

up a broad, short icefield to the summit. We climbed at night for better snow stability. We were flown out on June 26.

GEOFF SCHERER

Western Canada

Stiletto, Sierra I and Eaglehead, Coast Range. Technical new routes were done on each of these peaks, flanking the Tellot Glacier. A two-day climb was completed on the east buttress of Stiletto by Steve Must and John Chilton. These two also climbed a new route on the southeast corner of Sierra I. All three of us climbed a new route on the south face of Eaglehead (misnamed on the topographic map). These difficult rock climbs were done during a spell of good weather at the end of July and the beginning of August. A full report will appear in the 1995 *Canadian Alpine Journal*.

FRED BECKEY

Rufous Peak, Northwest Face. During a five-day trip into the Tchaikazan River valley in September, Steve Sheffield and I climbed a new snow-and-ice route on one of the more prominent peaks of the area, between Taseko and Chilko Lakes. After five hours of tedious forest and scree ascent, we donned crampons and climbed a long but narrow snow-and-ice gully that merges with the glacial slope of the upper north face. Conditions, autumn color and weather were supreme.

FRED BECKEY

Macabre Tower, South Pillar, Cascade Range, British Columbia. In July, Steve Must, Jai Condon and I climbed the south pillar of Macabre Tower in Cathedral Provincial Park. I had tried the route in 1991 with Rob Harris but we were halted by lack of time and the necessity of bolting through overhangs. This year, Must and I reached the high point of the first attempt beneath an intimidating, overhanging headwall but were thwarted by bad weather. We returned with added support and more equipment and completed what could become a classic route on mostly good granite. The route involves moderate pitches, a key off-width problem and a thin 5.10 layback. The second roof is the crux with a left-arching crack that moves under the lip until the roof can be pulled (hard free and one aid piton). We placed a few bolts on the upper roof sections. Two more pitches of crack-and-face climbing on a whaleback led to the summit ridge. A final 5.10 crack out of a notch gained the true summit.

FRED BECKEY

Combatant, Coast Range. Mount Combatant's 4500-foot south pillar rises from the Tiedemann Glacier, next to Waddington. This big wall of excellent