

evening we climbed the crux, a 90° ice chimney, then continued up the classic, exposed ice arête that forms the left edge of the face, until we reached the 13,200-foot plateau on the west ridge, where a storm forced us to bivvy. That evening, our little AM radio forecast poor weather for several days. Exhausted, we dozed off and awoke the next evening to a sea of clouds at 10,000 feet and clear skies above. We hurriedly packed and raced up the final 1,400 feet to a wondrous summit with views of the entire Alaska Range and beyond, then set off on the long, tedious descent down the West Ridge, which went rather smoothly despite an earthquake, a 36-hour storm, and a wild and horrifying series of rappels into the frightening Northwest Basin. We arrived safely at the landing strip basecamp, six-and-a-half days after beginning our adventure.

DOUG BYERLY, *unaffiliated*

Mount Johnson, The Elevator Shaft. Jack Tackle and Doug Chabot climbed this strenuous route that ascends a couloir on the north face. The difficulties included marginal protection, 90° snow and ice, and A3 rock. An account of their climb appears earlier in this journal.

Mount Jeffers, Southwest Buttress. Dave Nettle and Geoff Creighton climbed a new line on the southwest buttress of Mount Jeffers. They did not reach the summit. They rated the climbing to their high point at 5.9, A3.

Mount Brooks, Southeast Face. Thai Verzone and Paul Snotherman climbed a new route via the southeast face. Further details are lacking.

Central Alaska Range

Mount Deborah, West Face. Dave Lucey and I flew into the Yanert Glacier April 28 and moved camp to the base of the first icefall. The key to the first icefall is getting an early start before the rocks on the left start falling. The second icefall offers a 15-foot overhang. We set high camp at 10,000 feet. Ten 300-foot pitches, mostly ice with some snow through the rockband, were climbed by belaying the leader, and the second climbing self-belayed on a fixed line. We climbed through the gargoyles to the top in a whiteout and increasing winds. The rappel of the route was hard enough when we had to traverse toward the right side of the face to the bergschrund crossing, but was made even harder by the rivers of spindrift flowing down and high winds blowing up. Slings and pins were used for anchors in the rocks. Finally, we each stepped into and fell over the bergschrund after 14 hours of climbing and six hours of descending.

MIKE MILLER, *unaffiliated*