

it had started. Lugging heavy packs, we negotiated the collapsed section, climbing vertical steps where there had been none and ambling past horizontal ladders which had previously been vertical. It was dark before we stumbled into Base Camp, exhausted.

PETER HILLARY, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

*Everest.* A Korean expedition led by Hahm Tak-Young successfully climbed Everest by the South Col. Heo Young-Ho and Ang Rita Sherpa reached the summit on December 22. Heo used oxygen while sleeping at Camp IV on the South Col, where he spent three nights, and above while climbing and bivouacking, but Ang Rita used none at any time. They left Camp IV at half past midnight and arrived on the summit at 2:20 P.M., having had trouble finding the route past numerous crevasses. They began their descent at three P.M. and near the south summit made an unprepared bivouac. Heo had fallen 15 meters down the east face when a cornice collapsed under him. He was unhurt. He and Ang Rita were roped and the Sherpa held the fall. They were only slightly frostbitten. This was Ang Rita's fourth ascent of Everest, making him the second man atop Everest four times (following Sundare Sherpa). He claims to have made all ascents without artificial oxygen. This would make him the first to make four ascents without bottled oxygen, including the only winter ascent without it.

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

*Nuptse Attempt.* On October 10, after four bivouacs, the two members, Italians Enrico Rosso and Fabrizio Manoni, reached 6700 meters on the south spur of Nuptse, previously attempted twice by Jeff Lowe. They abandoned the climb because of bad snow conditions.

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

*Nuptse Attempt.* Like the Italian team this season, Americans Rob Newsom and his companion wanted to climb the south spur of Nuptse, attempted previously by Jeff Lowe. This pair never even got onto the spur. They waited for the Italians to finish their attempt and acclimatized themselves. Then they went to the base of the south face on October 12. They got no higher than 400 meters above Base Camp at 5640 meters that day and turned back when they saw a storm approaching. They thought they would have to wait only a couple of days for improved weather but the big blizzard buried their gear at Base Camp and left unconsolidated powder snow. The climb was over.

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

*Pumori Attempt.* The two Dutch climbing members, leader Joost Pielage and Bart Jordans, never really got onto the mountain in their attempt on the east

face of Pumori. On May 7 they went to the foot of the face and decided that the danger of falling séracs was too great. The next day they left Base Camp.

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

*Pumori, East Face.* On October 25, Sherpas Sundare, Ang Dorje and Nima and I got to the top of Pumori. We made the climb directly from Base Camp. With five Sherpas, I had fixed 1500 meters of rope for my seven clients, but not one of them could get beyond 6300 meters.

MARC BATARD, *Club Alpin Français*

*Pumori, Japanese Southwest Ridge Ascent.* This large expedition marched up the mountain in true Himalayan style with four camps, 3000 meters of fixed rope and four Nepalis accompanying them. The result was that eight Japanese and a Nepali got to the summit just before the big snowstorm. The summitters were Etsuji Ksaneko, Tomihira Tsakeda and Arjun Tamang on October 12, Fumiaki Goto, Fumihiko Kogure and Yoji Ogama on October 13 and leader Yoshiio Ohashi, Hisao Hoshino and Toru Yamato on October 14.

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

*Pumori, German Southwest Ridge Ascent.* All four members reached the summit. On October 24, the successful climbers were leader Jürgen Knappe and brothers Peter and Rainer Bolesch. Two days later South Tirolean Josef Anton Holzer, who had been ill at the time of his teammates' ascent, climbed to the top. They had two camps above Base Camp. The Japanese were difficult people to share the route with. In fact, according to them, the Japanese had been given permission for a different ridge but were on the southwest ridge by the time this team arrived at Base Camp. They fixed a vast amount of rope, but they cut out small sections before leaving the mountain. At Base Camp, they opened unused gas cylinders, which caused fumes to enter the Europeans' tents and made them sick.

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

*Ngojumba Kang II.* The members of our expedition were Edin Alikalfić, Zdenko Anić, Mario Bago, Nives Boršić, Davor Butković, Željko Gobec, Jerko Kirigin, Boris Kovačević, Branko Ognančević, Branko Puzak, Mario Rodeš, Branko Šeparović, Vojislav Vusić and I as leader. We climbed the south face and south ridge. We established Base Camp on October 15 at 5200 meters on the lateral moraine of the Lungsampa Glacier. The next day we improvised a cable lift to raise equipment 200 meters up onto the glacier. On October 17, Advance Base was placed at 5350 meters seven kilometers up on the edge of the Ngojumba icefall. That night a snowstorm began which lasted