and aquarium. Among topics of their programs and hikes were those of astronomy, endangered species, geological phenomena, migratory birds, and plant identification.

Nordic Skiing offered a formal course for the first time during the 1976-77 season, its third as an organized activity of The Mountaineers. Unfortunately, the course and tours were greatly hindered by a general lack of snow the entire season. Of the 187 who began the course, only 12 graduated. The field trip was postponed twice, and of the 42 tours originally scheduled only 24 were completed, with an average attendance of 8 persons. This necessitated a one-year course extension being granted to all students. However, interest in Nordic Skiing continues to grow and the committee will work to meet this interest when the snow conditions cooperate once again.

Ski Mountaineering enthusiasts were among the few northwesterners who enjoyed skiing during the 'winter' of 1976-77. Although many lower elevation ski tours were cancelled, good snow conditions could be found on the high peaks.

Forty-four persons enrolled in the Ski Mountaineering course,

which consisted of four lectures and two field trips. Three persons completed the extensive requirements for graduation.

During the winter and spring of 1976-77, the *Trails Coordinating Committee* held a series of five trails finance seminars at the Clubroom. About 80 persons participated. Staff personnel from the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Highways, King County Parks Division and Congressman Joel Pritchard's office attended to present existing methods of financing trails. Officers and members of The Mountaineers, other outdoor clubs, organizations and businesses took an active part. The group developed a rough draft of a Trail Finance Working Paper from the seminars. Ruth Ittner presented the paper to the Hiker's Tax Conference in Washington, D.C.

Another major project of the committee, the Trail Inventory which includes Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, Olympic and Gifford Pinchot National Forests, is being expanded to include Okanogan and Colville National Forests. A subcommittee updated and presented the taped slide show "The Trail Inventory and You" to a number of outdoor clubs in Washington State and to the Appalachian Research Committee at the 1977 Appalachian Trail Conference in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Plans are now underway for a *fourth edition of Mountaineering: the Freedom of the Hills*. Between the appearance of the third edition (1974) and publication of the fourth (1980), six years of changes in the field of climbing will have taken place. The Club sells over 10,000 copies a year, most of which end up with non-Mountaineers. The sale represents a significant revenue to the Club, but more importantly, the book presents an image of this leading outdoor organization to people throughout the United States and abroad.

Responsibility for the new edition is shared between the Outdoor Division and the Literary Fund Committee (LFC), with the Club vice-president providing overall direction to insure a smooth operation and quality product. Division representatives will provide technical knowledge and authors; the LFC will furnish editing and overall publication management.

Property Division

Kitsap Cabin continues to perk interest for many groups in addition to the Players. The caretaker's cabin was renovated. New sink, stove, refrigerator, electric heat, and a new 200-amp service were added.

A new caretaker was installed in October. The water tank was cleaned and rescreened. By way of help from the Players, a 400-foot buffer strip was acquired north of the theater.

The season at *Meany Ski Hut* started with a washout. The floods before Christmas washed out two bridges on the entrance road, necessitating two hastily called special work parties to repair the road so we could open for the holidays. The same flood washed out the Burlington Northern Railroad bridge at Easton, which was not immediately repaired. Because the railroad tracks were not being plowed, there was no "Ice Fall," and the Sno-cat was able to drive to the door of the lodge on most weekends.

Despite the relatively light snow pack, the skiing was excellent, with only one weekend marred by rain. Every weekend saw capacity crowds, and we welcomed many new skiers to the lodge.

In addition to the excellent skiing and the "to the door" service, several other factors helped to bring the crowds and hold them. The new hill packer, christened "the (Pack) Rat", turned Kirkland Park into a very enjoyable run. The very popular lessons taught by Patti Polinsky-Claar and Dave Claar improved the techniques of beginners and advanced skiers alike. Lessons and "Family Weekend" brought many future juniors. Cross country skiing and snowshoeing were also much in evidence.

A highlight of the season was the Carnival weekend, which featured a "European Feast" complete with bratwurst, German hot potato salad, European pastries and homemade pretzels, in addition to the skiing events—all masterminded by Patti Polinsky-Claar. That was the weekend which saw record crowds.

Ray Nelson has been Meany chairman for 40 years now and is commencing the first year of what may turn out to be the second decade. The hut operation has prospered under the "Boss's" management and it is very much to the benefit of The Mountaineers, and Meany especially, that Ray is willing to continue.

Mt. Baker continues at the top of the list for outdoor activities, be it downhill skiing, ski-touring, ski-mountaineering, snowshoeing in the winter or climbing, backpacking and hiking in the summer.

Dan Riccio was elected Cabin Chairman amid some of the worst water supply problems the area has suffered. Extensive expansion of the ski area facilities (a new public 400-car parking lot and yet another new chair lift) has resulted in a substantial upsurge in weekend and vacation crowds.

The usual fun, fall work parties were held in September and October which saw the installation of four large outdoor mercury vapor lamps along the trail from our new parking lot to the lodge—no more lost Mountaineers wandering in the night. Work has started on enclosing the chimney to our ever-smoking fireplace, in addition to the usual annual maintenance. An excellent winter recreational activities bulletin board was mounted and arranged by Larry English. His wife, Virginia, elected this year's Cabin Secretary and "Chief of Commissary", barely beat the snow in provisioning the lodge for the winter.

Unlike '76-'77, Thanksgiving was its normal self at Baker with plenty of snow and a full house once again enjoying the traditional hospitality and turkey feast of Neil and Sue Hunt.

Negotiations were started with the U.S. Forest Service, Mt. Baker Rec. Co., and The Firs to rebuild the complete water system, also guaranteeing an adequate supply of water for the existing and expanding use of the total area.

A meeting was held in January of all committee members and various lodge responsibilities were delegated for the season. Some lodge policies were affirmed, some revised. A spring meeting will be called to set up the summer operating schedule.

The winter of 1976-77 will be remembered as the year of the drought and in the Pacific Northwest our lives were affected in numerous ways. *Snoqualmie Lodge* skiers, after an enthusiastic preparation for the winter to come, had to satisfy themselves with ice skating on the high mountain lakes. We did open one weekend in December and learned the importance of brush cutting and hill grooming at the fall work parties. Skiing through brush leaves something to be desired! By the end of January when we normally experience 6 to 10 feet of the white stuff, our Friday Night Chairman, Ralph Domenowske, drove his Scout right up to the front door. Well, finally the lodge was open for skiing the first weekend in March and our "winter season" lasted for a grand total of six weeks. Thanks to the Friday Night groups our financial situation wasn't a complete disaster.

A renewed effort to encourage summer use of the facilities was initiated. Results weren't outstanding but the Lodge was used by a number of groups and individuals throughout the summer and fall. It makes an ideal base camp for climbs in the Snoqualmie Pass area, and a climbing course sponsored by *Off Belay* rented the facilities for a month in June and July for that purpose.

Work parties in the fall concentrated on hill grooming, remembering the previous disastrous winter. Enthusiasm was so great that even the "Cabbage Patch" received some attention and is now very skiable between the well spaced groups of trees.

Repairs were made to the water reservoir to insure a continued source of good water. Sizeable efforts have been expanded to make the place more liveable. Included is stair and hall way padding and carpeting to reduce the night time noise and make the dorms a sleepable place. By late November, cold weather and early snows had brought an end to the drought to both the Northwest and Snoqualmie Lodge.

Unusual! That word describes both the ski season and work party activities at *Stevens Lodge* during 1977. The drought of '77 closed the Stevens Pass ski area for six weekends from mid-January to the end of February. To have "summer" in mid-winter was beyond the recollection of any member. After snow began falling in March the lodge was open until the area closed at the end of April.

Construction of the Stevens Pass Sewer trunk lines and treatment plant was nearly completed in 1977. Herculean efforts by work party participants during five work parties resulted in construction of the side sewer to the Cabin. All digging was done with pick and shovel under the guidance of Gardner Hicks and John Hansen. While the 73-foot-long trench was being dug, Al Alleman altered the existing plumbing in the Cabin. Under Al's direction, new pipes, traps and wash basins were installed and preparations were made for the toilets and showers to be completed next season. In contrast with the previous winter, there was snow aplenty for a "full house" over the Thanksgiving holidays. Our traditional Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed by all!

Publications Report

Undoubtedly, the most unique event occurring within the *Publications Division* during 1977 was its demise as a division. This event

runs absolutely opposite to the observed proliferation of agencies, bureaus, etc. normally encountered in life. This move was taken by The Board in recognition of the fact that each of the club publications is so unique that administration by a single division is both unnecessary and cumbersome. In place of the old Publications Division, the Board created a Publications Advisory Committee chaired by the Vice President and augmented by two Board appointees. This advisory committee meets only when a situation requires it and will concentrate on coordination with the specific staff of each publication. This action will allow much more autonomous functioning of each of the publications committees and will allow a committee to concentrate on its own task, methods, production techniques, and deadlines.

The disassociation of our club publications also reflects a high degree of automation in the current printing and publication business. Production of *The Bulletin* and *The Roster* are two of our club efforts that have been significantly altered and streamlined by this. Specific aspects of each of our club publications are summarized below.

By reason of good management and dedicated volunteer labor, the *Literary Fund Committee* finished a smashing year. Several new titles appeared on our list: *The Coffee Chased Us Up*, a delightful tale of boyhood in the boom-and-bust mining town of Monte Cristo, as told by the Committee's only octogenarian author; *Mountains of the World*, a reprint of an out-of-print handbook covering the major mountains and mountain ranges throughout the world; *Northwest Trees*, in both paperback and coffee-table format editions; and two guidebooks to canoeing and kayaking in Canada, *Canoe Routes, Yukon Territory*, and *Canoe Routes, British Columbia*. A shortened version of the Annual, containing articles of general interest but omitting matters of Club business, was marketed through regular channels for the first time, and funds were provided for publications of the combined *Annual/Roster* for the membership. *Trips and Trails 2* appeared in a new edition with a more compact format, and *Challenge of the North Cascades* made a repeat appearance as the latest in a series of out-of-print classics initiated by *Across the Olympic Mountains* and *Unknown Mountain*. More titles in this series are projected.

Promotional activity included, not only advertising and publicity in newspapers and magazines, but a repeat of the well-attended buffet dinner for all connected with the club publication program,

Byron Robertson and his superb committee taught the Basic Climbing Class once again. Seminars, on Rock and Ice were well attended. The Winter Climbs were popular, too.

The Alpine Scramblers' Course, instructed by Rick Brunner, got off to a good start, sharing both conditioning hikes and lectures with the climbing course.

Jo Carpenter led the cyclers through a busy year with many day and evening rides and several bike workshops, while Steve and Dorothy Phillips planned several canoe trips. Henry Kral, Conservation Chairman, kept us informed and urged our involvement and support of legislation in Alaska and Washington.

Hikers had a busy year with snowshoeing, a special overnight at Greyland in February, and Memorial Day Weekend at Tumwater Canyon. Summer brought car camping on Orcas Island and six peaks to hike up. We kept up our strength after moonlight, flower, and beach hikes by cooking steaks on hot rocks and eating salmon cooked over alder fires.

Our members enjoyed the Annual Play in the spring and the Packrat Players' performance in Everett. Our pet projects were repairing the Mt. Pilchuck Lookout and giving our full support to Everett Mountain Rescue, who occasionally come to our aid!

Olympia Branch

W. M. FOSTER

The Olympia Branch continues to maintain healthy growth and a vigorous program. The membership has risen over 10% since 1976 and branch resources exceed \$10,000 for the first time.

Outdoor activities have been expanded and now include hiking and backpacking, snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and bicycling, as well as the traditionally strong climbing program.

The fall of 1977 saw a major growth in cross country skiing under the leadership of Don Lund. "Mac" McCleary handled the snowshoe outings and Ron Seibold was in charge of bicycling trips. The backpacking course was organized by Jim McCorkhill and Steve Reyda. A great turnout responded, and although not as many completed the

course as in some years, the branch feels that the committee's program contributed substantially to the skills and knowledge of many and improved the awareness of the need for reduced impact on wilderness areas.

The climbing committee, under the leadership of Linda Stretz, brought just under 50 new climbers into the program and graduated about half of them. This year's group was a particularly enthusiastic and vigorous one.

The branch continues to sponsor leadership seminars for all leaders and feels the program benefits from sharing of skills in this area.

As with all things in 1977, the program was impacted by dry weather, but in a positive way! All of the experience climbs came off on schedule and the Club Climbs were a resounding success.

Several multi-day outings were held for both backpackers and climbers. Perhaps the longest of these was a fifteen-day outing in the Olympics, dubbed by the eight climbers who made the entire trip as "Olympus the Hard Way." The group went in at Olympic Hot Springs and followed the Bailey Range, then turned west to come out at the Hoh Ranger Station. Jim King was the most active of the group and climbed sixteen peaks en route.

The Branch Annual Banquet was unusual because climbers from our own group were our featured program. Fleet Ratliffe and Bob McIntosh, with help from others, gave a narrated slide show of the Mt. McKinley climb during May and June, in which several of the branch membership participated.

All in all, the branch experienced a banner year under the chairmanship of Ray Teague.

Tacoma Branch

JUDY BRUNE

1977 was the Year of Presidents in the Tacoma Branch as several of our members were selected to serve notable positions in mountaineering circles. The Seattle Board of Trustees will be presided over next year by Jim Sanford, and we are all proud of Jim Henriot as he

begins a two-year term as president of the American Alpine Club. Pete Granger took on a second term as president of the Tacoma Branch and steered us out of controversy with the parent group in a direction which will hopefully lead to a relationship of mutual cooperation and participation in Mountaineer affairs.

There were a few new looks around the clubhouse this year. New curtains for the upper front windows and a new lighting system had been major jobs scheduled for completion. Joan Groom and Bob Mead organized the work party for Irish Cabin this fall and gave the interior a bright coat of paint in preparation for the Annual Thanksgiving Dinner. Luckily, Irish Cabin was not damaged by the flood which swept over the property shortly after Thanksgiving, but the bridge over the Carbon River was left high and dry. It seems that the flood rerouted the course of the river so that it now flows between the bridge and the Cabin.

The Mountaineer Fair was a big success. Over 100 people joined in the festivities, brought in the best of their harvests, and enjoyed the old-fashioned picnic atmosphere Ella Hess worked so hard to create. Marg Granger booked a fantastic new hall for the Annual Banquet, and Willi Unsoeld, the featured speaker, drew a large crowd to hear of the tragic Nanda Devi ascent.

Snow conditions curbed the Winter Mountaineering program, but the Basic Climbing and Alpine Travel Courses graduated eager climbers and hikers. Irish Cabin was used this year as the scene for the Basic Dynamic Belay Practice. Elmer Price led a hearty group of Mountaineers backpacking to the Enchantment Lakes for ten days in July. It was during this trip that Elmer patiently waited out a storm with Mary Fries while she patiently waited for the sun to reappear. Mary was in search of pictures for her new book.

The club approaches next year with great expectations for a good year outdoors. A major goal for the Tacoma Branch might well be to encourage more members to take an active part in club activities and to express their ideas for club operations and policies.

THE MOUNTAINEERS
(A WASHINGTON CORPORATION)
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1977



VOJTA, LEW & RAMSEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Members of
The Mountaineers

We have examined the statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances of The Mountaineers as of September 30, 1977 and the related statement of income, expenses and changes in fund balances and statement of changes in financial position for the year ended September 30, 1977. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included 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, 1977, and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Seattle, Washington
December 14, 1977

Vojta, Lew & Ramsey

THE MOUNTAINEERS
ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

Assets

Current Assets		
Cash		\$102,993
Accounts receivable - trade Note 1		49,586
Overpayment of Federal income taxes Note 3		839
Merchandise on hand Note 1		208,548
Prepaid expenses		10,315
Deposits		<u>7,214</u>
Total Current Assets		379,495
Investments		
Joint venture Note 2	\$ 582	
U.S. Savings Bonds	<u>887</u>	1,469
Property and Equipment Note 1	295,767	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(174,145)</u>	121,622
Land		<u>66,286</u>
		<u>\$568,872</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		\$ 11,427
Accrued royalties		16,044
Payroll and business taxes payable		2,713
Equipment contract payable		128
Rental deposits		<u>500</u>
Total Current Liabilities		30,812
Notes and Contracts Payable -		
Payments due in subsequent years Note 4 ..		<u>26,300</u>
Total Liabilities		57,112
Fund Balances		
General Fund	\$165,670	
Literary Fund	308,285	
Permanent Building and Improvement Fund	(34,283)	
Permanent Fund	7,138	
Property Fund	11,665	
Haynes Memorial Fund	386	
Seymour Memorial Fund	2,316	
Mountaineers Safety Education Fund	765	
Mountaineers Life Membership Fund	3,299	
Tacoma Branch	28,404	
Everett Branch	7,426	
Olympia Branch	<u>10,689</u>	511,760
		<u>\$568,872</u>

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

**THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
AND FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1977**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Literary Fund</u>
Income		
Dues and initiation fees Note 1.....	\$ 92,865	\$
Committee operations - net.....	3,839	
Sale of books.....		324,022
Gross rentals - club buildings.....	9,600	
Interest income.....	442	3,018
Miscellaneous income.....	4,521	8
Overhead allocation.....	5,000	(5,000)
Total Income.....	<u>116,267</u>	<u>322,048</u>
Expenses		
Cost of books sold.....		141,499
Salaries.....	33,865	24,969
Publication of annual, roster and bulletin.....	20,195	
Office.....	19,892	5,637
Postage and shipping.....	4,737	10,480
Payroll and business taxes.....	4,871	4,788
Promotion and advertising.....		20,469
Election expense.....	2,124	
Conservation.....	3,103	
Seattle and Tacoma club buildings.....	19,367	
Bad debts.....		6,915
Royalties.....		49,738
General expenses.....	8,215	7,141
Total Expenses.....	<u>116,369</u>	<u>271,636</u>
Income before Provisions for		
Federal Income Taxes.....	(102)	50,412
Provision for Federal Income Taxes Note 3....		11,222
Net Income.....	(102)	39,190
Fund Balance		
Balance, September 30, 1976.....	175,119	269,095
Transfer of fund balances.....	(9,216)	
Additional Federal income taxes for year ended September 30, 1975.....	(131)	
Balance, September 30, 1977.....	<u>\$165,670</u>	<u>\$308,285</u>

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

<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Tacoma Branch</u>	<u>Everett Branch</u>	<u>Olympia Branch</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 3,311	\$ 4,030	\$ 1,514	\$ 2,129	\$103,849
	235	(368)	(990)	2,716
	4,259			324,022
547	571	277	437	13,859
	111	45	41	5,292
				4,726
				-0-
<u>3,858</u>	<u>9,206</u>	<u>1,468</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>454,464</u>
				141,499
	2,635			61,469
				20,195
	876			26,405
		29	112	15,358
	354			10,013
				20,469
				2,124
				3,103
	5,422			24,789
				6,915
				49,738
	707	459	384	16,906
<u>-0-</u>	<u>9,994</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>398,983</u>
3,858	(788)	980	1,121	55,481
	439			11,661
<u>3,858</u>	<u>(1,227)</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,121</u>	<u>43,820</u>
(21,788)	29,631	6,446	9,568	468,071
9,216				
				(131)
<u>\$ (8,714)</u>	<u>\$ 28,404</u>	<u>\$ 7,426</u>	<u>\$ 10,689</u>	<u>\$511,760</u>

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

Financing Provided	
Net income for the year	\$ 43,820
Add income charges not affecting working capital	
Depreciation	18,789
Financing Provided from Operations	62,609
Reduction of investment in joint venture	814
Increase in long-term debt	5,000
Proceeds from sale of equipment net of gain of \$100 in 1977 included in operations	342
Total Financing Provided	<u>68,765</u>
Financing Applied	
Increase in investment in U.S.	
Saving Bonds	47
Purchase of property and equipment	9,920
Additional Federal income tax assessed for year ended September 30, 1975	131
Reduction in long-term debt	860
Total Financing Applied	<u>10,958</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$ 57,807</u>
Changes in Elements of Working Capital	
Increase (decrease) in current assets	
Cash	\$ 9,713
Accounts receivable	(4,177)
Overpayment of Federal income taxes	(6,382)
Merchandise on hand	14,996
Prepaid expenses	1,962
Deposits	(169)
	<u>15,943</u>
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities	
Accounts payable	(45,374)
Accrued royalties	3,630
Payroll and business taxes payable	226
Current portions of long-term debt	(474)
Equipment contract payable	128
	<u>(41,864)</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$ 57,807</u>

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

THE MOUNTAINEERS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

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 \$18,789.

Note 2—Joint Venture

A joint venture with the University of Washington Press is accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Note 3—Federal Income Taxes

The Federal income tax returns for the year ended September 30, 1974 and subsequent years are subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service. Investment credit is accounted for by the flow through method.

Note 4—Notes Payable in Subsequent Years

Unsecured note payable to Seattle-First National Bank, dated May 2, 1977 due in four years. Interest at 8¾% per annum.

\$20,000

Due to members on nine notes of \$700 each with interest at 5% per annum, payable from certain sources of income

6,300

Total

\$26,300

Note 5—Special Use Permits

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

Note 6—Other Funds

Funds included on Exhibit B under the heading of "Other Funds" are as follows:

Permanent Building and Improvement Fund

Permanent Fund

Property Fund

Haynes Memorial Fund

Seymour Memorial Fund

Mountaineers Safety Education Fund

Mountaineers Life Membership Fund

Note 7—Lease

The Club leases a paper copier at \$80 per month. The lease is for 36 months and expires during October, 1980.

The Mountaineer Standards

All members of The Mountaineers, in order to attain the Club's purposes—"to explore, study, preserve and enjoy the natural beauty of Northwest America"—in a spirit of good fellowship shall subscribe to the following standards.

1. To exercise personal responsibility and to conduct themselves on Club activities and premises in a matter that will not impair the safety of the party, or prevent the collective participation and enjoyment of others.
2. Private property must be respected.
3. To enter the "outdoors" as a visitor, leaving behind no debris, environmental scars, or other indications of their visit which would reduce the enjoyment of those who follow.
4. To minimize the environmental impact on the outdoors by using campfires only in properly designated areas and extinguishing completely after use; conducting human sanitation and washing away from water-courses; and carrying out all solid waste brought into the outdoors.
5. The use of alcohol and other drugs or medications, when incompatible with Mountaineer activities because of their effects on ability and judgement, is prohibited on club activities and premises in which such use would affect the safety of the party or impair the collective participation and enjoyment of others.
6. Pets, firearms, and any other item(s) which will impair the safety or enjoyment of others shall not be brought on Mountaineer premises or taken on Club activities.
7. To obey all applicable specific regulations of governmental agencies which affect Mountaineer activities and property.
8. To obey those specific regulations imposed by the Board of Trustees, Branches and Divisions of The Mountaineers, which are necessary to implement the above.

Those Mountaineers who deviate from this philosophy and from the specific Club regulations may be subject to the disciplinary procedures of the Club, including expulsion.

The Mountaineer Climbing Code

- A climbing party of three is the minimum, unless adequate pre-arranged support is available. On crevassed glaciers, two rope teams are recommended.
- Carry at all times the clothing, food and equipment necessary.
- Rope up on all exposed places and for all glacier travel.
- Keep the party together and obey the leader or majority rule.
- Never climb beyond your ability and knowledge.
- Never let judgment be swayed by desire when choosing the route or turning back.
- Leave the trip schedule with a responsible person.
- Follow the precepts of sound mountaineering as set forth in textbooks of recognized merit.
- Behave at all times in a manner that will not reflect unfavorably upon . . . mountaineering.

THE MOUNTAINEERS SERVICE AWARDS RECIPIENTS

1942	P.M. McGregor	1961	Harriet K. Walker
1943	L.A. Nelson	1962	Harvey H. Manning
1944	F.Q. Gorton	1963	John M. Hansen
1945	Leo Gallagher	1964	Paul W. Wiseman
1946	C.G. Morrison	1965	Mrs. Polly Dyer
1947	Charles L. Simmons	1966	John R. Hazle
1948	Burge B. Bickford	1967	Victor Josendal
1949	Lloyd Anderson	1968	Richard G. Merritt
1950	George MacGowan	1969	Morris C. Moen
1951	John E. Hossack	1970	Jesse Epstein
1952	William A. Degenhardt	1971	Ruth Bartholomew
1953	Mary G. Anderson	1971	Wallace Bartholomew
1954	T. Davis Castor	1972	Paul Robisch
1955	Mrs. Irving Gavett	1973	Stella Degenhardt
1956	Mrs. Lee Snider	1974	John M. Davis
1957	Walter B. Little	1975	Max Hollenbeck
1958	Joseph M. Buswell	1976	Frank Fickeisen
1959	Roy A. Snider	1977	Neva L. Karrick
1960	John Klos		

CLUB PRESIDENTS

Henry Landes, 1907-08	Joseph Buswell, 1948-50	Morris Moen, 1965-67
Edmond S. Meany, 1908-35	T. Davis Castor, 1950-52	Jesse Epstein, 1967-68
Elvin P. Carney, 1935-37	William Degenhardt, 1952-54	John M. Davis, 1968-69
Hollis R. Farwell, 1937-38	Chester L. Powell, 1954-56	Max Hollenbeck, 1969-71
Harry L. Jensen, 1938-40	Paul W. Wiseman, 1956-58	James Henriot, 1971-73
George MacGowan, 1940-42	John R. Hazle, 1958-60	Sam Fry, 1973-75
Arthur R. Winder, 1942-44	E. Allen Robinson, 1960-61	Norman L. Winn, 1975-77
Burge B. Bickford, 1944-46	Robert N. Latz, 1961-63	James S. Sanford, 1977-
Lloyd Anderson, 1946-48	Frank Fickeisen, 1963-65	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Wolf Bauer	David Brower	Mrs. Neil Haig
Justice Wm. O. Douglas	Patrick Goldsworthy	Brad Washburn.
Leo Gallagher	John Osseward	

COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERS

Mrs. Joe Appa	Preston Macy
---------------	--------------

SENIOR MEMBERS

Herbert N. Anderson	Georgia Graham	Howard C. McNeely
George Aspman	Thelma F. Gould	R. E. Merrell
Florence Benson	Mildred M. Harmonson	Mrs. Robert Michael
Mrs. Burge Bickford	Ella Hess	Hugh E. Mitchell
Alice C. Bond	Harold W. Hobert	Clara Opsall
Earl S. Brickell	Mrs. Henry Hoff	Mrs. Olive Otterson
Phyllis H. Bryant	Mrs. Edwin Hollenbeck	Constance B. Pease
Charles C. Cairns	Mrs. Jessie Johnston	Mildred V. Polinsky
Joseph M. Chybinski	Shu-Koo Kao	Wilma Rosenow
Dorothy Collins	Grace Kent	Anna M. Sedlicas
Louise Cosgrove	W.A. Langlow	Frank O. Shaw
Ruth F. Cox	Karla Leland	Hans W. Smith
Zbigniew Czaykowski	George P. Lindberg	Robert Sperlin
Eileen B. Doherty	Lloyd H. Mason	Herman Stegman
John A. Dyer	Mildred Mattson	Ferd G. Turner
Paul H. Garver	Warren D. McClintick	E. Gerald Volkersz

LIFE MEMBERS

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Albert A. Alleman | Fred W. Epps | Robert H. O'Neill |
| *Andrew W. Anderson | Helen Falter | *Patience Paschall |
| Thomas E. Austin | Paul Ferrier | *Monroe Peaslee |
| *Fred W. Ball | Sheri Fike | Ray O. Petrich |
| Archie N. Blakely | *Floyd E. Franklin | Michael J. Pilat |
| *Hannah Bonell | Duane E. Fullmer | John Pollock |
| Scott D. Boone | Antonio Gamero | Sean Rice |
| Billie Jean F. Brown | Edith G. Goodman | Paul A. Robisch |
| *Charles B. Browne | Warren Hall, M.D. | Martha Rucker |
| *Douglas M. Burckett | *Mrs. Emily Harris | *Minnie J. Schoenfeld |
| *Wallace H. Burr | *Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard | Gerry Shevin |
| *Mrs. Wallace Burr | *Charles Hazelhurst | *Paul Shorrock |
| Clifford D. Cameron | James L. Hicks | Loretta Slater |
| Mary Ann Cameron | *A. H. Hudson | *Col. Clarence E. Sperry (ret) |
| *Albert Carlson | Robert M. Latz | *Mary Stemke (ret) |
| Bruce H. Carroll | *Mrs. William J. Maxwell | Suzanne Faure Stewart |
| David L. Claar | *John W. McCrillis | *A. Vernon Stoneman |
| Patti Polinsky Claar | Robert R. McInturff | *Harriet M. Tiedt |
| *Leland J. Clark | Edmond S. Meany, Jr. | A.T.(Tom)VanDevanter, Jr. |
| *C.G. Crook | Thomas W. Miller | Wanda L. Van Devanter |
| Allen B. Davis | *Mrs. C. G. Morrison | James A. White |
| Ken Davis | Hunter Morrison | *Helen W. Wilke |
| John S. Day | Isabella Savery Morrison | *Arthur Winder |
| Charles DeHart | Arthur W.C. Nation | Paul Wiseman |
| Donna M. DeShazo | A. L. (Andy) Nelson | *Francis E. Wright |
| *Elizabeth Dickerson | *Valdemar Nelson | |
| *Florence F. Dodge | Gerald A. Newgard | |
| | * - Fifty year member | |

I. THE SIX MAJORS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mount Rainier (14,410) | 4. Glacier Peak (10,528) |
| 2. Mount Adams (12,307) | 5. Mount St. Helens (9,677) |
| 3. Mount Baker (10,778) | 6. Mount Olympus (7,954) |

II. THE SNOQUALMIE LODGE PEAKS

(a) THE FIRST TEN

1. Chair Peak (6,300)
2. Denny Mountain (5,600)
3. Guye Peak (5,200)
4. Kaleetan Peak (6,100)
5. Kendall Peak (5,500)
6. Red Mountain (5,900)
7. Silver Peak (5,500)
8. Snoqualmie Mountain (6,385)
9. Mount Thompson (6,500)
10. The Tooth (5,600)

(b) THE SECOND TEN

1. Alta Mountain (6,265)
2. Bryant Peak (5,900)
3. Chickamin Peak (7,150)
4. Granite Mountain (5,820)
5. Hibox Mountain (6,500)
6. Huckleberry Mountain (6,300)
7. Lundin Peak (6,000)
8. Mount Roosevelt (5,800)
9. Rampart Ridge
10. Tinkham Peak (5,356)

III. THE TACOMA IRISH CABIN PEAKS

1. Bearhead Mountain (6,080)
2. Castle Peak (6,116)
3. East Bearhead Mountain (6,000)
4. Fay Peak (6,500)
5. Florence Peak (5,501)
6. Hessong Rock (6,149)
7. First Mother Mountain (6,540)
8. Mount Pleasant (6,453)
9. Old Baldy Mountain (5,790)
10. Pitcher Peak (5,930)
11. Gove Peak (5,321)
12. Tolmie Peak (5,939)
13. Arthur Peak (5,471)
14. Echo Rock (7,862)
15. Crescent Peak (6,703)
16. Old Desolate (7,130)
17. Mineral Mountain (5,500)
18. Second Mother Mountain (6,389)
19. Observation Rock (8,364)
20. Sluiskin Chief (7,015)
21. Third Mother Mountain (6,400)
11. Redstone Peak (5,700)
23. Sluiskin Squaw (6,990)
24. Tyeek Peak (6,030)

IV. THE EVERETT PEAKS (Any Six Per Group)

(a) DARRINGTON GROUP

1. Mt. Chaval (7,090)
2. Jumbo Mountain (5,840)
3. Liberty Mountain (5,688)
4. Pugh Mountain (7,224)
5. Three Fingers Mountain (6,870)
6. White Chuck Mountain (6,995)
7. Whitehorse Mountain (6,852)

(b) MONTE CRISTO GROUP

1. Big Four Mountain (6,135)
2. Cadet Peak (7,100)
3. Columbia Peak (7,134)
4. Del Campo Peak (6,617)
5. Silvertip Peak (6,100)
6. Sloan Peak (7,841)
7. Vesper Peak (6,214)

(c) INDEX GROUP

1. Baring Mountain (6,125)
2. Gunn Peak (6,245)
3. Mt. Index (5,979)
4. Merchant Peak (5,827)
5. Mt. Persis (5,452)
6. Spire Peak (6,100)
7. Mt. Stickney (5,367)

V. THE OLYMPIA PEAKS (Ten-At Least One in Each Area)

CONSTANCE-GREYWOLF AREA

- Angeles (6,415)
Deception (7,788)
McCartney (6,784)

DOSEWALLIPS AREA

- Anderson (7,365)
La Crosse (6,417)
Elklick (6,517)

OLYMPIC-SOLEDUCK AREA

- Appleton (6,140)
Carrie (7,020)
Tom (7,150)

ELWHA AREA

- Christie (6,177)
Seattle (6,246)
Queets (6,525)

SKOKOMISH-DUCKABUSH AREA

- Fin (5,500)
Washington (6,255)
Stone (6,612)

LEGEND SYMBOLS

1. Climbing Courses Completed

B	Basic Climbing
I	Intermediate Climbing
S	Ski Mountaineering
A	Alpine Travel (also Olympia Wilderness Travel)
W	Winter Travel (Snowshoeing)
N	Nordic Skiing

2. Awards

\$	Six Peaks Climbed
*	Snoqualmie First Ten
**	Snoqualmie Second Ten
□	Tacoma First Twelve
□ □	Tacoma Second Twelve
/	Everett Bronze
//	Everett Silver
///	Everett Gold
#	Olympia First

CLUBROOM, STAFF AND INFORMATION

Seattle Clubroom: 719 Pike Street, Seattle, Washington 98101

Business Manager..... Howard Stansbury
Accountant..... Isabel Walgren
Librarian, Publications Assistant..... Verna Ness
Secretaries..... Jeanne Goings, Judy Hennes
Activities Sign Up..... Katie Kelso

Clubroom Business Telephone: 623-2314

Sign-Up Telephone: 622-0808

Open during week, 8:30-5:00

Saturday, 10:00-2:00

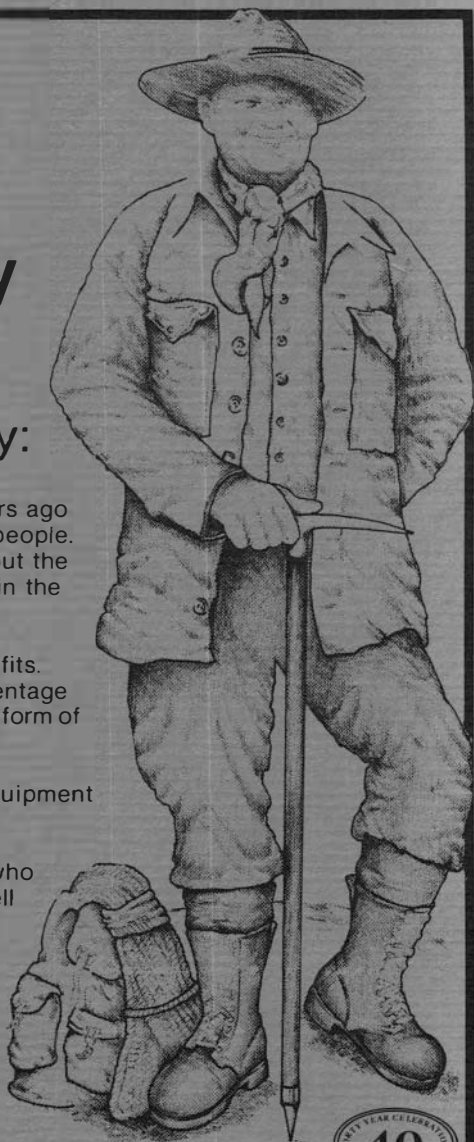
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Our members receive a percentage of their purchases back in the form of a dividend.
2. To offer you the best equipment possible at the lowest prices.
3. To have people helping you who know all about what they sell because they use it.

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- The ingenious waterproof mini-

shelter has both a fine mesh screen for no-see-ums, and waterproof drop panels for protection against cold and precipitation.

- The tapered bottom is a single "bathtub" unit of coated nylon with no seams touching the ground.

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When you're thinking, "Feet, don't fail me," your feet ought to be wearing Pak Foam's new Expedition Overboot, the overboot made for extreme conditions.

Every detail contributes to superb performance. Gore-Tex laminate. Quick lacing. Quarrel stitching. Nylon webbing for step-kicking and campsite footing. Heat-reflective Astrolar II. Removable Ensolite insulation. On request, custom fitting.

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