ALPINE NOTES

(Compiled by D. F. O. Dangar)

PERSONAL.—We congratulate the following members of the Club whose names appeared in the New Year's Honours List; Mr. E. H. Peck on the award of the K.C.M.G., and Mr. W. H. Murray on receiving the O.B.E. for services to mountaineering in Scotland.

We also congratulate Mr. H. E. L. Porter on being elected a life member of the New Zealand Alpine Club and Dr. G. O. Dyhrenfurth on receiving from the Russians the badge of a 'Mountain Climber of the U.S.S.R.' as a token of respect for his services to Himalayan mountaineering.

N.Z.A.C.—We offer our hearty congratulations and warmest good wishes to the New Zealand Alpine Club on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary.

ZERMATT.—The question whether motors should be allowed in to Zermatt does not seem to have been decided at the time of going to press. It is encouraging to learn[1] that 'there is a growing feeling even at Zermatt that it would be a mistake to open to vehicles a resort whose reputation is partly based on its being one of the few in the Alps that are free from petrol fumes so far'. We can only express the hope that this 'feeling' will assume such proportions as will ensure that Zermatt will be for all time preserved from petrol fumes.

Many will surely have read with dismay that the local authority has obtained permission for the building of a téléférique to the summit of the Klein Matterhorn which may be constructed within the next five years.

GUIDES.—In view of the continually increasing number of guideless climbers it is surprising to learn that there are 717 registered guides in Switzerland; of these 296 are in the canton of Berne, 210 in the Valais and 135 in the Grisons.

In Austria there are 717 licensed guides. The number of full-time guides, however, must be very small today for nearly all those engaged in the profession have another, and principal, occupation.

[1] *The Times*, November 17, 1965.

VISITORS TO HUTS.—The August, 1965, issue of the S.A.C. *Bulletin* reports that 180,885 people slept in the huts of the S.A.C. in the period autumn, 1963–autumn, 1964. Some indication of the vast increase in the number of climbers and others using the huts may be obtained by a comparison with the figures for 1923[2] when the total number of visitors to all huts was 41,186. We give below the number of overnight visitors in the four most frequented huts in 1963–64, the figures in brackets indicating the number of visitors in 1923.

Monte Rosa 5,755 (760)	Britannia 4,215 (941)
Tschierva 4,269 (795)	Weissmies 4,148 (not quoted)

The Boval and Hohtürli were the most frequented huts in 1923 and were the only two to receive more than 2,000 visitors.

ACCIDENTS.—The yearly review of accidents in the S.A.C. *Bulletin* is now presented in a different form and details of each accident are no longer given. Distinction is made between accidents occurring in the course of expeditions made on foot and those made on skis.

One hundred and forty-two people were killed in the Swiss Alps in 1964; of this total thirty-one were skiers. Only in 1962, when there were 150 deaths, have there been more fatalities. Of the 111 climbers and pedestrians killed, thirty lost their lives as a result of falls on snow or ice and thirty-four while rock climbing.

THE SEASON OF WINTER ASCENTS.—With reference to the note in *A.J. 70.* 325 we have received a letter from the President of the Fédération Française de la Montagne, M. Lucien Devies. He considers that the *Guide Vallot* has in the past taken too lax an attitude in regard to the dates of winter ascents. In the next edition the calendar winter, December 21–March 20, will be adopted as the qualifying period and we may hope that these dates will be universally accepted.

M. Devies, it may be added, is now engaged with M. Pierre Henry on a revision of volume iii of the *Guide Vallot*.

ALPES MARITIMES.—In his attractive article on the Alpes Maritimes (*A.J. 70.* 281) Richard Ayrton has given some notes on the historical background of the region, but has omitted details of the frontier rectifications at the end of the last war which have made all maps published before 1947 obsolete and misleading, since former parts of Italy are now in France.

When the *Comté de Nice* was ceded by the kingdom of Sardinia to France in 1860 and became the *Département des Alpes-Maritimes* (it had

[2] Quoted in *A.J. 37.* 193.

already been conquered by the French in 1792 and restored to Sardinia in 1815), Count Cavour prevailed on Napoleon III to allow King Victor-Emmanuel II to retain his hunting grounds, which lay to the south and south-east of the Mercantour. This was why the frontier abandoned the watershed between the Var and the Po in that region, and ran from the Tête de Lautaret to the left bank of the river Tinée which it followed for five kilometres before turning east along an irregular line south of the watershed to strike the river Roya at Merlo. By the Treaty of Paris, ratified on September 15, 1947, and in force on the following day, the frontier was pushed back to the watershed, so that the whole of the basins of the rivers Tinée and Vésubie, and the upper part of the basin of the river Roya are in France. A plebiscite was held on October 12, 1947, and the annexation was approved by the inhabitants, by 2,603 to 218. Tende, St. Dalmas de Tende, and la Brigue de Nice are now in France. For archaeologists, an interesting result of the frontier rectification is that the 'Meraviglie', some 30,000 Bronze Age rock-inscriptions, exhaustively studied by Clarence Bicknell, situated around what was Monte Bego, now Mont Bégo, are in France.

Smaller frontier changes to the advantage of France were made at the same time in the regions of the Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvre passes. Very fortunately, the days when a foot put wrong near this frontier invited a bullet, are over.

GAVIN DE BEER.

MOUNTAIN NOMENCLATURE.—Mountaineers visiting unexplored or little-known ranges are often faced with the problem of naming the peaks that they have climbed. It is always desirable that, wherever possible, local names should be employed, after consultation with the local inhabitants and authorities. In recent years there has all too often been an apparent lack of any attempt to provide a suitable local name for a hitherto nameless mountain. Neither the local inhabitants, nor the regional authorities, nor the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (at the Royal Geographical Society) have been consulted; the latter is always willing to give help and advice.

Greenland has been one of the worst sufferers as there may be no local inhabitants to consult. This makes consultation between expeditions and the final authorities all the more necessary, and failure to do so has resulted in some lamentable names appearing in print. It is to be hoped that they will never find their way on to the maps. Such names as *Blackwall*, *Poplar*, *Pimlico*, and *Islington* are not suitable for the mountains of Greenland; *Elephant* and *Castle*, in close proximity to each other, are even more unfortunate.

Some of the names suggested for the 'Caledonia' group of the Staunings Alps suggest the Highlands of Scotland rather than Greenland.

And a recent expedition to the Hindu Kush christened the nameless peaks in the area visited with Gaelic names such as Rua Stac Mor, or Moruisg. These may be readily pronounceable by Scotsmen, but not by others. Would it not be better to use some descriptive term, such as 'White Tooth' or the like, and turn it into the local language, and then submit that to the relevant survey authorities? The same Scottish party did bestow other and more suitable names such as 'Tiger Gap', or 'Spider Gap', though one feels that (on the analogy of the Col des Hirondelles in the Alps) it would be better still to try to get these names put into the vernacular.

The Andes have not suffered so much as other ranges, but even here we find such names as *Citta di Seste San Giovanni* and *Horrorhorn*, neither of which can be regarded as suitable.

It is suggested that the guiding principles should be:—

(i) local names to be used whenever possible,

(ii) whenever simple, descriptive names are impossible, humorous names or names of nostalgic reference to the home country should be avoided. Short names are preferable to multiple names, such as the Italian name in the foregoing paragraph. Personal names are best avoided, but if this is not possible, *surnames* only—the use of titles, ranks, or Christian names is undesirable.

LIONEL TERRAY.—On September 19, 1965, Lionel Terray fell to his death while climbing on Mont Gerbier (Vercors).

Terray was born at Grenoble on July 25, 1921, and became a guide in 1945. He came into prominence soon after the war when, in 1946, he made with Louis Lachenal the fourth ascent of the North face of the Pointe Walker of the Grandes Jorasses and in the following year the second ascent of the Eigerwand, when Lachenal was again his companion.

He was a member of the successful Annapurna expedition of 1950. In January, 1952, he made the first ascent of FitzRoy in Patagonia and later the same year the first ascents of Huantsan and Nevado Pongos with the Dutch climbers C. G. Egeler and T. de Booy.

In 1954 Terray was in the Himalaya (first ascents of Chomolönzo and Kangchung Peak, or Makalu II) and again in 1955 (first ascent of Makalu). He accompanied his Dutch friends to the Andes in 1956 and made the first ascents of Nevado Soray and Nevado Veronica. That same year he was on Chacraraju West and Taulliraju, both climbed for the first time.

He had a remarkable season in 1962; on April 27 the first ascent of Jannu and on August 5 the first ascent of the terrible East Peak of Chacraraju; within a few weeks he was back again in the Himalaya and finished the year's achievements by making the first ascent of Nilgiri

North Peak on October 19 with the Dutch brothers van Lookeren Campagne.

He was leader of the first French expedition to Alaska in 1964 and was one of the party to reach the summit of Mount Huntington the day after the first ascent by Batkin and Sarthou—and this in spite of a damaged elbow, the result of a slip on the mountain a few days previously.

Terray's companion on his last climb, Marc Martinetti, a promising young guide from Chamonix, was also killed.

PIERRE BLANC.—Pierre Blanc died at his home on Sunday, January 30. He was known by the nickname of 'Le Pape'.

This great guide inherited a passionate love of the mountains. His father, Blanc Greffier, was also a great guide, and the mayor of his village, Bonneval-sur-Arc. His own words could well apply to his son: 'Tout ce que je regrette en abandonnant cette terre ce sont les montagnes et les chamois'. The old man trained his sons as guides and taught them to shoot chamois. It was a tough school. His home which he shared with his sons and a daughter was at Bonneval-sur-Arc, one of the highest villages in the Alps. It was in a valley hemmed in steeply by snow-peaks of eleven and twelve thousand feet and scored by avalanches that decimated the scanty forests in winter. During the season of avalanches it was often dangerous to leave the village. The ordinary amenities of an alpine village were mostly lacking. In those early days the inhabitants despised the luxury of laid-on water or electric light; they preferred to meet and gossip together in the arctic temperature at the glacier torrent where they drew their water, each villager bearing an elegant pair of brass buckets suspended on a yoke. In Pierre's youth at Bonneval the struggle against nature certainly began early.

Years later I was climbing alone with Pierre in the Dolomites near Madonna di Campiglio and we unfortunately went astray in climbing the formidable precipices of the Guglia di Brenta. The reason was that we had been misled by noticing two iron rings that had been left fixed to the rock-face by a brilliant climber and we did not then know that he had fallen from the uppermost of the two rings and been killed. Afterwards I asked Dimai 'Did you think we were done for?' To which he replied 'Conoscevo Pietro'. Pierre's comment on the experience of travelling with this great man in his own kingdom was that whenever he entered a café with Dimai, 'Tout le monde vibre, et moi maintenant je commence à vibrer aussi'.

In the Himalaya Pierre treated the mountains almost as a second home. The Bhotias, those superb natural mountaineers inhabiting the mountains of Garhwal, took to him at once as a leader and loved him, for these splendid men discovered at once that whatever they could do he did rather better. When on first acquaintance with them and when he was

shooting five thar on the astonishing precipices that these animals frequent, he was amused to find that he was being offered a helping hand by his companions.

For rock-work Pierre ranked bouquetins in the Graian Alps as more agile than chamois, but he considered that thar were more agile than bouquetins. He was most masterly in his handling of the Bhotias who at once became his ardent pupils. One day when we were returning from a climbing expedition with two Bhotias he suggested that he should take both of them down a still steeper couloir than the one we were following and use it as a short cut to our camp. The Bhotias were delighted to follow him. He proceeded to teach them the use of their nailed boots in glissading while he kept on the alert below them, retrieving them whenever with peals of laughter they shot onto their backs and tumbled onto him. Masterly skill on his part and confident courage on the part of his pupils.

Perhaps some men are born to influence others, and this may be the reason that long after the only two watches that we had with us in three Indian expeditions had completely lost touch with the correct time it was by Pierre's watch that I always set my own. It was also, I think, owing to Pierre who kept an eye on all the cooking in camp (done by the Bhotias, two in turn at a time) that we all of us remained so free from hill diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera.

Pierre's opinion of the chuprassis from the lower valleys of the Himalaya was rather different from his admiration of the Bhotias. He said that they should never be retained above a height of 4,000 m., as after that altitude they become absolutely 'moisis'.

Pierre's own epitaph for his brother Auguste, a man of the same distinction as himself, applies equally to his father and to Pierre: 'Il était fier et juste'. He was not only a great guide but a great friend.

C. F. MEADE.

U.I.A.G.M.—On October 16 last a meeting was held at Sion, under the presidency of the guide Roger Frison-Roche, of the presidents of the guides associations of Austria (Hias Noichl), France (Pierre Perret), Italy (Toni Gobbi) and Switzerland (Gottlieb Perren) and other delegates, to form an international association of mountain guides, a scheme which had been examined in 1950 in the course of an international reunion of guides held on the occasion of the centenary of the Courmayeur guides association, and which had been brought up again at Zermatt last June during the fête of the Swiss guides.

The name of Union Internationale des Associations des Guides de Montagne—U.I.A.G.M.—has been given to this organisation. The founder members are the guides associations of Austria, France, Italy

and Switzerland. Any association of officially licensed guides may join the new organisation. Each association will be represented on the committee by three members who will remain in office for four years. The headquarters will be at Sion.

The proposal to elect Roger Frison-Roche as the first President was received with acclamation. Toni Gobbi was elected Vice-President and the Swiss guide Xavier Kalt Secretary and Treasurer.

The aim of the U.I.A.G.M. is to safeguard and look after the interests of professional guides, and its activities will cover a broad field. Such questions as the standardisation of tariffs, the suppression of abuses and bogus guides, mediation in the case of disputes, and the exchange of technical information are only some of the many matters that will come under its care.

TONI GOBBI.

DIE ALPEN.—After twenty-five years' service Dr. Max Oechslin has resigned as editor of the german-language section of *Die Alpen* and has been succeeded by Dr. Hermann Vögeli.

KASPAR MOOSER.—The death of this distinguished guide is reported to have taken place in October, 1964. In the 1920's and 1930's Mooser took part in some remarkable expeditions with the Lausanne mountaineer-musician E. R. Blanchet, who described them in his books *Hors des Chemins Battus* and *Au Bout d'un Fil.* Among their expeditions were the first ascents of the very dangerous North face of the Fletschhorn (not repeated for twenty years), of the North-east face of the Bieshorn (not repeated for thirty-three years), the West face of the Zumsteinspitze, the North-east face of the West peak of the Lyskamm and many others.

Mooser's career as a guide was virtually brought to an end in 1937, the result of an accident in a quarry, but after an interval of several years he was able to carry out minor expeditions.

FROM INDIA.—The Nehru Institute of Mountaineering has been founded in India with Brigadier Gyan Singh as Principal and Mr. Y. B. Chavan as President. The inauguration ceremony took place on November 14, 1965.

The first course lasted five weeks and the seventeen students received instruction in snow and ice craft and the technique of rock climbing. The next session of courses was due to start in March, each course being of twenty-eight days' duration.

It is hoped to build the Institute campus near Uttarkashi, on the slopes of a high ridge at c. 6,300 ft. with excellent rock climbing facilities in the neighbourhood.

AN ADVANCING GLACIER.—The Franz Josef glacier, in the Southern Alps of New Zealand, advanced at a spectacular rate last year and by December was progressing five and a half feet per day; in six months it regained all the ground uncovered in three years of retreat. The height of the terminal face was estimated at between four and five hundred feet.

On December 15–16 eleven and a half inches of rain fell in the area and on the two following days a rapid pile-up of ice took place on the side of the glacier. On December 19 a vast quantity of ice, estimated at hundreds of thousands of tons, fell from the glacier into the Waiho river, which became a swirling mass of ice blocks, in places six feet high, for its ten mile course to the sea.

The fall is attributed to the exceptionally large number of crevasses produced by the rapid advance of the glacier and the abnormally heavy precipitation.

MOUNT MCKINLEY.—The twin peaks of Mount McKinley have been renamed Churchill Peaks on the initiative of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior and with the approval of President Johnson. We understand that the proposal was not discussed with the Board on Geographic Names or with any other appropriate authority.

The mountain itself has not been renamed so that if one climbs Churchill Peak one will also ascend Mount McKinley.

There are at the time of writing four mountains in North America named after Sir Winston Churchill as opposed to one a year ago.

MOUNT KENNEDY.[3]—The first ascent was made on March 24, 1965, by Senator Robert Kennedy, James Whittaker, Barry Brather, Bradford Washburn and three other climbers. The route lay up the West face.

A party of three made the second ascent on April 16, 1965.

UNCLIMBED 6,000 m. PEAKS OF THE ANDES.—With the recent ascent of the higher peak of Aguja Nevada, reported as 6,025 m. high, there has been a repetition of the claim of having ascended the 'last unclimbed 6,000-er of the Andes'. Aguja Nevada was surveyed in 1932 by Herr Hans Kinzl as 5,886 m. high (19,312 ft.).

Although it is true that most of the 6,000-ers have been ascended, a number of them remain as yet untouched. The problem is that these high peaks are located in the desert of Atacama, which is shared by Chile, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia; the higher valleys of this desert, watered by the melting snows, were once populated by the Inca and Atacameñan highlanders and it is not known with certainty if these peaks were ascended by them centuries ago. It has been proved on Llullaillaco (22,058 ft.),

[3] See *A.J.* 70. 137.

that altitude was no obstacle to the Indians; since these peaks are volcanic, they do not as a rule offer technical difficulties. There are at present some twenty-five to thirty of them that, at least in modern times, have not been visited. As for peaks believed as yet unclimbed with technical problems difficult enough to prevent any ascent by ill-equipped Indians, it can be said with a high degree of certainty that there are the following.

In the Cordillera Occidental of Peru, Nevado Coropuna East Peak, 6,476 m. (21,247 ft.), and South Peak, 6,344 m. (20,814 ft.). One of the higher points of Nevado Solimana, measured by aneroid as 6,275 m. high (20,587 ft.) was ascended in 1952, but the climbers did not state if this was the highest peak of the massif, which the American Geographic Society has in its Millionth Map as 6,318 m. high (20,730 ft.). The Ampato range, whose highest point is Nevado Ampato or Hualca-Hualca (6,360 m. or 20,866 ft.) may well have another 6,000 m. peak, or peaks; one of them, Sabancayo, is sometimes listed as 6,040 m. (19,817 ft.) by the Peruvian Geographical Society, but surveying methods for this height have not been announced. Solimana and Ampato are also located in the neighbourhood of Coropuna.

Other high peaks, also volcanic, are found in northern Argentina; the unnamed point 6,660 m. (21,851 ft.) is probably the highest peak of the Andes, and indeed of the world outside Asia, that is or that may be unclimbed, for we can assume that the Atacameñans did not visit it because of its remoteness; it is located south of Ojos del Salado, in the Argentinian province of Tucumán. Sometimes this peak is mentioned as Nevado Walter Penck, so named, unofficially, after the German geographer who explored the area in 1912 on behalf of the Argentinian government, but a more suitable name should be given.

The last peak of the order of 6,000 m. to be ascended in modern times was Nevado Acotango (6,050 m. or 19,849 ft.) on the Bolivian-Chilean border, climbed by a light Chilean party in October, 1965.

A number of peaks believed to be 6,000 m. and over may well have their height lowered in the near future, particularly in Peru, such as both peaks of Chacraraju and Alpamayo in the Cordillera Blanca, and Cayangate I and IV in the Cordillera Vilcanota.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA C.
(Federacion de Andinismo de Chile)

YERUPAJA.[4]—Later information reveals that the four Swiss climbers made the second ascent of the South summit and not the first as reported in the S.A.C. *Bulletin*. The first ascent was made by two Argentine climbers in August, 1958.[5]

[4] See *A.J.* 70. 245 footnote.
[5] See S.A.C. *Bulletin*, December, 1965, p. 281 and *A.J.* 66. 426.

Shortly after the Swiss success the third ascent of the South summit was made by MM. Fonrouge and Comesana[6] by way of the South-east face, previous parties having made the ascent from the col between Yerupaja and Rasac. According to one report they had to turn back 5 m. below the top owing to the bad snow conditions.

ANDES.—In addition to ascents referred to under 'Expeditions' brief mention may be made of other important climbs in the 1965 season in the Andes. The second ascent of Artesonraju, 6,025 m., was made by four members of the Schatz expedition on August 1 and the third of Nevado Rasac, 6,040 m., by members of the Bern (Uttendoppler) expedition.

A Chilean party led by Bión González visited the Chilean-Bolivian border with the aim of doing some scientific collecting (birds' eggs, Inca ruins, and sulphur rocks) and some climbing; the active volcano Huallatire, 6,060 m., was ascended on October 12 (second ascent).

ALTAR.—Until 1963 Altar was the highest individual peak that remained unclimbed in the Ecuadorian Andes. This mountain, 17,451 ft. high, is a volcano round whose extinct crater rise a number of peaks disposed as a horseshoe; the highest is named Obispo, located in the south, and then follow Monja Grande (c. 16,700 ft.) and Monja Chico (c. 16,600 ft.); in the centre of the horseshoe, and to the east, rises Tabernáculo, perhaps the second peak in height of the mountain, c. 17,300 ft., and then follow Fraile Chico and Fraile Grande, both about 16,700 ft. The last peak of the mountain is Canónigo, which a recent report gave as 5,260 m. (17,257 ft.) high. All these names were given by Hans Meyer in 1903.[7]

Humboldt, Moritz Wagner, Edward Whymper and Hans Meyer explored the mountain without accomplishing any ascent, but referred to it with respect. In 1939 the German Wilfried Kühm and the Italians Piero Ghiglione and J. Formaggio made the first ascent of two peaks which they reported as a northern summit of 5,180 m. (16,995 ft.) and a southern summit of 5,130 m. (16,831 ft.); since these altitudes were probably taken with altimeters it is not possible to locate these peaks with certainty.[8] Modern maps give to Altar only one figure, 5,320 m. or 17,451 ft., referring undoubtedly to the highest point, Obispo.

On July 7, 1963, Obispo was scaled for the first time by the Italians F. Gaspard, M. Tremonti, and C. Zardini;[9] Dr. Tremonti, in a letter dated January 15, 1966, reports that in December, 1963, a party of

[6] They made the second ascent of FitzRoy on January 15–16, 1965.
[7] Hans Meyer: *In den Hoch Anden von Ecuador* (Bilder Atlas), 1907, Berlin.
[8] *Zeitschrift des D.A.V.*, 1940. p. 54.
[9] *A.A.J.*, 1964, p. 209; *Lo Scarpone*, nos. 16–17, 1963, pp. 1–4.

Ecuadorian climbers made the second ascent. In 1964 a Japanese group from Waseda made the third ascent and probably unaware of the two previous ascents claimed it as a 'first', as stated in *A.J. 70.* 123. We are grateful to Dr. Tremonti for drawing attention to the correct facts. He himself made the first ascent of Canónigo in 1965 and estimated it as 5,260 m. in height.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA C.

A NEW MAP OF THE KHUMBU HIMAL.—The new Austrian map of the Khumbu Himal (Nepal) is a beautiful example of modern cartography applied to intricate mountain features. It is printed and published by the same authority (Kartographische Anstalt Freytag-Berndt und Artaria, Wien) as the earlier map (1957) and is based as before on the triangulated peaks of the Everest group. As before, the detailed topography owes much to stereo-photogrammetry and micro-stereoscopy for the drawing of rock-forms by the same artist-cartographers, Erwin Schneider and Fritz Ebster. These features, though in great detail, are extremely clear. The scale is 1:50,000, that is, half that of its predecessor, and it is a first class compilation of the best existing sources.

The largest and central part is mainly a reduction of the 1957 map, revised in places; but it covers much more ground to the south-east of Everest, including the Barun and other glaciers draining the Makalu massif towards the Arun; and also a great deal more to the west of the longitude of Cho Oyu, up to the watershed of the Nangpo. Contours throughout are at 40 metre intervals, every 200 metre contour being stressed. The awkward interval (132 feet) has necessitated the interpolation of contours on the Tibetan side of the range which is compiled from Wheeler's and Spender's earlier work. The lighter colour of the printing is not indicative that on the Tibetan side the topography is less accurate in its main features, only the contours.

Nomenclature is always a bone of contention among surveyors and mountaineers. Here it has been supervised and revised by Peter Aufschnaiter, who is probably as good an authority as—or better than—any other on Nepalese names. One wonders however whether it was really important enough, or even wise, to change some accepted spellings, such as Ama Dablam to Amai Dablang. A new name appears also for Everest, but not to supersede it; Sagarmatha appears in brackets. It would be interesting to know why the old name 'Mahalungur Himal', formerly given to the British by the Nepalese more than a hundred years ago as correct for the 'Everest range', has been dropped. It was the regional name given to the 1957 map. On the new map it is replaced by 'Khumbu Himal' from the Nangpa La to Everest, and 'Khumbakarna Himal' from Everest to Makalu.

KENNETH MASON.

TENT PEAK.—The first ascent of Tent Peak, 5,945 m., in the Annapurna group though briefly mentioned in *A.J. 70.* 217 does not seem to have received wide publicity.

Leaving a bivouac at 4,850 m. just below the snow line at 7 a.m. on October 23, 1964, K. Shimada and M. Kimura reached the summit by way of the South-west face and South-east ridge at 2 p.m. and were back at their bivouac at 8.30 p.m. No other details have been received.

HIMALAYA.—Neither of the two post-monsoon 1965 expeditions achieved success. A Yugoslav expedition attempted Kangbachen (25,925 ft.) and two members of the party reached a height of c. 24,720 ft. before being driven back by a heavy snow-storm. The attempt of the R.A.F. expedition on Dhaulagiri IV (25,064 ft.) is described elsewhere in this number.

The Japanese are reported to have received permission to attempt Mount Everest in 1967.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.—More than one hundred summits over 23,000 ft. in height have now been reached. This includes sixteen of 26,000 ft. or over, eighteen 25,000-ers and twenty-six between 24,000 and 25,000 ft.

FORTHCOMING EXPEDITIONS.—Several British expeditions plan to visit the Andes this summer. Dr. Malcolm Slesser is leading a party to attempt the East face of Yerupaja in the Cordillera Huayhuash and C. J. S. Bonington and Dennis Gray are members of an expedition with designs on Huascaran, Huandoy, and Alpamayo, while a party from University College, Bangor, will be in the Cordillera Real of Bolivia climbing, surveying, and exploring.

At least two parties are bound for the peaks in the Munjan valley area of the Hindu Kush.

A note on the Royal Navy expedition to Greenland appeared in our last issue; another party going to Greenland will be from the Imperial College, London.