

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 Džsan 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