

*Wrangell Mountains Traverse, 1993.* During the whole of June, 1993, Charlie Wolf, Matthew Goewert and Minot Meser made a traverse of the Wrangell Mountains from west to east. They were ferried by plane to the valley between Sanford and Drum. From there they mounted the Nebesna Glacier and pulled a sled which contained at the beginning 300 pounds of food and supplies. Their first summit was Mount Wrangell (4319 meters, 14,163 feet). They continued on to Blackburn (4995 meters, 16,390 feet), which they climbed by the northwest ridge. There they met the European party, whose climb is described in an article earlier in this *Journal*. Their final summit was Regal (4225 meters, 13,860 feet). Their return to civilization was fraught with difficulties. They began by skiing south towards the Gates Glacier and Bonanza Ridge, but jumbled ice made that impossible. They climbed back up and had a very difficult traverse to reach the Kennicott Glacier, which they descended to Kennicott. An interesting, illustrated article on the traverse appears on pages 62 to 68 of the May/June, 1994 issue of *Rock and Ice*.

*Bona, Wrangell Mountains.* On June 16, Paul Klaus flew Paul Barry, Norm Lawler and me to 10,500 feet on the Klutlan Glacier, south of Bona (5029 meters, 16,500 feet). It took us a week in almost constant storm to move up and occupy Camp I at 12,800 feet. On June 23, it cleared enough to allow us to move up to Camp II at 14,300 feet. The following morning, we summited despite wind via the southwest ridge and returned to Base Camp, where we were storm-bound until Claus could pick us up on June 27.

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*Good Neighbor Peak, Mount Vancouver.* On April 21, Kennan Harvey and I flew to the south face of Vancouver with Gulf Air. Unsettled weather was followed by clearing on April 23. We started climbing on the 24th and camped that night at 12,500 feet. After a day to acclimatize, on April 26 we summited on Good Neighbor Peak in white-out conditions. We camped on the col between Good Neighbor and Centennial Peaks, where we were stormbound for a day. We descended in a brief clearing on the 28th. We had followed the route first climbed in 1993 by Pilling and Diedrich. [See *AAJ*, 1994, pages 87-89.] After reaching Base Camp, we had a 12-day storm. We were able to travel on only three of those days for a gain of a mere six miles. The weather improved and allowed us to ski and hike the remaining 95 miles to the Alaska Highway in eight days.

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