

## VARIOUS NOTES



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In view of the fact that the European war will probably lessen the opportunity of climbing in the Alps, Mr. Bradford Washburn has kindly offered to furnish at cost to any member of the American Alpine Club prints of the National Geographic Alaskan photographs, which would be useful to climbers contemplating expeditions in that territory. Nearly 4000 negatives are available, covering approaches to most of the big unclimbed Alaskan peaks. Apply to Mr. Washburn at New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.



### WYOMING ROCKIES

#### *Teton Range*

Weather and seasonal conditions were both good during 1939, and a large number of ascents (163) were reported to the Park Naturalist at Jenny Lake. All the major peaks except Buck Mountain were climbed at least twice, the Grand Teton retaining its popularity with sixty ascents by various routes. The following are noteworthy, three being by new routes:

*Grand Teton*.—1. New route on N. face, *via* a couloir left of the head of Teton Glacier, thence to the E. ridge. J. Hossack and G. McGowan.

2. Ascent of E. ridge, involving crossing of the first gendarme rather than a traverse to its right or left. N. Dyrenfurth, E. N. Ohl.

3. A fast round trip, from base to summit and return in 5 hours, 22 minutes. J. Hawkes, J. Holyoke.

*Mt. Moran*.—1. New route on N. ridge, from Moran Canyon to the lower summit. P. Petzoldt, W. Ringler.

2. New route on N. face of N. E. ridge to a point just below the lower summit. E. Clark and D. Grant.

*Absaroka Range*

A probable first ascent of Mt. Index in N. W. Park County was made on September 24th by G. Haas, J. Makowski, P. D. Smith, from a timberline camp on the N. W. side. An involved route led from the saddle connecting with Pilot Peak, and the final 150 ft. of the crumbling summit block was climbed by a chimney on the W. face. Descent was made by the same route: reasonably safe and the easiest that could be found.

PHIL D. SMITH.

*Wind River Range*

In August last Mrs. Underhill and I made the following climbs in the Island Lake region of the Wind River Range, Wyoming Rockies. Camp was placed, first, about half a mile N. of Island Lake; then, at the head of the second Titcomb Lake; and finally, near the head of the highest lake.

*Frémont Peak*, S. face (first ascent). August 9th. The ordinary route utilizes a S. W. buttress, while the high S. E. ridge constitutes the main divide; midway between these projects a southerly spur. We started up a talus slope immediately E. of this spur. The slope issued from a large gully of broken rock, which was followed up to its head perhaps 500 ft. below the summit. This head, as the gully swung to the right, lay upon a ridge or rib forming the W. boundary of another and yet larger gully to the E., which dropped steeply from the summit and was filled both above and below with a bed of hard snow. Cutting across this couloir (75 ft.), we climbed the rocks, smooth and in places fairly difficult (owing largely to their unsoundness), of its E. border to their head upon the S. E. ridge, two gendarmes removed from the summit. We then traversed these gendarmes and their intervening snow cols to the summit itself, passing at one point a rope-sling left by Hender-son's party of 1936, who descended this part of the S. E. ridge. Time, 6 hours from camp near Island Lake (as against 4 hours for the ordinary route, done a couple of days earlier).

Several variations of this route would probably be possible. Where the first gully heads, instead of crossing or following the second, one could *perhaps* climb the steep smooth slabs of the ridge to the left (W.) directly to the summit. Due to bad rock-climbing weather on the day of our trip (cold, wind, and the threat of snow, which actually began to fall just as we gained the summit and continued throughout the descent), we did not even attempt this route. One could undoubtedly start up the face at various points between the S. W. buttress and the S. spur, instead of to the E. of the latter, with the same possibilities at the top. However, none of these

routes is very attractive, as the lower and major part of each is merely a scramble over masses of broken rock. Very likely one could ascend the steep snow couloir throughout its entire length (we did not see its bottom), but the great labor of step-cutting, at least late in the season, would seem to make this strictly a matter of art for art's sake.

*Titcomb Needles* (second ascent). August 12th. There are four major pinnacles, flanked at each end, but especially on the S., by a large number of minor ones. Through the high central cluster the ridge, instead of running S. and N., bears at first N. E. then N. W., Point No. 2, counting from the S., being at the vertex of the right angle.

Leaving nailed boots at the foot of the peak, we gained the ridge from the E. by a prominent and easy gully leading to a sharp col just S. of Point No. 1. After climbing the minor pinnacle S. of this col we traversed around Point No. 1 on the E. and then climbed it from the N. and E. Passing Point No. 2, for the time being, on the W., we then climbed Points 3 and 4 by moving along and up the E. face. Returning, we climbed Point No. 2 from the S. W. and then descended from the ridge by a gully between Points 1 and 2, roping off part way down over a huge chockstone which is plainly visible from the floor of the valley. Left camp at head of second lake, 7 A.M.; foot of gully leading to ridge, 8.30; summit of minor pinnacle, 9.30; of Point No. 1, 10; of No. 3, 11; of No. 4, 11.15; of No. 2, 11.45; camp again, 1.30.

Despite the reputation these needles have enjoyed owing to their appearance from a distance, they proved to offer no problems of any sort, the climbing on them never being of greater difficulty than Grade II. The most that can be said for them is that they offer a very pleasant bit of exercise under mildly exposed conditions.

It looks as if a really good day's work might be found in the traverse of the entire set of needles, major and minor combined, from the rounded and easily accessible peak at the extreme S. to the col just S. of G-16 on the N. Another good climb which seems possible would be the ascent of the N. E. face directly to Points 3 and 4.

*G-16* (second ascent). August 14th. Changed to sneakers and left baggage at foot of gully leading to col just S. of peak. Gaining this col, we started directly up the main S. ridge. The ridge, however, is presently blocked by an almost vertical step, which has the appearance from the valley of a huge fin. We turned this fin on the W., regaining the crest of the ridge only at the summit. The climbing here may be made as hard or as easy as one chooses, depending on how nearly one insists upon approaching the ridge; we lost much time in essaying routes which ran into fairly tight

places. The fin could also be passed on the E., by one who was looking for trouble; the slope of the rock ledges is there very unfavorable. Left camp, 6.55 A.M.; foot of peak, 9.30; col, 10; summit, 11.10.

From the summit we descended somewhat to the N. W. and then easily traversed the W. face, at the level of the S. col, to regain the latter and the gully of ascent (11.45). Essentially a very easy mountain, and less interesting than the Titcomb Needles.

*Unnamed Peak, ca. 13,000 ft., at head of valley (first ascent).* August 16th. The main divide crosses the head of the Titcomb gorge in an E.-W. direction. On this divide, somewhat W. of Dinwoody Pass at the precise head of the gorge, lies "The Sphinx," and between the pass and the Sphinx a set of high towers projects S. as a spur of the divide. In Henderson's excellent monograph, the authority for the region, these towers have somehow slipped by without a designation. However, they not only exist, but they constitute a very prominent object as seen from the Titcomb Lakes, and one bound to intrigue the rock climber.

Climbing up over a foundation ridge extending S. from the towers, we gained a small snowfield filling the basin W. of them and S. of the Sphinx. The steep W. wall of the towers is cut by several gullies; by the most southerly of the large ones, over rock disagreeably unstable at the foot but becoming firmer as it steepened near the top, we gained the ridge. Our point of emergence upon this was just S. of the main towers, of which there are four. After climbing the minor point to the S., we traversed the E. face to the gap just N. of the first high tower, which we then climbed by its N. ridge. From this gap the second tower looked highly unattractive, being very abrupt and its rock insecure. We therefore descended for a bit the gully leading down to the W., crossed the intervening rib, and reascended by the neighboring gully to the gap N. of the tower. (This latter gully was bedded with ice for 45 ft. at its top, and having neither nailed boots nor ice-axes with us, we viewed it with some misgiving. However, Mrs. Underhill led it by using a lie-back against the rocks along one side, and sliding up the ice.) After climbing the second tower from the N. we then repeated these tactics (with rope-off down the ice gully), coming up to the ridge a last time between the third and fourth towers. From here the latter was climbed easily enough, but the third tower, and the highest and steepest of the four, was for a step or two a really interesting proposition. One piton was used, and the descent required a rope-off; the sharp summit was very airy indeed.

While nowhere above Grade III in difficulty, these towers supplied a good climb, much superior to that of the Titcomb Needles. The course should, however, be taken from N. to S., reversing our route, when a straightforward traverse of all the summits could be made, with rope-downs over the sharp S. faces.

*Unnamed Peak*, ca. 13,100 ft., adjacent to the preceding (first ascent). August 16th. Immediately W. of Dinwoody Pass, and between it and the towers, lies another undesignated peak. Following the climb just described we crossed this peak in order to return home via Dinwoody Pass, and were somewhat surprised to find that it bore no cairn. It is, however, of no account, having only a few feet of climbing at its summit, and dropping to the pass in a long talus slope.

What I believe will prove to be the finest rock climb in the entire district has never yet been reconnoitered or even referred to in print. Just S. of and parallel with Mt. Doublet, from the flank of which it rises like an outrigger, lies a set of high pinnacles. We<sup>1</sup> first noted these in 1929, when making a traverse of Doublet, and christened them at the time the "Vajolet Towers," from their strong resemblance to these famous Dolomite peaks. They are invisible from the Titcomb Lakes, being hidden by Mt. Helen, but stand out prominently, to the E., from the S. slope of Dinwoody Pass. What they would actually amount to no one can, of course, say without attaining their very foot, but from all the angles from which I have viewed them they appear very promising indeed. They would be approached from the head of the Titcomb Lakes, bearing N. E. up into the trough between themselves and Doublet.

ROBERT L. M. UNDERHILL.



#### COLORADO CLIMBING NOTES

The principal event last summer in Colorado Mountain Club activities, was the School of Mountaineering which the Club held in lieu of their usual summer outing. This school, held in the Rocky Mountain National Park, gave instruction in nature study, geology, and all branches of climbing on rocks and on snow and ice. To many members it was their introduction to the methods of serious climbing, and capable instructors were on hand to conduct the work. An average of sixty persons were introduced to safe rock and snow climbing, and were so enthusiastic about this kind of an outing that it is quite probable that another school of the kind will be held in another year or two.

<sup>1</sup> Henry S. Hall, K. A. Henderson, and the writer.

A tragic reminder of the need and worth of experienced and properly equipped climbing parties was shown in the death of Gerald Clarke on the E. face of Longs Peak, which occurred during the time of the mountain club school. Clarke and two companions were essaying a climb up the difficult "second chimney" on the face, when Clarke who was in the lead could find no anchorage or belay for his rope, until he had passed beyond the rope's length above his companions. Thereupon he decided to go on up alone and his friends descended. Upon reaching the base of the cliff, they heard him shout that he was stuck and could go neither up nor down. They thereupon started for help and four capable Mountain Club climbers came to the rescue. Meanwhile darkness and a rainstorm had come on, and the rescuing party were not able to reach Broadway Ledge, a couple of hundred feet above Clarke until after ten o'clock that night. As he seemed to be in no immediate danger and in a safe place to stay, the whole party waited through the night, which continued stormy, and with the first light of day started down to Clarke. They reached him and lowered him with ropes to the bottom of the cliff, where he shortly expired from exhaustion and exposure. It is another unfortunate incident the lesson of which is quite obvious.



In July, six Coloradoans, consisting of Carl Melzer and his eleven-year-old son, Bob, Elwyn Arps, Joseph Buswell, Robert Graham, and the writer, made a three weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast to climb California's thirteen peaks above 14,000 ft. and Mt. Rainier. In the time available they found it possible to climb only ten of them, the four peaks of the Palisades Group being passed up for another time. Within a week of their return to Denver, the Melzers found opportunity to go back to climb the Palisades, and thus they are the first to complete the climb of all sixty-four peaks in continental United States above 14,000 ft. Arps and Blaurock still have those four to climb, when they too will have completed the list. The party brought back a fine kodachrome record both in stills and movies of their trip.



Winter finds additional skiing facilities ready in the high mountains, west of Denver. At Berthoud Pass, the tow has been lengthened another 600 ft., and 12 miles further on at West Portal a long tow has been built to open up additional ski terrain. All during the fall, skiers and CCC boys have been busy cutting trails from the head of the tow to the valley, so that everything is now in shape for a good skiing season. The first snows have already come and the real season will start about December 1st and last into May. The altitude ranges from about 9000 to 12,000 ft. in that district.

Aspen, Colorado Springs, Gunnison and other skiing centers have also been busy getting ready for the winter activities.

CARL BLAUROCK.



#### ROCKY MOUNTAINS OF CANADA

*Lake Louise* was named for Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who died December 3rd, 1939, at the age of ninety-one. She was a daughter of Queen Victoria, her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, becoming Governor-General of Canada in 1878. The lake is shown unnamed on the map accompanying Dawson's 1887 *Report*, but the name Lake Louise appears for the first time on the privately printed (1894) map of S. E. S. Allen.



#### COAST RANGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Mt. Sir Robert (Borden), and the Seven Sisters.* In 1923 I saw the Coast Range below a cloud ceiling of 6000 ft., from the car window, while going from Jasper to Prince Rupert on the Canadian National Railway. Later, Allen Carpé saw some of these peaks from the train in better weather.<sup>1</sup> In 1938 I came east from Prince Rupert and saw everything possible on a perfect day. There are countless peaks of 6000 to 8000 ft. with glaciers extending down to 4000 ft. or less, rising directly from the Skeena River which enters the range at less than 500 ft. above sea-level. The highest peaks visible from the railroad are the Seven Sisters (ca. 9100 ft.) near Cedarvale and Mt. Sir Robert (Borden), the former being visible for a distance of more than 70 miles along the line, and so shaped and situated as to be easily the outstanding sight W. of Mt. Robson.

Hans Fuhrer and I left Jasper on August 7th, 1939, intending to try the highest Sister or Sir Robert, whichever proved the higher. No information as to height was obtainable from government sources. From the conductor I learned that Dr. Neal M. Carter of the Dominion Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert had been up to look at these peaks the year before. From the station at Pacific I wired Carter, and received the reply that he intended to try the Seven Sisters only the next week. Accordingly, Hans and I went for Sir Robert. On the evening of the 9th an Indian salmon fisherman rowed us across the Skeena, here 400 ft. above the sea, and we camped on the S. bank. It took about 12 hours, starting at 4.30 A.M. the next day, to reach and climb the peak. Tree-line, which is at 4800 ft. here, we reached

<sup>1</sup> *A. A. J.*, i, 425.



in three hours. For hours we followed a broad ridge up and down, losing 1500 ft. in one place. Easy rock, snow-covered glacier, and more rock scrambling brought us unroped to the summit, a distance of perhaps fifteen miles, involving about 10,000 ft. uphill. My aneroid showed 7850 ft. and checked back to Pacific, on the return, within 50 ft. The Seven Sisters, twelve or fifteen miles to the N. E., whose ice-mantled S. face had been visible from lower down, were hidden by clouds, but all else was clear. Howson Peak (*ca.* 9000 ft.) stood out 25 miles to the S. W. There appeared to be no peaks over 10,000 ft. in any direction for perhaps 100 miles.

On the return, goats were seen and plenty of fresh evidences of bears. Stopping in a sheltered nook from 8.30 P.M. to 4 A.M., we returned to the Skeena by 10 in the morning, and soon attracted our Indian on the N. bank by yodeling.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter, with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Martin from Vancouver, reached 8275 ft. on the highest Sister on August 26th. Had weather favored they would probably have been successful, and Dr. Carter hopes to return in 1940. The Seven Sisters resemble the Ten Peaks near Lake Louise, from the N., where they rise 8700 ft. above the railroad, just across the Skeena. They are visible from Hazelton.

H. S. HALL, JR.



#### GUATEMALA

We climbed two volcanoes, *Tajumulco* (13,810 ft.) and *Picaya* (9000 ft.), the latter semi-active, both easy climbs. One rides a mule to within a few hundred feet of the top of each and walks the rest of the way. *Tajumulco* is the highest mountain in Central America. The climb is a beautiful trip through park-like uplands and we thought we could see both oceans from the top, although the Atlantic was rather uncertain. In climbing *Tajumulco*, we left San Marcos (7600 ft.) at 3 A.M. by motor, left San Sebastian (8500 ft.) at 4.30 on horseback, left our horses at treeline (about 13,200 ft.) at 7.30, and arrived on top at 8.15. We spent half an hour there, stopped a few minutes to see some Mayan pictographs on the way down, and were back in San Marcos shortly after noon.

T. D. C.



#### HIMALAYAS

A Swiss expedition was active in the Himalayas this summer (1939). A small party consisting of André Roch and Ernst Huber with the guides Fritz Steuri and David Zogg made several noteworthy climbs in Garhwal and surveyed the mountains around



the Kosa and Rataban Glaciers. On July 5th, Roch, Zogg, and Steuri made the first ascent of Dunagiri (21,170 ft.). A month later, on August 7th, Huber, with two Sherpas, Nima and Muchulia, made the ascent of Rataban (20,100 ft.). Later in August the climbers effected the ascent of Ghori Parbat (22,027 ft.), profiting from a previous reconnaissance made by Huber and his party earlier in the summer. Early in September, while exploring the Badrinath Glacier, one of the advanced camps was destroyed by an avalanche and despite prompt rescue attempts, two native porters were killed. The expedition returned shortly afterward.

A small Polish expedition of the High Mountain Club of the Polish Tatra Society made the first party of that nationality in the Himalayas. The party consisting of A. Karpinski (leader), S. Bernadzikiewicz, Dr. J. Z. Bujak, and J. Klarner was also operating in Garhwal. Botanical and entomological aims were carried out and the party made a fine collection of butterflies and flowers. On July 2nd the first ascent was made on the E. peak of Nanda Devi, the objective of the expedition. On July 19th, Karpinski and Bernadzikiewicz, assisted by three porters, established a high camp above the Milam Glacier, the porters returning to the lower camp the same day. The following day the other two members of the party came up in support and found the campsite covered with a thick layer of ice and snow, the location having been swept by an avalanche during the night. They found no trace of the first two men although they searched for two days and discovered a few articles of equipment.

A small German party again was in the vicinity of Nanga Parbat. The object of this summer's trip was to reconnoitre the approaches to the mountain from the Diamirai Valley with the objective of using this line of attack if it were found feasible for an attempt on the summit next summer. The leader of the party, Peter Aufschaiter, planned to make an attempt on Rakaposhi afterwards if possible.

Another German party consisting of Ernst Grob, Herbert Paidar, and Ludwig Schmaderer was active in Sikim, where they effected the first ascent of Tent Peak. Although this climb was successful, the margin of safety was exceedingly slender. The party had first to climb Nepal Peak (ca. 22,600 ft.), descend to the gap beyond and thence reach the summit of Tent Peak (ca. 23,200 ft.). The party was favored with reasonably good weather, but when they returned to their advanced camp they had no food left and had to descend immediately to their base.

*German Expedition in Sikkim.* Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer ascended 4600 m. peaks from camp on Hidden Col on Nepal border, and climbed to within 150 m. of Lampo Peak (S. summit, 6900 m.).

## ALPS

*Albert Smith* took the part of *Tell* (a patriotic party) in a burlesque entitled *WILLIAM TELL; OR, THE STRIKE OF THE CANTONS*, performed by a company of amateurs (the Fielding Club) at the Royal Italian Opera (Lyceum), June 2nd, 1856. The scene is a village on the Lake of Lucerne, where the following occurs:

*Tell.* My name is Tell—*tel que je suis je suis*.  
 An old Swiss family known very well;  
 My sisters keep the Rigi Kulm Hotel:  
 My nieces sing the Ranz dess Vaches when call'd  
 Up to the *table d'hotes* at Grindelwald.  
 My nephews carve in wood, and make those things  
 Which every tourist back to England brings,  
 And gives as *souvenirs* to those relations  
 From whom he thinks he's any expectations.  
 My uncles are all guide—ne'er at a loss  
 To climb the Jungfrau or the Grimsel cross.

J. M. T.



## ANDES

A German party consisting of Dr. Kinzl (leader), Hans Schweizer, Karl Schmid, Siegfried Rohrer and Walter Brecht was active in the Cordillera Blanca of Peru this last summer. Schweizer, Schmid and Rohrer completed from the W. the ascent of Nevado Contrahierbas (6036 m.), which climb had been attempted by the 1932 expedition. These same three with Brecht afterwards made the first ascent of Palcaraju (6150 m.). Later Ranrapalca (6165 m.) was climbed.

A group from the Deutscher Ausflugsverein in Santiago spent Easter in the Colinas group in Chile and made the ascent of several peaks in that group about 4300 m.

In Ecuador Gottfried Hirtz and Wilfrid Kühn made the ascent of the volcano Iliniza (5305 m.).

*German Expedition to Peru.* Participants: Dr. Kinzl, leader; Hans Schweizer, Walter Brecht, Karl Schmid, Siegfried Rohrer, Heckler. Ascents were made of Nevado Contrahierbas (6036 m.), Palcaraju (6150 m.), Ranrapalca (6165 m.), Tokharaju (6100 m.), Pambaraju (6300 m.), Hualcan (6150 m.), Huascaran (N. peak, 6655 m.). At the end of the expedition, while doing mapping work in the Huancayo district of Central Peru, Schweizer and Rohrer, with Diener, a Swiss resident of Lima, were killed in an avalanche.

*German-Italian Party in Ecuador.* Participants: Wilfried Kühn, Piero Ghiglione, Formaggio, F. Hirtz. Ascents were made of Iliniza (5305 m.), Cayambe (5849 m.), Pailacajas (first ascents of peaks 5100 m. and 5070 m.), Chimborazo (6310 m.), the latter by a new route on the S. side. The party is reported to have gone on to Bolivia for further climbing.

Later advice states that Ghiglione, Kühn and Formaggio made the ascent of Cerro Altar on July 20th, and four days later climbed Chimborazo. In Bolivia, Ghiglione ascended Illimani on August 13th with a Dr. Fritz, by way of the S. W. ridge. On August 26th, Ghiglione and a German engineer named Prenn made the first ascent of Sajama (21,500 ft.), highest mountain in Bolivia, following the S. W. ridge.

K. A. H.



#### HIGHEST PEAKS IN THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC

For some years Mt. Forel (11,100 ft.), climbed by a Swiss party in 1938, was the highest known point in Greenland. In 1930 the late Gino Watkins saw from the air a group of peaks in Lat. 69°, Long. 30°, about 100 miles S. of the head of Scoresby Sound. In 1933 the Danes, Knud Rasmussen and Lauge Koch, flew to these mountains and photographed them. Lindbergh also flew near them at the time. The British Trans-Greenland expedition in 1934, triangulated the same range, now officially designated as the Watkins Mountains by the Danish authorities, from a distance of 50 miles to the W. after their crossing of the icecap from the W. coast, and calculated the highest peak, which they called The Monarch but has since been officially named Gunnbjornsfjeld, at about 13,000 ft. However, in August, 1935, another British party including L. R. Wager and Longland of the 1933 Everest expedition, landed 20 miles E. of Kangerdlugssuak fjord and after a sledge journey 110 miles inland climbed this same peak without difficulty and found it to be about 12,200 ft. (the official Danish figure from air and ground surveys now being 3700 m. = 12,139 ft.). Both parties carried copies of the Danish air photographs, and the 1935 party carried also the resulting map. This peak is now the highest known not only in Greenland but in the entire Arctic.

There are several peaks on the Antarctic continent of about the same height, including the volcano Mt. Erebus (13,300 ft.), near the shore of McMurdo Sound in Ross Sea, ascended by Mawson and others of Shackleton's expedition in 1909; and Mt. Fridtjof Nansen (13,000 ft. +) at the edge of the polar plateau in Lat. 85°, Long. 168° W., approached to its base, but not ascended, by Gould's

party of the first Byrd expedition in 1929. The latest maps of the Antarctic do not confirm earlier reports of peaks almost 15,000 ft. high. Only a small portion of the Antarctic continent is yet explored.

H. S. H., JR.



#### EQUIPMENT

It has recently come to our attention that the new rubber-soled mountaineering boots developed by E. Castiglioni and V. Bramani in 1935 have been placed on the market in Italy. Instead of the usual smooth rubber sole, the bottom is formed into rough excrescences in the shape of the usual nails. Shoes with this type of sole are reported to hold better on dry rock, especially granite, than the commonly used crêpe rubber soles of sneakers, and do not slip on wet granite. They can be used on snow and ice, although steps must be cut on steep slopes. For combination snow and rock climbs it is thus possible to avoid the necessity of carrying *kletterschühe*.

At the moment of going to press we have received word of the death of our Honorary Member, Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), Governor General of Canada. An In Memoriam notice will appear in the 1941 issue of the AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL.