

found wherever they are searched for. In fact DDT has been described as the most widely distributed man-made chemical in the world and has been found in Antarctic penguins, all fish, most mammals and birds, and in water almost everywhere on earth. It seemed worthwhile to determine whether or not DDT had contaminated the snow which fell on the high Logan plateau many years ago. Consequently snow-core samples were taken by standard glacial techniques and snow obtained which is believed to have fallen at least twenty years ago. Precautions were taken to avoid contamination by the drill, clothing, or in handling the cores. These were placed in specially cleaned bottles, thawed at Base Camp, and transported to the Federal Water Quality Administration Laboratories in Cincinnati where they were studied for DDT content and other contaminants. So sensitive is the technique however that one of the elements used to coat the auger was detected in the snow samples in sufficient quantity to mask any possible content of DDT. This occurred in spite of the most rigorous cleaning of the auger with triply distilled nitric acid! At this writing therefore we cannot say with any certainty whether or not DDT actually occurs in the snow on Mount Logan, and we plan to repeat the studies in 1971. This work was made possible by a small contract with the Department of the Interior.

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Canadian Rockies

Mount Temple, North Face Direct. A climber driving the Banff-Jasper highway will not miss the huge north face of Mount Temple. To Jeff Lowe and me the center rib, attempted by Abrons, Eberl and Roberts in 1969 (*A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, pp. 82-3), which leads almost directly to the summit, seemed especially attractive. Yet the thought of climbing under the 200-foot ice cliff at the top looked like attempted suicide. After a closer look, we became convinced that the rib would offer protection from ice avalanches for most of the length of the climb and where we would be exposed near the top, the cliff must "certainly be more stable." Early on August 16 we hiked up the west side of the moraine of the tiny glacier at the base of the Dolphin. Knowing the size of the bowl above which gathers debris, we found the dash across the névé to the rib the most terrifying part of the climb. We simply could not make our legs move fast enough. Once on the rib, the climbing was relatively easy (F5 or F6) on excellent rock. Where the rib divides, we stayed on the

left until we had crossed a short F7 steep section which allowed us to run along easy ledges back to the right rib with minimum exposure to icefall. The rock became easier and looser up the two double bands where finally the route is exposed to a relatively small section of the ice cliff above. The bands were fairly difficult on pretty good rock. Above, for several pitches, the rock was loose, almost gravel mixed with snow and ice, and exposed to the ice cliff. The final four or five leads under the cliff were excellent limestone on a sharp F6 to F7 arête, delightful climbing. The ice cliff offered 130 feet of overhanging aid with a very steep, insecure mixture of ice, snow and air in the remains of an old crevasse. We bivouacked just above the ice cliff and climbed easy ice directly to the summit the next morning. Objective hazard was relatively slight due to the dryness of the year. NCCS IV, F7. (The only aid was on the ice cliff.)

GEORGE H. LOWE, III

Mount Athabaska, Canadian Rockies. In August, François Plenier, Yvon Chouinard and I made a new route on the north face of Athabaska, roping up below the gully and climbing through the rock band, without cutting steps.

PETER T. CARMAN

Narao Peak, Canadian Rockies. Yvon Chouinard and I climbed the southernmost of two 800-foot ice gullies on the east face of Narao Peak, south of Kicking Horse Pass.

PETER T. CARMAN

Mount Peskett. East of Mount Murchison a number of summits, only some of which have been climbed, rise to over 10,000 feet. Late in July we entered by way of Spreading Creek, turning southeast up its second tributary to camp at timberline above the third series of waterfalls. Our party consisted of Brooks and Ann Dodge, Dieter von Hennig, Victor Mahler, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Holmes, Arnold Wexler, Rudi Gertsch, Leo Grillmair and me. Hans Gmoser and I had planned this trip for some months, but he could not make it. From our first camp we ascended the prominent cirque to our east, passing through the 1000-foot cliff band by