

route and returned to the hut. The next day dawned clear and bright; we took full advantage of the warm sun – we rested. The weather for the remaining days was consistently poor, spoiling our relaxation, and driving us to the brink – rock rolling. The helicopter rescued us at the end of our eleventh day.

DON LAURIA

Mount Dawson, Northwest face, Selkirk Range. Faith in photographs taken nearly a half century ago can be foolish, we learned. What had looked like a good ice route on the north face of the Dawson Massif had receded to cliffy remnants and a long spur of steep, evil-looking rock. The combination of a fresh veneer of snow and its being late in the season (early August) did not help, for the ice sections looked bare and the rock route was plastered. The Dawson Glacier had receded unbelievably, and where the Geikie Glacier once filled the Incomappleux there was a cold, strenuous ford. Fortunately, a new route still existed, this leading up the west side of the face via a steep glacier arm to the Michel-Feuz Col. John Rupley, Jim Jones and I made this ascent, finding several route problems among the seracs and crevasses, interspaced with short, steep cramponing pitches. Flat areas, drifted deep with new snow, were dangerous with concealed crevasses. The climb was assured of success, but still interesting. Once at the col, we followed the west spur to the summit. Fortunately this was easy, for the rock is not the impressive quartzite of the Sir Donald Group. The descent was made by the same route.

FRED BECKEY

Canadian Rockies

Mount Robson, Second Ascent of North Face. The nearly 8000-foot rise to the summit of Mount Robson from Berg Lake challenged Peter Lev, Jocelyn (Jock) Glidden and me in August, 1968. After approaching the mountain in fine weather, we climbed to the Robson-Helmet Col and camped there for a week under inclement skies. One promising day we climbed the lower third of the 2500-foot north face and retreated in a storm. This year we rose at two A.M. on July 31 at our Berg Glacier Camp at 10,000 feet under a clear sky and quickly climbed the lower right end of the north face. The upper bergschrund approach, used by the first-ascent party in 1963 (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 14;1, p. 64) and by us in 1968, seemed blocked by the collapse of the schrund end into séracs. We settled

for the entire face, 26 leads with 150-foot rope-lengths. We front-pointed up on hard snow and ice for most of the way, with conditions remaining firm thanks to clouding skies, well protected by snow pickets, dead-men or Salewa ice screws. Below the rock bands our route was directly up, with some angling to the left in the "gentler" snow finger at the middle of the face. In the rockbands where we avoided the rotten, down-sloping rock, we angled right for six final leads. We topped out at eight P.M. with Jock making a final impressive lead on rotten 60° snow and ice. Fluffy, overhanging snow mushrooms along the summit ridge soon brought us to an abrupt halt for the evening. After an airy bivouac in a snow cave, carved into a mushroom, we reached the summit at six A.M. on August 1.

FRANZ MOHLING

Mount Louis, East Arête. The east side of Mount Louis is a complex jumble. In the lower left, the normal route works up until it traverses around the corner to the south. The only other route on the face goes up a series of gullies to about midpoint, where it ducks behind the east arête. Tim Auger and I decided to follow the arête from bottom to the summit. We climbed everything up to F5 unroped, but still roped up for six pitches, mostly on the upper half. The rock was superior to that on the standard route. Piton protection was usually good. Near the summit a dihedral on the arête tries to lead one left, but a traverse is possible to easier climbing on the edge of the ridge.

GALEN ROWELL

Mount Temple, North Face. The summer of 1969 was a rainy summer in the Canadian Rockies. During a brief respite Brian Greenwood and I did a new route on the north face of Mount Temple. Our route follows a 3000-foot rock rib up the left side of the face to the hanging glacier. Fifth class climbing begins about halfway up the rib. The quality of the rock varies, but it is usually firm where it is steep. I rate the climb NCCS IV, F6, A2. There is one overhanging pitch of aid near the top. This route has the virtue of being completely free of any danger from falling ice.

JAMES JONES, *Calgary Mountain Club*

Mount Assiniboine, East Face. On August 31 and September 1, Bill Davidson and I made the first ascent of the east face of Assiniboine. The route follows a prominent rib straight up to the summit and avoids the iced walls which impressed Chris Jones. The rock is average for the Rockies, some very rotten and some reasonable. There were several good