

icefall of gigantic crevasses, seemed insuperable for a party of six men. The upper ridge of the southwest spur appeared to have very rotten ice conditions, and the ice ramp was exposed to extensive avalanche action from the south face. We decided to fall back on the reserve route. Five camps were required from the landing base to reach the summit of Schoening Ridge. Camp VI was located at the head of the Logan Trench, on June 2. On June 4, disaster nearly overtook the party when an avalanche went through Camp VII, during the morning pack-up. All goods were recovered and no injuries occurred. Following this incident, two days were wasted trying to establish the route to the summit plateau to the west and north of Queen Peak. The standard route, to the south, was soon discovered and, by June 7, a high camp was pitched at approximately 18,500 feet, north of the west peak. The summit was reached the next day, by all members of the party. The route to the Logan Trench was quickly retraced where, on June 9, the Arctic Institute of North America party was encountered. Air evacuation was carried out on June 13 from 10,800 feet.

PHILIP DOWLING, *Alpine Club of Canada*

*Mount Logan.* After a seven-day wait at Glennallen, Alaska, Dick Beach and Rich Gnagy were flown onto the glacier to start our climb of Mount Logan by the standard King Trench route; Bill Feldman, Alex McDermott and I waited another nine days at May Creek before being flown in to join them! We established Camp I at King Col (13,500 feet) on July 6. Just above the col 400 feet of fixed rope and three snow pickets were very useful. Camp II was set up at 15,200 feet on July 8 and Camp III at 17,200 feet on July 12. The next day we crossed the 18,000-foot pass to reach the Arctic Institute's camp at 17,500 feet, where we waited out several days of storm. During a brief break on July 16 we set up camp three miles farther, below the west peak, and from here, during a longer break on July 17, Dick Beach and I, with John Hall and Toby Wheeler of the Logan-St. Elias expedition, completed the 13-hour round trip to the summit of Logan's highest peak (19,850 feet). We returned to the Institute the next day, to Base Camp on July 19 and were picked up by their pilot, Mike Stone, on June 22.

BARBARA LILLEY

*Mount Logan Attempt.* John Marshall, Dr. Gene Mason, Jack Walston, Steve Trafton, Dr. Wayne Smith, Dr. Gordon Doty, Lute Jerstad and Jay Ullin and I unsuccessfully attempted to climb Mount Logan by the standard route. We were delayed from June 23 until the 30th at Kluane Lake, waiting for flying weather, before we could be airlifted to the King Trench. We moved camps upward the next few days in doubtful weather. On August 5 Dr. Doty came down with severe high-altitude mountain sickness at camp at 16,000 feet and had to be evacuated in

stormy weather to Camp II at 14,000 feet, where he developed pulmonary edema. On August 7 he descended to Base Camp for evacuation by plane. Meanwhile the rest of the party was being buffeted by a frightful storm and lost its three tents either buried beneath six feet of new snow or ripped by 120-mph winds. We descended on August 9 and were airlifted back to Kluane.

RICHARD MCGOWAN

*Lucania and Steele.* We ascended the five-mile-long southeast ridge to Mount Steele (16,644 feet) and then traversed the south face of Steele from 15,000 to 16,000 feet, a rising traverse which took us to the southwest ridge of Steele, from which we could easily strike for Lucania. The south-face traverse was the only new part of the route; it involved mixed steep snow climbing and 60° ice climbing and was about a mile long. From the southwest ridge of Steele we descended to 13,000 feet in the col between the two peaks and then traversed around to the north side of Lucania. From our last camp (13,000 feet) we did a 4000-foot summit day up the north face to the top (17,147 feet). We then returned by the same route. We were picked up on the upper Donjek Glacier by Phil Upton, the Arctic Institute pilot, who had brought us in. We were on the mountains for 15 days with only one storm day. The members of the party were Jürg Hofer, Swiss; Taina Dutescu, Rumanian; Liz Witherill, El Gemmil and I, Americans.

JOSEPH C. LABELLE, JR.

*Mount Stephen Leacock, St. Elias Mountains.* Martyn Williams, Jim Boyde and I devoted the Easter weekend from April 9 to 15 to the ascent of Mount Stephen Leacock (60° 38' N, 138° 43' W; 10,200 feet). Named after the renowned Canadian author, humorist and economist by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in 1970, it seemed fitting for Canadians to make the first ascent. From Mile 1054 on the Alaska Highway we were given ski-doo support up the valley of the Slims to the terminus of the Kaskawulsh Glacier. From there we travelled 60 miles mostly on snowshoes. We approached Mount Stephen Leacock via the first tributary glacier entering the south arm of the Kaskawulsh from the east. The summit was reached by all on April 12 using the east ridge. Camps were at 4300, 6300 and 7800 feet. The weather was generally fine with good snow for travelling. Winds were strong down-glacier most of the time with gusts to 40 knots; we were confined to our tentage on two occasions for a half day.

M. E. ALFORD

### North West Territories

*Lotus Flower Tower, Logan Mountains, Second Ascent.* On August 12 a British Columbia-Yukon Air Service seaplane took Joël Coqueu-