

Agency, OMR publication of *The Climber's Guide to the Olympic Mountains*, establishing a mountaineering equipment sales activity and, notably, his leadership in hosting one of the annual MRA meetings. In those days, OMR was a small, somewhat out-of-the-way operation, and successful hosting of this meeting was viewed as a pretty big deal. Harold was respected by all, and no one was pleased when he finally retired from OMR as he approached the age of 70.

I knew Harold as a valued climbing companion, a tough and resourceful rescue associate, but mostly as a good friend. His loyalty, keen intellect, sharp wit and fun-loving manner made him exciting to be around and I, and certainly others, am honored to have been his friend.

I would like to thank Lois, his enduring wife of 58 years, and two daughters, Pat Harrington and Joyce Magnusson, for their support in preparing this reflection.

Harold, rest in peace. We will miss you!

KEITH SPENCER

WILLIAM D. HACKETT
1918-1999

Bill Hackett died in Portland from complications following heart surgery. Bill had a distinguished military career, a successful business career and a lifelong career of worldwide mountaineering, skiing, travel, and exploration. He combined his career in interesting and fruitful ways. Growing up in Portland, OR, he began climbing at age 14. By age 22, when he entered the U.S. Army, he had made 50 ascents of Mt. Hood by 11 different routes, including three first ascents and two second ascents. In the Army in WWII, he served more than three years in the 10th Mountain Division, first as an instructor and then as a combat infantry unit commander in the Apennines and the Julian Alps. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Infantry and awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, two Bronze Stars and the Silver Star for gallantry in action. After WWII, he remained in regular Army for 21 years. He served as an intelligence officer in Korea and in Vietnam. Following WWII, he served four years as a research and development field test officer for equipment and clothing. In that duty, he made many cold-weather ascents in Canada and Alaska, and his efforts helped in the improvement of various cold-weather gear (e.g., streamlining the arctic uniform from 23 to 14 pounds.)

Bill served as chief of training at the Mountain and Cold Weather Training Command at Fort Carson, CO, and as environmental training general staff officer at Fort Monroe, VA. He also served in Europe in a variety of posts. In 1963, with the rank of major, he took a disability retirement.

After leaving the Army, he returned to Portland and formed the Bill Hackett Company, a sporting goods manufacturers' representative organization. This proved to be a successful enterprise.

Bill made many ascents in the Cascades, Colorado, Canada, Mexico and the Alps. In five expeditions to Mt. McKinley, he ascended the South Peak four times and the North Peak twice, making first ascents of the West Buttress from Kahiltna Glacier and the Northwest Buttress via Peters Glacier. Two of these expeditions, with Bradford Washburn, accomplished survey work that fixed the elevation of the summit at 20,320 feet.

Bill Hackett was the first person to reach the summits of both McKinley and Logan. He was the first American to climb Aconcagua and the first American to climb Mt. Kenya. He

was the first person to reach the summits of five continents. In 1960, he organized and led an American-German expedition to K2 that reached 25,000 feet. In 1985, at age 67, he joined a Canadian-American expedition to Antarctica to climb Mt. Vinson.

Miscellaneous travel included trips to both the North and South Poles, two journeys around the world and a voyage on a Russian icebreaker. Miscellaneous honors include the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement in the field of expeditionary mountaineering.

The foregoing is only a brief summary of a rich life. A full-length biography is currently being written by June Hackett and Thorn Bacon. The title is *Climb to Glory* and publication is set for Fall, 2000.

DAVID HARRAH

HENRY W. KENDALL

1926-1999

Henry Kendall died during an underwater photography dive at Wakulla Springs, FL, on February 15. He suffered gastrointestinal bleeding as reported in some news stories, but other factors caused him to lose consciousness and subsequently die. The medical examiner ruled his death accidental.

Henry learned from his father a love of and respect for the outdoors growing up in the small town of Sharon, south of Boston. Sea-related activities took root early, and he began diving at 12. Bored by school work as a boy, Henry became a great scientist, a brilliant professor of physics and, as chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, an internationally respected public policy advocate. He was an avid diver, pilot, photographer and mountaineer who made ascents on four continents.

He trained at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, resigning from the Navy in 1946 to attend Amherst College. He earned a B.A. in mathematics from Amherst in 1950, followed by a Ph.D. in nuclear physics from M.I.T. in 1955. In the years just after WWII, he ran a summer diving and salvage business on Cape Cod. In the early 1950s he made numerous trips to the Florida Keys, taking underwater stills and movies, later co-authoring a technical book on the subject.

Henry did not even "see real mountains," as he put it, until he was 29, when he got a view of the Tetons on a cross-country drive to join a physics research project at Stanford University in the summer of 1956. Upon his arrival at Stanford, he "instantly" joined the Stanford Alpine Club. He hit it off with Club president John Harlin who, as Henry said, "took me under his wing and taught me how to climb." By the winter of 1956-57, they were climbing together in Yosemite Valley almost every weekend, doing most of the established routes and attempting some new ones, including the unclimbed Nose of El Capitan. Hobe DeStaebler, Henry's Stanford roommate and frequent climbing companion, said that the 21-year-old Harlin and 29-year-old Kendall had "a kind of sympathetic determination" so far as climbing was concerned. "It was the drive to excel."

In the SAC, Henry also met Leigh Ortenburger, Irene Ortenburger, Herb Hultgren and Tom Frost. All would become future climbing companions. Frost credited Henry with being his mentor at Stanford. Frost's first new route in Yosemite Valley, *The Roof on Lower Cathedral Rock*, was done with Henry, as was the first ascent of the North Face of Mt. Clark in the Yosemite high country (also with DeStaebler, and Herb Swedlund). Henry joined Harlin, Gary Hemming and DeStaebler in the 1957 Battle Range exploration, where the four some made the first ascent of the North Ridge of Mt. Butters.