

their axes; I wonder why they did not. I walked unroped down the slope 200 meters to the other three members, who had stayed below. At one point I fell up to my hips in a crevasse but I descended safely."

*Anyemaqen.* In May a 13-man Japanese expedition claims to have made the first ascent of Anyemaqen (6282 meters, 20,610 feet) when Yoshio Yamamoto, Giichiro Watanabe and Katsumi Miyake reached the top. Yuzo Tada was the leader. Details are lacking. Another Japanese party led by Yakoto Torokawa made an ascent in August.

*Anyemaqen.* A German-Austrian group made an ascent of Anyemaqen on June 10 from the south.

*Anyemaqen, East Face.* During September and October Geof Bartram, Tim Macartney-Snape, Andrew Henderson, Charles Massy and I visited the Anyemaqen range in Qinghai province. The weather was very bad and we were able to complete only one climb, the east face of Anyemaqen, a new route. Bartram, Macartney-Snape, Henderson and I crossed the glacier to the east face, ascended a couple of pitches of rotten rock, traversed onto snow and climbed the face with one bivouac to the east summit (6152 meters, 20,183 feet). We dug a snow cave in the saddle between the east and main summits. The next day, September 25, Macartney-Snape and I continued up to the main summit (6282 meters, 20,610 feet) while Bartram and Henderson started down. Very strong winds and deep snow made the east ridge too dangerous to descend; instead we traversed the northeast ridge, catching up with the other two late in the afternoon. The northeast ridge was six kilometers long. We made the first ascent of three subpeaks, the highest being 5900 meters (19,357 feet). The Chinese Mountaineering Association was very helpful though their costs are extremely high. Already there are rubbished campsites, a deplorable state of affairs. We collected rubbish and dumped it in crevasses. In particular, we should like to register a complaint about a Japanese expedition which had been there earlier in 1981. Apart from leaving a mess of tinfoil, cans and bottles, they also spray-painted in red several rocks, advertising that they had been there. They also made ditches around their tents, which has prevented the vegetation from recovering. We would favour having China fine heavily groups who abuse the environment and refuse clearances to groups who do damage.

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*Siguniang.* After leaving Japan on July 5, we got to Base Camp on July 12 at 14,750 feet southwest of Siguniang despite bad weather. We established Camp I at 17,050 feet on July 16. On July 25 we climbed a couloir and established Camp II at 18,875 feet on the