and a camp was established at 12,300 feet, where the weather trapped us for five days. Winds gusted up to 40 mph and eight feet of snow fell. The four tent dwellers finally gave up repitching the tent and the snow cave was enlarged to fit all eight. On the afternoon of July 29 we started up the ridge in clear windy weather. At 14,500 feet we found a crevasse to sleep in after some leveling of the floor and enlarging. In beautiful weather all but one started for the summit at 6:30 next morning. No technical difficulties were encountered but soft snow made the ascent very slow. On the summit I was overcome with pulmonary oedema and had to descend quickly to lower altitudes, where I quickly recovered. We reached the summit on July 30, the same day that the Duke of the Abruzzi made the first ascent, 74 years earlier. On the descent of the headwall, Steve Heim broke a leg while jumping a crevasse and had to be helicoptered out to Yakutat. Also we found that our skis, left at the base of the headwall, had been buried by a huge avalanche. Fortunately the snow below Base Camp was much firmer than on the approach and we walked back to Oily Lake in two days. The descent from the col on the southeast ridge of St. Elias was made by a steep narrow couloir, the top of which was easily gained from the Newton side. Over 600 feet of fixed rope was used on this descent. We were flown back to Yakutat on August 5.

ROSS WYBORN, British Columbia Mountaineering Club

Peaks above Glacier Bay, Fairweather Range. John and Pati Letcher, my wife Audra and I spent the month of June 1969 in Glacier Bay. We traveled up the bay in the Letchers' 25-foot sailboat Aleutka, but the unusually clear and calm weather meant we did as much rowing as sailing. From an anchorage in Hugh Miller Inlet we climbed P 4600 (1 mile northwest of Mount Friable) via the Hugh Miller Glacier and reconnoitered the approach to P 7103 (5 miles northeast of Mount Bertha). We then moved Aleutka to Reid Inlet which offered a shorter access to our objective, but extensive crevasses on Reid Glacier caused us to abandon the attempt on P 7103. We climbed P 5200 (5 miles north of Contact Nunatak) from the south. As there was no evidence of a previous ascent we propose to name it "Mount Aleutka." Note: In places glaciers have changed dramatically since the topographic maps were made. What looks on the map like an easy approach up a glacier can be a series of time-consuming moraines today.

ERIC ADELBERGER, Sierra Club

Devils Thumb, Stikine Icecap, Third Ascent. The approach used by Culbert's party was not yet clear of ice and so Rich Mathies, Brad Fowler, Craig McKibbon* and I flew with Chuck Traylor of the Stikine Air Service to the mouth of the Flood River, some 24 miles from the Devils

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