

THE ASSOCIATION
OF BRITISH MEMBERS
OF THE SWISS ALPINE
CLUB



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958

Jubilee
Number

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1959

President :

GEO. STARKEY, 'A.C.' (Oberhasli) 1957

Vice-Presidents :

B. L. RICHARDS, G.M., 'A.C.' (Interlaken), 1957

DR. A. W. BARTON, 'A.C.' (Diablerets) 1959

Hon. Vice-Presidents :

A. N. ANDREWS, T.D., 'A.C.' (Grindelwald), Hon. Secretary, 1912-1928, Hon. Librarian, 1929-1932, President, 1934-1936, V.P., 1933 and 1937-1946.

DR. N. S. FINZI, 'A.C.' (Geneva), President, 1946-1948.

GERALD STEEL, C.B., 'A.C.' (Geneva), Hon. Secretary, 1909-1910, V.P., 1948, President, 1949-1951.

F. R. CREPIN, 'A.C.' (Geneva), Hon. Secretary, 1945-1953, President, 1954-1956.

Committee

P. ANDREWS, 'A.C.' (Oberhasli) 1957

N. PESKETT, (Monte Rosa) 1958

W. D. BROWN, (Diablerets) 1957

J. E. L. CLEMENTS (Interlaken) 1959

D. M. CLARKE, (Monte Rosa) 1957

V. O. COHEN, M.C. (Engelberg) 1959

D. G. LAMBLEY, 'A.C.' (Monte Rosa) 1957

R. S. DADSON, 'A.C.' (Monte Rosa) 1959

J. R. AMPHLETT, 'A.C.' (Diablerets) 1958

W. R. H. JEUDWINE (Grindelwald) 1959

M. BENNETT, 'A.C.' (Diablerets) 1958

DR. ERNEST BIRCHER co-opted 1954

J. G. BROADBENT, 'A.C.' (Monte Rosa) 1958

Hon. Librarian :

C. J. FRANCE, (Grindelwald), 1 The Glade, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Hon. Editor : M. N. CLARKE, 'A.C.' (Monte Rosa),

Assistant Hon. Treasurer : A. G. SCHOFIELD, (Grindelwald)

Hon. Solicitor : SIR EDWIN HERBERT, K.B.E., 'A.C.' (Geneva)

Hon. Auditor : R. A. TYSSEN-GEE, 'A.C.' (Diablerets)

Hon Secretaries :

R. C. J. PARKER, 'A.C.' (Bernina), 32 Elmscroft Gardens, Potters Bar, Middlesex. (Telephone: Potters Bar 3792 (Private))

F. E. SMITH (Diablerets), 6 Chesham Street, S.W.1.

Hon. Treasurer :

F. R. CREPIN, 'A.C.' (Geneva), 15 Cooper's Row, E.C.3.
(Telephone: Royal 3834)

The Britannia Hut.



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DATES FOR YOUR DIARY—1959 JUBILEE YEAR

Wednesday Evening Meetings at the Alpine Club, 74 South Audley Street, W.1. at 6-30 p.m. :

- January 28 Short talks by Members.
February 25 Zinal and Kandersteg—by Mr. Derek Lambley.
March 18 Lahul 1958—by Mr. Frank Solari.
April 22 The Jotunheimen—by Mr. E. E. Tavener.
June 24 Sierra Nevada, California ; and the Engadine—
by Mr. W. Kirstein.
September 23 Lyngen—by Mr. A. A. Galloway
and Mr. D. M. Clarke.
October 21 The Northern Highlands—by Mr. Roy Crepin and
Recent Climbs and Ski-runs—
by Mr. J. E. L. Clements.

Ladies' Night Dinner—May 27

Jubilee Dinner—November 25

Swiss Dinner—August 8

Easter Meets at :

- Fort William—March 25 to April 1
Glen Brittle—March 31 to April 7

Alpine Meet at Saas Fee—August 6 to 20

(Further details of the above arrangements will be found in the December Circular to Members).

BRITANNIA' HUT FUND

Members are reminded that the Hon. Treasurer will be pleased to receive donations to this fund. It is hoped that these will be sent in as early as possible in order that arrangements may be made to send our gift to Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MEMBERS

OF THE

SWISS ALPINE CLUB

The Annual Report, Accounts and Balance Sheet for 1958

THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION, ETC

The Association of British Members of the Swiss Alpine Club was founded in 1909, with the main object of encouraging climbers and walkers in this country to join that Club. The S.A.C. (to give it its usual abbreviation) is nearly as old as the Alpine Club itself, and for close on a century has gone on steadily with its work of making the Alps accessible to climbers and others, in particular by building the 120 or more Club Huts which now exist. Before this Association came into being there had been many British members of the Club. But these were the exceptions rather than the rule, partly because the average British climber had no idea how to join, and partly because it did not occur to him that there was any point in doing so. But among those who were members, there were some who felt that such a state of affairs ought not to continue; that if our climbers used the huts, they should do something to help to maintain them, and that by some means it should be made easy to join the S.A.C. The energy of the late Mr. J. A. B. Bruce created a strong Committee, which undertook this matter and brought this Association into being under the late Mr. Clinton Dent as President. Within two years of the start there were 300 members and their number has continued to grow. The result of our activities is that the proportion of our countrymen who climb in the Alps and are now members of the S.A.C. is very large, and most of them are also members of this Association.

At the same time it was felt that there was need for a rallying point over here for these "clubbists," and as it is not possible, by the rules of the S.A.C., for a section to be formed outside Switzer-

land, as was the case with the D.Oe.A.V. (which had a section at Manchester at one time), the Association acquired a room in which its members could meet together, and took upon itself something of the functions of a Club. All these arrangements were only undertaken after consultation with the Central Committee of the S.A.C., and the latter cordially welcomed the enterprise. In addition, as it was felt that we British climbers owed Switzerland something for past remissness, the fund to build the Britannia Hut was started and the building successfully carried through by 1912.

The Association has been able, in many ways, to co-operate with our Swiss colleagues, and at times to represent to them our views on mountaineering matters. On the other hand, the Central Committee has always looked on us with the greatest favour and has dealt very cordially with anything we have put before it.

The Rules of the Association are published with the Library List in a separate booklet.

MEMBERSHIP

The number of members is now 684 and an analysis of the list of members shows their distribution among the various sections to be as follows :—

Altels	13	Interlaken	18
Diablerets	102	Monte Rosa	260
Geneva	65	Oberhasli	11
Grindelwald	65	Other Sections	37

The membership of the Swiss Alpine Club itself is now about 40,000 in about 80 sections.

87 new members have joined during the past year, but 3 have died and 46 have resigned or not paid their subscriptions. It is hoped that members will make every effort to secure *new candidates* for the Association.

The numbers are now :—

December 31st, 1958	733
Less Resignations, Deaths, etc., during 1958	49

Total, January 1st, 1959	684
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Of these 86 are Life Members on the Retired List, 18 Retired under Rule 15B, 9 Honorary Members, 519 Ordinary Members and 52 Life Members on the Active List.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BELONGING TO THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB

Quite apart from the sentimental feeling that a British member of the S.A.C. is helping mountaineers in the country in which he is a guest to add to the amenities of the sport, the definite material advantages are set out below:

Rights in the S.A.C. Huts

Members of the Club, together with their wives, have priority of right to the sleeping places and in many huts there is a room for members only; next after members comes the Ladies' Swiss Club, and then the kindred clubs, such as the French A.C. Anyone else is really in a club hut on sufferance. In addition a member pays, in most huts, only 1fr. 50c. per night, and a non-member 3 to 5 francs. Those who intend to climb have priority over others in the same category. A member may introduce his wife and children (under 20 years of age) on the same terms as himself. Members are entitled to use any S.A.C. Hut regardless of what Section they may belong to.

It is worth remembering, in connection with projected visits to huts that while a Section may reserve a hut for its members to the extent of three-quarters of its capacity only, one-quarter is always available for others of the S.A.C. It is generally worth the trouble before going to a hut to ascertain from a local hotel-keeper whether a hut is so reserved, and if it is, to go up there early in the day. As a rule these reservations may not be made on Saturdays and Sundays. It is when one comes down to a hut on a day when it has been reserved, that the advantages of membership are most precious.

A few of the huts in Switzerland do not belong to the S.A.C., but as a rule these are run in close alliance with that Club and the special regulations make little difference to members of the S.A.C.

Reductions on Railways

A complete list of these is published in "Die Alpen" in February or March of each year. In many cases reductions are as high as 50%. As a rule they apply only to a member and do not include his wife and children. **To obtain these reductions it is absolutely necessary to produce the card of membership when booking.**

Accident Insurance Policy

This covers all members and details will be found on another page. The premium is included in the annual subscription.

Lastly, but not least in importance, all members receive post free a beautifully illustrated publication published under the title of "Die Alpen" or "Les Alpes" which contains articles of mountaineering and scientific interest in both French and German, occasionally in Italian and Romantsch—and in English if our members will contribute them.

HOW TO JOIN THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB

It is often thought by candidates that the qualification for membership may be a bar to joining the S.A.C. This is not necessarily the case. Most Sections require only a moderate qualification, guaranteed, however, by the assurance of a member that the candidate has some mountaineering experience. Officials of the Club will always be pleased to render assistance in this matter. The following is the procedure for anyone who wishes to join :—

Write to the Hon. Treasurer, 15 Coopers' Row, E.C.3. (letters should be marked S.A.C. on the envelope) ; in this letter the writer should state whether he wishes to join a French, German, or Italian-speaking Section.

The entrance form, when filled in, must be returned in all cases to the Hon. Treasurer, with a passport photograph and the necessary subscription and entrance fee. Six to eight weeks should be allowed to complete the formalities. A list of the principal sections, together with their subscriptions, will be found at the end of this report.

In addition, the subscription to the Association is £1 for Town members and 10s. for Country members. A Country member is defined under the Rules as being a member who resides outside a radius of 50 miles of Charing Cross. There is no entrance fee.

Anyone who joins the Association may pay through the Hon. Treasurer by remitting him each January the necessary subscription. The Association is willing to arrange for anyone to join the S.A.C., but only continues the remittances to Switzerland for those who join the Association as well. Life membership of the Association costs £16 16s. for Town members and £8 8s. for Country members.

CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE S.A.C.

It is absolutely essential to keep them up to date. This is done by pasting in the gummed slip for the current year which is issued in January and shows that the subscription has been paid. These slips are a different colour each year, and an out-of-date membership card is therefore valueless.

Loss of Membership Card or Badge

It is inevitable that someone or other should lose his card or badge, and this is most likely to be discovered at holiday times. If such a loss occur, it is best for the member concerned to write direct to his Section Treasurer, as our own officials are quite likely to be away at such a time, and in any case can only refer the matter to Switzerland. To avoid delay a photograph should be sent at the same time if it be the membership card that has been lost.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

Dr. A. W. Barton was elected Vice-President in place of Dr. J. W. Healy, whose term of office had expired. Mr. F. E. Smith was elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. H. McArthur deceased. All the other officers were re-elected.

The following members of the Committee retired, having completed their terms of office: Dr. A. W. Barton and Messrs. A. A. Galloway, W. Kirstein and F. Solari. The resulting vacancies were filled by the election of Messrs. J. E. L. Clements (Interlaken), V. O. Cohen (Engelberg), R. S. Dadson (Monte Rosa) and W. R. H. Jeudwine (Grindelwald). Mr. P. Andrews (Oberhasli) was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. F. E. Smith as Hon. Secretary. The remaining members of the Committee were re-elected, and Dr. Bircher was again co-opted.

THE SIR WILLIAM ELLIS'S TRUST FOR GUIDES OF SWISS NATIONALITY

The distribution of grants to beneficiaries under this Trust in 1958 has been on practically the same lines as in 1957. There have been no deaths to deplore nor any demand for extra assistance.

The S.A.C. have a similar Fund and the Trustees are keeping in touch with the Central Committee of the S.A.C. in order to avoid any overlapping that might otherwise occur.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

All letters must be addressed to officers by name at the addresses given on the cover, and should be sent as follows:

TO THE HONORARY TREASURER

Those concerning subscriptions, membership, change of address and insurance. See also "Subscriptions" below.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES

Those concerning the Association Meetings should be sent to Mr. Smith unless otherwise stated.

Those concerning Meets to Mr. Parker.

Other communications may be made to either Secretary.

TO THE HONORARY EDITOR

Articles and other information for the Annual Report.

TO THE HONORARY LIBRARIAN

Letters should be sent to his private address.

Books should be returned to him at the Alpine Club.

(For further details - see "Library" below.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

These are due on January 1 each year.

Members who have not paid by March 31 will cease to be entitled to any of the privileges of membership and notices of meets and meetings will not be sent to them.

Resignations from the S.A.C. must be sent to the Hon. Treasurer before December 15, as, unless they are received by the Central Committee in Switzerland by December 31, the subscription for the ensuing year is deemed to be due and will be claimed by the S.A.C.

THE LIBRARY

The library is now installed in the basement of the Alpine Club building at 74, South Audley Street, W.1. where the monthly meetings of the Association are held. It will thus be convenient for members to look at the books before and after meetings and to borrow the two or three which appeal to them. Visits during normal office hours are also permissible, but the S.A.C. membership card must be presented; the postal service will be continued.

Books should not be retained for more than four to six weeks. In the case of guide books and maps borrowed between February and August return within a fortnight is expected in the interests of the many who may wish to consult them at that time of the year. Contributions to the heavy expenses of the postal service will be welcomed.

Obituary

HAMISH McARTHUR
(1913-1958)

By the death of Hamish McArthur, the Association has lost one of its outstanding and most popular members.

He was born on 4th August, 1913, the first of two sons of Mr. and Mrs. James McArthur of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, and educated at Glasgow High School before taking, as a college apprentice to Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., a degree in electrical engineering at Glasgow University. In 1938 he joined the Factory Inspectorate and saw duty in many parts of Britain. In 1947 he transferred to the Administrative Class and was appointed to the Ministry of Supply where he served as a Principal in the Iron and Steel Division. On its foundation, he was seconded to the Iron and Steel Board where he held the post of Chief Development Officer at the time of his death. Among his duties in this appointment was membership of the four-man commission appointed by the Minister of Power to enquire into the West Wales tinsplate and steel industry.

He acquired a love for mountains and remote places early in life and his first climbing was naturally in his native mountains of Scotland. While still a student he visited Northern Newfoundland under the auspices of the Grenfell Mission and in another year he undertook a vacation job working in a copper mine at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. He had taken only one oversea mountaineering season before the war—the traverse of the Hardanger ice-cap from Fossli to Finse—but in 1946 he began what became an annual pilgrimage to the Alps with an ascent of Buttlassen from the Sefinen Furgge. In eleven seasons he climbed in most of the regions of the Alps in Switzerland, Austria, France and Italy. His usual climbing companions were his wife, Dr. R. L. Mitchell and Miss Margaret Munro, all members of the Cairngorm Club. Some of their climbs were with guides, more were guideless with Hamish most frequently leading. In 1954 he traversed the Julian Alps of Yugoslavia, including an ascent of Triglav. In 1955 he organised and led the small Central Lahul Expedition which explored an area of the Punjab Himalaya and made the first ascent of three peaks, the highest being 20,430 feet which he named Tara Pahar.

In 1958, following the success of 1955, he again organised and led a small expedition to the Punjab, having as its objective the mountains around the head of the Thirot Nala where Western Lahul marches with Chamba. Base Camp was set up near the head of the nala and in three camps the climbing party reached a col at about 17,500 feet on the watershed. In the course of reconnaissances from this col a large rock and snow mountain (believed to be that marked 20,042 feet on the Survey of India map) was seen and plans were laid to climb it. The approach lay across an unmapped glacier to the East and North of the watershed, and, after returning to Base Camp for further supplies of food, Camp 4 was set up at about 18,000 feet by a party of eight—four Europeans, one Sherpa and three Ladakhi porters. On the following day, 14th August, Hamish led a party to establish a light camp at about 19,000 feet for a final assault on the 15th, but he was taken ill and had to be assisted back to Camp 4. Here he appeared to recover and retired to spend a comfortable night. He died early next morning without regaining consciousness—it is now believed of cerebral haemorrhage. He was brought back to the Thirot Nala where he was buried at the foot of the moraine at about 15,000 feet.

It is difficult to do justice to all the many facets of Hamish's character and abilities. First, as a mountaineer he was determined, capable and sound. He did not aspire to the highest contemporary standards of rock-climbing, but he was a good judge of a route, his technique was always adequate for what he undertook, and when occasion required he had considerable reserves of physical strength. He was a strong goer, alike on the peat of the Cairngorms as on the glaciers of the Alps or Punjab. His initiative and determination made him a natural leader both in preparation beforehand and on the climb, and his expeditions, large and small, benefitted from the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of his organisation. His leadership came naturally and unassumingly, and as naturally his companions followed his example, strenuous as this might sometimes be.

Socially, he was the most congenial of companions, sensitive and with a natural dignity yet with a gaiety and impish humour which often enlightened the most unlikely circumstances. Whether the occasion called for impromptu high jinks or a witty after-dinner speech, his touch was sure. He was the most considerate of hosts with a cultivated taste in food and wine. And above all he had a

zest for life which showed itself in his manifold activities. He was an excellent and discerning photographer, both in colour and monochrome, the quality of his work owing to both his sense of design and to the thoroughness of his approach to the techniques involved. This thoroughness was well displayed in his elegant report on the Central Lahul Expedition (A. J. Vol. LXI, No. 293, Nov., 1956) and his map of the Himalaya drawn for the Alpine Club Centenary Exhibition.

He was gifted in many diverse ways yet he bore his distinction with a charming modesty. He had outstanding qualities of leadership and was the best of company. We shall not see his like again.

F.S.

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

This year we celebrate our Jubilee and it is only fitting that some account should be given of the history of the Association from its early days.

The Association was founded in June, 1909 with 26 members and by the end of that year the membership had risen to 120. The reasons which prompted the foundation of the Association are given in our Annual Report, together with a list of officers from 1909 up to the present time, so that there is no need to set them out in detail here.

We were very fortunate in having as our first President Clinton Dent, who was one of the foremost mountaineers of his day, and our two original Hon. Secretaries were J. A. B. Bruce and Gerald Steel. J. A. B. Bruce was simply indefatigable in his efforts to put the new Association on its feet. Of a genial and kindly disposition he had the hide of a rhinoceros and the methods of a bulldozer.

In the early days there was considerable opposition from quite a number of the senior members of the Alpine Club who could not see any justification for the existence of the Association. However when the Association became firmly established, with a few exceptions they withdrew their opposition; indeed some of them not only joined the Association but took an active part in it and the Association is most grateful to them for their assistance. Since the end of 1940 we have held all our meetings at the Alpine Club, and for very many years the relationship between the Association and the Alpine Club has been extremely cordial.

The first important function of the new Association was the Inaugural Dinner which was held at the Holborn Restaurant on December 8th, 1909. 130 people were present and among the speakers were the Bishop of Bristol, a former President of the Alpine Club, Professor F. F. Roget, Edward Whymper and Sir Frederick Pollock; letters of encouragement were read from Frederick Harrison, Sir Alfred Wills and the Right Hon. James Bryce—so that there is no doubt that the new Association had a good send-off.

The first thing which the Association did was to raise £830 for the building of the Britannia Hut. This project also met with opposition from some members of the Alpine Club who felt that there were too many Huts in the Alps as it was. The actual work was undertaken by the Geneva Section and the Hut was inaugurated on the 17th

August, 1912. Clinton Dent's death less than a fortnight later was a great blow to the Association and memorial tablets were put up to him in the English Church at Zermatt and also the Britannia Hut. He was succeeded as President by A. E. W. Mason the famous novelist, who held office until 1922.

The original meetings used to be held at the Blenheim Restaurant which has since disappeared, but in 1913 the City Swiss Club very kindly allowed us the use of their Club Room at Gatti's Restaurant in the Strand where our Annual and Annual Summer Dinners were held, as well as the informal dinners on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

At the outbreak of the First World War our membership had risen to 451. During the War the larger dinners were naturally suspended but the informal dinners continued to be held regularly and were greatly appreciated by members returning on leave. Substantial sums were raised by the Association for the Belgian Relief Fund, the Swiss Guides Distress Fund and the Red Cross Fund for enabling the relations and friends of wounded prisoners in Switzerland to visit them. Also, in co-operation with other bodies, the Association arranged to spread a true statement of the causes of the War among the Swiss—a very useful piece of work.

The War took a heavy toll of our members and no less than 29 lost their lives, as against 8 in the Second World War. By the end of 1918 our membership had gone down to 408.

The first sign of returning activity was the Complimentary Dinner to those members who had served in the War on June 25th, 1919—the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Association—and the Annual Dinner on November 26th, 1919. Both Dinners were held at the Adelaide Gallery at Gatti's and both were largely attended.

1919 was a magnificent season in the Alps, but it was not easy to get abroad. More people got abroad in 1920, and by 1921 things were back to normal. 1921 was the finest season within living memory, and that Summer on the 17th August—the ninth anniversary of the opening of the Britannia Hut—a Memorial Tablet to those British members of the S.A.C. who had given their lives in the War, which had been affixed to the Hut by the Geneva Section, was unveiled by our Honorary Member Egmond d' Arcis and consecrated by the English Chaplain (Rev. G. H. Lancaster), who was

a member of the Association. That evening a banquet was held at the Grand Hotel at Saas-Fée. Brigadier-General The Hon. C. G. Bruce was in the Chair and the principal speakers were Monsieur Renaud-Bovy-Lysberg, Professor F. F. Roget, Dr. H. Dubi and Mr. A. L. Mumm (Vice-President of the Alpine Club). A very successful Annual Dinner was held on November 23rd at which a presentation was made to the Hon. Treasurer (J. A. B. Bruce) in recognition of the tremendous work which he had done for the Association since its formation.

In 1923 A. E. W. Mason handed over the Presidency, which he had held for ten years, to Dr. H. L. R. Dent. During Dr. Dent's Presidency the Association moved its headquarters from Gatti's to the Comedy Restaurant in Panton Street, and the number of Ladies' Nights each year was increased to three. Dinners in Switzerland were held from time to time. Our numbers were steadily increasing.

In 1927 it was found that the Britannia Hut was not large enough to meet all the demands upon it besides being in need of repair. Although the Geneva Section would have been perfectly willing to make themselves responsible for enlarging and repairing of the Hut, the Committee of the Association felt very strongly that they ought to "keep the Hut British" by raising the necessary funds. Members subscribed generously to the appeal and £800 was raised. The enlarged hut was formally opened in glorious weather on the 25th August, 1929 and was consecrated by the Abbe Marietan of Sion and the Rev. Canon Veazey. In the evening a most enjoyable banquet was held at the Grand Hotel, Saas-Fée. In 1930 the Association contributed 1,000 francs towards the enlargement of the Betemps Hut and 400 francs towards the alterations to the Concordia Hut.

In 1930 also the Association entered into what, perhaps, was the most prosperous period of its history. In the autumn of 1929 we found that the Comedy Restaurant, where we had had our Club Room for the last four years, was likely to change its ownership and so, at the end of that year we moved into a permanent Club Room at the Hotel Great Central, where we were destined to remain for over 10 years.

In General Bruce we had a most inspiring President. To meet our increased rent we had to double our subscription, but in return for that we had the use of a spacious Club Room at any time instead

of only once a week, we held two meetings a month instead of one and we were able to have all our meals on the premises. In 1930 we started our Annual Swiss Dinners which lasted right up to the Second World War. These were held alternately at Zermatt, Grindelwald and Kandersteg and were very popular with the Swiss. In 1931 we started our Easter Climbing Meets which have been held without interruption right up to the present day and they are now one of the regular features of the Association. They are held alternately in Wales, the Lake District and Scotland. It was very gratifying to be able to hold them all through the last war when they were particularly appreciated. At the end of 1930 our numbers had risen to just over 700.

The slump in the Autumn of 1931 affected us badly. For the next four years Switzerland became very expensive and our membership fell by 170 as many of our younger members found it so much cheaper to climb in France and Austria. In 1936 the tide turned, our numbers slowly began to increase and by the outbreak of the Second World War an improvement was noticeable. The Second World War put everything back. In June, 1940 the Military Authorities requisitioned the Hotel Great Central and we were given five days' notice to clear out. We were exceedingly fortunate to find another Club Room at the Hotel Langham. But our troubles were not over. Six months later a near land mine did so much damage to the Hotel that it was forced to close down and we were again homeless. This time we decided to store our books and pictures "for the duration," and we are very much indebted to Sir William Ellis for his assistance; then the Alpine Club took pity on us and very kindly allowed us to hold our meetings in their premises. Like all other Clubs we were only able to hold very restricted meetings, though we did manage to hold an Easter Meet and a formal Luncheon each year. The Association owes a great deal to C. T. Lehmann, who was President and Treasurer during that period.

At the beginning of 1946 we found that our numbers had fallen to 373. But with the re-opening of the Alps our numbers began to increase with enormous rapidity. A lot of the new members came from Scotland and the North of England and by the beginning of 1950 we had reached a record total of 758. Since then the international and domestic situation has had an adverse effect on our numbers, as indeed on all other Clubs, but our numbers are still around 650 and new members still continue to come in at a satisfactory rate.

Our Swiss Dinners did not survive the last war, but since 1946 we have managed to hold 7 successful climbing meets in Switzerland and Austria. Although these have now been discontinued they proved very useful for helping young men who were just starting to climb after the war, and for mitigating the discomforts of the currency restrictions.

Of those members who joined the Association in 1909, sixteen still survive. Of the original Committee, Gerald Steel and C. Scott-Lindsay are still with us. In fact Gerald Steel, who was one of the original Hon. Secretaries, was President of the Association from 1949 to 1951 and still attends our meetings regularly as an Hon. Vice-President.

We are sure that an Association which is so virile as this after the ravages of two world wars cannot fail to survive, and that in 2009 the Hon. Editor will be able to give an equally good account of its activities.

M.N.C.

THE EASTERN ZILLERTAL—SUMMER 1958

Early in August F. E. Smith and I set out from Mayrhofen upon a tour, unhappily cut short, which would have taken us through the eastern end of the Zillertal Alps to the Reichen range and that part of the Hohe Tauern dominated by the Dreiherrnspitze and the Gross Venediger. The Casseler Hut for which we were bound is about six hours walk above Mayrhofen and is used less by climbers than as the starting point for the very attractive hut to hut walk that goes westwards along the range to Hintertux. Unlike many huts in the district it is seldom overcrowded. It took us a long time to get there, for we were sadly out of training, but the next day we set off for the traverse of the Stangenspitzen, a group of peaks rising directly behind the hut. The pleasantest route (not given in the guide book) goes up a little curving glacier to the Stangenjoch and then for a short distance up steepish rocks to the ridge. This is very loose and broken, but offers some enjoyable scrambling with a few easy pitches to the top of the Hintere Stangenspitze (10,630 ft) with a rewarding view. The peak is really the culminating point of a long ridge that could be followed almost indefinitely northwards; we did not go far, but soon turned off on to the ordinary way back to the hut. It had been an ideal first day.

The highest mountain of the district is the Gross Löffler (11,089 ft.) and we had designs on its east ridge, intending to descend by the ordinary way to the Greizer Hut. This route is graded IV—in the guide book (an easy 'very difficult' by British standards); we thought that possibly, even probably, it would prove too much for us, and we were glad to have the company of a young German who had asked if he might join us. About three hours on a fine though not perfect morning took us without trouble to the end of the ridge at the shallow dip called the Frankbach Joch. We had been told by the hutkeeper that the snow slopes on the southern side offered a quicker way to the more difficult upper section of the ridge and we took his advice. Under the circumstances this was a mistake, for the sun had already softened the snow, which made for laborious and, as the slope steepened, somewhat dangerous going. We took to the ridge and advanced slowly, too slowly, for it was nearly mid-day and the weather was deteriorating. We were finally brought to a halt by one of the big gendarmes which has to be turned on its northern side, and in the face of an unpleasant-looking exposed traverse we decided to

turn back. With the rocks dry and free from snow it is probably not very difficult. In any case, the weather was closing in and presently we had a brief thunderstorm. We sheltered for a while, before clambering on down the easy part of the ridge and back to the hut from which our progress had been watched throughout the day. Even though we failed, largely on account of snow conditions and the weather, really to get to grips with it, the climb is obviously a fine one, and apparently seldom done.

The next day we proposed to cross the Wollbachspitze (10,489 ft.) and weather permitting to bivouac in the next valley with a view to climbing a fine rock peak, the Rauhkofel, on the day after. With heavy rucksacks we made hard work of a slope of boulders to the top of the Wollbachspitze, and the weather was misty with thunderstorms approaching from the west. Leaving the ridge we had been following, we hurried down through disagreeably soft snow, and reached a rocky promontory dividing the glacier where we sheltered during a rather half-hearted thunderstorm. As we continued the descent the sun came out again, although the clouds were still boiling up in the Italian valleys and round the peaks from which we had come. Bivouacking was clearly 'out,' so we set off down a barely traceable path. Altogether, this is a wild, barren stretch of country, seldom visited owing to its distance from any of the huts. In the evening we reached the chalets of In der Au and a comfortable inn.

There was to be no more climbing, for at our next port of call, the Plauener Hut in the Reichen range, I was smitten with a painful complaint and had to be removed to hospital in Innsbruck. What had promised to be a thoroughly enjoyable tour was thus miserably ruined for us both, but at least we had seen something of one of the less frequented corners of Austria to which it would be pleasant to return.

W.R.H.J.

LYNGEN.

During the past few years I have been coming to the conclusion that the ordinary Alpine climb has little to recommend it, unless, perhaps, the blessed relief of the afternoon return to the hut. From the moment when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, I am told that it is not snowing, as I had secretly hoped, until the time, many hours later, when I find myself stumbling over the final boulders at the glacier snout, the whole experience is little short of misery. The fact, I suppose, is that I have visited the Alps and followed the same routine too often, have grown a trifle bored and need a change.

It may be that when, at the end of last century, all the great Alpine peaks had been conquered certain British mountaineers (with whom I should not otherwise presume to compare myself) felt much as I do. At any rate in the summer of 1898 a party consisting of Elizabeth Main and two Swiss guides deserted the Alps and having disposed of various standard courses in southern Norway, arrived at a remote and lonely promontory, two hundred and twenty miles north of the Arctic Circle and with nothing but sea and ice between it and the Pole. They had reached the Lyngen peninsula, and here they found the wildest and grandest collection of snow mountains in Norway, nearly all of them unclimbed. The weather evidently was indifferent and it is doubtful whether they saw much either of their surroundings or of the many peaks they ascended; indeed, it is now hardly possible to identify some of their climbs.

At about the same time W. C. Slingsby and G. Hastings had been in the area and a good many first ascents are attributed to them. Mrs. Main went again in 1899 and certain members of the Alpine Club are known to have visited the district then or soon after, although they appear to have done comparatively little and to have received no encouragement from the weather. Then Lyngen was almost forgotten for half a century, although sporadic visits were paid by various British and Continental climbers, particularly in the early nineteenthies.

It must have been in 1949 that, over coffee in a Fort William teashop, George Sutton, who had been spending a, by his standards, comparatively comfortable Easter camping in the Coire Leis in a blizzard, plied me with enquiries about conditions on the Northern Scandinavian tundra, of which I had had some slight experience. The object of this questioning became apparent when news came of the

Oread Lyngen expedition of 1951, which he led and which explored the district with considerable thoroughness. A mixed party of climbers and scientists, based on the school-house at Lyngseidet, they stayed for several months and investigated almost the whole of the area south of the Reindals Skar, leaving very few peaks there unclimbed or ridges untraversed. Tom Weir was in the neighbourhood with his Scottish party at about the same time. A good many of the summits north of the Oread limit fell to the Showell Styles expeditions of the same and the following years. Since then a number of small parties have been out and nearly all the peaks have now been accounted for, although a few of the more remote probably still remain untrodden. Most of the faces, including the immense southern face of Jekkevarre, have hardly been touched, so that plenty remains to be done.

Donald Clarke and I felt that in 1958 we needed a change. Norway seemed the obvious choice. We knew about Lyngen and thought we would "have a look at it." We hardly expected to do more because, although the district is readily approachable, we suspected that it might be a slow and troublesome business to get right into the mountains. In the event we did better than we had dared hope.

It has been said that it is possible to be on top of a Lyngen peak twenty-four hours after leaving London and, travelling by air via Oslo to Bardufoss and there picking up the afternoon bus from Narvik it could almost certainly be done. We wanted to see as much as possible of the country and compromised on a route which was more varied and less expensive. We flew to Oslo, caught the mid-day train to Trondheim and connected with the night "sleeper" to Saltdal. This is as far as the trains run at present although the line is almost completed to Bodo, which we reached by lunch-time after a pleasant bus ride along the Saltfjord.

At Bodo we boarded the coastal steamer, which conveniently called that afternoon, and were delighted when we found her heading for the Lofotens and were told that we should be able to go ashore at Svolvær. The stop there was not sufficiently long to permit an ascent of the famous Goat, the top pitch of which would probably have been too much for us anyhow, but this centre of the northern winter fishing industry was well worth the short visit. We were on the ship for twenty-six hours and the cruise through the land-locked narrows to Tromsø, with the sudden view of the snowy Balsfjord peaks (which we at first mistook for the outliers of Lyngen) is too well known to need description.

We had to spend the night at Tromsø but failed to find a point from which we could see the midnight sun, our disappointment being only partly mitigated by the sight of a square-rigged windjammer lying at the quay and a meeting in the main street with a polar bear (stuffed).

The last stage of our journey was by road, first following the Balsfjord and then threading inland, sometimes across neat farmland and sometimes between steep mountains, and passing a Lapp encampment on the way. Eventually we came out on the western shore of the Lyngen Fjord and in half-an-hour were at our destination, Lyngseidet, about mid-way up the peninsula and lying on the neck of land formed by the penetration from the west of the Kjosens Fjord.

Lyngseidet is the only considerable settlement and the immediate reaction on arrival is one of anti-climax, reminiscent of one's first coming to Zermatt. The surroundings, especially the fjord, are quite beautiful but the mountains are hidden by intervening ridges and modern civilization has blatantly insinuated itself. There is a garage by the water, gay with flags (which we first took to be a lido); a chromium-plated, and very good, self-service cafeteria; a "supermarket" and even a taxi rank. All these things ultimately proved useful to us and were therefore condoned. It is inevitable that Lyngseidet should have been opened up to this extent being, as it is, an important stage on the Norwegian branch of the Arctic Highway; motor traffic here crosses the fjord by ferry, the road on the far side winding for another four hundred miles to Kirkenes, on the Barents Sea.

We stayed in Lyngseidet for several days, familiarizing ourselves with the lie of the land. Our first excursion was to the top of Goalsevarre, immediately behind the village, a scramble involving no difficulty beyond the initial route finding through the birch woods. The sun left us as we passed the tree-line and it was overcast when we reached the top, but visibility was unimpaired and we had fine views to the south-west of the massive ice-capped block of Jekkevarre (6,052 feet), the highest mountain in Arctic Norway, and, across the deep Kjosens Fjord, of range after range of the north Lyngen peaks. We determined that the latter must be our objective.

The next day we explored the ridge to the north of the Kjosens valley and, on the far side, found a large glacier basin, surrounded by the peaks of the Kjostinder. On the snow far below us was a great herd of reindeer; as we got out our cameras they began to move, hundreds

of them, in single file to a lower part of the glacier, presumably to escape the mosquitos, which were also troubling us, high as we were. We followed the ridge some way towards the Urtind but it would have taken many hours to continue to the top and we came down after a late lunch on a pleasant minor summit.

We were now more or less clear about our bearings. Lyngen is divided by the deep cleft of the Kjosens Fjord into two roughly equal areas. The southern contains the highest and most massive mountains. The peaks in the northern are more numerous and more varied and we formed the impression that this region is more interesting and offers greater possibilities, the mountains being thoroughly Alpine in character and appearance. The northern section is further divided by another west to east pass, the Reindals Skar, and it is to the north of this pass that the main opportunities for further exploration lie; but the area is beyond the reach of any road and, short of chartering a boat, can only be attacked by making use of the weekly steamer from Tromsø.

After one more day at Lyngseidet we hired a taxi and were put down fifteen miles away, and a little short of the end of the east coast road, at Fastdal. After dumping half our gear we were fortunate, or skilful, enough to find a practicable route through the birch scrub and in an hour or so were well up on the open tundra of the Fastdal valley. We pushed on some distance over rough ground until, at the point where the valley divided, we found an ideal camping site on a well cushioned hummock of old moraine. In the late afternoon we returned rapidly to the road for the other half of our loads and were fully established in camp by 10 p.m.

Next day we reconnoitered the Southern branch of the river and, from the col on which it rose, saw before us a fine looking block of mountains, evidently the Isskartind and its satellites. Below us in the foreground were three sizable tarns, not shown on our maps. As we reached the col we had picked out an apparently reasonable way up a peak on our left. The following morning we set out to climb it. A tongue of snow, which eventually developed into a couloir, enabled us to avoid much of the lower boulder strewn slopes, which are a feature of most of these mountains. When the gully began to give out we took to the rocks to our left, which were not hard but were loose in places. After another hour and a half the rock became quite good and then gave way to a steepish, rounded slope of hard snow. We had no idea of the identity of our peak, having chosen it mainly because

we were attracted by its looks and its quite striking resemblance to the Wellenkuppe. A few minutes more brought us to the top, a heavily corniced, narrow dome of snow. We looked round in amazement; all the surrounding summits were beneath us; it was evident that, by inadvertence, we had climbed the highest mountain in the neighbourhood and we were now able to pin-point it as the Store Kjostind, 5,580 feet wrongly shown in the sketch in Weir's book as the far less interesting Fastdaltind, first climbed by Hastings and Slingsby in 1898. The descent was mainly a glorious slide down the snow of the couloir, by this time in perfect condition.

That evening we stayed up late and, whilst our valley remained in shadow, were able to photograph in colour the midnight sun illuminating the surrounding ridges and lighting up the wave of snow breaking over the crest of the Store Kjostind.

We now almost felt that there were no fresh worlds worth conquering just here although we were not entirely blind to the possibility that, having climbed one quite respectable peak unintentionally, our luck might hold, and who could say whether we might next find ourselves on another which had somehow been missed by previous parties? However, a sortie up the other branch of the valley quickly dispelled the first illusion. Fully in view from our camp was a shapely snow and rock mountain which we took to be the most southerly of the Jaegervandtinder. In front of it was a heavily crevassed glacier which as we discovered when we gained the saddle, terminated in ice cliffs above a precipice some five or six hundred feet high. To our right was another, and smaller, glacier, which looked more easily accessible, and so it proved when we assaulted it next day.

Again we did not quite know what we meant to do. The peak behind the crevasses would certainly be long, and difficult to get at; moreover, it had been climbed recently by Weir, after considerable trouble with the icfall and a doubtful snow and ice slope, which still looked liable to avalanche. The smaller glacier would evidently take us into the snow basin on the south-east flank of (as we surmised) the main ridge of the Jaegervandtinder. We followed this glacier in a north-westerly direction, keeping close to its easterly margin. In an hour or so, after rounding a rocky spur, a promising looking couloir opened up, and we decided to find out where it led. After a time the couloir became quite steep and the snow rather hard but, apart from occasional excursions on to loose and unpleasant rock, we were able to keep to the snow until it finally steepened in to a short chimney in

sound rock. Emerging from the chimney we found ourselves on a "gabel" between two summits. The one on the left, although of apparently excellent rock, was slabby and almost vertical and we had no difficulty in agreeing that, although probably the higher of the two, it was not for us. In front of us the snow dropped abruptly to a huge glacier bowl surrounded by a horseshoe of ridges and summits, whose names we have not yet discovered; in its centre was a blue-green glacier lake. We turned right, crossed the top of the snow, and were soon on the eastern summit, where we were disgusted to find a quite new cairn. Between the main peaks was a third top, which it was improbable that anyone had troubled to visit; we did so and erected a magnificent cairn. The snow in our couloir was much too hard for glissading, so our return to the glacier was slow and cautious. We believe that this mountain is the south-east summit of the Jaegervandtinder.

In the fork of the valley was a dark and forbidding group of mountains, crouched like three black-garbed old women round the cauldron of the dirty, debris smeared central glacier. These were undoubtedly the Tre-Heksepigg, or Three Witches. On an off-day we had scrambled up the slopes of the nearest Witch, despite much faint-heartedness and expostulation on my part, to a ridge of dead-rotten rock; every hold came out and we eventually agreed that the ridge was too objectionable to finish. On our one remaining day we thought we would investigate the most northerly Witch, having noticed a shallow snow gully leading through the lower rocks, which presumably would be disintegrating on this side also. It turned out that to reach the gully we had to balance unsafely over a thousand feet or so of loose boulders, lying on a slope of maximum angle. The snow, when we gained it, led up rapidly but after a while became so hard that, to save time, we went over to the rocks which, at that height, were reasonably good and continued to improve until we stepped on to the firm and well weathered summit ridge. On top we found a lichen encrusted cairn, built on a curious openwork pattern; it had obviously been there undisturbed for many years and may have been left by Hastings after the first ascent, sixty years ago. Not much seems to be known about this group, even the Prag guide is vague about its location, and ours could be the first ascent this century. The view from this, as from all our other summits, was very grand. Owing to the boulders and bad rock the climb is not recommended.

We now had to make a quick dash for home. Early the next afternoon we packed up our camp and struggled slowly down to the road, where we telephoned for our cab. The weather during our week in the mountains, apart from one night of thunder and wind, had been perfect. As the car arrived the sky darkened and ten minutes later we were driving through a deluge. The rain continued almost incessantly until we reached Oslo.

We travelled back by a shorter route: two days in the bus to the railhead at Saltdal, a night being spent at Narvik which we liked. The drive, although marred by the weather, was highly interesting; the deeply indented line of the Norwegian coast not only creates splendid scenery but makes continuous roads impossible, so that ferry crossings have to be made at intervals of about two hours and the journey can never become tedious.

At Trondheim, which we reached on the third morning, I took to the air and was back in London the same night. Clarke, who had somehow persuaded Norwegian Railways to let him travel for nothing, came on more slowly and arrived twenty-four hours later.

Visitors to Lyngen must not expect the amenities of Switzerland and must be prepared to take the hills as they find them and to live a little rough. The local people are unable to comprehend climbers and take small interest in their mountains, about which they know next to nothing, and not much help can be looked for from them. The larger scale sheets of the Norwegian survey do not extend to the district. There is a 1:100,000 Norwegian map which has been overprinted, with heavy humour, by the Germans with "corrections" made following, I believe, air survey during the War; it remains largely inaccurate and many peaks are wrongly named. Another map, on the 1:200,000 scale, is at present being brought up-to-date with the aid of a more recent American aerial survey, and seems better. The booklet "Rock Climbs in Arctic Norway," issued by the Norway Travel Association, is indispensable and Herr Peter Prag must have taken infinite pains in its compilation from information derived from a variety of sources, including reports from recent expeditions.

The descriptions of our own climbs may give the impression that the Lyngen rock is poor. I think that in this respect we were probably unfortunate in our choice of ground as we certainly did meet much that was loose and insecure. Our experience, however, is not borne

out by the available comments of parties who were able to cover a wider area and there seems to be general agreement that the distribution of good and bad rock is much the same as in the Alps.

There are many things of which I have said little or nothing: the dish of hash which appeared at every main meal on our journey, until we welcomed whale steak as a delicacy; my own art in making porridge and Clarke's patience in frying impossibly thick slabs of fat breakfast bacon until his shorts burned through; the brightly coloured costumes of the Lapps at Lyngseidet; the fishing boats on the fjord; the sun which never went to bed but, beating fiercely on our tents, awakened us at two o'clock each morning; the mosquitoes which plagued us; the rarity of animal life; the soft lights and the Alpine flowers. We enjoyed it all and should like to go again. A.A.G.

B.M.C. NOTES

Dangers of using thin nylon slings—Belay loops of $\frac{5}{8}$ nylon are so widely used that it is considered necessary to warn climbers of their inadequacy.

The load which falls on a second while attempting to hold a falling leader, even with a short run out, may rise above 3,000 lb. unless the second is highly practised in dynamic belay techniques. It is likely that the second will be pulled on to his belay, so that the survival of the party will depend on whether the belay loop can withstand a load of well over 3,000 lb. Since the breaking load of a loop of $\frac{5}{8}$ nylon under perfect conditions would be 2,000 lb., and over a rough or sharp rock 1,000-1,500 lb., it is apparent that such loops will offer little, if any, protection against a falling leader. Little more protection is likely to be given by the use of several loops of $\frac{5}{8}$ nylon since it is unlikely that they will be of such uniform length and so arranged that they are all equally loaded. In emergency the shortest will be the most heavily loaded and will fail first, followed by the next shortest and so on.

BELAY LOOPS SHOULD BE OF THE SAME QUALITY AND SIZE AS THE MAIN CLIMBING ROPE. WHERE THE SIZE OF THE BELAY PREVENTS THIS THE HEAVIEST POSSIBLE LOOP SHOULD BE USED AND IT SHOULD BE PROTECTED WHERE IT LIES ON THE ROCK BELAY.

A fuller account appears in *Mountaineering*, Vol. III, No. 3.

Alpine Weather Reports in the Manchester Guardian—We are very pleased to announce that arrangements have now been completed with the *Manchester Guardian* for the publication of weekly reports of Alpine weather conditions during the climbing season, beginning late June. These will appear about mid-week and have already appeared during the past year.

Harrison's Rocks—The B.M.C. are very pleased to announce the purchase of Harrison's Rocks by the Central Council of Physical Recreation for a nominal sum provided by the B.M.C. The Rocks are to be administered by a joint management committee of C.C.P.R. and B.M.C. representatives.

So as to preserve the Forestry Commission's neighbouring plantations the following conditions have been included in the conveyance transferring ownership:

No camping, bivouacking, lighting of fires.

No litter to be left.

No trespass on adjoining property, the only right of access being from Groombridge.

The Chairman of the B.M.C. side of the joint management committee is Mr. George H. Watkins.

Mountain Rescue Committee—Revised arrangements for handling calls for help in North Wales are being introduced. All calls should now be made to Mr. Briggs at Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel (Llanberis 211) in the first instance.

Mountain Rescue Committee's Handbook—This has been revised and reprinted and can be obtained from the Secretary, Mountain Rescue Committee, Hill House, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, Cheshire, for 1/- post free.

All climbers ought to have a copy.

Access to Rhum—As the Island is a nature reserve it is particularly important that flora and fauna should not be disturbed by climbers.

Applications from parties to visit Rhum must be forwarded at least three weeks before the visit to Mr. J. K. W. Dunn, 1 High Street, East Linton, East Lothian.

Access to Coed Tremadoc National Nature Reserve—Arrangements have now been made for the issue of permits for rock climbing in the Reserve to be obtained from one of the following:

- (a) Mr. D. D. Snell, (Hon. Secretary, Cave and Crag Club) 29 Beacon Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
- (b) Captain S. T. A. Livingstone-Learmonth, Tanyrallt, Tremadoc, Caernarvonshire. (The owner).
- (c) Mr. Evan Roberts, Gwynant, Capel Curig, Caernarvonshire. (Conservancy Warden).

The Cave and Crag Club ask that, where possible, applications for rock climbing permits should be made in advance through club secretaries to the Cave and Crag Club Secretary.

The Club and the Nature Conservancy have evolved a climbing code, which it is hoped will ensure the preservation of the native soils and vegetation, and all those climbing within the Reserve are asked to observe it as follows:—

- (a) Keep to the regular paths of approach to the climbs, which so far as practicable will be marked. This is to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation of the woods.
- (b) As far as it is possible do not extend the clearances in the undergrowth at the foot of the climbs.
- (c) As a general principle do not use nailed boots in the area.
- (d) Confine climbs to clean rock faces and avoid using vegetated gulleys or opening up new climbs on rock faces with much vegetation on them.
- (e) Reduce the removal of vegetation to the bare minimum compatible with safety.
- (f) Observe the *Countryside Code*.

There will be three main access points to the Reserve:—

- (a) A path leading in a south-easterly direction from the farm Pant Ifan to near the edge of the cliffs.
- (b) An old gateway 80 yards east of the Lodge of Tanyrallt.
- (c) At a point on the path from Tanyrallt to Pant Ifan near the western limits of Craig Pant Ifan.

The Nature Conservancy while permitting rock climbing wish to keep this to the least vegetated part of the cliffs so as to preserve the essentially native vegetation and soils of some of the ledges and gullies.

The main scientific interest lies in the survival there of oak woodland.

“**Mountaineering**”—Members are reminded that important notes and articles appear in this journal of the B.M.C.

“**Selected Climbs in the Mont Blanc Range**”—Members are reminded that this guide by E. A. Wrangham can be obtained at 18/-.

It is the first published in English since the beginning of the century; and if it is well supported, guides for other areas may follow.

New B.M.C. Handbook—The first official British Mountaineering Council's handbook since Barford's Pelican Book *Climbing in Britain* has now appeared in the shape of *MOUNTAIN CLIMBING* by Dr. G. H. Francis. This book, sponsored by both the British Mountaineering Council and the Association of Scottish Climbing Clubs is published in the English Universities Press *Teach Yourself* series. It has 192 pages and includes many line illustrations, eight plates and an index. It costs only 7/6, will appeal to beginners and experienced mountaineers alike and extends from hillwalking to Alpine mountaineering. There is a chapter on "artificial climbing" and another on mountain rescue which is a summarised version of the Mountain Rescue Committee's own handbook.

Dr. Francis, a member of the Alpine Club, Climbers' Club and Alpine Climbing Group, is a leading member of the group of post-war climbers which has done much to raise the standard of British climbing in the Alps, and which has provided outstanding mountaineers for many great expeditions to the Himalaya.

CLUB NOTES

This year the Association celebrates its Jubilee, having been founded in June, 1909. A history of the Association is published elsewhere in this Report, and a special programme has been arranged which includes two Easter Meets in Fort William and then Glen Brittle, and a Summer Meet and a Dinner in Saas-Fée. A full account of the various functions will be published in the next Report, and let us hope that the weather will be kind to us.

At home the Association has had another most successful year. It was again possible to arrange a most interesting series of papers, details of which are set out below. Once again we would like to express to the Alpine Club our great appreciation of their kindness in allowing us to hold our meetings in such attractive surroundings. A very successful Easter Meet was held at Langdale, and the Annual Dinner, of which details are given on another page, was attended by nearly 100 members and guests. The Ladies' Night Dinner on June 4th was again a brilliant function, and we were again honoured by the presence of Monsieur and Madame Daeniker.

After the Dinner Mr. S. G. Mc H. Clark (President of the Cambridge University Mountaineering Club) gave us a most interesting account of his recent expedition to Pumasillo in the Andes, illustrated by beautiful colour slides.

We have lost through death three members during the past year: Major H. H. Hardy and Messrs Hamish Mc Arthur and Arthur Poyser. They will be sadly missed by all who knew them.

An Obituary notice of Hamish McArthur will be found on another page.

The Easter Meet was held at the new Dungeon Ghyll Hotel, Langdale, where we received a very warm welcome from our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Bulman. Although Good Friday was actually the only wet day, the weather was distinctly "draughty" and the conditions were really more suitable for fell walking than climbing. However quite a lot was done and on Easter Sunday several parties went over to Coniston, and one party climbed Helvellyn.

The Meet was attended by the President and Mrs. Starkey, Mr. Crepin with his wife and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Solari, Dr. Healy and Messrs. D. M. Clarke, M. N. Clarke, Bennett, Galloway, Greg and McGillivray. Mr. Parker was prevented at the last moment from attending owing to illness.

The 1959 Easter Meet will be held at the Grand Hotel, Fort William from March 25th to April 1st, which will be followed, as in 1953, by an extension Meet in Glen Brittle.

Evening Meetings were held at the Alpine Club in January, February, March, April, June, September and October, and the following papers were read, all of which were illustrated by lantern slides:—

- January 22nd Short talks by members, including an account of the Easter Meet 1957 by the President.
February 26th "Wester Ross" (Mr. F. L. Harris)
March 26th "Karakoram Holiday" (Dr. E. S. Williams)
April 23rd .. "Adventure in the Caucasus" (Mrs. Joyce Dunsheath)
June 25th .. "Skiing in Norway and some climbs in the Engadine" (Mr. Walter Kirstein)
September 24th "Some days in the Alps" (Mr. D. M. Clarke)
October 15th "Swedish Lapland" (Mr. A. A. Galloway and Mr. F. Solari)

We are very much indebted to these members and visitors for making these meetings such a success.

The attention of members is drawn to the List of Meetings for 1959, which was issued in December.

Members who do not receive their proper copies of *Les Alpes* should communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer.

The Librarian's Report

Little use was made of the Library in 1958. Twenty-three members borrowed 35 books belonging to the general section, 17 guide books, 8 journals and 5 maps. The two keenest readers were among the ten members who obtained their requirements through the post.

Correspondence with members in Canada, India and West Africa afforded the librarian much encouragement; less pleasant was the task of reminding certain readers that books, especially guide books, should not be retained for six months or longer.

Additions to the Library through purchase or donation included the following:—

Alpine Club	Alpine Journals Nos. 296 and 297
F. S. Chapman	Memoirs of a Mountaineer
A. Egglar	The Everest-Lhotse Adventure
Fell and Rock C.C.	Journals Nos. 51 and 52
C. F. Kirkus	Let's go Climbing
Ladies A.C.	Journal 1958
Sir A. Lunn	A Century of Mountaineering
Sir A. Lunn	The Bernese Oberland
Rucksack Club	Journal 1957
Lord Schuster	Postscript to Adventure
Swiss Foundation	
(M. Barnes, <i>Editor</i>)	The Mountain World 1958/59
F. S. Smythe	The Spirit of the Hills
S. Snaith	Alpine Adventure
E. A. Wrangham	Selected Climbs in the Range of Mont Blanc

Some of these books were already entered in the Library List which was sent to members in May 1958. Our collection of Swiss maps was increased by the addition of two further sheets, Nos. 531 and 569, of the new Landeskarte. We still are without up-to-date maps of the French Alps south of the Mont Blanc range and of the Dolomites.

As in former years we are indebted to individuals and kindred societies for contributions to the Library. The late Mr. Arthur Poyser has bequeathed his climbing books to the Association. His Excellency, the Swiss Ambassador, presented us with that outstandingly beautiful book *A Century of Mountaineering*; Mr. Blakeney provided the current issues of the Alpine Journal. We thank also Mr. G. Brooke for two books and the following societies for copies of their annual journals: The Ladies Alpine Club, the Fell and Rock Climbing Club, the Rucksack Club, the Alpine Ski Club and the Ski Club of Great Britain. Some of the Sections of the S.A.C. and the Schweizer Frauen Alpenclub regularly send their periodicals to the Library.

Surplus Stock—Sales of books of which we had, and in some cases still have, more copies than needed brought in approximately £6.

Books for Sale—In order to make room on our shelves we are able to offer to members a number of books of which we have duplicates. If interested, please write to the librarian.

Members who are keen on gardening will be interested to know that the first Swiss Horticultural Exhibition will be held at Zurich from April 25th to October 11th. The exhibition, which can be reached by boat from the main Railway Station, will occupy an extensive area on both shores of the lake. From what we hear it should be well worth a visit.

During the Summer the President and his wife received an invitation from Herr Wenck, the Central President of the S.A.C., to break their homeward journey at Basel and dine with members of the Central Committee.

Arriving there on August 5th they were met by Dr. Theodore Muller, Chief of the Rescue Services, in the absence of Herr Wenck who was laid up with a chill. Dr. Muller took them for a very interesting sightseeing tour of the City, and then to dinner in a most attractive restaurant in a medieval schloss where they were joined by Dr. Im Obersteg (the legal adviser of the Central Committee) and his wife.

During dinner the President had a long talk about the S.A.C. and the Association with his hosts who showed the keenest interest in our affairs. The following morning, before continuing on their journey, the President and his wife were taken to visit Schloss Tierberg, a medieval castle in the heart of the Jura which had been restored by the Section Basel and now contains a most beautiful Club Room.

Delightful informal visits of this nature do much to cement the bonds of friendship between our two countries, and we hope that we shall have an early opportunity of returning the charming hospitality of our Swiss friends.

The following letter has been received from the British Embassy in Katmandu:—

“ We have recently been informed by the Nepal Government that a “ Himalayan Society ” has been formed, with its office at 27 Juddha Road, Katmandu, with the object of providing Nepalese Sirdars and high altitude porters for expeditions visiting Nepal.

“ This Society has the backing of the Nepal Government which requires expeditions coming to Nepal in future to employ Sherpas and Sirdars through the new Society as far as possible. We have pointed out that in some cases when expeditions know particular Darjeeling or Namche Bazar Sherpas whom they have employed in the past, it would be unfair to expect them to take an unknown man just because their first choice is not on the new Society's books. We think they appreciate this point, but we must in future inform projected expeditions to Nepal that unless they can successfully advance some special reason to the contrary, they will be expected by the Nepal Government to engage their Sherpas through the new organisation.”

We were all extremely gratified to learn that Michael Benner had been posthumously awarded the George Cross in recognition of the very gallant act which cost him his life on the Gross Glockner on the 1st July, 1957. We are sure that this high honour will afford some consolation to his family in their great loss.

We should like to congratulate the Oxford University Mountaineering Club, who were also founded in 1909, on celebrating their Jubilee.

Members are reminded that not all the Huts in Austria belong to the Austrian Alpine Club. In the Zillertal particularly some of the Huts belong to the German Alpine Club **with which the Swiss Alpine Club has no reciprocal arrangements.**

The attention of Members is drawn to the “ Hotel Book.” It is kept in the Library and Members are invited to use it for recording their comments, whether favourable or otherwise, on the hotels which they have come across in their travels. This information was found

very useful before the War. Members who are unable to visit the Library are asked to send such comments to the Hon. Editor, who will have them inserted in the Book.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday, 26th November. The President was in the Chair, and nearly a hundred members and guests were present.

The guests of the Association were His Excellency the Swiss Ambassador; The Right Hon. Lord Chorley (Vice President of the Alpine Club) and Lady Chorley; Miss Una Cameron (President of the Ladies' Alpine Club); Mr. M. Holton (Hon. Secretary British Mountaineering Council); Mr. D. Bull (Climbers' Club); Mr. M. S. Binnie (Oxford University Mountaineering Club); Mr. J. Jenkinson (Imperial College Mountaineering Club); Mr. H. Knoll (City Swiss Club) and Mr. M. Kunz (Swiss National Tourist Office).

Mr. B. L. Richards proposed the toast of "The Swiss Confederation," to which the Swiss Ambassador replied in his usual charming manner.

The President then proposed the toast of "The Association." He gave a resumé of the activities of the past year and made a special reference to the great loss which the Association had sustained in the death of Hamish McArthur, and also to the posthumous award of the George Cross to Michael Benner; he also said a few words about our Jubilee Programme.

After the interval Dr. A. W. Barton proposed the toast of "The Guests and Kindred Clubs" and reminded his listeners of the old Chinese proverb *that he who thinks by the inch and talks by the yard shall be put out by the foot*—a very timely reminder at the beginning of the dining season! Lord Chorley replied in a witty speech. Mr. M. Bennett then proposed the toast of "The President," and this concluded the proceedings.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS 1959

The attention of members is drawn to the numerous excursions and climbs which are arranged by all the Sections of the S.A.C. and which afford an opportunity for some extraordinary good climbing at a very moderate cost. Although perhaps it is preferable to climb with one's own Section, one can always join a climb of

another Section—and, further, one can always be assured of a very hearty welcome, though, of course, a knowledge of the language is desirable. For those who want to cut down expenses these Section Climbs prove invaluable.

At the time of going to press the Excursion Programmes of the various Sections were not available, but any members who are interested may obtain them from the Hon. Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS

This covers all members and the premium is included in the annual subscription. It is a contract between the Swiss Alpine Club and the Swiss Insurance Companies, and it is renewed from year to year on the same terms unless notice of termination is given by either side. The sum insured varies according to the sections; with some it is 10,000 francs and with others 8,000 francs payable at death, or proportionately for permanent disablement. The Insurance covers the Central European Alps, the Jura, Pyrenees, Appenines, Carpathians, Vosges, Black Forest, England, Scotland and Wales, but it does not cover Norway, Himalaya, etc.

For the full terms of the contract of Insurance, members should apply to the Honorary Treasurer. See also "Les Alpes" for January, 1957.

The attention of members is particularly drawn to a Clause under which the Insurance Companies decline responsibility for accidents to solo or improperly equipped climbers or anyone unaccompanied by a person of over 17 years of age.

RESCUE PARTIES

The Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme (U.I.A.A.), Headquarters in Geneva (President—Mr. Egmond d'Arcis, one of our Honorary members), to which the B.M.C. is affiliated, has inaugurated a telephone service called CISALP (Centre Internationale de Secours Alpin) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria and Jugoslavia, which works as follows :

Suppose you have a relative or friend mountaineering somewhere in one of these six countries, and for some reason you suspect an

accident. You telephone Geneva No. 11, and ask to be put in communication with CISALP, to whom you explain matters. CISALP then puts you in communication with the rescue centre of the region where your relative was known to be, and you can ask this centre to make the necessary arrangements for a relief party ; you yourself are responsible for the expenses of the rescue party.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CLIMBING PARTIES AND ALPINE PILOTS

The Bernina Section have approved the following system, and it is probable that other Sections will do the same :

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|---|
| S.O.S. | — | — | A Cross. |
| All Right | — | — | A Quadrangle, with one side longer than the other |
| Food only wanted | — | L. | (The German word food :
LEBENSMITTEL.) |

Guides should be equipped with yellow flags with these markings in red lines. The signs could be given by lines in the snow or other suitable means as well.

ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID

Stretchers and two rucksacks of medical supplies are kept at the following places. In the event of an accident take up BOTH rucksacks, lights, food and plenty of rope. Read the instructions. Make sure that the iron leg-splint is included. In most cases the Supervisor will assist in organising the rescue party and will summon doctor and ambulance. Local men who help will be paid. Afterwards, report on accident and deficiencies to A. S. Pigott, Hill House, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport.

Members are earnestly recommended to make themselves acquainted with the use of the equipment and the resources of the district.

<i>Lake District</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
1. Wastwater Hotel... ..	Mr. W. Pharaoh	Wasdale Head 1
2. Scawfell Hotel, Rosthwaite	Capt. S. H. Badrock ...	Borrowdale 208
3. Police Station, Keswick	Keswick Mountain Rescue Team	Keswick 4
4. Youth Hostel, Gillerthwaite Farm, Ennerdale	Mr. R. S. Hughes	At Angler's Inn, Lamplugh 202
5. Dungeon Ghyll Old Hotel, Great Langdale	Mr. S. H. Cross	Langdale 272
6. The Institute, Coniston (Two rucksacks also in hut at Dow Crag) Ask for Coniston Fell Rescue Party	Mr. A. M. D'aeth Waterhead Farm, Coniston	Poince, Coniston 251
7. Gatesgarth Farm, Buttermere	Mr. Richardson	Buttermere 6
8. Outward Bound Mountain School, Eskdale	The Warden	Eskdale 26
9. Sty Head Pass	Keswick Mountain Rescue Team	None
10. Goldrill Youth Hostel, Patterdale	The Warden	Glenridding 208
11. Outward Bound Mountain School, Hallsteads on Ullswater, Watermillock	The Warden	Pooley Bridge 225

North Wales

1. Youth Hostel, Idwal Cottage, Ogwen	The Warden	Public Tel. Box outside Hostel, L.O.G., Ogwen 1
2. Ogwen Cottage	Mr. M. Jones	Bethesda 214
3. Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel ...	Mr. C. Briggs	Llanberis 211
4. Quellyn Arms Hotel, Rhyd-ddu	Mr. E. A. Jones	Beddgelert 267

All calls for help in this area should be made to Mr. C. Briggs (Llanberis 211) in the first instance.

Mid-Wales

1. The Outward Bound Sea School, Aberdovey (Kit will be sent by car)	Executive Officer	Aberdovey 105
2. Fire Station, Dolgelly (Privately owned kit)	Officer in Charge	Police, Dolgelly

Derbyshire

1. Hope, near Castleton (Neil Robertson stretcher and rucksacks) Ring Police at Matlock or Leek and ask for Derbyshire Cave Rescue Organisation	Dr. J. W. W. Baillie	Hope 214
2. Reservoir House, Kinder, Hayfield	Mr. Vernon Bennett	New Mills 2145
3. Rifle Range, Crowden ...	Mrs. E. Fazackerley	Glossop 336
4. Nags Head Hotel, Edale	Mr. F. Heardman	Edale 212

<i>Yorkshire</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
1. Police Station, Settle ...	Ask for Cave Rescue Organisation	
2. Police Station, Grassington	Ask for Upper Warfedale Fell Rescue Association	
<i>Cornwall</i>		
Count House, Bosigran, nr. St. Ives (Neil Robertson stretcher)	Rear Admiral K. M. Lawder, Brook Cottage, South Zeal, Okehampton	None
<i>Scotland</i>		
1. Clachaig Hotel, Glencoe ...	Mr. A. J. MacNiven ...	Ballachulish 252
2. Alltnafeadh, Glencoe ...	Mr. Cameron ...	
3. Police Station, Crianlarich	Officer in Charge ...	Crianlarich 222
4. Glenbrittle House, Isle of Skye	Mr. MacRae ...	Glenbrittle 2
5. Sligachan Hotel, Isle of Skye	Mr. I. S. Campbell ...	Sligachan 204
6. Marshall & Pearson, West Highland Garage, Fort William (Tel. 15)	Mr. D. G. Duff, P.R.C.S., at Belford Hospital	Fort William 49
7. The Charles Inglis Clark Hut, Ben Nevis	Ditto ...	None
8. Lui Beg, Braemar ... (Key at Derry Lodge)	Mr. E. Scott ...	
9. Achnagoichan, Rothiemurchus	Mr. Macdonald, Warden's Cottage, Nature Conservancy	
10. Spittall of Muick, Glenmuick	Mr. J. Robertson ...	
11. Police Station, Braemar ...	Officer in Charge ...	Braemar 222
12. Police Station, Arrochar	Officer in Charge ...	Arrochar 22
13. Police Station, Brodick, Arran	Officer in Charge ...	Brodick 100
14. Scottish Youth Hostel, Glen Doll Lodge, Glen Clova	The Warden ...	
15. Central Police Station, 4 West Bell St., Dundee	Officer in Charge ...	
16. Scottish Ski Club Hut, Corrie Odnar, Ben Ghlas, Ben Lawers	Mr. McEwen, Park Lodge, Stirling	
17. Gordonstoun School, Altyre House, Forres	Mr. J. M. Ray ...	Forres 2

Rescue Kit owned by the Scottish Council for Physical Recreation is kept at Glenmore Lodge and at Jean's Hut (approximately 1 mile N.W. of Cairngorm). The Glenmore Lodge kit is intended primarily for the use of S.C.P.R. students, but that at Jean's Hut for more general use.

ISSUED BY THE MOUNTAIN RESCUE COMMITTEE.

January, 1959

A Complete List will be found in the 1957 Edition of the Mountain Rescue Committee's Handbook referred to above in B.M.C. Notes.

RECEIPTS AND for the Year

RECEIPTS

1957		£	s.	d.
£	SECTION			
1,604	Subscriptions Received	1,661	11	11
	ASSOCIATION			
343	Subscriptions Received	354	4	0
57	Interest Received (<i>Net</i>)	58	13	4
13	Advertising	12	12	0
—	Library Receipts	8	2	0
37	Excess of Expenditure	—	—	—

£2,054

£2,095 3 3

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Association and report that the above accounts are in accordance therewith.

28th October, 1958. (Signed) R. A. TYBSEN-GEE, *Hon. Auditor*

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

ending 30th September, 1958

EXPENDITURE

1957		£	s.	d.
£	SECTION			
1,545	Remittances to Sections	1,605	7	0
10	Subscriptions Returned	2	13	0
2	Bank Charges on Remittances	2	4	4
ASSOCIATION				
108	Hire of Rooms	102	12	6
73	Library Expenses	11	18	11
105	Annual Report	104	5	1
—	Printing Rules and Library List	50	15	7
38	Clerical Assistance	18	0	0
26	Postage.....	27	0	0
57	Printing and Stationery	65	13	9
10	Insurance	6	7	6
13	Entertainment	18	1	6
7	Subscription B.M.C.....	7	0	0
4	Corporation Duty	5	2	0
—	Donation (Mountain Rescue Committee)	5	5	0
37	Lecture Expenses (Dinner)	—	—	—
19	Sundries	5	13	1
—	Subscription Returned	5	0	0
—	Balance to Accumulated Revenue Account being surplus of Receipts over Expenditure during the year	56	18	3
£2054		£2095 3 3		

Association of British Members of the Swiss Alpine Club

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30th September, 1958

LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ACCUMULATED FUND						
<i>Life Membership Account:</i>						
Total as at 1st October, 1957 ..	1,081	0	0			
Add Subscriptions received during year to 30th September, 1958 ..	21	0	0			
				1,102	0	0
<i>Accumulated Revenue Account:</i>						
Balance as at 1st October, 1957 ..	1,745	9	7			
Add Surplus Receipts over Expenditure for year to 30th September, 1958 ..	56	18	3			
				1,802	7	10
				£2,904	7	10

ASSETS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND						
Interest Due				585	7	0
Projector Etc. (W. J. Foster Bequest) ..					11	10
Investments at Cost					77	0
				2,230	10	9
<i>Investments:</i>						
3½% Conversion Stock 1961 or after	£1,000					
3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock	£668					
2½% Treasury Stock 1976	£200					
4½% Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Debenture Stock 1977/82	£1,000					
Market Value at September, 1958 ..	1,935	0	0			
(1957—£1,793)						
				£2,904	7	10

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Association and report that the above accounts are in accordance therewith.

28th October, 1958.

(Signed) R. A. TYSSSEN-GEE *Hon. Auditor.*

Roll of Honour

1914-1918

A. C. ADAMS	E. DOUGLAS MURRAY
RALPH N. ADAMS	T. D. OVERTON
A. BLACKWOOD-PORTER	E. S. PHILLIPS
R. BREWITT-TAYLOR	A. I. PRITCHARD
A. B. CHALLIS	C. J. REID
W. CROWE	L. D. SAUNDERS
N. S. DONE	C. R. M. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE
BERNARD ELLIS	R. D. SQUIRES
G. T. EWEN	R. K. STIRLING
J. H. B. FLETCHER	C. A. STURDY
K. G. GARNETT	ROGER E. THOMPSON
T. H. GOOD	W. M. VINCENT
CYRIL HARTREE	KENNETH WILCOX
C. E. KING-CHURCH	H. D. WILLIS
M. MILEY (Junior)	

1939-1945

J. CARR	P. R. P. MIERS
ALAN CLARK	M. R. C. OVERTON
K. W. GRAHAM	G. W. M. SWALLOW
T. C. LARKWORTHY	J. MORIN (<i>Hon. Member</i>)

LIST OF MEMBERS
of the
Association of British Members
of the
Swiss Alpine Club
(Corrected up to 23rd January, 1959.)

*For privacy individual names and addresses have been removed.
Names and addresses can be obtained, for research purposes only, by reference
to the Editor or going to the hard copies in AC library in London.*

684 Members, of whom 86 are Life Members on the Retired List.
18 Retired under Rule 15b, 9 Honorary Members, 519 Ordinary Members and
52 Life Members on the Active List.

HON. MEMBERS

(Included in the List of Members).

The President of the Swiss Alpine Club (ex-officio).

Bircher, Dr. Ernest.

Clarke, M. N. 'A.C.' (Monte Rosa), (Hon. Secretary, 1929-1948).

D'Arcis, Egmond (Geneva).

Daeniker, His Excellency Monsieur, the Swiss Ambassador.

Eggler, Dr. Albert (Bern).

Geiger, Hermann (Monte Rosa).

Hunt, Brigadier Sir John, C.B.E., D.S.O., 'A.C.' (Oberhasli).

Mariétan, Abbé Dr. Ignace (Monte Rosa).

KINDRED CLUBS

The Alpine Club, 74, South Audley Street, W.1.

Alpine Climbing Group, Hon. Sec., E. A. Wrangham, Harehope Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.

Alpine Ski Club, Hon. Sec., Wing-Commander K. C. Smith, Cockshut, Reigate, Surrey.

Ladies' Alpine Club, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Starkey, 25, Orchard Drive, Chorley Wood, Herts.

American Alpine Club, Hon. Sec., Henry S. Hall, Junior, 154, Coolidge Hill, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

American Association of Swiss Alpine Club Members, Hon. Sec-Treasurer, Julien Cornell, Central Valley, New York, U.S.A.

Cambridge University Mountaineering Club, c/o The Wherry Library, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland (Mountaineering Section), Hon. Sec., G. H. Watkins, 9, Primrose Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, S.W.11.

Climbers' Club, Hon. Sec., A. Blackshaw, 114, Cambridge Street, Warwick Square, S.W.1.

- Fell and Rock Climbing Club (London Section), R. A. Tyssen-Gee, Flat 11, 7, Cleveland Gardens, W.2.
- Fell and Rock Climbing Club, C. S. Tilly, Park House, Greatham, Co. Durham. ; W. E. Kendrick, Customs and Excise, Fairfield Road, Lancaster (Hut and Meet Secretary).
- Glasgow University Mountaineering Club, Hon. Sec., c/o University Union, Glasgow, W.2.
- Imperial College Mountaineering Club, Hon. Sec., c/o Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.
- Irish Mountaineering Club, Hon. Sec., C. H. Boyd, 24, Eastleigh Drive, Belfast.
- Kenya Mountain Club of East Africa, (Kenya Section), P.O. Box 1831, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.
- Manchester University Mountaineering Club, Hon. Sec., c/o The University Union, Manchester, 15.
- Midland Association of Mountaineers, A. H. Robinson, Lansdowne, Warwick Road, Knowle, Solihull, Birmingham.
- Oxford University Mountaineering Club, c/o School of Geography, Mansfield Road, Oxford.
- Rucksack Club, Hon. Sec., J. E. Byrom, Highfield, Douglas Road, Hazel Grove, Cheshire.
- Ski Club of Great Britain, 118, Eaton Square, S.W.1.
- The Mountain Club, Hon. Sec., Miss Jean Turner, 83 Wolverhampton Road, Stafford.
- Yorkshire Ramblers' Club, Hon. Sec., E. C. Downham, 1, Crestville Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.
- Scottish Mountaineering Club, B. R. Higgins, 406, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- South Africa, Mountain Club of, P.O. Box 164, Cape Town, South Africa.
- Wayfarers' Club, Hon. Sec., S. T. Wright, 3, Buttermere Avenue, Bidston, Birkenhead.
- Ladies' Scottish Climbing Club, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Bell, 3, Park Place, Clackmannan.
- Ladies' Swiss Alpine Club, President, Frl. Fridy Baumann, Zingentorstrasse 8, Lucerne, Switzerland.
- Himalayan Club, P.O. Box 9049, Calcutta.
- British Mountaineering Council, Hon. Sec., M. Holton, 46, Meadway Court, Meadway, N.W.11.
- Swiss National Tourist Office, 458 Strand, W.C.2.

SWISS ALPINE CLUB SECTIONS

- Altels Section : O. Stoller, Bergfuhrer Kandersteg. Subscription £2 17s. 0d. Entrance fee 17s.
- Bern Section : Hans Baumgartner, Bankbeamter, Zeerlederstrasse 3, Bern. Subscription £3 6s. 0d.
- Bernina Section : P. Pedrun, Silvaplana. Subscription £3 1s. 0d. Entrance fee 11s. 9d.
- Diablerets Section : G. Gentil, Place Chauderon, 26, Lausanne. Subscription £2 14s. 6d. Entrance fee 17s.
- Geneva Section : P. Pidoux, 11 Grand-Rue, Geneva. Subscription £3 4s. 0d. Entrance fee 8s. 6d.
- Grindelwald Section : P. Schild, Waldhuus, Grindelwald. Subscription £2 14s. 0d. Entrance fee 15s.
- Interlaken Section : F. Stahli, Unionsgasse, Interlaken. Subscription £2 15s. 6d. Entrance fee 17s.
- Monte Rosa Section : Alexis Muller, Chippis, Sierre. Subscription £2 15s. 0d. Entrance fee 8s. 6d.
- Montreux Section : W. Bonny, "La Cote," Parfiens, Montreux. Subscription £2 19s. 0d.
- Oberhasli Section : Fritz Eschmann, Kaufmann, Meiringen. Subscription £3 1s. 0d. Entrance fee 17s.
- Swiss Alpine Club Central Committee : Hans Luck, Buchhalter, Chur.
- Editor of *Les Alpes*, Professor Edmond Pidoux, Chemin de Boston 5, Lausanne.

Subscriptions as far as known at time of publication.

Other sections on application.

The Swiss Observer, 23, Leonard Street, London, E.C.2.

Price 3d.

LIST OF OFFICERS
SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Presidents

- 1909-1911 Clinton Dent.
1912-1922 A. E. W. Mason.
1923-1926 Dr. H. L. R. Dent.
1927-1930 Brigadier-General The Hon. C. G. Bruce,
 C.B., M.V.O.
1931-1933 W. M. Roberts, O.B.E.
1934-1936 A. N. Andrews.
1937-1945 C. T. Lehmann.
1946-1948 Dr. N. S. Finzi.
1949-1951 Gerald Steel, C.B.
1952-1953 Colonel E. R. Culverwell, M.C.
1954-1956 F. R. Crepin.
1957 Geo. Starkey.

Vice-Presidents

(from 1948)

- 1948 Gerald Steel, C.B., and Colonel E. R. Culverwell,
 M.C.
1949 Colonel E. R. Culverwell, M.C. and Brigadier
 E. Gueterbock.
1950 Colonel E. R. Culverwell, M.C., Rev. G. H. Lancaster
 (died April, 1950), and Dr. C. F. Fothergill.
1951-52 Dr. C. F. Fothergill and Lieut.-Colonel A. E.
 Tydeman.
1953 Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Tydeman and J. R. Amphlett.
1954-55 J. R. Amphlett and Robert Greg.
1956 Robert Greg and Dr. J. W. Healy.
1957 Dr. J. W. Healy and B. L. Richards, G.M.
1959 B. L. Richards, G.M. and Dr. A. W. Barton.

Prior to 1948 the Vice-Presidents of the Association did not hold office for any definite period, and in the majority of cases, once elected, held office for life. In later years, with few exceptions, only those who had held office as President were elected Vice-Presidents. In 1947 it was considered that this system was not satisfactory and that in future there should be two Vice-Presidents only who, like the President, should not hold office for longer than three years in succession. At the Annual General Meeting in 1947 the existing Vice-Presidents were created Honorary Vice-Presidents, and as such hold office for life subject only to re-election at each Annual General Meeting. The following were Vice-Presidents of the Association between 1909 and 1948 :—

Dr. O. K. Williamson.
 H. G. Pulling.
 J. A. B. Bruce.
 Dr. H. L. R. Dent.
 A. E. W. Mason.
 Brigadier-General The Hon. C. G. Bruce, C.B., M.V.O.
 Sir R. Leonard Powell.
 C. T. Lehmann.
 W. M. Roberts, O.B.E.
 A. N. Andrews.
 Sir William Ellis, G.B.E.
 F. W. Cavey.

Honorary Secretaries

1909-1911 J. A. B. Bruce and Gerald Steel.
 1912-1919 E. B. Harris and A. N. Andrews.
 1920-1922 A. N. Andrews and N. E. Odell.
 1923-1928 A. N. Andrews and W. M. Roberts.
 1929-1930 W. M. Roberts and M. N. Clarke.
 1931-1944 M. N. Clarke and F. W. Cavey.
 1945-1948 M. N. Clarke and F. R. Crepin.
 1949-1953 F. R. Crepin and George Starkey.
 1954-1956 George Starkey and R. C. J. Parker.
 1957-1958 R. C. J. Parker and H. McArthur.
 1959 R. C. J. Parker and F. E. Smith.

Honorary Treasurers

1909-1911	C. E. King-Church.
1912-1925	J. A. B. Bruce.
1926-1954	C. T. Lehmann.
1954-1957	J. R. Amphlett.
1957	F. R. Crepin.

Honorary Auditors

1909-1914	A. B. Challis.
1915-1922	Reginald Graham.
1923-1930	W. L. Adams.
1931-1940	F. Oughton.
1941-1952	J. A. Marsden-Neye.
1953-1956	S. E. Orchard.
1957	R. A. Tyssen-Gee.

Honorary Librarians

1909-1918	J. A. B. Bruce.
1919-1928	C. T. Lehmann.
1929-1932	A. N. Andrews.
1933-1938	George Anderson.
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