

leads to the col between the two summits. We put our last belay on the black rock at the end of the difficulties, on the easy ledges leading to the summit, about 30 meters below the col (40 to 50 meters below the summit). We rappelled down over one and a half days using 120-meter ropes.

DAVID JONGLEZ, *France*

Nalumasortoq, Sekitori, Previously Unreported. In July and August, 1997, Mikio Suitsu and Kenta Kanehara (Japan) established *Sekitori* (VI 5.10 A4, 14 pitches, 670m) on the left pillar of Nalumasortoq's west face. They used 200 meters of fixed rope, and took ten days to establish the route. They used a chartered helicopter for the approach to the base camp from Nanortalik, but for the return, they used a chartered boat. A short report on their climb can be found in the January, 1998, issue of *Yama to Keikoku*.

HITOSHI YAMAOKA, *Japan Workers' Alpine Federation*

Nalumasortoq, Non c'è Due Senza Tre. On May 25, Mario Manica (Italy), Giancarlo Ruffino (Italy), Francesco Vaudo (Italy), and Jérôme Arpin (France) established base camp on the shores of the Tasermiut Fjord, at the foot of Ulamertorssuaq. We set out for the west face of Nalumasortoq's Right Pillar (2045m) the same day, putting up advanced camp after a three-hour march from base camp. A race against time marked the following days of the expedition. We had to make the most of the good weather. Taking turns, two of us would climb the wall and equip it with fixed ropes while the other two went back and forth to bring food, tents, equipment, and gear to the foot of the wall. We fixed rope for 450 meters of the 850-meter wall.

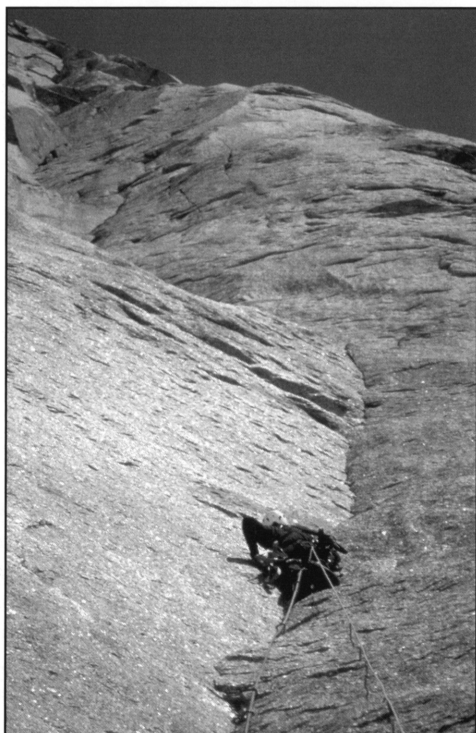


The walls of the Tasermiut Fjord region. Nalumasortoq is the prominent massif in the background, while Ulamertorssuaq lies in the foreground. JÉRÔME ARPIN

In the first part of the ascent, we found the belays left by Nigel Shepherd and Ian Wilson, the Welsh party who attempted the route in 1996. After the first pitches, the route is very logical. It is so logical that it seemed impossible to us that nobody had climbed it before. Except for the first two pitches of face climbing, and a snow field of about 100 meters, the line follows the great dihedral that cleaves the center of the pillar. We used one bolt for progression in the opening of the 19-pitch route. Most of the pitches were free climbed. Very short parts of the route were aided. The rock on this wall is just wonderful, with difficulties up to 6c and A3.

On May 31, Giancarlo Ruffino was forced to give up the summit due to a knee injury. At 7 p.m. on June 1, in stormy weather, Jérôme Arpin, Francesco Vaudo, and I summited. We named the route *Non c'è Due Senza Tre* (When it has happened twice, it will happen again). On May 5, we reached base camp, hauling back all the equipment and gear from the advanced camps. On June 14, the expedition returned home.

MARIO MANICA, *Italy*



Mario Manica on pitch 7 of *Non c'è Due Senza Tre*. GIANCARLO RUFFINO

Nalumasortoq, Planeta Spisek, New Route, and Ulamertorssuaq, Ascents. The Polish Greenland 2000 expedition climbing team consisted of Jacek Fluder, Janusz Golab, Stan Piecuch, and Marcin Tomaszewski. They were accompanied by a small television team with Slawek Ejsymont as cameraman. They departed Copenhagen for Greenland on June 30 and returned August 7. In speaking with other teams visiting the area, they felt the weather was exceptionally good; they experienced only three or four days with snowfall, but many with mist and drizzle.

On the south face of Nalumasortoq's (2051m) Right Pillar, Fluder, Golab, Piecuch and Tomaszewski established *Planeta Spisek* (The Conspiracy Planet), named after Orson Scott Card's book, the only one taken on the expedition. The 21-pitch route (5.11c/d A3+, 800m) was attempted on July 6 and climbed July 9-15 in capsule style. Two bolts were placed (on an A3+ pitch).

The line has a few pitches up 50- to 70-degree slabs that lead to a broad snow terrace, from which the team initially started directly up the upper (main) wall to an obvious vertical system of dihedrals and cracks. This 300-meter-plus system runs up the central part of the pillar. A few pitches above the terrace, the team found old pitons. They gained a point ca. 50 meters left of the final slanting formations of the British 1996 attempt (*Candle in the Wind*, Shepherd-Wilson)*. Seeing pitons above, and realizing the route continues through this

*On pages 82-85 of *World Mountaineering* (Audrey Salkeld, Editor. London: Mitchell Beazley, 1998), photos and text by Nigel Shepherd, a member of the *Candle in the Wind* team, indicate that seven pitches were climbed in the attempt. On page 217 of the 1997 *AAJ*, a fall by Shepherd is given as the reason for the retreat.