

hours reached the west ridge, the site for Camp V. Since they could not see further along the ridge, they went ahead to the best view point, which happened to be the summit of Annapurna IV (24,688 feet). This was about 500 feet higher and about 650 yards distant from the proposed camp site. The Sherpas reported this to the liaison officer, who communicated with the foreign ministry, which forthwith withdrew our permission for Annapurna II*. Leutgäb and Gruber descended with frozen toes. While the Sherpas were evacuating the camps, unobserved I again climbed Annapurna IV solo to leave the Oberland pennant on the summit.

PETER BEDNAR, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Gangapurna. A Japanese expedition from Osaka led by Toshio Noshi made a successful ascent of Gangapurna (24,457 feet) by the east ridge, the same route followed by the Germans in 1965. From their highest camp, Camp III at 20,675 feet, Takeshi Kikusawa and Shinsuke Fujiwara climbed to the summit on May 13 via the 22,500-foot col between Gangapurna and Annapurna III.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Annapurna South. The Japanese Gamagori Alpine Club Expedition was led by Tsuneo Suzuki. They attempted 23,683-foot Annapurna South or Moditse by a new route, the southwest ridge. From Camp III at 18,375 feet, on April 26 two members reached 19,700 feet. Two different Base Camps were hit by avalanches before a final Base Camp was established in a third position. Food and equipment were lost in the avalanches, but there were no casualties. The leader explained their failure by saying the chosen route was technically too difficult for his team. The loss of food and, more important, equipment was also a major factor.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Hiunchuli, Correction. In the *American Alpine Journal* 1973 on page 333 it states that the peak east of Annapurna South was officially called the "Eastern Outlier of Annapurna South." Michael Cheney has pointed out to us that this is not correct and that the official name is Hiunchuli, which it is indeed called locally.

Dhaulagiri IV Attempt. The British Royal Air Force Dhaulagiri IV Expedition was led by Wing Commander D. le R. Bird and had 14 members. They were attempting Dhaulagiri IV (25,133 feet) from the Barun Khola to the north. Camp I was established at 16,000 feet on April 9

* The expedition was fined 6000 rupees and all members and organizers were banned from climbing in Nepal for three years.