

## ZANSKAR/LADAKH

*Rupshu-Shara Shuwa, Second Ascent.* It was reported that Annelies Ascharbl and Leo Graf from an Austrian expedition summited Shara Shuwa (6236 m) on July 27 via the east face. This was the second ascent of the mountain. The third was made the next day by Gertrude Olmüller and Vera Lindenberg from the same expedition. (*High Mountain Sports* 174)

*Nun-Kun Massif, White Needle.* Cesar Fernandez Perez, Alfonso Vaquero Marin and Gustavo Vazquez Fariña climbed White Needle (6500 m), situated beneath the Nun-Kun Massif, as part of a commercial expedition organized by Terres de Aventure. They summited August 11, 1995.

ALFONSO VAQUERO MARÍN, *Spain*

## NEPAL

*Api and Nampa, New Routes, and Bobaye, First Ascent.* A Slovenian team mounted an expedition to a remote mountain group in western Nepal during the post-monsoon season, establishing three new routes on still-unclimbed faces, including one virgin summit. From a Base Camp at 3650 meters, Tomaz Humar made a solo first ascent, over a day and a half, of Bobaye (6808 m) via the northwest face, topping out on November 2. He named the route of ascent *Zlato srce* (Golden Heart, V, up to 85°) and dedicated it to his wife, who “patiently waited for him at home,” and the line of the descent (V+, up to 90°) to the late Vanja Furlan. On the south face of Nampa (6755 m), Matic Jost and Peter Meznar climbed *Jagodna polja* (Strawberry Fields, TD 85°). The most dangerous and hardest part of the route was the couloir in the lower section of the face, which they climbed at night. They bivouacked twice, summited on November 3, and descended via the Japanese route. They dedicated their route to Slavc Sveticic, who disappeared during a solo attempt on Gasherbrum IV in June, 1995. On Api (7132 m), Dusan Debelak, Janko Meglic and Tomaz Zerovnik climbed *Alpos-Facig-Solza za Jasno* (2600 m, TD+ V+ 95°) on southeast face. Alpos and Facig are companies who supported them financially and *Solza za Jasno* means Tears for Jasna, for Jasna Bratanic, who died in the Julian Alps with Stane Belak-Strauf in December, 1995. They spent three days reaching a serac at 6050 meters. The next day, only Debelak and Meglic continued. The crux (verglased slabs) was at 6800 meters. They summited in strong winds and returned to the tent at 6050 meters the same evening. All three descended the next day to Base Camp. A full account of the expedition appears earlier in this journal.

*Annapurna I, South Face, Attempt and Ascent.* On the fifth anniversary of Ukrainian independence, the Ukrainian Federation of Alpinism organized the First National Expedition to the Himalayan peak Annapurna I (8091 m). The People’s Deputy of Ukraine, Valentine Simonenko, headed the organizing committee, which successfully lobbied for government support and the help of sponsors. Our team was going to climb the south face of Annapurna from 7000 meters to 7600 meters by a new variation through the center of the wall, but a great snowstorm broke our plans and we were obliged to go by the route of Chris Bonington.

On August 28, the airline Fly Service (Odessa) delivered 12 participants and two tons of supplies to Kathmandu. On September 8, supplies were dropped by helicopter to a Base Camp located beneath the South Face Glacier, at 4300 meters. This camp is 1000 meters closer to the