Cathedral Glacier by Canadians Juri Peepre, Alan Jones, Joe Pilippone and Patrick Egan.

RON CHAMBERS, *Kluane National Park Reserve*

Mount Logan Research. A glaciological expedition led by me spent 42 days, from June 1 to July 13, on Mount Logan, carrying out a snow-pit sampling traverse and resurveying the snow saddle (5320 meters) between Russell Peak and Prospectors' Peak (5630 meters). This col will be a future new ice-core site for paleoclimatic and atmospheric environmental studies. The automatic weather station that we installed in 1988 was still recording temperature, but was missing the anemometer. We used the King Trench route to simplify the logistics, which involved helicopter lifts of equipment and supplies to 4800 meters on the edge of the "football field." Evacuation of equipment and samples was from the same point. The snow-pit stable isotope data show a vertical profile that can be interpreted in terms of tropospheric structure from 1780 meters on the Seward Glacier to 5920 meters on the West Peak. The main summit (5951 meters, 19,525 feet) was climbed on July 7 by R. Campbell, S. Chambers, J. Josephson and S. Richie. As usual, Andrew Williams provided air support from Kluane to the Quintino Sella Glacier.

GERRY HOLDSWORTH, *Arctic Institute of North America*

Mounts Wood and Queen Mary, Icefield Ranges, 1988. During the spring of 1988, the wardens of Kluane National Park made two training exercises. From April 22 to May 6, Rick Staley, Bruce Sundbo, Andrew Lawrence, Evan Manners, John Nidrie and I climbed Mount Wood (4842 meters, 15,885 feet) from the east. Three members also climbed a 10,000-foot peak to the east of Wood. From May 9 to 16, Ron Chambers, Ray Breneman, Lorne Laroque, Jeff Meir, Steve Oates and Dr. Roger Mitchell climbed Mount Queen Mary and skied out the Kluane Glacier.

LLOYD FREESE, *Kluane National Park Reserve*

McArthur Peak, Central Spur of South Face, 1988. From May 22, 1988 through May 26, Tim Friesen, Ken Wallator and I climbed a new line on a very prominent spur on the south face of McArthur Peak. The 7000-foot route offered excellent climbing on steep snow and ice and reasonably solid granite. We reached the 14,000-foot summit early on May 26 in $-30°$ temperatures. I cracked a bone in my foot in a short fall into a crevasse on the summit ridge but could complete the climb. We descended the west ridge for a short way and then dropped straight back down the south face to the Hubbard Glacier. Following this climb, Wallator and Friesen climbed the east ridge of Mount Logan in a remarkable six-day effort.

CHARLES SCOTT, *Alpine Club of Canada*