

Ome Daiber, Ed Boulton, Dave McBrayer, Bob Booher, Arnie Bloomer and himself—would continue to climb, reconnoitering for not more than one hour. Ed Boulton volunteered to lead and help speed the ascent. The summit was reached at six o'clock. Meanwhile, all the rest of the party who had reached the top of the ice face—Marie Working, Pat Chamay, Bob Solibakke, Norm Benton, Bill Zauche, Charles Crechaw, Frances Randall, Frank Bannon and Charles DeHart—at the leader's request, had immediately turned back down the face of the mountain. They reached the col as the storm hit. Two hours after reaching the top, it became a struggle for survival as the summit party slowly moved down the face holding onto the fixed ropes. At nine P.M. the ice-covered group reached the col and was greeted by Bill Zauche and the others who had waited in the pass. An hour later all were in camp. On the 23rd the storm abated, but the second attempt for the summit was given up. We moved down the glacier to the landing site, only to be storm-bound for another five days. On April 28, another break in the weather enabled us to fly out.

ALVIN E. *and* FRANCES RANDALL

*Mount Logan, Japanese Ascent of Independence Ridge.* The Mount Logan Expedition of the Japanese Defense Academy Alpine Club was led by Takashi Kawakami and consisted of Yoshihiro Wakaura, Den Shiga, Iwao Takami, Hajime Tanaka, Kazutoshi Hironaka, Hiroshi Osuga, Masayuki Nagata, Yoshio Tashiro and Dr. Hiroshi Kobayashi. The north side of Mount Logan was explored and successfully climbed by Independence Ridge for the first time by the Colorado party in July, 1964. (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 14:2, pages 309-314.) There are three possible ridges. We first intended to try the comparatively big ridge which descends on the extreme right (west) from the north peak. Because of big ice blocks, lack of campsites and unstable snow, we did not try it, but decided to take Independence Ridge. On June 24 we moved Base Camp to the foot of it and by the 29th all members were assembled here. After climbing a 500-foot, 55° snow face, we went up the west side of Peak 1 and Peak 2 to the south side of the latter, traversing under cornices, until we reached the main ridge. There was avalanche danger up to here. Camp I was established right beneath Peak 3. The view over the Logan Glacier was splendid but the spear-like west peak of McArthur became a milder figure. From Camp I to Peak 3 was difficult because of an overhanging 65-foot ice wall. From there to Camp II, we trudged faithfully over the up-and-down waves of cornices. Peak 4 is a big wen-like peak with a mushroom cornice on the northwest. We climbed on the west slope and

established Camp II on its top at 10,000 feet. Camp III was at 12,000 feet. The route between Camps II and IV was the most difficult part of the whole ridge. In the sun the iced surface turned to grain-like ice and ice pitons melted out. Without rest for 13 days from our new Base Camp, we established Camp IV at 13,750 feet on the top of the north ridge on July 19. The attack party, Wakaura, Osuga and Nagata, established Camp V by themselves on July 22 at 15,400 feet on the summit glacier. It stormed from July 19 to 27 but the first halves of the 22nd and 25th were unexpectedly stable. On July 25 the attack party left Camp V at one A.M. The route to the central peak goes up the gentle summit glacier, crossing crevasses and snow-bridges. They reached the west ridge of the central peak feeling a little altitude—headache, heavy feet and nausea—but they pushed forward and upward and at last stood on the very top at 5:30 P.M. The mist had begun to cover thickly from about 10:40 and there were clouds between 16,500 and 18,000 feet. On their descent they met terrible snowfall, but guided by their marker flags, they reached Camp V at eleven o'clock. On July 27, in fine weather, the evacuation began. The work was difficult and dangerous because of the snowfall and the change of route structures, fallen cornices, widened crevasses and icy snow. We all reached Base Camp at last without incident and felt relieved, realizing that glaciers are living things. From Base Camp we were flown by chartered plane to Kluane.

TAKASHI KAWAKAMI, *Japanese Defense Academy Alpine Club*

*Mount Logan and Cascade Peak.* George Denton and Peter Lev reached the summit of Mount Logan on June 20 as members of a team conducting high altitude studies of snow stratigraphy in behalf of the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. They followed the original route made in 1925. With Monty Alford, Denton made on May 24 the first ascent of Cascade Peak (11,500 feet), which also lies in the St. Elias Mountains. They had technical difficulties in their 18 hours of continuous climbing from the western base of the peak. In July Denton also climbed another high peak in the Kaskawulsh drainage area, lying between Kaskawulsh Camp and Mount Alverstone.

WALTER A. WOOD

*Peak above Kaskawulsh Glacier.* Dr. Takeo Yoshino and his wife Kikuko joined the Icefield Ranges Research Project in July and August to study dielectric properties of snow. At the conclusion of the work they made the first ascent of a 10,000-foot peak, which rises on the divide separating