

porter), and I arrived at Camp VI as the second assault party. That night Bob developed a terribly bad cough, the first sign of pneumonia. Despite liquids, aureomycin, and air from a Lilo inflater, his respiration got weaker and he died at 6:30 the next morning. That day and the following days were bad with storms. On July 24 I descended with Hussein, who was a very sick and frightened man, to Camp IV. We reached Base Camp on July 27 to break the sad news to the rest of the expedition. The task of bringing Bob down off the mountain was a grim and difficult one.

On August 12 Don and I returned to Camp VI for a third and last attempt for the summit, but were penned in there by bad weather until August 15. Avalanches swept the southeast face and camp would have been safe nowhere else but under the sérac. On August 15 we climbed to the bivouac site of the first assault and made Camp VII. Part way up we had to dig a snow cave as shelter from the powder-snow avalanches until the sun went off the slope, leaving the snow hard and firm. At 2:30 A.M. we left Camp VII and were in the couloir between the twin summits at 25,100 feet by 4 A.M. The sun had only just reached us, but the snow on the steep slab rock was so soft that progress was impossible and any further attempts here would be exceedingly dangerous. We then got onto a deceptively difficult rock buttress on the left side of the couloir. The rock climbing was technically very severe. It took us six or seven hours to climb 200 feet, so at 25,300 feet we took stock of our position. Don had lost his gloves. I had frostbitten fingers and toes. The summit was not worth the risk of a certain bivouac. The ground ahead appeared no easier and, if anything, worse, and so we abseiled down the rocks and descended.

JOSEPH WALMSLEY, *Rucksack Club*

Siachen Glacier Basin. The Imperial College Karakoram Expedition was sponsored and largely financed by the Imperial College of Science, London. The objectives were to fill in blanks on the map of the Siachen Glacier basin and adjacent areas and to conduct geological and glacialogical investigations. The party consisted of Eric E. Shipton (leader), G. Budd (medical officer), the Pakistani surveyor Qureshi, and six member of the College—G. Bratt, K. Miller, P. Grimley, R. Cratchley, B. Amos, C. Gravina. We flew to Skardu on July 23 and left there the next day to reach Goma in the upper Saltoro valley August 1. After leaving Goma on August 3, we headed up the Bilafond Glacier and in four days arrived at the Bilafond Pass, where we split into four components: (1) crossed the Siachen and ascended Terim Sharh Glacier to map the great plateau between that and Rimo Glacier; (2) surveyed Lolofond Glacier and the region to the south;

(3) established a base on the central Siachen; (4) mapped the Bilafond basin and the Gyari and Chulung valleys. The end of August and the first half of September were spent exploring the region around K 12 (24,300 feet), where operations were hampered by very heavy snowfalls. We returned to Skardu on September 30.

ERIC E. SHIPTON

MISCELLANEOUS

Norway

New route on Jaegervasstid. William Briggs and three companions made the first ascent of the southwest ridge of Jaegervasstid, on the Lyngen Peninsula, in June 1957. The climb took 14 hours.

Greenland

Staunings Alps, East Greenland. The Österreichischer Alpenverein sent an expedition to Greenland under the leadership of Hans Gsellmann consisting of the Austrians Hermann Köllensperger, Matthias Koglbauer, Sepp Huber, Gerhard Fuchs, and Kurt Gilg, together with the Swede, Gillis Billing, and the Dane, Dr. Erik Hoff. These mountains rise between the fjords on the east and the inland ice to altitudes of 7000 to 9000 feet at latitudes 72° to 74° N. The Austrians describe them as without exception difficult, and not unlike the Western Alps in nature and difficulty. After landing by plane in Alpe Fjord on July 21, they set up Base Camp nearly on a lateral moraine of Sefström Glacier at 1350 feet. By August 9 they had made the ascents of fourteen mountains, many of them firsts. They had to approach some of them by faltboot. Danes, Norwegians, and especially Swiss have explored this region extensively in the past eight years.

Cape Farewell, South Greenland. A French party—M. and Mme. Jean Syda, Henri Bouchez, Guy Cholet, Henri Leblanc, and Maurice Martin—made six first ascents above the Torsukatak Fjord and two above the Kangikitsok during July and August 1957.

China

Minya Konka. The Chinese report the second ascent of Minya Konka, which was first climbed by our members Terris Moore and the late Richard Burdsall, supported by Arthur B. Emmons III and Jack Young. Six members of the 29-man Chinese expedition, including the leader, Shih Chan-chun, reached the summit June 13, 1957. It is reported that three of them