

Ape Lake. After landing by float plane, our immediate move was to pack to a high camp at the rock margin of the glacier near the foot of the face. The route, especially the ice-festooned upper rock pitches, looked slightly frightening. In the morning two hours of steepening névé and ice climbing went well, but we reached the very knife-edged and precipitous arête leading to the final rock wall just as the sun's heat began to take effect. Taking turns at the tiring leading, we progressed by nearly vertical swimming, packing and re-packing each footstep of granular mush. Only token safety was provided by the snow flakes. The final 1200 feet of rock went well, because we chose what probably was the only suitable route from the ice ridge and had our faith in the probability of a way up the blank sections. The blankest one was about four pitches from the summit ridge, which had key handholds at just the right places. Nearly every pitch had some fifth-class portions, but the climbing never became desperate on rock of fine quality. Thickening cloud darkened the early-evening descent, and by night a short but unpleasant summer storm had arrived.

FRED BECKEY

"Grimface," Cascade Range. During the second week of August Doug McCarty, Steve Barnett, and I climbed new routes on "Grimface", the prominent granite peak between Wall and Lakeview Creeks on the Canadian side of the boundary. A route on the east face was free (F7) and a more delightful one on the south face was free (F8) after an aid crack. The area is approached by way of Cathedral Lakes Park; one has the option of a mind-boggling dusty nine-mile uphill hike, or the private and overcharged jeep services of the key landholder.

FRED BECKEY

GREENLAND

Ingolfjeld, Attempt on South Face. The weather was unusually poor, making access to the fjord a problem because of excessive ice. Leader of this British-Danish group was Dolfi Rotovnik. The climbers involved were Bill Tweedale and I, British, and Niels Ole Coops Olsen, Kaj Olesen, and Peter Christensen, Danes. We spent two weeks on the south face of Ingolfjeld mostly in bad conditions with frequent snowstorms of two to three days' duration. Technically we met no insurmountable obstacles. The 1000-foot entry chimneys were UIAA grade IV to the first bivouac. Above was some grade VI and we moved left into the central couloir with a pendulum. All this zone from the bivouac to the central pillar (1000 feet) was exposed to rockfall and avalanches. After excessive snowfalls, we retreated to attempt the right pillar. The climbing was at most grade V up to our second bivouac 3000 feet up.

Once again we were forced to stop by heavy snow which coated the whole face in snow and ice. With only a week left we abandoned the attempt for lesser summits. With better weather a splendid route could be made up the central pillar and a less direct, but probably harder one on the right one. The other faces of the mountain are equally impressive and hold even more snow. Tweedale and I climbed Angdan Tower (7300 feet), a southwest outlier of Ingolfjeld via the 4500-foot-high snow and ice southeast couloir and the east ridge for the last 500 feet.

ANTHONY HOWARD, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Apostelens Tommelfinger Attempt. A scientific-climbing expedition of the Trieste section of the CAI was led by Franco de Fachinetti and composed of Antonio Alberti, Tullio Piemontese, Giorgio Carpani, Giodo Cortese, Gino Comelli, Roberto Ive, Giorgio Priolo, Lucio Piemontese and Adolfo Varesano. For two weeks they were joined by Attilio Tersalvi and Renzo Zambonelli, who climbed Igdlersfissalik (1752 meters or 5748 feet), Qaarajugtoq (1440 meters or 4725 feet), P 1540 (5053 feet) and P 1670 (6478 feet) in Lindevows Fjord. The main objective was 7550-foot Apostelens Tommelfinger, which had been attempted by various expeditions. During July they attacked the southwest face, fixing ropes and finding difficulties of UIAA V and V+. On July 13 they were to attempt the overhanging last 200 feet. They had thus done 99% of the climb when driven back by a severe storm.

MARIO FANTIN, *Club Andino Italiano*

Tasilaq Fjord, East Greenland. The Expedition of the Bavarian Friends of Nature were Hans Altheimer, leader, Dr. Ekkehart Otto, Dieter Sause, Klaus Niggel, Heinrich Händel, Josef Schrank, Toni Wegel, Ludwig Hausinger, Rolf Scofer and I. On July 11 we arrived by air at Søndre Strømfjord and after two days of bad weather flew to Kulsusuk. On July 13 we proceeded by chartered boat to Kungmuit and to Tasilaq Fjord. Three miles before reaching Tasilaq we made Base Camp on the right bank of the fjord. In two days we carried our loads to the nameless glacier in the west beyond Tasilaq Kua. With five sledges, self-made from polyester, we went on skis in rain and mist to the upper Karale Glacier. From two camps we climbed and skied to the top of 28 peaks. In the area north of Rytterknoegten (6625 feet) we ascended 15 unclimbed peaks between 4700 and 5500 feet of UIAA difficulty from III to V. On July 28 we evacuated Camp IV and sledged back to Base Camp.

HERBERT ZIEGENHARDT, *Bayerische Naturfreunde*

Stainings Alps. The Cambridge Stainings Expedition consisted of K.J. Miller, leader, A.W. Billingham, E.W. Smith and me. We arrived