

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, P 7327, 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