

*Mount McKinley Correction.* Inadvertently we omitted the name of Carolyn Smith, who accompanied her husband Ronald Smith and others to the summit of Mount McKinley on July 20, 1970, in *A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, p. 325. We congratulate Mrs. Smith on this rugged ascent.

*Moose's Tooth.* In July, Chris Bonington, Sandy Bill, Tom Frost and I made an attempt on the south face of the Moose's Tooth. After two good bivouacs we reached the height of 1600 feet on the wall. We were then forced to descend when hit by a lengthy storm. The rock was quite rotten and the difficulties included difficult nailing.

JAMES P. MCCARTHY

*Foraker Attempt.* After trying for a week to run and hide from avalanches in the icefall leading to the northeast ridge of Mount Foraker, Peggy Scott (now my wife) and I finally decided to climb the ridge to the right of the icefall but ran out of time at about 8500 feet.

KURT BITTLINGMAIER, *Mountaineering Club of Alaska*

*Mount Hunter, Northeast Ridge.* On May 15 we were flown to the Kahiltna Glacier. Camp I was at 8200 feet on the southeast fork of the Kahiltna Glacier. Just above was the key to our route, a 1300-foot ice gully, which led to the top of the northeast ridge. We fixed ropes from May 21 to 24 on the 50° to 60° ice of the gully and carried loads up, using Jūmars on this most difficult part of the climb. Camp II was on the ridge near the point marked 9950 feet on the Washburn map. There was a 400-foot snow face on the ridge and then 1000 feet of knife-edged ridge, where we fixed ropes. We bivouacked for several nights at 12,500 feet. Above the bivouac was more knife-edged ridge. We tunneled through a cornice and eventually got to the summit plateau. On June 4 K. Takahashi, leader, N. Sasada, S. Kosaka, K. A. Suzuki and I climbed the summit pyramid of Mount Hunter (14,570 feet) up the snow and ice ridge. We were climbing for 24 hours. On June 13 we five plus Mrs. C. Suzuki climbed Kahiltna Dome.

HIROKAZU HAMADA, *Tokyo Hokuryo Alpine Club*

*Mount Hunter, North Face Attempt.* An attempt was made on the north face of Mount Hunter by Charles Fuselier, Laura Johnson, Joan Nester, Guy Waterman and me in May. An unusually heavy snow fall occurred during the winter of 1970-71 which may have accounted for the high degree of avalanche activity. It snowed on 13 of the 14 days that we were in the area. A route was planned in 1969 while studying the north face. Because of the avalanche danger, the beginning of this route had to be changed. This start required fixed rope from the very beginning. A large avalanche, triggered by a hanging glacier, fell while all of us were at the top of the second pitch of the climb. Although the

main section of the avalanche was some distance from this section of the route, it was so big that part spilled over, crossed a gully and swept across the route below us. When we descended, only six of the ten snowshoes could be found. Ten feet of solidified snow and ice blocks were on some sections of the approach trail. This avalanche prematurely terminated the attempt.

EDWARD O. NESTER

*Mount Huntington Attempt.* In June the University of Washington's Tri-Peak Expedition, Neils Anderson, Chris Chandler, Alan Givler, Richard LeBlond, Malcolm Moore and I, made an attempt on the northeast ridge of Mount Huntington. Due to an unfortunate alteration in the proposed landing site, we were landed on the West Fork of the Ruth Glacier, northeast of Huntington, confronted by a 2000-foot icefall, which rose to a col between Huntington and our second objective, The Rooster Comb. Between avalanches and snow storms we reached the col, having placed about ten fixed lines. Previous to our final ferry up to the col, Base Camp was hit by the tail-end of an avalanche, which scattered equipment over an eighth of a mile. Next, Moore and Givler missed near disaster when another of considerable proportions broke off the north face of Huntington. To this point technical difficulties had not been severe, but the recent snowfall had increased objective dangers so high that we decided that the opportunity for accidents was too great.

DEBORAH WOLFE

*Mount Hayes, Second Ascent by New Route, the East Ridge.* After three smooth flights, Dan Osborne, leader, Mark Hottmann, Tom Hillis and I lay ready on the westernmost fork of the Trident Glacier at 6000 feet. We moved camp the next day to a ramp leading to the east ridge of Mount Hayes. When we reached the base of the ramp at 7000 feet, a storm had taken over. High winds left no alternative but to dig a snow cave. In somewhat better weather the next day, the first loads were carried up the ramp and cached at the halfway point. As the storm continued and drifted in the entrance of the snow cave, we had several close escapes from suffocation. The ramp was technically not difficult but proved time-consuming. Eventually we had a third camp placed on the lee side of its summit, which we named "Levi's Bump." Osborne and I pushed the route ahead from there. The ridge averaged 45° and rose from 9900 feet at Levi's Bump to the 13,832-foot summit of Hayes with a dip of 300 feet in-between. It was mostly hard-packed snow with few obstacles. A bergschrund an hour out of camp presented a small vertical wall requiring a fixed rope. Then followed a much larger ice wall, where we chopped steps and fixed 200 feet of rope. Hottmann and Hillis attacked the ridge the next day. By late morning they were