with steep snow-covered rock, no rock gear and storm conditions, we retreated to the cave during the night. We rested the next day. That night the weather improved and we left at four A.M. At the rock band we veered left, avoiding the obstacles of the two nights before and reached the upper slopes of the funnel. Tejas then traversed 300 feet out of sight across a 50° to 60° snow-covered amphitheater. He climbed a steep pitch of frozen rock and ice and then through sugar snow he reached the top of the central rib and belayed the rest of us across and up. It was early evening when Simenson took over and led through the night, chopping huge holes in the slope to get to the ice two feet down on the 50° slope. At 5:30 the next morning, May 3, he led between the gargoyles on 70° ice to the summit (12,340 feet). We located a flat spot out of the wind and watched the sun rise. We rappelled down the west-face-direct route with 300-foot rappels to the bergschlund. The whole climb took 36 hours up and down. After gathering our gear, the next day we headed down. That evening in Base Camp we shot the bull with a group from Girdwood, Alaska, who had flown in the day before to complete the west face direct. Both the west-face routes are really great ones.

BRIAN CANNARD, Ptarmigan Climbing Club

Deborah, West Face Direct. A new route on Deborah, first pioneered by Omar Hansen and Chris McClaine, was completed by Barry Wisdom and me in mid May. From our high camp at the base of the face, the summit bid took 22 hours in poor weather. There were thirteen 300-foot pitches. Climbing alternated from deep snow over ice to hard water-ice, on a 50° to 60° slope, which steepened to over 70° near the top. Because of intermittent white-out and high winds, both the ascent and the rappel down were hampered by cold and spindrift avalanches. The descent took eleven rappels on two 300-foot ropes and seven hours. The route followed a clean vertical line up the main face and topped out through overhanging prow-like formations on the summit. Of 17 days on Deborah, we spent a total of ten waiting for weather in a snow cave with only bivouac gear. Chris McClaine and Lewis Leonard had to fly out before the final attempt.

SCOTT GEE, Unaffiliated

Ski Traverse of the Whole Alaska Range. George Beilstein, Steve Eck, Scott Woolums and I* skied the 350 or 400 miles from Mentasta Lake, some 50 miles from Tok Junction on the Glenallen Highway, to the Kichatna Mountains in about 45 days. Our route took us by some of the most awesome mountains imaginable, such as Hayes, Hess, Deborah, McKinley and Foraker. After arriving at the Kichatna Spires,

* Recipient of an AAC Mountaineering Fellowship Grant.
we established a Base Camp on the Trident Glacier at the foot of Gurney Peak and spent a wonderful two weeks of much deserved rest and some leisurely climbing. It was over too soon and we were back in Talkeetna by the end of May.

LARRY COXEN, Unaffiliated

_Cathedral Spires, Kichatna Mountains._ After our ski traverse, George Beilstein and I made two climbs. P 7200, a half mile northeast of Gurney Peak, was an excellent 2800-foot-high mixed climb. It took us ten hours to ascend the northeast face. After an easy right-slanting snow ramp, we traversed left onto the face. It was mostly steep snow, some ice with F9, A2 climbing through the largest rock band in the middle of the face. (NCCS IV.) Our second climb was one of the finest I have done. We made a new route and the second ascent of Mount John Bryan by its southeast face, a beautiful 1500-foot granite wall. We first attempted this by an obvious central gully system but ran into really rotten rock. The next day we went back to the face and climbed it in a 20-hour push. (NCCS V, F9.) We started up an unprotected snow slab to an obvious line up the center of the face. On the third pitch we had to do several aid moves to get around a verglased chimney. From there it was F7 to F9 free climbing to the summit.

SCOTT WOOLUMS

_P 9650 and Attempt on Mount Hesperus, Revelation Mountains._ The Revelations are located in the Lime Hills area of south-central Alaska, some 120 miles west of Anchorage. Though incredibly scenic, they lack the uniform appearance and sound rock found in the Kichatnas several miles to the northeast, although some good granite can be found. Janet Smalley and I spent an ideal weekend in these hills when we were dropped off on tiny Wild Goose Glacier eight miles east of Mount Hesperus on April 24. The following day brought superb climbing to the virgin summit of P 9650 by an elegant snow couloir and a short, steep ridge walk. The descent followed that same couloir on the mountain’s southeast side. On May 7 Ernie Borjon, Dave Staeheli and I flew back to the Revelations, hoping to attempt the east spur of still unclimbed Hesperus, the highest peak. Due to deteriorating snow conditions on that side, a safe landing on the west side was chosen instead. Borjon and Staeheli spent one day exploring the west face for a route, only to find rotten, unsafe rock and rapidly melting snow higher up. So did Fred Beckey just around the corner on the south face three weeks later.

PETER SENNHAUSER, Mountaineering Club of Alaska

_Revelation Mountains._ From June 11 to 28 Wolfgang Herzog, Thomas Strobl and I made a ski traverse of McKinley from the Kahiltna