

ascents—more than any previous year, and no accidents. The club's climbing school expanded to an average attendance of 200 at each of the indoor sessions. The annual outing was held at Lake O'Hara in the Canadian Rockies. The weather on the outing cooperated until there were 90 individual ascents, including two climbs of Mt. Victoria led by Joe Leuthold. The climbers' outing was held at Cascade Pass in Washington. Since the one-week trip did not allow the climbers to ascend everything in sight, they will return the first week of August 1956. During the outing, there were one first ascent and one second ascent on East Triplett, originally climbed by Fred Beckey. Joe Quigley and Gordon Renard made the first ascent of an unnamed peak (*ca.* 7,000 feet), located at the end of the valley east of the pass and next to Magic Mountain. The climbing season ended with a glacier rescue school held at Cloud Gap Inn and Eliot Glacier on Mount Hood, with lots of cooperation with the Hood River Crag Rats.

JOHN BIEWENER, *Climbing Committee Chairman*

*M.I.T. Outing Club.* Located as we are in the East, it is essentially impossible for the club to conduct any expeditions of note. However, we do a large amount of small scale mountaineering and considerable rock climbing, and each year one or two club members do succeed in getting West to take part in climbs of greater extent. During the past summer two former M.I.T.O.C. members, David Bernays and Raymond D'Arcy, participated in a trip to the Logan Mountains.

The Advanced Rock Climbing Committee of M.I.T.O.C. is writing a manual of rock climbing to be completed early in 1956.

GARDNER PERRY III

*Princeton Mountaineering Club.* On June 17, 1955, Kerck Kelsey (President), Tom Tift, Dave Isles, Terhan Tirana, Guy Williamson, and Bruce Carrick assembled in the Club station wagon and departed for Glacier, B. C. The party reached the Illecillewaet camp grounds on the 23rd and received much information from Mr. Beede, the parkkeeper, about the Hermit Range, our immediate objective. We turned toward the Hermit Trail which led to Mt. Tupper (9,239 feet). That afternoon we pitched camp at about 7,000 feet, just above tree line. Our first campsite in the snow proved comfortable but wet. On the 24th, we crossed the snowy approaches to the rock and began our climb involving snow work, rock scrambling and moraine climbing, stopping for lunch on the false summit. We then continued on rock until reaching the top. The sunlight was

starting to disappear, so we ran, stumbled, and glissaded back to our campsite in a flurry of snow, and restored ourselves on frozen orange juice.

The next day, the party descended to the Illecillewaet camp grounds to dry out and spend the night. The following morning the food supply was replenished, and we started up the trail to Mt. Sir Donald (10,800 feet), camping next to the Perley Rock Trail at 6,800 feet.

On the morning of the 26th we made a late start for Sir Donald. A creek formed the first part of our trail and led to a steep grass slope which we followed. Snowy ridges soon presented themselves, and we began the endless job of traversing them. The snow began to blow intermittently, later turning into a blizzard. We could not find the summit. Since the hour was late, we descended to camp. At the lower levels of our day's climbing, the sun had melted much of the snow and several avalanches broke near us. The constant rumblings of avalanches in other parts of the valley convinced us to descend on the rock facing the Illecillewaet Névé. The next morning clouds covered the mountains, and we returned to the Glacier railroad station and headed to our summer jobs.

THOMAS R. TIFFT

*Rensselaer Mountaineering Club.* Spring activities of the Rensselaer Mountaineering Club consisted largely of rock-climbing trips to the Shawangunk cliffs with the accent on the development of leaders. The club's annual ice climb of the dyke on Mt. Colden in the Adirondacks was thwarted this year when a 13-member party encountered two feet of new snow instead of ice in the dyke. This trip is intended to provide instruction to beginners in ice techniques.

The summer months of 1955 saw members of the R.M.C. in the Cascades, Sierra, Wind Rivers, Tetons, and Colorado Rockies, with the official club expedition being into the Wind Rivers. The six-man party camped for eight days at the foot of the Dinwoody Glacier and succeeded in ascending eight of the surrounding peaks, including Gannett via the northern snowfields. The trip served as an introduction to western climbing for three of the men.

The R.M.C.'s regular rock-climbing training program got underway in the fall with a class in the fundamentals of rope techniques, belaying, and signals followed by a practice climb at the Grafton cliffs near Troy, where these principles could be demonstrated under controlled conditions. Apt beginners were then introduced to climbing at the larger and more extensive Shawangunk cliffs.