

*Cho Oyu, Post-Monsoon Ascents and Attempt from the North.* There were four successful expeditions that climbed Cho Oyu (8201 meters, 26,904 feet) by the normal west-face route. Eight Koreans led by Kim Kwan-Jun put Koreans Nam Sun- Woo, Kim Young-Tae and Sherpas Mingma Nuru and Nima Dorje on the summit on September 20. They continued on to Shisha Pangma and put same two climbers on the summit on October 2. A large expedition of 14 Japanese and a North Korean was led by Hideki Yatsunami. On September 20, Akira Hayasimoto, Mamoru Taniguchi, Sigeto Tsukamoto, Kazuyoshi Kondo, Hiroyuki Baba, Takao Suzuki, North Korean An Yong-Jong and Sherpas Nima and Mingma Tenzing reached the summit, followed on September 21 by leader Yatsunami, Ken Kanazawa, Yuki Sato, Tanehiko Yanagihara, Sigeto Kimoto and Sherpas Ang Phurba and Dawa Noru. From an Italian expedition of eight led by Giovanni Santambrogio, Fausto Airoldi and Paolo Gugliemina got to the top on September 10. On September 21, Slovenes Franc Urh, leader, his son Matija Urh, Aleš Cvahte, Štefan Lagoja and Marjan Gregorčič climbed to the summit. Six Frenchmen, led by Laurent Davenas, reached a high point of 7400 meters on October 3.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Cho Oyu, 1991, Correction.* On page 265 of *AAJ 1992*, The name of South Tirolean Fräulein Gabriella Hofer was unfortunately omitted from the list of those in Hermann Tauber's party who got to the summit of Chou Oyu on May 27, 1991.

*Cho Oyu, 1991.* In addition to the ascents given in *AAJ, 1992*, an Italian ascent should be noted. On September 28, 1991, Sergio De Leo reached the summit by the normal route on the western side from the north.

LUCIANO GHIGO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Shisha Pangma from the North, Tragedy, Ascent and Attempts, Autumn 1991.* At least seven expeditions attempted Shisha Pangma from the northern flank of the mountain in the autumn of 1991. Members of a Japanese expedition, led by Kiyoshi Shimizu, and a Taiwanese one, led by Lian Ming-Ben, collaborated in their attempt to repeat the 1964 Chinese route. On September 19, 1991, five Japanese and four Taiwanese climbers reached 7900 meters at the point where the route deviates to the left to the main summit where they hoped to begin the Chinese traverse. Being late in the day, the Taiwanese retreated to a lower camp, but the five Japanese dug a snow hole on the face and spent the night inside. The following morning, three of them were about to set off for the summit while Hidekazu Gomi and Tetsuichi Miyashita were getting ready, still inside the snow hole. Suddenly, an avalanche swept the face, dragging the three several hundred meters down and burying the two in the hole. Horikawa

Matsugawa of the first group was badly injured and another suffered frostbitten hands trying to locate the pair in the snow hole. Japanese from this and another expedition, Taiwanese and Sherpas evacuated the three surviving climbers but had to give up any attempt to locate the bodies of the other two. A group, led by Chilean Mauricio Purto, included four Chileans, an Italian and a Sherpa. They arrived at Camp III at 7200 meters on September 26, 1991 and the next day climbed the northern ridge to the central summit and then proceeded along the connecting ridge to the main summit (8027 meters, 26,336 feet). They were Chileans Purto, Italo Valle, Fernando Luchsinger, Luis García, Italian Giovanni Mazzoleni and Ang Phuri Sherpa. This was the third 8000er for Purto and Valle and the second for Luchsinger, García and Ang Phuri. A six-member Basque expedition from Azeitia arrived at Base Camp on August 28, 1991. Félix Azcárate, Miguel-Angel Aizpurua and Alex Zubía pitched Camp IV at 7200 meters on September 21. The following day, Mikel Larruñaga, Julián Soraluze and María-Jesús Larruñaga (f) left Base Camp, accompanied by members of the Chilean expedition, who went ahead. When the Basques arrived at the site of Camp IV on September 27, they found a tent partially destroyed and filled with snow. After some repairs, they spent the night there but the following morning gave up the attempt due to persistent high winds. A Spanish group comprising three from Santander and three Basques, including Belén Eguskitza, had to give up at Camp IV on September 29 due to high winds. Japanese, led by Fumimori Furukawa, had assisted in the rescue of the other Japanese. On October 4, 1991, Tetsuya Takahashi, Seiichi Kodama and Pasang Sherpa reached the central summit (8008 meters, 26,274 feet). Spaniards Bartolomé Quetglas and Ramón Alfredo from Mallorca failed at 7400 meters on October 9, 1991.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Shisha Pangma, Southwest Face, 1991.* A South Korean expedition led by Oh In-Hwan repeated the British line on the southwest face of Shisha Pangma. The main summit was reached on October 8, 1991 by Kim Chang-Seon (his fourth 8000er) and Kim Jae-Soo (his second 8000er).

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Shisha Pangma, Central Summit.* Our expedition was composed of Eturou Hino, Toyofumi Miyazaki, Masanori Hasimoto and me as leader. Before entering Tibet, we acclimatized in Nepal. This prevented difficulties with high altitude. We set up Base Camp at 4900 meters on April 14. We placed Advance Base and Camps I, II and III at 5600, 6400, 6900 and 7100 meters. On May 6, Hino and Miyazaki reached the slightly lower central summit.

YOSUKE NARISUE, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Shisha Pangma Central from the North, Post-Monsoon.* Several Spanish groups under the overall leadership of Toni Vives, but acting more or less