

angled toward the Johannesburg-Cascade Peak col, where a rappel on two 120-foot ropes down a 135-foot, slightly overhanging cliff got us down after considerable confusion, trouble, and near disaster.

EDWARD COOPER

*Correction, Morning Star Peak.* This peak was incorrectly reported in the *A.A.J.*, 1961, p. 367, as having been ascended for the first time in 1960. This peak was climbed in 1940 by Jim Crooks and Sam Holler and even at that time they doubted that it was a first.

### *Washington—Olympic Mountains*

*New Climbs in the Bailey Range.* Two parties climbed in this seldom visited range in 1961, and though records are incomplete the following climbs appear to be first ascents:

Mount Childs (6205 feet) is located a mile north-northeast of Bear Pass. The peak was named by the Press Party of 1890 for George Washington Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, but the name has never been confirmed by the Board on Geographic Names. The first ascent was made on August 6 by Doug Waali, Bob Wood, and Kent Heathershaw, and involved a scramble up a talus slope on the east side.

"The Ragamuffin" and "The Urchin," (c. 6000 feet) are two rocky pinnacles located a half mile northeast of Mount Childs. These class 3 ascents were made by Waali and Heathershaw on the same day as Childs, both by the north ridge.

Mount Pulitzer (6283 feet) is located a half mile southwest of Mount Ferry. The Press Party named this peak for Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, but the name has not been sanctioned. Old Forest Service references sometimes call it "Snagtooth". Waali, Wood, and Heathershaw climbed the exposed east ridge over extremely splintered rock.

Stephen Peak (6430 feet) was ascended on August 8 by Waali, Wood, and Heathershaw from upper Cream Lake Basin. Steep heather slopes were climbed to the ridge crest at the southeast end of the massif. The ridge was crossed and snowfields contoured northwest below the jagged crest to the highest point at the northwest end of the massif, which was gained by a narrow ridge.

"Ruth Peak" (c. 6850) is a twin-spired peak located one mile east-southeast of Mount Carrie at the head of a large glacier east of Carrie. Roy Etten, Bert Brown, and Bert Nelson completed the first ascent on August 8. From the summit of Carrie they did a descending traverse of a glacier to the east for three-fourths of a mile, then climbed a steep glacial finger, gaining 500 feet to the ridge crest west of the summit. Ledge

systems on the south side of the west spire of "Ruth" took them to rotten gully systems leading to the summit. The class 3 ascent took 3 hours from the summit of Mount Carrie.

ROY ETTEN, *The Mountaineers*

*The Citadel.* On August 28 Joe Munson and Jim Parolini made the first ascent of this 7378-foot peak from 1½ miles below Royal Basin. Brush and scree were encountered to the low point on the ridge connecting with Greywolf Ridge. The ridge was followed south, where easy chimneys and slabs led to the summit. The ascent took 4½ hours.

*Martin Peak, from Surprise Basin.* Joe Munson and Jim Parolini completed a new route on this 7550-foot peak on August 26 from the prominent terminal moraine. An adjoining chute was ascended, keeping left of the Arrowhead to the summit. This class 3-4 ascent took 4 hours from Royal Basin.

*Belvedere Peak, Northwest Ridge.* This new route on this 7528-foot peak was completed on August 27 by Jim Parolini and Joe Munson. From the glacial valley north of Belvedere and Sundial they ascended to the low point in the Belvedere-Adelaide ridge. An exposed class 4 slab was climbed and the ridge ascended southeast to the summit. The climb took 4 hours from Royal Basin.

### *Sierra Nevada*

*Leaning Tower, West Face.* The Leaning Tower rises 1863 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley about 400 yards to the right of Bridalveil Falls. Charles Michael made the first ascent by the eastern slope (date unknown). A route up the west face, however, never got beyond camp-fire discussions until last year when Warren Harding and I planned an exploratory assault. The unique feature of this face is its continuous overhang—at points more than 30° off the vertical. Our climb started 300 feet up a prominent ledge, which traverses the face, and continued in a straight line directly to the summit. On the first attempt on December 31, 1960, Warren, Les Wilson and I were prepared for a three-day reconnaissance but were stopped 70 feet up when a large flake of rock dislodged, hitting Warren on the head. He managed to prusik down from tiny ¼" bolts and get to the Yosemite Hospital under his own power. The second attempt was from June 17 to 24. Warren and I were joined by Glen Denny and George Whitmore, and in eight days of climbing reached a very comfortable ledge 450 feet up. As the week progressed, the terrible strain of placing bolts on the severely overhanging wall in heat well above 100° had an exhausting effect on us. One day we gained 25