Names Commission has used our data to establish exact heights: Gunnbjørnsfjeld = 3693 meters (12,116 feet); Qaqqaq Kershaw = 3682 meters (12,080 feet); “Cone” = 3669 meters (12,037 feet). The old unofficial name for Peak N° 2 was “Dome.” We suggested to the Names Commission that it be named for Giles Kershaw. They have officially accepted Qaqqaq (Mount) Kershaw.

Laupers Bjerg. Iain Macdonald, Adam Hyne, Neil Smith and I left the UK on July 17. Making use of plane, helicopter and boat, we arrived at the head of Tasilaq Fjord (66°06’) on the east coast of Greenland four days later. A seven-day ski-and-pulka journey led us to our main objective, the northeast face of Laupers Bjerg (2580 meters, 8465 feet). Our attempted new route on this face failed after 1500 meters of climbing, 300 meters from the summit, where a committing abseil to a col would have led to very technical mixed terrain. It had been straightforward to there mostly on ice with some mixed climbing. We looked for alternate routes on the north face, but all looked difficult. We went around to the southeast face, to André Roch’s original route. Hyne and I spent 36 hours on the mountain, with 700 meters of mostly straightforward rock with some difficult pitches, a 700-meter snow slope and then 300 meters of hard ice up to 75° to the summit. We reached the top at two A.M. on August 11, making the first British ascent and the fourth ever. On August 12, Macdonald and Smith climbed a 1800-meter point in the northeast corner of the Laupers Bjerg massif by a snow gulley on the south side. Attempts to enter a virgin area in Schweizerland via the Franche Compté Gletscher failed due to receding, chaotic glaciers and time running out. We returned to the UK on September 5.

Schweizerland, East Greenland. Our Catalan expedition was composed of Nuria Pares, Pep Bisquert, Miquel Autet, Angel Serra, Montse Riesco and me as leader. We left Kulusuk on August 3, ascended the Karale Glacier to the September 16th Glacier and went back to the sea by the Knud Rasmussen Glacier. After two days on moraine, we skied and pulled pulkas. We got to the September 16th Glacier by crossing the Slangen Pass. On August 13, we climbed a peak at the southeast junction of the September 16th and Knud Rasmussen Glaciers at 66°14’N, 36°08’W. We skied to the sea down the left side of the Knud Rasmussen Glacier, which was dangerous because of crevasses and a river running down its center.

Lemon Bjerger. Chris Bonington has written an article on exploring these mountains which appears earlier in this Journal.