

rolling was enjoyed by some and a small "colossal" cairn was erected. The descent involved one 120-foot rappel. After some wet weather we four set out to attempt a route on the east face of the east peak of the Gothics. After going over Pioneer Pass, we crossed the bergschrund below the face on the far south, directly below the Gargoyle. David led up steep, soft snow to the col between the Gargoyle and the east peak. From here we climbed to the base of the nearest gully on the face which may sometimes be attractive but which now contained rotten ice. David therefore led to a rock rib at the left or south of the gully, using a stirrup for the first move. In about 300 feet of steep climbing on the rib and face above, we reached the summit ridge. It was then an easy walk to the summit. We descended by the Putnam route.

GEORGE I. BELL

Selkirks. While doing geology, Hamish Mutch and I climbed most of the peaks in the Fang Creek, Downie Lake, Purity Range and Van Horne N  v   areas. Innovations included a new route on Mount Wheeler via the longest ridge from Thor Glacier; new routes on Mount Durand (on the ice from the northeast) and peaks north and east of it; the summit ("White Fang") southwest of Grey Fang over a strange white schist; new routes on the south face of Mount Sisson and on adjacent peaks; and Mount Moloch from Mount Baal. The latter follows the northwest ridge of Moloch, keeping right at difficulties.

RICHARD CULBERT, *British Columbia Mountaineering Club*

Monashee and Selkirk Mountains. A six-man field party of the Geological Survey of Canada under my leadership was active in the Monashee and northern Selkirk mountains. Geological mapping on a scale of 1" to 4 miles was completed in the Big Bend area (Lat. 51   to 52  , Long. 118   to 119  ). As in past years, back-packing trips two and three weeks long alternated with similar periods with helicopter support. In addition to ascents of several unnamed peaks, noteworthy ascents were Argonaut Mountain from the south by Jim Hylands and George Headley, and Frenchman's Cap by Geoff Bird and me, both first ascents, and Dolphin and Pluto by the southwest ridge by Hylands and me. An attempt on Mount Trident by Scudder's route by Ken MacKenzie, Brian Lowes and Bird came within 100 feet of the summit.

JOHN O. WHEELER

Canadian Rockies

Mount Robson. An ascent of Mount Robson by the Kain route was made on April 23 by J. Vin Hoeman, Dave P. Johnston, and Pete H.

Robinson from Colorado State University. An intermediate camp was placed on the Dome, from which the summit was reached in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The entire climb from the A.C.C. hut was on snow and ice, and was probably the first ascent of the mountain under winter conditions.

Mount Alberta, Rockies. An attempted first ascent of the west face of Mount Alberta by George Whitmore, John Hudson, Doug Tompkins and me was halted on July 27 200 feet below the summit snowcap by severe electrical storms. The steep face was covered with ice and the climbing was similar to a winter ascent. All four of us suffered from leg and hand cramps, which hampered rappelling. Three had mildly frost-bitten fingers and toes.

ARTHUR GRAN

Mount Bennington, North Face, Ramparts. Among the many spectacular high mountain walls in the magnificent Ramparts is the northern face of Mount Bennington, 10,750 feet, the third highest peak in this area. Henry Mather and I spent several days near Amethyst Lake with the hope of new climbs, but wet weather limited us to this one. On the day of the ascent, August 18, the weather was excellent and cool enough to keep ice from melting and loosening rock debris on ledges. Enjoyable and sometimes difficult glacier work took us to the base of the final pyramidal summit rock wall, where crossing a double bergschrund and some ice labyrinths provided more steep and exciting ice climbing. The 1500-foot-high wall was all very good quartzite, which we climbed in 17 leads. Pitons were used only for belays with the exception of two pitches that required additional safety pitons. The exposure, high angle and alpine nature of this face make it a real classic, we feel.

FRED BECKEY

Mount Eisenhower, South Face. The eastern corner of the broad south face of Mount Eisenhower, adjacent to the Tower, had been climbed previously; a more direct south face route obviously lay up the central buttress. Steve Marts and I ascended this buttress on June 29, keeping well near its eastern corner. Unfortunately, except for the last three leads, the rock was loose, and the climb could hardly be called enjoyable. The angle is high, but holds always appeared, though it was necessary to do some route finding. A few pitons were used for protection but usually cracks were missing. We climbed some of the harder sections unroped because of the lack of means to protect them.

FRED BECKEY