

daries. Surely it can burn a part and carry out the rest of what it can carry in. Every expedition should endeavor to leave its route clean and unmarked. Ideally it should also clean up the trailings of thoughtless others who have gone before. It will take the concerted effort of all mountaineers to solve present and prevent future garbage and litter problems in the mountains. The project has brought out a booklet which gives details of their work and suggestions.

*Ascents in McKinley Park.* As seasonal ranger, I took part in various climbs, many unsuccessful, in what proved to be a wet summer. In late June John Bryant and I climbed the west face of Fang Mountain (6736 feet) in marginal weather. We approached the mountain from the north up Savage River and camped at 5200 feet below the face. We walked out down the Sanctuary River. During a late July weekend, I walked up the west tributary of the East Fork of the Toklat River in misty weather. A sudden break in the cloud cover early the following morning spurred me to leave camp and climb P 7840 and P 7850 via the west glacier that straddles them. I continued traversing over Mount Pendleton (7810 feet) along its northwest ridge. The weather socked in as I continued climbing and I finally descended from P 7382 to the East Fork of the Toklat Glacier.

STEVEN W. HACKETT

*Mount Silverthrone.* Keith Anderson and Ken Kleine made the second ascent of Mount Silverthrone by a new route up the Traleika Glacier via Silverthrone Col. The climb was made from camp at 7000 feet to the 13,220-foot summit in a single, 12-hour push.

*Moose's Tooth, South Summit.* Dave Lunn, Dave O'Neil and I were flown by Cliff Hudson to the Ruth Glacier just west of the Moose's Tooth. We then skirted the broken east edge of the Ruth by going south (right) and then northeast before ascending the prominent icefall on the west of the Moose's Tooth, past séracs and an avalanche track. We then followed the more level upper part of this side glacier up over a snow ridge, turning east (left) to a broad basin below the main west couloir, where we camped. The couloir was dangerous as it avalanched frequently in the afternoon. Naturally we went up it in the very early morning. We found a very small spot to camp on between the north (main) and south summits of the Moose's Tooth. Although we had intended to climb the main summit, climbing equipment left in the couloir was avalanched off and the weather was bad and so we merely reconnoitered the ridge to the face of the north summit and returned to camp. We climbed the south summit (10,070 feet) instead. The seven pitches were mixed rock and snow for the first half to the shoulder and snow and ice from there. From

the basin we climbed a peak we called the "White Mushroom" on the southern edge of the basin. We climbed over the nearer and lower eastern summit to the main summit (7770 feet). On our return down the icefall we climbed the other summit just north of the "White Mushroom." Hudson picked us up after we had been in the region 2½ weeks.

MARGARET YOUNG

*Moose's Tooth.* In May Tim Auger, Mike Farrell, Ron Gilligan and I attempted the Moose's Tooth via the Ruth Glacier-south col route. Although this route has been attempted many times, the Moose's Tooth had still only one ascent—via the west ridge by a German party in 1964. Our four-day push failed 600 feet from the summit in the face of bad weather, inadequate supplies and frost-riven granite.

GALEN A. ROWELL

*Mount Hayes.* On May 12 Larry Small, Jim Johnson and I left the Richardson Highway at Donneley's Inn, crossed the innocent-looking Delta River and were on the way to the east ridge of Mount Hayes. Although previously climbed, this ridge held our imagination with its clean line rising from the west fork of the Trident Glacier. Six days later we reached Base Camp on the Trident, where Lloyd Anderson of Delta Junction gave us our airdrop. By May 24 we were at Camp I on Levi's Bump (named by first-ascent party in 1971. See *A.A.J.*, 1972, 18:1, pp. 105-6), where we sat out a 36-hour gale. Gear losses forced a retreat, sadly a permanent one for Larry, whose crampon had disappeared. Jim and I established a high camp on May 31, 2800 feet below the summit. On June 3 we found a detached summit block surrounded by difficult crevasses and ice cliffs and so did not stand on the very top.

DAKERS GOWANS, *Unaffiliated*

*Mount Hayes, West Ridge Attempt.* On July 1 we began ferrying loads across the Big Delta River above the Black Rapids Glacier. Five days were spent in humping loads to Base Camp beneath Hayes' south-west cirque. On July 8 we received an airdrop from pilot Cleo McMahan. Climbing left of the icefalls draining the cirque above, Tom Ruhkala and Dick McCarty fixed a route into the cirque. The next day John Garson and I returned to the cirque, crossed the bergschrund and began climbing the fluted headwall to the west ridge above, determining that the route would probably go. After four days of whiteout, the other three took advantage of increasingly fine weather and attempted a summit effort. In five hours they attained the ridge at 10,500 feet; the ridge to the summit was knife-edged, corniced and steep. The summit cap was an ice mushroom on the south and west. Lacking supplies and fixed rope, we terminated our venture.

DAVID STILLER, *Junior Birdmen*