

*Annapurna III.* A Royal Nepal Army expedition of 25, led by Lieutenant Colonel Bhagirath Narsingh Rana, climbed Annapurna III by its north face. They established five high camps. The summit (7555 meters, 24,787 feet) was reached on May 4 by Major Pradeep Kumar Karki, Hira Bahadur Ranamagar, Surys Bahadur Tamang and Ang Nami Sherpa.

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*Annapurna IV Attempt and Medical Expedition.* A French expedition led by Philippe Paumier of the Association pour la Recherche en Physiologie de l'Environnement was composed of 12 climbers and three others, mostly doctors who wanted to carry on high-altitude research while climbing the normal north-west route of Annapurna IV. They had hoped to set up a laboratory at 6350 meters, but bad snow conditions prevented their making any camps above Base Camp. Five members carried loads to 5000 meters on October 6 and 7.

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*Gangapurna Winter Attempt.* The route attempted by Korean Lee Suk-Woo and his sirdar was the north face to the northeast ridge. Their high point of 7100 meters was reached on January 31, 1985. (A brief note on this appeared on page 283 of *A.A.J.*, 1985.)

*Gangapurna.* A Polish expedition led by Wojciech Masłowski climbed Gangapurna by the east ridge, placing four high camps on the mountain, the highest at 6800 meters. They sent three teams to the summit: on October 23 Kazimierz Kiszka, Ryszard Knapczyk and Canadian Pierre Bergeron; on October 24 Jan Orłowski, Zbigniew Płatek and Andrzej Samolewicz; on October 26 leader Masłowski and Janusz Hariasz.

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*Gangapurna Attempt.* After the leader, American Scott Woolums, had to drop out sick on the approach march and one Briton left the team at Base Camp, co-leader Sandy Allan, Swiss Toni Spirig and Canadian Paul Teare were the entire team. With heavy snowstorms they established Base Camp and tried to break trail and cache supplies above Base. On October 25 they started moving up the mountain but the three got no higher than 6600 meters on October 28. That night fierce winds blew apart Camp II's tents. They descended and found the Base Camp tents also ruined. This was the end of the climb. They climbed an east spur to the north ridge, but did not actually try the north face because of much avalanching, but it was a new approach to the north ridge.

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