

climbing community that existed at Jenny Lake from the twenties to the mid-sixties. The accounts remind us that climbers of fifty years ago were also conscious of the style in which climbs were done; for example, the time consumed on many a first ascent is seldom bettered today.

The volume not only gives historic perspective to the routes in the Tetons, but insight into the kind of men who pioneered them.

RAYMOND G. JACQUOT

Life Is Meeting by John Hunt (Lord Hunt of Llanfair Waterdine).
London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1978. 286 pages, 28 photographs and 11 maps. Price £ 6.95.

This book tells the story of how John Hunt has managed to combine outstanding mountaineering with an outstanding professional career. Perhaps no climber hitherto has been so doubly successful. In *Life Is Meeting*, though the principal focus is his professional career, Hunt takes us from his early climbs in the Alps in 1923 (at age 12) to climbs in the 1970's. In between there are spirited attempts on Salto Kangri, a fine first ascent of Kolahoi and post-monsoon climbs in the Kangchenjunga area. In 1935 he was turned down as a member of the Everest expedition because of a heart murmur, but in 1953 he led the Everest team that achieved the famous first ascent, a climb dealt with only briefly here. His Army career was significant right from the time he was a top cadet at Sandhurst. During many assignments he was able to initiate rough country or mountain training for troops. This practice helped his men on the Sangro front in World War II when Hunt commanded first a battalion and later the 11th Indian Infantry Brigade. He won the DSO and CBE during the war years for special achievements in Italy and Greece.

Lord Hunt's second career, public service, has been equally spectacular. After leaving the Army as Honorary Brigadier in 1956, he was for ten years director of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Later he became Personal Advisor to the Prime Minister during the Nigerian civil war and was for seven years chairman of the Parole Board for England and Wales. Other major assignments continued but he usually managed some climbing. While visiting one prison, for instance, he couldn't help noting that the wall could be climbed and demonstrated how. On another occasion an inmate remarked to him, "I did some climbing, Guv.' That's why I'm here."

During the 1960's especially Hunt had much to do with climbing exchanges, particularly with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and he took part in some difficult and dangerous climbs. He also helped to develop the philosophy adopted by Kurt Hahn and Outward

Bound of using mountains as a medium for challenging and training young adults. Through the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, he took award winners with him to Greenland, Greece and other mountain areas.

One cannot read *Life Is Meeting* without admiring the character of John Hunt, his judgment and initiative, and the splendid partnership with Joy, his wife, a tennis champion who became his climbing companion in areas as diverse as the Yukon, the Sinai and the Pindus. Hunt has lived up to his high ideals of community service but perhaps his greatest achievements have not been in the Army, the Award Scheme or the House of Lords but in developing friendly relations among climbers of opposing countries and among his countrymen of apparently opposing generations. His serious, modest biography will be of special interest to older members of the Club.

ROBERT H. BATES

The Mountaineers: Famous Climbers in Canada by Phil Dowling, Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton, 1979, 258 pages including index, 16 photographs, \$13.95.

This is a charmingly written partial biography of ten selected persons who have contributed heavily to the development and history of alpinism in Western Canada. The choices are reasonable and the style of writing excellent; but one wishes that the research, though close to thorough, had been complete. Such would have removed a number of little haunting errors that distract the well-read viewer from the merit of this volume.

Publisher Mel Hurtig is a vigorous champion of Canadiana. Regrettably, in his zeal to get on with a good cause, both finer details of fact and typography are sometimes overlooked. A footnote on page 20 notes a second ascent of Mount Hector in 1923 whereas the second ascent of that peak actually occurred in 1902 and was made by E. W. D. Holway with guide Jacob Miller. The otherwise charming and authoritative review of the part of Professor Fay in Canadian and other mountaineering ventures describes the view from the south summit to Mount Victoria of the jagged and rotten rock crest which "falls away to the north." The simple substitution of the word "west" would correct the geographical description. On page 115, in the biographical review of Uncle Ed Feuz which does true justice to North America's greatest guide, we are told that the party took the train to Gold River. This would have been a most unusual accomplishment for though the C.P.R. did indeed survey a line around the Big Bend, portions of which Howard Palmer had used for his base line in Selkirk triangulation, no construction was ever undertaken. There was a trail, however (could this be a typo?) which ran from Golden more or less along the line of the later Trans-Canada