

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