

icicles to crawl upward, swung out over space, and eased my way around the corner, hanging on my ice tools with no protection. I climbed the final eighty feet to the cornice on crusty, loose snow and through it to the ridge crest. It took us five hours to reach the summit and return along the corniced ridge in a whiteout with high winds. The descent was tricky and we finally reached our high camp at 8:30 A.M. after a 27-hour summit day.

DANNY KOST, *Unaffiliated*

Fairweather Ascent and Lituya and Crillon Attempts. On May 21, Scot Alex McPherson and Brazilian Adriano Petrachi completed the ascent of Fairweather by the Carpe route. Also members of the party were Alaskan John Thompson and Canadian Keith Carter. Germans Urban Gebhard, Fritz Rodun and Günter Zimmermann made an unsuccessful attempt on the southwest ridge of Lituya. Dave Williamson, Jayson Faulkner, Kevin and Jim Haberl failed in their attempt on Crillon's north ridge.

RICK MOSSMAN, *Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve*

P 12,300, Fairweather Range. A full article appears earlier about the ascent of P 12,300 from the Pacific Ocean to the Grand Plateau and then to the summit.

Washington—Cascades

Colchuck Peak. On August 9, Keith Hertel and I did a new but unpleasant route on the clean-looking face and slabs on the east face of the northeast buttress of Colchuck Peak, left of the standard northeast-buttress route. We climbed the Colchuck Glacier almost to its top directly below the northeast summit. Scrambling led up to the slabs, but they consisted of rotten rock. We kept going up and left for 500 feet until a jam-crack and open-book let us get onto a wall on the left side of the face. Steep climbing up cracks, short walls and large loose flakes led to a small roof, after which the hard climbing ended. Five hundred feet of easy fifth class led to the northeast summit. We placed one bolt. (IV, 5.10d, A0.) Colchuck's west face gave much better climbing. On October 11, after an approach via Mountaineer Creek, Donna McBain and I did this climb by a large gully which splits the bottom half of the left face of a large yellow wall. The crux was a steep section of cracks and ramps on the right side of the gully which led to easier slabs above. The upper 700 feet are broken, offer variations and end in a beautiful amphitheater of pinnacles just below the summit. (III, 5.8.)

STEVEN C. RISSE

Katsuk Peak, North Face Couloir. On May 3, my brothers Gordy and Carl and I climbed a 1200-foot couloir that splits the left side of this face. We made running belays by looping slings around horns, but some of the anchors were