

the upper part of the Twaharpies Glacier at 6000 feet, where we set up Base Camp. Our main climbs were on three unnamed and previously unclimbed peaks. On June 17 Andrzej Paulo, Kazimierz J. Rusiecki, Jan Serafin and Andrzej Sobelewski climbed P 9600, northeast of Base Camp via a secondary ridge which descends southward to the upper Twaharpies Glacier. On June 25 Paulo, Rusiecki and Serafin ascended P 11,720 in the Twaharpies Ridge, about 1.8 miles west of Celeno Peak, via the prominent north-northwest spur. The 5000-foot spur seems to be the only avalanche-free zone on the whole northwest wall of the Twaharpies. That same day, Stanisław Czerwiński, Grzegorz Szarejko and I climbed from the northeast P 7205, south of the middle part of the Twaharpies Glacier. The snow and weather conditions during June were most unfavorable and the snow did not harden at night. April to mid-May would have been better.

ANDRZEJ PIEKARCZYK, *Klub Wysokogórski Polska, Warszawa*

*St. Elias, East Ridge.* In November 1983 sailing-yacht *Northanger* left England, bound for Alaska via the Panama Canal. On May 23 Rick Thomas, John Jewell, Nigel Young and I left her at anchor in Icy Bay and set off to backpack, ski and manhaul eight weeks' food and equipment 35 miles up the Malaspina and Agassiz Glaciers. In a week we reached the bottom of the Newton Glacier, where Young remained in Base Camp. On June 8 Jewell, Thomas and I walked and skied up the center of the Newton, reaching the foot of the east ridge in four days. We climbed the ridge in eight days, including a three-day lie-up, and reached the summit of St. Elias on June 19. We avoided the difficult section between 11,000 and 12,000 feet by traversing right, below the cornices, onto the north face and then climbing a 45° snow slope for ten rope-lengths to regain the ridge. We descended by the same route, arriving back at Base Camp after 17 days. The climb was not technically difficult and the objective danger was far less than on the Abruzzi route. We used one tent and no fixed rope. Camps were at 9800, 11,000, 12,000 and 15,000 feet. On June 27 skipper Thomas returned to *Northanger* while Jewell, Young and I sledged to the bottom of the east ridge of Logan. We had constant snow and white-out and no attempt was made. During the whole trip we experienced no strong winds. We were all back on board on July 16 and sailed for Prince Rupert on July 20.

MICHAEL SHARP, *England*

*St. Elias, Southwest Ridge.* Josef Hassler and I made the eleventh ascent of Mount St. Elias, the fourth of the southwest ridge and the first in alpine style. We took eight days round trip from Base Camp. We were flown from Yakutat by Mike Ivers on May 22. Due to foggy weather, we could not be dropped off on the Tyndall Glacier and were landed near the Agassiz Lakes. From there we traversed in gorgeous weather in two days back to the Tyndall Glacier Base Camp with 110-pound packs. In unbelievably stable weather, we were able to proceed. Camp I, II, III, IV and V were at 7000, 10,000, 11,000 (in "Pancake

Saddle" next to Haydon Col), 14,000 (on the snow dome) and 16,800 feet. We set out for the summit on May 29 and got there at 30 minutes after midnight on the 30th. The only technical difficulties were two enormous bergschrunds right above Haydon Col, where we had to climb 65 feet of 70° to 80° blue ice and a huge ice mushroom right at the very summit. On the descent we climbed Haydon Peak, which we believe was the third ascent, along with two members of a Colorado expedition. On the further descent we got caught in an avalanche coming down the north slope of Haydon Peak. Nobody got hurt. After waiting a few days in Base Camp, we were flown back to Yakutat on June 10. The Colorado expedition put four on the summit by the same route a few days after us.

KURT STÜWE, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Haydon Peak.* Barbara Stitt and I reconnoitered the south side of Mount St. Elias in May and June. On June 4, along with the Austrians Hassler and Stüwe, we climbed Haydon Peak (3641 meters, 11,945 feet) via its north face from Haydon Col. We believe that Barbara is the first woman to climb this peak. We also climbed a small unnamed 5000-foot peak just south of Haydon Peak.

GERARD A. ROACH

*Fairweather, West Ridge, Winter Ascent.* On March 16 Alaskans Dave Pahlke, George Ferry, Richard Burton, Bruce Hickok and I made the first winter ascent of Mount Fairweather via the west ridge. We landed at 3000 feet at the base of the west ridge on March 7 and put in four camps, the highest at 11,800 feet. An abundance of sunshine made Fairweather live up to its name. After reaching the summit, we descended the ridge and then spent two days thrashing through the brush and splashing down Sea Otter Creek to the beach, where we were picked up by Gulf Air of Yakutat on March 24. The hardest part of the climb was from the rock step at 9000 feet, across the col and up to 9500 feet. The step took us a day to fix. We made a 170-foot rappel and then had to traverse horizontally across thin ledges to the col. We put in about 650 feet of fixed line to protect this section.

EARL REDMAN

*Traverse of Endicott Mountains.* Patrick Call, Cedron Jones and I traversed a portion of the Endicott Mountains in the Brooks Range during the end of August. We began at Anaktuvuk Pass, walked through Ernie Pass, up Grizzly Creek, over the shoulder of Als Mountain into the headwaters of the north fork of the Koyokuk, went down the Koyokuk past Summit Lake to Amawk Creek, up to Kinnorutin Pass and down to the Hammond River valley, thence went up through "Falsoola Pass" (not marked as such on the maps), climbing Amawk Mountain en route, and finally descended a branch of Trembley Creek to the pipeline haul road after crossing the Dietrich River. During the trip, which took 10 days, we experienced extremely cold weather—temperatures at Kinnorutin