



Kootenay Mountaineer

The KMC Newsletter November-December 2003 Issue 6 Next deadline: Jan. 10th

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A Million Hectares of Canadian Forest Burned in 2003

- Fireproofing the forests and logging do not work. Neither, in the long run, does fire fighting. In the name of protecting communities and restoring ecological balance, experts hotly debate massive scale tree thinning. Burning a forest may actually promote biological diversity. The science that under grids thinning is still evolving, and the danger of inaction are counterbalanced by the danger of inappropriate action. Dense stands of young trees are not necessarily signs of poor forest health, and intense fires that kill off big, forested tracts are not necessarily ecological catastrophes. No one questions the value of thinning for fire control around houses and other structures. What is much harder to weigh is the balance of risks and benefits of thinning that has ecological goals. Furthermore not all forests are good candidates for thinning. Among the prime examples are the lodgepole pine forests. Dead and dying trees in these forests intermingled with low limbed spruce and

fir add a vertical dimension to the fuels that will one day carry fire into the canopy. However these seemingly catastrophic blazes serve important ecological functions. Due to variations in climate, topography and elevation, different types of forests have evolved under different fire regimes. Prior to embarking on thinning on a massive scale, it is necessary to distinguish between forests in which fire continues to play a positive role and those in which it does not. Unless great care is exercised, thinning could degenerate into a form of irresponsible surgery that injures the very forests it is supposed to heal. *Condensed from an article by J. Madeline Nash for Flagstaff in the Aug.18, 2003 edition of Time.*

Long, hot summer sends a wakeup call.

Big dams are out, conservation is in, but how to make it work? Talk of drought in Vancouver's rainforest appears to defy logic but the confluence of a number of events has changed our way of thinking. B.C. has just experienced its hottest driest summer on record causing reservoirs to shrink to all time lows.

Jim Mattison, director of the water management branch for the Crown Corporation, Land and Water B.C. puts it another way. "There is a myth of abundance. We're used to turning on our tap and using all the water we want without thinking of where it comes from." All that, he predicts, is about to change. *Condensed from an article by Yvonne Zacharias in The Vancouver Sun, Sept 13, 2003. Regardless of what is said about the viability of grandiose water projects we should remember that the Kootenay Diversion might be in the back of someone's mind.*

Corporate Control -EDMONTON Provincial and state governments aren't strong enough to protect the environment from the power of multinational corporations, says U.S. environmental lawyer Robert Kennedy Jr. Shifting responsibility for the environment to

provinces and states will weaken clean-air and water laws, Kennedy told businessmen here yesterday. "One of the things they love to say in Ottawa and in Washington is, 'Let's... return control to the provinces and the states. After all, that's local control and it's community control and that's the essence of democracy'...The real outcome of that evolution will not be local control. It will be corporate control, because these large corporations can so easily dominate the local political landscape". *THE PROVINCE -Thursday, Sept. 18, 2003.*

Fragile Ecosystems At Mercy Of Travelers.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Some of the world's poorest countries are hotspots for tourists interested in nature and indigenous cultures, but the influx of resort developers, affluent travelers and their money has its pitfalls. The report on Tourism and Biodiversity from Conservation International, a Washington D.C.-based nonprofit environmental organization, calls global tourism "the world's largest industry" and points out that ecotourism more than doubled between 1990 and 2000. Among the poorest hotspots for ecotourism were Laos, Myanmar, Madagascar and Tanzania. More affluent countries that saw huge increases in tourists seeking out natural phenomena or traditional communities included Costa Rica, Brazil, South Africa and Australia.

The report, released mid-September, warns that without proper planning, tourism in fragile ecosystems could kill "the very things that attract tourists in the first place." Hazards include the depletion of scarce freshwater resources, introduction of non-native species, and threats to local culture. The report advocates better planning by governments to protect sensitive ecosystems from construction, to give tourists an opportunity to donate to the maintenance of nature preserves, and to enforce laws against polluters. Visit www.conservation.org. From **Associated Press** in *The Province*, Oct. 19, 2003.

Notice of Special Resolutions - Alterations of By-laws - AGM November 28th

From the Chair, to all KMC members.

Over the past year the executive has at the request of the members at the last AGM been reviewing the constitution. As such we have proposed several changes to the present constitution. Many of these proposed changes are simply “housekeeping” that is, we are proposing to bring the constitution in line with the way we are presently operating.

The only significant proposed change of the constitution is to our membership qualifications. Many years ago the KMC after much debate restricted membership to the West Kootenay area as defined in the constitution. The reason for this restriction was at the request of the Hiking Camp section to stop the Hiking Camp from being inundated with outside members who did not help with the workload of the camps. This it has succeeded at, but has also had the effect over the years of the executive having to deny membership to many very good people who in most cases would have far more benefited the club than it would themselves personally. People such as guidebook authors, other outdoor clubs, and many others are barred from membership.

Recently I had to tell a lady who resided in Vancouver but spends her entire summer at Christina Lake who wanted to join and was keen to even lead trips that she unfortunately could not join. This restriction on membership has caused ongoing problems such as this for the executive.

So we are proposing two motions that will first protect Hiking Camp from a re-occurrence of the same potential problem and then and only then will we propose to allow outside members to join, however we will restrict voting privileges to the West Kootenay members only to ensure that the constitutional changes are safe in the future. We have only proposed this after full discussion with, and the approval of the Hiking Camp directorship.

The proposed constitutional changes are as follows, with the changes proposed in italics. I have also attempted to give a short explanation of why each change is proposed.

All motions are from the executive except where indicated. All motions are in bold and any inclusions I have “parenthesized” for clarity only.

Under the section B: OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

(1) A motion,

- **# 1 - To delete the position and duties of the Karabiner Director.**

A motion was passed at last year’s AGM to bring a resolution forward to this year’s AGM resolving the longstanding problems with compiling a yearly Karabiner.

2) A motion,

- **# 2- To create the position and duties of a Website Director.**

The Website Director shall be responsible for the maintenance and operation of the club website.

The Website Director position would take over the position in the executive formerly held by the Karabiner Director. This is how the executive has basically functioned for several years.

Under the section A: MEMBERSHIP

1) A motion to change the clause (A.2) to read as follows.

- **# 3- Notwithstanding (A.1) above, (*resident*) membership eligibility is retained by those who no longer meet the residency requirements, (*provided that they keep continuous membership.*)**

This is how the club has always interpreted this requirement and is simply attempting to clarify it correctly.

Eliane Miros has put forward the following motion.

2) A motion to change the clause (A.4) to read as follows:

- **#4- (*Each year*) upon submission of the (*application form/liability waiver signed and dated by all applicants*) and the payment of the annual membership fees as prescribed by the members in accordance with these by-laws, an individual shall be considered a member of the KMC. (*Membership is for the calendar year*).**

This is standard procedure with mountain clubs, and clarifies and updates the KMC practiced procedure.

3) A motion to change the clause (A.7)

- **# 5- The sentence “Family members shall have only one vote per family” to be removed.**

This simply brings us into agreement with most other organizations to allow ALL members to have a vote. This is also the practice that the KMC has followed over the years.

Under the section C: MEETINGS

Ted Ibrahim has put forward the following motion.

1) A motion to change the clause (C.7) to read as follows:

- **# 6- All votes shall be passed by a simple majority of members (*voting*) except that Special Resolutions require a majority of three quarters (3/4) of the members present.**

At present the constitution reads “majority of members present”, this is not in line with either the Societies Act, or Robert’s Rules of Order, and Ted’s proposal is the procedure the club normally follows anyway.

The above motions are basically housekeeping and/or bringing the constitution up to date with our current practices and procedures.

The following motions are regarding our membership status and the related small changes we have to make throughout the constitution to reflect the change to the membership status. The executive intends to withdraw all the motions if the first motion below does not pass. Our commitment is to make sure that Hiking Camp is protected first and foremost.

Under section B: OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

A motion on clause (B.9) to add to the duties and responsibilities of the Hiking Camp Director, the following:

(j) The Director, Hiking Camps shall:

- (1) coordinate the Hiking Camp activities;
- (2) appoint chairpersons for individual camps as required;
 - **#7- ensure priority of access to Hiking Camp to resident members first;**

This change will ensure that the Hiking Camp Director both retains control of who attends the camps plus ensures that West Kootenay Residents will be guaranteed first access to all camps.

Under section A: MEMBERSHIP Motions to redefine the status and definition of membership

A motion on clause (A.1) to define membership as:

- **#8- Membership is open to (those) who support the purposes of the Kootenay Mountaineering Club and pay the appropriate membership fees to the Treasurer of the Kootenay Mountaineering Club. For the purposes of meeting the (resident) membership requirements, the Kootenays shall be defined as that area of south-eastern British Columbia bounded on the west by the Granby River valley, on the north by the Trans-Canada Highway, on the east by the B.C.-Alberta border, and on the south by the Canada-USA border.**

Presently we define “those” as residents of the West Kootenay only.

The executive is proposing defining those who live in this area as “residents”.

A motion on clause (A.3) to change membership categories to read:

- **#9- Categories of membership in the Kootenay Mountaineering Club shall consist of:
Resident members - 19 years or over;
Resident Junior members - 14 to 18 years inclusive;
Resident Family members - including children under 19 years; and
Associate members - non resident, non voting members.**

A motion on clause (A.7) to change the following:

- **#10- Each (Resident) Member of the Kootenay Mountaineering Club 19 years of over shall have a vote at General and Special Meetings of the Kootenay Mountaineering Club. However, a member of the Kootenay Mountaineering Club shall not be entitled to vote on matters undertaken by the Kootenay Mountaineering Club if such matters represent a potential conflict of interest for that member.**

A motion to add a clause to the membership and voting definition to read:

- **#11- (A.10) Resident Junior and Associate Members shall not have voting privileges in the Kootenay Mountaineering Club.**

And last but not least, Drew Desjardins sponsors a motion, that was passed by the executive. However this motion exceeds our \$1000.00 limit of spending without going to the membership for final approval, so the motion is as follows:

- **#12- That the KMC donate to the FRIENDS OF KOOTENAY PARKS the sum of \$2000.00 towards the purpose of restoration of the Slocan Chief Cabin in Kokanee Glacier Park.**

At the AGM the executive will have copies of the original constitution and also of the proposed changes to the constitution available to the membership. Hopefully this will help alleviate any confusion as to the changes proposed. If there are any questions as to these proposals please feel free to call me before the AGM at xxx-xxxx and I will happily discuss them with you.

Sincerely,
Paul Allen, chair

These proposals will be presented at the November 28th Annual General Meeting

THE EFFECT OF EXTERNAL FORCES UPON RISK MANAGEMENT IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

*by Chris Mills who is an Independent
Member of the Federation of Mountain
Clubs of British Columbia.*

The Perception of Risk. To an experienced amateur or trained outdoor recreation professional, the perception of risk in any given activity is usually close to the real or actual risk involved, since the individual is familiar with the activity from doing it, and familiar with the equipment used from using it. "Experts" generally have an accurate perspective of actual risk, whereas "non-experts" generally show a bias. However the perception of risk in any given activity by members of the general public may be far removed from the real or actual risk. When faced with a given risk, "non-experts" - i.e. the general public - will perceive the risk as greater or lesser than the real risk in almost all circumstances. While this may be due to cultural, experiential, ethnic, social or educational conditioning, it is also heavily influenced by Regulatory Pressure, the Media and Advertising.

The Media play an extremely important role in the public perception of risk, and often the actions of the Media generate government reaction (usually overreaction) leading to regulatory pressure. The Media, particularly television, is frequently driven by sensationalism, and violent death is always sensational and therefore newsworthy. Much of the coverage of news items is dictated by time and budget constraints, and so explanation or commentary by experts is usually lacking. In such circumstances the public tends to overestimate the risk of activities such as mountaineering.

Advertising is the final outside force to be considered here as a perception modifier. A major aim of advertising is to alter perception among potential product consumers. Thus at the present time there is a television commercial for Jeep, which shows ice climbing, mountaineering, whitewater kayaking and other relatively high risk sports alongside images of a Jeep, suggesting that by purchasing a Jeep the consumer will have instant access to these sports (all of which need a high skill level and dedicated learning). The commercial is

thus reducing the level of risk perceived in these activities by showing them in the familiar context of a Jeep. Similar criticisms may be made of Lipton's Soup commercials showing teenage girls undertaking Tyrolean traverses and abseiling with gay abandon, when most experienced climbers treat both activities with extreme caution and use the techniques only when there is no safer alternative. A final example from television advertising is the Fleischman's margarine commercial that shows a solo canoeist lowering his canoe down the vertical face of a waterfall with ropes, but without any apparent safety equipment.

To the outdoor recreation professional the differences in risk perception between "experts" (themselves) and "non-experts" (the general public or clients) are important. The accurate view of risk must always be given to the public in presentations, product/service advertising and in personal contact. The potential client must always be made aware of what he is undertaking. This becomes particularly important when dealing with the parents of juveniles, since the parents will be the ones signing waivers. Note that in British Columbia the signing of a waiver by neither a minor, nor the parent or guardian of a minor, eliminates liability toward a minor. A final point is that should things go very wrong and a law-suit or trial is the outcome of activities, both judge and "jury of peers" will be members of the general public, with perceptions of risk quite different from those of the trained professional.

The Assessment of Risk is really a determination of the balance between the odds of success (and consequent rewards of money, power, fame, glory or intrinsic self-satisfaction), and the consequences of failure (which may include financial loss, injury, lawsuits and, possibly, death). Clearly experience (group and individual) will play a large part in risk assessment, particularly when dealing with subjective rather than objective dangers. For a very long time climbing and mountaineering were sports undertaken almost entirely for intrinsic rewards. Except for a few mountain guides in the European Alps, almost no climbers were ever extrinsically rewarded for their undertaking. In Europe there have been episodes of intense mountaineering activity generated by extrinsic rewards, although until recently the general attitude has paralleled that of North America. The latest period of reward

based mountaineering seems to have covered the last ten years, during which time the rewards for risk taking and success have included fame, glory and a great deal of money in the forms of books, equipment endorsements, television appearances, videos, films and other activities. However, judging from the large number of famous names in the obituary columns, it is clear that the extrinsic reward system is being used to justify higher and higher risk-taking. For the outdoor recreation professional risk assessment is a daily exercise requiring many independent assessments during a trip with clients. The safety of the clients must always come first in any assessment, even if this means trip cancellation or termination. Extrinsic rewards must never be allowed to sway judgment, and the consequences of any risk-taking must be clearly explained.

The Management of Risk can, at best, minimize the consequences. It can never eliminate them. Thus in mountaineering training, the acquisition of skills and development of good judgments may eliminate subjective risk or danger, but will not eliminate objective risk. It should, however, make the climber more aware of objective risk. For outdoor recreation professionals, good judgments (when to retreat), education (comprehension of the risk) and leadership qualities (control of situation) are all desirable qualities.

Conclusion Mountaineering has traditionally been an activity motivated by intrinsic rewards, but it is clear that for many involved in the sphere of mountain activities this is no longer the case. The external forces acting upon risk perception (regulatory pressure, the Media and advertising) have been seen to change risk perception, and the external forces acting on decision making (innocence, power, glory, money, fame) have been seen to modify risk assessment. This article is based on the premise that Outdoor Recreation Management equals Risk Management. Further, in order to have risk management there must be risk assessment, and risk assessment has risk acknowledgement, or perception, as a prerequisite.

*By Chris Mills. This article was from the
Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.
website. Condensed for KMC newsletter.*

Deadly Foolishness

Adventurers are heading into the wild without taking basic safety precautions, and they're paying for their oversight with their lives. Barely a month goes by in the Canadian Rockies without someone being killed. I can't help pondering the physical pain these victims felt before dying, and the emotional pain their loved ones will feel for many years to come. I know injury or death is an ever-present risk in many mountain settings. Flirting with that risk is part of the thrill and pleasure of being there. But many of the fatal accidents that occur are the result -to be blunt- of sheer stupidity. In many of these accidents, a little prudence - whether by reading a guidebook, talking to knowledgeable people, carrying proper equipment, taking necessary training - could have prevented tragedy.

"Some people just plain don't know the hazards, and the mountains around them become a trap," says Banff warden Tim Auger. Auger, a veteran public safety specialist who has recovered dozens of dead or injured people, is reluctant to assign blame in specific instances. But he told me "it doesn't take a proverbial rocket scientist" to discern that some victims were extremely ill prepared or downright stupid. Auger notes that the inherent risk of the wilderness is one of its primary attractions: "We can't go out there and hold everybody's hand...and they wouldn't want us to. That's why they're out there." But he still wants mountain enthusiasts to take risks that are well calculated rather than uninformed.

Reinhold Messner, one of mountaineering's great climbers told reporters here in 1993 that the most significant achievement of his illustrious career was having the humility and wisdom to turn back when a climb or trek proved simply too risky. The ultimate message: take chances in the high country, but not stupid chances.

Condensed from an article by Jeff Adams (Banff Bureau), Calgary Herald, March 5, 1995, which was reprinted in The Gazette, April, 1995.

Sweat out a cold? Desire to get out there dampened? Scientists at Ball State University in Indiana studied the common cold. After infecting subjects with an upper respiratory virus they found that

after 10 days there was "no difference in the severity or duration of symptoms between the two groups". So while exercise doesn't help a cold disappear any faster, it won't cause it to linger either. This apparently doesn't apply to all minor illnesses. The Physician and Sports Medicine Journal urges enthusiasts to use the neck as a guide to determining whether exercise will make you feel better or worse. If your symptoms are located above the neck-moderate exercise is probably safe. Symptoms below the neck signal it's time to take a break from exercise. *Jill Barker, in April 2001 Homemaker.*

Mountain List Coordinates

Ted Ibrahim is reviewing the Mountain list/database and would appreciate it if anyone can point out any errors or omissions in the current version. He would also like precise co-ordinates for all cabins in the area, so that they could be put at the end of the mountain list. They can be either as UTM (specify NAD27 or NAD83) and give all the digits, or degrees, minutes, seconds and fractions of seconds.

Please forward this info if you have it to Ted by phone at xxx-xxxx or by email

"Common sense and a sense of humour are the same thing, moving at different speeds. A sense of humour is just common sense dancing". Clive James.

NATIONAL PARKS – AVALANCHE SAFETY

28 people died during 2002-03 in avalanche-related incidents in B.C. and Alberta, the worst season since 1965. As a result, Parks Canada established a panel to review winter backcountry activities and risks in Canada's mountain national parks, which cost \$75,000. The committee reported in July, and Parks Canada announced it would implement its recommendations. Key changes:

- ◆ Non-profit groups such as schools will be required to hire certified mountain guides when using difficult terrain or while in areas presenting high-risk conditions.

- ◆ The five-point avalanche scale should be expanded to include

information on the consequences of traveling in specific conditions.

- ◆ More signs warning of avalanche risks and terrain in popular areas should be erected.

(Comment:: There was no mention of any recommendation to restore or increase funding for the Canadian Avalanche Association's avalanche bulletin, or the CAA generally.) Later, the B.C. Coroner's office announced it would conduct an inquiry into the accident at Roger's Pass in which seven Alberta high school students died.

Source Vancouver Sun (9th July, 8th August 2003) via Access News #35, Aug 2003.

Rising to the Top Viagra may do more than help Bob Dole and his contemporaries to deal with male impotence - it may help in altitude sickness and perhaps asthma. A research project, using 100 volunteer medical students at high altitudes in Bolivia, is under way to determine if the blue pills used for erectile dysfunction will help in altitude sickness.

At high altitudes, blood vessels in the lungs contract, which can lead to potentially fatal pulmonary edema, making it difficult to breathe. Like male impotence, altitude sickness results when blood vessels become too constricted. Using Viagra to make blood vessels in the lungs dilate may aid the transfer of oxygen from the lungs to the bloodstream, *USA To-day reported.* Forwarded by Dave Mitchell.

Rules of Order for AGM's

Muir's Law: When we try to separate anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe.

Green's Law of Debate: Anything is possible if you don't know what you're talking about.

Harrison's Postulate: For every action, there is an equal and opposite criticism.

Finister's Law: A closed mouth gathers no feet.

Hanlon's Law: Never attribute to malice that which is adequately explained by stupidity.

JUMBO UPDATE AUTUMN 2003

The following information is from a September 16 phone conversation with Martyn Glassman, project director for the Environmental Review Process for the proposed Jumbo Glacier Resort.

Mr. Glassman is still finalizing the review process as a result of his meeting with local governments and the conservation communities in the West and East Kootenays. There are requests for information open houses and public hearings.

Oberto Oberti, proponent for the resort, has until December 31, 2003 to submit his final papers. The Environmental Assessment Office will then screen the contents. The public will probably be informed around February 1, 2004. Then a 60-70 day period for public comments will begin.

Mr. Oberti is still fine-tuning his access road route. If the road affects Jumbo Creek the Federal Environmental Act could be triggered.

The Grizzly Bears Cumulative Assessment Model should begin as soon as an expert has been hired.

The Ktunaxa Kinbasket Tribal Council is doing two studies now. One is on traditional Jumbo Land use, and the other is a socio-economic study.

The web site addresses for more information are: www.jumboglacierresort.com and www.jumbowild.bc.ca

Submitted by Rowena Eloise, 366-4422 For West Kootenay Coalition for Jumbo Wild.

Transcription by Kim Kratky from Pennywise.

Record-Plewman Ridge Trail

The KMC is supporting the Kootenay Columbia Trails Society application to SICEAI for development of the 'Record-Plewman Ridge Trail'. The Softwood Industry Community Economic Adjustment Initiative provides federal money to help communities hit by the overall decline in the softwood lumber industry.

This is a 30 kilometer skyline trail from the First Summit on the Cascade Highway (where the Dewdney Trail starts on its drop to Paterson) to the Nancy Greene Summit on Highway 3B. It passes close to 9 summits (Record, Roberts, Granite, Grey, Kirkup, Old Glory, Unnecessary, Plewman and Berry). It will be used by hikers, bikers, joggers, horsemen, ski tourers and snowshoers. An informal trail has been in place along much of the route for at least 50 years. The KMC has had scheduled trips on all, or part of this route for many years.

KMC Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers.



Date: **Friday, November 28th**

Location: Trapper John's Restaurant, Salmo

6:30 pm gathering, **7:00 pm dinner:** Buffet style, salad bar, vegetarian lasagna, roast beef, etc.

\$16 per person

Please phone Jill Watson (xxx-xxxx) or Jan Micklethwaite (xxx-xxxx) so they can know the number of attendees for dinner **before Nov.20th**

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KMC T-shirts will be awarded as door prizes! Others will be for sale. (\$15)

Wouldn't they make nice Christmas presents? There will also be Karabiner journals for sale. (\$10)

Keeping Warm in Winter

On a CBC Radio "Almanac program" where outdoor recreation was being discussed, one caller related how someone had asked an Inuit how he managed to stay warm outdoors in the Arctic in winter. His reply was: "Don't sweat." That makes good sense. When you sweat, your clothes become damp, and they are less effective insulators. Also the moisture continues to evaporate after sweating has stopped, and that causes further cooling. The trick is to exercise at a rate where you stay warm without sweating, and that is largely a matter of adjusting speed and clothing. In this matter, an individual has more flexibility than a group in which everyone should go at about the same speed. If you can't adjust speed, you must adjust clothing, but that, in turn, involves stopping at times and possibly fragmenting the group. Also rest stops need to be considered carefully. In a heated shelter, one can relax and dry any wet clothes. Likewise if it is warm, calm and sunny outdoors. Otherwise, it is better for stops to be short and frequent, so that one does not

cool off too much. When we went on cross-country ski trips with the Montreal section of the Alpine Club of Canada, it was customary for the group to make a huge bonfire when stopping for lunch in the woods. Unfortunately, this practice made the stops too long, and we got roasted on one side and frozen on the other.

Norman Thyer

Victims of the Indiscriminate Forces of Nature

In October, I made my first visit to the new cabin in Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park. On the wall inside, there is a memorial plaque to several people who died in avalanches in the park. I do not object to commemorating former colleagues who are no longer with us, but I have some misgivings about the wording used. I do not remember it exactly, but it appeared to extol their passion for the mountains and came close to glorifying them as heroes, rather than mourning them as victims of the indiscriminate forces of nature. Would they have been commemorated in the same way if they had died in highway accidents, or as a result of illness?

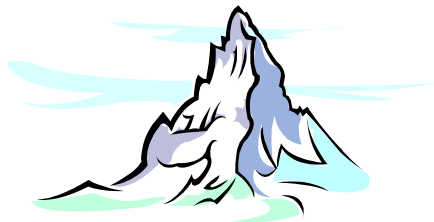
Why do we give special attention to people who have died violent deaths, in mountaineering accidents, in wars or as suicide bombers? [See also: <http://mypage.uniserve.com/wp/hampgray.htm>] Will the wording of this memorial encourage more skiers to have their names immortalized by taking unjustified risks? Norman Thyer

Want to digitize your hiking/climbing/mountaineering trips slide collection?

We scan slides on a CCD scanner at 4000 DPI then burn the images to a CD or DVD. Our scanning process produces superior images over flat bed scanning. Are your slides starting to fade? New digital technology is available to restore original colors to the digital image during the scanning process. It also removes surface defects such as scratches and dust.

For info & prices contact Rita Wege or Larry Prosser, L & R Scanning Services 718 Stanley St Nelson BC Tel 354-1685 rwege@telus.net or larry@telus.net

KMC Trip Reports



Mt Spiers, 2522m., 8274' (Map 82F/NW), Sept. 24

A great day! We followed the Koch Creek Road for 22 km. to the Grizzly Creek turnoff and turned left up Grizzly Creek FSR (ignore Greasybill Creek road going to the right and ignore Embro Rd going off to the left.) At 37 km, a few hundred meters from road's end, there is a junction. The left switchback branch provides access to Mt Spiers. The right is for Mt. Stanley. At the first switchback Mt Spiers is straight ahead. It's also where we parked the truck. We decided it would be best to head for the beginning of its westerly rocky ridge. We walked a few meters left off the road onto a very old lane that went to the creek. We easily crossed and followed what was a skid trail through a very established replanted forest. When we reached the end of this new forest we began a considerable amount of elevation gain through a steep treed slope. Following animal trails, openings in the forest and the occasional grassy patch we worked our way north to the ridge. From here it was rockpile all the way to the summit (roughly a 2 hour climb). It was very fresh at the top and we enjoyed the warm sun on our backs. There are several small lakes below, and the views towards the Valhallas were superb. There was a blue structure noticed below Russel Lake (the lake itself is hidden behind a small knoll on Airy's NW side). Scramblers could probably follow the semi circular long ridge of Spiers in a clockwise direction to the south and then descend from there. We returned by approximately the same route and visited a well-built snowmobile cabin further up the road. We were Ed Beynon, Don Harasym, Hazel Kirkwood, Eliane and Steven Miros.

Kamikaze Peak (Norns Range), Oct 4

Eleven of us met at the Norns Creek & Pass Creek Rd. junction on what appeared to be developing into a warm sunny fall day. We drove the logging road along Ladybird Creek for 25 km to the trailhead. Recent road repairs were evident on the last few kms. We were treated to some impressive 2 wheel driving by Gene. After parking at road's end, we crossed the small flowing creek and hiked up through the rhododendrons clear-cut. Though it was a bit more of a bushwhack than a hike. Flagging was placed for a more direct route to the south part of Kamikaze's ridge. The summit was reached in less than three hours. Under a nice warm sun and in our short sleeve shirts, we enjoyed clear views in all directions. The original summit register is still there and does require a replacement. We were unable to locate the hut which is apparently just below Kamikaze's northern side. It was decided that next time Palisades is hiked, we would approach the summit from the western headwaters of Norns creek and attempt to locate this building. For us tech inept, Ted provided an impressive demonstration of "peak pointing out" with his GPS. After a "considerable" time on top we began our descent easily following the flagging back to the vehicles. We were back at the parking spot by 3:30.

We were: Carrie & Dave Cox, Don Harasym, Ted Ibrahim, Pat & Al Sheppard, Gene Van Dyke, Mary Woodward, Leah Zoobkoff, Eliane & Steven Miros.

*Unfortunately Ross Scott missed the hike meet but nearly met up with us during his climb of the westernmost ridge of Kamikaze from the Norns Creek drainage. Way to go Ross!

Sapphire Lakes & Mt. Giegerich, 2449m., 8035' Oct. 8

Silver Spray was closed because of fire damage to the trail and bridges so I changed the destination to the Keyhole and possibly Cond Mtn. Gene and I decided the weather not suitable when we got to the trail and we went on to Sapphire Lakes and bagged Mt. Giegerich in the fresh

snow. Returned via the new 'cabin'. A search and rescue helicopter came back for a second look at us as we were eating our lunch just below the summit out of the wind. They decided we must be o.k. and left again. It was nice to have the new snow crunching underfoot. Pretty stormy returning to Gibson Lake. We were Gene Van Dyck and Mary Woodward.

Siwash Mtn., 2318m., 7605', Oct 11

The forecast for this day was to be a mixed day. Seven of us met and followed the very good conditioned Munson Road (at the Bombi Summit) for 4km. where we turned right. At 10.5 km, we turned right again to the end of the road for a total of 24.4 km. *Footnote: At 18km. we saw that you could turn on a branch road down to Erie Creek and Salmo by mountain bike.* The recently logged (and replanted) area put us on a skid trail that led us up to the relatively brushless western ridge of Siwash. The higher we went the colder and poorer the weather became. Soon we were in light snow. With limited visibility we worked our way along the ridge to the very windy and extremely cold summit. After a very quick snack we took off down the ridge. The ceiling lifted allowing for views of where we had been and to the east. The ridges towards Pot Hill and Grassy appeared. Everyone heated up on the descent. From the Castlegar weigh scales and back we took roughly 6 hours.

The seven intrepid popsicles were Caroline Laface, Pat & Al Sheppard, Jill Watson, Leah Zoobkoff, Eliane & Steven Miros. We definitely have to do this again sometime.

Other Trip Reports

Bridgland Peak, 2984 m., 9790' (Map Downie Creek, 82M/8)

On Saturday, **June 28th**, our party of five made the third ascent of Bridgland Peak in the Carnes Group of the Northern Selkirks. We were David Jones, Richmond; Cam Molder, Revelstoke; Jean-Luc Bouchaye, Revelstoke; Warren Wright, Salmon Arm; and Kim Kratky, Nelson. Bridgland, located about 65 km. north of Revelstoke between Downie and Carnes creeks, was first climbed in 1962 by Benjamin Ferris, David Michael, Graham Matthews, Jed Williamson, and Bill Putnam of the Harvard Mountaineering Club. They had approached from the SW from a camp on the east fork of Burke Creek. Our plan was to approach from the north, as Davey Jones had made enough recess up Downie Creek to halfway convince us that this would go as a day trip from Revelstoke. Assembling by the Frontier Restaurant at the junction of Hwy 23 N and the Trans-Canada at 5:00 am, we traveled north on Hwy 23 about 65 km. to the Downie FSR. This we followed for about 26 km before turning right or south onto Spur 130, which we negotiated for about 5 km. to a landing at the very end (4670', GR 183-931, 4WD high clearance low range in the final portion) in the upper reaches of Pass Creek. Hoping to travel light, we scanted on the rock gear, but did carry two 60 m. ropes, two pickets, a fluke, crampons, and bivvy gear. The thoughts were that (a) we couldn't do this in a day, and (b) that three of us would bivvy to try Carnes Peak (3035 m.) the next day. Away at 7:10, we bushwhacked SE for only 30 min. before reaching snow. Passing a frozen lake at 6750' (193-920), we continued to a 7350' col at 191-917 and diagonaled down through alps above the east side of the frozen, unnamed lake at the head of a fork of Burke Creek. We then ascended a steep rock and dirt rib that was directly east of the lake's outlet. By 11:00 we had topped out on a ridge extending south from the west side of Kelly Crest (7850' 198-901) and got a look at Bridgland, an imposing snow peak 2 km. to the SE. The parts we could see looked do-able, but a good portion of the approach route was concealed. We then traversed a snowy basin on the SW side of Kelly Crest, continued round its south ridge, and headed east up an unnamed glacier. At this point, a straightforward route unfolded in front of us, the west shoulder and north ridge. To reach the west shoulder (215-899), we ascended north-facing snow slopes and crossed an easy 'schrund. We next traveled up snow and solid limestone of this shoulder to reach the ridge crest north of the summit. Then it was an

easy snow plod to the snow-dome north summit (the highest of several), which we reached at 3:10. As there was no bare rock or cairn, we did not leave a record, but contented ourselves on this day of perfect weather with gazing at neighbours like Holway, Sissons, Baal, Moloch, Downie, Sorcerer, and farther afield the Adamants, Sir Sandford, and Sir Donald. At 3:50 we headed down, re-tracing our steps and doing a rap each on the north snow of the west buttress and the rock and dirt rib. David and Warren had a look at possible approaches to Carnes, but the way looked uncertain and difficult enough to convince us of limiting this to a one-peak outing. And so we glided down to the trucks at 9:10, with a full 50 min. of daylight remaining, making for a 14-hour day of steady going and a new route on Bridgland. Not only was the weather perfect, but late June seems to be the optimum time for this route; later in the season, much of the snow that made for easy going would melt away. In sum, a four-star Selkirks outing, although not one likely to be frequently repeated.

Kim Kratky

"All Over Carlyle", 2648m., 8688' July 1

Mt. Carlyle is a rugged double-summitted peak at the north end of the Kokanee Range.

On Canada Day, Sandra and I set off following Kim Kratky's directions, drove to Sandon and found the Carpenter Creek FSR. We passed the old townsite of Cody, and continued on high above the creek on a good road. The road is swept by many slide paths, and a combination of erosion and snow made passage a bit tricky at a couple of spots. The axe was out once to clear two trees that had come down with slides last winter. At km 7.2, we left the newer FSR and started on an older, very bushy road. There were a number of slide paths that had brought down a fair bit of timber and the axe was kept quite busy, as were our backs dragging trees and boulders off of the road as well as breaking slide alder that had been bent right across the road by the slides. With great effort we managed to travel 800 m in around an hour, and then we encountered a huge pile of debris (actually a small pile from a slide across the valley and a huge one from this side) that made any further progress by truck impossible.

We left the truck at 9:25 and headed up the road, reaching the end 2.5 km and 30 minutes later. A flagged route continued south up the Carpenter Creek drainage. We soon encountered snow and donned the gaiters. The route navigated through open trees and led out into an open basin (slide paths) covered with at least a meter of snow. We plodded up the basin and climbed easy to moderate snow to the col west of Carlyle, arriving at 11:25.

Mr. Kratky had mentioned the west ridge was class 4, but it looked pretty straightforward to us, so we headed off in deteriorating weather. The ridge was boulders and broken rock (somewhat loose and unstable); easy class 3. Once we topped out on first peak of the ridge (one before the NW summit), we saw the class 4 terrain - a typical arête-studded igneous ridge that would run at least class 4. The weather was cold and windy, and there were snow squalls all around. How foolhardy of us to second-guess the all-knowing, all-seeing, already-climbed-everything Kratky-San.

The map showed the SE peak higher, and the ridge between the two peaks didn't look trivial (I'm sure Kratky-San told me the map was wrong in regards to the elevations shown on the map, but I have no recollection of that). After all was considered, we placed our tails between our legs and bailed: we descended (a bit on the west ridge, and then on south slopes) to the SW-facing basin beneath the peaks (losing most of the elevation we had gained since the col).

We then traversed without difficulty to the south ridge of the SE peak, which we ascended (class 3), also without difficulty (pleasant blocky scrambling), arriving on top at 1:50.

Unfortunately, it appeared that, despite what the map claimed, the NW peak might be higher. The weather was looking better, with mostly cloudy conditions and the skies were not too threatening. The ridgeline connecting our current position with the NW peak was of a sphincter-tightening variety for a couple of middle-aged scramblers, but Sandy was not to be cheated her peak, so off she went exploring for a route along to the NW peak. After initial positive feedback, I followed at 2:25. The

ridgeline itself was pretty intimidating, but we found a route that traversed across the south face to under the NW peak and then took a left-to-right ascending ramp to the summit ridge just east of the top (mostly class 3 with maybe a few bits of class 4 that could likely be avoided if you were determined to do so), arriving on the NW peak at 3:05.

Five minutes later we were off again; we initially reversed our ascent route (with a slight variation to the west at first), but then traversed down and left to eventually reach some steep snow on the south face some distance before the south ridge of our ascent route. We descended and traversed the basin in deteriorating snow (breaking through at times) and contoured around to the col. Descent to the end of the snow was a quick and easy glissade, and then a short march returned us to the truck at 5:45. A rough drive, followed by what felt like hoofin' it over heck's half acre, but a fine day of scrambling in a new area (for us) nonetheless.

Doug Brown

Hulme Peak, 2330 m., 7644' (Map Creston 82F/2)

Hulme Peak, despite its unprepossessing elevation, boasts excellent granite, especially on the sheer 600' faces on the west and east sides. Roughly, Hulme is located in the Nelson Range of the southern Selkirks, east of the Salmo-Creston summit, north of Highway #3, and west of the main arm of Kootenay Lake. This peak (along with Steeple Mtn., also of interest to rock jocks) is on private land belonging to Darkwoods Forestry of Nelson, BC. You must get an access permit from Darkwoods' office; the access roads are patrolled, so be warned.

On Wed., **July 2nd**, I met Hamish Mutch at 9:30 at the Topaz Creek FSR roadhead, 34 km. east of Kootenay Pass (the Salmo-Creston summit) and just west of the Summit Creek bridge for my second trip to Hulme. We re-set our odometer and drove Topaz to the km. 3 sign, where we turned left and followed a good-quality 2WD road. We kept right at km. 11.2 and left at km. 13.2 before bending right onto the signed Toby Road at km. 20.8. Beyond this point we passed the private land warning and drove 1 to 1.5 km. before parking on a wide spot in the road almost directly south of Hulme.

Starting at 11:10, we headed north up gently-sloping open timber to reach the alpine basin on Hulme's east side (162-486) in 1 hr. 15 min. Our goal was to climb the east amphitheatre, a series of granite bowls lying between the north ridge and the Hilti-bolt country of the east face. After scrambling up to a lone, prominent tree on the right side of the amphitheatre, we roped up (two 60 m. x 8.5 mm ropes), and Hamie led the first pitch, tending left over rounded slabby rock toward a prominent white marking (low class 5). He also got the second and best lead, 60 m. of mid-class 5. Starting up the left of two prominent cracks, this follows an obvious line right into the middle of the upper basin. Somewhat disappointingly, this was more dirty than we had expected, with dry, dwarf bushes and lots of flakey lichen. I finished off with another 60 m. of stepped ramps (class 4), which exited on the south ridge an easy 40 m. walk from the summit.

On top by 3:15, we decided to rap back down to our packs stored by the lone tree; the south ridge is a walk-off, but it's a long way around in rock shoes. Our first 60 m. rap was an easy one re-tracing the final pitch. As belay stations looked shakey and we couldn't fully see the rest of the ascent route, we decided to rap the north ridge. Rappel number two provided some interest, an overhanging granite pillow that gave onto a knife edge for 50' followed by a ramp to the right. The final full rap took us down a granite ramp on the east face to a point just above our packs by 5:40 pm. Then we ambled back down to the truck by 6:50, reaching Highway #3 by 8:10. A selection of small and medium-sized Friends and some small stoppers are useful for this pleasant outing, which was the first ascent of the east amphitheatre. The only other routes to date are the north ridge (5.9 A1), which Hamie did, and a granite tower on the south ridge (one short pitch of 5.9 done by Peter Jordan and Mike Curran).

Kim Kratky

East Ridge of East Wolf's Ear, A "Very Easy Walk"- NOT !

On Sunday **July 20**, from a camp at the head of Robertson Creek, Sandra and I ascended the East Ridge of the East Wolf's Ear in the Mt. Gimli area of Valhalla Provincial Park.

The guidebook (The Columbia Mountains of Canada, West & South) rates the East Ridge as class 2 and calls it a "very easy walk". We have become so skeptical of the guidebook ratings, we head off under sunny skies for this easy walk with a 60 m rope and full mountaineering rack.

We make our way to the Nott-East Wolf's Ears col (easy meadow, talus, slabs, and snow), and start scrambling the East Ridge. After a short distance, there is a 40 m vertical gendarme on the ridge that blocks the way. On the north side is steep, icy, and very exposed snow that would take you past the gendarme, but it is unclear how you would manage to regain the East Ridge again. We elect, instead, to pass the obstruction on the south (left). Out comes the rope and I head off up an easy ledge to the base of a vertical chimney. The chimney is made much more difficult by a thin fin of rock that splits the chimney into two narrow, parallel chimneys. I flail about trying to climb outside the chimney, but give up and drop my pack so I can climb inside the left half of the chimney. Once I'm in, it goes fairly easily (4th class or 5.0 maybe), but is a few grades harder for Sandra who must climb outside the chimney as she is stuck carrying a big pack. The chimney is followed by class 4 grassy ledges and then a class 4 chimney (loose rock) that terminates on the East Ridge just above the top of the aforementioned gendarme – a full 60 m lead. Fresh rappel slings here suggest others have found this "very easy walk" to be underrated.

The rope is put away again, and the rest of ridge is very pleasant class 3 scrambling on sound rock. As the weather is perfect, the views of Mulvey Basin are extraordinary.

A very fine day out in the mountains. Be warned, however, that this is not a class 2 easy walk. Either the guidebook authors made a serious error compiling the route information for this mountain, or this is easily the worst sandbag I have ever experienced.

Doug Brown

Razor's Edge, 2815 m., 9236' (Map Trout Lake 82K/11)

Fond as I am of trips to the Badshots, I could not resist Howie Ridge's invitation to accompany him, his son Kyle, and friend Sacha Kalabis for a trip to this spectacular-looking limestone peak. Razor's Edge is located north of the headwaters of Healey Creek about 25 km. east of Trout Lake township in BC's southern Selkirk. As I had climbed this peak with Hamish Mutch on September 1, 1995, I pretty much knew what to expect.

Nevertheless, as the four of us leave Nelson at 6:15 on Sunday morning, **September 28th**, a number of concerns pass through my mind. First, I am unsure we will have enough time to daytrip the peak and still get off it in daylight so late in the year. Secondly, the amount of fresh snow that could be on the peak's northwest ridge (the only, and only feasible, route) makes me doubt our chances of success. Razor's Edge is a long, sweeping blade of limestone, part of the Kootenay Arc, extending for a kilometer southwest from the Similarity-Razor's Edge col at 8750'. Although there is only a 500' elevation gain from the col, the length, narrowness of the ridge, crumbly limestone, and the consistent exposure remind one to take care. The southwest side drops off steeply into Hall Creek, about 2500' below, while the northeast side drops 3000' at a 70 degree angle into the north fork of Hall Creek. The climber stays on the crest for almost all of the route.

By 8:45, we turn off Hwy 31 onto the Healey Creek road a few kilometers south of Gerard and 142 km. north of Nelson. Within a few hundred meters we are delayed 20 minutes by a heli-logging show which we get to observe at very close hand. Then we push onward for the 25 km. of old mining road (4WD, low range, high clearance for the last half) leading to the Hall-Healey pass at 6550'. We continue north and drop a couple of hundred feet before being stopped by a huge boulder on the road at km. 25.7, the usual stopping point. ATVs can proceed beyond this point and drive to the Wagner Mine and beyond; we will see three later in the morning.

Departing the truck (GR 865-105) at 10:45, we carry an 8 mm x 60 m rope but no hardware. I have climbed this before without the rope, but there is one notch where some may like protection. And there is the question of fresh snow. Under flawless skies and enjoying shirt-sleeve temperatures, we head north on the disused road, the stunning sweep of Razor's Edge's southwest face looming on our right. We make good time over scree and glacial remnants to reach the col (863-133) northwest of our objective in 2 hours 15 min. Plodding through the foot of freshies on the glacier, we discuss the bright rays we have seen shining off peaks during our drive (crepuscular rays?), the Brocken Spectre, ungulates, and NHL scoring leaders. From below, our ridge looks clean.

From the col, we set out along the serpentine ridge, some wearing gloves to protect against the abrasive Badshot limestone. Fortunately, there is very little snow; we surmise that the very warm weather of the last two days has been responsible. At one point, as we are heading single-file along the crest, we can hear ATV pilots far below hailing us. We must stand out dramatically on the limestone backgrounded by a sky of deepest blue. Just before the ridge rises in its final sweep to the summit, we reach the minor-league crux, a ten-foot notch. After climbing down into it, we use the rope for a 60' bit of traverse on the north, snowy side and re-ascend to the ridge. Another 10 minutes, and we're on the summit by 3:15--pretty late, but we are all pleased. We savour the warm weather and admire Mt. Templeman just to the north (the highest Badshot at 3074 m.), and Howser, Bugaboo, Conrad, Stone, et al. to our east across the Duncan River trench.

At 3:30, we head back, belaying across the notch once more, and reach the col in an hour and 45 minutes. Then we re-trace our steps to the truck, arriving at 6:30 with about 25 minutes of daylight left. On a warm and starry night, we drive back to Nelson by 10:30 pm.

In all, a fine outing offering perfect weather, clean rock, and good company. Distances and times: 335 km. of driving for nearly 8 hours, and 7 hours 45 min. of climbing (4.5 up, 3 down). The guidebook rating of F, class 4 seems just about right. As Hamie and I found no cairn or record on the summit on our 1995 ascent, we built a marker and put a record in a film can. We could find no sign of the record this time. I think this peak, first climbed by Kenneth and Pim Karcher in 1950, has seen at most four or five ascents.

Kim Kratky

Satisfaction Peak, 2598 m., 8524' (Map Slokan 82F/14)

Location: southeastern BC, Southern Selkirk, Kokanee Range, Kokanee Glacier Park.

After our climb of Razor's Edge last weekend, Howie Ridge mentioned that he had another "wanted to do this for 30 years" objective on his list, Satisfaction Peak. As I hadn't yet been up this one, and as I have a vague plan to scale all named peaks in Kokanee Glacier Park, I quickly agreed.

On Saturday, **October 4th**, we left Nelson at the leisurely hour of 7:15 am for our attempt. In June 1997, Fred Thiessen and I had climbed Satisfaction's northern neighbour, Mt. Chipman (8405'), so I knew something of the approach and time required. We passed through Kaslo, headed west on Hwy. 31, and turned off on Keen Creek, the northern road access to the park. At the km. 8 sign by the Court Province mine site, we turned onto the signed Ben Hur road, kept left at the first junction (200 m.), and turned right at km. 1.6 onto the disused-looking and signed "Ben Hur." As in 1997, we were able to drive this to road's end at km. 5 (958-260); although there had probably been no logging in five or six years, the roadbed was very solid and the waterbars were acceptable (4WD, low range, high clearance).

By 9:30, we were ready to start on foot. As the weather looked very stable and I had decided in 1997 from my perch on Chipman that the east face of Satisfaction would pose no technical difficulties, we shouldered the lightest packs conceivable. Following a sketchy fisherman's route that quickly crossed to the east bank of Ben Hur Creek, we progressed through light timber, rhododendron, and boulder fields before reaching the lower lake in 90 min. (962-244, 6350'). From the south end we headed up a headwall by negotiating a boulder-filled couloir followed by a series of tricky ledges. At 12:20, we stopped for a lunch in an

impressive alpine landscape, then headed east past a spectacular unnamed lake (956-235, 7250') toward our objective. Following the stream feeding this lake, we ascended another few hundred feet to the top of a rocky ridge overlooking two more lakes to the east (950-238, 7750'). We were forced to detour left above and around the lakes before moving back right and ascending smooth, polished granite northwest to reach a col between two points of seemingly equal height. Turning left, we reached a cairned summit, which seemed to be the highest point, in a few minutes.

Here we rested for about 45 minutes after our energetic 4 hr. 40 min. ascent. None of the six small cairns scattered round the roomy, flat-topped summit bore a record; as this peak is climbed very infrequently, we surmised that the markers were all built by the same party in a bid for individual immortality. The sky was nearly cloudless, the temperature warm, and the air absolutely still; because of slash burning, visibility was much more restricted than last weekend. We enjoyed views of Purcell peaks like Tyrrell (which I had climbed in June), Hamill, Toby, Pambrun, and the Macbeth Icefield. To the north, Odin, Burnham, and Grady of the Gold Range in the Monashees were barely visible through the smokey haze. Directly to the southeast rose the shattered and jagged unnamed spires of Caribou Ridge, the highest topping out at 2602 m. Two kilometers to the east, the toothy granite outliers of Mt. Chipman held our attention. As far as I know, the only route on Chipman is the class 3 south ridge that Fred and I did, but opportunities for sustained hard climbing are ample.

On our descent, we made a brief foray of 5 minutes to visit the northern summit. Although this seemed marginally lower (no cairn, either), Howie's GPS gave a reading of 8570' as opposed to 8540' on the cairned summit. By now it was 3:00 pm and time to make tracks if we hoped to reach the truck by dark. We re-traced our steps without incident, negotiating those tricky ledges by finding the same "squeeze tree" we had slithered past on ascent (likely the only scrambly way down) and descending a dry watercourse just west of the one we had ascended to reach the lower lake by 5:10. Picking up the pace, we reached the truck and cutblock by 6:25, about 15 minutes before dark. Our outing yielded a 9 hour day, a 3 hour 25 min. descent, and two weary scramblers. We hope to return for a look at those spires on Caribou Ridge, but that can wait till another year.

Kim Kratky

A Plaid Lake Peak (map Kaslo 82F/15)

On **September 21st**, while on the summit of Mt. Crawford with Howie and Kyle Ridge and Sacha Kalabis, I spied a minor-league peak to the north that looked higher than Crawford. As this seemed a good

late-season outing, I returned to climb it on October 3rd. Catching the 8:10 ferry allowed me to start my venture from the Plaid Lake Trail parking lot at 9:50. As I pulled in after the last 1.6 km. of steep 4WD terrain, I was quite surprised to see another vehicle in the lot on a Thursday; the occupants, with whom I hiked to the col at the base of Crawford, were Discovery Canada guide Ryan Brown and his client Rich, from Atlanta. On this balmy, sunny day, I stopped at the col for a better look at the approach to my goal, the unnamed 7650' peak (201-117) located 1 km. east of Plaid Lake. Following my plan, I descended the trail to a point above a large meadow, crossed the meadow, ascended through light timber to a smaller meadow, and worked my way up and across the peak's west face (rock slides, grass, dirt and scree) to reach the south ridge at a notch. South of this point, one would face some minor ups and downs along the ridge. From my spot, I walked some flat sections of solid metamorphic rock, did some easy scrambling as the angle steepened, and, beyond a contact zone where the rock turned a darker, lichened black, enjoyed about 20' of class 3. On top by 12:25 (2 hrs. 35 min. up), I took a 45 min. lunch break, inspected the impressive cairn built of large, flat plates (no record), and admired the unnamed alpine lake (206-113, 6650') above Crawford Creek to my east, and the glistening Plaid Lake to the west. On return, I re-traced my steps almost exactly, returning to the truck by 3:50 (2 hrs. 40 min. return). Recommended easy fall outing.

Kim Kratky



KMC 2004 Membership application/waiver forms are enclosed.

Reminder: Please send appropriate fees by cheque or money order (Do not send cash in mail). Payment must accompany completed forms. These must be legibly filled out, signed and dated by all applicants.

Please renew early ✓



ATTENDING CLUB TRIPS

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COORDINATORS

Before the trip:

1. Do not undertake organization of a trip beyond your capabilities. Change the objective or arrange for another coordinator.
2. Be familiar with the area (unless the trip is exploratory in intent). If you have not done the climb recently, a recon a few weeks before the trip is an excellent idea. Talk to people familiar with the area; check the guidebooks, old Newsletters, old Karabiners, CAJ journals, Parks Branch, Forest Service, etc.
3. Download or photocopy the daily trip registration form. Pick up or ensure the necessary equipment is on the trip: Ice axes, crampons, Pieps, first aid kit, and repair kit. Make arrangements for huts, campsites, and registration as required.
4. Notify a responsible person where you are going and when you will be coming back. Tell them when you return!

Choosing and organizing the party:

5. Have everyone sign the daily trip registration list. The coordinator has full authority to reject anyone he or she feels is unsuited for the trip. For more difficult trips ask people unknown to you what their qualifications are and who they have climbed with.
6. Explain to people what the trip entails: how difficult, how strenuous, what equipment is needed. This is especially important for newcomers, who may not understand the need for proper boots or even rain gear.
7. The coordinator arranges the most economical use of cars. Each passenger should pay a reasonable proportion of the gas and oil expenses of the trip.
8. Make clear arrangements for the assembly of the party at an easily recognizable place at a definite time. Wait a reasonable time for latecomers.

On the trip:

9. Before leaving the cars, check that everyone, especially anyone inexperienced, is properly equipped. Those who are not should not start out.
10. On many trips it is a good idea to appoint an end person who comes last and makes sure no stragglers fall by the wayside. The end person generally carries the first aid kit. In a large group a second coordinator may be desirable to cover the stragglers.
11. Set a pace that allows the party to stay together, both going up and coming down. Space rests so as to prevent straggling! With large parties, count numbers once in a while to make sure everyone is still together.
12. The coordinator doesn't need to remain in front providing he or she can maintain control of the party. The coordinator and all experienced members have a responsibility to give instruction to the less experienced. Team less experienced members with more experienced members.
13. All decisions should be made with a margin of safety. When in doubt, use common sense and accepted normal procedure.
 - allow enough time for the trip; start early.
 - rope up before a difficult section.
 - turn back when necessary: difficulties, a weak party, lack of time, weather, fatigue, etc.
 - watch for avalanche and rock fall hazard, and act accordingly.
 - in wet or cold weather watch for hypothermia in poorly clad individuals.
 - stay in touch with the group's feelings and respect them.
14. The coordinator should stay at the cars until everyone is down.

After the trip

15. Return club equipment promptly so next party can use it.
16. Send a trip report to the newsletter editor.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

1. Ensure your abilities are up to the trip's difficulty. Use the trip grading system on the schedule.
2. Phone the coordinator several days in advance to confirm your attendance, preferably by Wednesday evening at the latest.
3. Show up on time and be prepared physically, mentally, and equipment-wise for the outing you are going on. Sign the daily trip registration form.
4. Return rented/borrowed equipment promptly.
5. Share expenses.

IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT

1. The coordinator should consider the severity and implications of the accident, the remaining hazards, the terrain, and the availability of resources when deciding what to do next.
2. The coordinator should ensure that everyone's present safety is maintained and danger is minimized as is consistent with emergency activities.
3. If help is needed, the coordinator should organize an orderly expedition.
4. If conditions permit, witnesses should stay in the area to provide any necessary information to rescue personnel.
5. All party members should (1) inform the person(s) in charge of any special abilities; (2) ensure their own safety and, if their help is not required, stay clear of rescue activities; (3) cooperate with everyone involved in emergency operations.
6. If the accident is serious enough to warrant aerial evacuation, contact the nearest ambulance or RCMP detachment who will dispatch a helicopter with a first aid attendant.