

They were last seen 500 feet short of the summit. The four summiters saw them with binoculars going up as they were on their way down to Base Camp. The climbers had reached the hump of a very difficult ridge at 22,000 feet above the final camp. When those descending looked again, they were not to be seen. The weather turned bad and vision was obscured. Sherpa Ang Nima, who had been in the ill-fated second summit team, was saved as he had been left behind. The helicopter search had to be April 26 because of the weather and could not be resumed the next day. Despite continuing foul weather intensive ground and air search parties were sent out but without success. Finally the leader Lieutenant Colonel Narinder Kumar himself set out. Kumar feels they may have fallen down the 8000-foot precipice to the Tibetan side. After the Ministry of External Affairs asking Peking whether it knew about the fate of the officers, at first the Chinese expressed "surprise", but subsequently replied that they had sent out search parties who found no trace of the climbers. A unique feature of this expedition was the extensive use of bamboo ladders, which proved useful and economical.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

## Nepal

*Mount Everest, Fifth Ascent.* The expedition of the Japanese Alpine Club had 23 climbers, four doctors, three scientists and nine journalists, plus 45 Sherpas. The overall leader was 71-year-old Saburo Matsukata; climbing leader was Hiromi Otsuka. Base Camp was established at 17,500 feet on March 23. They were camped on the South Col on April 28. On April 21 Kyoshi Narita died of what was described as heart failure at Camp I at 20,000 feet. (Could this have been high-altitude pulmonary edema?) The Sherpa Kyak Tsering died in the Khumba Icefall under a collapsed sérac. The highest camp, Camp VI, was on the south summit. On May 11 Teruo Matsuura and Naomi Uemura reached the summit and on May 12 Katsutoshi Hirabayashi and the Sherpa Chottare repeated the climb. A woman, Setsuko Watanabe got to the South Col, probably a woman's altitude record. The southwest-face party reached 26,400 feet. In the post-monsoon season of 1969, the Japanese climbed to nearly that high up a broad couloir that rises from the floor of the Western Cwm. The couloir is barred at above 26,000 feet by the central buttress. In 1970 there was much less snow than in the previous fall and progress was slower than it had been when more of the climbing was on snow. There was more

rockfall. On May 10 Iwao Kano and Hiroshi Sagano reached 26,400 feet and had a good look at the central buttress. There seem to be possibilities either of continuing to the left and onto the west ridge or of continuing up a deep chimney towards the Yellow Band and up the face. They abandoned the effort because of heavy rockfall.

*Mount Everest Ski Expedition.* There were two Japanese expeditions at the same time on Mount Everest. The ski group were not interested in any attempt on the summit but was rather a publicity stunt for the exposition in Osaka. They lost six Sherpas when in early April a sérac fell on them in the Khumbu Icefall at 19,000 feet. A seventh died of exhaustion. Despite these deaths they continued and established Camp V at 26,200 feet on the South Col. From there on May 6 Yuichi Miura descended the Lhotse Face on skis. He reported speeds of almost 100(?) miles per hour over a two-mile stretch. Using a parachute to slow himself down, he took a severe fall which nearly ended in a crevasse.

*Lhotse Shar.* The east peak of Lhotse, Lhotse Shar (27,504 feet) was climbed by an Austrian expedition from the Tirol led by Siegfried Aeberli. Base Camp was at 17,150 feet on the western lateral moraine of the Lhotse Glacier. They approached the southeast spur from the west and the col between Lhotse and Island Peak and climbed up the south face to the crest of the spur. Camp I was at 19,700 feet, Camp II at 22,000 feet, Camp III at 23,300 feet above the "roof" of the face on the spur's crest and Camp IV at 25,000 feet. All camps had snow caves for shelter. Almost the whole of the route from below Camp I to Camp III was fixed with rope as climbing was very difficult. As high as Camp III they found signs of the Japanese attempt of 1965, which failed at 26,000 feet. The summit pair, Josef Mayerl and Rolf Walter, left Camp IV on May 12. A broad slope without real difficulties led to a false summit at 26,000 feet, which they reached in three hours without oxygen to save it for the last part. There they were separated from the final face by a wild, corniced ridge, up which they front-pointed on good snow. After reaching the face, they continued up equally steep slopes. A long traverse left took them to rock, which saved much step-kicking. The final hundred feet were even steeper ice and then soft, rotten snow. At 12:30 they broke through the cornice to the summit. The descent was made in nearly zero visibility in clouds. The next day a second summit attempt by Walter Larchner and the Sherpa Urkien was stopped 800 feet below the top when oxygen equipment iced up. Other members of the expedition were Rüdiger Lutz, Dr. Gerd Garbeis and Hansjörg Köchler.

*Annapurna, Second Ascent.* The British Nepalese Army Annapurna Expedition assembled in Kathmandu on March 16, personnel and stores having been air-freighted from the United Kingdom by the RAF. We were Major Bruce M. Niven, overall leader, Lieutenant Richard Summerton, Captain Douglas Keelan, Corporal John Anderson, Captain Gerry F. Owens, Captain Tim Taylor, Dr. David Jones, and I, as climbing leader. We flew to Pokhara and there repeated the French approach. The "Pass of April 27" of the French was reached a month before that date but deep snow and unenthusiastic coolies meant we did not reach Base Camp at 14,750 feet until April 5. It took a further three weeks to carry the final loads there. The approach was difficult due to heavy winter snowfalls lying late. Tim Taylor was evacuated by helicopter from Shepherds Camp (12,500 feet) to the British Military Hospital at Dharan with pneumonia. Advance Base, Camp II (19,600 feet) was first reached on April 16 but blown out by avalanches off the Sickle on April 24. Owens and Summerton survived, bruised! We attempted to bypass the Sickle for the next week, but were finally turned back on the northeast buttress at 21,000 feet by an isolated ice tower. While evacuating stores, Summerton was avalanched off the fixed ropes as he was filming. He sustained two broken ribs. Turning back to the French route, four of us finished the climb with limited Sherpa support between May 11 and 20. The back-up pair was Doug Keelan and Andy Anderson and the summit pair Gerry Owens and I. The only technical difficulty was climbing into and out of the Sickle bowl, where ropes were left. We used oxygen overnight and during the summit climb on May 20, climbing the final 2250 feet to 26,545 feet in only three hours. The final gully and icefield were steep, but the rest was at an easy angle. The dates on which the sites of camps were first reached (and occupied in parentheses) follow: Camp I, April 8 (April 15); Camp II, April 16 (April 19); Camp IIa on Northeast Buttress route, April 30 (May 3); Camp III, May 5 (May 12); Camp IV at 23,300 feet, May 16 (May 18); Camp V at 24,300 feet, May 19 (May 19). In general we followed the French route except for the Sickle.

M. W. HENRY DAY, *Captain, Royal Engineers*

*Annapurna III, Second Ascent, Ladies Expedition.* Our expedition consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. Junko Tabei, *deputy leader*, Misses Eiko Hirano, Chieko Urushibara, Hiroko Hirakawa, Reiko Sato, Michiko Manita, Morie Yamazaki, Kyoko Ohno, *doctor*, and me, *leader*. We made a new route and the second ascent of Annapurna III (24,787 feet) which we climbed from the south via the Modi Khola. (First ascent by Indians M. S.

Kohli and Sonam Gyatso with Sherpa Sonam Girmi, May 6, 1961 from northeast from Marsyandi valley. *A.A.J.*, 1962, 13:1, pp. 268-9). On March 23 our caravan started from Pokhara. After eight days' march we reached Khildhung (12,000 feet). Due to snow the route to Base Camp was too difficult for the 144 porters and all returned from Khildhung. Therefore we were based there for 16 days, carrying the baggage ourselves to Base Camp. During this time we set up Camps I at 14,275 feet on April 8 and II at 15,750 feet on April 11. On April 16 the members who were reconnoitering the route to Camp III descended to Base Camp, where we gathered for a Base Camp ceremony. The next day all the members and all the Sherpas went to the upper camps. We established Camp III at 17,400 feet on April 24, Camp IV at 19,350 feet on April 28 and Camp V at 22,300 feet on May 18. The most difficult climbing was between Camps IV and V, where there was a 2300-foot snow wall. We fixed 3000 feet of rope there. Then, at last, we sent two members, Mrs. Tabei and Miss Hirakawa, and two Sherpas, Tenzing Girmi and Pasang Nima, to the summit on May 19. They left Camp V at eight and ten o'clock and stood on the summit at 2:45. They spent only 30 minutes there, owing to bad weather. The temperature was 3°F and therefore the film in the camera cracked. They returned to Camp V at 5:20. All members were back at Base Camp on May 26.

EIKO MIYAZAKA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Baudha.* An expedition from Keio University of seven members was led by Yasuhiko Iso. After establishing Base Camp at 12,500 feet in the Churen Khola, they set up high camps, Camp III being at 20,200 feet. During the first summit attempt on April 23, a three-man team slipped and fell 500 feet, suffering injuries. After a bivouac they were attempting to return to Camp III when Yasuo Itaya fell again and was killed. On May 2 Yoshiyuki Kobayashi and Kiyoyasu Shibata completed the first ascent of Baudha (21,890 feet).

*Annapurna IV.* Led by Masahiro Kawakita, the eight-man Kansai University expedition made the sixth ascent by the traditional route of Annapurna IV (24,688 feet) when Deputy Leader Munekazo Takeo and Kazuhiko Furuya reached the summit on April 25 from Camp IV at 21,150 feet and a bivouac at 21,650 feet. Other members were Megumu Nishijima, Masaru Shikada and Takayoshi Yokoyama.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Tukuche Peak.* The Waseda University Alpine Club's expedition was composed of Naoji Sakai, Kenji Shiratori, Dr. Terumi Yatsushashi, Shoichi Murata, Isamu Homma, Daishiro Kyushin, Hirosuke Kikuchi, Shotaro Miyake, Takao Yonemoto, Eiho Otani, Mitsuru Kinoshita, Makoto Hirano, Akiro Nagatani, Yutaka Watanabe, Harushige Yabuta, Masahiro Ikeda and me as leader. Advanced Base Camp was at 16,900 feet and Camps I and II on the north ridge at 19,000 and 20,675 feet. On April 30 Yonemoto, Otani and Kikuchi left Camp II at 2:30 A.M. for the summit (22,687 feet), which they reached in twelve hours of difficult climbing. The fatal accident happened at 8:30 just above Camp II. They came to rest after falling 1000 feet. All were hurt and unconscious. Without regaining consciousness Kikuchi slipped again and fell to the Mayandi Glacier. The others were rescued early the next morning.

SEIJI YAMAMOTO, *Waseda University Alpine Club*

*Churen Himal South.* On April 29 South Korean Kim Ho Sup and Sherpa Rin Sing Angyal left Camp VI at 21,650 feet and made the first ascent of Churen Himal South (24,184 (?) feet). The expedition was led by Kim Jung Sup and left Pokhara on April 9 and took six days to get to Base Camp in the Kapre Khola. (The Japanese Shizuoka expedition states that the Koreans were on the 23,000-foot east peak and that the route they claim to have taken seems impossible.)

*Churen Himal.* The Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka had as overall leader Takashi Serizawa and as climbing leader Ryozo Yamamoto. They placed Camp VI at 22,300 feet above the Ghustang Khola. The central peak (24,184 feet) was reached on October 24 by Masayoshi Fukui and Kozo Hasegawa and on October 26 by Eiji Dohma and the Sherpa Norbu. On October 28 Hasegawa and Norbu climbed the western summit. (The heights of the east, central and west peaks are about the same.) Juni Oshishi was also a member.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Dhaulagiri VI.* The Kansai Mountaineering Club sent an expedition to the western Dhaulagiri range in the pre-monsoon season. Our original plan was to aim from the southwest at Dhaulagiri IV (25,133 feet) via Dhaulagiri VI (24,002 feet). Unexpected difficulties — a longer distance from the top of Dhaulagiri VI and a steep ice cliff near the col — compelled us to give up going beyond Dhaulagiri VI. But we did get to the summit of the latter, attempted in 1965 by a Royal Air Force party when

they mistook it for Dhaulagiri IV. (*A.A.J.*, 1966, 15:1, pp. 193-4.) Our approach route was the same as that of the RAF party. We left Pokhara on March 19 and after a 14-days' march via Beni, Darbang, Muni and Gurjakani, we placed Base Camp at the end of the Kaphe Glacier at 13,500 feet. On April 2 we began our mountaineering. Camp I was established on the 3rd near the first icefall at 15,575 feet. We then made a route on the side wall of Ghustung's north peak. On the 8th we made Camp III at 18,875 feet in the ice basin of the upper Kaphe Glacier. From here we made a route on the side ridge which descends from the south shoulder of Dhaulagiri VI. It was a difficult route and included a steep rock cliff in the lower part and an ice wall in the upper part. It took seven days of struggle and we fixed 2600 feet of rope. On April 16 we established Camp VI at 22,900 feet on the plateau on the main south ridge. On April 17 Hisazumi Nakamura, Shoichi Kimura, Seijiro Yamamura and Shiro Kawazu got to the top of Dhaulagiri VI. The other members were as follows: Takaaki Yamane, Mamoru Mizutani, Motoharu Iwasa and I as leader. Sherpas were Linsin, sirdar, Jamboo and Nurbu.

TETSUYA NOMURA, *Kansai Mountaineering Club*

*Yala Peak, Langtrang Himal and Mardi Himal, Annapurna Group.* Two climbing trips, organized by Sporthaus Schuster, went to Nepal. (There were six trips to other parts of the world.) From October 3 to 27 a group of 25 climbers was in the Langtrang Himal. Yala Peak (17,717 feet) was climbed by 17, guided by Anderl Ernst. From October 24 to November 17 a party of 26 was in the Annapurna group. Mardi Himal (17,831 feet) was climbed by 19, guided by Walter Utzmeier.

HERMANN KÖLLENSPERGER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Dhaulagiri, Second Ascent.* A 12-man expedition from Doshisha University, led by Tokufu Ota and Shoji Imanari, made the second ascent of Dhaulagiri (26,795 feet). From Camp VI at 25,600 feet on the Swiss northeast-ridge route of 1960, Tetsuji Kawada and the Sherpa Lhakpa Tenzing reached the summit on October 20.

*Sita Chuchura.* A Nippon University expedition made the first ascent of 21,978-foot Sita Chuchura, the second peak west of the French Col. The leader was Kiyoshi Seita and members included Masahiko Takahashi, Nobuyuki Hirato, Hiroshi Harada, Norio Hiyama, Kenichi Shibata, Susumu Nakamura and Isamu Furuhata. They crossed the French Col and established Base Camp at 16,400 feet, Camp I at 18,375 feet, Camp II at

19,350 feet and Camp III at 21,000 feet. On October 26 Takahashi, Hirato, Harada and Phurba Kitar climbed this beautiful virgin peak. Local people call it Sita Chuchura (or Tsutsura). "Sita" is the name of a legendary man and "Chuchura" means "mountain". (Hidden Valley is called locally "Sita Bari".) (It was first reported that they had climbed Tukuhe West but both the Japanese and the Nepalese authorities used the name "Tukuhe" loosely to use a name that was on the officially approved list.)

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Dhaulagiri VI, Second Ascent.* Michihiko Ogata led a second Japanese expedition, this one from Fukuoka Alpine Club, to attempt Dhaulagiri IV (25,153). This post-monsoon expedition was also unsuccessful in reaching its main objective. They climbed from the Kaphe Khola. Camp IV was at 19,900 feet, Camp V at 20,850 feet and Camp VI at 22,650 feet. The ridge which runs north from Gurja Himal over Dhaulagiri VI joins the ridge between Churen Himal on the west and Dhaulagiri IV on "Junction Peak" (23,320 feet). Just south of "Junction Peak" lies an unnamed summit of 23,460 feet. On October 25 Katsuhiro Nakajima and Goro Nabeyama made the first ascent from the col between it and Dhaulagiri VI. On November 1 Nakajima and Makoto Koga made the second ascent of Dhaulagiri VI (24,002 feet). The proposed southwest ridge of Dhaulagiri IV was knife-edged and too difficult.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.J. and American Alpine Club*

*Peak 29.* Peak 29 (25,705 feet), sometimes called Manaslu II or Dakura Himal, is located between Manaslu (26,760 feet) and Himalchuli (25,895 feet). It was Nepal's highest unclimbed mountain. Yet it was nearly an unknown peak when we started our explorations in the 1960s. Not visible from many distant points, it is hidden from view even from most of the Marshandi valley on the west and the Buri Gandaki on the east. This is the reason it does not have a local name. The Japanese reconnaissance party to Manaslu in 1952 brought back a photograph of the source area of the Pungen Glacier, surrounded by Manaslu and Peak 29. The first attempt to explore the western side from the Marshandi valley was made by Professor G. Shinoda's expedition in 1961 but it found no possibilities from this side. In 1963 after exploring the upper part of the Pungen Glacier, H. Kimura's party ascended a couloir that led to the east ridge. From a high camp a wide ledge led past three small peaks on the east ridge and to the

col between Manaslu and Peak 29. The third attempt was made in 1969 by an expedition which I led. The try had to be abandoned at 22,275 feet. (See *A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, pp. 182-3.) In 1970 under the leadership of Professor S. Mizuno and me, Base Camp was set up on the Pinggen Glacier at 13,125 feet on September 12, ten days earlier than in 1969. In spite of rain and avalanches, Camp I (16,400 feet) was established on the 20th and Camp II (19,000 feet) on the 23rd, near the site of Camp III of 1969. Camp III was placed on the col at 20,350 feet on October 9 beyond one of the three small peaks on the east ridge (Camp V of 1969). Camp IV (22,650 feet; Camp VI of 1969) was established twelve days earlier than in 1969 at the foot of the ice wall. Assault on the difficult 45°, 3000-foot-high ice face began on the 12th. The new ice pitons with sharp-edged screws and twelve-point crampons worked nicely. Although it was tortuous to work up on the hard ice down which continuously poured snow and ice flakes, on October 13 we reached 22,275 feet, the 1969 high point. Every part of the route was secured with fixed ropes. Slips on the ice, especially by the Sherpas were not infrequent. Fortunately, on October 18 a suitable campsite was found in a bergschrund at 24,600 feet, where Camp V was established by five Japanese and two Sherpas. Hiroshi Watanabe and the Sherpa Lhakpa Tsering remained. On the 19th, blessed with clear and at last still weather, the two left Camp V at six A.M. Almost all the climb could be observed from Camp III through a high-powered telescope. Watanabe led. It had been expected that the most difficult stretch would lie just to the right of exposed "Frog Rock." It took four hours to pass the difficult section, and when at eleven o'clock they rested on an icy ridge above the rock, observers felt easy, expecting success. Above, their progress was much faster and they gained the snowy dome at 1:15, where they embraced each other as if they had already conquered the summit. Their figures were lost behind the dome until three o'clock when they were seen descending. The route was already in shadow and it was colder. At 4:40 Sirdar Illa Tsering, at Camp IV, gave a cry, seeing them fall. When the two were picked up on the icy slope only 15 minutes from Camp IV, there was no way to save their lives. They were still roped together in spite of the fall of some 2300 feet. Watanabe's ice axe was found at one side, with the lower half broken off but still holding the strings which had held the banners of Japan and Nepal on the summit. It was decided to give up further attempts, taking into consideration the villagers' strong feelings about not leaving the two bodies on a sacred mountain. On the 23rd the two remains were cremated near Base Camp after a funeral service in the presence of the highest lama of Sama village.



*Lidanda Peak, on the Northeast Ridge of Himalchuli.* The expedition of the Royal Netherlands Alpine Club consisted of a trekking group and a mountaineering party. Its original aim was to climb P III ("Dakura"), the last elevation of the long east ridge of Peak 29. This plan however had to be abandoned because of the religious objections of the people of the villages of Lho and Sama, the same which in 1955 prevented a Japanese expedition from climbing Manaslu. At the end of the Lidanda valley (a side-valley of the Buri Gandaki) another fine mountain was seen, which was marked on a small sketch map as P 6550. We received a new permit for this mountain from the Nepalese authorities, who called it "Himalchuli Northeast Peak". Because the local population would not even let us enter the Lidanda Khola, we decided to try an approach from the Chhuling Khola, a valley which runs parallel to the Buri Gandaki some miles to the south. This valley ends at Himalchuli and in April it is one of the most beautiful Himalayan valleys, a veritable garden of rhododendrons in bloom. It has moreover another advantage, it is uninhabited and where there are no people, there are also no gods! The approach to the mountain, which may not be seen from this side, proved not difficult, and after having established four camps, the top was reached on May 5 by Herman Tollenaar, with sirdar Nima Dorje, Ang Lhakpa I, and Ang Phurba. During the next days the weather remained good, and the following reached the top: E.P.A. Hopster, J. Ozinga, and Mingma, May 6; J.R. Wouters and Ang Lhakpa II, May 7; C.J. van Tooren, Dr. Chr. Korthals-Altes, H. van Harreveld and Ang Tsering III, May 8. A Japanese survey, done in 1960 by the Himalchuli expedition and published in *Sangaku*, 1964, gives an altitude of 6770 meters (22,212 feet), but our altimeters read only 6550 meters (21,490 feet). The name "Himalchuli Northeast Peak" is confusing, because there is already a North Peak and the distance to the main summit is rather long. Therefore Professor Dyhrenfurth proposed the name "LIDANDA PEAK", which is certainly more appropriate. The leader of the climbing party was Dr. J. F. Saltet. The trekking party had as participants: Dr. J. A. Noordyk, leader, O. E. H. Baron Bentinck, Prof. Dr. J. de Graeff, his wife and two sons, H. Hovinga and C. F. de Stoppelaar. Sherpas were: Phu Dorje sirdar, Penuri, Nawang Gyaltsu, Ang Tandi, Ang Kami and Ang Chumbi. I should like to add that my old friend and sirdar from our 1967 expedition, Phu Dorje, who suffered a mental breakdown after the disaster with the American Dhaulagiri Expedition in 1969, had recovered completely and was again a trustworthy and excellent sirdar.

J. A. NOORDIJK, *Koninklijke Nederlandsche Alpenvereniging*

*Nilgiri East, Annapurna Himal.* The Spaniards, Jorge Matas and Manuel Martin made the first ascent in November of Nilgiri East (22,146 feet). Alfredo Poveda was also a member of the group.

JOSÉ PAYTUBI, *Club Excursionista de Gracia, Barcelona*

*Moditse or Annapurna South.* A French expedition put Gérard Devouassoux and Maurice Gicquel onto the summit of Moditse or Annapurna South (23,600 feet) on October 27. They climbed it from the south with a bivouac above their 22,500-foot camp. The other two members, Yvon Masino and Georges Payot failed in their attempt on October 28. This mountain was first climbed on October 15, 1964 from the north by Japanese Ugeo and Sherpa Mingma Tsering, who called it "Ganesh". (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 14;2, pp. 465-6.)

*Nampa, Attempt.* Our overland approach to Nampa (22,162 feet) was the only inexpensive way. Before we left England on July 12, we had received permission from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, as well as from the Nepalese Government. Our arrival in Delhi was met by a refusal by the Indian Ministry of Defense to allow us through the Inner Line into Nepal without an Indian Liaison Officer. Although we already had a Nepali Liaison Officer, the Indian was a valuable asset. We approached Nepal from the west via Almora and Pithoragarh and left our overland transport at Jhulaghat (1600 feet) on September 16. We spent 13 days, including a rest day when porters were changed, walking up the Chamlia River in Nepal. As the end of the monsoon was near, rain fell on only a few days but it made the steeper trails slippery and wide loads difficult in the entangling bamboo, leech-infested from 5000 to 9000 feet. Base Camp was established on September 28 at 12,700 feet and Camp IA on October 5 at 16,700 feet. Bad weather intervened but the siting of Camp II on October 11 on the Nampa Col at 17,700 feet boosted morale. Beyond, a level, exposed, magnificent ridge led to pinnacles, beyond which Camp III was occupied at 18,200 feet on October 18. Then followed steep snow and ice climbing up the west ridge to Camp IV at 19,200 feet on October 20 and Camp V at 20,500 feet the next day. All technical difficulties had been overcome. The weather was never completely settled as we had hoped at this time of the year. Robert Beighton and Brian Cosby forged ahead magnificently but Beighton suspected he had pulmonary edema on October 21 and in desperate weather they descended to Camp III. The big effort expended by the rest of the party in support had exhausted its

remaining strength. No further attempt was made since food supplies were low and the weather much colder. The other members of the party were Arthur Clarke and his wife Yvonne, Bill Rowntree and I as leader.

JOHN ALLEN, *Alpine Club*

*Kanjiroba.* An expedition of the Osaka Shiritsu University was led by Kazuhisa Jokei and composed of Ichiryō Sato, Hiroshi Okuda, Hirotada Sawai, Munehiro Sawada, Shinichi Suwa and Masayki Goto. From Jumla they traveled to Base Camp via Chondabish Khola and Bizara Khola to Base Camp at 12,500 feet, which they established on September 25. They then crossed the Patrasi Himal, on the col of which at 17,725 feet was their Camp III. They then descended to the Jagdula Khola and went up the Jagdula Glacier. Camp V was placed at 17,125 feet on November 2, Camp VI at 18,050 feet on the 4th and Camp VII at 19,000 feet on the southeast ridge on the 6th. On November 7 Sato, Okuda, Sawai and Sawada reached the summit (22,580 feet) at 3:30 P.M. The mountain has been the objective of various expeditions, especially those of John Tyson, who recommended the southeast ridge in *A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, p. 183.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

### India – Garhwal

*Bethartoli South, Mrigthuni, and Attempts on Bethartoli Himal.* Bethartoli Himal was attempted by an expedition led by Professor Ramesh G. Desai and sponsored by the Climbers Club, Bombay. Others were Harish B. Kapadia, Jagdish C. Nanavati, Dr. Prabhakar Naik, Zerxis S. Boga, Arun P. Samant and Nitin V. Patel. After leaving Joshimath on May 21, they established Base Camp on May 28 at Tridang at 15,500 feet in the Trisul Nala. Camp I was placed at 18,400 feet east of the peak and one Camp II at 19,500 feet at the base of the south ridge of Bethartoli South. On June 4 Desai, Kapadia and Sherpas Chhawang Tashi and Phuba Tharkay made the second ascent of Bethartoli South (20,730 feet). Meanwhile another group was attacking Bethartoli Himal (20,840 feet) on a route more or less parallel. Camp II was at 18,200 feet and Camp III at 19,200 feet. On June 5 a summit attempt by Nitin Patel and Sherpa instructors from Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Ang Kami and Passang Temba reached 19,800 feet on the steep south face of the east ridge before soft snow and bad weather halted their progress. Tragedy struck the party on June 6 when descending from Camp III in the face of continuous bad weather. An avalanche caught seven climbers on one rope of 165 feet and hurled them