

hanging ice shelf above the Yamatari Icefall and Camp IV at 21,200 feet by October 25. On October 26, we placed an alpine-style bivouac at 23,125 feet, which proved to be our high point. We felt we were one day from the top. After waiting a full day for the very high winds to stop, we descended to another bivouac on October 28 and back to Base Camp on October 29. We left the mountain on the 30th.

HOO MAN APRIN, *Unaffiliated*

*Kumbhakarna Attempt, 1990.* Our expedition consisted of Stanisław Dudek, Kazimierz Kieszka, Andrzej Samolewicz, Ryszard Papaj, Adam Potoczek, Ryszard Knapczyk, Dr. Piotr Wojciechowski, Bogdan Stefko and me as leader. We hoped to climb Kumbhakarna by the southwest buttress. We established Base Camp and Advance Base at 4450 and 4850 meters on November 24 and 30. The icefall was much more difficult and dangerous than we had expected and we fixed 700 meters of rope. Despite cold and wind, we set up Camps I, II and III at 5350, 5800 and 6450 meters on December 5, 12 and 20. After December 15, the weather was bad and windy. Snow had been blown off the hard ice. On January 2, 1990, we reached the edge of the "Throne" and pitched Temporary Camp IV. Very steep, hard ice on the "Throne" made us fix 1000 meters of rope. Camp IV was set up on January 8 at 7200 meters. Following the direct French variant on the summit cone, Kieszka and Samolewicz reached a high point of 7360 meters on January 9 but were turned back by high winds. We cleared Base Camp on January 14.

JAN ORŁOWSKI, *Klub Wysokogórski Kraków, Poland*

*Ohmi Kangri.* The Nepalese-American Ohmi Kangri Expedition was the first American group to visit this area of northeastern Nepal on the Tibetan border. Our leaders were Rick Richards and Sangya Dorje. We left Basantipur on April 9. The first nine days of our trek to Base Camp went up the Tamur River past Yangma and continued north. Our first view of our mountain came only one hour below Base Camp at 5130 meters on April 21. It is easy to see why early maps confused Ohmi Kangri with Nupchu. Our original joint team comprised ten climbers: seven Americans and three Sherpas. Two weeks into the climb the strength was reduced to four, primarily due to illness. We ascended the west face to the southwest ridge. Between Camps I and II there was much more snow than the Swiss encountered when they climbed the peak previously and we fixed 300 feet of rope on a steep section approaching Camp II. From Camp II to III on a very difficult section with ice and rock faces, we placed 1500 feet of rope. On May 9, Dawa Nuru Sherpa, Jan Harris and Mingma Gyalzen Sherpa reached the summit. Dawa Nuru was also one of the first-ascent party in 1985; he reported that the route from Camp III to the summit this year was much more difficult than before with hard ice replacing what had been firm snow. The official altitude of 6829 meters or 22,405 has been controversial; our altimeter read 22,850 feet