

S. ridge involved several problems for the party, because of a scarcity of cracks for protective pitons. A direct descent of the N. face to the glacier was prevented by the bergschrund. To avoid this obstacle a long traverse E. above the glacier was necessary.

*Turret Peak and Mt. Warren.* Some variations may have been added to the established routes which start from the saddle connecting these peaks. An ascent of Turret from the saddle (Elsie Col) was made during a severe snow squall by John Speck, Paul Stettner and Edmund Lowe in late August. The descent was by approximately the same route. Earlier in August, George MacGowan, Jack Hossack and Phil Dickert encountered steep icy overhangs on Mt. Warren and finally made the ascent by climbing over black ice on the N.E. face.

*Mt. Helen.* A new ascent by the steep N.W. ridge was made by Hans Kraus and Roger Wolcott on 4 August 1946, from a camp on Upper Titcomb Lake. This ridge seen in profile is high and precipitous. The route was reported as grade five in difficulty.

A number of peaks not so well known as those listed above were climbed early in the season by camp employees in order to round out needed information on the region. "Sunbeam Mountain" (13,200 ft.), between Turret and Horse Ridge, bore evidence of at least two previous climbs, as did the East Sentinel (Heapsteep Mountain, 12,300 ft.), which stands half a mile W., overlooking Dinwoody Glacier. Peaks 11 and 12 (Flagstone, 13,200 ft., and Pedestal, 13,100 ft.) bore summit cairns but no records. Downs Mountain (13,344 ft.), climbed by Roger Beck and Gibson Reynolds in late August, possessed neither cairn nor records, but a long pole on top indicated a visit by a survey party several years ago.

Good skiing conditions prevailed throughout the season on the Gannett Glacier, where 3000- to 3500-ft. slopes were available in June and early July. Clifton Taylor served as ski guide and instructor. Climbing guides included Don Winterborne, Robert Parker and Phil D. Smith.

P. D. S.

*Appalachian Mountain Club, 1946.* The Appalachian Mountain Club resumed most of its pre-war activities during 1946. The mountaineering training provided by local rock climbing, which had to be sharply curtailed during the war because of a dearth of competent leaders and the transportation difficulties, was recommenced on a large scale; and many one-day and weekend climbs were organized, both locally and in the White Mountains. A large number of new climbers were initiated into the sport in this program. The August Camp was held at Mt. Katahdin in Maine. Although no rock climbing was carried on, two ascents of the well known "Chimney" were made.

A western trip was run to the Sangre de Cristo Range in Colorado, during which a number of climbs were made despite the bad weather. The camp was attended by a number of members who were also members of the American Alpine Club, among them M. Beckett Howorth, Nathaniel L. Goodrich, Albert H. Jackman and Henry S. Hall, Jr. Among the peaks climbed were Spread Eagle Peak (13,400 ft.), Kit Carson (14,100 ft.), Humboldt (14,044 ft.), Crestone Needle (14,191 ft.) and Marble (13,200 ft.).

A number of members, most of whom are also members of the American Alpine Club, attended the camp of the Alpine Club of Canada in the Bugaboo section of the Purcell Range and completed a number of climbs in that region. Several members participated in the Harvard Mountaineering Club's successful trip to Mt. St. Elias last summer, while a number of others made a private trip under Douglas M. Brown, of Meriden, Conn., to the southeastern section of Alaska, where a number of glaciers were measured. The principal emphasis was placed on the measurements of the Muir, McBride, Margery, Grand Pacific and Le Conte Glaciers; and the results of the measurements were transmitted to William B. Osgood Field of the American Geographical Society. Sound recordings of the calving of icebergs from the glacier faces were made with a wire recorder supplied by the General Electric Company. Botanical collections were made for Professor William S. Cooper of the University of Minnesota.

K. A. H.

#### CANADA

*Selkirk Range of British Columbia, 1945.* In August 1945 A. J. Kauffman, II, with several companions, made a number of ascents in the Southern Selkirks, concerning which the following notes have been received:

"We made a dozen or so climbs, including the first ascent of Mt. Swanzy by the N. ridge. This climb is shorter but technically more difficult than the N.W. arête of Mt. Sir Donald, involving excellent rock climbing as well as ice and snow work. The approach was made over Sapphire Col from Glacier, thence to Lily Glacier, over Lily Col and up snow slopes to a point about 8400 ft. on the N. ridge of Mt. Swanzy. Below that point the ridge does not appear to afford much good climbing. The last 50 ft. of the climb provide a rather difficult and spectacular climax. [N. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kauffman, II, M. M. Miller. Glacier to Sapphire Col, 2 h.; thence to summit, 9.5 h. A fast party should make the ascent in 9 h. and return to Glacier in 6 h.]

"We made what is believed to be the first traverse of Selwyn-Häsler-Feuz-Michel Pks., from Glacier Circle to Donkin Pass, ascending the E. ridge of Mt. Selwyn. Franzelin traversed Häsler, Feuz and Michel Pks. in 1908, but there is no record of all four summits having been done in one climb. This is also believed