

all located in the Dolomites. Then the group headed to France to climb Mont Blanc.

In August the club sponsored an 11-day mountaineering camp in the Sawtooths in Idaho, directed by Jim Ebert. Fifty-eight members participated, and they made over 108-man summit ascents on eight peaks including Warbonnet by 15 members and Finger of Fate by six. The weather was perfect for the entire 11 days.

The 1981 foreign expedition will be to Peru June 27-July 18, or the 25th. Base Camp will be in the Quebrada Rurec. Following the Base Camp, members will have the choice of ascending Huascarán (22,334 feet) or Nevado Copa (20,351 feet). A summer camp will be held in the Purcells in British Columbia August 4-14.

JIM EBERT, *Vice President*

*Mountaineering Club of Alaska.* During the year many club members climbed on non-club sponsored trips in the Chugach, Talkeetna, Wrangell, Alaska, and Kenai Ranges. Three members climbed Mount Drum (12,010 feet), and second ascents were made of Mount Soggy (7190 feet) and the north summit of Mount Baleful (7000+ feet). One of our members joined the American Women's Expedition to Dhaulagiri I in the Himalaya.

The club conducted an ice-climbing school, a basic glacier travel school, and one in basic rock climbing. Numerous weekend and one-day climbing, cross-country skiing, and hiking outings were sponsored by the club.

JOHN R. LOHFF, *President*

*The Mountaineers.* The 36th Annual Climbing Program in 1980 was one of coalition of philosophy for the club. Several questions which had arisen in previous years were formally answered with stated policy by the Climbing Committee.

A reaffirmation of commitment to an open climbing program was published. Competency and attitude-related standards were stated to be the only ones which would be applied in evaluation of performance of climbers, students, instructors, and leaders. Improved quality of instruction was actively pursued by the organizers of the three climbing courses, which are aimed at different skill levels of climbers. Additional training in teaching techniques was provided, and an effort made to introduce only proven climbing techniques.

Handling of negative reports was a topic that was considered. Straight-forward, deliberate confrontation of problem areas was found to provide a more meaningful educational experience for all those involved. No longer are extensions to climbing courses given routinely. The Climbing

Committee published notification emphasizing the importance of completing requirements within course deadlines.

There was an extensive seminar program including ice, friction, "unclean," big-wall, and crack climbing. Leading on Class 4 and 5 rock, use of chocks, aspects of avalanche safety, and crevasse rescue were topics included for examination by interested climbers.

Climbing in the Cascades and Olympics in 1980 was hindered by the unusually rainy summer and by the eruption of Mount St. Helens. Several traditional climbing routes on that mountain were blown away, and climbers were reluctant to drive to nearby climbing areas because of the destructive effect of the volcanic ash on vehicles.

ANN GRIFFIN, *Climbing Committee*

