

which rises almost 8000 feet to the summit of the peak. After being delayed by weather, they were flown from Gulkana to May Creek. On June 28 Pierluigi Bernasconi, leader, Ettore Villa and Pierluigi Airoldi were flown to the Alverstone Glacier at 7125 feet. It was not until July 1 that the weather settled enough to allow Guido Della Torre and Giuseppe Crippa to join them. In doubtful weather they immediately started for the ridge, which forks in two near its base. After a five-hour walk to reach the foot of the ridge, where they were slowed by hidden crevasses, deep snow and poor visibility, they discovered that the left fork was guarded by icefalls. They started up the right spur, climbing a steep snow slope above the bergschrund. They continued up a series of steep couloirs to the crest of the spur and then along the top of the ridge, turning gendarmes and climbing very steep snow and rock. They returned for several days, each time pushing the route higher before returning to Base Camp. After they had reached a small col some 2600 feet above the base of the ridge, they pitched a small tent, which Bernasconi and Crippa occupied on July 7. The other three joined them the next day and all climbed 1000 feet higher. During this time the weather had been poor but it now threatened to get worse and they retreated to Base Camp. A storm hit them on the 9th but they started off again on the 10th in new snow. When they reached the tent site, they found that the tent had been carried away in the wind with 100 pounds of food and supplies. They descended to Base Camp to await a plane scheduled to arrive on the 12th; in that way they could call for more food to replace what had been lost. The plane was unable because of bad weather to arrive until July 19. Having been on short rations for a week, they decided to give up the attempt.

Devil's Thumb and Kate's Needle, Stikine Icecap, Northern Coast Range. The British Columbia Mountaineering Club camp in the Stikine Icecap climbed ten new summits in the region between the Devil's Thumb and Kate's Needle and put up new routes on both these peaks. Fred Douglas, Paul Starr and I followed the direct east ridge of the Devil's Thumb, some 16 leads of which 12 were class 5 on rock and/or ice which took 40 hours of climbing. The saner approach used by Beckey's party on the Thumb's previous ascent was not safe because of avalanche hazard, and snow conditions on our ridge were very poor. The rock was steep, but holds were plentiful. There is a lot of climbing left to be done on that peak and its satellites. Kate's Needle was ascended by Rob Taylor, Mike Feller and Martin and Esther Kafer by the south ridge of its west summit from a high col to the south. They also climbed the c. 8800-foot summit south of the col on the steep snow of the south ridge and P 6222 which rises west of the north arm of Shakes Glacier by its southwest face. Douglas, Starr and

I did P 7200, a sharp rock peak west of the head of LeConte Glacier, from the north. We also climbed a peak marked 7100 feet on the map but actually higher, 4½ miles west of Mount Pratt, which we named "Pardoe Peak" after a climber who was to have been with us but died in a fall two weeks before we left. We ascended bad snow on the west ridge, the upper part of which was steep. We also climbed the easy peak 2½ miles southwest of "Pardoe" from the southeast. The Kafers climbed P 7268, 3 miles northwest of Pratt, via the south ridge and southwest face in deep snow until they scrambled on rock at the top and P 8307, 6 miles southwest of Kate's Needle, skiing to the summit. Taylor and Feller ascended P 7200, 1½ miles north of Pratt. They came from the south but difficulties prevented their getting to higher summits farther north. Starr and Douglas started from the north-pointing arm of Shakes Glacier and ascended the long and somewhat difficult 3000-foot face leading to the 5400-foot peak on the south end of the ridge. After bypassing the next two summits to the east, they climbed 1200 feet up a sporting class-5 rock arête to the northwest ridge of Castle Mountain and on to the summit (7329 feet). We approached by air to Shakes Lake, ascended the north-pointing arm of Shakes Glacier and when blocked by an icefall at 3000 feet, crossed the snowfield to the rim of the great LeConte Glacier. We continued on to the Devil's Thumb by the LeConte, a three-day, 30-mile trip, and to Kate's Needle by a parallel glacier to the east, both groups mainly on skis.

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Washington — Cascade Mountains

Mount Rainier, North Mowich Face. On June 25, Rob Schaller and I completed a new route on the eastern edge of the Mowich Face. From a high camp on a rock island in the North Mowich Glacier (9000 feet), we approached the steep icefall which is a prominent feature of the Mowich Face when viewed from the northwest. A delicate traverse on black ice above the bergschrund brought us to the base of the icefall where sustained rockfall was encountered. While climbing an exposed ice pitch in the lower icefall, Rob was hit by two fairly large rocks, receiving a minor arm injury. About 600 feet above the schrund, we left the ice to climb three rock pitches on surprisingly sound rock. Emerging from the icefall just above the "hourglass" on Dan Davis' 1968 North Mowich Face route, we paralleled that route for 300 feet before angling left through the upper