

First Ascents in the Southern Monashees. The main difficulties in the Monashee Mountains are usually found below 5000 feet in the deep bushy river valleys. To overcome this problem, Barbara Lilley, Jess Logan, my wife Marcia and I hired a helicopter at Revelstoke to take us to a camp at the head of Bourne Creek at the northern end of the Shushwap group. From there we climbed P 9300 and Cat Peak (9600 feet) to the east and southeast respectively of the large glacier draining into Bourne Creek. Cat Peak involved steep snow and class-3 rock. We then moved south over a glaciated pass to a lake just west of the crest where a barrel of food had been placed during the helicopter lift. From this camp on successive days we made the long walk to the summit of Frenchman's Cap, then a 9600-foot snow climb nearby camp, and to P 9100+ just west of Frenchman's Cap, a nice class-3 rock climb. On a half-day that ended with a two-hour thunderstorm, we moved camp south again over another pass. After a day of fog and drizzle, we moved south once more, taking time out at the pass to make first ascents of two easy peaks of about 9400 and 9100 feet on either side of the pass. A new camp was made on a grassy ledge near the pass between the head of the Jordan River and Bews Creek. It would not have been difficult to reach the one remaining 9000-foot peak a mile to the north, but the next two days were rainy. We started down the Jordan valley, where in almost continuous rain for three days we encountered the worst traveling conditions that any of us had ever experienced. There are still several worthwhile summits in the area. Two peaks of about 8600 feet just south of the Jordan-Bews col look rather difficult. P 9457, west of Hat Peak and four miles south of Frenchman's Cap has a 1500-foot north face that is almost vertical. Access by helicopter is recommended!

GEORGE WALLERSTEIN

Canadian Coast Range

Mount Raleigh, Gilbert Region. Icewall Lake, a small tarn lying south of the Southgate River, provided Dallas Kloke, Harry Hibler, Bill Eubank, his 13 year old son Chris, and me an excellent approach to the surrounding peaks with only a minimum of exposure to the bush. After flying into the lake on August 1, we spent the next fifteen days making first ascents of the peaks lying east and south of the lake, unless otherwise noted, under generally fair weather. Base Camp was set up on Filer Glacier from which the entire group on August 3 climbed Mount Filer (8900 feet) by a gully splitting the southwest face. Kloke and Hibler next climbed the

ridge forming the eastern border of the southeast arm of Filer Glacier on August 4 and easily ascended "South (7800 feet) and North (7700 feet) Thunderbird Peaks." They then advanced farther along the ridge up snow and rock on the south side to the top of "Skagit Peak" (7750 feet). While the same pair on August 5 made a second ascent of P 8650 at the southern end of the ridge, Bill Eubank and I plodded up "Squaw Peak" (8400 feet) located directly above Base Camp by way of a steep snow couloir leading to the gentle east summit ridge. On August 7, Kloke, both Eubanks and I set out from Base Camp and climbed the "Northeast Chieftain" (9100 feet), a huge granite spire. We discovered a route up the sheer east face by ascending the east rib to the base of the cliff where a difficult chimney led to the easy summit ridge. August 8 proved to be another busy day. We ascended the ridge to the north of Base Camp, crossed it west of Mount Filer and descended into a huge snow basin. After contouring across it, by snow slopes on the north we first climbed "Castellani Peak" (8300 feet) at the northeast end of the basin. Heading eastward on a broad snow-covered ridge, we next ascended Mount Tavistock (8700 feet) from the north through crevasses and by a final rock pitch. Kloke and Hibler hurried westward across a long snow basin and after ascending easy snow slopes and traversing below the east ridge of "Anacortes Peak" (8900 feet), rapidly climbed a slab to the top. The next day Kloke, Hibler and Bill Eubank made second ascents of the "Southwest and Middle Chieftains," just west of Base Camp. Kloke and Hibler also climbed a 75-foot pinnacle, "Little Chief Tower" (8700 feet), between the two peaks that required seven pitons for protection. The Eubanks and I made an easy ascent of the southeast summit of Mount Filer on August 10, while Kloke and Hibler set up a high camp below P 8,650. On August 11, Kloke and Hibler in 50 minutes from camp reached the summit of Tahumming Mountain (8400 feet) up snow slopes on the north side. They then continued south toward a sharp rock spire. After traversing onto its east face, they ascended class 3 to 4 rock to the summit of "The Fang" (8650 feet). The last peak of the day and trip was "Perseverance Peak" (8500 feet), lying to the west of "The Fang," which they ascended on snow slopes on the north side of the summit.

JAMES PETROSKE, M.D.

Homathko Snowfield Peaks. On July 28, Lucille and Stanley Adamson, John Hall, Daniel Hinckley, Bruce Peterson and I left Campbell River, British Columbia, in two heavily loaded Beaver aircraft for a month-long expedition to the Homathko Snowfield. An airdrop of supplies was made