

them because the crevasses were wide open so late in the season. They were defeated by a great crevasse just under the south peak (11,300 feet).

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains.* There were two expeditions on Mount Blackburn (16,523 feet). The Mountaineering Association of Daito City was composed of Tadanobu Yokoyama, leader, Toshiyuki Shinto and four others. From Base Camp at 7700 feet on the Nabesna Glacier, they established Camp I at 9500 feet on July 28 and Camp II two days later. They climbed the west peak of Blackburn on July 31. (It is not clear whether this is the highest summit. —*Editor.*) The Jikei University School of Medicine Alpine Club was led by Yoshio Nagao. From the Nebesna Glacier they climbed the northwest ridge. On July 15 Ken Shinohara, Ryo Kohji, Tamio Ohoka and Ttsuro Iriokura stood on the summit.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Peaks North of Regal Mountain, Wrangell Mountains.* An expedition of the Mountaineering Association of Osaka Prefecture operated in two groups. Group A, which consisted of Yoshihiro Nakai and five other members, landed at Green Hill on the east side of the Nebesna Glacier at 62° N, 142° 55' W on July 26, ascended the Nebesna and placed Camp III about six miles due north of Regal Mountain. On July 31 they climbed P 10,005, on August 1, P 10,000 and on August 2, P 10,340. Meanwhile the 12-man Group B, led by Shiro Nishimae, ascended from Green Hill a glacier that descends from south to north, just east of the Nebesna. From a high camp up this glacier they had on July 30 already climbed P 10,340, before Group A had done so. This group also climbed P 8516, some four miles east-northeast of P 10,340 on August 3.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Chisana Mountains.* My wife Lena and I climbed in this range, some 70 miles south of the Alaska Highway, close to the Yukon border, to which we had access by plane. It is a nice wilderness area but not too interesting from a climbing point of view. The mountains rise to 7000-8500 feet with a rise of 3000-4000 feet. The rock is generally loose; there are a few small glaciers. On August 10, 1971 we climbed P 7770, north of Chavolda Creek. On August 13 we climbed P 8200, south of Chathenda Creek, via the short but difficult north glacier and west summit. This is probably the sharpest peak of the region.

ANDERS KARLKVIST, *Svenska Fjällklubben*

*California Mount St. Elias Expedition.* Arriving at Kluane Lake on June 9, Bill Feldmann, David Gladstone, Richard May, Charles Ringrose,

Timothy Tracey and I had by June 13 been landed by ski-wheel plane at a Base Camp at the junction of the Jeannette and Seward Glaciers (6200 feet), had carried supplies to Jeannette Col and arranged two airdrops on the Newton side. Following the route of the 1971 Hall party, we ascended the five-mile snow slope to Jeannette Col (9000 feet), then descended steep snow on the south side to set up Camp I at 8000 feet on June 13. (To avoid cliffs, route of descent begins several hundred feet southeast of the low point of the Col, drops straight for the first 600 feet—fixed rope would be helpful—then goes right diagonally down to the glacier.) After some bad weather, Camp II was established on June 17 by our first airdrop at 7000 feet. From here, we descended to the Newton Glacier (6000 feet) by passing directly below the ridge extending southwest from Mount Jeannette and continued up the Newton to place Camp III in the uppermost icefall at 7500 feet on June 20. Then, unable to find a route through above this point, we retreated to 7000 feet and ascended the glacier between the east and southeast ridges of St. Elias, setting up Camp IV at 8700 feet on June 21. From this camp, we crossed the east ridge and descended to the main Newton about half a mile above the upper icefall, where on June 25 we recovered our second airdrop (8600 feet). The only obstacle on this route was a 30-foot icy overhang on the north side of the ridge, where it was necessary to place a fixed rope for climbing and hauling packs. On June 26, passing through the avalanche danger zone of the upper Newton basin between midnight and four A.M. (time of *least* activity), we carried camp and five-days' food up steep snow slopes and through an intricate crevasse field to Russell Col where Camp V was set up (12,300 feet). After waiting out a three-day storm, all six expedition members reached the summit of Mount St. Elias (18,008 feet) on June 30 via the Abruzzi Ridge route in a 23-hour round trip climb from the Col. We descended from Russell Col on July 1, again traveling by night through the avalanche area and after climbing the fixed rope and hauling packs up the overhang, dropped down to a campsite at 7000 feet. Then, in continuing good weather, we crossed Jeannette Col and returned to Base Camp on July 3; we were picked up by our glacier pilot the next day.

BARBARA LILLEY

*Brooks Range, Alaska.* Our wish: to search out and experience the most remote wilderness skiing available; our objective: to ski from the Arctic Circle to the Arctic Ocean, over the Brooks Range. Bettles, Alaska (67° N.) April 1. Wayne Merry, Ned Gillette, Jed Williamson and myself. The local bushpilot mumbled, "There ain't no living out here" as he helped us lay two caches on our proposed route, ten days apart. Then, on skis, we followed the all-but-forgotten Sled Trail along the Koyukuk River. Three days of knee-deep snow made us wonder if we'd even reach the Range, but upon turning up the North Fork we encoun-