

*Kangtega, Women's Ascent.* Our expedition climbed Kangtega largely by the same route after Camp I as the New Zealanders, who made the first ascent in 1963. We established Base Camp on April 24 at 4700 meters at the foot of the Kangtega Glacier. Because the New Zealand route on the glacier was threatened by avalanches and falling séracs, we ascended the glacier only to the bergschrund where we turned to the right on the rock spur that descends from Kangtega. Fixing rope on nearly all this section, we climbed on mixed terrain to one of the cols on the ridge and rappelled down to the glacier, where we placed Camp I at 5400 meters. A summit attempt on May 13 failed because of the distance to the top. We moved up the smooth glacier to a great plateau where we overcame a sérac, fixing rope again. Afterwards, we had to climb past a second sérac and up a plateau where we placed Camp II at 6300 meters. On May 13 leader Emérita Puig, Esperanza Capella, Carmen Melis, Mónica Verge and I and the Sherpas Ang Phuri Lama and Ang Karma left Camp II, climbed 40° snow for 250 meters near the left side of the slope, passed between two sérac bands, turned left to reach the corniced southwest ridge and reached the summit (6779 meters, 22,240 feet) at one P.M. on May 15. Dr. Lidia Riera also accompanied the expedition.

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*Thamserku.* Koreans led by Yong Tae-Shin climbed Thamserku by a new route, the east face to the south ridge. They had three high camps. Chang Jae-Shin, Jong Back-Ro and Sherpas Ang Dorje and Ang Temba reached the summit (6623 meters, 21,730 feet) on September 27, just twelve days after establishing Base Camp.

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

*Cho Oyu Attempt.* A team of eight Britons, an American and a New Zealander, led by Steven Berry, attempted to climb Cho Oyu by ascending the right side of the south face to the east ridge. They established four camps on the face, the highest at 23,000 feet. There were three bivouacs on the summit attempt. Englishman Matthew Priestman and American Jeffrey Jackson, the team's strongest climbers, got onto the east ridge at 25,425 feet on May 16. The next day they climbed along the ridge, confident that they were on the way to the summit when, halfway or more along the ridge, they encountered an impassable gully system, stretching down into Tibet. Priestman tried to solo around it on very steep, loose rock, but it was impossible. He got frostbite that caused him to lose a bit of a toe. The expedition was given up.

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