steepness and the rottenness of the lower part. A spur that led to the south ridge was likewise rejected because of its rotten rock. During the reconnaissance, another mountain, 19,200 feet high, was climbed which was described as very difficult and even dangerous. They finally attacked the west ridge and established Camp 3 some 650 feet below the summit of a 21,325-foot minor summit which they called the Firnkopf. The ridge from there to the summit looked difficult but possible. At that camp, Karl Reiss fell sick with pneumonia and died on May 31st. This tragedy and the early arrival of the monsoon called operations to a halt.

Abominable Snow Man Expedition. The Daily Mail's expedition returned without having achieved their objective of seeing snow men (yeti).

Kangchenjunga. A British group in April and May visited the Nepalese side of Kangchenjunga to explore the climbing possibilities. Political restrictions increased the difficulties of the approach, which was made from the Singalila Ridge into Nepal. Base camp was on the Yalung Glacier between 18,000 and 19,000 feet. From there, they reconnoitered possible routes. A route from Paches' Grave is dangerous for the first 1000 feet and joins the ridge a mile from the summit. The Talung Saddle route was explored but not recommended. A route up the main icefall seemed best, although the upper icefall may prove difficult. A party under Charles Evans will return in 1955.

Cho Oyu. In the post-monsoon period of 1953, Austrian Dr. Herbert Tichy climbed in Northwestern Nepal five or six 20,000-foot peaks, including Kangdemur (21,259 feet). His attempt on Saipal in December failed because of supply difficulties. In 1954, the 41-year-old doctor organized a light-weight post-monsoon expedition which attacked and, on October 19th, climbed 26,750-foot Cho Oyu, the seventh highest mountain in the world which was previously tried by Eric Shipton's British expedition in 1951. Other members of the summit party were Sepp Jöchler and the sherpa, Pasang Dawa Lama, now 43 years old, who climbed to 27,500 feet on K2 with Fritz Wiessner in 1939 and nearly reached the summit of Dhaulagiri in the spring. The other member of the expedition was Dr. Helmuth Heuberger.