

Kimura, Hiromichi Yoshino and Yutaka Ageta climbed the central peak, which is about 100 meters lower than the highest summit. On the 15th Shoichiro Uyeo and the Sherpa Mingma Tsering climbed the highest peak. The north peak is a little lower than the main one and remains virgin. The leader Haruo Higuchi and Kiyoo Shimada also took part.

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*Tamserku.* Sir Edmund Hillary returned to Solu Khumbu this year with a group of New Zealanders to continue his school and bridge-building program. This year an air strip was also constructed. In the post-monsoon period the climbers attacked Tamserku (21,730 feet), an extremely difficult peak close to Kangtega. On October 15 they moved into Base Camp at 16,000 feet. It took a week to work out a route up a couloir into an airy col on the south ridge, where Camp II was established and occupied for the two weeks of the climb to the top. Sherpas could not be used higher than the col because of difficulties. Very severe ice climbing above the col on ice bulges took hours of route preparation and included some ice climbing in stirrups. Camp III was placed on the flat top of one of the ice bulges. What had appeared to be a sheer step proved easier than it had looked. Finally a half-mile of an appallingly corniced ridge led to the top. The climbers set up a bivouac halfway along this section of ridge. On November 4 Lyn Crawford, Peter Farrell, Dick Stewart and John Mackinnon climbed to the summit, while Jim Wilson and Don Mackay waited in Camp III in support.

*Gauri Sankar, Rolwaling Himalaya.* Mr. Ian Clough was kind enough to send the *Editor* a detailed account of the British expedition led by Don Whillans; a summary follows. The other members of this light expedition were Dennis Gray, Terry Burnell, Ian Howell and Des Hadlum. They had only three high-altitude Sherpas, Girmi Dorje, Dawa Tensing and Ang Tsering. After a twelve-day march, they reached Lamabagar. Tibetan refugee porters helped them for another day up the Rong Shar gorge to Hum. Above, they ascended a steep valley which branched off the Rong Shar very close to the Tibetan frontier. Base Camp was set up in this valley on September 19 though they were still twenty miles from the peak. It took a week to hack a trail in the woods, where fixed ropes were needed even in the dense forest, to reach Advanced Base at tree line at 14,000 feet. The next camp was at the foot of a little glacier at the head of the valley, but when on October 3 they reached a 19,000-foot col, they were disappointed to find a deep valley coming up from Tibet between them and 23,440-foot Gauri Sankar. They found a lower pass of 17,000 feet over the ridge, but the ridge had bifurcated and so they