

the col between it and the west summit. There were avalanching conditions on the usual route up the north ridge. We traversed the west summit on the descent. Mount Wates, just beyond, was a long slog through softish snow around a great many crevasses. We also went up the Foster Glacier and the more energetic, Lyman, Morgan, Santos and Tuthill, climbed Mount McCoubrey (10,250 feet) from the northwest for the first (and possibly the last) time; this was steep and very rotten.

I. DRUMMOND RENNIE, M.D.

*Mount Badham Region.* An Arctic Institute of North America party under my leadership established in early July a new scientific camp on the 10,000-foot glacier south of Mount Badham. It is located at 60° 48' N, 139° 50' W, 100 yards from the southern edge of the plateau where it drops to the Hubbard Glacier. This facility will be used in future years as an intermediate acclimatization camp for the Mount Logan High Altitude Physiology Program. The institute's old Divide Camp, on the Kaskawulsh-Hubbard divide, was closed down and all its equipment moved to the new camp, to be known as Eclipse Camp because of the solar eclipse observed there. On July 10 Gail Ashley, Gary Gray, Dennis Solomon, Susan Kriekhaus and I made the first ascent of P 11,580, the highest point on the Kaskawulsh-Donjek divide, by a new route up the west ridge. On July 12 Ed Hartlin, Ashley, Kriekhaus and I made the first ascent on P 11,100, southwest of Mount Badham, by the northwest ridge. On July 24, after two previous abortive attempts, Gray, Ashley and I accomplished the first ascent of Mount Badham (12,100 feet), the highest peak in the region, by the southeast ridge.

JOSEPH C. LABELLE

*Peaks Above Kaskawulsh Glacier.* After climbing 8500-foot Vulcan above Slim's River and the Alaska Highway as a reconnaissance, the Québécois Bernard Faure, Léopold Nadeau and André Robert returned to Whitehorse to get final permissions. Then under 85-pound packs they ascended Slim's River for three days to reach the Kaskawulsh Glacier and another day to Base Camp at the junction of the South Arm and the main Kaskawulsh below Kaskawulsh Mountain. They set to work to climb a 10,000-foot peak west of Kaskawulsh Mountain, which they have officially proposed to name "Mount Wayne Smith". They headed up Stairway Glacier which descends to the north on the west side of their peak. There were weak snow bridges and unstable séracs. After many hours they gained the arête, which was icy and covered with unstable snow. They reached the top on July 13. After the descent by the same route, they returned to camp after 26 hours. Several days later they ascended the South Arm to climb the 10,000-foot peak southeast of