

(23,688 feet) four times between April 29 and May 9, but the highest they reached was still 150 feet below the summit; they were blocked off by the huge snow cornice. This was also the case on Pyramid Peak (22,430 feet), northeast of Chamlang, where Takeshi Kishino and Yasuji Endo were defeated at the altitude of 22,300 feet. Their only successful climbing was the fourth or fifth ascent of Pethangtse (22,080 feet) on May 16 by Takeo Yamanoi, Masami Okura and two Sherpas.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Langtrang Himal.* Osaka City University Himalayan Expedition consisted of Takeo Suzuki, leader; T. Kondo, Y. Kadota, T. Kiyohara, A. Ban, K. Jokei and S. Sasaki. We tried to climb Langtrang Lirung (23,750 feet) from the south ridge and reached the height of 18,850 feet but gave up climbing more because of the steep ridge. We did not try to climb it by the Lirung Glacier. We made the first ascent of Urukinman (20,990 feet), which is located at the south part of the Langtrang Glacier (Tunga Glacier). Kiyohara, Ban, Jokei and a Sherpa climbed to the summit on May 5 from the south face. We also made the first ascent of Kyungka Peak (22,900 feet), which is located at the middle part of the Langtrang Glacier. Kondo, Sasaki and a Sherpa climbed to the summit on May 8 from the eastern glacier.

TADEO SAZUKI, *Osaka City University*

*Langtrang Himal.* The original intention of the Langtrang-Himal Anglo-Swiss Expedition had been to climb Ganesh Himal, but this seemed impossible owing to the shortage of time and difficulties over the route taken by Raymond Lambert in 1955. We were therefore given permission to attempt one of five peaks in the Langtrang-Jugal Himal area. Though fewer in number than originally planned, the Swiss guides, Ami Giroud, Michel Darbellay and Michel Rey, and I left Kathmandu for Langshisha on April 13. The approach march went from Trisuli Bazar to Betrawati, Dhunche, Syabru, Langtrang, Kyanjin Gumpa and Langshisha (13,400 feet) where Base Camp was set up on April 20. After two days of reconnaissance it was decided to attempt yet unclimbed Dorje Lhaga (c. 22,885 feet). Camp I was established on April 24 at 15,500 feet, five miles up the Trupaiku Glacier, and the Camp II on the 26th another four miles farther above the glacier and moraine on the col situated at the west flank of Dorje Lhaga. Camps III and IV were established on April 29 and May 6 at 18,375 and 19,500 feet respectively up the west ridge. The ground from Base Camp to Camp II varied from moraine and scree to glacier and rotten snow. From Camp II to the summit there was

an extremely difficult and steep icy ridge, where fixed ropes were generally needed. Above Camp IV the ridge continued horizontally for 400 yards before rising again at 55° to 21,300 feet. This was equipped with fixed ropes and pitons, and steps were cut up to 20,675 feet, the highest point reached by Ami Giroud and Michel Darbellay on May 8 and by Michel Rey and sirdar Sonam Girmi on May 10. The plan for an assault to the summit on May 12 had to be abandoned because of heavy snowfall and regretfully we fell back to Camp II, where it continued to snow for four days. At this stage, for business reasons I had to return to Kathmandu ten days earlier than anticipated. Knowing there would be avalanche danger for some days and that there was insufficient time before the porters' return to Base Camp for the journey back to Kathmandu on May 23, it was decided to withdraw completely with a hope of being able to settle the score next year. During the two or three spare days at the end, Darbellay and Rey managed to reach within 650 feet of the summit of the virgin Fluted Peak (Gang Chhengpo, 20,978 feet) but again conditions prevented them from victory.

ANTHONY, LORD SHAFTESBURY, *unaffiliated*

*Langtrang Lirung.* The Canadian Peter Taylor returned to Langtrang Lirung (23,750 feet) in September and October to attempt a completely new route from the west. From Camp II at 21,400 feet, he and three Sherpas attacked the face of a 500-foot rock tower and reached 22,100 feet before deciding that the party was too weak for the climb, especially in the face of oncoming bad weather.

*Island Peak, Solu Khumbu.* The Danish climber Jesper Trier with three Sherpas climbed Island Peak (20,305 feet) on May 15. Several other ascents have been made.

*Glacier Dome, Annapurna Group.* The Federation of All-Japan Mountaineering Union's Chiba Prefecture expedition climbed in the Annapurna group. On October 16, Mitsuhiro Nishimura and the Sherpa Dorje stood on the summit of 23,800-foot Glacier Dome at 11:15 A.M., having climbed the western side. The leader was Sumio Shima; other members were Shoichi Ishikawa, Hiroshi Sato, Masami Takeuchi, Teruaki Arisawa and Yoshikatsu Takahashi.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Ganesh, Annapurna Group.* The Alpine Club of Kyoto sent an expedition to the southernmost peak of Annapurna I, Ganesh (23,800 feet) (not to be confused with the Ganesh Himal). On October 13 Masaaki