

7550 feet, where we were warmly received by representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and passed into the country without formalities. The approach on foot started on August 25 and lasted 4½ days, longer than usual because of a broken bridge. Horses carried our gear. Base Camp was at 13,950 feet below the south-east ridge of our peak. [The ridge appears on the right of the photo on page 223 of *A.A.J.*, 1984.—*Editor.*] Giorgio Corradini, Tiziano Nannuzzi, Graziano Ferrari and Filippo Sala established Camp I at 17,550 feet on September 2 after climbing a very long and very sharp snow ridge. From Base Camp to 16,075 feet the route was fixed with rope. Bad weather stopped the climbing until September 8. On the 9th Ferrari, Corradini, Sala and Rolando Menardi climbed to 18,700 feet, fixing rope. On the 11th Corradini, Nannuzzi and Sala reached 19,350 feet but snowfall on September 12 and 13 stopped operations. On the 15th, as Corradini and Nannuzzi were breaking camp, they were hurled 2500 feet down the east face when a section of the snow ridge crest broke. All began the search for them, including Bhutanese soldiers and a helicopter, but stormy weather and the inaccessibility of the spot forced us to leave our friends in their icy tomb. We had excellent collaboration from the government. The very high cost—\$3000 peak fee and \$80 per man per day—was made possible by our official sponsor.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Kang Bum.* Japanese climbers placed their Base Camp south of this mountain at 4590 meters on October 18 and Camp I at 4850 meters two days later. On October 23 leader Nagahisa Sugawara, Yasuo Nagai and Tetsumi Yajima reached the summit, followed on October 25 by Sugawara again with Toshimitsu Sugawara, Seiichi Ueda, Jun Yoshino, Shuichi Kobayashi and two Bhutanese.

*Namshila.* Thirteen Japanese men and three women led by Shohei Komiya were given permission to climb a 6595-meter peak, Namshila. Base Camp was set up at 5070 meters on the Godhu Chu (river). Camp I was placed on a snow plateau at 5400 meters. The summit was reached on August 18 by six Japanese and two Bhutanese, on the 19th by seven including the three women and on the 20th by six. Despite the official altitude, the expedition's altimeters registered 5710 meters (18,734 feet) at the summit. The location of the peak is not known to the Editor.

## India—Sikkim

*Simvo.* An Indian Army Medical Corps team was led by Major Subhendu Sen. Base Camp was established on the Zemu Glacier beside Green Lake at 16,200 feet on September 16. Three more camps were set up at 17,500, 19,000 and 20,340 feet. On September 26 Major Rupinder Singh Sanhu, Nautiyal,

Sherpa Kami and three Naiks, Dharmanand, Palvinder and S.G. Patil left Camp III and reached the summit (6811 meters, 22,346 feet) after a seven-hour climb.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Lamo Angdan.* Four members of an Indian Army expedition led by Lieutenant Colonel Kuldip Singh climbed Lamo Angdan (5862 meters, 19,233 feet) on May 12. Those reaching the top were Captain S. Kanal, Naik Sukhdev Singh, Naik K. Radhakrishnan and Radio Operator Mohan Pawar Maruthy.

## Nepal

*Kangchenjunga Traverse.* Our expedition was organized by Ryutaro Hashimoto and led by Katsuhiko Kano. It had 20 Japanese and three Nepalese climbers, 18 other Japanese including scientists and members of the media and 28 high-altitude porters. On February 19 the first group of 300 porters started from Hille. They were followed by a second party of 300 porters on February 22. Most of the climbing members joined the first group at Taplejung. From Ramser, two intermediate camps were established on the Yalung Glacier. We reached Base Camp at Pache's Grave at 5500 meters on March 7. Reconnaissance was begun on March 15. On the 20th Camp I was set up on the ridge called the "Hump" at 6150 meters. Camp II was established at 6650 meters on the 25th. On the 29th, we first reached the "Great Shelf," where Advance Base would be placed. There was heavy snowfall on April 10. Camp III (Advance Base) was established with a great deal of trouble at 7200 meters on the 13th. For the second stage of the climbing, the party was divided into three groups. The first party took a route to the South Peak, following the 1978 Polish route. South-Camp IV was set up at 7800 meters on April 29 and South-Camp V at 8300 meters on May 7. The second party took a route to the Central Peak up the steep gully between the Central and Main Peaks. Central-Camp IV was set up at 7850 meters on May 1 and Central-Camp V at 8200 meters on May 4. The third party followed the 1955 British first-ascent route to the Main Peak. Main-Camp IV was established at 7800 meters at the entrance to the couloir under the "Sickle" and Main-Camp V at 8250 meters beneath the col between the West Peak (Yalung Kang) and the Main Peak on May 7. Route preparation and load carrying up to the final camps were done without oxygen. These activities set the stage for the attempt to traverse the four summits. In addition to the climbing, on May 12 Naotaka Tadano descended by hang-glider from Main-Camp IV at 7800 meters, landing on the Yalung Glacier at 5100 meters. It took only 19 minutes. On May 16 Gouta Isono, Ryo Otani and Nawang Yonden occupied Central-Camp V. On the 17th they left at eight A.M. for the summit of Kangchenjunga Central, following the 1978 Spanish first-ascent route. They reached the summit (8482 meters, 27,828 feet) at 3:40 P.M. and returned to Central-Camp V. That same day Tsuneo Shigehiro, Seishi Wada, Toichiro Mitani and Nima Temba occupied South-Camp V, supported by three porters. Wada and