

an inflatable dinghy, where further reconnaissance indicated a possible route via a glacier system behind Kap Norman. By using a man-hauled Nansen sledge, we relayed equipment to a 3300-foot ice col which overlooked a steep icefall leading down to the Rosenberg Glacier. Back-packing the loads through the icefall, we descended almost to sea level and camped on the edge of the Rosenberg on July 24. Beyond some difficult crevasses we encountered good ice in the centre of the glacier and progressed to the head. Base Camp was established on July 31 under the 6500-foot basalt cliffs of the southwestern flank of the Watkins Mountains. After penetrating through séracs and up ice pitches for two-thirds of the way up a steep and narrow icefall at the head of the Rosenberg Glacier, we gave up the route as too dangerous due to falling séracs and loosely cemented ice blocks as well as rockfall and avalanches from the cliffs on either side. A second plan was to travel around the west side of the range to approach from the north. On August 3, travelling by ski, we crossed a pass into the Christian IV Glacier system. Another steep ice pass brought us onto the Korridoren and then the Ginos glaciers, where we briefly coincided with the route of the 1935 party. For the first time we could see the summit of Gunnbjørns Fjeld from close quarters, rising like a pap above the intermediate plateau level. We camped in the upper basin of the Ginos and on the following day, August 6, we all set out in failing weather to ascend Gunnbjørns Fjeld. The route lay directly up onto the plateau and then without undue difficulty up the steep, knife-edged snow of the northwest ridge to the summit. Contrary to the belief that Ejnar Mikkelsens Fjeld is the second highest peak in Greenland, we could see several peaks rising from the Gunnbjørns Fjeld and others on the plateau northeast of the Rosenberg Glacier which were higher than Ejnar Mikkelsens Fjeld and only slightly less than Gunnbjørns Fjeld. The return to the coast was a reversal of the inward route, except for numerous diversions for scientific work. A triangulation survey was carried out from the head of the Rosenberg Glacier to the sea, which should yield accurate altitudes for Gunnsbjørns Fjeld and other peaks. We reached the coast on August 21 and continued down the coast by inflatable dinghies, conducting scientific work in the unexplored fjords of the southern section of the Blossville Coast. We made a rendezvous with the sealer Polarbjørn at Aputiteq on August 29 and thence went back to Angmagssalik.

ALASTAIR ALLAN, *Royal Geographical Society*

Staunings Alper. Our Lancaster University (England) climbing expedition, consisting of Jim Taylor, Bill Band, and me, was organised in conjunction with the Northern Universities Natural Sciences expedition led by Dr. G. Halliday, and three of the members of this expedition, Robin Todd, Dave Gibson, and John Surridge accompanied us for part of the time. We flew in to Scoresby Sund on August 1 and during a

delay of four days, we three climbers and Todd made the first ascent of a 600m (1969-foot) peak above Lillefjord in Liverpool Land. We travelled by boat via Gurreholm to Nordost Bugt and walked up the western side of the Schuchert to the foot of the Roslin Glacier to find our supplies which had been dropped by the RAF. A temporary base camp was established at the junction of the Bjornbos and Saturn Glaciers, and on August 13, we crossed the Bjornbos, our objective being a fine peak (1850 meters or 6070 feet) at the head of the small glacier opposite Saturn. Taylor, Band and I climbed the east ridge and arrived at the summit to find a cairn, under which was a note saying that the peak had been climbed in 1960 by Sir John Hunt and party. They called it Karabinerbjerg. We continued along the east ridge to the summit of the next peak to find yet another cairn and underneath a note with the names of the four members of Dundee University who had climbed and called the peak Taurubjerg. On August 16, Band walked over the Roslin to establish contact with the two members of Halliday's party who were to join us for the latter part of the expedition, and on the way he made the first ascent of "Yllis" (1800 meters or 5906 feet). From camp higher up on the Bjornbos, despite unpromising weather, Band, Taylor, Gibson and I set out for the head of the Orion Glacier, where most of the peaks are unclimbed. We climbed the east ridge of a 2400-meter (7874-foot) peak at the head of the glacier which we called "Albert". The night was spent further along the ridge and next morning, we continued climbing the ridge to arrive at the top of a snow-capped peak which we called "Lancaster". On August 21 we broke camp while fresh snow was falling, and set out for Mestersvig airfield via Malmbjerg, Mellom Pass and Expeditions-huse.

HARRY PINKERTON, *Lancaster University*

French Expedition to Schweizerland, East Greenland. Under the aegis of the Club Alpin Français I organized a second small expedition in August, 1970. Knowing the difficulties of getting into the Atter massif, which we failed to reach in 1969, we chose the mountains north-northeast of Angmagssalik. On August 7 we embarked on two small fishing boats at Kungmiut and after a three-hour voyage landed at the head of Tasilaq Kua Fjord. We climbed in the area east of the fjord and north between it and the junction of the Midgaard and 16th of September glaciers. We divided into two groups. Group A was Monique Larnoyer, Daniel Duchesne, Jacques Durville, Colette Gauthier, Pierre Chanel, Jean-Louis Morlot and I; Group B was Georges Petit, Marc Breuil, Bernard Certain, Monique Petitdidier, Lobow Kirzenecky and Stève Chanel. Group A made the following ascents (arranged from north to south): P 1730 (5676 feet) by rather difficult snow and ice east ridge on August 14; P 1350* (4429 feet) by rather difficult north-east rock ridge by Mlle Larnoyer and Morlot on August 10; P 1400 (4598 feet) by north ridge on August 11; P 1360 (4462 feet) by east ridge