

Of particular interest to mountaineers was the overland traverse undertaken in May of 1965. At that time a party of four followed a succession of glacier courses to cross the St. Elias Range from the Pacific Ocean to Kluane Lake 150 miles away. In 1964, when the Helio-Courier lost a motor, the scientific party at Glacier Divide Camp, under the able mountaineering direction of Dr. Melvin Marcus of the University of Michigan, successfully descended the glaciers, a ground distance of nearly 75 miles, to the Base Camp. The IRRP Base Camp at Mile 1054 on the Alaska Highway has been used as a base for mountain rescue. Its presence, together with its superb mountain pilot Phil Upton and its usual complement of mountaineer scientists, is certainly a comfortable reassurance to parties climbing in the remote fastness of the range. At various times during the 1965 season members of the California Mount Logan Expedition, the Japanese Defense Academy Mount Logan Expedition, the Harvard Mountaineering Club Mount St. Elias Expedition and the National Geographic Society Mount Kennedy Expedition stopped in. Jack Wilson, bush pilot who took care of the logistics for most of these groups, frequently used the airfield. Dr. George Denton, whose small party also climbed Mount Logan this past summer, was a member of IRRP. During the relatively short summer season last year the Base Camp register listed the names of guests from four continents. Among those who came were Brigadier General Love, John C. Reed, Colin Bull, Bradford Washburn, Owen Hughes, Lt. Col. Kobayashi, the Neil Hamiltons from Christchurch, New Zealand and His Excellency J. L. Coudert, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of Whitehorse.

ANDERSON BAKEWELL, S.J.

Coast Range

New Routes on Mount Waddington and Stiletto Peak. During two weeks in mid-August, a group assembled by Fred Beckey and consisting of him, Jerry Fuller, Don Liska and his wife Alice and me climbed in the Waddington region. We were flown to Ghost Lake by B.C. Airlines and hiked over Nabob Pass to an airdrop and Base Camp on the Tiedemann Glacier in two leisurely days. We first chose a new route on the north-northeast face of Waddington along a spur which leads in a direct line from the Tiedemann Glacier to the gentle snow slopes above Bravo Peak, where it joins the regular route. It took a day to scramble up the quite steep rotten rock of the bottom half of the spur. We spent another day on the upper half, cutting steps in gentle but hard ice until the spur petered out into the face of the mountain. Fred did not feel well and

descended after the first bivouac. We remaining three wasted the third day reconnoitering the summit tower before resigning ourselves to the standard route, which we subsequently climbed on the fourth day. On the fifth we descended to the Tiedemann Glacier by the standard route. The weather stayed splendid, but too warm for good snow conditions. It appears that all glaciers spilling into the Tiedemann are breaking up, making travel even along the standard route more difficult than before. We had to approach Stiletto Peak over the base of Claw Peak, where we camped. Fred and I climbed Stiletto from the north-northwest, bypassing Stiletto Needle. We had excellent climbing on sound rock, using two dozen pitons. We finished the last rappel as darkness set in. We had to wait four hours for the moon to make it possible to cross the glacier to camp, where Fuller and Liska awaited us. The latter two subsequently made a quick trip up Claw Peak.

LEIF-NORMAN PATTERSON

Climbs from Ape Lake, Coast Range. Fourteen members of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club were flown to Ape Lake by A.A.C. member Roger Dane from his Chilanko Lodge near Kleena Kleene on July 18 and 19. Since there were three unclimbed peaks in the Ape Range, Esther and Martin Kafer, Mary Wells, Alice Purdy, Jean Finlay, Sheila Pilkington, Barry Hagen, Jim Martin and Bill Wortman hiked over the Borealis Glacier and made the rather easy ascent of Hyperion (c. 8000 feet). They then climbed Utan (c. 8700 feet) by its southwest ridge and six of them continued on to climb Chimpanzee (c. 8850) by the easy south snow face from the saddle. Gorilla was not tried since it seemed too difficult. The whole party also climbed Icarus (c. 7650 feet), opposite the pass between Poet and Throwback Tower. After ascending the Borealis Glacier from Ape Lake, the party split, eight climbing the south face and six the southwest face. Later the same day the Kafers, Miss Pilkington, Miss Purdy, Hagen and Martin ascended Daedalus, next to Icarus. On July 25 Martin Kafer, Hagen, Miss Purdy, Wortman and Martin climbed the Borealis Glacier to the Hyperion-Icarus col and descended the Icarus Glacier to the creek to climb in the Edwards Range. They ascended the most westerly peak (c. 7900 feet), "Blackfly Mountain," descended its east ridge and traversed a subsidiary peak before they climbed the main one (8600 feet), which they called "Muskox Mountain." On the third day they climbed to a col between "Blackfly" and "Muskox" and descended the Itaska Glacier into the Nusatsun valley, went around to the north of "Muskox" and up the southwest ridge of Eskimo Peak (8950 feet). The