

a ten-minute scramble from the base of the face. Our route was to ascend the main dihedral in the center of the 900-foot vertical granite face, unsuccessfully tried in 1971 by Tuck Forsythe and Malcolm Moore. After a very late start on October 19, we climbed 200 feet of class-four slabs to the base of the vertical face and got up only two pitches. Poor Art spent an hour untangling the mass of hardware, slings and rope after I plummeted 70 feet out of an overhanging jam-crack on the second pitch. On my second try, I copped out and used aid to gain the overhanging gully. In the failing light we fixed ropes and rappelled down. The second day saw another late start, and at the end of the day we had reached Tuck and Malcolm's high point and found their rappel anchor. The climbing looked easier above and so we decided to retreat early to avoid getting caught in the dark again. The third day we got an earlier start. The next pitch was the most enjoyable free climbing of the entire route. However, after it came the crux pitch. The nailing was so thin that Art cleared my pins with a single tap of the hammer. After the crux came another problem. The traversing dihedral joined in what appeared to be an A1 crack, but even knifeblades bottomed after only  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. It took searching to find a place where the crack was deep enough to hold a pin. As darkness fell, I could not see far enough with my headlamp and would need daylight to find my way through the maze of small overhangs. Entirely unprepared for a bivouac, we settled soon on the small, down-sloping ledge for a very cold night. The morning dawned. Two more pitches put us on top around noon. The climb took  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days because of October's short days and our lack of equipment. Cliff-hangers would enable one to bypass some of the thin aid. NCCS V, F8, A3; 6 knifeblades, 20 assorted lost arrows, small and medium chocks, 1 rupp, 1 4" bong or large nut.

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## GREENLAND

*Kangersuneq Fjord, South Greenland.* Kap Farvel (Cape Farewell) is known for its loose rock and unpredictable weather. On the first score, we encountered the same difficulties as previous expeditions; on the second, we profited from the best weather in memory. The Cambridge Southern Greenland Expedition was led by Richard Hoare; Gregory Moseley was deputy leader. Other members included Ineke Moseley, Phillipa Hoare, David and Susan Cornell, Tim Hurrell, Gordon Hickson and Jeffrey Moeller. We left Glasgow for Narsarsuaq on July 18, returning September 2. Our first Base Camp was north of Augpilatog, at the head of Kangersuneq Fjord and near the site of an ancient Norse settlement. The highest peak in the area was P 2100m. Its west face was vertical, but D. Cornell and Hurrell dis-

covered a straight snow route to its summit along the gradually sloping southeast ridge. A col directly above Base Camp allowed the only access into two previously unexplored valleys approaching Lindenows Fjord. Hickson and I made five first ascents here: P 1240m, P 1060m, P 1160m, P 1590m, P 1660m. (Grades II-IV). At the same time Moseley and Hoare climbed P 1500m, P 1480 m, P 1580m, P 1685m, all first ascents, as well as an unmarked peak east of P 1791m. Hoping to find better rock conditions, we switched efforts to a more southerly area across from the mouth of Kangersuneq Fjord, where there appeared to be a promising horseshoe of peaks. Unfortunately the rock was again loose and dangerous, although two first ascents were made of peaks offering easy scrambles (P 1380m and P 1100m). During the last two weeks of August, we moved Base Camp to the island of Pamiagdruk, just south of Augpilatog. The granite here was considerably better than what we had previously encountered; the most technically difficult rock ascent of the expedition was made of P 1300m by Hoare and Moseley. The peak presented 1200 feet of rock which they climbed in two pushes. (Grade VI, A2). The expedition made 20 first ascents; most of the better climbing entailed mixed snow and ice routes. Without doubt this area should continue to attract climbers, although those devoted to high-standard rock routes need be extremely cautious and willing to suffer that ultimate disappointment of retreating off a route even when the summit is within reach.

JEFFREY MOELLER, *Appalachian Mountain Club and Cambridge University Mountaineering Club*

*Qioqe Peninsula, West Greenland.* The second Hessian Greenland Expedition with eight men and my wife Anne left Frankfurt by air on June 27 for Søndre Strømfjord. We continued by helicopter to Umanak, where a fishing boat was chartered. We climbed five new peaks on the Qioqe Peninsula, some rock such as the east peak of the Inukavsait Qaqarssue group climbed on July 14 by Wolf Reuter and Wolfgang Rauschel and the next day by Kurt Diemberger, Hans Lautensach, Jörg Rautenburg, my wife Anne and me and the east peak of Qioqipqaqi on July 7 by Rautenburg, Rauschel, Karl Landvogt and me, some mixed climbing such as the west ridge of the west peak of the same group done July 16 and 17 by Rautenburg and Diemberger and the main peak of Qioqipqaqi on July 15 by Diemberger and Rautenberger and one a ski ascent, P 1670 (5429 feet) done on July 8 by Landvogt and me. We failed to climb the highest peak on the Wegener Peninsula, Agpartut, after a 36-hour bivouac in a snowstorm and continuing bad weather.

ROBERT KREUZINGER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Akuliaruseq Peninsula, West Greenland.* The expedition of the Cuneo section of the Club Alpino Italiano was composed of Antonio Perino,