

We made one more ascent: Fluted Peak (21,800 feet), which stands in the middle of the Sanctuary. Cox and I with three Sherpas got a Camp II at 18,000 feet. Having no time to reconnoiter, the whole climb was an affair of guesswork. We started at 3:15 A.M. on June 13, by moonlight, and managed to connect snow gullies which took us up among the intricacies of the northeast face. A feature of this mountain was the summit, which consisted of a 100-foot ice sérac, its top snow-covered. This was the hardest climbing of the whole expedition.

Machapuchare was the most difficult as well as the most beautiful mountain I have ever been on. Our climb may have been comparable to climbs of the Mustagh Tower; in matters of technique and equipment it owes much to them. But in conception it owes nothing. We went there simply because we had fallen in love with the "Fish's Tail."

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Jugal Himal. An expedition of the Yorkshire Ramblers Club to the Jugal Himal (23,240 feet) ended in tragedy. On reconnaissance from Camp IV at 20,000 feet, ahead of the other four members of the group, on April 30 the leader Captain Crosby Fox, George Spenceley, and two Sherpas were swept into a crevasse by an avalanche. Only Spenceley remained unburied and survived. The attempt was abandoned.

Annapurna IV. Our honorary member, Dr. R. Charles Evans, with Dennis P. Davis, supported by only four Sherpas, made the second ascent of Annapurna IV (24,688 feet) on May 5, 1957 from a Camp IV at 23,000 feet. Dr. Evans had been with Tilman's party which made a previous attempt in 1950. Japanese expeditions failed in 1952 and 1953. The Germans Steinmetz, Wellenkamp, and Biller made the first ascent in 1955. Bad weather, which dogged them continually throughout the expedition, delayed their attempt on Annapurna II (26,041 feet) until mid-May. They set out over the shoulder of Annapurna IV from the same Camp IV on May 16 with Sherpas and equipment for a fifth camp, which would have been pitched on the long ridge between the two peaks. Their progress was so slow and the drop on the ridge so great that they felt the attempt too risky in the unsettled weather and returned that same day.

Jannu. In September and October of 1957 Guido Magnone, Jean Bouvier, and Pierre Leroux made a quick reconnaissance of three sides of Jannu (25,294 feet), following Yalung, Yamatari, and Jannu glaciers

to their sources. They do not report any obvious route up this peak, which promises to be a difficult problem for the French expedition planned for the spring of 1958.

Pakistan

Broad Peak. The Austrians climbed their fourth of the fourteen "8000ers" last summer, reaching the summit of Broad Peak (26,400 feet), the world's twelfth highest peak, where they used neither high altitude porters nor oxygen. Indeed, although they had porters to help them onto the Baltoro Glacier, they carried all their supplies themselves on the final relay to Base Camp at 16,000 feet beside the Godwin-Austen Glacier, as well as on the mountain itself, and attribute their excellent acclimatization to this fact. On May 13, 1957 they began their reconnaissance up a rib on the western face of Broad Peak. They climbed a snow gully, rock, and then steep snow to Camp I at 19,000 feet. Steep ice, easier snow, and a steep ice-step led to Camp II at 21,000 feet. This camp, which lay at the lower side of a big plateau, was reached on May 21. The climbers were able in the next section to use some of the ropes fixed by the German Herrligkoffer's expedition, which, in 1954, made the only other attempt on the mountain and had failed at 23,600 feet. All four members of the expedition left Camp III at 22,650 feet on May 29 in a summit try, but they reached only the col between the middle and main summits. A storm forced them back to Base Camp until June 7. On June 9 the four, Markus Schmuck (leader), Fritz Wintersteller, Kurt Diemberger, and Hermann Buhl, climbed to the summit of Broad Peak.

While the last two packed supplies off Broad Peak, Schmuck and Wintersteller climbed the highest, though unnamed, summit of the Savoia Group (24,147 feet), which lies between K2 and the Mustagh Tower. In ten hours they crossed ten miles of the Godwin-Austen and Savoia glaciers and climbed up snow slopes on skis to camp at 20,000 feet. On June 19 they ascended in twelve hours the remaining 4000 feet of the southwest face to the summit, first on hard snow and then in deep powder. They were back at Base Camp just 52 hours after their departure.

Diemberger and Buhl left on June 20 to attempt Chogolisa—formerly Bride Peak—(25,110 feet). On June 25 they left Camp I at 20,650 feet, traversed to the beginning of the southwest ridge of Chogolisa and camped in a saddle at 22,000 feet. After a day of storm, on June 27 they climbed to a col at 23,000 feet, where they unroped. Thence they followed the corniced summit-ridge to within 1000 feet of the top,