

of Makalu, we walked out. On our return, we pieced together the fact that the same UFO had been seen by the Austrians and the Anglo-Poles to the west at nine A.M. Then it was sighted by Jan and the family over Base Camp at ten A.M. and by Arianne at 11:30 on the Chamlang Glacier. Our sighting was between twelve and one P.M. Finally there were reports in newspapers in Tibet and Nepal.

DOUGLAS SCOTT, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Baruntse.* The seven-man Chiba University expedition was led by Hideaki Yoshinaga. They climbed the southeast ridge, the same route as used by the New Zealanders in 1954 and the Japanese last autumn and winter. After establishing four camps above Base Camp, Nobukazu Toiumi and a Sherpa reached the summit on April 24 and Haruo Kuroki and Fumitaka Sakurai on the 25th.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Ama Dablam.* Our expedition made the third ascent of the south ridge of Ama Dablam and the sixth of the mountain. We were Joan Massons, leader, Jordi Colomer, Ramón Bramona, Dr. Josep Barrachina, Emili Civis, Alex Alom, Lluís López, the Frenchman Jean Clémenson and I. We left Barcelona on March 14 and bought most of our food in Kathmandu. On the 19th we flew to Lukla. We placed Base Camp on March 28 at 16,400 feet at the foot of the south ridge. There was no water. We installed Camp I at 18,700 feet at the beginning of the difficulties on April 3. A provisional Camp II was placed on April 9 on a little glacier at the bottom of the Yellow Tower at 19,350 feet. On the 15th we established the real Camp II at 19,525 feet on the Red Tower. After exposed mixed climbing on rock of a very secure nature, we reached the "mushroom" zone and the last important difficulty, a vertical sérac which gave access to a hanging glacier at 20,600 feet, where we placed Camp III. From there to the 22,295-foot (6856-meter) summit, half of the climbing was difficult. It took ten hours. The first team on April 28 was Civis, Barrachina and I with Sherpas Lhakpa Dorje, Tenzing Tashi and Ang Danu. On May 3 Alom, Clémenson, Bramona and López got to the top. We fixed 6500 feet of 7mm line.

JORDI PONS, *Centre Excursionista de Catalunya*

*Ama Dablam.* On April 11 our Australian expedition arrived at Base Camp for the north ridge of Ama Dablam after a 16-day walk-in from Karantichap. This was at 16,800 feet at the head of the lateral moraine valley of the Ama Dablam Glacier, south-southeast Chhukhung. We were Andrew Henderson, Lincoln Hall, Tim Macartney-Snape, Damien Jones, Karen Robins and I as leader, *Australians*; David Pluth

and Hooman Aprin, *Americans*; and Leo Eutsler, *Canadian*. After several days' acclimatization and organization, climbing began on the left side of the huge, slabby wall that buttresses the north ridge proper. (We believe that the French and New Zealand parties took the right side, while the original unsuccessful 1959 English expedition took the same route as we.) After steep and often difficult climbing on excellent granite, Camp I was made at 18,000 feet on April 20. More steep and spectacular rock climbing followed and on May 24 Camp II was established below a steep snow couloir at 18,900 feet. The couloir was climbed to gain the crest of the north ridge proper and our route merged thereafter with the French route. From this point impressive climbing on snow mushrooms and under cornices led to a big rock gendarme at 19,500 feet. Halfway up this tower was the site of Camp III (II for French and New Zealanders), which was established on May 3. The already bad weather now deteriorated further. During the 35 days on the mountain only four were wholly fine; most had four- to five-hour snowstorms from one P.M. on. The 1000 feet above Camp III were the crux. We climbed many difficult mixed and ice pitches, progress being slow. On May 12 Macartney-Snape, Hall and Henderson established Camp IV under a huge ice tower where the ridge turns and makes its sweep to the summit. For two days they fixed ropes above the camp and on May 14 they left in a bid for the summit. After some tricky climbing over huge cornices and ice formations, they bivouacked at 21,500 feet. On May 15, they reached the summit at midday and by 10:30 P.M. had returned safely to Camp IV. All members were in Base Camp the next day. Three days were spent in cleaning the equipment and some fixed ropes from the mountain. The expedition left for Lukla on May 21.

KENNETH MCMAHON, *Australia*

*Ama Dablam.* We climbed the 1961 first-ascent route. Our members were John Michaud, John Tuckey, Scott Johnson, Ken Morr, Ben Greene, Karen Simmonds, Joe Burleson, Ron Crotzer and I as leader. We arrived at Base Camp on September 16. We then fixed a mixture of old water-ski tow ropes and ropes left by the Spanish as far as Camp II. Beyond the Yellow Tower we fixed our four climbing ropes to the start of the Mushroom Ridge, saving only one for climbing. Michaud, Tuckey and Johnson took a tent to the site of Camp III to spend the night and reached the summit on October 5. After another night at Camp III, they left the tent there and descended to Base Camp. On October 7 Greene and I descended from Camp II with altitude problems. On October 9 all of us except for Simmonds, Greene and me left Tangboche, while the three of us went back to Base Camp. At that point an old knee injury nearly prevented Simmonds from walking at all. On the 10th I climbed to Camp II. October 11 was a long day getting