26 at 13,450, 16,075, 17,050, 19,000 and 20,350 feet respectively. The entire route from Camps II to IV was fixed with rope. S. Suzuki slipped and having damaged his back, had to return. Hironari Matsuda and Makoto Sugawara established Camp V at 22,300 feet on April 28. On the 29th their summit attempt took them to a bivouac close to the summit, but bad weather on the 30th precluded going higher. In their last radio transmission, they reported difficulty in finding the descent route. Leader Saito had had to return to Japan for personal reasons and Deputy Leader Yoshio Takeda and the two women moved up to Camp II on May 2. On the 4th they made a half-hearted attempt to climb up the fixed ropes from Camp II but were technically incapable of doing so! They assumed the others were dead and on May 6 descended to Base Camp, which they evacuated on May 9. It is difficult to know what progress Matsuda and Sugawara made, but eventually they reached Camp I. Sugawara could descend no farther but Matsuda kept on going down. He was found at 9500 feet on May 21 by local herb gatherers. A massive rescue was carried out, involving 200 Chinese, but Matsuda could be saved only with the loss of both frozen feet above the ankles and all ten fingers. (More details appear in Iwa To Yuki, No 90, pages 99-100.) In September Japanese returned and unsuccessfully tried to retrieve Sugawara’s body. On September 27 Takeshi Nakatani died from cerebral and pulmonary edema during the attempt and the effort was called off.

Gongga Shan, North Face and Northwest Ridge Ascent and Tragedy. Our expedition was composed of Ruedi Alder, Guido Bumann, Claus Coester, Andreas Eschmann, Georges Herren, Thomas Hess, Kurt Weibel and me as leader. We had planned to climb the mountain by the route attempted by the tragic Japanese expedition of 1981, from the Yan-Tsöko valley and over the Sun-Yat-Sen col. The approach under the north face was so threatened by avalanches that we gave up the plan and climbed through a steep snow basin up the north face to reach the northwest ridge, the first-ascent route, just beyond the “Hump.” On April 28 we reached Chengtu, where we were joined by our liaison officer, Xiao Mong. We got to the last village, Sin-Sin at 6000 feet on April 29. On May 1 we started to our 13,600-foot Base Camp, which we reached in three days. The 15 porters made four relays to there. On May 8 we got for the first time to Advance Base at 17,000 feet in the snow basin. From Base Camp we first followed a lateral moraine and bypassed an icefall on the eastern edge of the glacier to the basin. Good weather favored our establishing Camp I three-quarters of the way up the couloir beside the north face. I suffered a broken arm while returning to Base Camp and had to spend the rest of the expedition there. On May 16 the northwest ridge was reached and on the 17th Camp II stood at 21,325 feet on the northwest ridge. On May 23 we placed Camp III on an ice bulge at 22,800 feet. The first summit bid by Coester and Weibel failed in high winds on May 24. On May 25 Alder, Eschmann and Georges Herren set off for the summit at six A.M. and got there at two P.M. The last part of the ridge was of difficult ice and rock and steeper than we had expected. About a quarter of an hour below the summit on the
descent Eschmann broke the sharp edge of the ridge and plunged down the north face to his death. We gave up thoughts of a further ascent. The weather had a nearly daily pattern. Each morning thick clouds rose from the lower parts of Sichuan up the valleys until they formed a sea of clouds with an upper level from 11,000 to 16,500 feet. While Base Camp was under heavy clouds and for days in heavy rain, lovely sunny weather reigned above. In the afternoon the clouds rose and the weather deteriorated in the evening, often with snowfall, but by morning the weather up high was lovely again.

**ERWIN HERREN, Schweizer Alpen Club**

_Gongga Shan Attempt_. Canadians led by Roger Griffiths attempted the first-ascent route on Gongga Shan in the spring. They were plagued by bad weather, avalanches and an accident and did not reach the ridge. Details are lacking.

**Anyemaqen, First Ascent by Japanese, 1981.** Details previously lacking of the first ascent of Anyemaqen have appeared in _Iwa To Yuki_ N° 88. An expedition of eleven men and two women was led by Yozo Tada. From Base Camp at 14,750 feet east of the mountain, Camp I was placed at 17,000 feet on May 7, 1981 and Camp II was established at 18,700 feet May 19 after a week of heavy snowfall. On May 22 Giichiro Watanabe, Yoshio Yamamoto and Katsumi Miyake reached the summit. Five others got to the top on May 25.

**Anyemaqen, 1981, Third Ascent.** [On page 285 of _A.A.J._, 1982, details were lacking about two ascents of Anyemaqen. We are grateful for further details sent us by Herr Hupfauer, which arrived too late to be published last year.—Editor.] Our Austro-German party of seven took two days from Shie San Shang to get to Base Camp at 14,750 feet on the Quheershaoma Glacier on June 2, 1981. We were held up by bad weather until June 7 when we established Camp I at 16,250 feet. Camp II was placed at 18,600 feet on June 9. That day we watched the American group reach the summit! We followed the route of the Japanese first-ascent party, which definitely climbed the peak in May 22, 1981. This led over the Quheershaoma Glacier and the east-northeast ridge to the summit of P 6000, over P 6090 and P 6127 to the main summit (6282 meters, 20,610 feet). We found some 3000 feet of Japanese fixed rope. On June 10, 1981 Hans Gaschbauer, Franz Lämmerhofer, Dr. Gerhard Schmatz, Peter Vogler and I climbed to the summit for the third ascent and the second by our route.

**SIEGFRIED HUPFAUER, Deutscher Alpenverein**

_Mount Everest Attempt_. Our expedition had as members Jan van Banning, Willem ten Barge, Eelco Dijks, Geert Geuskens, Gerard Jansen, Ronald Naar, Mathieu van Rijswick, Gerard van Sprang, Johan Taks, Han Timmers, Bart Vos, Robert Weijdert and me as leader. Local transport and all further arrange-