

education in all its aspects relating to the mountains and related sports. Rescue teams with active public safety programs have been asked to improve them; teams with little or no program are being spurred to get going and offered help to do it. Considerable concern has been expressed over the caliber of instructors teaching mountaineering in clubs and summer camps, the feeling being that we should be improving our "ability to teach" just as decidedly as we are improving the content of the courses. MRA has requested State and Federal aviation agencies to push for satisfactory design of an aircraft radio rescue beacon that would be energized to transmit on impact, and then to follow up with obtaining appropriate legislation. The competition among teams to develop the "perfect" rescue cable system has stimulated some ingenious mechanisms, and by consolidating their results we should soon have an extremely capable, versatile, and safe design. And so it goes; the man-hours spent in search and rescue, safety education, equipment design and testing are all truly phenomenal. And just think, these fellows (and a few gals, too) still find time to even do a bit of their *own* mountaineering.

KENN CARPENTER, *President*

*Simian Climbing Club.* The 1966-1967 school year was a busy one for the University of Illinois Simians. More than 100 members received club instruction in rock climbing, while attendance at outings to Portland Arch in Indiana and Devils Lake, Wisconsin, was greater than 250. Simians climbed in the Shawangunks in New York and at Seneca Rocks in West Virginia at Thanksgiving. During Christmas vacation several members made a technical ascent of impressive Baboquivari Peak in Arizona. During the same vacation there was an 18-man winter expedition to the Sawatch Range in central Colorado which succeeded in placing 10 Simians atop Mount Harvard (14,420 feet). After this preparatory winter trip, eight Simians and three Wisconsin Hoofers hoped to climb in the Tetons during semester break, but were denied permission, owing to poor weather and avalanche conditions in Garnet Canyon. Consequently, the group packed up Cache Creek in the Gros Ventre Range east of Jackson. During one week of constantly cloudy and snowy weather a route was gradually pieced together up Jackson Peak (10,707 feet). Three other Simians drove to Mexico, where they eventually climbed Orizaba via the glacier route. Easter vacation saw Simians scattered about in the Shawangunks of New York, in the Smoky Mountains, and once again in the Chisos Mountains of Big Bend National Park, Texas.

During the summer Simians were to be found in Colorado, in the Tetons and in Canada. A party of four ascended Mount Robson on July 14 via the Kain route from a fourth camp atop the Dome at 10,000 feet. Other ascents in the Canadian Rockies included Mounts Lefroy, Louis, and Victoria. The rest of the summer was spent in the Purcells of British Columbia. In the Bugaboos, besides the standard climbs of Bugaboo, Pigeon, and Snowpatch Spires, new routes were placed on the west faces of Eastpost Spire and North Howser Spire. Also climbed was a virgin pinnacle of about 9100 feet on a ridge northwest of North Howser. The Simians also made a second ascent of Mount Stone (9990 feet) in the Conrad group on July 31, three weeks after its first ascent by members of the Harvard Mountaineering Club. Later, first and second ascents were made of two unnamed peaks (about 10,350 and 10,250 feet, respectively) in the western Truce group from the valley of Hamill Creek.

CURT WAGNER, *President*

*Spokane Mountaineers.* Courses in ski mountaineering and basic climbing were repeated in 1967. The graduation climb of Mount Hood drew 31 enthusiasts. Members testified earnestly and in depth at Senator Jackson's hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park. Our local climbing program was handicapped by late snows and extreme fire danger in the summer. One party in the lower Stehekin Valley encountered 13-foot drifts, while another was stopped by avalanche conditions near Mount Silver Star. A few standard climbs succeeded: St. Helens, Glacier Peak, and Mount Rainier via Emmons. John Roskelley and Chris Kopczynski climbed Chimney Rock in a repeat of Ed Cooper's 1961 east-face route. The same pair made a fourth ascent of Mount Gadsheim (9275 feet) in the Valhallas. Said Chris of the Mulvey Creek approach, "This scenery is in great contrast to other Northwest ranges. I have never seen a valley so dominated by sheer faces. Gimli I is the brother of El Capitan. The deep blue-green waters of Mulvey Lake are completely surrounded by glaciated horn-type peaks—backdrop to brilliant fall colors."

Rogers Pass beckoned four times this year. One-day traverses of the Asulkan Ridge in the Selkirks and the Rogers group were done on week-ends. Between tours in Nepal, Terry Bech joined Bill Fix to probe the mysterious Spyglass Snowfield in the southern Selkirks. They reached High Camp on July 29 via Tenderfoot Creek and a 3000-foot cataract. Next morning they finished the class 4 north face of Tripod Peak (8610 feet), a superb survey station for the five-mile long Spyglass snowfield.