

five that reached there on October 25, Maya Senn and her companion did not get back to Camp II and had to bivouac. Senn suffered severely frozen hands and her partner had frostbite and a head cut from a fall. The next day he descended to Camp II but two members had to go up to help Senn. On October 27 Maya Senn was to have been brought to Base Camp. Two descended to Base Camp to summon a doctor from the Himalayan Rescue Association at Periche and a helicopter from Namche. The doctor was in Base Camp by that night, but the helicopter was delayed for two days. The evacuation was undertaken by Bumann, a guide-aspirant, three Sherpas and me. Toward evening, we reached the end of the fixed ropes. We had an unsecured, 650-foot, easy traverse to the last rappel point above the scree. Maya Senn was being escorted across the traverse, following one of the Sherpas and tied by a short rope to Guido Bumann, who was right behind her. The route went across a 15-foot slab, which had been crossed many times before. After the Sherpa had passed and Maya Senn was on it, the slab fell as Bumann stepped onto it. Both fell 350 feet. Senn was killed outright while Bumann suffered severe head injuries. He was carried to Base Camp where he died the next morning, never having regained consciousness.

HANS BERGER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

*Ama Dablam.* A guided French expedition of thirteen climbers was led by Raymond Renaud. A total of ten climbers and two Sherpas went to the summit via the south ridge in five successive days, November 5 to 9. The leader reached the summit on each day, five times in all. They had four camps above Base Camp.

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

*Ama Dablam, Winter Ascent.* A South Korean expedition composed of three climbers made a remarkably rapid winter ascent of Ama Dablam. They were away from Kathmandu for only 15 days! They used no Sherpas. Three camps were established on the south ridge. On December 5 the leader Nam Sun-Woo reached the summit, followed the next day by Lim Byung-Kil and Kim Young-Soo.

*Kangtega Attempt.* An American expedition led by Steven Brimmer was composed of four climbers, a base-camp manager and a doctor. They attempted the south face with no high camps above the 16,500-foot Base Camp. They got to the top of the icefall at 20,500 feet and found that enormous crevasses barred the way. An attempt to go around the icefall also failed. The high point was reached on October 18 by John Collett, Joseph Condon and Tim Schinhofen and Sherpas Wangel and Kusan. They decided on October 22 to give up the climb. A Sherpani was killed by an avalanche when she and others approached Base Camp to evacuate gear on October 24.

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