

Chuck offered John and me the long, steepish south buttress. He would wander instead up the fourth-class east face, which is similar to the north face of Colorado's Longs Peak. We greedily accepted. Sixteen pitches later we emerged on the broken summit slopes. ("Burning Delight," IV, 5.9.) We had followed ramps, hand cracks, finger cracks and face through a fairyland of granite. At least three pitches had been 5.9 and several others 5.8. A fun climb, it took us 24 hours round trip. After the climb we completed the circumambulation of the Triple Peaks by walking down the Monolith and up the Caldwell. Chuck did this wearing Fires inside his Koflach Ultra shells. Harpole and I walked, skied and floated to Chelatna Lake some 75 miles southeast of the Spires in five days, crossing the Getaway and Scorpion Glaciers and floating the Yentna River and Sunflower Creek in a Sherpa Packraft. On July 24 Hudson picked us up after getting Chuck and the gear off the Caldwell.

ROMAN DIAL

Peaks above the Dall Glacier. From July 22 to August 1 Donald Davis and I, with Brian and Diane Okonek acting as guides, established a Base Camp on the Dall Glacier, 4¾ miles southwest of Mount Russell. We made the following climbs, all first ascents: P 5350 (1 mile east of Base Camp) on July 22, P 6210 (2 miles southwest of Base Camp on July 23, P 7290 (5 miles south-southeast of Mount Russell) on July 27 and P 6290 (1½ miles south of Base Camp) on July 29.

PETER H. BURGHER, *Unaffiliated*

Mount Redoubt. Bob Gerhard, Larry Van Slyke, Mark Skok and I had planned a winter ascent of Mount Redoubt (3108 meters, 10,197 feet), but bad weather and other commitments delayed our departure for a month. On April 4 Lowell Thomas, Jr. landed us at 200 meters on the Drift River. We spent one-and-a-half days skiing with sleds to our high camp at 1500 meters on a northeast ridge. The next three days brought over a half meter of heavy snow, followed by strong winds. Shortly after seven A.M. on April 10, the wind died enough to try the ascent. We reached a point 20 meters below the summit, which was composed of ice hummocks which we elected not to climb because of the late hour, 4:30 P.M., a windy -26° C temperature and fatigue from swimming uphill on long leads of bottomless snow. Our route involved a gently rolling traverse of 1.5 kms south to the east ridge and a rising traverse of almost the same distance north to 1800 meters, where we left our skis. Above this we worked up a series of broad valleys and icefalls with some crevasse problems to reach the north ridge at 2700 meters, which we followed to the summit area.

KEN ZAFREN

Iliamna, Winter Ascent. After landing us on the tricky Tuxedni Glacier, Lowell Thomas, Jr. said that he would take no more climbers to this mountain

because of poor landing sites and unstable weather, but he did a fine job for us. Our original objective was the unclimbed northeast ridge, but after reaching within 600 feet of the summit in a whiteout, hanging séracs and crevasse problems changed our minds. We set out at first light on February 21 across the north face to the also unclimbed northwest ridge. The climbing was not difficult for the most part, with only one 150-foot pitch of steep blue ice, but high wind and cold made the wind-chill factor -55° F. George Rooney, Rudi Bertschi, Ken Zafren and I wasted no time on the summit. A setting sun and increasing cold encouraged a rapid descent to our distant camp. Just below the summit a crampon failed and disappeared down the face. This made the descent more difficult but we reached our snow cave with just a few minutes of twilight left.

WILLI HERSMAN, *Mountaineering Club of Alaska*

Philip Smith Mountains, Brooks Range. Ellen Wood, Erich Hinze, Terry Rollerson, Evelyn Feller and I spent two weeks in August climbing in the most heavily glaciated portion of the Philip Smith Mountains near the head of Accomplishment Creek. We climbed P 8045, traversing over its three summits via the south ridge to the lowest (southwest) peak, then to the main summit and finally to the east summit. We found a cairn on the east summit but no signs of previous ascents on the other two. This appears to be the highest peak in the Philip Smith Mountains. We also made the following ascents: P 7400 (3 miles southwest of the large lake near the head of Accomplishment Creek) via the easy north glacier. A cairn was found on top; P 7800 (3.5 miles west of the lake) via the easy southeast ridge and subsidiary 6900-foot peak; P 7670 (whose north glacier drains into the very head of Accomplishment Creek) via the north glacier to the northeast ridge; P 7365 and P 7000 (at the head of the T-shaped glacier 2 miles south-southeast of P 7670) via that glacier directly up the east side of P 7365, then along the easy ridge to P 7000. Descent was via the T-shaped glacier on the north side of P 7000.

MICHAEL FELLER, *British Columbia Mountaineering Club*

P 6148, P 6206, P 6313, P 6339, P 6650, P 6985, P 7080, P 7111, P 7234, P7327, P 7500, P 7689, Chugach Mountains. On July 16, I was flown into the Tana River landing strip by Bob Jacobs for a 24-day solo climbing trip. I spent the first six days bushwacking along the west bank of the Tana River. It was treacherous country, and I finally set up Base Camp at 3400 feet in an alpine valley. I was approximately 2 miles north of the West Fork and 5 miles west of the Tana River. On July 22 I ascended P 6148 from the southwest. I continued to move camp and climb the peaks which border this area. I made 12 ascents in all. The dates of the ascents are as follows: P 6148-July 22, P 7327-July 25, P 6313 and P 6339-July 27, P 7111 and P 7689-July 28, P 7080 and P 7500-July 31, P 7234-August 3, P 6206 and P 6985-August 4, P 6650-August 6. From all available information, I believe these to be all first ascents. The summits of several of these peaks offered spectacular views of a lot of the major peaks