

VARIOUS NOTES

badly in the fall and spent the night in the crevasse, 16 hours in all. He was severely frostbitten and has lost part of his feet and fingers. Wilkins cut his way out and returned to the rescue with Hillary. The New Zealand party received great help from the California party, who were attempting Makalu at the time. We wish to express our thanks for this. They were a grand bunch of chaps and we had the happiest of times in their company.

Baruntse was an ice climb of the greatest severity and was climbed by Todd and Harrow on May 30th and by Beaver and Lowe on June 1, 1954. Six of the party crossed the mountains to the Everest valleys and so to Katmandu. Four other members descended the Arun River.

GEORGE LOWE

INDIA

Garhwal. During June and July, 1954, Gurdial Singh and Lav Kumar climbed Lama Surjang (16,860 feet) (near Niti), Point 17,550 feet, and Silakang (both on Indian-Tibetan frontier), and failed on Rata Pahar (17,220 feet) (west of Gamsali).

Lahul Himalaya. Capt. R. G. Platts and Mr. N. W. Wollaston spent six weeks in this region in August and September 1954. From a base camp in the Sissu Nala they climbed Peak 18,930 feet, eight miles southeast of Kyelang. From a 17,000-foot camp on September 4 they reached the summit of Gepang Goh (19,259 feet).

PAKISTAN

Rakaposhi. Under the leadership of Mathias Rebitsch, veteran of the 1938 Nanga Parbat and 1952 Peruvian Expeditions, six climbers and five scientists from Austria and Germany left Gilgit on May 26, 1954, for the Hunza Valley. The scientists planned to map, study the glaciology, zoology, and botany of the region, as well as investigate the nutrition and physiology of the Hunza people. The climbers had as their primary objective Rakaposhi (25,550 feet), which had already been reconnoitered by the Swiss, Gyr and Kappeler, and the Britishers, Tilman and Secord, in 1947. Thanks to these previous explorations, they entered only the Dianor Valley, which immediately seemed hopeless, and the