

plane to help, took ten steps, collapsed and died immediately from a massive heart attack. When the skilled bush pilot with 45 years of experience did not return, other pilots set out to search for him. After they located the problem, eventually the Japanese were evacuated by Army helicopter. A full account appears in *Iwa To Yuki* N° 147, August 1991.

*P 12,200, Wrangell-Saint Elias Mountains.* On April 23, my wife Siri, Paul and Donna Claus and I made the first ascent of P 12,200, a border peak due west of Mount Logan. Landing at 8400 feet on an unnamed glacier west of our summit, we established Base Camp. The next day, we skied three miles up the glacier to 10,000 feet and camped below the route. The next morning, we ascended a 1000-foot high gully on the southern flank of the peak's western buttress. We then wandered up through snow patches and around rock outcrops at times on terrain up to 60°. A final pitch of shattered rock through a steep chimney brought us to a glaciated plateau a half mile west of the summit. After crossing the plateau, we turned our attention to the summit pyramid and the many crevasses that guarded the top. Two hours later, after snaking our way up the crevassed knoll, we looked at the last large crevasse, whose upper overhanging edge was six feet above us. Donna and Siri decided to wait it out while Paul and I finished the last section. With shoves from our wives, we climbed the overhang. An exposed, nearly vertical snow lead and another pitch brought us to the summit.

CHARLES SASSARA

*Neacola.* A complete article on the ascent of this remote peak appears earlier in this *Journal*.

*P 7205, Philip Smith Mountains, Brooks Range.* After a failed attempt on the south face of P 7240 above Echooka, our party passed to the Marsh Fork of the Canning River. The canyon here is reminiscent of the Alberta Rockies. We followed it west and then south to twin-glaciated P 7205 on the Continental Divide. From an unmapped lake, we ascended the east ridge, traversed the snow domes to the summit and descended by the glaciers.

DENNIS SCHMITT, *Unaffiliated*

*Northernmost Peaks on the Continental Divide, Romanzof Mountains.* I began this sojourn at Okpilak Lake with three Swiss climbers. After an ascent of Mount Michelson, we entered the Arey Creek drainage. Granite P 8405 stood directly north of our camp on the glacier. We climbed directly up the south ridge, finishing with a harrowing ice ridge to the summit. The ice wall of the north face feeds the Bravo Glacier basin. The following day, we waded through deep snow to the pass atop the icecap and camped below the north face of P 8715. We