



DESCENT

Volume ¹⁷XVIII : No. 3

Alaska Alpine Club

October 1986

Officers

President.....John Keller	479-3630	Vice President....Clarence Griffin	479-5635
Secretary/Treasurer..Stan Justice	479-5017	Councilor.....Mike Masters	479-????
Councilor.....Howard Ferren	479-3362	Editor.....Stan Justice	479-5017

Contents

	Page
Calendar of Events - - - - -	1
President's Message - - - - -	2
Upcoming Events - - - - -	4
First Assent of the North Face of Double Exposure by Matt VanEnkevort - - - - -	5
Mt. Balchen by Ken Leary - - - - -	7
Avalanche Report by Clarence Griffin - - - - -	10
Thayer Hut Land Purchase - - - - -	12

Calendar

November 3	Cerro Torre Enigma (movie)	Brooks 204	<u>7:00</u> & 8:30 p.m.
December 1	Ruth Amphitheater by Matt Sunderland	Brooks 204	7:30 p.m.
January 21	First Meeting of Climbing Class	Brooks 204	7:30 p.m.
February 1	TBA	TBA	7:30 p.m.
February 27	Avalanche School Lecture by Doug Fessler	TBA	TBA
February 28	Avalanche School Field Session	Cleary Summit ?	
April 6	History of Climbing Denali by Jon Waterman	Brooks 204	7:30 p.m.

The **DESCENT** is published 1 to 4 times a year on a hit or miss basis. Copies are sent to members of the Alaska Alpine Club. Non-members may receive **DESCENT** for \$0.50 an issue.

Membership in the Alaska Alpine Club is open to anyone with an interest in the mountains. Meetings are open to the public and are normally the first Monday of the month, September to May, on the UAF campus. Tea and cookies are provided. The Alaska Alpine Club is a student organization of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Notes On Miscellaneous Topics
John Keller

Membership. In order to keep our status as an approved University organization, with the privilege of reserving University rooms for free, UAF regulations require the Alaska Alpine Club to have one-third of the membership be students, faculty, or staff. However many student members leave the University but still wish to remain associated with the Alaska Alpine Club; thus we find our membership list containing large numbers of ex-students. Because of the difficulty of keeping up the required percentage of students I predict the AAC will have to go independent. This will mean higher membership and class fees.

Climbing class. Each spring since 1981 the club has given a spring climbing class. Last spring two were given, Introduction to Ski Mountaineering (the 7 weeks before spring break) and Intermediate Mountaineering (for 4 weeks in April). Last spring's courses were the best yet and were well attended: about 30 people signed up for the introductory class and the weekend trips had anywhere from 15 to 25 participants. We hope to have a SLIDE SHOW in December featuring, among other things, pictures taken by class members on those trips. An important addition conceived and organized by Stan Justice was a full-day workshop near the Patty Gym covering belay techniques, cramponing, self arrest, prusiking, and Z-pulley system. Many thanks to Stan and the other instructors Dick Stolzberg, Mike Masters, and Howard Ferren.

The 1987 climbing class will be similar to last year's; look elsewhere in this issue or for posted announcements later this year for more information. If you plan to attend start preparing early, especially if your skiing is rough. And ask Santa Claus for plastic, pile, and nylon in your stocking!

Huts. The three huts owned and maintained by the club are all still standing and are liveable. The Thayer hut (on the NE corner of the confluence of the Silvertip and White Princess branches of the Castner Glacier) and the McKeith Hut (on the N side of the Canwell Glacier 13 mi from the Richardson Highway) are in good shape: plenty of food and fuel and structurally sound. However the Lower Canwell hut (on the N side of the Canwell 7 miles from the Rich) continues to be "plague"d by parky squirrels. Several of us were up there in September; we boarded up many new holes, cleaned out the dung, and ripped out the table and benches because they were all chewed up. The club should consider removing this hut or rebuilding it with squirrel-proof materials.

Avalanche workshops. A major political development which affects mountaineers is the loss in state funding for the avalanche schools. Apparently the only effect on us will be increases in the fees for the courses. The latest word from Doug Fesler is that he will be running a similar program of

3-day workshops this year organized as a private foundation. We have invited him up here in the early spring to give a lecture and workshop. His programs are top quality; attendance should be required for those climbers and skiers wishing a 'lanche-free season.

Volunteers. The club always needs the services of volunteers. Now we need folks to:

Set up a data-base program for the membership and phone list. (call Stan 479-5017)

Set up tea and cookies for monthly meetings; this is IMPORTANT! (call John 474-6042 or 479-3630)

Help lead club or class trips next spring: skiing, camping, snow caves early on, then ice axe practice, etc. PLEASE BE RECEPTIVE WHEN YOU ARE RECRUITED: one weekend out of the entire 4-month climbing season is not too much to ask. Giving a safe and instructive climbing class is a vital function of the Alaska Alpine Club.

1987 CLIMBING CLASSES

Brooks 504

Wednesday January 21 @ 7:30 p.m.

The club is offering a spring climbing class for all who are interested in learning rockclimbing skills. We are moving to Wednesday nights to avoid conflicting with other's things. That conflicts have or cannot be doing this? The first class will deal with how to take care of the climbing gear and with getting together the necessary equipment. Specific climbs will be available later.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

TEA

Monday February 1 @ 7:30 p.m.

If you have any ideas for a star to list on the calendar let us know.

Alaska Avalanche School

February 27 and 28

Planning is underway for Doug Fogler to come up for another of his well received sessions. It is listed in the Bulletin as "Avalanche Hazard Evaluation & Mitigation". Watch for details.

CERRO TORRE ENIGMA

Brooks 204

Monday November 3 @ 7:00 and 8:30 p.m.

Members \$2 Non-members \$3

For the November monthly meeting we will be risking the postal service and mail ordering a good movie. Note that there are two showings just like downtown. Also note that this is the first Monday of the month. Could this be a pattern? Stay tuned.

RUTH AMPHITHEATER CLIMBS

by Matt Sunderland

Brooks 204

Monday December 1 @ 7:30 p.m.

A 'Ka Club Climbing Class graduate makes good. Matt Sunderland organized an expedition to the Ruth Area below Denali and did a couple of good climbs. His slides will be followed by slides from past climbing classes. Does this sound like an advertisement? It's a campaign! The price of admission is a dessert so bring a dessert.

1987 CLIMBING CLASS

Brooks 204

Wednesday January 21 @ 7:30 p.m.

Once again we will be offering a spring climbing class for all who are interested in learning mountaineering skills. We are moving to Wednesday nights to avoid conflicting with Women's Skiing. What conflicts have we created by doing this? The first class will deal with how to make your own climbing gear and with getting together the necessary equipment. Complete schedule will be available later.

MONTHLY MEETING

TBA

Monday February 1 @ 7:30 p.m.

If you have any ideas for a show to kick off the semester let us know.

Alaska Avalanche School

February 27 and 28

Planing is underway for Doug Fessler to come up for another of his well received sessions. It is listed in the Statewide Schedule as "Avalanche Hazard Evaluation in Mountaineering". Watch for details.

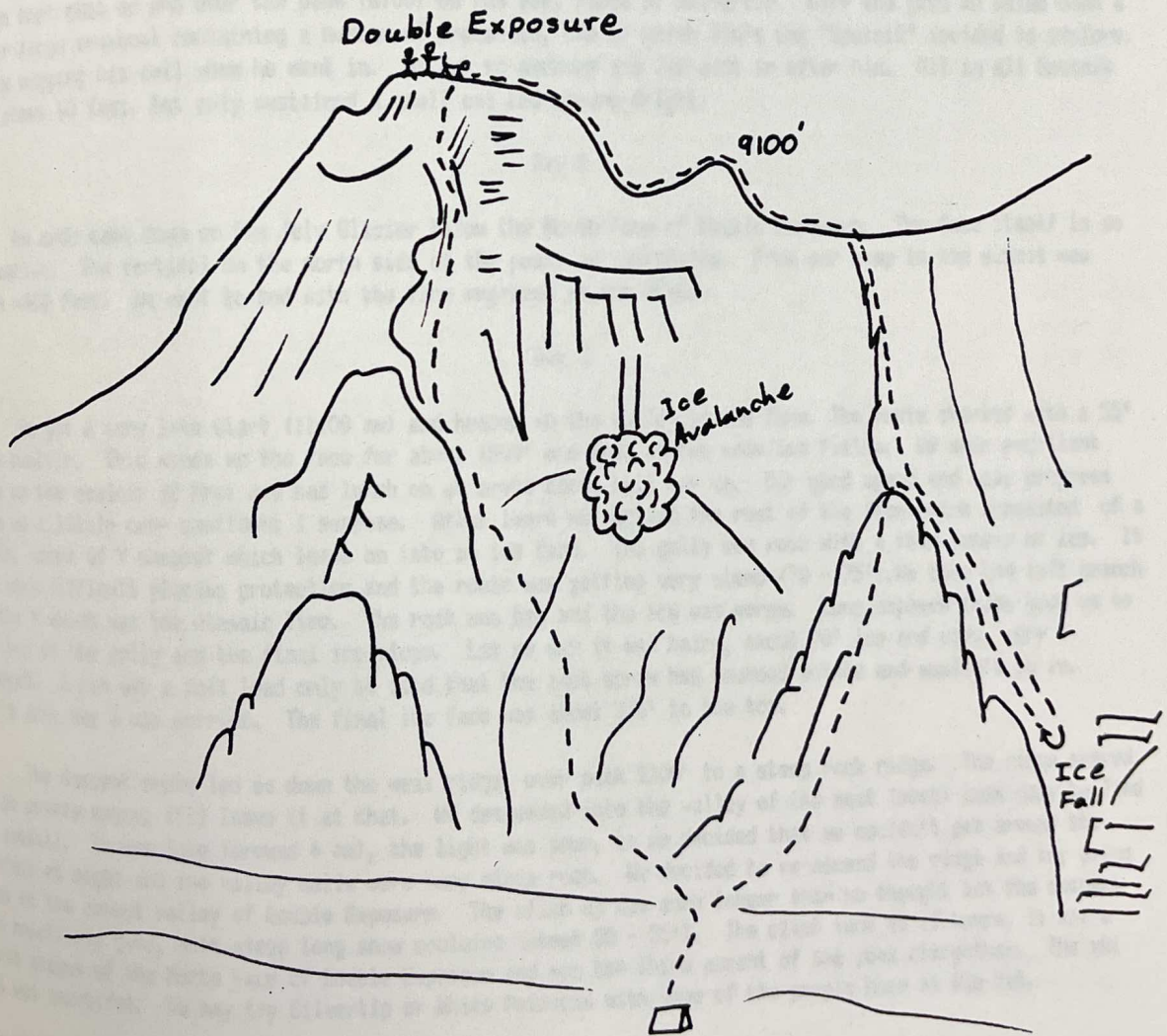
HISTORY OF CLIMBING DENALI

by Jon Waterman

Brooks 204

Monday April 6 @ 7:30 p.m.

Jon is in the process of writing a book on the history of climbing in Alaska so this show should be packed with valuable information.



FIRST ASCENT OF THE NORTH FACE OF DOUBLE EXPOSURE

By Matt VanEnkevort

From Thayer Hut Log

March 26, 1983

Beautiful clear night. Good food, good times. Heading out Silvertip branch to pass near the N. E. ridge of Silvertip. From there we go down to the July Glacier and try the North Face of Double Exposure. Should be back in about five days at the latest. Have fun.

Matt VanEnkevort
Jim Bouchard
Sputnik

March 31, 1983

Day 1

Bouchard and I just got back. What a climb! We left the hut on the 27th and skied up the Silvertip Branch then east up and over the pass (6700) on the east ridge of Silvertip. Over the pass we skied down a rather large snowbowl containing a number of crevasses, one of which Jim's dog "Sputnik" decided to explore. He was wagging his tail when he went in. We set up anchors and Jim went in after him. All in all Sputnik fell about 60 feet, but only sustained a small cut and severe fright.

Day 2

We made camp down on the July Glacier below the North Face of Double Exposure. The face itself is so impressive. The vertical on the north side of the peaks is incredible. From our camp to the summit was about 4800 feet. We went to bed with the face engraved in our minds.

Day 3

We got a very late start (11:00 am) and headed up the valley to the face. The route started with a 55° snow couloir. This winds up the face for about 1500' and ends in two snow/ice fields. We made excellent time up the couloir (2 hrs) and had lunch on an arete about half way up. Our good speed and easy progress made us a little over confident I suppose. After lunch we tackled the rest of the face which consisted of a gully, (sort of Y shaped) which leads on into an ice face. The gully was rock with a thin veneer of ice. It was very difficult placing protection and the route was getting very steep (70 - 75°). We took the left branch of the Y which was the classic line. The rock was bad and the ice was worse. Long exposed leads took us to the top of the gully and the final ice slope. Let me say it was hairy, about 70° ice and very, very exposed. I ran out a full lead only to find that the last screw had rounded points and wouldn't go in. Let's just say I was worried. The final ice face was about 370' to the top.

The descent route led us down the west ridge, over peak 9100' to a steep rock ridge. The ridge proved to be pretty messy, I'll leave it at that. We descended into the valley of the next (west) peak only to find an icefall. It was late (around 4 am), the light was poor, so we decided that we couldn't get around the icefall at night and the valley walls were very steep rock. We decided to re-ascend the ridge and try going east to the runout valley of Double Exposure. The climb up was much longer than we thought but the descent was relatively good, with steep long snow couloirs (about 50 - 55°). The climb took us 17 hours. It was a first ascent of the North Face of Double Exposure and was the third ascent of the peak altogether. The ski out was beautiful. We may try Silvertip or White Princess with some of the people here at the hut.

April 1, 1983

We ran out of food, so we're gone. We packed most of the hut garbage.

Matt VE
Jim B.
Sputnik

Mount Balchen, 11,140 ft.

by Ken Leary

...Tim, Did you bring the paddles? "No, I thought you did!" Better turn the truck around and get them.

To some Alaska Range climbers only one treasure remains unclimbed in the Hayes Group: The Southwest Ridge of Mt. Balchen (four miles west of Mt. Hayes). The examination of this ridge either from its base or from the air, causes most fit climbers to react similar to Pavlov's dogs.

On a surface resembling the inside of a ping-pong ball, Bill Letch landed Tim Schroader and I on the Gillam Glacier near a large crevasse field. The date was June 7, 1986. Inclement weather forced a landing two thousand feet lower than expected and four miles from the Balchen base. Bill flew off into the swirling clouds. We roped up immediately and commenced our trudge to Balchen's bergschrund near the 7000 foot level.

The first night was spent somewhat restlessly in the solace of my Bibler tent as we had dug into a gentle slope under a vertical wall of rock. Snow mixed with rain fell all night and most of the next day. In late afternoon with the snow gods appeased, the sky quickly cleared. Tim and I packed gear and skied into the ice field north of the Southwest ridge. We were searching for an achievable route up to the 9200 ft. col. Slope angles of high avalanche probability make the only reasonable route to the col on the north side a very steep rock buttress.

As we climbed adjacent to the rock buttress, dark clouds swiftly moved into the Gillam Gorge. Tim crossed the schrund and led up one pitch of snow and rock. Snow was falling as I reached Tim's belay. I wanted to go down because we were not climbing directly on the rock itself. Tim wanted to keep climbing. As I climbed higher on the second pitch, the amount of snow falling multiplied. Reaching the end of the rope, I told Tim that we were going down and to belay me as I descended. Back down at our skis below the schrund, visibility had abated to less than fifty feet. Giving Tim my goggles, I followed a taut rope as Tim skied around the cracks in the ice and back to base camp.

We spent the next sixty-five hours in a prostrate position under heavy pounding of snow and wind. Though the storm, we suppressed the curse of glacier lassitude with books: I had Captain Courageous and Tim enjoyed Geology of Mt. McKinley. We shoveled snow from around the tent, ate, slept, listened to weather reports and music on my small FM radio, and to keep the resolve high for climbing, engaged in wars of bombastic flatulence.

The storm moved elsewhere the third day. Wanting a safer and quicker approach to the col Tim and I skied up the glacier along the south side of the Southwest ridge and located what seemed to be a superior route to the col.

Beginning at midnight on the eleventh, we climbed up through recent avalanche debris and over the schrund. Five pitches of mixed rock and ice brought us to the Southwest ridge about a half mile from the col. We climbed together now with running belays except for three gendarme crossings where fixed anchors and belays were necessary.

We attained the col at 8:00 am, set up the tent, ate breakfast and Tim fell asleep. At this moment I was more alive than any other time in my life. The sky was crystal clear and every landmark stood undisguised. Two thousand feet of ridge jutted out, saturating my senses. Balchen's most powerful ridge awaited us indefatigably.

From the col, the first three hundred feet of Southwest ridge is a treacherous slab of rock angled at thirty to forty degrees. A foot and a half to two feet of snow rested peacefully on top. Looking to the east, featureless overhanging rock and rime ice. Not willing to trust fate with loaded snow, I searched for a more

vertical route that would clear itself of accumulated snow. Six hundred feet west of the Southwest ridge, overhanging rock turned to a snow slope of sixty-five to seventy degrees. Near the top of this Western facing slope, a small narrow chute, free of rock, led to the West ridge.

Awakened by the heat of the burning sun, I quickly finished off Tim's energy snacks of chocolate chips and yogurt-covered peanuts. Camping at 9200 feet, Anchorage's radio stations were reachable and I woke Tim singing Kenny Loggins' "Danger Zone". I gave Tim my assessment of the snow conditions on the Southwest ridge. Two hours later we left the col for the Western face.

Snow clung to the bottoms of my crampons as we left the col and embarked on our climb at 5:00 pm. I led up one full pitch of alpine/water ice to a secure belay. The next four pitches traversed across the lower section of the Western slope, two hundred feet above the schrund. The first pitch across the face was very awkward front pointing on rock slabs and water ice. The next three pitches to the west eased off a little as rock disappeared and alpine ice accepted placements more easily.

Once below the narrow rockless chute, we stopped traversing and began climbing directly up the sixty-five degree face. I led the next 1000 feet (7 pitches) stopping only to belay Tim to my stance and retrieve anchors from the last belay. The feeling one has climbing up with secure placements, exposure, and perfect weather conditions is unequaled. Tim led the final pitch to the West ridge and we now climbed together for two pitches along the ridge top.

Stopping when the ridge conditions began to change, Tim set two snow pickets and belayed me to his stance. About a quarter of a mile and 700 vertical feet from the summit, the West ridge transforms into an ice cone with hanging seracs and large crevasses.

Turning back at this point instead of continuing on to the summit (first ascent: May 1, 1974 Jagersky/Summer via East ridge) was a very perplexing question. It was now 6:00 am and alpen-glow had reached a maximum on the surrounding peaks. Fearing a shortage of suitable rappel anchors, Tim decided he wanted to retreat and I had to agree. We started rappelling down at 6:30 am using small rock gendarmes for anchors. Once back on the Western face, we kept close to a rock buttress and were able to find secure anchors every 150 feet or so. After eighteen hours of traversing, climbing, and rappelling the rest back at the col was gratifying.

Sticking to our schedule of moving only in the evening hours, we followed old footsteps along the half mile lower section of the Southwest ridge and began our four rappels down to the Gillam Glacier. On the fourth rappel, Tim's anchor pulled out. Jumping out of the way, I saw rope and large boulder disappear down the fall line. Tim tumbled over backward off a rock slab and luckily into soft snow and arrested by grabbing a protruding rock. Regaining his composure, he noticed a large object tumbling his direction and moved quickly out of its path. Not being able to see or communicate with Tim, I started downclimbing. A mountain sized weight lifted off my shoulders when I finally saw Tim standing and searching for his ice tool. After a joyful reunion, I had only one suggestion: let me pick the rappel anchors from now on.

We crossed the schrund, I dug up my skis which had been buried by a small avalanche. We skied two miles and 800 vertical feet back down to base camp turning leisurely back and forth on frozen snow conditions. At midnight we started the 27 mile ski to the snout of the glacier (3500 foot vertical drop). Like Exupery's Little Prince we viewed a sunset and sunrise all within hours of each other. The skiing was effortless as we passed Peak 9448, Hess and Deborah in their morning splendor.

At the snout with paddles and raft, we hankered to relax while floating back to Fairbanks via the East Fork of the Little Delta River and the mighty Tanana. Tim began inflating the raft while I scouted the river... warm temperatures had caused instantaneous ice melt and I quickly realized that floating the river at this water level could be lethal. I guess we didn't need the paddles after all.

Except for a tent, stove, food, bag and CB radio we relinquished our gear to a small bush near a remote hunting camp runway next to the terminal moraine of the Gilliam Glacier. A little after midnight on June 16, we began hiking due east to the Richardson Highway. Mosquitoes were troublesome at times, but green grass dotted with wild colorful flowers atop foothill ridges made life seem precious.

We finally stumbled upon Whistler Creek at 6:00 am. After six hours rest, we hiked toward Hayes Creek for eight miles over tundra and tussock and forded the creek, only to spend the night on its banks drying our gear. After hiking four more miles the next morning, we crossed the two and a half mile wide Trident Glacier terminal moraine. Adjusting our heading on the far side of the Trident, we hiked Southeast and presumed we were getting near civilization upon finding an Air Force missile sticking out of the tundra.

Ten miles from the Richardson Highway on the summit of Peak 5402, I contacted a truck driver on the Rich and had him relay a message to Tim's wife, Arlene, that we needed to be picked up tomorrow near Black Rapids Training Site and that we were hungry.

Wednesday, June 18, Tim and I descended through dense alders and finally found McGinnis Creek. The water was at flood stage and we spent precious time climbing up around the steep river banks.

Not unexpectedly we came to the Delta River and found its banks flooded with high water. At normal water level, one can ford the river and walk to the Richardson Highway. Hopefully Arlene has brought a canoe and someone willing to boat across and get us.

Crossing McGinnis Creek, we walk south along the Delta River towards The Black Rapids Site (10 miles). Several times we are forced onto higher ground through alders and mosquitoes by the river flowing out of its banks. Establishing radio contact with Arlene near Darling Creek, we learn that she has a canoe, the kids, and a cooler full of fresh food but no one willing to paddle across the raging Delta River

With the assistance of three Army personnel from the training sites, our trip ends when we paddle across the Delta at 3:00 am Thursday morning. Overall we have hiked and climbed about fifty miles across the North side of the Alaska Range.

AVALANCHE REPORT

TIME: Late winter of ⁸⁵1986

LOCATION: Delta Range----base of ridge on North side of Canwell Glacier, apx 1.5 miles up glacier from the terminal moraine

NO. OF PEOPLE CAUGHT: 1

ACCIDENT SUMMARY: A lone skier was traversing the base of the ridge on the North side of the Canwell Glacier, heading upglacier. At one point the snow fractured under his skis. Looking up, he saw the snow break loose above. Unable to escape, he was partially buried, his head and part of one arm remaining above the snow. He called out for help. A party traveling in the same direction but along the lateral moraine heard the calls and quickly dug the victim out of the snow. He was uninjured and no equipment was lost or broken. It is interesting to note that the victim was wearing releasable mountaineering ski bindings and that neither released; the skis were twisted and uphill of the victim's head.

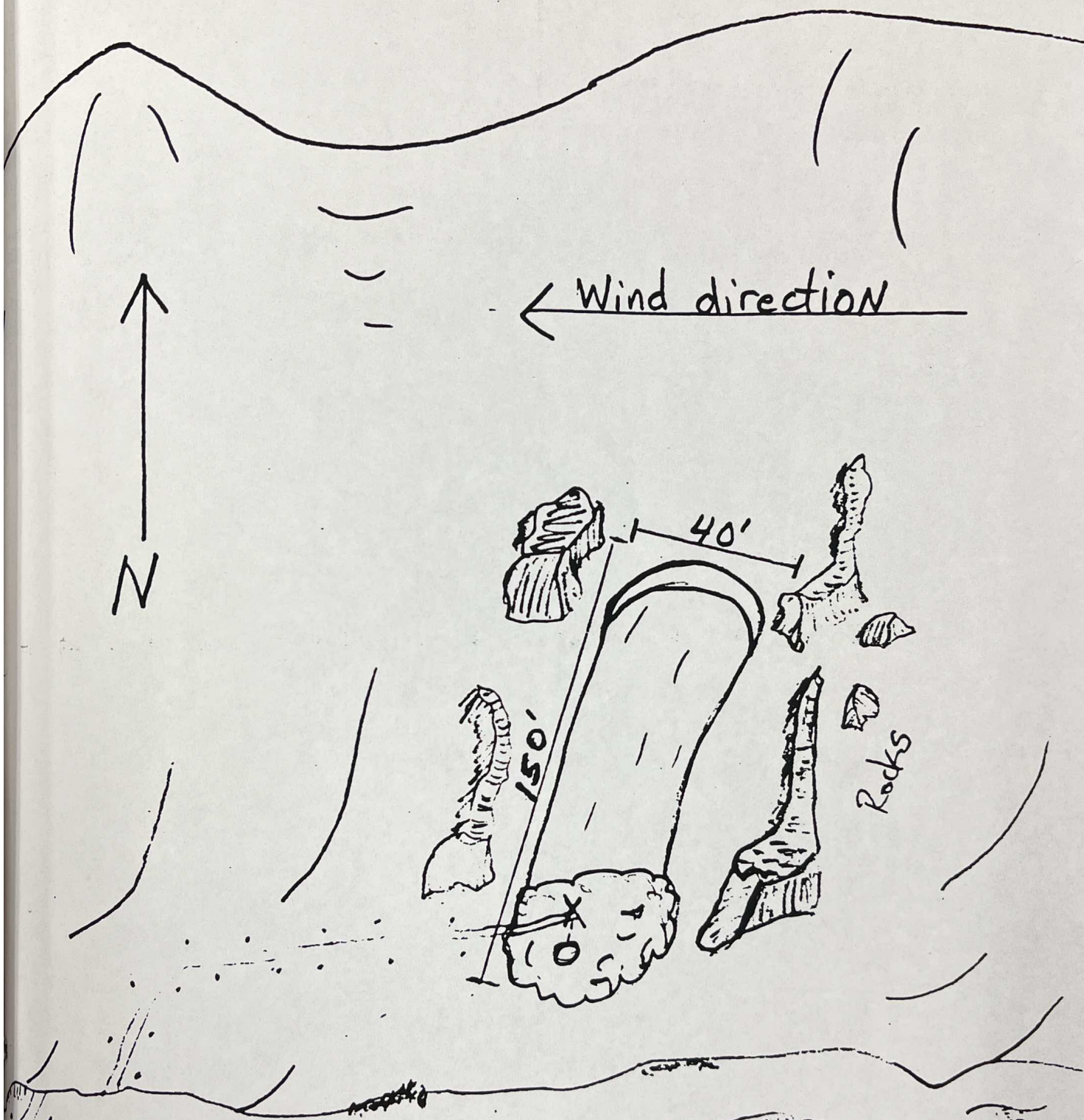
PRECIPITATION: Temp: +1 C. Wind: East 10-20mph, gusty.
Precipitation: occasional flurries. Sky: overcast.

SNOWPACK: No snow evaluation was made at the crown face, but the bed surface was clearly a sheet of ice. A quick look at the snow to the side of the debris revealed intermediate TG snow over the ice. The TG snow was covered with wind loaded snow that acted as a slab.

AVALANCHE DATA: This was a soft slab avalanche. It was 40' wide and ran down slope for apx 150'. The crown face was between 1' and 2' high. Debris was apx 6' deep.

TFERRAIN DATA: Southern aspect. Slope angle at crown was apx 40 degrees. The slide ran down a smooth face between two rock ribs. The victim was at the bottom of the slope where the angle was somewhat less than that of the slope above.

CONCLUSION: The victim triggered the avalanche by undercutting the snowpack on a slope. The slope above contained a side loaded deposition of snow that acted as a slab. This rested on a weak layer (TG) that rested on an ice layer. When the support at the base of the slope was cut, the failure occurred, the avalanche running down to the ice layer. This was a "classic" avalanche. Wind slab sitting atop a weak layer that rested on a smooth sliding surface, all resting on a slope between 30 and 40 degrees. All that was required to upset the delicate balance was a trigger, in this case, a skier. There is something here for all who use the backcountry to learn. It is an important lesson.



CANWELL GLACIER



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management**

**NOTICE OF REALTY ACTION
MODIFICATION OF EXISTING
CLASSIFICATION**

**SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION
AND PUBLIC PURPOSES**

F-031873

The following described public lands have been found suitable for sale for recreational or public purpose use. The lands will be classified for sale under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (44 Stat. 74; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), at no less than fair market value:

Fairbanks Meridian,
T.17S., R.12E,

Section 7, W1/2W1/2SW1/4
Containing 5 acres more or less.

The Alaska Alpine Club of Fairbanks has been using these lands for recreational or public purposes under a long-term lease pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) and has expressed an interest in purchasing the land under said Act. These lands are valuable for public purposes as contemplated by 43 CFR 2430.4(a) and may be properly classified for disposal under the Recreational and Public Purposes Act as stated in 43 CFR 2430.4(c). This classification would be consistent with the criteria of 43 CFR 2410.1(a)-(d).

Sale of the lands will be subject to the following reservations:

1. Provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and to all applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.
2. All valid existing rights documented on the official land record at the time of patent issuance.
3. Right-of-way for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States.
4. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the minerals.
5. Any other reservations that the Authorized Officer determines appropriate to ensure public access to proper management of Federal lands and interests therein.

The above-described lands are currently segregated from the operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws by Initial Classification Decision of June 1, 1965. Upon publication of this notice in the Federal Register, the lands will continue to be segregated from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for sale under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act or any amendments or revisions to this notice. For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice interested persons may submit comments to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks District Office, 1541 Gaffney Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99703. Any adverse comments will be evaluated by the District Manager, who may vacate or modify this realty action and issue a final determination. In the absence of any action by the District Manager, this realty action will become a final determination of the Department of the Interior.

WANT ADDS

Looking for any unpublished (within American Alpine Club Journal) information - factual/colorful anecdotes - of significant climbs within Central Alaska Range and Denali area for historical climbing book to be published by American Alpine Club. First Ascents, solos, winter ascents, ski traverses, ski descents and river descents.

Write to: Jon Waterman
P.O. Box 3538
Palmer, AK. 99645



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Dues

Individual \$6
Family \$10
Student \$3

(circle one)

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____ / _____
days evening
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

UAF STATUS 1985 - 86 (check all that apply)

		Spouse	Sex
Student (3 credits or more)	[]	[]	Male []
Faculty	[]	[]	Female []
Staff	[]	[]	
Alumni (graduate)	[]	[]	
(4 or more semesters)	[]	[]	
No UAF Affiliation	[]	[]	

If you do not accept fully the following conditions DO NOT sign up, attend training sessions or in any other way participate in any event. I under signed, know that ski mountaineering and winter camping are action sports carrying significant risks of personal injury. Ice climbing, rock climbing or mountain climbing is even more dangerous. I know that there are natural hazards such as crevasses, avalanches and environmental conditions, and risks which in combination with my actions can cause me very severe or occasionally fatal injury. I agree that I, as a participant must take an active role in understanding and accepting these risks, conditions and hazards. I also agree that I and not the Alaska Alpine Club or its officers, or its instructors, or other participants, am responsible for my safety while I participate in or train for these events. This statement of risk and the signatures thereto shall be valid for all Alaska Alpine Club events.

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Send To - Alaska Alpine Club P.O. Box 81174 College, Alaska 99708