

17, V at 16,100 feet on July 19, VI (the main scientific camp) at 17,400 feet on July 20. On July 30 a further camp (VII) was established beside the rocks near the summit of the West Peak at 19,410 feet, where a topographic survey was carried out. On July 31 Wyss reached the main summit (5951 meters or 19,524 feet). Jones, Wyss and I climbed the Northeast Peak (17,999 feet) on July 20 and Wyss and I reached the West Peak (19,410 feet) on July 29 and 30. We fixed 4250 feet of rope in the 9700 vertical feet between Base Camp and the Northeast Peak. The descent on snowshoes into the King Trench pick-up point at 10,800 feet was made on August 1. The aim of this expedition was to carry out scientific work; the visits to the higher peaks were necessary to carry out a topographic survey. A fuller account of the expedition will appear in the *Canadian Alpine Journal*, 1977.

GERALD HOLDSWORTH, *Environment Canada*

Mount Logan, East Ridge. On June 10 Sandy Brown, Tom Dyer, Rick Holmes, Dave Williams and I left the bridge over Slim's River and arrived on the 18th at the base of the east ridge of Mount Logan via the Kaskawulsh and Hubbard Glaciers. Gil Harder and Arnie McMillan meanwhile flew in with gear and food for 30 days. We used sleds and a 1000-foot haul line to get loads up the true left side of the ridge in two days. Camps were at 8600, 11,000, 13,000 and 15,500 feet. We occupied a higher camp on July 8. Brown, Holmes and Williams reached the main summit on the 9th. Harder and I got to the east peak the following day.

ROBERT WILSON

Mount Logan. Dan Dobbins and Bob Carlson climbed the main peak of Mount Logan on July 5 while Chris Hoepker and Colin Fuller climbed the west peak. They ascended via King Col.

Mount Vancouver, North Buttress, 1975. (We now have details which were lacking last year.—*Editor*) The Hachi Expedition was composed of Norishige Seki, Miss Shizuko Inazawa, Yasuo Tagen, Kohichi Sano, Kenji Okada, Hiroshi Nunobiki and me as leader. We were flown on May 30, 1975 by helicopter to 5400 feet on the Hubbard Glacier, north of Mount Vancouver, to attempt the unclimbed north buttress. The more easterly fork was reconnoitered but the western fork on the right was better. We placed Camp I at 7150 feet at the foot of the ridge. After considerable route-finding, we climbed past crevasses and ice walls, which required artificial climbing. On June 5 we placed Camp II at 9350 feet. On the 6th we climbed around crevasses and up ice walls artificially and along the corniced ridge to place Camp III at 10,900 feet. On June 7 four members climbed to the summit, first passing small

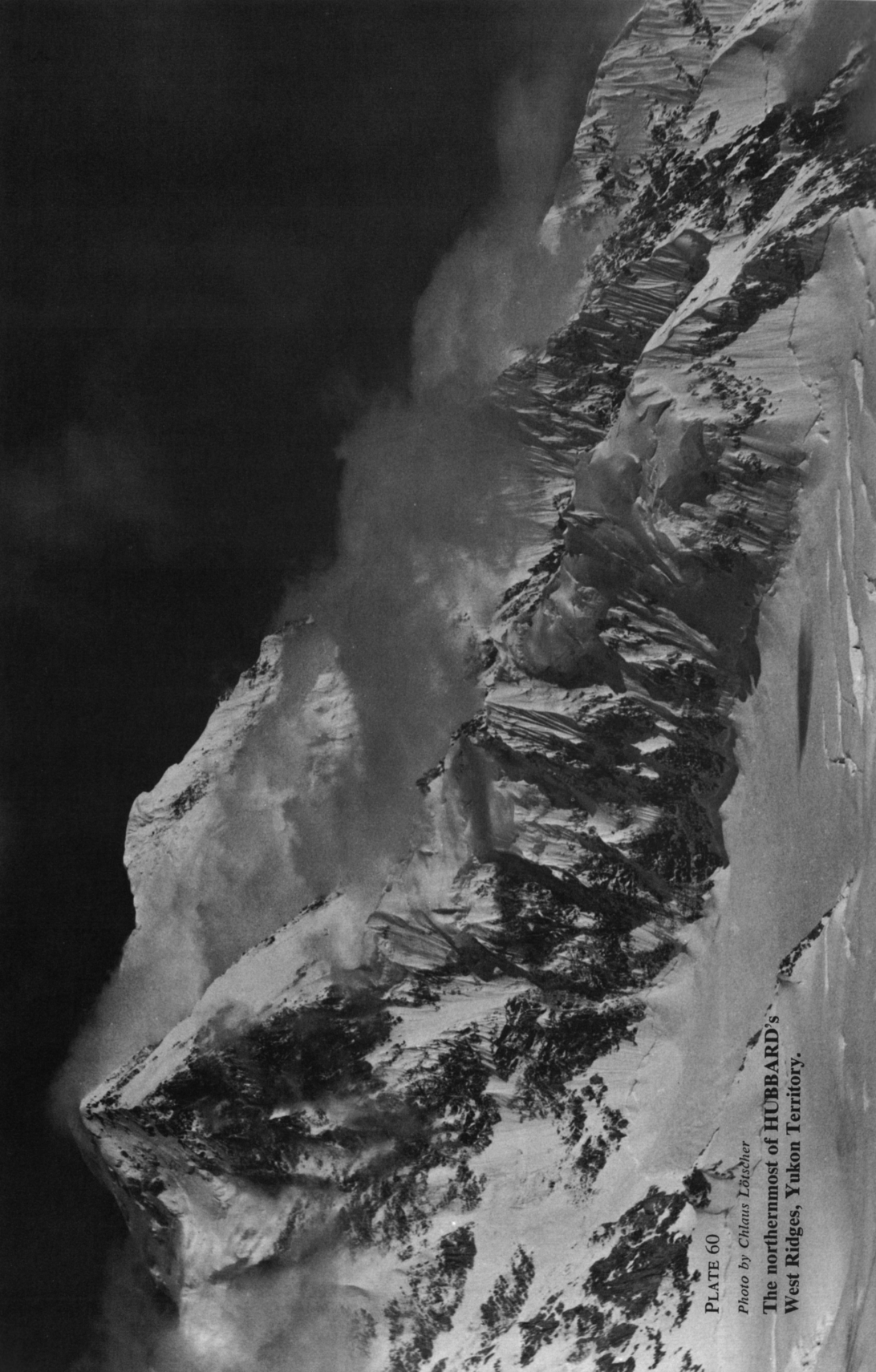


PLATE 60

Photo by Chlaus Löscher

The northernmost of HUBBARD's
West Ridges, Yukon Territory.



PLATE 61

Photos by Chlaus Lötscher

**The WEISSHORN and MOUNT
POLAND from Cathedral Glacier.**

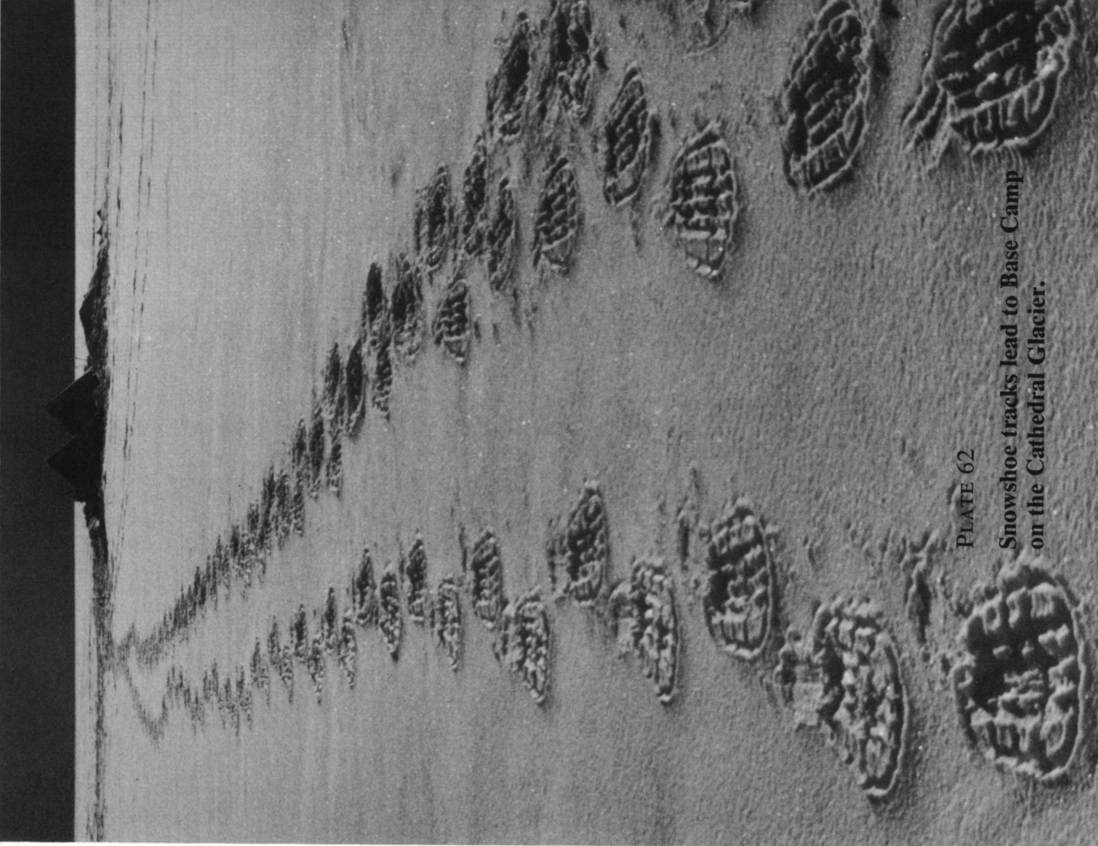


PLATE 62

**Snowshoe tracks lead to Base Camp
on the Cathedral Glacier.**

crevasses in the snowfield and finally climbing a 150-foot ice wall and a 650-foot snow wall. On June 8 the other four members climbed to the top.

TATEKI NAKAMOTO, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Hubbard, Weisshorn and Other Peaks. Our expedition, consisting of Andreas Brun, Adrian Bühler, Heidi Lüdi and me as leader, was in the eastern St. Elias Mountains from May 12 to June 15. We were flown in from Haines Junction by helicopter. We had hoped to be flown to the Alverstone Glacier at the start, but bad weather prevented that. Our first Base Camp was at Windy Corner between the Lowell and South Lowell Glaciers. From there Brun, Lüdi and I climbed via the northeast ridge a 7000-foot peak south of the corner on May 12. Two days later Bühler and Lüdi climbed the 7500-foot peak west of the corner via the east ridge. We were transferred by helicopter on May 16 to 6000 feet halfway up the Cathedral Glacier. We placed a high camp at about 10,000 feet in the basin south of the Weisshorn. On May 18 all four made the first ascents of the Weisshorn (11,620 feet) by its southeast ridge and of its slightly lower southern neighbor by the northeast face and ridge; the Kluane Lake National Park Service now calls this peak "Mount Poland" in memory of the Poles who lost their lives there in 1974. We moved camp up the Cathedral Glacier to 8500 feet and from there all four of us climbed the normal route on Mount Kennedy (13,905 feet) on May 24 and on Mount Hubbard (15,015 feet) on May 26. On May 29 we all climbed a peak ($60^{\circ}12'27''$ N, $138^{\circ}59'30''$ W) southwest of our 6000-foot Base Camp by its east-northeast ridge. On May 30 and June 1 we failed on the southwest ridge at 8550 feet of the peak three miles southeast of the Weisshorn. On June 1 Lüdi and I climbed a peak on the southern edge of the glacier that descends from P 9120 by its north slope. We continued along the ridge to the southeast over the two summits of the next mountain before descending along the route we had taken on our climb of May 29. On June 3 a helicopter flew us to camp on the Alverstone Glacier, our original objective. On June 5 and 6 all four made the first ascent of the northernmost of the western ridges of Mount Hubbard alpine-style with a bivouac. Twice we tried to climb the west ridge of Alverstone. The second attempt failed at 11,600 feet in deep snow. It had snowed some 30 hours between the attempts. On June 14 Lüdi soloed P 9235, which lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hubbard. We were flown out by helicopter on June 15.

CHLAUS LÖTSCHER, *Akademischer Alpenclub Bern, Switzerland*

Mount Monolith, Tombstone Range; Ogilvie Mountains. On July 14 Allen Dennis, Selwyn Hughes, Martin Williams and I were helicoptered