

descended after the first bivouac. We remaining three wasted the third day reconnoitering the summit tower before resigning ourselves to the standard route, which we subsequently climbed on the fourth day. On the fifth we descended to the Tiedemann Glacier by the standard route. The weather stayed splendid, but too warm for good snow conditions. It appears that all glaciers spilling into the Tiedemann are breaking up, making travel even along the standard route more difficult than before. We had to approach Stiletto Peak over the base of Claw Peak, where we camped. Fred and I climbed Stiletto from the north-northwest, bypassing Stiletto Needle. We had excellent climbing on sound rock, using two dozen pitons. We finished the last rappel as darkness set in. We had to wait four hours for the moon to make it possible to cross the glacier to camp, where Fuller and Liska awaited us. The latter two subsequently made a quick trip up Claw Peak.

LEIF-NORMAN PATTERSON

*Climbs from Ape Lake, Coast Range.* Fourteen members of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club were flown to Ape Lake by A.A.C. member Roger Dane from his Chilanko Lodge near Kleena Kleene on July 18 and 19. Since there were three unclimbed peaks in the Ape Range, Esther and Martin Kafer, Mary Wells, Alice Purdy, Jean Finlay, Sheila Pilkington, Barry Hagen, Jim Martin and Bill Wortman hiked over the Borealis Glacier and made the rather easy ascent of Hyperion (c. 8000 feet). They then climbed Utan (c. 8700 feet) by its southwest ridge and six of them continued on to climb Chimpanzee (c. 8850) by the easy south snow face from the saddle. Gorilla was not tried since it seemed too difficult. The whole party also climbed Icarus (c. 7650 feet), opposite the pass between Poet and Throwback Tower. After ascending the Borealis Glacier from Ape Lake, the party split, eight climbing the south face and six the southwest face. Later the same day the Kafers, Miss Pilkington, Miss Purdy, Hagen and Martin ascended Daedalus, next to Icarus. On July 25 Martin Kafer, Hagen, Miss Purdy, Wortman and Martin climbed the Borealis Glacier to the Hyperion-Icarus col and descended the Icarus Glacier to the creek to climb in the Edwards Range. They ascended the most westerly peak (c. 7900 feet), "Blackfly Mountain," descended its east ridge and traversed a subsidiary peak before they climbed the main one (8600 feet), which they called "Muskox Mountain." On the third day they climbed to a col between "Blackfly" and "Muskox" and descended the Itaska Glacier into the Nusatsun valley, went around to the north of "Muskox" and up the southwest ridge of Eskimo Peak (8950 feet). The

following morning they traversed "Lemming Peak" (7700 feet) on the way to climb "Seal" (9000 feet) by its west ridge and then on by the west ridge to Walrus Tusks (9100 feet). On July 26 the rest had transferred camp to Deer Lake. Next day they crossed the Jacobson Glacier and climbed Mount Belial. Esther Kafer, Miss Finlay and Miss Pilington also climbed Mount Jacobson (9500 feet) from Deer Lake.

*Squamish Chief, Direct West Face.* The curiosity of Vancouver climbers about knee-deep tracks in the January snow to the base of the sheer west face of the Squamish Chief turned to amazement when they saw ropes hanging on the lower part of the 1600-foot wall. Alex Bertulis, Eric Bjornstad and I had made cold, snowy sorties onto the beginnings of the logical crack line and most direct route. We had always felt that the 1961 Cooper-Baldwin route followed a devious line that necessitated too many bolts and that it ended too soon, exiting off the wall to the right some 200 feet below the summit. The tracery of the winter snowfall confirmed our belief that the classic *direct line*, several hundred feet north of the other route, should be possible largely with pitons. It ran straight up a concave wall with good crack systems, then through an immense overhanging band to the smooth upper walls. The route seemed to offer piton cracks except on one vertical slab section on the upper walls. Our winter progress was surprisingly good, for despite cold winds and occasional snow flurries, the rock and even moss in cracks was normally dry. The second pitch proved interesting, with a direct-aid traverse; this ended at twilight with a rappel off the face in a blizzard. The next two pitches went mostly free with two bolts in one slab. Here we cut brush and small evergreens with a saw. We climbed mostly on weekends and left ropes behind. Bertulis and Leif Patterson spent two separate weekends ascending the mean sixth pitch, with its mossy cracks and loose flakes, and the two above it, bivouacking each time on small ledges. The seventh lead went free, surprisingly, except for a few feet of aid; from below it appeared to overhang. The next pitch, the real crux, called for difficult "upside-down" nailing on the badly overhanging band. The top of the lead overhung the tiny base ledge by some 30 feet. Our team of four, Bertulis, Patterson, Hank Mather and I, pushed through to the top on May 9, 10 and 11, with two bivouacs and marvellous weather. We had actually begun to prusik up our ropes with Jumar ascenders at noon on the 8th but found ourselves bombarded by rocks thrown off the summit rim by youngsters. We retreated to form a posse to chase them away. On the evening of the 9th I placed six bolts on a flawless headwall and retired for the night, returning to place six more in the morning. Patterson went up the pitch,