

Tokositna Glacier below the west face of Huntington. Our objective was the unclimbed rock buttress immediately to the right of the Colton-Leech route. Of great help logistically and morally was the support of Rit Kellog. It took us 27 days to fix nine pitches (V, 5.9, A3) because of poor weather and snow-and-ice conditions on the face. We successfully surmounted the "bottleneck," a 150-foot section of overhanging wall at the apex of the rock climbing. We turned back at that point. Unconsolidated snow and ice covered rocks upwards from this point for 1000 feet to where our buttress intersected the Colton-Leech route.

CLAY WADMAN, *Unaffiliated*

*Foraker and Barrille.* A full article on remarkable new routes on the southeast ridge of Foraker and the east face of Barrille appear earlier in this *Journal*.

*Mount Dickey South Face.* A full article is found earlier in this *Journal*.

*P 7500+ ("Werewolf"), Anenome Buttress, Ruth Gorge.* On July 14, Klaus Geisswinkler and I were flown by Doug Geeting to the Ruth Gorge. On the 6th and 7th, we climbed on a rock face on the west side of the gorge but had to give up the attempt because of the outbreak of a storm. Bad weather continued until July 17. Nevertheless, we started on July 9 up the southwest buttress of "Werewolf." In ever-increasing rain, we climbed 12 pitches but had to wait for two hours on a big shoulder when it turned to snowfall. At about eight P.M., the precipitation stopped and we continued up the pillar, reaching its summit at midnight in damp cold. The 18-pitch route is mostly 5.8 to 5.10. After a two-hour rest we rappelled down the route and reached Base Camp at nine A.M. after I had fallen into a snow-covered glacial stream. Geeting was able to pick us up during a window in the clouds on July 16.

ANDREAS ORGLER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*P 6850.* There are two Bugaboo-like rock peaks that rise between the lower Kahiltna and Lacuna Glaciers, which had never been attempted. Jim Okonek flew Clay Wadman and me to a glacier landing at 4000 feet. After setting up camp, we immediately set out for a long, steep snow couloir that splits into the northern and highest of the two peaks (62°38'N, 151°29'W). Our all-night climb took us to the top of the couloir, a few pitches being of steep ice. The crux of the ascent was a series of traversing leads on the northwest face on frozen, but sometimes breakable, snow. Fortunately we were able to protect with rock pitons some of the exposed pitches here and along the narrow, technical summit ridge. The descent took the same route.

FRED BECKEY