

*Mount Kennedy, Second Ascent.* On April 9 Michael Shor, Arthur Fitch and I were flown from our Mount King George Base Camp to about 8500 feet on Cathedral Glacier. We planned to follow the route taken by the first-ascent party a few weeks earlier. After taking a rest day following our five-day first ascent of King George, we had a day of high winds and snow. Camp I was established the next day at the top of the icefall at 9500 feet. The moderately crevassed route to Camp I was without difficulty, though on the descent this section of the route was considerably changed because of movement of the ice. We set up Camp II on April 14 at 10,500 feet and were confined there for another day by high winds and heavy wet snow. We left camp at 4:20 A.M. on April 16 in fair weather and reached the summit in the early afternoon after spending about 45 minutes dug in during a whiteout. The most difficult part of the ascent was crossing the very narrow ridge in high winds for several rope-lengths. Here the ridge drops abruptly for 5000 feet to the left and more moderately to the right for 3000 feet. We were flown out on April 17.

WAYNE G. KELLNER, *Appalachian Mountain Club*

*Pinnacle Peak.* Our group of fifteen traveled by bus over the White Pass-Yukon route and up the Alaska Highway to the air strip at Kluane Lake only to learn that our first objective, Mount King George, had just been climbed. We became a climbing expedition with no mountain to climb as our second chosen mountain, Mount Kennedy, had been ascended earlier. Luckily we were able to contact Brad Washburn in Whitehorse, he suggested switching to Pinnacle Peak (12,150 feet). On April 13, we were able to fly to the south arm of the Kaskawulsh Glacier. On the 15th Al Randall and Marie Working put in a route to approximately 11,500 feet with the help of other members. The assault was called off that day at three P.M. after 1000 feet of rope had been installed on the ice face. For the next three days it stormed, but two attempts were made on the mountain, neither getting higher than 10,000 feet. On April 20 it dawned clear and cold, but with a sun dog—an omen of bad weather. However, all fifteen climbers made another attempt. Cloudy conditions continued throughout the day as climbers chipped the fixed ropes out of the crust and worked slowly upward. At five P.M. the summit ridge was reached; 1500 feet of rope had been fixed on the face. A half mile of corniced ice lay along the ridge broken by occasional crevasses and schrunds. On the right, 5000 feet directly below, lay the Lowell Glacier. The weather appeared to be worsening. Al Randall stated that the top three teams—

Ome Daiber, Ed Boulton, Dave McBrayer, Bob Booher, Arnie Bloomer and himself—would continue to climb, reconnoitering for not more than one hour. Ed Boulton volunteered to lead and help speed the ascent. The summit was reached at six o'clock. Meanwhile, all the rest of the party who had reached the top of the ice face—Marie Working, Pat Chamay, Bob Solibakke, Norm Benton, Bill Zauche, Charles Crechaw, Frances Randall, Frank Bannon and Charles DeHart—at the leader's request, had immediately turned back down the face of the mountain. They reached the col as the storm hit. Two hours after reaching the top, it became a struggle for survival as the summit party slowly moved down the face holding onto the fixed ropes. At nine P.M. the ice-covered group reached the col and was greeted by Bill Zauche and the others who had waited in the pass. An hour later all were in camp. On the 23rd the storm abated, but the second attempt for the summit was given up. We moved down the glacier to the landing site, only to be storm-bound for another five days. On April 28, another break in the weather enabled us to fly out.

ALVIN E. *and* FRANCES RANDALL

*Mount Logan, Japanese Ascent of Independence Ridge.* The Mount Logan Expedition of the Japanese Defense Academy Alpine Club was led by Takashi Kawakami and consisted of Yoshihiro Wakaura, Den Shiga, Iwao Takami, Hajime Tanaka, Kazutoshi Hironaka, Hiroshi Osuga, Masayuki Nagata, Yoshio Tashiro and Dr. Hiroshi Kobayashi. The north side of Mount Logan was explored and successfully climbed by Independence Ridge for the first time by the Colorado party in July, 1964. (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 14:2, pages 309-314.) There are three possible ridges. We first intended to try the comparatively big ridge which descends on the extreme right (west) from the north peak. Because of big ice blocks, lack of campsites and unstable snow, we did not try it, but decided to take Independence Ridge. On June 24 we moved Base Camp to the foot of it and by the 29th all members were assembled here. After climbing a 500-foot, 55° snow face, we went up the west side of Peak 1 and Peak 2 to the south side of the latter, traversing under cornices, until we reached the main ridge. There was avalanche danger up to here. Camp I was established right beneath Peak 3. The view over the Logan Glacier was splendid but the spear-like west peak of McArthur became a milder figure. From Camp I to Peak 3 was difficult because of an overhanging 65-foot ice wall. From there to Camp II, we trudged faithfully over the up-and-down waves of cornices. Peak 4 is a big wen-like peak with a mushroom cornice on the northwest. We climbed on the west slope and