

West Greenland. The Royal Military Academy Expedition spent some six weeks in West Greenland from the end of July to early September. Its members were 2nd Lieutenant R. M. Johnston, Officer Cadets A. F. Davidson and E. C. Walshaw and myself as leader. We flew from England to Thule and thence to Sondrestomfjord before traveling by coastal boat to Sukkertoppen. Finally a Greenland fishing boat took us up Evighedsfjord to land at the snout of the Taterat Glacier on August 5. We made a north-to-south ski traverse of the Sukkertoppen Icecap, a 900-square-mile mass of ice at about 5000 feet, which is cut off from the main Greenland Icecap. Glaciological studies were made for the Polar Research Institute of Ohio State University to follow up their work there in 1962-4. We then explored the Mount Atter massif, just south of the icecap. Atter was first climbed by the British expedition led by M. F. Holland in 1956 from the south via the southwest ridge. We approached from the northeast, from the head of the Taterat Glacier. From a 6000-foot cwm on August 26 we gained the northeast ridge, a beautiful, sharp ice arête which gave onto a 40-foot rock step just beneath the final 200 feet of ice which led to the summit (7185 feet). We also climbed two smaller mountains before being picked up by boat on September 2.

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SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia

Nevado del Ruiz, Cordillera Central. The Alaska Andean Expedition, David P. Johnston, Peter H. Robinson and I, traversed the Nevado del Ruiz icecap from north to south by way of the 17,180-foot summit on February 19 and two days later climbed it again with Nancy Child (now Robinson) of the Peace Corps.

VIN HOEMAN

Ecuador

Sangay. Sebastian Snow and I were sent by the *Weekend Telegraph* to climb this 17,463-foot volcano in May. We were accompanied by Jorge Larrea, one of Ecuador's most experienced climbers. It must be the world's highest truly active volcano. While we were in the vicinity, it erupted an average of once every 24 hours. There was no molten lava, though there was a stream of red-hot lava blocks on the west flank. The violence of the eruptions varied — it was difficult to see them since the weather was consistently bad. One night there was a major eruption, the largest in living memory. We climbed Sangay twice. We first approached it from the south, from the small town of Macas. It had never been climbed from