

*Lhotse Shar Attempt.* A pre-monsoon Italian expedition of 16 members led by Giancarlo Riva failed to climb the normal route, the southeast ridge, of Lhotse Shar (8450 meters, 27,559 feet). They had two high camps and planned another at 23,000 feet. After Marco Della Santa and Norberto Riva reached that altitude they decided to give up the climb because of terrible winds and frequent heavy snowfall that brought on acute avalanche danger.

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*Lhotse Shar Attempt.* Canadian Roger Marshall, Cynthia Cannell and American George Lawrence attempted Lhotse Shar by its southeast ridge. They made five camps above Base Camp, including an ice cave used by Marshall alone on October 20 and 21. Marshall solo reached 26,000 feet on October 21 and then gave up in the face of steep ice, wind, cold and fuel-and-food shortages. Lawrence had become exhausted and stopped climbing toward the summit with Marshall on October 17. Cannell went several times to Camp I and a bit above it.

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*Lhotse.* A Japanese expedition led by Kazuyuki Takahashi climbed Lhotse by the normal route in the post-monsoon season. The Lhotse climb was for high-altitude acclimatization for a winter ascent of Everest via the South Col by this party and by another party on the north face led by Takahashi's wife, Michiko Imai. On Lhotse they had 14 Sherpas above Base Camp, including a few "Icefall Sherpas," who never slept above Base Camp. They all used artificial oxygen while sleeping in Camp IV at 25,750 feet and climbing to the summit. On October 9 climbing leader Noboru Yamada, Takashi Ozaki and Kazunari Murakami reached the summit. Tsutomu Miyazaki, Takashi Kagawa and Sherpa Dawa Norbu on October 10 and Takahashi, Shigeru Suzuki and Sherpa Pemba Nuru on October 14 also climbed to the top.

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*Mount Everest.* The trip was led by German Gerhard Lenser with Phil Erchler as climbing leader. We started in the icefall on April 1. The winter had been very dry and the icefall was in bad shape. It took nine days of hard labor to establish a route through it to Camp I. Beyond Camp I, the pace of the expedition increased dramatically. We established Camp II quickly and work began on the Lhotse Face. This was very icy, but we were aided by old fixed ropes. Camp III was placed halfway up the face at 24,000 feet and the South Col was stocked. The Sherpas would leave Camp II early, go to Camp III empty, carry a load to the col and return to Camp II for the night. The first summit team consisted of Peter Jamieson, Larry Nielson, David Breashears, Sherpa Ang Rita and me. We