

summit was reached in 7½ hours by Nawang Kalden, Nima Wangchu and Pasang Lhakpa, all instructors of the Sonam Gyasto Mountaineering Institute at Gangtok. The 21-man expedition was led by Sonam Wangyal.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Himalayan Club*

Nepal

Kangchenjunga Southwest Face. We hoped to make the first American ascent of the southwest face of Kangchenjunga. We were Rob Gustke and Bill Roos, leaders, John Bercaw, Jeff Brinck, George Gardner, Frank Coffey, Craig Miller, Gunnar Paulsen and I. We reached Base Camp at Pache's Grave at 18,500 feet on April 7, after an 18-day approach from the airstrip at Tapplejung. We used a more technical but safer route to the top of the "Hump," where we placed Camp I at 20,000 feet on April 15. On April 25, we occupied Camp II at 21,700 feet on the top of a sérac midway up the upper icefall. The next ten days were very unsettled with daily snowfalls and high winds. On May 2, Paulsen, Coffey, Gustke and I occupied Camp III at the base of the Great Shelf at 23,700 feet. On May 6, after being stymied by the weather, we descended to Base Camp while Roos, Brinck, Bercaw and Miller moved up to Camp III, hoping to pitch our final camp. (Gardner had to return home because of pressing business concerns.) Camp IV was located at 25,600 feet on May 12 by Bercaw and Miller, who descended to Camp III, where that afternoon all eight members were reunited. The following day Paulsen and Coffey unselfishly broke trail and carried two oxygen cylinders to Camp IV while Gustke and I carried personal gear and Roos and Brinck ferried food and oxygen. At 2:30 A.M. on May 14, using oxygen, Gustke and I began climbing the Gangway, the 1400-foot-high ramp that leads to the final 1200-foot angling traverse over mixed ground. Around noon, at 27,500 feet, we split up because Gustke's oxygen set failed. I continued alone and reached the summit at 4:45 P.M. After five minutes on top, I descended to a waiting Gustke and together we stumbled down, only finding Camp IV after midnight. On May 17, Coffey and Roos attempted to climb to Camp IV for another try. Only Coffey reached the lone tent. A large storm developed at midnight, forcing Coffey to descend. The entire team was back in Base Camp late on the 18th.

MARK UDALL

Kangchenjunga North Face Attempt. Our expedition unsuccessfully tried the British route on the north side of Kangchenjunga, which we chose over the Japanese route because of poor snow cover and hard ice. We were five Basques: Koldo Aldaz, Juan Tomás, Juan Cebriain, Pedro Larregui and Iñaki Otxoa, and five Poles (four of them women): Krystyna Palmowska, Jolanta Patynowska, Amalia Kapłoniak, Dr. Ryszard Długofecki and I as leader. We had a two-week approach (18 days from Kathmandu) from Basantapur. From Ghunsa we walked in wintry conditions with snowfall and icy winds. We established Base Camp at

Pangpema at 5150 meters on March 27. On April 2, Camp I was placed at 5800 meters. On the 11th, Camp II was pitched at 6500 meters but moved to a schrund at 6700 meters because of avalanche danger three days later. Above Camp II, very hard ice made climbing difficult. After April 10, strong winds hampered upward progress. In April 26, provisional Camp III was set up on the north ridge at 7200 meters, but on May 11 it was carried over beneath the "Castle" step on the ridge to 7400 meters. A summit push on May 13 was halted by violent wind. The high point of 7800 meters was reached by Ignacio Ochoa. We decided to abandon the expedition and left Base Camp on May 17.

ANNA CZERWIŃSKA, *Klub Wysokogórski Warszawa, Poland*

Kangchenjunga Central Attempt. A 13-man Korean expedition led by Cho Sang-Ku tried to climb to the central summit of Kangchenjunga by the southwest face. On October 12, a high point of 8350 meters was reached.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Makalu's West Pillar. Kitty Calhoun Grissom's article on this first female ascent of Makalu appears earlier in this volume.

Makalu. The Japanese Research Center of High Mountains organized a lightweight expedition composed of leader Dr. Makoto Hara, Hiroshi Ohnishi and Polish women Wanda Rutkiewicz and Ewa Pankiewicz. Because of bad weather, the approach took them 19 days. Base Camp was established on April 8 at 5300 meters. Camps were placed on the normal route up to 7750 meters. On May 6, Ohnishi and Nima Dorje Sherpa completed the 31st ascent of the peak. Three days later, the two women got to 7900 meters but were driven back by the weather. In 1989 Ohnishi reached the North Pole on foot and also climbed Mount Everest.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Makalu, Indonesian Attempt. Our expedition attempted the normal north-west ridge. The climbers were Irawan Ari Muladi, Bambang Setio Reharjo, Tumbur H.P. Nainggolan, Iskandar, Dedi Agus Indra Setiawan, Rachmat Rukmantara and I as leader. We left Kathmandu for Hille by bus on May 9 and trekked to Base Camp at 5300 meters, arriving on May 23. We established Camps I, II and III at 6100, 6700 and 7400 meters on May 24, 25 and 26. Our high point of 7800 meters was reached by one member and a Sherpa on May 31. We abandoned the attempt then because that was the last day of our permit.

TAUFIZ AFRIANSYAH, *Trupula, Indonesia*

Makalu. A Spanish expedition led by Joaquim Prunés was composed of Jordi Agulló, Jordi Anglès, Serge Benet, Antoni Bros, Josep Cañellas, César Comas,

Adrià Font, Jaume Segura, Narcés Serrat, Jaume Sorolla and Francesc Zamora. They climbed the Kukuczka route to the northwest ridge. On October 3, Anglès, Bros and Lhakpa Sherpa reached the summit.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Makalu Attempt. A French expedition led by Yves Estienne had as members Rémi Roux, Jean-Pierre Viallet, Jean-Pierre Maissent, Jean-Marc Peltier, Jean-Claude Cartier, Christian Legay, Giuseppe Fournier and Jacques Germain. They were stopped by high winds on October 13 on the normal route at 7900 meters.

Makalu Attempt. We were a group of seven climbers organized by the guide service we direct. On September 22, we arrived at Base Camp at 17,400 feet at the junction of the Chago and Barun Glaciers after a 12-day approach. After ferrying food and gear to a deposit site at 19,000 feet, on October 2 we climbed to Camp I at 20,700 feet, where we spent another nine days acclimatizing and carrying supplies. We attempted to climb alpine-style from there and ascended to Bivouac I at 21,900 feet, where we could either climb the Great Couloir to Makalu La or the route to the right to avoid the avalanche-prone slope and couloir. Snowfall and wind drove us back to Camp I and Base Camp. After we moved back to Bivouac I, we judged that not too much new snow had fallen to take the Great Couloir. We chopped tent platforms to the right of the base of the couloir to make Bivouac II. The following morning, October 17, we began up the 3000-foot-high couloir and arrived at Bivouac III at 7400 meters with very strong winds. After a relatively good night in high winds that did not subside the next day, we descended to Camp I. With no change in the northwest wind, we cancelled any further attempts.

BELA AND MIMI VADASZ, *Alpine Skills International*

Makalu Attempts. Again there were many expeditions to Makalu, mostly on the southeast ridge. Koreans led by Kim Kwan-Jun reached 7200 meters on September 26 and Japanese led by Kenji Shimakata got to 7050 meters on November 8. Japanese Kazufumi Watanabe made a solo attempt on the northwest side and got to 7900 meters on September 29.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Makalu West Pillar, Winter Attempt. A Polish-Belgian expedition to Makalu was led by Krzysztof Wielicki and composed of Anna Czerwińska, Ryszard Pawłowski and Belgian Ingrid Baeyens. On December 20, they climbed to 7400 meters for acclimatization. On January 5, 1991, Wielicki climbed solo to 7300 meters on the west buttress but gave up there because of terrible weather.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Chamlang. After a 15-day approach march from Jiri, during which Frank Weiner and Barbara Ottl had high-altitude problems and had to leave, we reached the Hongu valley. Base Camp at 5000 meters was below the northwest face of Chamlang. The other four of us, Kathrin Eberle-Hörmann, Bernd Eberle, Dagmar Stein and I in deep snow climbed Mera (6654 meters, 21,830 feet) for acclimatization. After bad weather with snowfall, time was getting short. Bernd Eberle and I set out to climb Chamlang alpine-style. We began up the right side of the northwest face to gain the west ridge at about 6600 meters. The west ridge had been climbed by Japanese in 1986. We followed their route to the summit (7319 meters, 24,012 feet) which we reached on October 21 for the fourth ascent of the peak. We climbed unroped on 40° to 60° slopes with a few short pitches of 70°. The climb took us three days up and one-and-a-half down. After leaving Base Camp we crossed the difficult Ampu-Labtsa pass to reach Solo Khumbu.

STEFAN KÖHLER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Baruntse Attempt. German Hans Eitel unsuccessfully attempted to climb Baruntse by its southeast ridge. He apparently was solo. He reached a high point of 6500 meters on April 11.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Baruntse Ascent and Attempt. There were two expeditions on the southeast ridge of Baruntse in the autumn. Six French climbers and two Swiss led by Françoise Aubert were successful. Frenchman Bernard Hollande and Swiss Patrice Kohli got to the summit (7129 meters, 23,389 feet) on November 15. Three Swiss led by Michael Zimmermann were unable to get higher than 6900 meters on October 6.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Ama Dablam. On April 4, Irishman Brendan Murphy and British Kate Phillips completed the 73rd ascent of Ama Dablam by the well-trodden southwest ridge. On April 12, two other British climbers, leader Ray Delaney and Joe Simpson also reached the top.

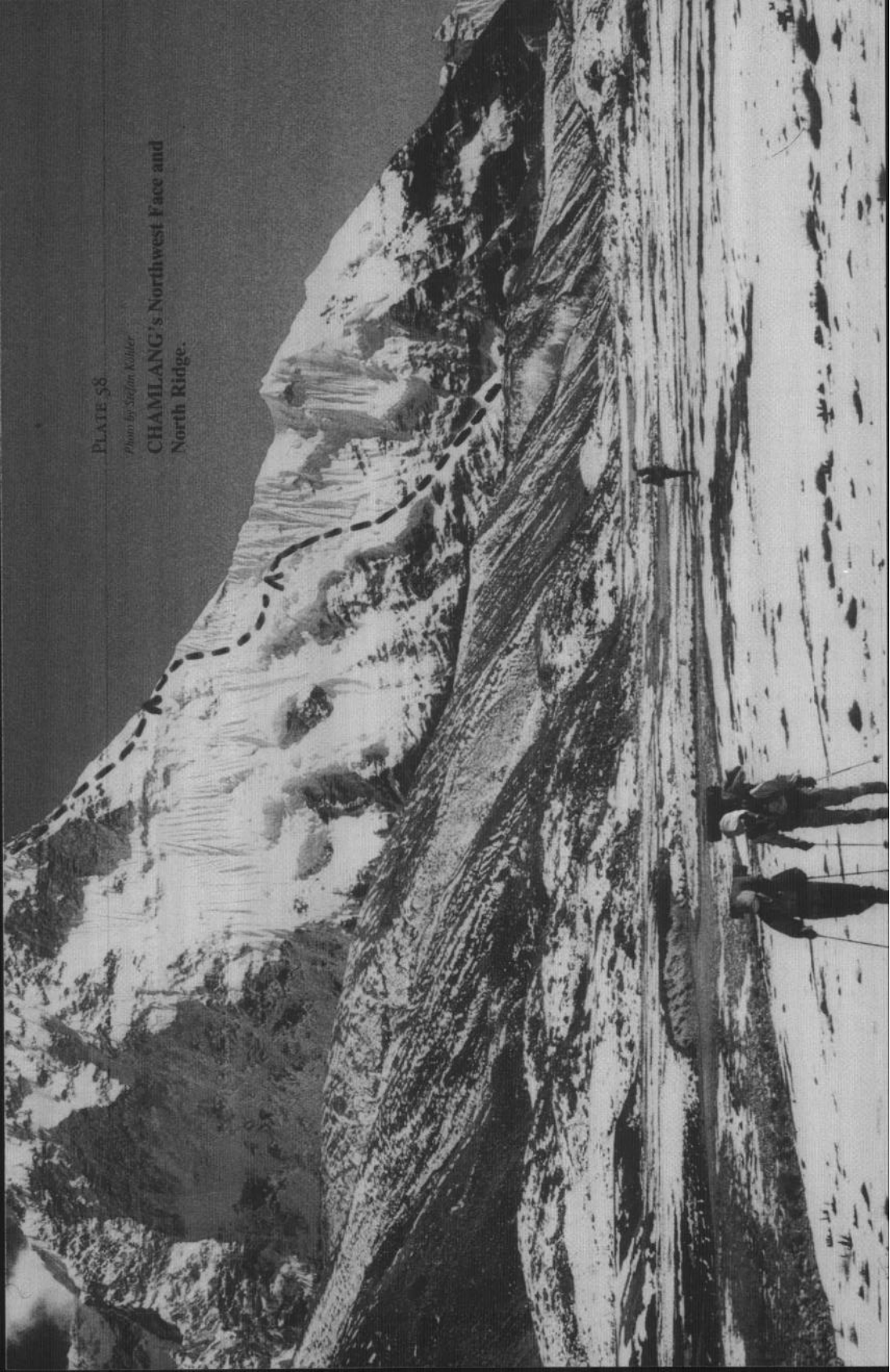
ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Ama Dablam, Autumn Ascents and Attempts. Ama Dablam (6812 meters, 22,349 feet) continues to be very popular. All climbs and attempts in this post-monsoon season were made on the southwest ridge with the exception of one unsuccessful attempt. A two-man Swiss team, Christian Hug and Christian-Pierre Portmann, made the 75th ascent of the mountain on October 23. German Rainier Bolesch's group unsuccessfully tried to climb the south face, reaching

PLATE 58

Photo by Stephen Koblitz

**CHAMLANG's Northwest Face and
North Ridge.**



5700 meters on October 9. On October 23, Bolesch accompanied the Swiss to the summit. Peter Bolesch went with the Harper noted below the next day. Rainier Bolesch again, Frau Eva Bolesch and Jörg Zenerie completed the climb on October 27. A British group of six was led by Nicholas Harper. He and Bolesch made the summit on October 24. Geoffrey Allman, Alan Bristow, Kevin Wilson and a Nepalese from the Italian South Tirolean expedition, Tham Bahadur Magar, reached the top on October 25. The South Tiroleans were led by Roland Lasso. One of them, Kurt Fritz, got to the summit on October 26. Ten Italians and two Swiss led by Alberto Re found too much snow and failed at 6100 meters on October 4. Austrian Herbert Mayerhofer and two other Austrians were unable to get higher than 6200 meters on October 11. Americans Nicholas Yardley, Jerry Handren, Gregory McCausland, Briton David O'Dowd and Australian Mark Wilson failed, getting to 6600 meters on November 12.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Ama Dablam, New West Face Variant in Winter. Glenn Dunmire and I made an alpine-style winter ascent of a new variant on the west face of Ama Dablam. The face has three main features, two of which are gullies overhung by hanging glaciers. The left gully was climbed in 1985 by Japanese and the right one in 1986 by a Czech-Swiss group. The third feature is a rib of rock and ice that separates the gullies. Leaving our 17,400-foot camp on December 18, we ascended the glacier to the base of the rib. The snow was poorly consolidated and steep, from 55° to 70°, often resting on a pocket of air and not adhering to the rock. Small rock bands criss-crossed the route. At nightfall, we carved a ledge from the 60° snow at 19,000 feet above a prominent orange rock band. The second day began with a 150-foot rock band (5.4), laden with loose blocks. Five hundred feet of mixed climbing took us to the base of the lower sérac band. Climbing 60° to 90° snow and ice led us around the left end and onto the top of the séracs, where we dug a bivouac ledge at 21,000 feet. Above a technically difficult bergschrund, we climbed two mixed pitches (5.6) through the rock band below the uppermost hanging glacier, the "Dablam." We climbed the left side of the Dablam to carve a bivouac ledge at 22,000 feet in a bergschrund. On December 21, we ascended the final 500 feet, following the snow arête at the top of the southwest ridge. We summited at 11:15 A.M. and descended that afternoon to Camp II on the normal route. We were back at Base Camp on December 22.

CHRIS WARNER, *Baltimore-Chesapeake Bay Outward Bound*

Ama Dablam, Southwest Ridge in Winter. Ama Dablam was climbed several times by the southwest ridge in December of 1990. A Norwegian-Swedish expedition led by Norwegian Jan Westby climbed the mountain on December 2 when Norwegian Magnar Osnes and Swedes Per Malsten and Michael Sundberg got to the top. On December 4, New Zealander Carol McDermott made the 81st

ascent of Ama Dablam illegally, not having been given permission. He claimed it was a solo ascent, but there were Americans on the route at the same time as he, and they reported that he would have died if he had not been able to sleep in their tent at Camp III between two of them. By his own admission, he had taken absolutely no gear with him and had no camp beyond a Sherpa village. Americans led by John Reed and Chris Noble did indeed make the ascent on December 4 when Noble and Conrad Ankers got to the top. Italians Marco Della Longa, Livio Ferraris and Giovanni Ghisleni on December 22 and leader Fabrizio Rodolfi and Battista Galbiati on December 23 completed the ascent.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Imjatse, Southwest Face, 1989. Italian Carlo Stratta and Dawa Lama climbed a new route on the southwest face of Imjatse (Island Peak). They climbed the 4000-foot route in seven hours to reach the southwestern summit. They continued the traverse to the highest (northeastern) summit. It appears that this route lies to the right of the southwest ridge on the steep ice face.

Lhotse Shar. A Spanish Catalan expedition was led by Señorita Mercè Macià and composed of Manu Badiola, Antoni Ricart, Carles Valles, Víctor Marín, Pere Torres, Miquel Sala, Manuel Punsola and Josep Lluís Sasot. They established five camps on the south and southeast ridges. On October 8, Valles and Badiola reached the summit, completing the eighth ascent of Lhotse Shar (8400 meters, 27,559 feet).

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Lhotse South Face. Tomo Česen's full article on this remarkable solo new route appears on page 1 of this volume.

Lhotse, South Face Direttissima. A 20-member Soviet team led by Aleksander Shevchenko took a different line to the right of Tomo Česen's on the rocky central part of the face. Despite poor weather and avalanches, they worked their way up the route. Six camps were established at 6000, 6600, 7000, 7400, 8000 and 8400 meters. The crux was from Camp IV on up to the top. Rock of UIAA V and VI was covered with ice and a thin cover of snow. The ridges were dangerously corniced. On October 16, Sergei Bershov and Vladimir Karatayev left Camp VI at seven A.M. In twelve hours, they climbed the extremely difficult ridges and arrived on the summit at seven P.M., already in the dark. It took them until five A.M. to descend to Camp VI. They had spent six days above 8000 meters and were totally exhausted. Three of their companions had to climb up and join them for the descent since they were incapable of descending by themselves. It was a fantastic rescue. It took them five days to descend even with

the fixed ropes. Karatayev was more dead than alive. Seven of the Soviet climbers suffered severe frostbite with probable amputations.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Lhotse South Face Attempt. Christophe Profit and I failed to climb the south face of Lhotse due to high winds. On our first attempt from October 6 to 10, we escaped from the great couloir on the left but at the bottom of the central dihedral we discovered the Russian ropes. It was nonsense for us to continue on the same route because we wanted to do a real alpine-style climb. And so we gave up that route. We then opened a new direct route up to 7600 meters and through the great central couloir. On October 20, at 7600 meters a storm obliged us to traverse to the right and join the Polish route. We decided to climb down the Polish route, being a matter of survival. This descent took us two days during which we had nothing to drink. On October 22, we reached the bottom of Lhotse, exhausted.

PIERRE BEGHIN, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

Nuptse Northwest, 1989. [On page 228 of *AAJ 1990*, we made brief mention of this excellent climb. We now have the report.—*Editor.*] Our expedition consisted of Andreas Dick, Thomas Simon, Thomas Stöger, Hajo Netzer and I as leader. We set up Base Camp on October 1, 1989 on the Khumbu Glacier east of Kala Patar. On October 6, we established Camp I at 5950 meters, having climbed the rock on the northwest toe of the beginning of the ridge, where we found fixed ropes from former expeditions. A descent of about 100 meters led to the ice buttress, which gradually steepened from 40° to 80°. [This section was a variant first climbed in the winter of 1988-9 by Koreans.—*Editor.*] We emerged on the northwest ridge by means of an 80° couloir, where on October 14 we placed Camp II at 6580 meters. We fixed rope all along the buttress. Beyond Camp II, we had to climb over a 100-meter-high gendarme. Cornices made the steep climbing difficult and dangerous, especially with bad snow conditions last autumn. Having crossed the gendarme, we were on the long, winding northwest ridge where we gained little altitude. Several times Dick, Netzer and I left Camp II to fix ropes on difficult sections above, but finally the other two decided not to continue. On November 1, I left Camp II alone and climbed to the end of the fixed ropes at 7050 meters, where I dug a snow hole. I spent a terrible night due to strong winds. The next morning, November 2, 1989, I climbed in 4½ hours to the lower northwest summit of Nuptse (7742 meters, 25,400 feet), which had been reached previously. (The slightly higher northwest summit has not yet been climbed.) The first 100 meters from my bivouac were steep and dangerously corniced. Then the ridge became less steep, but because of cornices, I climbed below the ridge crest. I had to abseil for ten meters on a short, very steep gendarme 150 meters below the top. I climbed the last 50 meters on my knees because wind prevented my climbing upright. From the summit I could see the whole, very impressive ridge to the main summit, but I decided to return. At



PLATE 59

Photo by Ralf Dujmovits

**On the summit of NUPTSE
NORTHWEST. Everest, Lhotse,
Nuptse from left to right.**

three P.M. I was back at my bivouac. The next day I got down to Base Camp with all the gear from the high camps.

RALF DUJMOVITS, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Everest and Lhotse. An article on an American ascent of Everest and the first American ascent of Lhotse appears earlier in this volume.

Everest Climbed by Nepalese. A 24-man expedition of the Royal Nepalese Army was led by Lieutenant Colonel Chetra Bahadur Gurung. This was the first all-Nepalese expedition to succeed on Everest, making the 100th ascent of the mountain. Among the summiters was Ang Rita Sherpa, aged 41, making his sixth trip to the top of the world, the first person to do so. He has a most remarkable record, having also climbed Dhaulagiri four times, Cho Oyu twice and Kangchenjunga once. All of these climbs were done without supplementary oxygen. He and his three summit companions, plus four others who climbed with them on part of their summit day, set out from the South Col at two A.M. on April 23. They encountered deep snow and strong winds, and although all except Ang Rita were using bottled oxygen, they spent a total of 15 hours and 15 minutes to reach the summit. By the time they got there at 5:15 P.M., Ang Rita, Top Bahadur Khatri, Ang Kami Sherpa (on his second Everest ascent) and Pasang Norbu Sherpa had all been climbing for 45 minutes without any bottled oxygen, for their supplies had been used up. Now came the problem of the descent. Several were exhausted, they had no more artificial oxygen and night was falling. They had to bivouac just below the Hillary Step. As they waited out the night, two became seriously frostbitten. They survived and managed to continue a safe descent the next day, the two frostbitten men helped by teammates. These two were later sent to England for medical care. Climbers from other expeditions who were on Everest at the time consider them lucky to have come back at all. "That summit team should have perished," one of these other climbers said later. "If Ang Rita hadn't been one of them, they probably would have. That man is superhuman."

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Everest Attempt. Belgian Karl Huyberegts attempted to climb the South Col route on Everest solo. He got to 8500 meters on May 8 but had to turn back from there because of problems with his oxygen equipment.

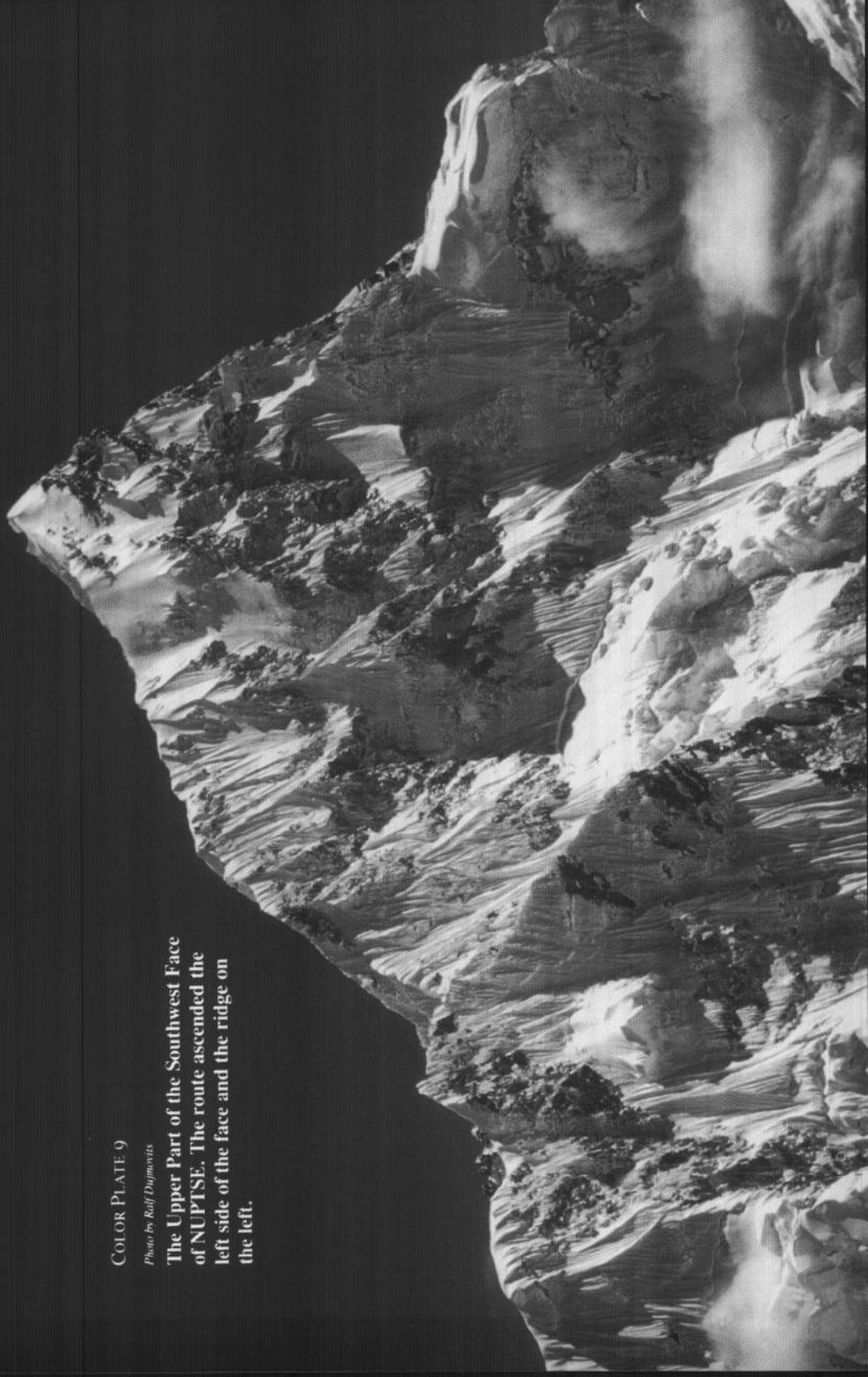
ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Everest, New Zealand International Ascent. Our expedition was composed of New Zealanders Gary Ball, Peter Hillary and I as leader, Swedes Mickael Reuterswård, Oscar Khilborg and Johan Lagne, Belgian Rudy Van Snik, American Karen Fellerhoff, Canadian Dr. John O'Brien and Sirdar Dorje

COLOR PLATE 9

Photo by Ralf Dujmovits

The Upper Part of the Southwest Face of NUPTSE. The route ascended the left side of the face and the ridge on the left.



Sherpa and Apa Sherpa. We followed the route through the Khumbu Icefall established by the Royal Nepalese Army and the American Everest-Lhotse expeditions. We established Base Camp on April 7 and Camps I, II, III and IV at 6100, 6400, 7300 and 7980 meters on the traditional South Col route. Six climbing Sherpas supported us as far as the South Col. On May 10, Ball, Hillary and I climbed to the summit, using oxygen. Hillary arrived at the summit 15 minutes ahead of Ball and me, who waited for one of the Americans to descend the Hillary Step. At nine A.M., we made a live broadcast to New Zealand via VHF radio and INMARSAT satellite at Base Camp. We spoke with the New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and Hillary's father, Sir Edmund Hillary. Hall flew the New Zealand flag on the summit for the first time. (Neither Hillary in 1953 nor Michael Banks in 1979 had a New Zealand flag.) As we stood on the top, a lone Russian climber appeared behind us. He was one of fifteen climbers from five countries who stood on the top of the world that day, having climbed from the north. He said, "I Soviet," and handed Ball a postcard. He then asked him to take his picture. Ball hardly had time to reply, "I Kiwi," before the Russian turned and stomped down his ascent route. At ten A.M., Van Snik and Apa Sherpa made the summit; the former was the first Belgian to do so. Several of us suffered from snow blindness because of removing goggles when it was difficult to see in deteriorating weather. The worst affected was Van Snik, who was completely blind for 36 hours. I nursed him down off the mountain after spending two additional nights at the South Col. On May 11, Reuterswård and Khilborg set out for the summit at half past midnight. Reuterswård reached the summit at eleven A.M. and spoke directly to the King of Sweden; he was the first Swede to climb Everest. Three hours later, Khilborg got to the summit.

ROBERT HALL, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

Everest, from Sea Level to the Summit. My objective was to make the first real ascent of Everest from sea level, alone on the mountain, unassisted and without supplementary oxygen. The first preference for the final route to the summit was by the west ridge from the Lho La, but failing that, the normal route. The non-climbing members were Dr. Ann Ward, and film-makers Mike Dillon and Pip Macartney-Snape. On February 1, equipment for Base Camp was sent off from Kathmandu. On February 5, we departed on foot from sea level at Harwood Point on the Bay of Bengal. We got to the Nepalese border after travelling via Calcutta, Sahibganj, where the Ganges was crossed with a three-kilometer swim, and Jogbani, where the expedition was denied a border crossing and diverted an extra 300 kilometers via Kharkavitta. Base Camp was reached via Bhojpur, Bung and Lukla. After fixing ropes with the Swiss west-ridge party to the Lho La, on April 19 to 22 I climbed up the west shoulder to 24,500 feet, bivouacking twice. After one further night at my high point for acclimatization, I descended to the Western Cwm to the site of Camp II and then down the icefall to Base Camp. There followed two weeks of snowfall and the west shoulder became avalanche-prone. Permission was given by the Ministry

of Tourism to attempt the normal route. On May 7, I climbed from Base Camp to Camp II, which I left late the next day to arrive at the South Col at nine A.M. on May 9. Since the weather was unsettled, my departure from the South Col was delayed until ten P.M. on May 10. I reached the summit at 9:45 on May 11 in perfect conditions. After two hours on top for filming, photography and relaxation, I descended to the South Col at four P.M., where I waited in case the snow-blind New Zealand climber needed help. I climbed down on May 12 and 13 to Base Camp with all gear.

TIMOTHY MACARTNEY-SNAPE, *ANU Mountaineering Club, Australia*

Everest, West Ridge Attempt. Our expedition was composed of Miss Ursula Huber, Richi Ott, Werner Steiniger, Thomas Pfenniger, Robert Bosch and me as leader. We set up Base Camp at 5300 meters on March 28. From March 30 to April 11, we fixed rope to the Lho La. The route had UIAA difficulties up to VI; we could have climbed on easier terrain but the rock was too rotten. After installing Camp I at 6100 meters on April 12, we climbed a 70° ice couloir to place Camp II on April 20 at 6850 meters. The next day we reconnoitered to 7250 meters. After a rest in Base Camp, we all started on what was to be an alpine-style attempt from Camp II but were driven back at 6550 meters. The weather stayed bad until May 5. We started a second attempt on May 7. The snow was deep and avalanche-threatening. Finally, only Ott and I were continuing. We set up a tent at 7250 meters and on May 10 pushed on to 7500 meters, but the deep snow and avalanche danger were too great. We retreated to Base Camp. Glenn Porzak, leader of the American expedition, invited us onto the normal route. After a rapid ascent, Bosch and I had to give up at 8200 meters because of numb feet and toes. We left Base Camp on May 20.

BEDA FUSTER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Everest. Of our commercial expedition, Americans Alex Lowe, Martyn William and I, Canadian Dan Culver and Soviet Aleksei Krasnokutsky were professional climbers who, along with Sherpas and eight other expeditions, fixed the mountain and prepared the camps. Colin Fuller, Peter Nelson, Cathy Gibson, Jack Beaton, John Fischer and Dr. Kimberly Johnson were the rest of the American members. We reached Base Camp on September to find the mountain crowded. *Nine* expeditions were permitted to use the icefall to gain the Western Cwm. All teams worked together and averted a potentially dangerous and adversarial situation caused by the government's mismanagement of permits to the mountain. Camps I and II were established on September 7 and 12. There our route separated from the South Col-Geneva Spur route. At precarious Camp III, there was room for only two tents. Despite two other expeditions having permission for the South Pillar, our team was the only one that attempted it. We fixed rope to 24,200 feet on the pillar but the snow above 26,000 feet was still very deep and our route was hit by powder avalanches and falling ice. On

September 20, our liaison officer gave us permission to change to the South Col. We established Camps III and IV at 24,000 and 26,000 feet. After occupying Camp IV on September 27, Lowe, Culver, Fuller, Ang Temba Sherpa and I were driven back by high winds. On October 2, Nelson joined Lowe and Culver at Camp IV. That night Nelson developed pulmonary edema and descended to Camp II where his condition was stabilized with the use of a pressure bag. The high winds stopped at eight A.M. on October 4; Lowe and Culver started for the summit. Lowe broke trail up the untracked slopes and reached the top in fast time. Culver got there at two P.M. On October 5, Ang Temba and I reached the summit at 10:45 A.M., fixed the steep slopes below the South Summit and the Hillary Step and descended to Camp II. On October 7, in weather which remained good, the husband-and-wife team of Cathy Gibson and Aleksei Krasnokutsky with Phinjo Sherpa reached the summit in the early afternoon. Fuller and Lowe turned back before the South Summit. No further attempts were made and all camps were evacuated by October 10.

HOOAN APRIN, *Unaffiliated*

Everest. Laurence de la Ferrière organized a large and successful commercial expedition to Mount Everest, which climbed the South Col route. The members were French, Dutch, Swiss and American. On October 4, Frenchman Yves Salino went to the summit along with members of the American expedition. On October 7, Frenchmen Jean-Noël Roche, Bernard Roche, Alain Desez, Denis Pivot and Netherlander René de Bos climbed to the top at the same time as Americans and Yugoslavs. Jean-Pierre and Bernard (Zébulon) Roche are father and son. Bernard, at 17 years, is the youngest climber to have been on the summit of Everest. Both descended from the South Col by paraglider.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Everest, First Ascent by a French Woman. This expedition was initiated by Marc Batard, who hoped to climb Everest by the normal South Col route, spend the night on the summit and to climb Lhotse by the normal route the next day. With this in mind, he set up a team of 17 members which included guides, doctor, photographer, cameramen, journalists and climbers. Michel Pellé and I were in charge of preparing the ascent for Marc, who was acclimatizing on Shisha Pangma. We had an excellent team of 15 Sherpas led by Sonam Tshering. The expedition arrived at Base Camp on September 5. The Khumbu Icefall had already been prepared by the Japanese-Korean expedition and so we, together with other expeditions, reached the South Col before September 19, when Marc Batard arrived from Tibet. The first summit attempt by Batard, Pascal Tournaire, Christine Janin, Pellé and me failed in snowfall at 8300 meters. A long windy period followed in which the same climbers plus Belgian Karl Huyberechts were stopped on a second attempt at the South Col. Others during this period who reached the South Col were one-legged Yves Le Bissonais, three French women,

Marie-Guislaine Jessenne, Jacqueline Paillet and Annie Dubois, and a Sherpani named Pasang, who was the first Sherpani to reach 8000 meters. On October 5, Batard, Tournaire, Christine Janin and I with Sherpas Nawang Thile and Sonam Tendu got to the summit. Christine was the first French woman to climb to the highest point on earth. The next day Nawang Bawa Sherpa ascended to the top by himself. All except for Batard used oxygen. The cold and wind were excessive. After spending two hours alone at the beginning of the night in a snow cave on the summit, Marc decided to climb down for reasons of safety. The ascent of Lhotse was cancelled.

ERIK DECAMP, *Club Alpin Français*

Everest Ascent and Tragedy. Our expedition had eleven Korean members and three Japanese. I was general leader and Korean Roh Jong-Baek was leader. We established Base Camp at 5200 meters on August 25. We placed Camps I, II, III and IV at 6200, 6800, 7200 and 7990 meters on the South Col route on September 2, 7, 22 and October 1. A first summit attempt was given up in bad weather on the 2nd. On October 6, Koreans Kim Jee-Soo, Park Chang-Woo, Bok Jin-Young, Dawa Sange Sherpa and Pemba Dorje Sherpa climbed to the summit. Japanese Koichi Sugiyama had to retire at 8500 meters. On October 7, Korean Ham Sung-Hun left Camp IV on the South Col for the summit without oxygen and without my permission. He has never returned.

NOBUO KUWAHARA, *Japan*

Everest Attempt. Annie Beghin and Véronique Périllat had hoped to climb the South Col route on Everest as a two-woman expedition. Their high point of 8500 meters was reached on October 6.

Everest, First Ascent by a Married Couple and First Yugoslav Woman. Ours was a joint expedition of the Trieste (Italy) Slovene Alpine Club and the Slovene Alpine Association. We were Yugoslavs Andrej Štremfelj, his wife Marija, Dr. Žare Guzej, Janez Jeglič, Silvo Karo, and I as leader and Italians Dusan Jelinčič, Lenard Vidali, Davor Zupančič, Marco Sterni, Mauro Petronio, Sergio de Infanti, Lorenzo Mazzoleni and Tatjana Gregorij, supported by ten Sherpas. We had hoped to climb Everest by the American route (Hornbein Couloir) and the west face of Lhotse. On August 26, we were ready to start the trek to Base Camp. Due to a serious medical problem, I had to leave the expedition that same day and return to Europe. Andrej Štremfelj assumed leadership. The expedition arrived at Base Camp on September 8 and established Camps I and II at 5950 and 6350 meters on September 10 and 13. Jeglič and Karo joined them on the 17th. They had been climbing a difficult new route on Bhagirathi III. (See article.) The party climbed a new variant to the right of the 1963 American route to the west ridge, on the crest of which they established Camp III at 7500 meters on

September 21. They fixed 1500 meters of rope on a slope which averaged 45° to 50°. The last 150 meters were of 55° to 85° and of UIAA VI difficulty. Because of deep snow and avalanche danger on the northwest side of the mountain after a heavy snowfall, on September 26 they changed to the normal route. A new Camp III and Camp IV were placed at 7200 meters on the Lhotse Face and on the South Col at 7906 meters on September 29 and October 1. On the 1st, Mazzoleni made the first summit attempt from Camp III but was driven back by high winds. On October 7, both Andrej and Marija Štremfelj, Jeglič and Lhakpa Rita Sherpa left Camp IV at four A.M. and reached the summit at 1:15 P.M. On the 8th, Mazzoleni made a final attempt. He got to the south summit but high winds prevented his climbing higher. When the weather turned bad on October 14, it was decided to give up any further attempts on Everest or Lhotse. Marija Štremfelj is the first Yugoslav woman and the twelfth woman to climb Everest. (She would be the 13th if Lydia Bradey's disputed ascent is counted.) She and her husband are the first married couple to do so.

TOMAŽ JAMNIK, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Everest Attempt. Our expedition consisted of Cécile Pelaudeix, Charles Moray, Jean-Michel Asselin, Michel Bordet, Guy Martin, Eric Dutrievoz, Jean-Paul Meurisse, Emmanuel Cauchy, Dominique Martial, American Tony Riley and me as leader. We arrived at Base Camp on August 30. We used oxygen above the South Col. The first two summit attempts, on September 24 and 30, both ended in bad weather. I had a fractured rib and could not make the third attempt. Pelaudeix, Bordet, Cauchy and Phurba Sherpa left Base Camp on October 6, Camp II on the 7th and climbed on the 8th from the South Col to the South Summit. Although it was clear, it was too windy to go on.

PIERRE DUTRIEVOZ, *Club Alpin Français*

Everest Southwest Face Attempt. After grave porter problems at Jiri, on August 24 we set up Base Camp. We cooperated with the Korean-Japanese expedition in preparing the route through the icefall and set up Camps I and II in the Western Cwm at 5900 and 6500 meters on September 1 and 6. On September 8 and 16, we set up on the southwest face Camps III and IV at 7000 and 7700 meters, the latter at the foot of the rock band. Because storms damaged this camp and altitude problems of several members, we did not get above the rock band until October 7, where Paco Txabarri and Iosu Bereziartua did the principal work. On October 8, Juan Oiarzabal, Mari Abrego, Josema Casimiro and I ascended to Camp IV and on the 9th climbed to 8300 meters where we hoped to set up Camp V, but persistent strong winds made us abandon the attempt. On October 15, we left Base Camp. We used no artificial oxygen. The other members of the group were Paco Iriarte, Adolfo Madinabeita, Jesús Gómez, Felipe Uriarte and Dr. Ramón Garate.

JOSÉ LUIS ZULOAGA, *Basque Mountaineering Federation, Spain*

Everest Southwest Face Attempt. A Korean expedition led by Park Young-Bae had hoped to climb Everest via the southwest face. On October 11, they reached their high point of 7770 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Everest Map, Second Edition. A second edition of the National Geographic map of Mount Everest, 1:50,000, will appear in June. It is being published by the Boston Museum of Science and the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research in Zürich. This edition will have certain changes. Most notable is what appears on the back of the map. There is a full-color enlarged section of the middle portion of the map at a scale of 1:25,000 which shows all the routes climbed on Everest and its satellites from 1953 to 1990. The back of the map also includes all the first ascents of these routes with the names of those who made them and the dates. The exact price and distribution program will be determined by June, 1991. For information, contact Bradford Washburn, Museum of Science, Boston, MA 12114 or Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, Binzstrasse 27, Zürich, Switzerland.

Pumori, Winter Attempt. Our expedition was made up of Werner Stricker, Stefan Plangger, Andreas Wellenzohn, Johann Zoderer and me as leader. We had hoped to make a winter ascent of the southeast ridge of Pumori. After a 12-day approach, we got to Base Camp on January 12, 1990. After a first attempt stopped by bad weather, on January 21 we set up Camp at 6200 meters. The next day we climbed to an icefall at 6800 meters and continued on to 6950 meters. More séracs and a broad crevasse forced us back 200 meters below the summit. We then gave up the expedition.

ANTON STOCKER, *South Tirol*

Pumori Pre-Monsoon Attempts. A Japanese expedition reached 6400 meters on Pumori via the southeast face to the east ridge on March 28, but the climb was called off when leader Yoshikuni Mori fell into a crevasse and was killed. The deputy leader was Satoshi Kato. An expedition of four Japanese and two Frenchmen led by Isao Niizuma was also unsuccessful on the same route. They got to 6700 meters on May 8. Norwegians Per Gunnar Olsen, leader, Eirik Rosvoll and Roar Ljoen attempted the southwest ridge, but they reached a high point of only 6000 meters on April 5. Italians under the leadership of Stefano Agostini hoped to make the climb via the southeast spur to the Lingtren Col and the east ridge but had to give up at 6375 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Pumori, Northwest Ridge Attempt and Near Tragedy. Gil McCormick, Jim Nowak and I made the first ever attempt on the northwest ridge of Pumori, which

forms the border between Nepal and Tibet and rises sharply from the Changri Shar Glacier. From Jiri, we reached Base Camp at 5250 meters on September 22. From there, we descended to the Changri Shar Glacier and the northwest ridge. We discovered a snow ramp on the far side of the icefall which led to Camp I, placed on September 26 at 5600 meters on the Changri Shar Glacier. We continued to the head of the glacier and the base of a 60°-to-80°, 300-meter-high ice couloir. After two days of climbing and fixing rope, we reached the Pumori-Chumo col at 6445 meters. On October 4, we moved up to Camp II on the Tibetan side of the col and began reconnaissance of the lower part of the northwest ridge. The lower third consisted of huge overhanging cornices and snow-covered rock. The upper two-thirds had two prominent rockbands, all of which precluded any thoughts of a quick ascent. On the 5th and 6th, we fixed our remaining 250 meters of rope and explored several routes through the first rock band. After a rest day, at four A.M. on October 8 we left the col with headlamps and quickly reached the top of the fixed lines. We climbed for 12 hours over difficult mixed terrain, including 5.8 rock, until we reached a small rock platform at 6850 meters where we spent the night in a snow cave. The next morning, we departed at six A.M. One hour later at 6900 meters on the second rock band, McCormick was struck in the eye by a single falling rock. In addition to severe eye damage, he sustained a severe concussion and fell into deep shock. Nowak and I spent the rest of the day lowering him down each rappel until we reached the tent on the col at five P.M. The next morning, we rappelled down the couloir and continued down the glacier. Everyone was safely in Base Camp that night. We abandoned Base Camp the next morning. Four days later, Gil was flying back to Denver. He has undergone two operations but at present, he still has no vision in his left eye.

STEVEN VAN METER

Pumori Ascents and Attempts in the Autumn. Pumori (7161 meters, 23,494 feet) was the scene of many expeditions in the post-monsoon season. Two Spanish parties made the 48th ascent of the peak together, climbing the southeast face to the northeast ridge on September 29. Ricard Dalmau, Ernest Blade and Albert Castellet of one group and brothers Alberto and Félix Inurrategui of the other reached the summit. Germans led by Fritz Zintl did the same route: Zintl, Walter Hoelzler and Frau Angela Zintl on October 9 and Germans Donner and Gerhard Staiger on October 11. Mario Dibona had six Italians in his party. They tried the south ridge unsuccessfully on October 10, getting to 6500 meters. On October 14, Dibona, Enrico and Franco Bellodis, Luca Dapoz, Marco Da Pozzo and Massimo Da Pozza got to the summit via the south ridge and southeast face. Andy Perkins was the leader of seven Britons and an American. On October 25, Perkins and Christopher Smith climbed the south ridge to the top. On the 26th, Henry Todd and their American member, George Rooney, got to the summit via the southeast face to the northeast ridge. Frenchman Philippe Grenier led Louis Brigaudeau, Mme Chantal Quennesson and Chunga Temba Sherpa up the same

route on November 1. Another French expedition was led by Jean-Pierre Frachon. By the same route they placed the following on the summit: Didier Cour, Jean-Pierre Gadel, Jérôme Latrubesse on November 2; Giles Buisson, Joel Jacq, Patrick Jouannet, Mlle Jeanne Chapus, Jean François Durazzo, Kami Sherpa on November 3; Mme Daine Prouvst and Thierry Coupez on November 7. On November 3, Frachon and Thele Sherpa completed the south ridge. On November 12, Pole Aleksander Lwow made the fourth solo ascent, climbing the southeast face and northeast ridge. He did not have permission to climb. He made his ascent in nine hours up and down from a bivouac at the foot of the route. Italians led by Giuseppe Castelnuovo failed on the southeast ridge at 6150 meters on September 15 and Japanese under the leadership of Kiyoshi Ishii failed on the southeast face at 6200 meters on October 17.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Pumori Ascents and Traverse. A notable success was scored by American Andy Lapkass, who climbed Pumori (7161 meters, 23,494 feet) three times; and in a single day, on November 3, made the first solo traverse and the third solo of the peak, when he climbed up the south ridge and descended the northeast ridge and southeast face. His other ascents were on October 27 with Max Kendall and on October 30 with John Lapkass, Jim Jennings and Geoff Radford. These ascents were up the southeast face and northeast ridge.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Lobuje East, East Face. In September, Czechoslovaks Miroslav and Michal Coubal climbed a possibly new route in the center of the east face of Lobuje East (6119 meters, 20,076 feet) which rises between the Lowe-Kendall and the Bibler-Freer routes. (It is not clear just which part of the face was climbed by Briton Etherington and German Schneider in December, 1989.) They took five days to complete this difficult climb.

Tawoche Northeast Buttress Attempt. Robin Molinatti, Pierre Fermin, Stephan Garczinski and I as leader hoped in the post-monsoon season to climb a new route, the northeast buttress of Tawoche (6501 meters, 21,327 feet). Because of bad snow conditions on the north slope, we chose to reach the buttress by a ramp on the east side, not far from Lowe's winter route. It took two days to fix ropes on the first steep 150 meters which gave access to the ramp (mixed, 65° and A2). We placed a camp on a snow shoulder at 5750 meters. Further progress on the north slope was stopped quickly by bad snow while the east slope was very steep. The team was stopped at 5800 meters at the foot of a rock tower. This was at the end of 15 pitches of sustained difficult mixed and rock climbing.

PIERRE RIZZARDO, *Club Alpin Français*

Tawoche. German Jürgen Knappe led a four-man expedition which made the ninth ascent of Tawoche (6501 meters, 21,329 feet). On October 26, Knappe and Axel Schlönvogt reached the summit via the south ridge and the south face.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Gyachung Kang Attempt. Nine Britons, most of them in the army, and nine Nepalese, including two Gurkhas, were led by Major Roger Antolik. They were unable to get higher than 7100 meters on the lower part of the west face, where they had hoped to pioneer a new route. They had spent three weeks, energy and supplies fighting their way through treacherous icefalls to the bottom of the face. Four British members, Chris Barnes, David Orange, Gregory Hall and Andrew Hughes, reached 7100 meters on May 17. Then came four days of heavy snowfall and tremendous avalanching. Their tracks were wiped out, fixed ropes covered and the temperature rose, making the snow very sticky. One last bid for the summit was mounted on May 21 by all available manpower, but five men got avalanched at 6850 meters the next day. The weather remained unstable and so the climb was called off. The expedition's original intention had been to climb the southwest ridge, but this feature was too dangerously corniced even to attempt.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Kangchung, 1989. In April and May, 1989, Caroline Albright, David Kennison, Paul Gardner, Donald Cook, Bob Chereck, John Landers, David Landers and I made several climbs in the Everest region. A warm-up climb was made to the highest point of P 5483 (17,990 feet), which lies northwest of Goyko. The final summit includes very exposed rock climbing on the north face. A few days later, the main goal of the west peak of Kangchung (6036 meters, 19,804) was reached. (The name Kangchung is apparently unofficial, but it appears on the Royal Geographical Society and the Erwin Schneider maps of the region—*Editor.*) This mountain mass is made up of two separate ice peaks 12.5 miles due west of Everest. The approach was made from the Ngozumpa Glacier past the bottom of the west side of South Chulu Pass and then north-northwest towards the peak to the permanent snowline, where high camp was made. From there the route included a direct ascent of the east face ending with 1700 feet of smooth steep ice. Upon reaching the high point, we followed an exposed knife-edged ridge for about 1/3 mile to the final summit.

ROGER FUEHRER, *Colorado Mountain Club*

Cho Oyu, Autumn Ascents and Attempt. Cho Oyu is a very popular climb. It is ascended mostly by the west ridge and the west face, regardless of whether the climbers approach from the Nepalese or the Tibetan side. There were two successful Spanish ascents from Nepal in the post-monsoon season: a group of

eight led by Pedro Tous, which put Pitxi Equillor, Patxi Fernández and Koldo Aranguren on the summit on October 6 and Tous and Mikel Reparaz on the 8th; and a party led by Josep Pujante, of which Pujante, Miguel-Angel Martínez, Josep Tapias and Ang Phurba Sherpa got to the top on October 6. Soviet Alexandr Glushkovsky, nine Soviets and a Bulgarian tried the southwest ridge but could get only to 7850 meters on November 14.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Cho Oyu Winter Attempt. South Tirolean Kurt Walde was hoping to make a solo climb of Cho Oyu by the normal route from Nepal on the western side of the peak. He was forced by terrible wind to retreat after reaching 7500 meters.

Numbur. Isao Fukushima led a team of eight Japanese who climbed the southwest ridge of Numbur. On October 18, Takashi Masuda, Hiroto Saitoh, Pasang Sherpa and Gyalzen Sherpa reached the summit (6957 meters, 22,824 feet). They were followed the next day by Shinji Chiba and Hajime Minegishi.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dorje Lhakpa Attempt. Four Swiss and an Austrian led by Rolf Haas attempted to climb Dorje Lhakpa by its west ridge, but they could only reach 5800 meters on October 28.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Gangchenpo, Jugal Himal. An all-Nepalese expedition from the Nepal Police Force led by Narayan Chand Thakuri made the first ascent of Gangchenpo (6387 meters, 20,955 feet). They climbed the southwest ridge of this handsome smaller peak, which lies east-northeast of Kathmandu. On May 9, Gyan Bikram Shah, Gita Bahadur Joshi, Nawang Yonden Sherpa, Ram Kaji Siwakoti, Nuru Sherpa, Moti Lal Gurung, Indra Bahadur Ghale, Pemba Tshering Lama and Pasang Tshering Sherpa reached the summit.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Langtang Lirung Attempt and Ganja La Chuli Ascent. Our expedition consisted of Marc Chauvin, Henry Kendall, Jeff Pheasant, Nick Yardley, Jeannette Helfrich, Chris Hurtibise, Henry Kohn, Peter Gamache, Dr. Ian Wedmore, Bill and Mike Yeo, Sam Doherty, Jennifer Stephens, Jim Driver, Dave Walters, Ajax Greene, Jim Balog, Mike Dube, Judy Grossman and me as leader. Base Camp was placed at 4270 meters on the west side of the Lirung Glacier. Starting in the first week of April, we placed two camps on the north slopes of Ganja La Chuli (5844 meters, 19,173 feet). The route was made more difficult by winter snow that lay as low as 3300 meters. On April 9, the whole

team climbed the north ridge to the summit, except for Kohn who stopped at 5000 meters. We then placed Camp I at 4875 meters on the west side of the Lirung Glacier below the southeast ridge of Langtang Lirung and Camp II at 5500 meters on the ridge. Doherty and Chauvin reached 5670 meters on the southeast ridge on April 17. We realized we had underestimated the necessary time. From 5500 meters to 6400 meters there was sustained rock climbing on good granite. From there to the 7225-meter summit there was a narrow ice ridge with sustained difficulties. It is an excellent route for experienced climbers who can move fast on hard rock, ice and mixed terrain at high altitude. I should allow six weeks for this safe route.

RICHARD WILCOX

Langtang Lirung Attempt. French led by Serge Bazin attempted to climb Langtang Lirung (7234 meters, 23,734 feet) by its southeast ridge but got no higher than 6100 meters on October 29.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Langtang Ri Attempt. Peter Konzert and two other Austrians tried to climb Langtang Ri (7205 meters, 23,638 feet) by the southwest ridge, on which they reached 6700 meters on October 20.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Paldor and Other Peaks, Ganesh Himal, 1986. Gareth Yardley, David O'Dowd and I made these climbs in the post-monsoon period of 1986, members of the British Mountaineering Council. After acclimatizing on a number of smaller peaks, including P 4900 (16,076 feet; "Neddy's Thumb") and P5300 (16,389 feet; "Pema's Peak"), we made the first ascent of the "Fang" (c. 5640 meters, 18,504 feet) via the south ridge. The Fang lies directly south of Paldor and offered excellent rock and reasonable mixed climbing. From a high camp at the end of the south ridge on the East Paldor Glacier, we followed snow slopes to gain the ridge above the first pinnacle and continued along the ridge to the summit, passing pinnacles on both the left and right sides of the ridge. From the summit, an awkward 50-meter rappel led to a couloir which gave quick access back to the east glacier. On Paldor, we established a high camp on the west glacier in one day from Base Camp. We then climbed the southwest buttress to Paldor's summit (5896 meters, 19,343 feet) and descended the Cleare-Howell route on the south ridge until a couloir led down to the east glacier. We thought this was a new route but later found that Sandy Allen had climbed the route the previous spring. After two days we returned to our high camp on the west glacier and climbed the west ridge. From the col, we followed snow gullies up to 60° in places. The gullies led in 200 meters of mixed climbing to the west shoulder. From there, we climbed a beautiful corniced ridge to the summit. We descended

the Cleare-Howell ridge. This was a first ascent; it was a complete skyline traverse as seen from Base Camp. Paldor and its satellite peaks offer excellent alpine-style climbing of easy access.

NICHOLAS YARDLEY, *British Mountaineering Council and IME,
North Conway, New Hampshire*

Manaslu, Hourglass Route. The climbing members of our expedition were Papa Walter, Luigi Visentin and I. We left Kathmandu on March 24 and reached Base Camp above Sama at 3850 meters on April 2. Until April 17, we acclimatized, getting up to 6500 meters. The weather was unstable and on the 17th Walter left for home; the support group also departed on April 22, leaving only Visentin and me. The weather turned beautiful. We established Camps I, III and IV on April 22, 23 and 24 at 5000, 6500 and 7200 meters. (We did not reoccupy Camp II at 5600 meters on Naika Col.) From Camp IV we climbed a more direct route on the northeast face to the left of the normal route, which we call the "Hourglass" route. Because Visentin had altitude problems and was climbing slowly, we bivouacked at 7650 meters the next day. On April 26, I got to the summit at 11:10 A.M., but Visentin had to quit 130 meters below the top. We bivouacked again at 7200 meters on the descent and made a long descent to Base Camp the day after.

FAUSTO DE STEFANI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Manaslu Tragedy. Our climbing members were Nancy Jackson, John Petroske, Dr. Charles Schertz, Steve Stockmyer, Howard Weaver, Canadian Dr. John Haigh and I as leader. Dave Gordon was Base Camp manager. We left Gorkha on March 3 with 120 porters and approached via the Buri Gandaki River and the village of Sama. On March 15, we reached Base Camp at 13,700 feet on an alpine slope above the Manaslu Glacier. The site for Camp I was located at 16,200 feet on March 18. Carries to Camp I began on the 20th and the camp was occupied on March 21 by Jackson, Schertz, Stockmyer and Sherpas Nima Wangchuk and Zangbu. Late on the 21st, it began to snow. Heavy snow and high winds continued for five days. Nine feet of snow accumulated at Camp I and five feet at Base Camp. On March 27, it was decided to have the Camp I personnel return to Base Camp while those at Base Camp would break trail towards Camp I and restock with food and fuel the now depleted camp. The Base Camp team started up at 7:30 A.M. and the Camp I team headed down at 8:45. While descending a low-angled bowl at 15,500 feet at nine o'clock, the Camp I team was struck by a 400-foot-wide slab avalanche. Jackson, Schertz and Nima Wangchuk were completely buried and Zangbu partially. Steckmyer, who was last, was out of the avalanche path. Using his avalanche beacon, he located Schertz's position, shoveled five feet of snow off him and performed CPR, but without response. By now it was 9:45. Zangbu had been able to extricate himself and stumble down to the Base Camp team not far below. They dropped their

loads and hurried to the avalanche site with shovels and beacons, arriving at ten o'clock. Steckmyer had located Johnson's position and was relieved of digging by the Base Camp team. She was uncovered at 10:10 and CPR started immediately. Nima Wangchuk was located near where Zangbu had been partially buried. Dr. Haigh pronounced all three dead at 10:50. The bodies were removed over the next five days to near the monastery of Sama Gompa. A traditional Tibetan cremation was performed for Jackson, Schertz and Nima Wangchuk on April 5. The expedition was abandoned.

DONALD J. GOODMAN

Manaslu Attempt. Our objective had been to climb the normal northeast face of Manaslu and then I was to make an extreme ski descent of the southeast face. We were Michel-Albert Chamot, Jean-Pierre Susini, Patrick Gavard, Sylvain Baud, Serge Kempa and I as leader. The political disturbances in Nepal held us up a lot. On the mountain continuous bad weather, avalanches and serious accidents to other teams (the death of two Americans and a Sherpa and serious frostbite among the Italians) made us quit. We gave up on May 2 at Camp II at 5600 meters on Naike Col after another avalanche had blown the camp away.

DOMINIQUE NEUENSCHWANDER, *Club Alpin Suisse*

Manaslu Attempt. Six Spaniards led by Juan Fernando Azcona tried to climb Manaslu by its northeast face. They got to 6400 meters on October 1.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Manaslu East Face Tragedy. We arrived at Base Camp at 4300 meters on September 26 and spent five days reconnoitering, hoping to ascend the unclimbed east face of Manaslu. We were all in very good condition from climbing on the Soviet 7000ers. On October 2, we placed Camp I at 5600 meters. Because of the danger of the icefall on the lower part of the wall, we hoped to continue alpine-style. We placed Bivouacs II, III and IV at 6000, 6500 and 6750 meters on October 3, 4 and 5. From 6300 to 6750 meters it is difficult to place protection or spend the night on the ice slope. On the 6th, we traversed under the hanging ice of the central icefall and then climbed to its upper part at 7000 meters. The next day we were to prepare the wall which overhung our camp. We had 350 meters of rope for this. On October 7, Murat Galiev, Zinur Khalitov and Grigori Lunyakov climbed 150 meters of mixed going, called us to tell us that all was well and continued another 50 meters. At eleven o'clock we heard Khalitov shout and the noise of a fall. At that moment we were in the tent and didn't see how it happened. We just saw them falling and we ran to them. Their bodies stopped on the snow slope 100 meters from the tents. They were dead. We put our friends in their sleeping bags and buried them in the snow. The next day we four, Valeri Khrishchaty, Andrei Tselishchev, Viktor Dedi and I

descended to Base Camp. The three were highly experienced. They were members of the team that made the fantastic 12-summit, 77-kilometer, 15-day traverse from Pik Pobedy to Khan Tengri in the Pamirs in August. In May 1989, Khalitov and Lunyakov completed the entire Kangchenjunga Traverse, and on May 7, 1990, Lunyakov climbed Everest.

KAZBEK VALIEV, *Kazakhstan Alpine Federation, USSR*

Manaslu Attempt. Ron Rutland led six British climbers on an unsuccessful attempt to climb the northeast face of Manaslu. They reached a high point of 6000 meters on December 6 but had to give up in the face of bad weather.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Manaslu Solo Winter Attempt, 1991. Frenchman Eric Monier attempted to climb the normal route on Manaslu in winter. He reached 7950 meters on January 6, 1991 before having to give up the attempt. He realized he had been hallucinating. He had been talking to "people" who had been accompanying him, including a woman who said she was 100,000 years old.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Himalchuli West, Winter Ascent. An expedition of six Koreans was led by Park Dong-Seol. They climbed the southwest ridge. On December 19, Lee Suk-Hwan completed the fourth ascent of the western summit (7540 meters, 24,738 feet) of Himalchuli.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Cheo Himal Attempt and Tragedy. There was an attempt on an unclimbed mountain, a British try on Cheo Himal (6820 meters, 22,375 feet) in the Peri Himal not far from the Manaslu area, a peak which had never been attempted before. This pioneering effort, led by Alan Burgess, reached 6250 meters on the southeast ridge, but then it suddenly ended in tragedy when Dawa Wangchu Sherpa fell 800 meters to his death.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna II Attempt. An American group of six led by Steven Brimmer attempted to climb the north face of Annapurna II (7937 meters, 26,041 feet). On October 10, they reached a high point of 7200 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna IV Attempts. Two French expeditions were unable to reach the summit of Annapurna IV (7525 meters, 24,688 feet). A group of twelve led by

Hervé Thivièrge reached 6600 meters on October 13. Ten climbers under the leadership of Bernard Clément got to 6800 meters on October 29.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna IV. An Indonesian expedition of six was led by Miss Aryati, who completed the 23rd ascent of Annapurna IV (7525 meters, 24,688 feet) with Sherpas Dorje, Lhakpa, Chonga Norbu and Ang Temba on November 14. They climbed the normal northwest ridge.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna III. A Korean expedition of four was led by Song Pyo-Myung. They climbed the north face to the east ridge. On October 5, Kim Gil-Woo and Sherpas Norbu Jangbu, Sonam Tshering and Ang Kami completed the ninth ascent of Annapurna III (7555 meters, 24,787 feet).

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Gangapurna Northwest Face Attempt. Our expedition tried to make the second ascent of the 1989 Yugoslav route on the northwest face of Gangapurna. Jacques Neyret, Bruno Béatrix, Eric Deslandres and I set up Base Camp and Camp I at 4900 and 5400 meters on October 1 and 5. Deslandres fell ill. Béatrix and I fixed 1000 meters of rope to 6450 meters to assist the descent. On October 13 and 14, 40 centimeters of snow fell. Béatrix and I made a final attempt on October 22 but were stopped by fatigue at 6450 meters.

PIERRE NEYRET, *Club Alpin Français*

Tarke Kang (Glacier Dome). Our expedition was made up of Lee Seok-Ho, Yoon Jong-Ho, Back Jin-Kook, Kim In-Suk and me as leader. We climbed Tarke Kang (Glacier Dome) from the north. Base Camp was established at 4600 meters on September 2. Camps I, II and III were placed at 5200, 5700 and 6200 meters on September 4, 6 and 7. On the 8th, the first summit attempt was made by Yoon, Back and Sherpas Sarki and Ang Dawa. At 6900 meters they had to retreat because of Yoon's altitude problems. On a second attempt, September 10, Back, Sarki and Ang Dawa set out at 3:40 A.M. and reached the summit (7193 meters, 23,600 feet) at 12:40 P.M.

CHUNG MIN-KYU, *Dong-A University Alpine Club, South Korea*

Annapurna Attempt. Six Britons, American Richard Nowack and New Zealander Lester Gray, led by Mal Duff, plus two Sherpas, spent three weeks on the north face of Annapurna, making Camps I and II in snow caves and Camp III at 6500 meters at the top of the Dutch Rib on May 9. Camp III was stocked

during the following few days, but it was never slept in. On May 14, when Duff, Ian Woodall, Nowack and Gray tried to move above Camp III, just a few meters above the camp they got into a sérac barrier that was extremely broken and dangerous. It would have been safe enough, Duff felt, for two people to go up and down once, but some of the team's client members were not sufficiently experienced for a rapid ascent. It would have been necessary to fix the route to one more high camp, thus requiring 20 passages through the barrier. So the climb was abandoned.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna Autumn Attempts. There were two unsuccessful attempts on Annapurna in the post-monsoon season. A Korean expedition of twelve led by Chun Doo-Sung failed on the south face at 6700 meters on September 28. Four Spaniards led by Javier Bermejo could not reach higher than 6400 meters on September 24.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna Winter Attempt. Darko Berljak led a group of 12 Yugoslavs and Americans in an attempt on Annapurna. Miroslav Svetičič intended to climb the virgin west face solo but did not actually attempt it. His teammates climbed the Dutch route on the north face to 6400 meters on December 4 to prepare the descent route. Ice avalanches that swept the route and nearly caught Danilo Tič and Marjan Frešer, who were fixing rope, persuaded them to give up the attempt.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna Winter Attempt. Jon Patterson, Peter Keane, Maury McKinney, Jeff Montgomery and I hoped to climb the east side of the south face of Annapurna and to continue up the east ridge, but high winds made us apply to change to the Bonington route on the main south face. Base Camp was at 14,000 feet. We established Camps I, II and III at 17,000, 18,500 and 21,000 feet on December 3, 6 and 11. After some bad weather, we pushed higher in great cold and on difficult terrain, but on December 18 we decided to give up the attempt at 22,000 feet.

KEN REVILLE, *Unaffiliated*

Annapurna Dakshin Attempt. Frenchman Philippe Berger and a companion tried to climb Annapurna Dakshin by its southwest ridge. They reached 5750 meters (18,865 feet) on May 13 but could not go higher.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Tilitso Attempts. Briton Matthew Dower led six climbers on an attempt on the south ridge to the south face of Tilitso (7134 meters, 23,406 feet). They got to 6500 meters on October 20. French led by Guy Abert tried the northeast spur and reached 6200 meters on November 5 before turning back.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Nilgiri North. A Korean expedition led by Kang Han-Chul climbed Nilgiri North (7061 meters, 23,166 feet) by its southeast face. On September 7, Park Yong-Hwan, Kim Youn-Su, Maila Pemba Sherpa and Gomba Sherpa completed the sixth ascent. The next day, they were followed by Park Ju-Hong and Phurba Pasang Sherpa.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Tukuche. The 15th official ascent of Tukuche (6920 meters, 22,703 feet) was made via the northwest ridge on October 24 by Greek Mrs. Eleni Stamatakis, Dawa Phurbi Sherpa and Pemba Tshering Sherpa.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhampus. Patrick Monzat led a group of 17 French climbers to Dhampus. On October 29, Monzat, Jacky Guichaoua, Francette Jarry, Roland Lavisce and nine teen-aged girls climbed the southwest ridge to complete the sixth official ascent. The next day Monzat repeated the climb with Régine Dequeker.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhaulagiri Ascent and Tragedy. Our expedition was composed of Germans Michael Dacher, Eduard Birnbacher, Dr. Karl Hub, Wolfgang Kunzendorf, Hans Steinbach and I, Swiss Norbert Joos, Austrians Dr. Robert Miller and Andrea Schell, Netherlander Henk Nooy and Italian Kurt Walde. On April 4, from Nagdara we began our trek to our 4750-meter Base Camp, which we reached on April 13. We established Camps I and II at 5850 and 6700 meters on April 17 and 21. On the 29th, Sirdar Ongel Sherpa died in an avalanche near Camp II. On May 9, I reached Camp III on the northeast ridge at 7450 meters along with Belgian Ingrid Baeyens of the Polish International Expedition to the east face. We both rested on May 10 at Camp III. (I had come in deep snow the day before directly from Camp I.) On May 11, we set out at five A.M. I got to the top at eleven o'clock and Baeyens at two o'clock. We descended the next day to Base Camp.

RALF DUJMOVITS, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Dhaulagiri East Face. We were Janusz Gniadek, Zbigniew Kacuga, Dariusz Piętak and I as leader from Poland and Belgian Ingrid Baeyens and German

Rüdiger Schleypen. Lots of snow stopped us very low, at the Italian Base Camp at 3700 meters below the west face of Dhaulagiri. From there we began our activity on March 29, establishing Camp I on the northeast col and Camp II on the northeast ridge at 5850 and 6700 meters on April 7 and 17. Meanwhile, we simultaneously moved Base Camp to its proper place below the "Eiger Wall" at 4650 meters. On April 23, we reached 7000 meters on the northeast ridge. The next day, April 24, I left the bivouac solo at 4:30 A.M. and got to the summit at 10:50 A.M. That evening, I returned to Base Camp. To accomplish my real objective to climb a new route on the east face, I had to wait for two weeks for better weather and a full moon. On May 8, I reached the northeast col again, where I stopped for a day. Finally, on May 9 at ten P.M. with a full moon, I traversed to the east face and at eleven P.M. began my solo night climb. I took a line to the left of that of Kurtyka, McIntyre, Ghilini and Wiczynski of 1980, a direct line via the central couloir. The difficulty on rock was UIAA V and 60° to 65° ice. I had no bivouac equipment. At one P.M. on May 10, I was very close to the ridge but had trouble finding a way out of the face on steep slabs covered by drifted snow. I lost two hours and felt trapped. Finally at three P.M. I reached the ridge at 7800 meters. It had been snowing for an hour and I had been climbing for 16 hours. I had to give up any hope to reach the summit. After three hours in very stormy conditions, I reached our bivouac tent at 7000 meters. The day after, I descended to Base Camp. On May 11, Ingrid Baeyens and Ralf Dujmovits of the German expedition pushed on to the summit from Camp III at 7450 meters. We left Base Camp on May 13.

KRZYSZTOF WIELICKI, *Klub Wysokogórski, Katowice, Poland*

Dhaulagiri Ascent and Tragedy. October 31 was a tragic day for our small expedition of four members. Lithuanian Dainius Makauskas, having reached the summit with Nuru Sherpa and me, disappeared on the descent. It was a bitter ending to our trip in which all four members summited by the northeast ridge. We had hoped to do a new route on the east face. We traveled to Pokhara on September 17 by bus. Our approach took us ten days by way of Beni and then west in the marvelous and wild Miyagdi Khola. Base Camp was established on September 27 at 4600 meters, among six other expeditions already on the mountain. Three days later, during our first day's exploration of the icefall, Dainius stepped through soft snow into a six-inch-wide crevasse. His pack caused him to fall to one side and he tore severely the ligaments of his left knee. With help of a Thermarest inflatable mattress, we got him to Base Camp at 7:30 P.M. I came down with a bronchial infection that same evening. As neither of us was in immediate condition to climb, George Lowe and Nuru went ahead over the next seven days to set up some tents at the northeast col at 5600 meters and on the northeast ridge at 6400 meters. The abundance of new snow convinced them that the east face was unreasonable and they shifted efforts towards the northeast ridge. George's newly wedded wife Elizabeth, an orthopedic surgeon explained alternatives to Dainius. He decided to remain in Base Camp as an

observer. My condition remained in limbo. On October 8, I came down with a serious fever. On October 8, I left Base Camp with the assistance of George and the three Base Camp staff. George and Nuru returned to the northeast col after two days' rest on October 13. They sat out a severe storm for the next three days. When the storm cleared on the 17th, they climbed to 6400 meters. Nuru then returned to Base Camp and George remained alone. The next day, he climbed to bivouac at 7280 meters and at two P.M. on October 19 reached the summit. He descended to his bivouac tent under difficult conditions and with poor visibility and strong winds three hours after dark. George explained, "It was exceptionally strange to be alone in high camp. A second personality kept telling me what to do to take care of George." Descent to the col took him another 1½ days due to an afternoon storm. Meanwhile, I spent a lazy week between Marpha (2670 meters) and Muktinath (3600 meters) and recovered from my bronchitis. When I returned to Base Camp on the 18th, I was surprised to find Dainius determined to climb. He had been hiking regularly and the day before had covered 15 kilometers when he went over the 5300-meter French Col. We decided at least to look at the northeast ridge. Between the 20th and the 25th, we acclimatized on the ridge. Nuru, who had accompanied us to the col on the 20th, descended with a tired George to Base Camp. With mildly frostbitten fingers and toes, he decided to leave for home immediately. Dainius and I accustomed ourselves to descending at different paces as his knee prevented descent at his normal pace. Nevertheless, we were both satisfied with his knee's performance after descending 2100 meters from 6700 meters on October 25. It was by now quite cold, even at midday. During a summit bid starting on the 28th, Dainius, Nuru and I set out for the northeast col with all the warm clothes we could carry. We climbed to 6400 meters on the 29th and bivouacked on the 30th at the same spot as George at 7280 meters. On October 31, in extremely cold but otherwise good weather, we set off for the summit and reached the top at 3:15 after 10½ hours. On the descent, Dainius took his time, as was normal. Nuru and I went ahead. The wind was light, the sky clear and the moon nearly full, but it was terribly cold. At six P.M. we stopped to see if Dainius was in view, but the terrain of the north face hid the summit ridge. After the sun set, the cold was so intense that we dared not stop for more than several minutes at a time. Nuru told me he was so cold that he wasn't sure he could make it back to the tent. Stopping was out of the question. At 8:30 P.M., Nuru and I reached the tent. We sorted ourselves out, melted snow and prepared a simple meal. To our horror, Dainius never returned. After a stressful night, we began to realize that Dainius had most likely been killed in a fall or frozen in an open bivouac. We waited until midday on November 1, hoping that Dainius might yet appear after a terrible night. With both Nuru and me suffering from severe frostbite and possessing only the strength to descend, we abandoned the bivouac at one P.M. In case Dainius was alive, we left all survival equipment behind and reached our 6400-meter tent that afternoon. On November 2, when he did not appear, Nuru and I descended to Base Camp to a tearful reunion with our Base Camp staff. Our cook, Mingma made an extremely rapid trip to Jomosom on the 3rd to call for a helicopter rescue.

Thanks to his efforts and the efficiency of the Nepali military, we were in Kathmandu the next day, November 4. While Nuru chose to be treated in Nepal, I entered the specialized hospital clinic for frostbite in Zaragoza, Spain, on November 15. Nuru has suffered the loss of almost all his left toes and I have lost two centimeters of my left big toe at the time of writing this report.

CARLOS P. BUHLER

Dhaulagiri Autumn Ascents and Attempts. There were a number of expeditions in the post-monsoon season on Dhaulagiri's northeast ridge. Members of an expedition led by Karl Kobler completed the 42nd ascent when Swiss Kobler, Hans Ruedi Roesti, Peter Röthlisberger and Henry Willi got to the summit. On October 5, Liechtensteiner Helmut Kindle and Swiss Christoph Pfister also reached the summit. That same day Spaniard Manuel Morales and Argentine Miguel Sánchez from a Spanish expedition led by Manuel González accompanied them to the top. There was a 17-member international expedition led by Italian Francesco Santon which had Italians, Czechs, and Argentines. Czechs Stanislav Šilhán and Leopold Sulovský reached the summit on October 6. On the 8th, Italian Gigio Visentin and Argentine Carlos Alberto Mon got to 8050 meters but had to turn back for fear of having to bivouac. On October 9, a Japanese women's expedition completed its ascent when leader Mayuri Yasuhara and Miss Fumie Kimura got to the top with Sherpas Dawa Tshering and Changba Norbu. Spaniards under the leadership of José Javier Quiñones failed at 7400 meters on September 29. Greeks led by Ioannis Katrivanos got to 7600 meters on October 13.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Churen Himal West and Central Summits. Churen Himal has three summits, all of which are given with the same altitude, 7371 meters or 24,184 feet. A Korean expedition of seven climbed the southeast face, which gives access to the central and west peaks. On September 14, leader Kim Gyu-Young, Lim Jong-Geol and Nima Tamang completed the fourth ascent of the central summit peak on the same day that Oh Heung-Ill and Kwon Yugk-Yern with Tamangs Bir Bahadur and Ang Dawa made the fourth ascent of the western summit.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Kande Hiunchuli and Patrasi Himal Attempts. Swiss and French led by Patrick Marendaz tried to climb Kande Hiunchuli by its northwest ridge but got only to 5600 meters on November 5. They were also turned back at 6000 meters on the south ridge of Patrasi Himal on November 9.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Kagmara Attempt. Briton Glen Rowley and a companion attempted to climb Kagmara (5960 meters, 19,554 feet) by its north face. They reached 5500 meters on November 12.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dudh Kundari. A French expedition led by Dominique Mathieu Goudrier had hoped to climb Kanjiroba South but the difficulty of the approach was so great that they could not get there. They did climb Dudh Kundari (6014 meters, 19,731 feet).

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Saipal. There were two expeditions on Saipal's northeast ridge in the post-monsoon season. Four Swiss and three Frenchmen were led by Gaston Zoller. On October 26, Frenchman Jacques Montaz and Tendi Sherpa reached the summit (7031 meters, 23,068 feet) to complete the fifth ascent of the mountain. Four Germans and an Austrian were led by Franz Kröll. On October 28, Austrian Kröll, German Matthias Mross and Ang Choppel Sherpa made the climb to the top.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

India—Garhwal

Nanda Kot, 1989. On August 21, 1989, our Base Camp was placed above the highest village Lawan at Lachhmanpatti at 14,000 feet. Advance Base was occupied at 16,000 feet on the 26th. During the night it began to snow and kept on until the 28th when we retreated to Base Camp. When the weather cleared on August 30, we went up again and shifted Advance Base further up. Camps I, II, III and IV were set up on September 1, 3, 4 and 5. On the 6th we reconnoitered to an ice wall. The ridge leading to the summit was narrow. Nine of us gained the summit of Nanda Kot (6861 meters, 22,510 feet) on September 8, 1989. Two others came up directly from Camp III and we helped them to reach the top.

(MISS) CHANDRA PRABHA AITWAL, *Montrek Association, Lucknow, India*

Nanda Ghunti, 1989. Mike Lamont, Ian Inch, Bill Turner, Fiona Turner, Colin Roberts and I made the first British ascent of Nanda Ghunti (6309 meters, 20,700 feet). The first ascent was made by Swiss in 1947 by the same route we climbed. The walk-in from the roadhead at Ghat took four days. We established Base Camp at 4300 meters just below Hom Kund on September 12, 1989 and Advance Base at 5000 meters at the col at the foot of the east ridge two days later. On September 19, Lamont and I placed Camp I at 5800 meters near the top of the ridge, having turned some pinnacles by climbing on the south face before ascending a steep snow slope. Our attempt on the 20th was stopped on the east