Skiing. Marcel Kurz (A. C.), well-known exponent of mountaineering art, has for several years been giving lessons in skiing (in English) at his chalet in the Swiss Val Ferret, where accommodations for a limited number are available. Particulars may be obtained from M. Kurz, 7 Rue Honoré, Neuchâtel.

J. M. T.

Eiger. The N. wall of the Eiger was finally ascended this past summer by an Austrian party composed of H. Harrer and F. Kasparek, and a German party composed of L. Vörg and A. Heckmaier, the two parties combining their forces and making the climb together. The ascent took three days and was finished under extremely bad conditions with sleet, hail and fresh snow making the climbing more difficult and menacing the climbers. Perhaps, now that it has been demonstrated that this face can be climbed without the climbers meeting an untimely end, we shall have an end to attempts and accidents on this face.

Andes

Cotopaxi (ca. 19,500 ft.) was climbed on June 13, 1938, by G. H. Bullock, accompanied to about 17,000 ft. by André Roosevelt, who was overcome by the altitude and had to turn back.

Central Africa

Ruwenzori proved a fertile climbing ground early this year when Miss U. Cameron with the Courmayeur guides, Edouard Bareux and Elisée Croux, climbed Mt. Speke, Alexandra Peak of Mt. Stanley, Mt. Luigi di Savoia, and Mt. Baker by a new route direct from Scott-Elliott Pass. A group from the Stuttgart Section of the Deutscher Alpenverein was also active there, climbing Mt. Margherita by the N. E. face, Mt. Albert, Mt. Alexandra, Mt. Semper, Mt. Edward, and Mt. Stain. It is also understood that they did some mapping and made ethnological studies.

Mt. Kenya, both summits, and Kilimanjaro were also climbed by Miss Cameron and her guides.

Greenland

Mt. Forel, reputedly the highest mountain on the island, was climbed on August 12th by a Swiss expedition organized by the
Akademischer Alpen Club Zürich under the leadership of M. André Roch. The altitude of the peak is 11,100 ft.

**HIMALAYAS**

*Second American Karakoram Expedition.* In continuance of the excellent work of last year's American Alpine Club Expedition to K2, a second party will leave for Kashmir, sailing from New York on March 17th. The members of the party are: Chappell Cranmer, Denver, Colo.; Eaton Cromwell, New York City; Bestor Robinson, Oakland, Calif.; Dudley F. Wolfe, Boston, Mass.; Fritz H. Wiessner, New York City, leader. As a sixth member the party hopes to include either John Durrance, Hanover, N. H., or George Sheldon, Hanover, N. H. A British Army Officer who is stationed in Kashmir will accompany the Expedition as Transport Officer.

The members will arrive in Bombay on April 10th and proceed immediately to Srinagar. After their arrival in Srinagar, the group plans to ski and climb in the lower Himalaya ranges around Srinagar for a period of about three weeks and then proceed to the foot of K2 during May, arriving on the mountain by the end of May. Nine Sherpa coolies from the Darjeeling district have been engaged to help the party in the high altitude work on the mountain and local Kashmir porters will be used for the transport work during the march to the mountain.

Winter mountaineering in the Himalayas has been extremely rare, but in November, 1937, C. R. Cooke and Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt made a number of ascents, in Sikkim. They climbed the Keilberg (18,960 ft.) and the Hunts reached 20,700 ft. on Sugarloaf, where they were turned back by bad conditions. In spite of a bad storm the S. W. summit of Nepal Peak (23,430 ft.) was attained. A new route was made over the connecting ridge between the Twins and Sugarloaf.

*Masherbrum* (25,660 ft.) was the goal of a British expedition composed of Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, R. A. Hodgkin, J. Waller, and Dr. T. Graham Brown. In addition Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale joined the party as the medical section and took charge of the base camp. The party left Srinagar on April 28th, 1938, and arrived at Hushe near the foot of the Masherbrum Glacier on May 16th. After a reconnaissance an attempt via the S. E. ridge was decided on. The route actually followed was up the Serac Glacier, across the Dome