

was climbed for the second time by the Peruvians C. Maguiña, V. López, M. Guimaray, and C. Sánchez. On page 116 the mountain called Rajunta should have appeared as Rajutuna.

*Gonapirua, Cordillera Raura.* This 17,000-foot peak was ascended for the first time on May 15 by the Peruvians Anselmo Quinteros, Jeremías Herbozo, Sergio Zúñiga Montemayor, Marcelino Javier, Gregorio Girón, Rómulo Azabache, and Eladio Rivera, of the Club Andino Oyón.

*Palcaraju West, Cordillera Blanca.* On July 28 César Morales Arnao, Alberto Ruibal, and A. Jamanca, of the Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca, made a new route on Palcaraju in the course of which they climbed a new 19,685-foot summit.

*Jangyaraju, Cordillera Blanca.* On July 18 Steve Dzuranin, Ivan Jirak, and Joseph Muck, of the Explorers Club of Pittsburgh, made the first ascent of Jangyaraju (18,655 feet), which lies northwest of Ocshapalca and Ranrapalca. Base camp was on a small mountain lake at 15,000 feet, below the heavily crevassed snowfields on the north of the peak. An earlier attempt had been thwarted at 17,200 feet.

## HIMALAYA

### *Nepal*

*Cho Oyu.* The Indian expedition led by Keki F. Bunshaw made the second ascent of Cho Oyu on May 15 when Sherpas Pasang Dawa Lama and Sonam Gyalzen reached the 26,867-foot summit. This was the second time that Pasang Dawa, now in his late forties, had climbed the peak, as he was on the first ascent on October 19, 1954 with Dr. Herbert Tichy and Sepp Jöchler. Major Narendra Dhar Jayal, Principal of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, died of pneumonia at base camp on April 28. Other members of the expedition were Capt. J. Dias, Capt. Jagjit Singh, Dr. R. M. Boal, R. S. Rao, and A. Duttra.

*Dhaulagiri.* A Swiss expedition made the sixth unsuccessful attempt on Dhaulagiri (26,795 feet) the world's seventh highest peak and the highest yet unreached summit. The expedition, led by Walter Stäubli, was composed of Eugen Reiser, Dr. Kaspar Winterhalter, Max and Rudolf Eiselin, and Alfred Hächler, Swiss; Detlef Hecker, German; and Dr. Jerzy Hajdukiewicz, Pole. They followed the route of all but the first of the expeditions to and on the mountain, leaving Pokhara on March 26 and ascending the Mayangdi Khola to Base Camp (15,000 feet) on April 10. Camp I (17,000 feet) was established on April 14, Camp II (18,350 feet) on April 15, Camp III (19,500 feet) on April 17, Camp

IV (21,500 feet) on May 1, and Camp V (23,500 feet) on May 7. The weather, never favorable, broke for the worse the next day, even carrying away a tent at Camp III. Although they persisted in nearly continuous storm, they never got higher than Camp VI (24,750 feet), pitched beside the shreds of tents from the second Argentine expedition. There they abandoned the attempt in late May. There was heavy snow and on May 27 about half of the expedition members were involved in various different avalanches.

*Slick-Johnson Nepal Snowman Expedition.* In the spring of 1957 Tom Slick, of San Antonio, Texas, and Peter Byrne made a three-weeks reconnaissance up the Arun River. Between the Chhoyang and the Iswa Kholas at about 12,000 feet they discovered what appeared to be Yeti tracks, which encouraged Slick to sponsor a large expedition in 1958. Naturalist Gerald Russell, an American living in France and member of the 1954 Daily Mail Yeti Expedition, was deputy leader. Other members were Peter and Bryan Byrne, from Ireland, for several years tea planters in India, George Holton, an American still-life photographer, living in Guatemala and Norman G. Dyhrenfurth in charge of motion pictures and mountaineering; Gyalzen Norbu, who has stood on the summit of both Makalu and Manaslu, was sirdar. The Nepalese government appointed Captain Pushkar Shamshere as liaison officer.

On February 24 Russell, the Byrnes, Captain Pushkar, and most of the fifteen Darjeeling Sherpas and the porters left Biratnagar for the Arun valley. They established a temporary base camp at Bumling on March 4. Holton and I (Dyhrenfurth) who had been in Kathmandu clearing stores through Patna customs and obtaining permission for the use of three hounds, flown in from Arizona, arrived there on March 6. During March Russell and his Sherpa, Da Temba, explored the Chhoyang Khola, the Byrnes and Holton went to the Burun, while my old friend Ang Dawa, who went to Everest and Lhotse with us in 1952 and 1955, and I explored the Iswa Khola to its very end at the foot of Chamlang. We then crossed a 20,000-foot pass, possibly the one Hillary crossed in 1954, towards the Barun Khola and returned to Moyun, our base camp in the Iswa Khola valley, where on April 6 all members were reunited. Each of the three groups had "holed-up" in caves for extended periods of observation, during which time Yeti tracks were seen. Russell was given some reddish-brown hair by a local man who had found it in a cave. This may have belonged to a Yeti. During the last three weeks of April, Russell again "holed-up" in the Chhoyang Khola. The Byrne brothers