

*Mount Brooks.* On June 14 Mark Bondurant, Reinhold Seyde and I reached the summit of Mount Brooks (11,940 feet). On June 11 we left Oastler Pass, crossed the Muldrow Glacier and climbed up the north ridge on loose rock and snow to 7000 feet. After sitting out a storm on the 12th and part of the 13th, we left for the summit at three P.M. and got to the summit at 4:15 A.M. We had extremely deep snow.

DOUGLAS MIGDEN, *Unaffiliated*

*Mount Silverthrone Traverse.* On April 2 and 3 four of us flew to the Ruth Amphitheater with Cliff Hudson, where we met our fifth member, who had skied in with two companions. We were Jim Bergdahl, Garret Brown, Roger Fuiten, Sandy Mapes and I. Our route led up the north fork of the Ruth Glacier, where we spent days hauling loads up the large icefall between 7000 and 9000 feet. By April 17 we had surmounted the icefall and proceeded to a small cwm formed by the two southern spurs of Silverthrone, where we put our high camp at 11,300 feet. After placing a cache at 12,300 feet on April 20, on the 22nd we carried a second load to the summit (13,220 feet), relayed the 12,300-foot cache to the top and carried the combined load down to a camp on Silverthrone's northeast flank at 12,200 feet. Though the climbing was not difficult, the exposure was great in places. Views of Denali, eight miles away, were superb. We proceeded down to Silverthrone col and established Camp at 10,650 feet. We had originally hoped to traverse the whole Tripyramid ridge but balked at carrying 80-pound packs over the three summits. We therefore decided to attempt to traverse the three peaks in a day and return to the col. On April 24, in continuing good weather, we climbed West Tripyramid and traversed southward to the central peak, where we saw the ridge to the east peak, steep and heavily corniced. After another flawless day, in which we rested, the weather finally turned bad and we descended the Brooks Glacier all the way to the Muldrow. After another fierce storm, we parted company with Fuiten, who skied over McGonagall Pass to the road. The rest of us skied down the Muldrow and over Anderson Pass, where a cache had been placed a month before. Three more days of skiing on the middle fork of the Chulitna River finally brought us on April 30 to the Anchorage-Fairbanks highway.

A. REYNOLDS, *Kadota Climbing Club*

*Tokosha Mountains.* The Teton-like Tokosha Mountains, named in 1906 by Belmore Browne and meaning "the place where there are no trees" in Tanaina, lie between the termini of the Ruth and Tokositna Glaciers. This granite-cored, compact uplift was a mecca for first ascents during the past year. In mid-winter Dirk Bodnar, Mark Fouts,

Brian Okonek and I climbed the following summits in unsettled weather: P 4930, P 4969 and P 4955 on December 30, 1974 and P 5019 on January 1. The three earthquakes we experienced were exciting, but more memorable was the exhausting, 18-mile slog out at  $-39^{\circ}$  F. It was like sunny Chamonix when Okonek and I returned to bag the high peaks in March: mornings on coarse granite peaks, afternoon slaloms through boulder gates on the glacier. We climbed Tokosha Peak (6148 feet), the highpoint of the massif, on March 3. We were joined by Michel Flouret on P 5950 and P 5793 on March 5. Summer found Flouret, Felice Pache and Parry Rich battling the typical Chulitna monsoon, mosquitoes and mazes of alders on the approach to traverse P 4842 from east to west and P 5705 from west to east on July 30.

DAVID JOHNSTON, *Mountaineering Club of Alaska*

*Mount Deborah, North Face Attempt; P 9400 and P 9830.* Our party consisted of Don Brooks\*, Dave Huntley, Eric Reynolds and me\*. Cliff Hudson flew us to the north side of Deborah, where we established Base Camp on the Gillam Glacier. The next five days were spent fixing ropes, ferrying loads and establishing a high camp on the prominent cleaver which merges into the face proper some 4000 feet from the summit. Our plan was for an alpine-style push from this point. Several storms with 100-mph winds which flattened our tents, broke the poles and in which we lost crampons and climbing gear, our lack of fixed rope and rock pitons and the problem of descent off a rather inaccessible summit caused us to abandon the project and turn our attention during the second week of May to surrounding peaks. At the end of Deborah's west ridge lies P 9400, which was climbed by Brooks and Huntley via the northeast ridge. Descent was by the northwest face. Several miles northwest of this peak lies P 9830. It has a long east-west ridge separating it from a smaller summit on the eastern end. Reynolds and I climbed the north face of this smaller peak, a 2100-foot ice face, and did a traverse of the ridge to the main peak. Descent was via a couloir on the southeast face.

DAVID E. DAVIS, *Unaffiliated*

*South Peak of Mount Hayes Attempt.* We failed to reach the south peak of Mount Hayes because a huge crevasse lay at right angles to our climbing route 50 feet below the summit. We had only two snow pickets left, which we needed for the descent. In another attempt we shall bring a ladder. The lower part of the south face of the south peak, across which we traversed to reach the south ridge, has great avalanche danger. The south ridge is not difficult except for some steep, snow-covered

---

\*Recipient of a grant from the Boyd N. Everett Climbing Fellowship.