

Our first 1959 try had gone very well. We had passed the horizontal overhangs and pushed the route upwards several hundred feet before we had to rappel down. On our second attempt, having prusiked the entire distance secured by the climb the week before, we once more pressed deep into unknown territory, alternating leads. By eleven o'clock I had completed what was probably the most difficult lead of the climb, some 600 feet above the glacier. Over us a vast sheet of running water above an overhang provided two choices: several days of driving expansion bolts up this polished, crackless mess or a traverse around it before we started upward again. We chose the latter and climbed delicately across an area worn smooth by centuries of flowing water. Before long we reached a point from which we could start upward again. A new problem arose. The overhang would require wide-angle pitons, but we were nearly out of them. Once more, less than 300 feet from the top, we started down.

On July 19, the ebbing darkness saw us prusiking upwards. After gaining our high point, we pushed upward and to the right. Before long we were beneath the overhanging corner that ran diagonally upward to the end of the climb. The sun disappeared around noon and storm clouds began closing in. Off and on all afternoon the storm hammered us with its jarring winds, lightning and driving hail. This easily tripled our time on the now hazardous rock. Late that afternoon we finished the last lead and then ambled across the gentle terrace of "Broadway." The "Diagonal" was complete.

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CANADA

Yukon Territory

Canadian Mount Logan Expedition. On June 12 an all Canadian party made the second ascent of Mount Logan's east peak by the route first made in 1957 (*A.A.J.*, 1958, 9:1, pp. 31-38). Our party consisted of Willy Pfisterer, guide, Phil de la Salle, Ron Smylie, Don Lyon, Karl Rickmer and Hans Gmoser, guide. Pfisterer and Smylie drove our equipment to Whitehorse while the rest of us hitch-hiked. From Whitehorse we drove to Kluane Lake. After making two airdrops on the east side of Mount Logan and dropping three two-man rubber rafts on the tongue of the Donjek Glacier, Rickmer and I proceeded from the south end of Kluane Lake up Slim's River to catch our friends who had started a day ahead of us. After a day and a half's travel we got onto the Kuskawulsh Glacier, which we followed to the height of land, where it connects with the Hubbard Glacier. We continued 15 miles south on the Hubbard and nine miles west

on a smaller glacier to reach the foot of the east ridge of Logan. This took seven days; we covered a distance of about 100 miles, carrying all our gear and ten days' food. After resting two days, we started the climb, taking skis to 8800 feet. On the fifth day we established Camp III at about 16,800 feet. The next day we reached the East Peak of Mount Logan shortly after 1 P.M. in perfect weather. There was hardly any wind; it was a gift from Heaven. We left Camp III the next morning at eight and reached the foot of the mountain at 2 A.M. After two days of resting, eating and sleeping, we started our return journey. At the turnoff of the Kuskawulsh we kept going north and stayed on the Hubbard until we reached the Donjek Glacier. After four days, we arrived at the Donjek River flats, having covered another 100 to 120 miles. We picked up our rafts with considerable difficulty; one had 96 holes from landing in a tree. With skis and air mattresses we made two small rafts and began our river journey. A crackup 15 miles later forced four of us to walk, while Pfisterer and Smylie proceeded with one raft and all our equipment. A half mile from the highway all our gear was lost when the raft hung up on a snag. We reached Mile 1128 on the Alaska Highway at 1 A.M., June 22.

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American Mount Logan Expedition. On June 11, bush pilot Don Sheldon, flew me from Chitina to the northwest side of Logan and landed on the Quintino Sella Glacier at about 9000 feet. The others, William E. "Smoke" Blanchard, Dr. Norton Benner, David V. Bohn, Jules M. Eichorn, Richard N. Kauffman and Clarence E. LeBell, were relayed by two other planes from Chitina to May Creek, near McCarthy, Alaska. This made a shorter haul to Logan for Sheldon, who had the only plane with ski-wheels. Sheldon completed his relays to Base Camp by 10:30 P.M. We commenced relaying our supplies up the Quintino Sella Glacier, into the King Glacier trough, and at King Col we continued via the Upper King Glacier to the long summit ridge. With generally good weather we established camps as follows: June 12, Camp I on the King Glacier at 12,000 feet; June 14, Camp II at King Col at 14,500 feet; June 17, Camp III on the Upper King Glacier at 16,000 feet; June 19, Camp IV on the same glacier at 17,000 feet. Eichorn developed a "strep" throat at Camp IV but continued on to Camp V on the Logan Plateau at 18,000 feet, where he became slightly delirious. During the period from June 19 to 24 Benner injected him with over a million units of penicillin. Eichorn and Benner reached no higher camp. From there, Blanchard and I traversed the great Logan Plateau and made the first ascent of the North Peak (*ca.* 19,000 feet), from which we