Indians on the Bolivian side Pomaratu. They climbed to its top on October 12, placing only one camp at 17,000 feet. As far as is known, Parinacota (20,768 feet) had been climbed twice before. Pomarata, which seems to be the correct name (20,473 feet) was claimed as a first ascent by Bolivians in 1946, but there is no certainty of this climb. The top of Pomarata is heavily glaciated.

Oscar González Ferrán, Club Andino de Chile

Argentina

El Toro. A most extraordinary find was made by two climbers, Erich Groch and Antonio Beorchia, when on January 28 they made what they had assumed would be the first ascent of El Toro (20,952 feet), in the Province of San Juan. On the summit they found what appeared to be a human head lying on the surface. When they tried to lift it, they discovered it was still attached to a mummified body. They returned with others to retrieve the body, which had been there at least 450 years, a sacrificial victim with a wound at the back of the head. He had been a young man of between 15 to 20 years. He was in a sitting position with his hands crossed below his knees, dressed in gray trousers with red trimmings, a red wool cap and a poncho. Under the body a rat was found, also mummified.

Central Argentina. The highest peak in the Mongotes group, a snow and ice peak about 19,350 feet high, was climbed in January by R. Arcidiácono, J. Bello and E. Fiorentini. In the Enanos group, just to the south, in January the first ascents were made of the Pico Boyán (5400 meters or 17,717 feet), Pico Elmer (5500 meters or 18,045 feet) and the Pico Dipas (5200 meters or 17,061 feet) by J. Boninsegna, D. Cobos, F. de Rosas, and B. Kambo, all of the Club Andinista Mendoza. An unnamed peak in the Portillo group, often unofficially called "Fraile Panzó," was ascended in February, 1963 by D. Avalle, M. Ferrer, M. Quiroga and U. Vitale; a new name, Pico Huarpes, was given to this peak. Its height is given as probably about 17,225 feet, although it seems likely that all heights in the Portillo group should be lowered c. 650 feet.

R. N. Gallop, Centro Andino Buenos Aires

Tibet

Shisha Pangma. The Chinese claim that they have made the first ascent of Shisha Pangma or Gosainthan (26,291 feet), the 14th highest mountain in the world and the last of the unclimbed 8000ers. They state that
they had previously reconnoitered to 23,500 feet. Then, early in 1964, a 195-man expedition was formed under the leadership of Hsu Ching. According to Chinese reports, they reached Base Camp north of the peak at 16,400 feet on March 18. Between 17,400 and 22,000 feet they apparently followed the eight-mile-long Yebokangal Glacier. (It is impossible to follow the route from the Chinese description.) From Base Camp to the summit was 22 1/2 miles with Camp I at 17,400 feet, II (Advanced Base) at 19,000 feet, III at 20,650 feet, IV at 22,650 feet, the latter two in difficult terrain, V at 24,600 feet and VI at 25,250 feet. The summit assault party, originally of thirteen, left Base Camp on April 25 and reached Camp VI on May 1. Ten climbers, including the leader, were said to have reached the summit on May 2. A complete report by the deputy leader Chou Cheng appears in the *Alpine Journal* of November, 1964. There is no doubt that they reached high on the mountain, as may be seen from their photographs, but some mountaineers have received the news of summit success with skepticism.

**Sikkim**

*Kabru Dome.* An 11-man Indian expedition of the Parbat Abhijatri Sangha, a mountaineering club in Calcutta, was led by Biswadeb Biswas. Kabru Dome (21,650 feet) was climbed on May 6 by Nemai Bose, Madan Mondal, and the Sherpas Pasang Lama and Karma.

**Nepal**

*Gyachung Kang.* The Federation of All Japan Mountaineering Unions expedition was composed of Ichiro Yoshizawa, deputy leader; Yukihiko Kato, Takeshi Takeda, Kazunobu Machida, Kiyoto Sakaizawa, Tadao Kitamura, Kazunari Yasuhisa, Toshiro Kikuchi, Chuiji Kobayashi, Akio Otaki and myself as leader and doctor. The Nepalese liaison officer was Jai Chand Thakur. Pasang Phutar III directed 12 Sherpas and eight local porters. We left Kathmandu on February 11 and after reaching Namche Bazar on March 4, we established Base Camp on March 11 at 17,325 feet on the moraine of the Ngojumba Glacier. Camp I (March 17; 18,800 feet), Camp II (March 20; 19,550 feet) and Camp III (March 23; 21,000 feet) were also on the Ngojumba Glacier. We settled Camp IV on March 27 under the ice couloir at 21,800 feet and Camp V on April 5 in the couloir at 23,150 feet. Camp VI was pitched at 24,775 feet on April 6. On the 9th, Takeda and Otaki started from there at 8:30. Three hours later they arrived at the final ridge at about 25,250 feet and rested. At that time Akio Otaki slipped, falling to his death to the Gyachung Kang Glacier (the Tibetan side) some 6500 feet lower. We located that area,