

"McKeith Spur," named for Bugs McKeith, who had just been killed on Mount Assiniboine. Our route was to the right of the classic route. Jon Krakauer, Mark Hesse and Joe Hladock did their new route starting at the upper lefthand corner of the Angel Glacier, ending at the east summit. Both teams started at midnight and climbed the center ice tongue of the Angel Glacier by headlamp. This was a quick way to the upper glacier, but it was the technical ice-climbing crux and slightly dangerous. We had séracs collapse on both sides. After we got to the Angel Glacier plateau at four A.M., we went our separate ways. Harry and I sat for an hour, looking for a logical line. We were scared, principally because it was so warm. We could see an ugly rockfall scar to the left of our climb which had happened the day before. Our route was protected by a buttress of rock a third of the way up the face. From there an obvious spur led to the last 300 feet of the climb, a steep ice slope to the top. The rock climbing on the lower third was excellent, mostly 5.4 with two 5.7 pitches that were well protected. We did 300-foot pitches on a 9mm rope. Once on the spur the climbing was 5.0 with some 50° to 60° ice. We arrived on top at four P.M. and were back in camp at eleven P.M. (NCCS V, F7.) The other new route was done to a great extent unroped. They stayed in shallow gullies, following ice most of the way. They put the rope on in the upper face when a large rock hit Joe nearly causing him a fatal fall. They continued on to the summit and bivouacked on the way down. They had to endure one of the worst electrical storms ever, which lasted some four hours. (NCCS V.)

LARRY BRUCE, *Elk Mountain Climbing Club*

Edith Cavell, North Face Indirect. In mid-July, Mark Hesse, Joe Hladick, and I put up a new route on this 4000-foot roadside face. Leaving our car sometime after midnight, we climbed directly and anxiously up the very active icefall of the lower Angel Glacier. We moved unroped until the icefall's final two pitches, which involved some sections of vertical and overhanging sérac climbing (done free). From the upper Angel Glacier's eastern corner we contrived a line that is steeper than, and well to the right of, the upper Chouinard-Faint-Jones route. We were on steep blue ice for all but 150 feet of the mountain. We broke through the difficult, rotten summit cornice 300 feet west of the east summit after taking a distinctive ice couloir (up to 75°) up the right margin of the east summit's rock pyramid. We topped out at dusk in the face of a violent electrical storm. We did the entire upper wall unroped except for one lead over a low rock band and the final six leads.

JOHN KRAKAUER

Mount Alan Campbell, Frigate Mountain and Other Peaks, Freshfield Group. On July 22 Jack Cade, Geoff Dougherty, David Henley, Ron

Parker, Ernst Salzgeber and I helicoptered to a campsite some three kilometers east of the summit of Mount Alan Campbell. The following day, Ernst and I led two ropes, alternating the route finding, from a col some two kilometers west along the ridge plateau and final arête to the peak of this previously unclimbed mountain. Our descent was via the snow of the southeast face and south buttress. There was no great technical difficulty involved; however, any other routes on this peak will most certainly involve a great deal more objective danger as well as technical skill. We remained roped throughout because of the extremely frail condition of all hand and footholds on this peak. On July 24, first ascents were also made of two lesser unnamed peaks, one lying five kilometers to the west of Mount Alan Campbell and one five kilometers southwest. The following day saw the entire party move camp five kilometers westward, taking time out for the first ascent of a 9100-foot peak en route. The 26th was our most strenuous day, involving some difficult route-finding up a continuous cliff band to reach the glacier lying east of Frigate Mountain, of which we also made the first ascent in that afternoon. We continued on to reach a campsite in the headwaters of Goodfellow Creek at dusk. On the 27th we traversed westward through the parklands of Goodfellow Creek and then down into the dismal reaches of a north tributary to the Bluewater in which we found ample alder and devil's club to dispel the illusion that such blessings are found only in the Interior Ranges. However, by late in the day, we had regained timberline some three kilometers south of Felucca Mountain. On our last day, we climbed it, making a circuit with an approach from the west to the south ridge and descent by the southeast face, thence back to camp. Finally, we exited the mountains on July 29 via Clearwater Creek, reaching the horrendous burn area of 1971 and a vehicle we had spotted in that vicinity.

WILLIAM L. PUTNAM

Canadian Arctic

Broad Peak, Sam Ford Fiord, Baffin Island. In April Steve Trafton, Martin Waller, Brad Albro, Lynn Buchanan, Jim Shedd and I traveled to Clyde River via Montreal, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung and Broughton Island. After meeting with the Innu Settlement Council in Clyde River, we traveled with local hunters by snowmobile and *komitik* (sled) to Swiss Bay on Sam Ford Fiord. From Swiss Bay we manhauled a sledge with a month's supplies to the foot of the glacier flowing from the Broad Peak area. After two days of plodding through deep, soft snow we camped below the north face of Broad Peak at 1300 feet. From there on April 20 Trafton, Buchanan and I made the first ascent of Broad Peak (6150 feet) via the south ridge. The route was repeated on April 21 by Waller, Albro and Shedd. A three-day storm then pinned us down in camp at 2200 feet