

*Peaks above the Borgbjerg Glacier, Southern Staunings Alper.* Our Swabian expedition was composed of Winfried Baumgärtner, Ulrich Bayer, Dieter Brodmann, Rudi Laich, Dietrich Schloz, Wolfgang Vögele and me as leader. After an airdrop on July 17, 1977, we were helicoptered the next day onto the Borgbjerg Glacier at 71° 42' N, 26° 19' W at an altitude of 4925 feet. Before our flight out on July 31, we had climbed most of the unclimbed peaks around the head of the Borgbjerg Glacier and made the second ascent of Lancaster-Tinde (2600 meters; 8530 feet). The first ascent west and north of the head of the glacier included from west to east P 2500 (8212 feet), P 2600 (8530 feet), P 2250 (7382 feet), P 2100 (6890 feet), P 2470 (8071 feet), P 2450 (8038 feet) and P 2410 (7907 feet). South of the head of the glacier we climbed from east to west P 2570 (8432 feet), P 2610 (8563 feet), P 2590 (8497 feet), P 2420 (7940 feet), P 2470 (8071 feet) and P 2300 (7546 feet). We also climbed P 2450 (8038 feet), four miles southwest of Lancaster-Tinde.

WILHELM SCHLOZ, *Sektion Schwaben, Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Storebror, Trillingerne Group, Tasissarssik Fjord, East Greenland.* Our expedition was made up of José Ramón Melón I, Albino Quinteiro M, Santiago Suárez A, Antonio Dourardo I and me. We made in August the second ascent of the highest mountain in the region, Storebror (7382 feet). We established Base Camp near the head of the fjord and placed a high camp on the glacier east of the fjord. We advanced some five miles to Storebror along the glacier which lies south of it and climbed its difficult rock-and-ice south face, where we had to bivouac. Some of the climbing was with direct aid. The descent involved 13 rappels and was done in a severe wind storm. We also climbed two minor peaks of 3000 and 4000 feet, some two miles east of the head of the fjord.

CONSTANCIO VEIGA GONZÁLEZ, *Club Montañeros Celtas, Spain*

*P 1881, Northwest of Narssarsuaq, Southwest Greenland.* Although only about 25 air-miles from Narssarsuaq, there are relatively high groups of untouched alpine peaks. The right (northwest) bank of the glacier, the Eqalorutsit Kangigdlît Sermiat, seemed not to have been visited by climbers before us. Access is defended by three important obstacles: 1. Ice from three great glaciers descending from the Inland Ice blocks Nordre Sermilik Fjord; 2. The Eqalorutsit Kangigdlît Sermiat is terribly broken up along its whole length and had appeared impossible to cross; 3. The torrent that descends into the head of Narssarsuaq Fjord some 20 miles from Lake Norbosø is violent and even more swollen at the beginning of the climbing season. We finally crossed the torrent near its mouth where it braids into four streams, two of which were still very formidable. We traversed the peninsula to the Eqalorutsit Kangigdlît