

reached the schrund at the bottom of the face shortly after twelve having done 14 leads and 38 pitches. On August 10 I traversed the Helmut-Robson Col under cloudy skies with lighting so flat that the covered crevasses were barely discernible. I did three roped pitches, including one of water-ice, and the collapse of a snow bridge led to a fall into a schrund. The next morning at 3:20 A.M. I began without the rope climbing under the hanging glacier the water-ice of the Kain Face, which turned into iced snow higher up. Topping out about six, I proceeded to the summit which was reached at 7:30 A.M. in wintery, but calm weather. Returning to the bottom of the face about ten, I found myself in a white-out with my steps obliterated by a light snow. A brief clearing came about noon which allowed me to reach my bivouac on the Dome. On August 12 I returned to Berg Lake via the Robson Glacier.

DEAN SMITH

*Mount Robson, Southwest Face.* The southwest face, the concave face between Emperor Ridge and Wishbone Arête, begins at a huge ledge that cuts across the entire south side of the mountain at 7500 feet. It is probably possible to traverse to this ledge from the hut, but Al Spero and I climbed directly up from the north end of Kinney Lake more or less following the stream that drains the face. This approach involved some 5000 feet of class 3 and 4 climbing and took us two full days. The route-finding was intricate. We stayed right of the watercourse for 1000 feet till a cliff band forced us to climb three class 5 pitches virtually in the stream bed and then to cross to the left side. Above, the easiest route was always left of the stream, except the second to last cliff band, which we passed by following the rightmost tributary. We camped on the ledge and tried to wait out the bad weather. The most feasible route through the cliff band at the bottom of the face led up the hourglass through which most of the avalanches passed. We had to leave early and climb unroped to get high before the sun struck. We moved together for 12 pitches of front-pointing in the upper part of the face, which was straightforward (50° to 55°) except for a few rock bands and steep sections high up. A deep gap in the ice mushrooms of Emperor Ridge led almost directly to the summit. We bivouacked two pitches below the top. During the night the storm returned and it took us two days more to find our way down the Kain face.

ALAN DANE WATERMAN

*Mount Stanley, North Face.* My cousin, John Waterman and I started in a large couloir just left of the point directly below the summit. Our route was in the center or left of the face. The standard ice route on the north face is at the right end of it.

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