

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 Sikkin. 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

ridge to the foot of the S. E. ridge and thence up the face between this ridge and the E. ridge. Camp 7 was established at 24,600 ft. by Harrison and Hodgkin and on June 17th these two made an attempt on the summit, reaching a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to turn back by the extreme cold and high wind which caused some frostbite in the hands. That night their tent was buried by a small slide from the lip of the crevasse in which the camp was pitched. They decided to abandon the camp and descend to Camp 6 but the blizzard which had at first showed signs of letting up increased in intensity and visibility was nil. They were unable to find the camp and a party which heard their calls had to return at nightfall without finding them. They spent another night in a crevasse, and in a partial clearing the next morning they were able to see the tents below them and make their way to Camp 6. Their hands and feet were badly frostbitten, and an immediate retreat was made to base camp where the Drs. Teasdale took care of them for a week until they could travel. One of the Sherpas and Dr. Graham Brown also suffered from less severe frostbite. Despite serious losses of fingers and toes, it is understood that the invalids have recovered.



Nanga Parbat was again attempted this past summer by a German expedition under the leadership of Paul Bauer, but although they reached a height of 23,000 ft. they were forced to turn back by storm and bad weather. They did find the bodies of Willy Merkl and Gay Lay who perished in the 1934 disaster and recovered a notebook which throws more light on that unfortunate party.



The Mt. Everest Expedition of 1938 was unsuccessful in reaching its goal. The Rongbuk Monastery was reached on April 6th and Camp 3 at the foot of the North Col was occupied on April 26th. Because of poor weather conditions and the health of the climbers it was decided to withdraw temporarily and return late in May from a rest in the Kharta Valley. Heavy snowfall early in May spoiled the chances for a successful climb and although Camp 3 was reoccupied on May 18th, the North Col was not reached until the 28th. After a retreat because of the bad snow conditions the North Col was reoccupied on June 5th and an attempt made on the upper slopes of the mountains. Camp 6 was occupied and on the 8th progress above was impossible because of the deep powder snow, and an attempt to climb the rock step above ended in failure. The North Col was finally evacuated on June 12th and on the 18th the party left Rongbuk for home.

K. A. H.