BOOK REVIEWS

rious huts. A practical guide, with remarkable photographs, this book is in the same format as Kollreider's "Ost-Tirol" previously reviewed in AAI, 1951, 9: 1.

J. MONROE THORINGTON

Uniform with the writer's "Tirol," "Karwendel," and "Kolomiten," we are carried in this book to the chief skiing centers of Tyrol: Kitzbühel, St. Anton, Seefeld, Hochsölden, Obergurgl, Mayerhofen, and others. The Skiklub Arlberg was founded in 1901, and Wilhelm Paulke organized the first ski courses for mountaineers at St. Anton in the same year. In the winter 1902-3 the Zugspitze, Wildspitze and Weisskugel were ascended on skis. Mathias Zdarsky, Col. Bilgeri, and Hannes Schneider were famous names. From December to April Innsbruck is the important center for the radiating wintersport valleys, which are splendidly depicted in this book.

J. MONROE THORINGTON

The Stubai valley, its upper extremity apposed to the heart of the Ötztal, reaches Innsbruck from the southwest. Its highest peak is the Zückerhütl (11,520 feet), and the group is rich in summits above 3000 meters. There are fine huts, of which the Franz Senn is the largest maintained by the Austrian Alpine Club. Railway from Innsbruck to Fulpmes brings one to the center of an attractive climbing area, with passes at the end of the valley, leading to the Ötztal. This book is a modern pictorial guide, with preliminary trilingual text.

J. MONROE THORINGTON

In a country where mountaineering accidents occur quite frequently one might expect to find a lengthy, pertinent discussion of rescue techniques. "Modern Techniques of Mountain Rescue" contains a good deal of useful information listed under the following sections: (1) Construction and use of specialized and improvised equipment for rescue work. (2) Trans-
port of the injured with specialized and improvised equipment. Rescue methods are discussed for both summer and winter conditions, and there are sketches to facilitate understanding.

Nearly half of this paperbound manual is concerned with specialized equipment such as portable winches with steel cables and collapsible wheel stretchers. Though this is useful in some mountain areas, the most important contribution of the manual is the section on improvised rescue equipment and methods.

Allen Steck

The Journals

With the ever increasing activity in world mountaineering it has become more and more difficult to keep abreast of the literature in book form, and many readers are turning to the journals with their abridged accounts of large-scale expeditions. The English language mountaineering periodicals now number more than twenty. Several of these, particularly certain ones published in Great Britain, are completely local in scope and therefore of such limited interest to most American mountaineers that their review will not be included here; a few others have remained unavailable to the reviewer. No attempt has been made to survey completely the contents of the following periodicals; accordingly, only those articles that seem to have unusual interest will be mentioned.

The Alpine Journal, May and November, 1956, London, presents a most impressive content with two achttausender expeditions heading its 432 pages. Leader J. Franco gives an account (English translation) of the French reconnaissance and ascent of Makalu in which all members of the party reached the summit over three successive days. In his description of Lhotse and Mount Everest, Swiss leader Eggler makes the understatement of the year: he writes that when the members below learned of the success on Lhotse, "We were very happy—!" Other Himalayan articles herein describe the second attempt on Masherbrum (failed at ca. 23,000 feet), an effort on Himal Chuli (stopped below 21,000 feet), success on the Muztagh Tower (two routes climbed, one by the British, and the second ascent by the French), two small Lahaul district expeditions, and one to the Rolwaling Valley, eastern Nepal. Extensive and up-to-date maps accompany all articles portraying areas not already well known. One especially interesting article (but fairly loaded with propaganda), by a Russian mountaineer, deals with climbing in the U.S.S.R. where, readers will be relieved to learn, "There is nothing new in Soviet climbing technique that we conceal from you, nothing that could be referred to as the 'secret