

the first alpine-style winter ascent of an 8000er. Due to early snowfall, we had to establish Base Camp two days from the foot of Cho Oyu's west face. We set out from Advance Base at 5600 meters on December 1. Stejskal, Becík, Burgess and I bivouacked once on the glacier and three times on the face. Stejskal and Becík climbed from 7400 meters on December 5 and reached the summit in six hours in very cold, windy weather. Burgess and I reached the same bivouac on December 5 but because of poor acclimatization we descended the next day. I had frostbitten fingers.

ROGER MARSHALL, *Canada*

*Chobutse.* New Zealanders led by John Nankervis were the first from their country to climb Chobutse and the second from any country. During acclimatization, they visited the Drolambao Glacier where they climbed several 6000-meter peaks, some of them first ascents. They had one fixed camp and four bivouacs above Base Camp. They climbed the southwest ridge. All five members got to the summit (6685 meters, 21,932 feet) on May 10. The climbers with Nankervis were David Bamford, Kevin Boekholt, Russell Braddock and Andrew Harris.

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

*Gaurishankar Attempt and Tragedy.* After establishing Base Camp at 4200 meters and an Advance Base, two Japanese climbers, the only members of the expedition, reached their high point of 6500 meters on May 2 on the south Face of Gaurishankar just under the southwest ridge. They then descended to Base Camp and began their summit push on May 7. On May 9 they were about at 6100 meters looking for a bivouac site when, at 4:40 P.M., Kensaku Sakai slipped and fell 35 meters, injuring his head, shoulder and chest and shattering his helmet. The pair bivouacked where he stopped falling. The next day they began descending. Apparently Sakai's head injury was more serious than they had realized and he fell from 5900 meters, this time plunging hundreds of meters out of sight. The surviving member, Tsuyoshi Ooizumi, was unable to find his body and left Base Camp on May 14 after a search.

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*Gaurishankar Attempt.* A Korean expedition led by Park Jong-Soo tried to climb Gaurishankar's southwest ridge and over the south summit to the main summit. During their October climbing period, it snowed on three out of four days. The members finally quit from having worn themselves out breaking trail and carrying loads. The high point reached was 6200 meters on the southwest ridge on October 31 by Lee Jung-Sin and Park Joong-Yun. Lee fell sick. On November 1 they decided to abandon the climb.

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*Gaurishankar Winter Ascent, 1986.* Four South Koreans led by Seo Jeong-Bae were on the ridge in the southwest face, previously climbed by Wyman Culbreth and Ang Kami Sherpa in the spring of 1984. On January 16, 1986 Choi Han-Jo and Ang Kami (for his second ascent of the route) reached the summit.

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*Karyolung Winter Attempt, 1986.* A joint Japanese-Nepalese expedition led by Kim Young-Ho attempted Karyolung by its northeast face. They had two camps above Base Camp. On January 25, 1986 Ko Heung-Lyul and Ang Chiring Sherpa reached 6400 meters in a long day's difficult climb and then turned back. During the descent Ko was hit by a falling sérac which broke his arm. Then heavy snowfall stopped all activity for several days. Various members were out of action from fatigue and illness and the climb was abandoned on January 29.

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*Dorje Lhakpa.* A joint expedition of seven Japanese and three Nepalese was led by Yoshihisa Nakano. They climbed the west ridge of Dorje Lhakpa, the same route as that of Japanese teams in 1981 and 1982. On October 3 Sawayuki Aoki, Masatoshi Ohkubo, Ang Phuri Lama and Pa Ngima Lama got to the summit (6966 meters, 22,854 feet), followed the next day by Toshiki Sato, Nobuo Takahashi and Hidenobu Yamagami. They had three high camps, at 5100, 5700 and 6270 meters.

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*Langtang Lirung Tragedy.* The two American climbers, leader Daniel Newell and Elliot Spake and Sherpa Gyalgen were killed by an avalanche on October 18 at 4900 meters when they were trying to descend to their 3775-meter Base Camp. They are believed to have reached the site of their Advance Base Camp at 5000 meters on the 16th and been stuck there with heavy snowfall on the 17th. They were on a buttress leading to the northeast ridge when they were swept to their deaths by the avalanche. The expedition's only other climber, British David Atkinson, had left the expedition days before it reached Base Camp.

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*Langshisha Ri Attempt.* Nine Japanese led by Kosuke Shiota attempted to climb Langshisha Ri by the southwest ridge. A high point of 6100 meters was reached on October 19 by Akihiko Yagi, Sugiyama Yoshiaki and Kirken Sherpa and then the climb was given up because of bad snow conditions and a lack of food and time.

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