



The Chinook

The Newsletter of the Calgary Section of the Alpine Club of Canada

Volume 42, Number 05

June 2007

The next Calgary Section Meeting is at 7:30 pm on Tuesday, 19 June 2007
at the Bow Waters Canoe Club, 1975—26th Street SE
This Month:

ANNUAL PHOTO CONTEST



Thanks to Carolyn Fisher for her sketch of Mt. Assiniboine

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REMEMBER

There is NO meeting in July.

There WILL be a Chinook for July (Please send articles)

The August meeting will be a barbecue on Tuesday August 21 at 6 p.m., at Edworthy Park picnic site No. 5 (the same place as in previous years). There will not be a Chinook in August.

**ACC CALGARY SECTION
SECTION MEETING**

Date: Tuesday May 15, 2007

Location: Bow Water Canoe Club

Commenced: 19:50

Adjourned: 20:05

MEETING MINUTES

Section Business

- Ray asked for volunteers for hall clean-up at the end of the evening.
- Chuck encouraged members who are present to pick up a Chinook and a schedule and sign their name to help reduce mailing costs. The mailing of the Chinook will be slightly delayed this month

because of difficulty encountered with the receipt of the mailing labels.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Climbing Committee

- The summer trip schedule has been published and will be mailed with the Chinook.
- Rock Rage, our weekly outdoor climbing event held on Wednesday nights will begin on June 6, 2007.
- The Rock Review, our annual kick off to the climbing season, will be held June 2-3, 2007 in the Ghost Wilderness area. This event is available to all members; beginners and expert. We will meet at 7:00 am and car pool to the Ghost. The camping area is located at the bottom of the Big Hill. Scheduled trips will be offered for members to join. The Black Rock scramble will also be available for members who prefer scrambling over rock climbing. The climbing committee is asking participants to register to facilitate food planning. The cost is \$25 to help cover costs to repairs to equipment (tents and new lawn chairs) and includes a BBQ meal and beverages on Saturday night as well as prize draws. Two MEC representatives will be in attendance. Email Peter for information on how to get to the Ghost River area. This event will be held rain or shine
- A draw to award prizes to volunteer trip leaders was held and the winners are Marcus Eyre & Alan Fortune. Kudos to Elisabeth Dupuis for submitting the most trips this year. The Calgary section held a membership drive at the MEC and ten members volunteered their time. Approximately 60 people approached our table to inquire more about the ACC questions.

Training and Leadership Committee

- Matthew Bourgeois and Mark Lane are organizing a navigation seminar.
 - May 29, 2007- Rock Rescue Workshop at the UofC
 - New Leader Orientation: TBD
 - June 16-17, 2007 - Advanced Alpine Leadership
 - July 14-15, 2007 - Intro to Rock Leadership
- The T&L committee is looking at discounts available for club members (Yam, COE, Rocky Mtn Medicine).

Social

- June: Annual Photo Contest. Please submit photos to David Roe tonight or email to Cam Roe.
 - July: No section meeting. Go climbing!
- August: All members are invited to the annual BBQ held at Edworthy Park at Site #5.

**Summer Schedule
Corrections, Clarifications & Additions**

Clarification:

Mt. Collier and Mt. Elpoca/Elpoca Tower are on the June 30-July 2 long weekend—This is not a change but it may be unclear in the printed schedule because the weekend overlaps the two months.

Correction:

June 30, **Mt. Elpoca/Elpoca Tower**: Orvel Miskiw's Email address is wrong. The correct address is **orvel2@yahoo.com**

Clarification:

Jul 7/8 **Mount Edith Traverse** – Mike Wingham's trip is planned for one day, 7-8 hours duration (other information is in the schedule).

New Trip

July 7/8 **Mt. Lougheed, Peak #2** Scramble 1-long day Hard, Kris Thorsteinsson, kris.thorsteinsson@deltaprisk.com

New Trip

July 14/15, **Isolated Pk.**, Alpine Climb, 1 long day, Intermediate, Glacier Travel, Kris Thorsteinsson, kris.thorsteinsson@deltaprisk.com

New Trip

Aug. 11-12, **Mt. Coleman**, Scramble, 1 long day, Difficult, Ice Axe, Kris Thorsteinsson, kris.thorsteinsson@deltaprisk.com

Clarification:

Aug 18/19 **Mount Carnarvon**—Mike Wingham's trip is anticipated to take one long day, 8-12 hours

New Trip

Aug 24-26 to **Lake O'Hara** (Elizabeth Parker Hut) – family trip, suitable for all levels. Contact Kelly Adams 241-0956 or bballfamily@shaw.ca

Clarification:

8/9 Sept. **Mt. Storek/Trywhitt Traverse**—Mike Wingham's trip is anticipated to take 1 Long day, 7-10 hours

Amateur Leadership Weekend – Rock Climbing
Alpine Club of Canada – Calgary Section
July 14-15, 2007

Are you an experienced rock climbing leader who is thinking about leading ACC club trips, but want a little help? Then read on!

The Calgary section's training and leadership committee is organizing a rock climbing leadership weekend on July 14 and 15, 2007. The workshop will be based near Canmore, and will include Saturday and Sunday sessions on the rock, as well as a Saturday evening session in the classroom setting.

Skills that will be discussed include anchor building, station management, protection strategies, multi-pitch ascents/descents and terrain and hazard management. Soft skills in the evening session will include discussions on liability issues, risk taking, decision making errors, conflict management, and attributes of a good leader.

This course is *not* about how to lead rock climbs, rather it is about how to be a good amateur leader in a rock climbing environment. Participants should be competent in leading 5.7 on bolts and 5.5/5.6 on gear at a minimum in order to benefit from the instruction being offered. Participants should also have a good understanding of knots, rock protection and basic rock rescue.

Jeremy McKenzie, an ACMG guide based out of Invermere, will again be our instructor for this weekend. Jeremy brings a wealth of experience and enthusiasm with climbing and with the ACC, and is an excellent teacher!

A \$150 deposit will be required by successful applicants, and this money will be returned to you upon your participation in the course. It's basically free!!

Are you interested? If so, Email Stacey Karalash at staceycaralash@shaw.ca for an application before June 15th.

**Putting it all together: Map, Compass, Altimeter and GPS Navigation
Seminar - June 23, 2007**

The training and leadership committee is putting together a seminar to upgrade or refresh the navigation skills of the membership and leaders. Join us for a day to refresh your rusty skills or bring your insight to the group as we revive the old art of Navigation. Our classroom will be the outdoors and should take a full day. The seminar will cover the following:

- Reading Topographic maps: we will cover map reading skills; from finding the right map for your trip to locating the trailhead. We will also cover interpreting contours, recognizing features and plotting a course..
- Instant Position: We will introduce GPS and discuss its impact on navigation. Find out about UTM, learn how to decipher coordinates and transfer coordinates from a map to a GPS unit.
- Altimeter : Effective use of the altimeter as a navigation tool.
- Finding North: We will review everything from how to hold your compass to knowing the difference between Magnetic North, True North and Grid North.

- Putting our skills to the test: We will practice following a bearing from a map and traveling on a bearing. Discover how to navigate from GPS waypoints. Also review techniques such as resection of your position, pacing and dead reckoning.
 We can provide compass and GPS but bring your own if you have them. All levels of experience are welcome. If you would like to join us please email Mark Lane at acc_markl@yahoo.com. Attendance is limited to 6 people with priority to current trip leaders. So sign up early - the deadline is June 17.

General Information on Safety and Accident Reporting
By Mathieu Bourgeois

"I am aware that there are serious dangers and risks inherent in travel to and in mountains and other remote places (mountaineering, hiking, mountain camping, skiing, sport climbing and mountain flying), including but not limited to the following:"

This is an excerpt of the waiver we all sign at the beginning of a club-sponsored trip. It goes in great detail outlining the risk and hazard of various aspects of the activities we all love and share. However if the unforeseen does happen all trip participants should be aware of the following accident reporting protocol:

- All accidents during a trip should be reported to the trip leader.
- The trip leader will report all accidents to a member of the Safety Committee
- The Safety Committee is comprised of: Section Chair, Section Vice-chair, Chair of the Climbing Committee and Chair of the Ski Committee.
- The Safety Committee will report the accident to the national office of the ACC
- Details of the accident are not to be discussed with the media under any circumstances.
- If an incident happens during a club trip and the effects are not felt until after the club trip, the incident should be reported to the safety committee.

Remember as a trip participant you have the responsibility:

- For your own safety at all times
- To provide for your own basic equipment AND ensure it is in good working order
- To have the basic skills and fitness level to participate in the specified trip objective safely and in control.
- To be familiar with the "Trip Participants Responsibility Guidelines" as printed in the Trip schedule and found at <http://www.alpineclubofcanada.ca/calgary/summer/guidelines.html>
- To read and understand the waiver (see <http://www.alpineclubofcanada.ca/activities/forms/ACCWaiverSingle06.pdf>)

If you have any questions please contact a member of the safety committee.
Happy summits. Mathieu Bourgeois, Training and Leadership Committee

ACC Calgary Section – Incident Reporting
By Ray Norman

What is an Incident?

Type of Event	Is this An Incident?	Reportable to Insurance Company	Reportable to ACC National Safety Committee
Event leading to serious injury or death	Yes	Yes - mandatory	Yes - mandatory
Event involving a US citizen (no matter how serious)	Yes	Yes - mandatory	Yes - mandatory
Event involving a minor injury	Maybe	Maybe – if unsure, report to Lawrence White at National: he will decide	Yes
Event involving no injuries but involving unusual circumstances	Maybe	Maybe – if unsure, report to Lawrence White at National: he will decide	Yes
Near miss event	Maybe	No	Yes

Section Safety Committee

The Calgary Section Safety Committee consists of:

- The Section Chair (Ray Norman)
- The Section National Representative (Paul Masiar)
- The Chair of the Ski Committee (Tom Fransham)
- The Chair of the Climbing Committee (Peter Lloyd)

Who Should do the Reporting

Trip leader

Makes written notes of exact time and location of incident, and as many details as possible. May delegate this to someone else on the trip.

Gets as many witnesses as possible to write down what occurred (preferably prior to talking to each other).

Tells all trip participants and witnesses *not* to discuss the incident with the press.

Immediately reports incident, by any means possible (e.g. verbal, written, email) to the Section Safety Committee. If no member of the Safety Committee is available, the trip leader should report incident to National Office.

Section Safety Committee

- *Immediately* report the incident to Lawrence White (National Executive Director) or to the National Director of Facilities. The reporting would normally be done by the Section National Representative, by any means possible (e.g. verbal, written, email).
 - Report the incident to the National Safety Committee.
- Remind trip leader and any witnesses *not* to discuss the incident with the press.

National Office

- *Immediately* reports the incident to the Insurance Company (if necessary).
- Provides guidance to Section Safety Committee and trip leader on further reporting

Deals with the press, if necessary.

**River Crossings
By Allan Main**

Two simpletons met by chance, each standing on opposite banks of a river. The first yelled, 'How do I get to the other side?' which was answered by the second simpleton, 'You're already there!'

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You are hiking along, and you come to a river. (I will use the word "river" in this article, as though it means exactly the same thing as "creek", "stream", or any other description of a watercourse.) When you first look at it, you notice that there is no bridge in sight, and you're trying to figure out how to get across. Is it potentially hazardous? How

do you assess that hazard? Is there a rule of thumb that could be helpful? No two river crossing locations or experiences are exactly the same, but I've put together some things I've learned, seen and read to offer some thoughts, and invite a discussion.

Assessing the River

Here are some of the questions I ask myself. Have I ever crossed here before? Do I know of a bridge that would be a 'smart choice' rather than fording the river? How wide is it? How fast is the current? How deep is it? Can I see bottom, or is it too silty? Are there standing waves (indicating an underwater obstruction just upstream of the wave)? Have I got an ice axe? Walking sticks? How many people in my group? Am I a solo hiker? Is my hiking partner in visual contact? There are other questions that I might consider that might have to do with the time of day (diurnal rising of water), how cold the water is (any ice floating by?), and whether a rope might be helpful.

Obvious (and Not so Obvious) Observations

The deeper, faster, colder and siltier the water, the higher the risk. If the water is moving faster than you can walk (i.e. can you keep up with a floating stick?), be very wary. If the water is over your knees, it can easily sweep you off your feet. But we still want to continue on our trip. After all, Freedom of the Hills is more than just a book title. So let's develop a strategy for the most common scenarios.

Where to cross?

If you have the skills, and you're close to civilization, does a canoe or a rubber dingy make sense? If not, I spend a lot of time searching out a dry route. I consider fallen logs, as well as boulder to boulder as possibilities. If I find a dry route, I am very cautious about wet logs and boulders. They often let me down at the "Murphy moment" (the worst possible time). Maybe putting on my crampons for a three-minute log crossing is a good idea. I always find walking sticks to be valuable (or at least reassuring) to help with my balance. If my crossing is a boulder-hopping episode, then I try to memorize the route, so I don't have to stop, precariously look about and ponder "Now What". Algae and slimy rocks always add a sporting element to any crossing, whether they are submerged or visible. Maybe I should follow the river for the bush-whacking kilometer to get to the bridge. Perhaps I need to yield to common sense and admit that this crossing is too hazardous and the trip has to be re-scheduled.

If I must ford the river, I chose a place that is the widest I can find. My reasoning is that the water is probably the shallowest, slowest and the bottom is the flattest at that point. Don't cross through standing waves. There the bottom is uneven and the water is deep. Narrow points in the river are tempting (because the other bank is "right there, so close"), but the same volume of river water is now tearing past at an unknown depth right beside the bank, which might be a problem when I'm trying to get out of the water. Check your choice by throwing big rocks into the water. A hollow "ka-thump" sounds in deep water. If the rock moves downstream before sinking to the bottom, or if submerged rocks can be heard rolling downstream, the current may be too swift to cross at that point.

I also search for a point where the river may have several channels, which will give me a mini-break during the crossing. Footwear is essential for me. Old approach

shoes, neoprene booties, sandals with socks, & hip waders are all valid options in my thinking. They will offer protection for your tootsies, from the cold water and the rocky bottom. Trust me on this one, when I say it is an absolute miserable situation to stub your toe mid-crossing. Walking sticks or an ice axe are great too.

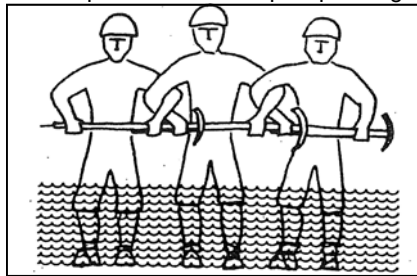
I find it is nearly impossible to run more than 5 steps through water that is deeper than mid-calf. When I move, I don't walk, I shuffle. When you lift your foot off of the bottom, the current instantly tries to push it downstream. So I keep my feet very close to the bottom and spacing them widely gives me more stability against the current. If there is a large underwater rock (indicated by a wave), I cross upstream of it, as the current can scour out a hole on the downstream side. If there is a partial or fully submerged tree, I try to cross downstream of it. Don't look at the surface of the water, as it can disorient you and make you dizzy. Watch your landmark on the far bank. And lastly, **MOVE QUICKLY**. Speed is essential to avoid the rapid cooling of your feet and legs. The cold may be tolerable for the first couple of minutes, but then it can become painful and immobilizing. I try to maintain a positive outlook, and at all cost, avoid the brain-paralyzing notion that I might go under.

Multi-person Crossings

In general terms, the multi-person crossing is safer than a solo crossing. When I use the term multi-person, I mean more than one person, acting and moving as a single unit. Six people crossing the river one at a time, is six solo crossings, even if sixty toes are in the water at the same time. For the sake of discussion, let's assume for all of the following scenarios, that there are four people in the group.

The natural thing to try to do is form a line when crossing. This line should have the strongest person going first. Let's refer to that position as No.1. When your line is perpendicular to the current, No. 1 should go first and if your line is parallel with the current, No. 1 will be at the upstream end, breaking the current for the others. Position No.4 should be the second strongest person and will obviously be in position 4 in both cases.

There is considerable advantage in having a long rigid pole, which will extend the length of the line. But the pole must not be so large as it is too heavy to easily carry. Everyone can give the pole a hug (one arm over, one under the pole) and help balance the other three members. But there are no 'free arms' to use an ice axe or walking stick as a cane. If you haven't got a pole then there are other possibilities. Using a rope for this method is not going to work, so forget about that one. You might use your ice axes to create a longer 'pole'. In this case each person grips the shaft of an axe with the axe head upstream with the pick pointing down.



SKETCH 1
from "Mountain Search and Rescue Techniques"

Essentially, you grasp the pack or waistband of the next line member, and move as a unit. Some references recommend stuffing your arm between the pack and the back of your line mates; other references recommend not to do so, but grasping the belt of the pack or the place where the shoulder strap fastens to the belt. I haven't use this method much so can't offer a solid opinion which is best.

When you have a single unit like this, there is quite a bit of stability. No 1 & 4 can use an ice axe or walking stick. With eight feet in the unit (and on the river bed) you can work out a step sequence so that only 1 of 8 feet is moving at one instant, and 7 feet at providing a firm anchor to the river bed. You would likely have to count out loud and members would have to remember to move on their assigned count! It might not be super fast, but it might provide a high degree of safety.

Roped crossings

For severe crossings that are less than a rope length, No 1 should cross with one end (belayed or not is your choice) with the aim of setting up a hand line, or a belay. (You could also set up a Tyrolean, but that is more complex than this article will address.) If there is a strong possibility of being swept of his feet, No 1 might need to shed his pack until the line is established. The anchors on each side of the river must be solid.

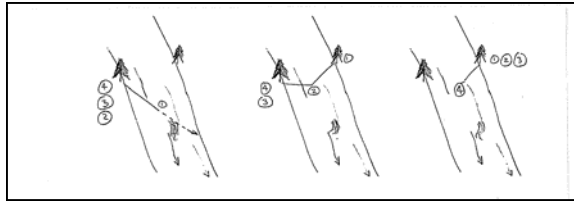
A hand line can lend a fair bit of assistance to an inexperienced person. This system is a good choice for conditions that are hazardous, but not extreme, or if the pack load is large. The wader should be downstream of the hand line so as not to be 'trapped' against it by the current. If the wader is going to be clipped into the line by a carabiner, you should use only a chest harness (which can be simply improvised with a sling). A waist tie-in is a poor choice, as the head of the wader is likely to be forced under in case of a fall. If the wader is using an ice axe in one hand, then the free hand is utilized for the hand line – don't get your axe in a position where it can be snagged by the rope!

Solo Crossings

Everything above is still true, just more so! Walking sticks are invaluable. If two waders are crossing at the same time, the stronger can be positioned on the upstream side to break the current for the other person.

Belayed Crossing

In this instance we belay No1 to cross to the far bank (either perpendicular to the current or at a downstream diagonal angle), and then set up an anchor at a point perpendicular to No 4. During the initial crossing, No 1 can lean against the rope to help with balance. If he is swept away, the current will push him back to the starting river-bank, but downstream of where he entered the water. If the river is less than half the length of the rope, No 2 and 3 can be belayed by both 1 & 4 and cross to No 1. No 4 then is belayed by No 1 alone to the destination bank. If the river is greater than half the rope, then you will need more than one rope for every one to be belayed safely. It will be difficult to throw the rope back across the river and I have yet to see someone successfully accomplish a toss greater than about 25 meters. One thing you might not have considered is the drag on the rope by the current. It is surprisingly strong and can affect the belayed wader quite a bit.



SKETCH 2 adapted from
“Mountain Search and Rescue
Techniques”

What if someone gets swept away??

This is an unpleasant thought, but you need to have a plan in place before it happens. If you go for a swim, most references suggest that you get your pack off, but hang onto it. Float with your head upstream and use your feet to fend off obstacles. Meanwhile, the group must still continue to act like a group. They are still dependant on each other for stability and safety. Immediately they must decide either to back out of the crossing, or quickly complete it. Only once they are safe, can they put their rescue plan into operation. Remember the First Aid rule that says you must protect yourself first so you are in a position to assist others after. The same rule is valid in this case.

Opinion & Conjecture on the Pack

Do you keep the pack on, or dump it? I've never had to swim (not yet anyway, knock on wood), but have been thinking about this. We have seen a change in thinking regarding avalanches and packs. (Packs are less dense than the human body so they offer buoyancy in an avalanche and should be kept on by the skier.) Would the same logic be valid in the water? Would a pack, with a small amount of trapped air inside it, offer some buoyancy to a swept hiker? Maybe keeping the waist buckle fastened would have some merit after all. A set of rapids is composed of water, rocks and air (suspended in the whitewater). The water has lower capability to support things due to the amount of air in it, so a body in rapids will not float as readily. That means the swimmer will have to work much harder to stay afloat from both the flotation and flowing current perspectives.

I hope that's an insightful glimpse into the topic. I'm interested in hearing from you on your practices. What has worked for you, and what hasn't worked? Maybe you learned that swimming should be avoided except in Jamaica

References

- Freedom of the Hills – Fourth Ed
- Mountain Search and Rescue Techniques – W.G.May (1973)
- Sketches taken from or adapted from this book.
- Websites
- <http://www.nps.gov/archive/olymp/wic/travel.htm>
- http://gorp.away.com/gorp/resource/us_national_park/ak/hik2_den.htm
- <http://www.katmai.national-park.com/hike.htm>
- <http://www.backpacker.com/jargon/0,2672,203,00.html>

**Ropes and Glaciers
by Art Powlyk**

Many years ago the Crowsnest Pass Group, consisting of Russ Varnam, Neil Chalmers, Bill Gill, John Gascoyne and myself, often found ourselves heading to the Icefields. Those were special days for me because that was when I knew all there was to know about glaciers.

Then I started going through the school of hard knocks, and found that I didn't really have a safe understanding of glacier travel. I took an unsuspecting rookie to climb Snow Dome and we followed the common practice of the time, of roping up for the first icefall, and then taking the rope off once we got on the first ramp and stuffing it into the pack, never to be seen again.

Once on the summit of Snow Dome, we decided to sit and have lunch; Rick Lalonde promptly disappeared. I found him twenty feet down a large hole and luckily I was the one who had the rope in my pack. We used the old system of lowering two loops, one for each foot, with each loop attached to a separate prussic. Rick would raise one foot, putting his weight onto the other loop and I would tighten the slack rope. We alternated this process until he walked out of the crevasse.

What I have observed is, as Joe Wilcox states in his book "White Winds",
"People fall into crevasses they don't see.

Only clumsy people fall into crevasses they see."

All these years later, I notice that many people's understanding of glaciers is still suspect. Here are a few of my favorite quotes:

"The guy I was with knew where all the crevasses were, so we didn't rope up."

"You don't have to rope up on the Saskatchewan Glacier as it is a safe glacier."

"We didn't rope up but we kept our harnesses on just in case.", and...

"We will rope up once we start up the rock."

I like using the rope at all times on a glacier because I have fallen into holes that I didn't see and I have also seen many other people fall into crevasses.

Why have one person carry the rope while skiing uphill when it can be dragged by the party?

Why take the chance of having the person who is carrying the rope fall into a crevice? If he or she is still alive how will they get out?

My prediction is that the supposedly safe Wapta Icefield will in time become a graveyard for skiers with ropes in their packs.

**Mt Lorette 27 May 2007
By Stan Bobrow**

With four bikes stashed in the back of the van, we set out for the annual pilgrimage to get up close to the eagles that can often be seen in the Mt. Lorette

area. A number of elk scattered through the glades as we cycled along below the power lines.

Having stashed the bikes, we hiked up the ridge. After a couple of hours, hiking turned to scrambling along the narrow ridge. All the while, the skies alternated between cloud and sun, but were always much better than the forecast had us believe.

We roped up for three pitches of easy climbing, culminating in the short but excellent finger traverse. In recent years, this section entails quite an airy step-over due to the disappearance of a chock stone that had formerly been "securely" lodged in the cleft.

At the summit, under now threatening skies, a magnificent eagle graced us with its presence, soaring through the skies. Close behind, a pair of loud crows was in hot pursuit, obviously angered at the eagle's raid on their nest. Elk again raced across our trail as we biked back to the van, making a fitting end to another great day in the mountains with a fine group : Allen, Alda, Juan and Stan (scribe)

2007 Rock Review, The Ghost by Peter H. Lloyd

The weather was predicted hot and clear. Rain and large a snow pack made one wonder what the rivers would be like.

Saturday morning dawned too early. Kids up and ready, coffee on the go, grab a muffin and hope in the van to meet up with the gang at Crowfoot. I'm a couple of minutes late, but everybody is excited. Carpooling, waivers, money, tickets, directions are all sorted out. It's then I realize that I've forgotten my climbing shoes at home; uh oh, not an auspicious start. Short detour and then off to Orvel's to pick up the gear for camp, quick load up (thanks to the Dodges and Shin for helping load), then the trip into the Ghost.

The road seemed a little bumpier this year, in case you're wondering, I believe the rains have taken their toll on the roads; possibility of river problems? We arrived at the bottom of the big hill to find the Friday nighters already up and at the crags setting ropes, and Rebecca deftly directing traffic and making sure everybody was sorted out. The van was quickly disgorged with the help of many hands, the tents set up, a plan formalized and off we went to the STD Wall area, with a smaller group going out to Borderline Buttress.

Climbing was good on Saturday, and we all were great fodder for the swarms of mosquitoes that the wet weather had spawned. There were a lot of

new people this year, which is very good to see. I think that the Ghost area will have some new visitors over the summer.

Pack up time was 5:30 and we were back at camp by 6:30; Dave H and a few others went out early (they were the rope setters) to go and get the dinner preparations off the ground. By the time we all arrived back at camp, the barbecues were hot and we could smell the flesh cooking (or the tofu as it were). Many of us were looking forward to the cold refreshments that seemed to be flowing liberally. We all had a ton of great food, the burgers were incredible, along with all the fixings, chips, carrots, and desserts. Peter gave a little chat, thanks to all and such, and passed the 'spotlight' to Marg and Keith who entertained us while doling out some nice door prizes from MEC, Patagonia and Wicked Gravity! Thanks for the support guys! A warm fire set up by Michael G chased the mosquitoes away, and a rather lively and at times racy, discussion ensued. The fire was put out at 02:30h for all you who were smart and went to bed early.

Sunday morning, usually a slower affair, started very early for Stan, Marg, Manfred et al, as they were off to climb Devil's Head (a long commitment, they planned on a bivy). A few others were up early too, 3 separate parties were off for Black Rock, Mark L's group planned to hike all along the ridge from camp, whereas the others were planning the normal route. The day promised a scorcher, but Lynn M mentioned that we might be expecting a shower. We were off and at 'em after a quick camp teardown, pack up and walk through for the garbage; Curbside Crag, STD wall and a different group to Borderline. Since we'd lost a few leaders (they were 'under the weather') leading was passed to some of the less experienced participants, who quickly snapped up the challenge and danced up the rock with great style (Mike, Greg, Brett, Gabe, to name but a few).

The day's promised heat did arrive, and it chased the mosquitoes away until the clouds rolled in, the temperature dropped and the booming started. At 14:00h, we received a few drops of rain, followed by many more and then an onslaught. At least the bugs had disappeared. Climbers who had never climbed on wet limestone before were in for a lesson on friction and mind control, but kept their composure, stayed safe and cleaned all the routes just in time for the lightning to start. A quick dash to camp after ensuring all climbers were off and safe, pack the ropes and we put another successful Rock Review to bed.

Special thanks to all who helped this year: climbing committee, rope leaders, scramble leaders, sponsors. This event is possible because all of you make it happen.

SECTION ENQUIRIES:

P.O. Box 1995
 Calgary, AB
 T2P 2M2

ADDRESS CHANGES:

The Alpine Club of Canada
 P.O. Box 8040
 Canmore, AB T1W 2T8
 (403) 678-3200 678-3224(f)



NO CALLS AFTER 10 PM IS THE POLICY OF THE SECTION, THANK YOU

Calgary Section Contact Information

Chair: Ray Norman 403 609-0337
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Chinook Submissions: Any article relating to the Club or the mountains is welcome. Please send submissions as an email attachment to **callanan@telusplanet.net** before the 26th for the next month's issue. Microsoft Word documents (Arial font) work the best. Submissions become the property of the Alpine Club of Canada and are subject to editing.