

*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.

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*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—