

ended in a series of walls. After roping up we made a 200-foot traverse onto the west face of the pinnacle and then climbed directly to the top in about 6 leads. The descent was by a series of three hanging rappels into the couloir on the south side of the pinnacle.

ROBERT STEVENSON, *Unaffiliated*

The Fickle Finger of Forlorn. Chuck Schaap and I spent a long day climbing to the summit of this finger-like pinnacle located on the north side of Clear Creek Canyon and just 300 feet south of Forlorn Pinnacle. Starting from a camp on Clear Lake in the early morning of August 23, we climbed directly up the steep south face of the pinnacle and in about 10 leads of sustained difficulty we reached a large east-sloping ledge about 300 feet below the summit. From this ledge we traversed around the pinnacle and into the saddle between Forlorn Pinnacle and the Fickle Finger. We reached the summit from this point after one long lead of mixed free and aid climbing. The rock we encountered on the climb was excellent and the summit, although uncomfortably small, afforded an outstanding view. The descent was made by a series of eight rappels and considerable down climbing on the east face of the pinnacle. NCCS III or IV, F8, A2.

ROBERT STEVENSON, *Unaffiliated*

The Bottle, East Face, Wind River Range. Though cross-country in the northern Wind Rivers is tamer than in the Cascades, it can be reasonably tough. Game trails beyond the Green River Lakes led us to a delightful, almost unknown valley west of Sqauretop. After pondering the almost endless wall-climbing potential here, Dave Beckstead and William Nicolai set off for unclimbed spires to the west. At the same time, on July 13, Tom Nephew and I turned to the Bottle. We elected to climb the east face, an elegant problem only slightly less slabby than the north face, which looked like a doubtful one-day project. Our route ascended moderately steep snow couloirs and then about 1000 feet of rock. A number of pitches involved route-finding through endless jam-cracks, slabs and short headwalls. Near the summit came a unique blocky, narrow spine, then a scramble to the highest, apparently previously unvisited point. NCCS III, F7 or F8.

FRED BECKEY

"Shan Tower". Directly west of Sqauretop, Bill Nicolai and I climbed a prominent tower at the north side of the head of a previously unvisited hanging valley. We called it "Shan Tower". We began in a rotten chimney on the northeast side and traversed up and across the south face to the west ridge. We climbed the ridge for a lead until we reached an enormous chockstone. A traverse took us to the north side, where a chimney led to the summit. NCCS II, F7. We also climbed the

highest point on the valley's south side via snow and rock scrambling. Both climbs were made in June.

DAVID BECKSTEAD

Mount Helen, North Face, Tower 1 Ice Gully, Wind River Range. On August 26 Bill Lindberg and I ascended the gully on the north face which reaches the notch between Towers 1 and 2 on the 1946 Kraus route. The ice here is not as steep as it appears from Bonney Pass. The climb consists of ten pitches on excellent ice with belays from the rock on a 165-foot rope. The angle of the ice varied from 45° to 55°; the route was well protected with ice screws and warthogs and was subject to only moderate rockfall danger. From the notch a descent of 150 feet to the south led us to the Kraus route which we followed to the summit. NCCS III, F5.

RAYMOND G. JACQUOT, *Unaffiliated*

Bomber Mountain, East Face, Left Snow Gully and Central Arête, Big Horns. In late June, Rex Hoff and Gale Long climbed the left gully of the two prominent gullies which ascend from the cirque below the east face of Bomber Mountain to the southeast ridge of the mountain (NCCS II, F3). Having heard their optimistic reports about this cirque, a group of five returned to make an attempt at the east face. On July 21 Art Bloom, Howard Bussey, Rex Hoff, Bill Lindberg and I made the first ascent of the central arête of the east face. This enjoyable climb, which was interrupted by a violent hail storm, involved 15 pitches of moderate difficulty ending with several moves of direct aid on the summit block. NCCS III, F7, A2.

RAYMOND G. JACQUOT, *Unaffiliated*

CANADA

Yukon Territory

Mount Logan, Schoening Ridge. In 1971, the Alpine Club of Canada planned an expedition to Mount Logan via a new ridge on the south face. In due course, it was decided to make an attempt, via the southwest spur, immediately east of Schoening's Ridge route to King Peak. In the event that the southwest spur presented excessive difficulties, an alternate route was considered via the great ice ramp at the head of the cwm bounded by the spur and Schoening's Ridge. Schoening's 1952 route was to be held in reserve in case all else failed. (See *A.A.J.*, 1953, 8:3, pp 416-423.) On May 16 Bob Cuthbert, Lloyd Gallagher, Dave Jones, Dave Payne, Pete Robinson and I landed on the Seward Glacier at 6300 feet, 9 miles southwest of Logan's main summit and 6½ miles from the proposed routes. Within a few days, close examination of the new routes had been carried out. Access difficulties, through an