

Vin Hoeman and Will Harrison had ascended this ridge. Adam Kerner, Bob Newman, Roger Robinson, Geraldine Grady, Rick Albano, Bill Andrews, Chris Lovgren and I walked in the 100 miles via Slims River in eight days. We followed a side spur to reach 10,000 feet on the Hub-Sew ridge, starting on June 29. Our first objective, derived from previous Mount McKinley environmental projects, was to leave the route completely in the natural state by disposing of all litter in crevasses and removing all fixed line, anchors, wands, etc. Although we used 4000 feet of fixed line on the ascent to safeguard climbers ferrying loads, when a section was climbed for the last time, the last rope team carried lighter loads, removed the anchors and coiled the line. Three or four short but interesting ice walls were climbed below 13,000 feet. From 15,000 feet, where we joined the east-ridge route, the weather worsened and igloos were necessary on the plateau at 16,000 feet on the east side of the east peak. After two days when we were tied down by high winds, on July 18 the whole party reached the summit of Mount Logan. Newman, Robinson, Albano and I also ascended the east peak. During the descent of the east ridge, litter from expeditions dating to 1953 was removed. We were flown out by helicopter on July 26.

JEFF ELPHINSTON, *University of Oregon Outdoors Program*

Mounts Hubbard and Kennedy and Tragedy on the Weisshorn. After the ascent of Mount McKinley, our Polish expedition changed its activities to the St. Elias Mountains. With the help of a helicopter, we established a new base camp on the Cathedral Glacier at 7500 feet and a high camp at 11,500 feet. From there Henryk Furmanik, Adam Bilczewski, Janusz Baranek and I on August 13 climbed Hubbard (15,015 feet), the last part being on the north ridge, and on August 15 ascended Kennedy (13,905 feet), the last part being on the west ridge. Just after the descent we were tied down by an uninterrupted ten-day storm at our Cathedral Glacier Base Camp. Then in beautiful weather on August 28, joined by Krzysztof Tomaszewski, we started to cross the 1700-foot-high icefall separating the Cathedral Glacier from the basin below the west slopes of the still unclimbed Weisshorn (11,620 feet). Jerzy Kalla remained in Base Camp to keep radio contact. We reached the basin that afternoon after a difficult and complicated climb. We immediately set out to attempt the unnamed peak (c. 11,500 feet) southwest of the Weisshorn but were forced by difficulties and the dark to put off the ascent. We bivouacked without tents near a lone ice block on the bottom of the basin. At 7:30 the next morning a great part of the snowfield above broke loose and a huge avalanche of snow blocks and loose snow flowed down. Bilczewski, Baranek and I retreated to the north side of the block. The avalanche front was some 30 feet high. It seemed to stop but the tongues of the avalanche flowed around the block, leaving only six feet of free space in the shadow of the block.



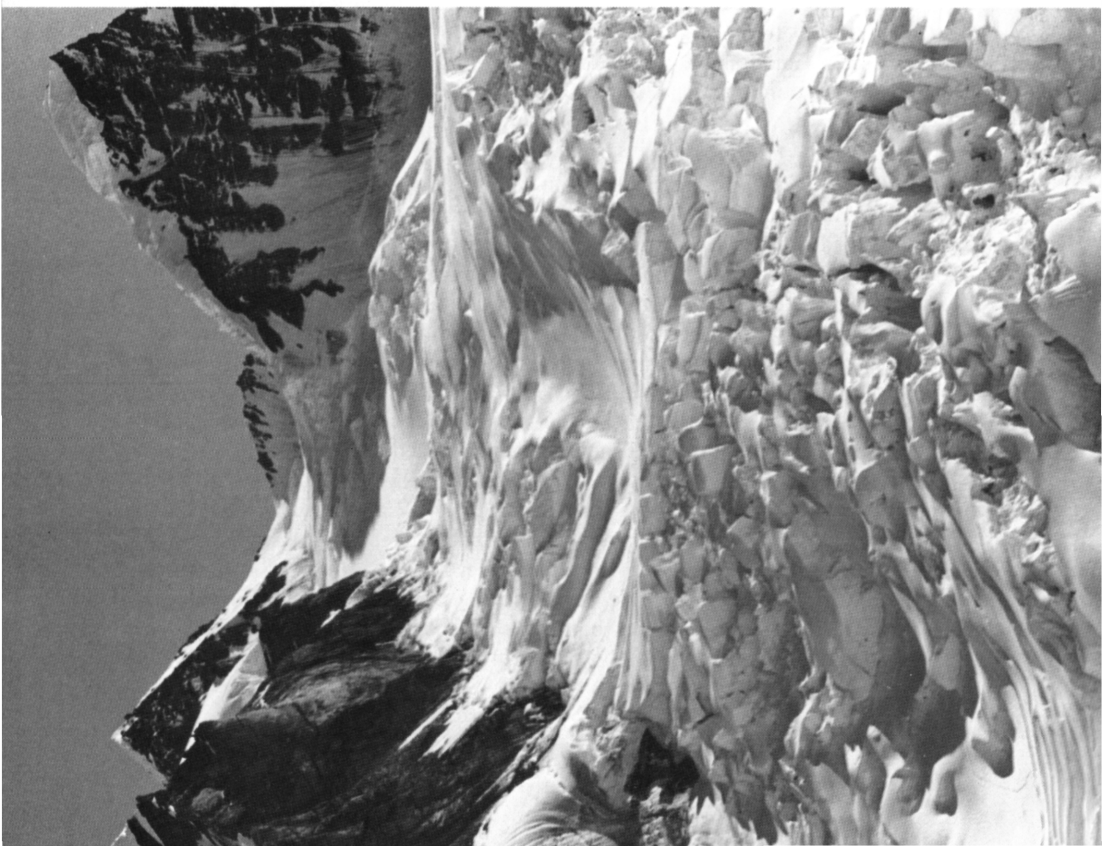


PLATE 53

Photo by Bradford Washburn
Weisshorn, near Mount Hubbard, Yukon Territory.

PLATE 54

Photo by Adam Zyzak
Weisshorn on left and attempted peak seen over the icefall on the Cathedral Glacier.



We three found ourselves in that space. My foot was covered with compressed snow. Furmanik and Tomaszewski were covered. We immediately tried to excavate them, but it was impossible. All equipment was buried: ice axes, ropes, radio, even Bilczewski's boots. The dangerous descent across icefield walls and crevasses was done without rope, Bilczewski in stocking feet. In the next days there were helicopter trips to the place of tragedy, but the unsuccessful action was finished on September 6.

ADAM ZYSAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Mount Kennedy and Mount Southesk. Two years ago when Parks Canada took over the area around Mount Kennedy, and Parks Warden Service set up a Public Safety Programme. The first step was to purchase a complete set of mountain rescue equipment as well as mountaineering clothing and equipment. The next step was training and orientation. After a training session on Mount Logan in 1973, in 1974 we took another nine-man team into the Hubbard-Alverstone-Kennedy area. Base Camp was established on May 16 at 6800 feet on Cathedral Glacier. High Camp was above the icefall at 10,700 feet. On May 20 R. Haney, B. Wallace, B. McKinnon, A. Cochrane, L. Freese, G. Rutherford, G. McLaughlin and I reached the summit of Mount Kennedy. On May 22 the same eight men reached the summit of Mount Hubbard. We then went through a series of rescue exercises and medical tests. L. Trembley accompanied us to High Camp. On May 28 we were airlifted back out to Haines Junction. During another training session, we made the first ascent of Mount Southesk (10,250 feet) on August 28.

WILLIAM PFISTERER, *Jasper National Park*

Pinnacle Peak. Harry Bowron, Hugh Ewing, Kirk Keogh and I were landed in early May on the glacier below the northeast face of Pinnacle Peak (12,184 feet). Our objective was the first ascent of the east ridge, which we climbed in two weeks, after fixing 1600 feet of rope along the ridge, moving camp, retrieving the rope, fixing again and then pushing for the summit. The main difficulties were rotten rock and unconsolidated steep snow over rock sections, where we had delicate climbing with poor protection. We had to work for it right to the summit. Two rope teams made the summit on two separate days. Having planned on twice that time, we next climbed the west ridge, where the first ascent had taken place. We found ropes which the original party had fixed up ice slopes, but a coating of snow greatly facilitated our progress. Harry Bowron and I next climbed alpine-style up the 3000-foot north ridge. The first 1000 feet were 40° to 45° ice, which we climbed unroped. We had an unnerving moment as we front-pointed to where the ice got steeper but too thin for ice screws and the rock no good for nuts or pitons. Eventually we settled into roped climbing up