

stormy weather to Camp II at 14,000 feet, where he developed pulmonary edema. On August 7 he descended to Base Camp for evacuation by plane. Meanwhile the rest of the party was being buffeted by a frightful storm and lost its three tents either buried beneath six feet of new snow or ripped by 120-mph winds. We descended on August 9 and were airlifted back to Kluane.

RICHARD MCGOWAN

Lucania and Steele. We ascended the five-mile-long southeast ridge to Mount Steele (16,644 feet) and then traversed the south face of Steele from 15,000 to 16,000 feet, a rising traverse which took us to the southwest ridge of Steele, from which we could easily strike for Lucania. The south-face traverse was the only new part of the route; it involved mixed steep snow climbing and 60° ice climbing and was about a mile long. From the southwest ridge of Steele we descended to 13,000 feet in the col between the two peaks and then traversed around to the north side of Lucania. From our last camp (13,000 feet) we did a 4000-foot summit day up the north face to the top (17,147 feet). We then returned by the same route. We were picked up on the upper Donjek Glacier by Phil Upton, the Arctic Institute pilot, who had brought us in. We were on the mountains for 15 days with only one storm day. The members of the party were Jürg Hofer, Swiss; Taina Dutescu, Rumanian; Liz Witherill, El Gemmil and I, Americans.

JOSEPH C. LABELLE, JR.

Mount Stephen Leacock, St. Elias Mountains. Martyn Williams, Jim Boyde and I devoted the Easter weekend from April 9 to 15 to the ascent of Mount Stephen Leacock (60° 38' N, 138° 43' W; 10,200 feet). Named after the renowned Canadian author, humorist and economist by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names in 1970, it seemed fitting for Canadians to make the first ascent. From Mile 1054 on the Alaska Highway we were given ski-doo support up the valley of the Slims to the terminus of the Kaskawulsh Glacier. From there we travelled 60 miles mostly on snowshoes. We approached Mount Stephen Leacock via the first tributary glacier entering the south arm of the Kaskawulsh from the east. The summit was reached by all on April 12 using the east ridge. Camps were at 4300, 6300 and 7800 feet. The weather was generally fine with good snow for travelling. Winds were strong down-glacier most of the time with gusts to 40 knots; we were confined to our tentage on two occasions for a half day.

M. E. ALFORD

North West Territories

Lotus Flower Tower, Logan Mountains, Second Ascent. On August 12 a British Columbia-Yukon Air Service seaplane took Joël Coqueu-