

near the rib's apex and had a quasi-hanging bivouac off two ice screws. With packs and legs dangling on the face, we spent an incredibly miserable night; legs and packs were hit periodically by large avalanches. The next morning, under blue skies and over tremendous exposure, we climbed the remaining five pitches, including three 70° gully pitches. We reached the summit at ten A.M. on April 26 after 28 hours on the face. We spent two hours on the summit and 28 on the descent. The south ridge was steep, knife-edged and covered with rime. We made two rappels and did much down-climbing to a southwest bowl. From there mixed climbing let us reach the col and make it down to our cache and camp on the Turkey Glacier. We skied to the Richardson highway via the Susitna and Black Rapids Glaciers in three days.

ROMAN DIAL, *Alaskan Alpine Club*

*McGinnis Peak, Southeast Ridge.* The southeast ridge of McGinnis Peak has acquired a local fame from the very loose rock and corniced knife-edged portion of its lower part. As a member of a four-man party which attempted to gain access to the elusive route by way of the Black Rapids Glacier in August 1979, we knew the route's possibilities, the probability of poor conditions and its reputation. On April 25 Dan Gray and I waded the Delta River opposite its junction with McGinnis Creek. Four fair days later, we were at 9000 feet in the cirque of the southeastern branch of McGinnis Glacier. On April 30 we reconnoitered the ridge proper. The route descends for 1000 feet to a col, which is the crux before ascending again. The reconnaissance didn't reveal the route entirely but with minimal protection it seemed that all visible sections could be climbed. On May 1, with summit gear, Dan Gray and I were on the ridge. With the help of rime ice on the rock sections, seven hours brought us to the col. A sudden weather change persuaded us to return to Base, knowing we could complete the route. It stormed on May 2 and 3. At 4:30 on May 4 we were heading for the ridge. It took much attention and constant belaying, sometimes from doubtful stances, to return to the col. Twelve hours of work put us in a position where belays were better, the ridge more predictable and the cornices more conventional. Faced by fatigue, a very exposed ice section and cornices guarding the summit, at midnight we opted for a bivouac at 10,500 feet. We dug a platform into a cornice, brewed up, and were in bivy sacks by 1:30. By 5:00 A.M. we were off again. At nine o'clock we crested the ridge and walked to the summit together (11,400 feet). After 45 minutes, our knowledge of Alaskan weather dictated our departure. Knowing how impassable the southeast ridge would be in foul weather, we descended the previously climbed northeast ridge. A steep snowfield on the upper part and rock in the central portion required utmost concentration. The

long descent forced us to bivouac in deteriorating weather. From there we had an easy walk down a snow ramp to the northeast branch of McGinnis Glacier. We had spent 51 hours on the peak, 42 of them climbing.

WALTER PALKOVITCH, *Unaffiliated*

*Chimney Tower, P 5480 and Doonerak, Endicott Mountains, Central Brooks Range.* In August bad weather prevented us from flying from Bettles to the Franklin Mountains and so we visited the Endicott Mountains. We climbed Chimney Tower, P 5480 (1½ miles northeast of Chimney Lake) and Mount Doonerak. This was the fifth recorded ascent of Doonerak, all having been made up the southeast ridge and south face; the upper part is of surprisingly sound 3rd-class rock. No "protection" against animals was taken or needed; their population has apparently suffered from hunting. Party members were Margriet and Ross Wyborn, Peter De Visser, my wife Evelyn and me.

MICHAEL FELLER, *British Columbia Mountaineering Club*

*Mount Michelson and Tugak Peak, Brooks Range.* On June 6 Alaskan Robin Wilson and I took off from the Eskimo village of Kaktovik on Barter Island on the Beaufort Sea and flew over the still snowy Arctic tundra for the Brooks Range. After 40 minutes of flight, we landed at 1800 feet beside the Hulahula River. Carrying a week's supply, for two days we ascended the Esetuk valley to camp at 5200 feet. In the evening of the second day, we set out up the good rock and snow of the east buttress of Mount Michelson (8855 feet), probably a new route on the third highest peak of the range. Two days of snowstorm followed. We then continued up the interminable Esetuk Glacier toward Tugak Peak (8500 feet), the most attractive mountain of the region, whose name means "Walrus Tusk" in Eskimo. We ascended its north ridge, a fine climb and a probable first ascent. We descended the western slopes. We ran the 75 miles to the coast in an inflatable canoe on a raging torrent of icy water and then dragged the boat as if it were a sled 25 miles along the coast to Kaktovik.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Peaks near Mount Chamberlin, Philip Smith-Romanzof Area, Brooks Range.* I established Base Camp on the upper Hulahula River on May 27, 1980, hoping to climb a few of the yet unclimbed mountains. P 8300+, the southernmost 8000-foot peak of the Chamberlin group was my first objective; I reached the summit via the southeast wall. This is the prominent ice pyramid seen on the flight route between Fairbanks and