

tried unsuccessfully to climb Kang Karpo. In May of 1988 Nick Clinch, Tom Hornbein, Peter Schoening, Lisa Schoening, Robert (Brownie) Schoene, Woodward Kingman and Richard Wilsey, supported by Bob Bates and me and wives, also attempted the peak. The monsoon arrived three weeks ahead of its usual time and the Americans were not able to get much above 5000 meters.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Haizi, Sichuan. The name for this peak was given as Haizi by the Chinese and as Genie by the Japanese. The editor is not sure of its exact location. The leader of a Japanese expedition was Kazuo Tobita. They established Base Camp at 4350 meters on May 30 and attacked the south ridge. Camps I and II were placed at 5150 and 5750 on May 31 and June 3 before bad weather halted operations. On June 11, Tobita, Tetsuro Ito and Osamu Takita went to the summit (6240 meters, 20,473 feet), followed the next day by Kasuhiko Amagi, Ms. Reiko Terasawa, Kuniharu Ohno and Ms. Kyoko Endo.

Tibet

Mount Everest Winter Attempt, 1987-1988. Our expedition consisted of Masayoshi Utsumi, Kiyotaka Hoshino, my wife Masami Hasegawa and me. As reported in *AAJ, 1988* on page 272, we were prevented from getting to the mountain earlier by the big snowstorm in October. We were given permission to continue during the winter. The route we attempted was a new one, which began east of the North Col. We climbed the northeast couloir and would have joined the northeast ridge below the northeast shoulder at about 7800 meters. We established Advance Base (Camp II) at 6450 meters on November 24, 1987. From there we climbed to 7000, 7200, 7450 and 7500 meters on December 11, 19, 24 and 27, 1987 respectively. We established Camp III at 7350 meters on January 20 and occupied it on February 7. On February 9, we climbed to 7700 meters. We removed Advance Base on February 23 and Base Camp on the 26th. During the mountaineering activity, the wind blew steadily from 150 to 200 kph. The tent at Camp III was damaged by falling rock and ice many times, since there was no safe tent site in the couloir.

TSUNEO HASEGAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Everest Traverse. The Chinese Mountaineering Association, the Japanese Alpine Club and the Nepal Mountaineering Association cooperated to organize a joint expedition to traverse Mount Everest from both north to south and from south to north. Shi Zhan Chun was the general leader of the Chinese, Toshio Imanishi of the Japanese and Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah of the Nepalese. The headquarters of the 283-member expedition was in Beijing. The 152-member north team, led by Tsuneo Shigehiro, planned to climb the East Rongbuk Glacier, the North Col and the northeast ridge. They set up Base Camp at 5155

meters on March 10. Advance Base at 6500 meters was established on March 18 with three large tents and 30 small ones to house seven tons of material. Ten members set up Camp V at 7790 meters and on April 7, Camp VI at 8100 meters. The 127-member south team, led by Kunga Sherpa, set up Base Camp at 5350 meters on March 28 to climb the South Col route. Setting up camps was seriously hampered by bad weather, but the route to the South Col was prepared by April 23 with ropes fixed on the rock band. Yet the establishment of Camp IV on the col was delayed until April 30. On May 3, Camp V was established at 8500 meters and occupied the next day by Ang Phurba Sherpa and Top Bahadur Khatri of Nepal, Mitsugi Kitamura and Gota Isono of Japan and Ringen Puncoq and Da Cering of China. There was a live TV broadcast on May 4 from the highest camp on the north that afternoon. Six men set out up the northeast ridge at five A.M. on May 5. Ang Lhakpa Sherpa of Nepal, Norburu Yamada of Japan and Cerin Doje of Tibet reached the top at 9:25 A.M. The team from the south had had high winds in the night. Ang Phurba ran out of oxygen two hours before reaching the summit and had to slow down. Ang Phurba, Ringen Puncoq and Da Cering gained the top an hour after the north team. It is not clear whether the other three did not attempt the climb or gave up. The six summiters shook hands and planted their respective national flags. Ang Phurba, who was without supplementary oxygen, hurried to the north after 20 minutes. Ang Lhakpa traversed to the south after 90 minutes. The Japanese TV crew, Susuma Nakamura, Syoji Nakamura and Saigusa Teruo, reached their summit "location" at 12:55. The TV transmitter was strapped to Susuma Nakamura's helmet. They soon started beaming the summit rendez-vous to the world. Three others, Lhakpa Sona Sherpa of Nepal, Nunehiko Yamamoto of Japan and Li Zhixin of China, came up from the Tibetan side, but they did not traverse and descended to the north. The first group of three north-side summiters reached Camp IV on the South Col at 7:45 P.M. They were in Base Camp at four the next afternoon. Ang Phurba had a little difficulty descending via the north because of the "unfamiliar route." He stopped at Camp VII. The other two south-side summiters went down to Camp VI. On the following day, Ang Phurba reached Camp III while the other two stopped at Camp IV. All were in Base Camp on May 7. Two other attempts planned for May 8 and 12 were called off. However, Sundare Sherpa, Padma Bahadur Tamang, Ang Rita Sherpa, Narayan Shrestha and Ang Karma Sherpa left Camp IV at 2:50 A.M. on May 10. The last three dropped out after two hours, but Sundare and Padma Bahadur pressed on to reach the summit at 10:45 A.M. They were back in Base Camp on May 12. This was the third time that Yamoto had climbed Everest. Sundare has made five ascents of the mountain.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Editor, Himavanta, India*

Everest West Ridge Attempt. The British Services Everest Expedition attempted to climb Mount Everest from Tibet via the west ridge in the pre-monsoon period. The members were 17 soldiers, ten sailors and Royal Marines, nine airmen and a TV crew. Fifty-two expedition members and 17 tons of stores