

Mount Scheldt, Muskwa Range, Northern Rockies. After Dave Weins had landed us on June 11 north of Mount Roosevelt, we figured we had six weeks to spend in the Muskwa Range. In the next four days, we carried four weeks' food and equipment to Base Camp four kilometers north of Mounts Arnhem and Scheldt. The other two weeks' food we cached in a tree. After reconnaissance, the weather went bad and we returned for the rest of the food. A grizzly bear had got ahead of us and eaten up our food suspended some nine feet from a tree. On June 29, we set out up the north glacier of Scheldt and up a 50° ice wall to gain the west ridge. The climbing on the ridge was easy but on sharp, loose blocks. After a severe snow squall, we climbed the last 120 meters in sunshine to the summit (2759 meters, 9050 feet). For the descent, we chose a northern branch of the south glacier and bivouacked on it at midnight. The next morning we climbed a neighboring peak by its western side. With food running out, we descended to leave equipment for Weins to fly out and walked out to the Alaska Highway.

RALF ZIMMERMANN, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Interior Ranges

Mount Lempiere, Monashee Range. The northern Monashee Range runs parallel to the Canadian Rockies. Its sedimentary and metamorphic rock has limited technical climbing. Yet, there are high alpine peaks with important glaciers and steep, imposing faces, none more significant than the north face of Mount Lempiere. In July, Brian Leo, Mark Hutson and I flew by helicopter from Valemont, setting up a tent on the sprawling glacier northeast of the mountain. Very early, we set off the next morning, climbing icy, crevassed ramps to the final bergschrund some 2000 feet beneath the summit. The ice climbing, interspersed with occasional climbing on a rib of very loose rock, was continuous with a 55° slope and some poor ice-screw placements because of warming temperatures. There were 25 pitches in all. We bivouacked on a tiny ledge 200 feet below the summit.

FRED BECKEY

South Howser Spire, East Face, Bugaboos. On the left side of the gully first climbed by Beckey and Chouinard in 1961 lies a large buttress that extends from the bottom to the top of the east face of South Howser Spire. Its most conspicuous feature is a 150-meter-high, left-facing dihedral that begins a pitch above the bergschrund and ends a few pitches below the summit. On August 7, Jon Turk and I climbed this dihedral. We first had to climb the upper wall of the bergschrund and the ice slope above. A large sérac, more than 30 meters long and 15 meters high, had slumped into the schrund. Jon led up the 75° ice on its left side and onto its top. He traversed rightward for 15 meters to its highest point and climbed the steep ice above to gain the rock above. The first rock pitch traversed a short gully with loose boulders before we gained the solid rock that