

had been expected to be an easy four- to six-hour run over smooth sea-ice. Unfortunately, the upper 20 miles of Makinson Inlet never cleared of broken ice flows the prior year and it had piled into endless masses of heaps and ridges, then frozen into place. The Eskimos, who had planned to come only this far, deemed it hopeless and returned. After seven days of reconnaissance and struggle, we placed a route through this "horizontal icefall" and continued on to establish Base on May 13 on the north shore of the Inlet at $77^{\circ}18'40''\text{N}$ $79^{\circ}46'10''\text{E}$. The delays cost so much time that plans for extended excursions to the major peaks in each group had to be abandoned. Instead, we reconnoitered the Thorndikes by making a ski climb to 2200 feet on P 2750, a prominent crag with a face rising straight from the south shore. A final crampon ascent of the summit was precluded by questionable snow. Next, we reconnoitered the Inglefield Mountains on the north shore by heading up a large glacier and establishing camp four miles inland. From there half the group made an unsuccessful attempt on the highest summit in the area P 4250, four miles further northwest. The others (Cochran, Rosenfeld, Schuster) made a successful ski ascent of a massive 3700-foot peak ($77^{\circ}22'20''\text{N}$; $79^{\circ}46'\text{E}$) that was nearer camp. Clear weather on all climbs enabled us to obtain the first good overviews of the Thorndikes and Inglefields. A scientific program involving mechanical measurements in sea-ice also was carried out in cooperation with the Polar Continental Shelf Project. For map references see National Topographic Series 1: 500,00 Smith Bay.

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GREENLAND

Peaks above Knud Rasmussen Glacier, East Greenland. On July 10 Douglas C. Anderson, leader, William Jeffrey, Andrea Mountain, Dick Peart, Bob Dunken, Ian Carr, Noel Williams and I* flew to Kulusak. From there we traveled by boat to Angmagssalik to pick up previously shipped food and supplies, including an inflatable boat and motor. Petrol was purchased in Angmagssalik (also available in Kungmiut or Sermilikuâq). Loads were ferried by boat up Angmagssalik Fjord through Ikâsak, Ilivinga, Ikateq and Sermilikuâq Fjords to the snout of the Knud Rasmussen Glacier. On July 17 we established a camp there and on the 19th made a food dump on the glacier. On July 21 and 22 we sledged over difficult terrain from the dump to our first glacier camp ($66^{\circ}15'\text{N}$, 36°W). On July 27 Andrea Mountain and I bivouacked in a storm at

* Recipient of a Vera Watson-Alison Chadwick Onyszkiewicz Climbing Fellowship grant.

the foot of the central gully of P 1760 (5939 feet). After it cleared, we set off up the gully. Bad snow, loose rock and poor belays characterized the climbing. After 2000 feet of roped climbing we reached the shoulder of the mountain but retreated because of poor weather. Meanwhile Anderson and Jeffrey had attempted P 2070 (6792 feet) from the south. Peart, Dunken, Williams and Carr climbed Rødenbjerg on July 31 by its southeast ridge. On August 7 Anderson, Mountain, Carr and I set out on skis up the Håbets Glacier hoping to cross a 4625-foot pass and to rejoin the others at a camp between Rødenbjerg and Tupilak. En route we stopped to attempt P 1860 (6103 feet). We moved up the southwest side on good mixed climbing. We found the only evidence of another climbing attempt (rappel lines and pitons) there. Several pitches of interesting climbing and easy ice ended on the shoulder of the peak. Technical difficulties and a lack of bivouac gear caused us to retreat. The entire team was back together on August 12. Jeffrey and Williams climbed P 2070 by an easy snow gully on August 13. On August 15 Anderson, Mountain and I repeated their route and met Peart and Dunken descending from an ascent of the peak from the southeast. On August 16 we started the long trip from the glacier to the airstrip. On September 3 we flew out of Kulusak.

REBECCA T. UPHAM

East Greenland. Inko Bajde, leader, Franci Gselman, Ivan Šturm, Štefan Senekovič, Boro Jerebek, Adolf Lep, Zvone Koklič, Ivek Verebič, Janez Bizjak and Bojan Pajk reached Angmagssalik on July 7. They were the third Yugoslavian expedition to Greenland. After three days of bad weather, a helicopter dropped them near the junctions of the Glacier de France and the Pourquoi Pas and Midgard Glaciers, where they set up Base Camp. For the next two days they reconnoitered the neighborhood of Base Camp. On July 13 Jerebek and Koklič headed for the mountains on the northern side of the Pourquoi Pas Glacier and in ten miles came to the southwest face of a striking mountain. In two days of mixed climbing they ascended the 4000-foot-high face of this virgin peak, which they called Edvardbjerg. While others climbed more unclimbed peaks of the range, Bajde, Senekovič and Bizjak reconnoitered towards Tassilaq Fjord, where they were to be picked up by boat on August 3. They found the way very complicated and later discovered that the boat pick-up would have been questionable because of ice. By chance the helicopter visited Base Camp on July 16 and they arranged to be picked up on July 28. They had no radio. From July 11 to 29 they climbed 13 yet unclimbed peaks. After a week of extremely bad weather, the expedition was picked up on July 29.

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