

ALPINE NOTES

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Year of Election.
Stimson, Henry L. (Hon. Member)	1942
Corning, H. K.	1901
Gask, G. E.	1903
Unna, P. J. H.	1904
Sedgwick, Walter	1905
Garden, William	1907
de Suzannet, Comte Alain	1947
Thornley, J. W.	1949

PERSONAL.—We congratulate Mr. G. W. Furlonge on the award of the C.M.G. in the New Year's Honours.

In December last Mr. C. H. Pasteur, perhaps the last of Mummery's climbing companions, completed the sixtieth year of his membership of the Alpine Club. At the Annual General Meeting on December 4, 1950, the President congratulated Mr. Pasteur and expressed the Club's pleasure at seeing him among them on that occasion.

N.Z.A.C.—The New Zealand Alpine Club attained its Diamond Jubilee in May, 1951, and the Committee of the Alpine Club sent them a telegram of congratulation to mark the event.

UNCLIMBED NEW ZEALAND.—In our review of the second edition of Mr. John Pascoe's *Unclimbed New Zealand* (A.ŷ. 57. 578) we stated correctly that the description of Mr. Pascoe as a 'Member of the Alpine Club, London' on the dust cover was mistaken. Mr. Pascoe had in fact been a member of the Club when his *first* edition was published before the late war, although he no longer is a member; and we have received a letter from his publishers, Messrs. George Allen and Unwin of London, which makes it clear that Mr. Pascoe did his best to have the present mistake corrected when it came to his notice, but unfortunately too late for correction. We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Pascoe is in no way to blame for what was merely an inadvertence, and we may add that although Messrs. George Allen and Unwin frankly accept full responsibility for it, we ourselves do not expect publishers to

study our current List of Members. No dust was intentionally thrown in anybody's eyes by this unfortunate dust cover.

T. GRAHAM BROWN.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK (1845-1937).—In *A. J.* 57. 100 there is a reference to certain members of the Alpine Club whose membership was unusually long, and it was there suggested that Lord Desborough's sixty-eight years of *ordinary* membership was a record. It is now seen that this is not so, as Sir Frederick Pollock, who died January 18, 1937, was in his seventieth year of membership, having been elected in December 1867. He was never an Honorary Member, and it had not been noticed that any other Ordinary Member had so long a record.

T. S. BLAKENEY.

SOME STATISTICS OF ALPINE CLUB MEMBERSHIP.—In '*Switzerland and the English*,' pp. 131-2, Mr. Arnold Lunn analyses vol. I of Mumm's *Alpine Club Register*, showing how high a proportion of the early members of the Club belonged to the legal professions, to the Church, and so on. In the schedule below I have attempted such an analysis of Mumm's three volumes. Whereas Mr. Lunn gave professions in considerable detail, I have felt it more convenient to group them into fewer categories, as otherwise it became exceedingly complicated. My arrangement of vol. I does not quite agree with Mr. Lunn's, but this does not say he is wrong by any means, for I have, in fact, analysed this volume three times and got a slightly different result on each occasion.

Probably no two people working on the volumes would agree altogether. For example ; is a clergyman who for a large part of his life teaches in a university or a school to be allotted to 'Church' or 'Teaching'? Opinions on such a point would be almost bound to differ. To take three instances from vol. I, I have decided that H. M. Butler properly belongs to Teaching ; J. B. Lightfoot to Church ; and Hort to Teaching. And yet, I can well sympathise if a clerical member of the Club rises in wrath to denounce the loss of Hort to the Church. Again, should Sir Frederick Pollock (vol. II) be counted a Lawyer or a Teacher? I reckon him to be the first, despite his having been a Professor of Jurisprudence for over twenty years. Was Adams Reilly (vol. I) a lawyer? To my mind, 'No,' and as he has no other clear profession, he is included in the group 'Miscellaneous.' How does one classify a Member of Parliament? Could Joseph Chamberlain (vol. I) be credited to 'Trade and Commerce'? Clearly not, to my thinking, but in other cases a Parliamentary career may be only incidental. Generally, M.P.s, if that is their principal designation, have been included—and this despite possible wry smiles from some readers—under the heading of 'Public Services.'

It would be easy to multiply examples where a choice among avocations must be made ; I can only say that I have tried to keep to a uniform method of selection for all three volumes.

SUMMARY OF MUMM'S THREE VOLUMES.

<i>Profession</i>	<i>Vol I</i>	<i>Vol. II</i>	<i>Vol. III</i>	<i>Total</i>
Law	76	62	46	184
Trade and Commerce	51	68	65	184
Teaching	38	43	37	118
Civil and Public Services	30	30	19	79
Church	27	17	20	64
Fighting Services	10	19	9	38
Medicine	9	8	19	36
Arts	8	10	7	25
Miscellaneous (Land-owners ; rentiers ; no profession given, &c.)	32	33	30	95
	281	290	252	823

NOTES :

(a) As Mr. Lunn had noted, Law heads the list, but it has fallen away somewhat from the high proportion of the first volume. 'Trade and Commerce,' on the other hand, has increased with the passage of time.

(b) Teaching, which includes Universities, training colleges, and schools, has remained remarkably consistent. Anyone is welcome to the task of working out which school stands first as a training-ground of mountaineers. As for the contribution of Universities, the old saying was, I think, that in the first decade or two of the Club's life, if one met an Englishman climbing in the Alps it was ten to one he was a University man, five to one that he was a Cambridge man, and even odds that he was Fellow of his college. There is surely someone at or from Oxford to give this proposition more detailed examination ?

(c) No attempt has been made to analyse the heading 'Church' into various denominations ; but it would seem clear that the Church of England is overwhelmingly preponderant. For example, I have only noticed two Roman Catholic priests in vol. I, Michael Doland and J. K. Stone ('Father Fidelis'); the latter belongs to the small number of members who have been over sixty years in the Club.

T. S. BLAKENEY.

HOTEL BOOK ENTRIES IN SOLDA (SULDEN).—Alfred Zürcher sends us the following extracts which he found in the guest book of the Post Hotel in Solda (Sulden).

August 9, 1871.

F. Morshead.

J. Kensington.

C. E. Mathews.

with Melchior Anderegg.

August 17-18, 1871.

Mrs. Douglas Freshfield.

Douglas Freshfield.	{ Ascended the Orteler Spitz from this Inn. Started at 5.30, reached the top at 11.20. Started to descend 11.40 A.M. and reached the Inn at 3.20 P.M. ¹
C. Comyns Tucker	
Melvill Beachcroft.	

J. Gerald Ritchie.

R. T. W. Ritchie.

We have found this inn (lately started) a pleasant one in every respect and good headquarters for mountaineers wishing to make any of the fine excursions in this neighbourhood—most obliging host.

September 19, 1878.

J. H. Wainwright and
 B. Wainwright with
 Joseph Imboden of St. Niklaus.

Ascended König Spitze from here returning easily same day. J.H.W.
 T. E. Kershaw. } Univ. Coll. Oxford.
 T. C. Fox. }

July 31, 1881.

Otto Zsigmondy. } Section 'Austria.'
 Emil Zsigmondy. }

August, 16-18, 1882.

F. S. Tuck—Wellington College.
 Philip Williams—Epsom College.

August 14-16, 1883.

Ludwig Purtscheller.
 K. K. Lehrer.

THE KLEINE SCHWEIZER-CHRONICK, BY JOH. GEORG HEINZMANN.—
 We are indebted to Dr. J. Monroe Thorington for the following extracts from the Kleine Schweizer-Chronick :

Beobachtung über die Gletscher

Peter Moor, ein Einwohner aus Gaden, hatte das Unglück, als er zwey seiner Bekannten auf dem Trift-Gletscher Gamsen gejagt hatte, im Nachhause-gehen in einen tiefen Schlund dieses Gletscher zu fallen. Zu seinem Glück gerieth er auf einem Absatz, wo er stehen konnte ; als er sich von dem ersten Schrecken erholt hatte, hörte er unter sich einen grossen Bach rauschen, auch verstund er alles was seine Gefährten ihm zuriefen ; ihnen war es hingegen unmöglich, so laut er auch sprach, ein einziges Wort zu vernehmen. Sie mussten nun bey vier Stunden gehen, ein Seil zu holen, womit sie ihn herausziehen konnten ; bey Nacht

¹ A. J. 5. 284-5.

kamen sie wieder, damit versehen, zurück, und liessen es ihm sogleich hinunter ; der Strick war aber zu schwach, denn als der Verunglückte zu Helfte aus dem Abgrund gezogen war, brach er. Nun wussten sie sich nicht zu helfen ; das übrige Stück des Seils war zu kurz, um bis in den Boden hinunter zu reichen. Da sie entschlossene Leute waren, und es darum zu thun war, ihrem Neben menschen das Leben zu retten, scheuerten sie keine Mühe ; sie kehrten bey finsterer Nacht noch einmal in ihr Dorf zurück, holten stärkere Seile, und eilten hiemit ihrem Mitbruder zu Hülfe, welchen sie auch diesmal glücklich herauf brachten. Der Errettete war nicht schwer beschadigt, und wurde gänzlich wieder hergestellt.

Wie wunderbar muss nicht die Höhlung dieses Gletschers beschaffen seyn, da die Person, so sich in dem Abgrund befand, alle Worte die man oben sagt. verstund, und hingegen, wenn man herauf rief, nichts vernehmlich war.

(Joh. Georg Heinzemann, *Kleine Schweizer-Chronick*, Ersten Teil, p. 547. Bern, 1795.)

Saussure besteigt den Montblanc.

1787 in August war dieser Genfer der erste, der bis auf die höchste Spitze dieses ungeheuer Schnee—und Eisberges gekommen ist. Es brauchte dazu 18 Stunden ; blieb über Nacht mit seiner Gesellschaft mitten im Schnee halbwegs des Berges. und mit einem Tuch ein Zelt machten.—Er bekam aber das Fieber, und die ganze Gesellschaft wurde krank.

1800 im Herbst, wollten 2 junge Deutsche auch diesen Berg besteigen ;—sie hatten zwar einen Führer ; durch Unvorsichtigkeit und Eile sank aber einer mitten im Steigen in eine Schnee grube über 30 Klaftern tief—wo er erst nach drey Tagen ganz erfroren, wieder gefunden und herausgezogen wurde.—Da der Schnee gleich wieder zusammen schloss, so konnte man lange die Stelle nicht finden, wo er eigentlich gesunken war.

(Joh. Georg Heinzemann, *Kleine Schweizer-Chronick*, Zweiter Teil, p. 100. Bern, 1804.)

NANGA PARBAT : THE ACCIDENT IN DECEMBER, 1950.—We are indebted to Lt.-Col. Tobin for the following account of the tragedy by the sole survivor, Captain R. H. Marsh.—*Editor.*

‘ J. W. Thornley, W. H. Crase and I decided to attempt a winter reconnaissance of Nanga Parbat when, in October, 1950, our plans for spending a year in the North Karakoram were suddenly shattered after we had been out in the field for three weeks. This was the only alternative to returning home. We did not equip to go high ; the object was really to see what winter temperatures, snow and avalanche conditions would be like.

Base Camp at 12,500 ft. was fully established by November 11, and on the 12th we occupied Camp I at 14,650 ft. Our four Sherpas were

unwilling to sleep above Base Camp and we carried on alone, relaying food and equipment. On November 18 I returned to Base with frost-bitten toes. Crase and Thornley were going on for a short way and we saw them on most days until December 1, when they were moving up strongly carrying loads at about 18,000 ft. We saw them stop and pitch a tent but did not see them again. For the next three days the tent was visible—then there was a heavy storm and after this had cleared that too had disappeared. Two of the Sherpas and I went up after them but we were unable to reach the place where they had last been seen. Later planes searched the mountain side without spotting anything. Their food supplies were sufficient to last until December 19 and on December 26 we abandoned all hope and left the mountain.

Thornley and Crase were both extremely determined. Thornley had, for example, marched 165 miles to Nanga Parbat over the Babusar Pass, wearing a pair of gym. shoes, in six days and was in no way fatigued in the end. They were a fine pair of friends and it took an expedition of this sort, when we lived closely in difficult conditions, to bring out fully the great qualities of endurance, patience and kindness which was so characteristic of them.

I am sure they would wish for no better tribute than that when they were last seen they were still going up and still going strong.'

[In a fuller account of the expedition which will appear in the *Himalayan Journal*, Vol. XVII Captain Marsh refers with gratitude to the efforts of a party of ground troops sent by the Pakistani Commander at Gilgit and also to persistent searches by aircraft sent from Pakistan.]

HIMALAYAS 1950.—In addition to the expeditions referred to in our last number, an Anglo-Swiss party comprising R. Dittert, G. Chevalley, A. Tissières and K. Berrill were in Garhwal and made a successful attempt on Ibi Gamin. It is hoped to include an account of this expedition in our next number, together with an article on the French expedition to Annapurna.

THE ALPS 1950.—In addition to those expeditions mentioned in our last number, the following were some of the major climbs done in the Alps during the summer of 1950.

First ascent of the North face of the Pic Sans Nom (Dauphiné). L. George and V. Russenberger.

First ascent of the North-West ridge of the Grands Charmoz. P. Allain and M. Schatz.

First ascent of the West face of the Aig. de Blaitière, our member Bernard Pierre with G. Rebuffat.

Second ascent of the East face of the Grandes Jorasses (route Gervasutti). P. Julien and M. Bastien.

There have also been reported several ascents of the Cassin route on the North-East face of the Piz Badile, the North face of the Cimagrande,

the West peak of the Cima de Lavaredo, and the West face of the Aiguille Noire de Peuteret.

The Eigerwand was climbed twice (the fourth and fifth ascents) and the Via della Pera once—the fourth ascent).

Bernard Pierre with Gaston Rebuffat has done the Solleder route on the Civetta and the Dulfer on the Cimagranda. On the former, the party was surprised by a severe storm which necessitated a bivouac on the face.

F. Sugden with Pierre Mauris did the eighth ascent of the North ridge of the Dent Blanche.

An expedition of particular note was the traverse of the Chamonix Aiguilles on August 12 and 13 by the Austrian guides, Hermann Buhl and K. Rainer. Starting from the Tour Rouge refuge they climbed the Grands Charmoz via the North-East ridge of the République, and traversed the Grépon, the three summits of the Blaitière and the Ciseaux *pointe sud* to a bivouac at the Brèche Ciseaux-Fou. On the following day they traversed the Fou, the Pointes de Lépiney and Chevalier, the Dents du Caiman and the Crocodile. A second bivouac was spent near the summit of the Plan, also climbed, and the party descended to the Requin hut. (*Die Alpen, Montagne, Alpinisme* and private sources.)

MONT MAUDIT BY THE FRONTIER RIDGE.—August 21, 1950. F. R. Brooke, G. F. Dixon, T. A. H. Peacocke, D. Ross.

The only reason for publishing another account of this climb which has been described so recently by Mr. R. C. Evans (*A. J.* 57. 457) is that a comparison can be made of the conditions in 1950 with those prevailing in 1949. August 1950 at Chamonix was somewhat unsettled with frequent snowfalls. Two fine days preceded this ascent. This accounts for the cornices and soft snow. The conditions in 1950 would seem to be more normal than those encountered in 1949 and should be expected. They, together with the scenery and remarkable situations gave the climb its great charm.

The party left the Col de la Fourche at 04.45 and followed the ridge over or round the several gendarmes which were well plastered with fresh snow on the north sides; the snowy sections were also, in general corniced on the west and steps had to be cut or scraped. A final snow ridge (corniced) led to the foot of the first steep rise at 06.45. The obvious route led up a couloir on the left of the crest, but it proved already dangerous due to the fresh snow—the leader was struck by a stone on the head without sustaining injury—so a traverse was quickly made further to the left to reach a fairly steep, but sound rib of rocks safe from stonefall. This led rapidly upwards to a shoulder.

After a halt for 45 min. to put on crampons and to eat, mixed snow and rock slopes were climbed at a moderate angle to reach the top of the step. A long snow ridge, the longest on the climb, well corniced on the east, but not particularly narrow or steep led to a snow point. It was then necessary to descend a steep and very narrow ice ridge, overlain with soft snow, for 40 ft. From this point the ice ridge rose gently for a

further 60 ft. of horizontal distance. It was, however, so slender and the upper 3 ft. leant over so steeply to the east that it was quicker to descend slightly in deep snow to reach a line of rocks some 20 ft. below the crest. These led to the foot of a tall characteristic gendarme at 10.00. A traverse below this gendarme was made on the south-west side where the rock and ice join. The ice was overlain with soft snow, but good holds were found on the rocks and there were excellent belays; the position was, however, exposed. The traverse of some 250 ft. led to the edge of a couloir. It appeared at first sight to be preferable to cross this couloir and so gain easy rocks on the far side as the rocks above on the near side of the couloir looked difficult. They proved, however, to be quite firm, and by a steep shallow chimney the ridge was regained at a narrow neck of snow beyond the gendarme. A short scramble up easy rocks led to a ledge at 11.30 (halt till 12.00 for food).

The rocks above steepened considerably, and it was now necessary to enter a steep gully running up from right to left. This was filled with ice overlain with soft snow, and narrowed to a chimney. The rocks though loose, afforded some hold. The gully, after 100 ft. ended below a ledge from which the ridge was regained by soft snow and easy rocks.

A short snow ridge led to the fourth step whose rocks gave no difficulty. From the top a fine narrow snow ridge well corniced in places abutted against the last rocks of pt. 4334. These were steep, but quite easy. From the rocks a snow ridge led to the top of this shoulder and then down to the Col du Mont Maudit. This ridge had an unusually large cornice and owing to the uncertain state of the steep snow on the north side many steps had to be cut. The traverse of this section lasted one hour. The col was reached at 15.00 and after a short halt, having deposited the rucksacks, the summit was gained at 15.45.

The party decided to descend to the Requin hut. The steep snow slopes of Mont Blanc du Tacul, by now thoroughly softened, caused some delay and the Col du Midi was not reached until 19.00. Darkness overtook the party in the Géant icefall and despite a thorough search with electric torches the route was lost. The night was spent seated on a rock and the Requin hut reached at 05.30 next day.

T. A. H. PEACOCKE.

THE PICOS DE EUROPA.—The Picos de Europa are the highest mountains of the Cantabrian Chain lying in the centre of the north coast of Spain, their summits rising to 8,500 ft. within eighteen miles of the sea. They consist of three massifs, Western, Central and Eastern, altogether some ninety miles in length. They are Dolomitic in character possessing many fine aiguilles of which about forty-eight remain unclimbed. During the summer months there is little snow.

Visited by A. J. Emslie¹ and Dr. R. Rickmers² they were visited by F. Green, F. Watson and myself in the summer of 1950 when we

¹ *A. J.* 39. 287 and 43. 396-7.

² *A. J.* 44. 216.

climbed for five weeks with the Vetusta Mountaineering Club of Oviedo. In the Central Massif we climbed Coriscau (7,300 ft.), from Espinama, the Pena Vieja (8,560 ft.), the Pena Blanca (8,560 ft.), and the Tesorero (8,420 ft.), from Aliva, a luxurious and moderately priced Government-run hut (food and guardian) in the National Park of Covadonga, and the Llambrion (8,650 ft.), from the Collado Jermoso Vetusta Club hut (food and guardian).

From Valdeon village we entered the Cares, passing a wolf trap built in 1600 and still in use, a magnificent gorge about 12 miles long and rising in many places to over 4,000 ft. We spent the night at Poncebos, and left the next morning for the Naranjo de Bulnes.

Naranjo de Bulnes is an impressive monolith whose west face rises unbroken for 1,920 ft. It was first climbed in 1905 by the Spanish Marquis de Villaviciosa and remains the best ascent in the Picos. The refuge mentioned by Dr. Rickmers now being in ruins we camped at the foot of the west face and half the party with Alfonso Martinez, the local guide, made a new route now known as the 'New South Face Direct' and returned at midnight. The climb was repeated on the following day by the rest of us and we then returned to Poncebos. From here we crossed the Western Massif to the Enol Lakes to take part in the annual shepherds' feast and to make a variation to the usual route on the Porro Bollo, now called 'La Via de los Ingleses.'

I then returned to the Collado Jermoso hut with Alfonso and some Spanish friends. From there we climbed the Pena Alba, the first ascent for two years, and made the first ascent of the Senora, a glorified Napes needle about 250 ft. high. This took us two days; on the first Pedro Marti and myself got over an overhang, the crux of the climb, but were stopped by loose rock and lack of time. On the second day, August 9, this time with Alfonso and two others we reached the summit.

T. J. FOWLE.

CAUCASUS.—Ascent of the East Ridge of Koshtantau (16,923) B. Garf, G. Wedenikow, G. Karawaew and W. Kisel, August 1948.

In an article in *Berge der Welt* (1950: Vol 5, p. 246) a note describes the above ascent of this clearly formidable ridge by Russian mountaineers. The writer states that this 'very jagged' ridge which rises from the Ullu-Auz Pass was 'probably the one which the Englishmen Fox and Donkin tried to climb in 1888. They must have reached the Ullu-Auz Pass from the north but nothing is known of what happened to them afterwards.' 'In 1933' the article goes on 'A. Maleinow led the first Soviet expedition which reached the summit of Koshtantau by the North ridge. In 1935 W. Sassorow and J. Fedorow traversed Koshtantau from the Tutuin glacier. Finally in 1938 E. Abalakow and W. Miklaschewski reached the summit from the notch known as the Khrumkollscharte by the West ridge.' Since then the summit had not been attempted again and the East ridge remained untouched until the 1948 Expedition.

The expedition left Misses Koch on August 15, with equipment and food for ten days. They encountered great difficulties in the labyrinth of séracs and crevasses on the Mishirgi glacier and bivouaced on top of a 'monstrous' sérac. On the second day (16th) they reached the Kundium-Mischirgi-Saddle. On the 18th they reached the Ullu-Auz Pass. Owing to bad weather and the difficulties of the ascent—they apparently followed the crest of the ridge throughout—the summit was not reached till August 22. Further delayed by storms they did not reach their friends in Misses Koch, who were already very anxious about their fate, till August 24.

THE ANDES.—Sig. P. Ghiglione, who is 68, reports on his expedition to the Andes of Peru and Venezuela during which he, in company with his companions, made the following ascents :

First ascent of the West face of Chachani (19,950).

First direct ascent of the South-West peak of Coropuna (21,700).

First direct ascent of the South-East face of Ampato (20,780).

First ascent of the East peak of Salcantay (19,000).

Attempts were also made on the South face and the South-East face of Aussangate (20,450) and on the South-East face of Salcantay (20,800).

In Venezuela a winter attempt on the South face of Pico Bolivar (16,400), defeated by bad weather some 200 ft. short of the summit.

First ascent of the East ridge of Pico del Toro (15,600).

A German expedition to the Andes of Bolivia under the leadership of Hans Ertl completed the third ascent of the North peak of Illimani (21,200), the fifth, sixth and seventh ascents of the South peak of the same mountain (21,100), (including a solo ascent by Ertl), the third ascent of Condoriri (19,400), and several other climbs.

NEW ALPINE HUTS.—A new permanent bivouac, with bunks for nine, has been built on the Col des Grandes Jorasses by the Monza Section of the C.A.I. The bivouac was opened in September 1950.

The Gallarate Section are responsible for the opening in July 1950 of a permanent bivouac, the Valentino Belloni, at a height of 8,200 ft. above Fillar Alp on the south flank of the Cima di Jazzi. (*Die Alpen* February–March 1951.)

ALPINE AVALANCHES.—The periods January 18–21 and February 11–14 were marked by a series of severe avalanches which caused considerable loss of life and material damage throughout the Alps, more particularly in Austria and Eastern Switzerland. Our member F. Gordon-Spencer writing from Zuoz, describes the effects of the avalanches in the village where several houses were demolished. Eight people were buried in one of them, including an Englishwoman, Miss Joyce Fisher, but three were later extricated, one of them, a boy of 5, after being buried for 18 hours.

It is reported that in Switzerland alone seventy-five people lost their lives, and a further twenty-three were injured during this period. Material damage is estimated at £450,000.

The President of the Alpine Club, on behalf of the Club, sent telegrams of condolence to the President of the Swiss Republic, and to the President of the Austrian Alpine Club.

MOUNTAINEERS AS CULTURAL AGGRESSORS?—Mr. Eric Shipton sends us the following extract from a local Chinese newspaper, the *Cheng Yi Jih Pao*.

‘According to a despatch from Peking, it is learnt that Everest, the highest peak of the world (being 8,882 metres above the sea-level) was first discovered by the Chinese in 1717 and named ‘Chu-mu-lang-ma,’ meaning ‘the Water of the Holy Mother,’ on an imperial map of the Manchu Dynasty. Being 135 years before Mr. Everest, a British surveyor, found it (in 1852), it is suggested that the peak should hereafter be called Chu-mu-lang-ma instead of Everest. The despatch further says that this is an example of aggression upon Chinese Art and Culture by an imperialist.’

The Times referred to this despatch in its leader columns on March 29, 1951.

ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—The Alpine Club has recently received from Mr. Reginald Dunning, of Henley, a most interesting gift, in the form of a specimen of the table-game popularised by Albert Smith's activities. (See Dr. Monroe Thorington's ‘Mont Blanc Side-show,’ pp. 221–31.) Examples of this game must be scarce and the Club is greatly indebted to Mr. Dunning (in whose family the game has been for 82 years) for his generosity.

WAR MEMORIAL.—During the winter a War Memorial for members of the Club who lost their lives in the 1939–45 War was placed in the Club above the stairs leading to the Library. We reproduce a picture of the plaque on the opposite page.

THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB.—The Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, U.S.A., has conferred its Honorary Membership on Professor T. Graham Brown. We congratulate Professor Graham Brown on this honour.

The Appalachian Mountain Club is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year and the Committee of the Alpine Club has sent them a congratulatory telegram to mark the event.

J. H. EMLYN JONES.

IN MEMORY OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE ALPINE CLUB
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR
1939 - 1945

W.S.Bull · A.H.Colijn · C.Crichton - Miller
Lord David Douglas-Hamilton
E.B.Dutton-Walker · W.T.Elmslie -
R.A.Fanshawe · Comte X.de H.de Grunne
P.R.P.Miers · P.R.Oliver · M.C.R.Overton
E.J.Roelfsema · N.R.Streatfeild
E.A.M.Wedderburn