

been successful yet. The Swiss did well on the northeast buttress of Fitz Roy, getting up two-thirds of it, but they could not make it. Argentines are on the Aguja Mermoz. Two other Argentines, Rafael Juárez and Eduardo Atilio Munodet, have disappeared in the Cordón Adela, presumably having fallen into a crevasse. Comesaña was with a Polish expedition. There have been two groups on Cerro Moyano, one led by Jorge Skvarca and the other by Cesare Fava.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

Cordillera Darwin, Tierra del Fuego, 1970-1. The following is a list of ascents made in the 1970-1 season in the Cordillera Darwin on Tierra del Fuego: Cerro Darwin (8032 feet) by M. Andrews, N. Banks, M. Taylor, P. Radcliffe, P. James, N. Bennett, R. Heffernan on December 30, 1970, two unnamed peaks northeast of Cerro Darwin (c. 7200 and c. 6500 feet) by Banks and Bennett on December 19 and by Cerro Darwin group respectively on December 30; "Pico Jano" east of Cerro Darwin and between Cuevas and Roncagli Glaciers (c. 7500 feet) by Andrews, Radcliffe, Banks, Heffernan on January 27, 1971; unnamed east of Bahía Parry (c. 7200 feet; "Año Nuevo") by Andrews, Heffernan on January 1, 1971 and on the 8th by Radcliffe, Banks; "Pico Tridente" and unnamed on peninsula between the inlets that form the head of Bahía Parry (5500 and 5800 feet) by Taylor, James, Bennett and by Andrews, Banks, Heffernan respectively. All were first ascents. Cerro Darwin, the second highest peak of Tierra del Fuego, has been so named since the days of the early voyages through the Beagle Channel and appears as such on the maps of the Chilean Instituto Geográfico Militar. The massif climbed by Shipton, which contains the highest peak on the island, was named by him Monte Darwin I, II and III. To avoid obvious confusion we have suggested to local authorities that the name for the "historical" Darwin survive and that Shipton's Darwin (a mile farther north and the highest peak) be named Monte Shipton. The peak named Cerro Yagán by Shipton and said by him to be the same as that named Luigi di Savoia by de Agostini is in our view an entirely different peak. Saboya is a prominent tower of about 6000 feet close to the northern arm of the head of Bahía Parry, while Yagán appears to be a notable snow peak, the highest in the dividing range between Bahía Parry and Bahía Brookes.

MICHAEL ANDREWS, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

ASIA

Nepal

Yalung Kang or Kangchenjunga West. The Kyoto University Academic Alpine Club Expedition led by Dr. Haruo Higuchi and Elizaburo Nishibori made the successful ascent of this high (27,625-foot) lower

summit of Kangchenjunga. The top was reached on May 14 at six P.M. from Camp V at 26,250 feet by Takeo Matsuda and Yutaka Ageta. They bivouacked some 650 feet lower in a snow cave. In the morning Matsuda was in such bad shape that Ageta started down for help alone. They could be watched from Base Camp with binoculars. They saw Matsuda fall, apparently struck by a rock. Only the broken shaft of his ice axe was found.

Makalu Attempt. A Czech expedition led by Ivan Gálffy attempted to make a new route on Makalu on the southwest ridge between the French and Japanese routes. Members were Dr. Jarmir Wolf, deputy leader, Fiala, Orolin, Červinka, Brabec, Psotka, Záhoranský, Procházka, Páleníček, Křišák, Jan Kounický, Neumann and Wojcik. While on May 21 the assault team was climbing from Camp V at 25,750 feet to establish Camp VI, Jan Kounický's oxygen failed at 26,300 feet. He removed his mask and fell some 350 feet down a snow slope. Seriously injured, he died five days later at Camp V. The expedition was abandoned.

Lhotse, South Face Attempt. The nine-man Japanese Kanagawa Mountaineering Federation Expedition was led by Ryohei Uchida, supported by Mitsuo Hiroshima and Maruhisa Sunagawa. They failed to climb the steep rock south face of Lhotse. The highest point was the site of Camp IV (24,000 feet), reached on May 8 by two Japanese. The leader explained that the failure was due to the expedition's being too small and inexperienced for such a difficult route on a high mountain. They had only five Sherpas, none of whom could be used on the face.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Italian Everest Expedition. A colossal 64-man Italian expedition, 56 of whom belonged to the armed forces, invaded Mount Everest by the South Col route. Ninety climbers and Sherpas took part in the actual climb and 44 more were at Base Camp! The leader was Guido Monzino and deputy leader was Piero Nava. Base Camp was established on March 21. Two helicopters were used to lift food and equipment over the icefall from Base Camp to Camp II in the Western Cwm. When one crashed on April 17 in the cwm, another was immediately sent from Italy. Officially the expedition had permission to use the helicopters only for rescue missions, but the restriction was openly ignored. It was reported that fresh vegetables were regularly flown to Camp II via Lukla from Kathmandu. With such aid and numbers it is not surprising that Camp V on the South Col and Camp VI at 28,000 feet were established in record time. On May 5 the Italians Mirko Minuzzo and Rinaldo Carrel, Sherpa Lakpa Tenzing and Nepali Sambhu Tamang reached the

summit. This is the first non-Sherpa Nepali to have reached the top of a major Himalayan peak. On May 7, Police Captain Fabrizio Innamorati, Warrant Officer Virginio Epis, Sergeant Major Claudio Benedetti and Sherpa Sonam Gyaltzen also reached the summit.

Mount Everest, Japanese Post-Monsoon Expedition. For the first time ever Mount Everest was climbed in the post-monsoon period when the Japanese Hiachi Ishiguro and Yazuo Kato reached the summit on October 26. They were members of a 48-man expedition of the Rock Climbing Club led by Michio Yuasa. Base Camp was established on August 25, Camp I in the icefall on September 4 and Advanced Base in the Western Cwm at 22,000 feet on September 9. During the course of a frightful storm which hit them on October 12, Sherpa Jangbu lost his life in an avalanche between Camps II and III. Two Japanese and three other Sherpas escaped. The attempt on the southwest face failed at about the same height reached by Whillans and Haston in 1971. Camp V at 27,250 feet on the face was established on October 10, but the storm caused withdrawal until October 26. In three days they advanced only another 250 feet and had to give up. Meanwhile Camp III on the South Col route was established at 24,750 feet on October 16 and Camp IV on the South Col not until October 25 because of difficult weather. For the first time without an intermediate camp, on October 26 Ishiguro and Kato set out for the summit. Sherpas Ang Tsering and Lhat Tsering accompanied them very high. The two Japanese reached the summit at 4:30 P.M. They had to bivouac on the descent at about 28,200 feet and suffered frostbite.

Pumori. The expedition of the Tohan Club was composed of Tadashi Mochizuki, Tadashi Mizuno, Tadashi Nakamura, Tatsuji Shigeno, Yoshinori Kanoh, Kazuo Yamamoto, Katsuichi Kataoka, Satoshi Kimura, Kazufumi Nagura, Nabuo Shimosaka, Hiroo Imanishi, Etsuo Watanabe, Maseru Terada and me as leader. On April 7 we began the ascent from Base Camp at 17,400 feet just under the south face and made Camp I the next day at 19,000 feet on the glacier that continues up to the col of the south ridge. After fixing 1150 feet of rope on the ice face, we placed Camp II on the col at 20,350 feet on April 13. Camp III was established on April 25 at 21,400 feet. We used 2000 feet of fixed rope on the difficult rock ridge. Above Camp III we placed 1000 feet of fixed rope to climb from the junction of the extreme right buttress of the three buttresses that face the Khumbu Glacier. On April 30 Shimosaka and Shigeno bivouacked at 23,150 feet and reached the summit (23,422 feet) at 7:33 A.M. on May 1. The summit climbers had bad weather on the descent and had to bivouac but returned to Camp III on May 2 and to Base Camp on May 3. We climbed smoothly because of

good weather in the first half and good team work. We used no Sherpas above Base Camp. This was a new route and the third ascent.

SHIGEYUKI NAKAMURA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Manaslu, East Face. The fourth ascent of Manaslu by a fourth route, the east face, was successfully completed by a German expedition led by Dr. Gerhard Schmatz. Other members were René Arnold, Dr. Volkert Gazert, Siegfried Hupfauer, Günter Kämpfe, Frau Hannelore Schmatz, Manfred Sturm and Sebastian Wärgötter. The approach march took them from March 6 to 20 when they reached Base Camp at 12,800 feet on the Manaslu Glacier above the last village, Sama. Camp I was at 16,000 feet. Camp II was established on March 24 on Naike Col at 18,375 feet. The next section, the icefall, where 16 Koreans had met their deaths in 1971 and 1972, was the most difficult and dangerous. Finally Camp III was established at 20,850 feet. They had much bad weather. Not until April 4 could they reach the north col at 22,600 feet, just above Camp IV. More bad weather followed. Finally on April 14 they placed Camp V at 24,775 feet before another storm drove them back. The final assault started from Camp II on April 19. On April 22 Schmatz, Hupfauer and Sherpa Urkien left Camp V and got to the top at two P.M. in miserable weather.

Dhaulagiri IV Attempt. We set out from Pokhara on March 14. We knew the route from previous expeditions but the high passes were deep under snow, especially the Jangla-Bhanjang section. After 22 days we got to Mukut and Base Camp at 13,125 feet, north of the Dhaul Himal. On April 12 we established Camp I (16,400 feet) and crossed the very difficult Chorten Ridge to place Camp II at 17,400 feet on April 15. On April 19 we set up Camp III at 19,700 feet. On April 22, after endless snow and steep ice slopes, we placed Camp IV at 22,300 feet. Above rose a very steep 1350-foot face, partly bare, partly ice and often snow-covered. Other than this slope there seemed to be no way to reach Dhaulagiri's summit ridge. On April 26 we climbed to 23,600 feet and to the knife-sharp, corniced ridge. The view to the south was unbelievable, where it fell nearly vertically for 10,000 feet to a glacial basin. The ridge itself appeared impossible. We descended to Camp IV to try another possibility farther east. After a break in the weather and a couple of rest days, we reached the ridge at 23,800 feet and set up Camp V, but supplies were too short. On May 6 we returned to Camp V, beyond which the ridge seemed possible, but a frightful storm pinned us down for two days and nights. We descended again and in the nick of time, since the tents were soon in tatters and under three feet of new snow. After a six-week effort we were exhausted. We were able to evacuate Camps I, II, and III but could not return to Camps IV and V.

in the continuing bad weather. Expedition members were Erich Hammerl, Franz Huber, Werner Kopacka, Hans Mikosch, Egon Obojes, Dr. Gerhard Rupar, Erwin Weilguny, Adolf Weissensteiner and I as leader.

ADOLF HUBER, *Österreichische Himalayagesellschaft*

Annapurna I Attempt. An expedition of the Japanese Alpine Club's Shinano section was led by Shaigeki Tsukamoto and Yukahisa Asawa. The 11-man group was attempting a new northeast-buttress route and then switched to the British Army route of 1970. The first summit bid by a Japanese and a Sherpa failed some 150 feet below the top because of high winds and exhaustion. A second attempt likewise failed. On May 18 while descending after the expedition had been given up, Masonori Hama, Suwa Weikasha, Kazumi Katagiri, another Japanese and Sherpa Rinzi were swept to their deaths by an avalanche below Camp III (21,325 feet).

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Annapurna II. The members of the Sangaku Doshikai expedition were Yukio Takafu, Nobuyuki Ogawa, Katsuyuki Kondo, Nase Sakashita, Dr. Tashitaka Sakano and I as leader. We repeated the route done from the north in 1971 by Shinshu University. We ascended a tributary of the Marsyandi from Pisan. Base Camp was at 11,500 feet, Camps I to V at 14,500, 17,400, 20,675, 22,650 and 23,950 feet. The latter was between Annapurna II and IV. On May 6 a summit team of three set out. At midday, still nearly 2000 feet below the top, two stopped to prepare a bivouac while Kondo kept on. At five P.M. I ordered them to return but Kondo did not get the radio message. He reached the summit (26,041 feet) at 8:30 P.M. in bright moonlight, came back to the bivouac and returned the next day.

YUKIO SHIMAMURA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Annapurna South or Moditse Attempt. A Japanese expedition from the Sagamino Alpine Club was led by Kuniaki Yamada. They attempted a new route from the northeast but failed at 22,175 feet, where a Japanese and a Sherpa turned back on April 28 because of bad weather and dangerous conditions.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Api, West Ridge Attempt. The Japanese Chuo University Expedition failed to climb Api in western Nepal. The leader was Kuniharu Ichikawa and the deputy was Yasunori Hirota. They attempted the unclimbed west ridge. From Camp IV at 19,600 feet they tried to force their way up the ridge but on May 1 climbing difficulties and extremely bad weather forced them back from 20,175 feet.

Kanjeralwa, Kanjiroba Himal. Our expedition made the first ascent of Kanjeralwa (21,857 feet), which lies southeast of the highest peak in the Kanjiroba. Camps on the west side were established as follows: Base Camp at 12,150 feet on April 4, I at 15,100 feet on April 7, II at 16,075 feet on April 14, III at 17,400 feet on April 17 and IV at 19,000 feet on April 20. On April 22 Koichi Kyogoku, Yasuaki Goshima, Sherpa Mingma Tensing and Sirdar Mingma Tsering climbed to the top. They were followed on April 23 by Nobuaki Nomura, Masaru Sakamoto, Sherpa Pasang Purba and me.

FUMIHITO WATANABE, *Japanese Himalayan-Alpine Association*

Kangbachen Attempt. A post-monsoon expedition of Rikko University, Japan, was led by Yoshikuno Sakai and Takeo Yamanoi. They attempted the northwest face from the Ramtang Glacier. After continuous snowfall for 60 hours, the route beyond Camp IV (21,500 feet) became impossible. They made four attempts for the summit, all of which were repulsed by heavy snowfalls.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Parchamo, Rolwaling Himal. A group of 12 Swedish Mountaineers visited the Rolwaling Himal in October and early November. Four of us spent two very cold nights on the Teshi Lapcha Pass, from which my wife Lena Karlkvist made a solo (!) ascent of Parchamo (20,730 feet), first climbed by the English Davis and Boulton in 1955.

ANDERS KARLKVIST, *Svenska Fjällklubben*

Manaslu Attempt. Under the leadership of Jaime García Orts, a 12-man Spanish expedition made an attempt on Manaslu by the Japanese first-ascent route of 1956 on the east. The first post-monsoon expedition to Manaslu was given up on October 13 after Camp II at 17,900 feet, luckily unoccupied, had been twice destroyed by heavy snow and avalanches between October 10 and 13.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Annapurna I Tragedy. A strong Italian expedition was composed of Guido Machetto, leader, AAC member Alessandro Gogna, Carmelo Di Pietri, Gianni Calgagno, Miller Rava, Leo Cerruti, Carlo Zonta, Rino Prina, Angelo Nerli, Lorenzo Pomodoro and Vasco Taldo. After leaving Pokhara on August 21, they installed Base Camp at 14,275 feet on September 1. In the next week, following the route taken by the French first-ascent party in 1950, they established Camps I and II at 16,750 and 18,875 feet. From there the Italians were to try a new route, the northwest spur. On September 18 they placed Camp III at 20,675 feet and on the 21st Camp IV at 22,650 feet. The lead climbers

pushed ahead on very difficult terrain towards a rock step and reached the height of 23,125 feet on September 23. Snowstorms drove them out of all high camps on the 24th but Rava and Cerruti decided to stick it out at Camp II, well over a half-mile from the wall on the plateau. On the night of the 26th a colossal ice and rock avalanche, which had started from an altitude of over 24,000 feet, swept over the plateau. No sign of the climbers or of Camp II remained. The expedition was abandoned.

Dhaulagiri III. Our expedition climbed Dhaulagiri III (25,271 feet), the highest unclimbed peak in the group. The party was made up of Gerhard Haberl, Hans Saler, Klaus Süßmilch, Peter von Gizycki, Konrad Hiller, Bernd Schreckenbach and me as leader. We started from Pokhara on September 9 with 61 porters, reaching Jomsom on the 16th, where we changed to mules and yaks. We established Base Camp below Mukut (13,125 feet) north of the Dhaul Himal on September 21, after crossing the Sangda-la (16,750 feet) and the Mu-la (19,000 feet). On September 24 we established Camp I at 16,400 feet north of the Chorten Ridge. We climbed 2500 feet of steep grassy slopes and then made a rock traverse to the right with some fixed ropes. Only in the first week was there no snow below Camp I. After October 10 deep snow made it difficult and dangerous. On September 27 we established Camp II south of the Chorten Ridge at 17,400 feet. The route led up steep rock and ice couloirs over a 18,500-foot col in the ridge and down 1000 feet in a couloir. We fixed ropes. From September 30 to October 9 Haberl, Saler and I were trapped by avalanche danger in Camp II. On the 12th we three established Camp III, digging an ice cave at 19,200 feet. The route descended to 16,750 feet, then made a long and ice-avalanche-threatened traverse at the base of Dhaulagiri II and III before ascending the huge buttress. On October 17 Saler, Hiller and sirdar Dawa Norbu Chaukmaka established Camp IV at 22,800 feet in a snow cave after a bivouac. On October 20 Haberl, Saler and I left Camp IV at seven A.M. and reached the summit at 12:50. From Camp IV we went straight up a glacial basin at 23,500 feet. Because of strong winds we had to climb the southwest face directly on snow and rock instead of the planned west ridge. The sky was blue, but we could hardly stand on top because of the wind. We three descended to Camp II the next day. On the 23rd Süßmilch, von Gizycki, Hiller and sirdar Norbu reached the summit via the west ridge in windless weather under a cloudless sky. All camps were struck by November 1.

KLAUS SCHRECKENBACH, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Dhaulagiri IV Attempt. A British expedition led by Anthony P. Johnson was composed of nine members. They were trying this very difficult peak from the south via Kangban Khola, the route attempted by the disastrous Austrian expedition of 1969. Various delays kept them from

getting to Base Camp before mid-October. The expedition was abandoned on November 20 when Alan Dewison was killed in a fall of 1500 feet when he and Johnson were descending after trying to establish Camp IX. On November 23 Sherpa Kancha was killed by an avalanche between Camp I and Base Camp as the expedition was withdrawing from the mountain.

Putha Hiunchuli Attempt. The Japanese Yokkaichi Alpine Club Expedition, led by Kunihiro Noro, was composed of six men and two women. They were attempting a new route, the northeast ridge. On October 12 an avalanche hit and destroyed Camp V at 21,000 feet. Two Japanese, Dr. Mitsuho Deguchi and Isamu Mizutani and Sherpa sirdar Ang Nima were killed. Their bodies were not found.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

P 20,430, Kanjiroba Himal. The Kitasato University Expedition was composed of Kazuo Yago, Mitsuhiro Kikuchi, Eiken Moriyama, Hiromi Ichikawa, Morihiro Takechi and me as leader. We flew to Jumla on September 6, leaving there on the 9th. We traveled by Hurikot, Kagmara La, Punphun Khola, Punphun La (16,500 feet) and Junction Pass (between Junction Peak and Wedge Peak; 18,150 feet), Pungmo, Ringmo, Phoksumdo Tal, Phoksumdo Khola, Tso Karpo to Base Camp at 14,425 feet, where we arrived on September 29. We established the following camps: Advanced Base at 16,350 feet on October 6, Camps I at 17,050 feet on October 15, II at 17,975 feet on October 21, III at 18,375 feet on October 25 and IV at 19,075 on October 29. On October 30 Moriyama, Takechi and sirdar Annu Sherpa climbed to the summit, for which we suggest the name "Serku Dholina". "Serku" means "golden statue" and Dholina is a goddess of the Kanjiroba Himal.

ELJI KAWAMURA, *Kitasato Institute Hospital, Japan*

Hiunchuli Patan. Our party consisted of Roger Breakall, J. Darling, J. Gostling and me. We arrived in the vicinity of Hiunchuli Patan (28° 55'N, 82° 40'E) on September 30 but it took us two weeks to force a way through a trackless bamboo forest and establish Base Camp at the foot of the mountain. We all climbed the northeast ridge of the north summit on October 19, a fine climb, but once on the top, we found that the south summit (c. 19,600 feet) was about 150 feet higher. Our subsequent attempt on the east ridge of the main peak was abandoned some 800 feet below the top on October 28 due to dangerous snow conditions. Neither of the two ridges was technically easy. The other ridges and faces we saw appear considerably harder.

ANDREW RUSSELL, *Oxford University Mountaineering Club*