

Logan. Though the north side of Logan was clear after eight days of waiting, we were still unable to land at the foot of the east ridge. Our patience tired, we opted for the Catenary Ridge, having been advised it was of about the same difficulty as the east ridge. In retrospect, we know this is false. Three days into the climb, Sarnquist wrenched his back lifting his pack incorrectly and was flown out. For five days we other three ferried loads over the McArthur col and the two approach peaks. Thereupon we proceeded alpine-style up the Catenary Ridge itself, reaching the east summit a week later, on June 23. We descended via the Arctic Institute and the King Trench. We had to wait out a four-day storm before the final air pickup.

JOCELYN C. GLIDDEN

*Mount Logan, East Ridge.* We four brothers, Herbert, Wolfgang and Bernhard Feichtner and I as leader climbed the east ridge of Mount Logan. On July 4 we were landed six miles from the start of the ridge. After placing camps at 11,000, 13,000 and 15,600 feet, we all reached the east peak on July 15.

RICHARD FEICHTNER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Mount Logan, King Trench.* Bob Saunders, Mel Hines, Errol and Steve Smith skied from Kluane Lake, climbed Mount Logan by the King Trench route and then skied out.

LLOYD FREESE, *Kluane National Park*

*Mount Logan.* Three Canadian parties climbed Mount Logan. David Hughes, Robert Kandiko, Jim Allen, Paul Starr, Tim Ryan, Douglas Herchmer and Nichol Ross climbed the Catenary Ridge. Douglas Dalquist, Michael Strong, Brian Maclean and Kelley Kissock climbed the east ridge, getting to the summit on July 22. The round-trip from Kluane Lake took 47 days. Martyn Williams, Chris Harris, Richard Burton and Michael Skreiner ascended Logan via the King Trench route, reaching the summit on June 10.

### Western Canada

*Mount Tiedemann and Other Peaks, Radiant Glacier, Coast Range.* On July 16, Joe Firey, Dave Knudson, Michael Martin, Frank de Saussure, Hansueli Hösli and I flew by helicopter to a 7100-foot Base Camp on the Radiant Glacier from Buff Lake. In a day and a half we packed our camp up the badly broken part of the glacier to a high camp at about 10,000 feet. We were hampered by soft snow on the ascent and through-

out the trip. An attempt to reach the Asperity-Tiedemann col was turned back by an ice wall, a barrier that was less formidable when Joan Firey and Piro Kramar made the second ascent of Asperity in 1974. The col gives access not only to Asperity but to the attractive unclimbed east ridge of Tiedemann—one of our objectives. This small plum is one of many that remain to be plucked in this area. We climbed Damocles Peak in two groups on July 17 and 18 and climbed Tiedemann by its north ridge on July 19. We were the fifth party to climb the peak and the fourth to use this ridge. We descended to our base at 7100 feet on July 22 and climbed Chaos, Unicorn and Centaur Peaks from that camp. Ours was apparently the first party to climb these peaks since Richard Culbert and Glen Woodsworth first climbed them in 1964. A first ascent was made on the peak between Centaur and Unicorn for which we propose the name Satyr. Our route gained the south ridge from snow and rock to the east and was third class except for one pleasant fifth-class pitch. We flew out July 28. All members of the party climbed each of the peaks mentioned except for Centaur, which was climbed only by Mike Martin and myself. The new 92N/6 map of this area and the convenience of White Saddle Air Service were greatly appreciated.

PETER RENZ

*Mount Manzo Nagano, Coast Range.* On July 25, Bob Drescher and I had the distinct pleasure of accompanying David, Jim and Steve Nagano on the first ascent of this fine mountain, recently named in honor of their great-grandfather, the first Japanese settler in western Canada. The 6500-foot peak is located just south of the lower part of Owikeno Lake and east of Rivers Inlet, at 51° 36.5'N, 126° 57.2'W. Our float plane landed us on the south shore of Owikeno Lake, and the 6000-foot ascent took four days round-trip, by way of the north ridge. The mountains south of Owikeno Lake are not particularly attractive from a climbing standpoint, being mostly ridges with deep, thick valleys. An exception to this generalization is a 5000-foot "Matterhorn-like" peak, 14 miles southwest of Mount Nagano.

ROBERT J. SECOR

*Mount Austerity, North Ridge, Nester Route, Selkirks.* Earlyn Church's obituary for Ed Nester in *A.A.J.*, 1979 called the route he was attempting "elegant." On July 30 Jules Bede and I completed the route Ed had conceived and attempted in 1968 (bad weather), in 1972 (turned back because of an accident on Mount Colossal) and finally in 1978 when he fell to his death. Earlyn's evaluation proved accurate. Like the climber for whom it is named, the route combines all aspects of mountaineering: ice for six to eight pitches at 40° to 55°, rock for ten pitches and interspaced between the rock, a classic snow arête. From the lower