

Col and thence up the north ridge. On October 10 Sergio Martini and Fausto De Stefani turned back at 7900 meters when again the wind was too strong. They decided to quit the climb on October 16 after there had been considerable snow-fall. They made four bivouacs on the second route.

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

*Baruntse Attempt.* A seven-member South Korean expedition led by Kim Byung-Joon hoped to complete a route up the west face and along the north ridge of Baruntse. A team from the Netherlands climbed this route as far as the north summit in 1983. The Koreans had an Advanced Base and three camps beyond that. On April 9 one group went to the 7057-meter north summit while another reached the 7066-meter central summit, but none of them attempted to get to the 7129-meter main summit.

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

*Baruntse.* A commercial expedition of the German Alpine Club's Mountain and Ski School of 16 climbers was led by Günther Härter. They climbed the normal southeast ridge. They made two camps above Base Camp. On three successive days 11 Europeans and three Sherpas got to the summit: Austrians Walter Larcher, Peter Konzert, Klaus Gürtler, German Härter and Sherpas Lob-sang Lama, Dawa Tenzing and Mapa on October 27; Germans Adolf Welsch, Lutz Pfleging, Heinz Dieter Vöglele and Herbert Ziegenhardt and Austrian Thaddäus Dowbenka on October 28; and Germans Rupert Kluge, Ernst Schiebler and Welsch again, Austrian Koschantsky and Nawang Tenzing again on October 29.

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

*Shartse II.* Our joint Korean-Nepalese expedition was composed of Koreans Yoon Dae-Pyo, Kwak Hyo-Kyun, Park Byung-Won, Hu Jung-Sik, Hong Ok-Sun, Miss Kim Jung-Ja and me as leader and Nepalese Sherpas Nima Wanchu, Nuru Wangchu and Ang Pasang. We arrived in Kathmandu on March 22 but were held up by an Indian dock strike. Finally the team left on April 8 for Lukla with some bought replacement supplies. We got to Base Camp on April 17. Passing below Lhotse Shar and Shartse (Peak 38), we set up Camp I at 5600 meters on April 19. From Camp I it was steep. Traversing to the Cho Polu side, we set up Camp II at 6100 meters on April 26. Two days later we attacked a very steep sheer ice slope of the southwest face, where we fixed 300 meters of rope. We placed Camp III at 6450 meters on Shartse II's main south ridge on April 29. The next day we climbed the knife-edged ridge to set up Camp IV at 6600 meters on a flat rock section. Camp V was placed at 6950 meters on May 3. Two of us were not in good condition and stayed in Camp IV. The other eight set out on May 4 for a summit attempt. Unfortunately our woman member, Kim Jung-Ja

became exhausted after setting a record of 7350 meters for Korean women and we had to help her back to Camp V and below. On May 6 Yoon, Kwak and Nima Wangchu set out from Camp V. They set Camp VI at 7050 meters and bivouacked on May 7 at 7250 meters. At eleven A.M. of May 8 they reached the summit of Shartse II (7459 meters, 24,471 feet). They were back in Base Camp the next day. Having been delayed so much and having spent so much extra money, we could not attempt Nuptse West as planned.

LEE YONG-HO, *Korean Alpine Guides Association*

*Lhotse Shar, Southwest Face.* Our expedition, originally planned for 1983, managed to make a new route on Lhotse Shar, the southwest face. We were Dr. Leoš Chládek, Emil Fornay, František Dostál, Peter Božik, Zoltán Demján, Zdzislav Drfík, Róbert Gálfy, Karel Jakeš, Ladislav Kyrč, Stanislav Marton, Jindřich Martiš, Igor Novák, Leopold Páleníček, Josef Rakoncaj, Jaromír Stejskal, Miroslav Šmíd, Marian Zátka and I as leader. With some difficulty, we transported our gear by truck from Czechoslovakia to Nepal as far as the village of Jiri, where porter transport began. Because the Indian and Bulgarian expeditions to Everest had preceded us, only very few capable porters remained available to us. After 13 days of march, we arrived at Base Camp at 5250 meters, in the same place as that of the Yugoslavs in 1981. Our route led through the middle of Lhotse Shar's southwest face. The lower part up to 6150 meters was an alternating slate-and-granite rock buttress, some of it very difficult, the middle up to 7000 meters included an impressive 60° ice ridge and the upper part to the summit was of mixed rock and snow. From 7150 to 7500 meters we followed a 50° snow ramp which ended in a difficult rock barrier. Camp V was on a huge ice ridge. We then traversed left onto the face, some of 60°, and climbed to Camp VI. We regained the ridge higher by another ramp. The weather was very unfavorable and it snowed and was windy on all but four or five days. We placed six camps: Camps I, II, III, IV, V and VI at 5850, 6250, 6800, 7150, 7500 and 7900 meters respectively. The whole route was secured by 5000 meters of fixed rope. The lower part was avalanche-free but in the middle part the danger of avalanches was great. The daily snowfalls made the climb more difficult and destroyed some camps. On May 20 four climbers set out and Demján reached the summit (8400 meters, 27,560 feet), the other three turning back at 8200 meters. On May 21 Božik, Rakoncaj and Stejskal reached the summit.

IVAN GÁLFY, *Horská Služba, Starý Smokovec, Czechoslovakia*

*Lhotse Shar Attempt.* A five-person Spanish team attempted Lhotse Shar by its southeast ridge, the normal route. They established four camps above Base Camp. Four climbers, including leader Antoni Sors and the only woman, María Merced Macía, reached a high point of 24,125 feet on May 20 and then turned back. Food and fuel remained for only a very few days, whereas they estimated