below Damocles. Then down (right) 3000 feet via snow slopes, rock gullies and the lower Chaos Glacier to the Scimitar Glacier, and straight up the Scimitar to an evening camp on Fury Gap, by-passing the final large bergschrund by unpleasant rock on the right. The northwest ridge was then climbed on August 4 in a 15-hour round trip, and 2½ days were spent on the return. Apart from the upper levels of Waddington itself, and the schrund below Fury Gap, this route from the Tellot involved virtually no crevasse problems of any consequence, despite abnormally open conditions due to the nearly uniform fine weather.

JOHN HUMPHREYS

Papoose Rock. The west face of Papoose Rock rises sheerly above the new coast highway about five miles south of Squamish; its general appearance gives rise to its name relationship to the larger Squamish Chief (Goose Rock) several miles north. Local climbers had made attempts on its face but had apparently not ventured more than 200 feet up the approximately 600-foot wall. Because of our late arrival, Eric Bjornstad and I did not have time to climb more than one-third of the face on our first visit. Due to several long traverses, the climb turned out longer than we anticipated, and on a final headwall we had to use four bolts to negotiate a blank section. The route featured an extremely interesting combination aid and free traverse on a very vertical wall during the fourth lead and a traverse on the sixth lead where pitons were pulled out by hand by the second man because of a badly bottoming crack. We used 33 pitons and 5 bolts on this extremely interesting direct ascent up the left central portion of the face.

FRED BECKEY

Papoose Rock. Of the many satellite rocks near the Squamish Chief, the Papoose is one of the most important. It rises above the ferry dock some four miles south of Squamish, and can be seen in profile against the much larger Chief from the road. Jim Baldwin and I had made an abortive attempt on the 400-foot west face one rainy day early in May. On August 15 I returned, this time with Dave Hiser. We decided to try the same route—a series of cracks and ledges on the right central portion of the face leading to a 150-foot diagonal overhang leaning against the 75° face. We bypassed bolts from an earlier attempt by the use of knife blade pitons and gained the tree ledge. From here we worked up and to the right some 175 feet on mixed artificial and free climbing until reaching the diagonal overhang. Pitons were placed upside down underneath it, with a belay from an insecure dead tree halfway up. Above the overhang

the remaining short distance to the summit was class 3 and easier. About 25 pitons were used on this six hour climb.

EDWARD COOPER

Canadian Arctic

Cambridge Arctic Canada Expedition, Cumberland Peninsula, Baffin Island. Robert E. Langford, leader, T. A. J. Goodfellow, A. R. Crofts, G. F. Bonham-Carter, C. W. Barlow and J. W. Dale, all from Cambridge University, spent two summer months on Baffin Island in an area south-east of the Penny Icecap (67° N., 66° W.). During the course of the expedition, we crossed the Cumberland Peninsula on foot from Broughton Island to Pangnirtung and climbed five virgin peaks in the Pangnirtung Pass area, which offers considerable scope to mountaineering expeditions for several years to come. In 1953 the Arctic Institute expedition, led by P. D. Baird, carried out scientific work on and around the Penny Icecap, but the region southeast of the pass remained unknown. The aims of our expedition were to climb the peaks in the area of the Pass and to complete certain research projects. Glaciological work involved surveying and photographing the Rundle Glacier, east of the Pangnirtung Pass, as a check for future movement. A small geological collection was made in the region of the tertiary age outcrop near Cap Dyer and mountain tops in the area of the pass were studied for evidence of possible previous glaciation. Certain physiological phenomena, such as the relation between activity, energy expenditure and human microclimate, were investigated at intervals throughout the expedition. On July 6 we were flown to Cape Dyer by commercial transport. The DC-3 which serviced the DEW Line was temporarily grounded, but after a week we flew to Broughton Island. When the land-bound fjord-ice cleared, the Eskimos took us up the fjord by whaleboats, leaving us at the head on July 19. The following two weeks were mostly spent carrying heavy loads on pack frames up the Owl Valley. Mount Fleming, an impressive mountain named in 1953 but unclimbed, which dominates this valley, was climbed from a high camp by a party of four, who the following day also climbed a striking obelisk-shaped peak. The other party climbed Mount Battle, a good belvedere overlooking the pass, and during this period set well underway the survey work on the Rundle Glacier. Two more peaks to the east of the Pass were climbed from the survey camp. We found a change in the geography of the pass since the map was made. Glacier Lake, which formerly flowed north, had joined with Summit Lake, which flows south. As we had planned to descend on the other side of the valley, it was necessary to cross the stretch of water between the lakes to avoid a long detour. We constructed a