

decided to head for Anyemaqen. For a week in April we pedaled our mountain bikes from Xining through nomad country and over several 4000-meter passes. At Xiadawu we began a 60-kilometer trek with yaks. Winter conditions prevented the yaks from getting to our chosen Base Camp north of Anyemaqen. We placed a high camp at 5000 meters, hoping to make a new route over the north summit. Continuous snowstorms and cold, as well as difficult terrain in the upper part (crevasses and séracs), kept us from success. The other two got to 5700 meters just below the north summit.

BRUNO BAUMANN, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Cheru (Queer), Sichuan, 1988.* A joint Japanese-Chinese expedition of Kobe University and the China College of Geology at Wuhan made the first ascent of Cheru (6168 meters, 20,237 feet; 31° 30' N, 99° E). There were 8 Japanese and 12 Chinese. It took them three hours on September 11 with 27 yaks to reach Base Camp at 3800 meters below the northeast face. On the 12th, they carried to Advance Base at 4150 meters. It took them two days to find the way to the glacier. Camps I and II at 4500 and 5200 meters were occupied on September 16 and 19. On September 21, Camp II was moved to 5250 meters and ropes were fixed on the snow slopes above. The first summit bid was cancelled by a heavy snowstorm. On September 23, four Japanese and four Chinese left Camp II and reached the west col. Very strong winds drove them back from the steep summit ridge. That same day other members made another camp at 5400 meters, where 14 spent the night. On September 24, Japanese Hironori Kitaguchi, Hisatake Funabara, Tetsuji Takeuchi, Ms. Naoko Sugimoto and Chinese Dong Fang, Zhang Zhijiang, Zhang Wei and Zheng Chao reached the summit. That same day, Japanese Mitsuru Kawabata and Chinese Ma Xinxiang, Meng Xinguo and Zhang Jun also got to the top. On the 25th two more Japanese, Daisuke Takechi and Hiroshi Hori, made it to the top. The route seems to have been mostly glacial with rock sections around icefalls. The honorary leaders were Yan Weiran and Kazumasa Hirai; overall leader was Chinese Hu Yansheng; climbing leaders were Japanese Hironori Kitaguchi and Chinese Zhu Sarong.

TSUNEMICHI IKEDA, *Editor, Iwa To Yuki*

## Tibet

*Everest Attempt.* After their successful ascent of Dhaulagiri, on May 30 Oreste Forno, Graziano Bianchi, Fausto Destefani, Sergio Martini, Silvio Mondinelli and Claudio Schranz on May 30 left Kathmandu by bus for Kodari and traveled from there by jeep and truck to arrive at Rongbuk on June 2. They had originally hoped to climb the Japanese route on the north face but they changed their objective to the Great Couloir. They set up Advance Base, Camps I and II at 5400, 6100 and 7000 meters on June 7, 8 and 13. On June 14, Destefani and Martini hoped to set up Camp III at 7800 meters, but at 7500 meters the weather was so bad that they cached their loads and descended. The

weather continued bad until June 21. A reconnaissance on June 22 showed the mountain out of condition. Bad weather continued and they left on June 30.

*Everest Attempt.* The members of our expedition were Mari Abrego, Víctor Arnal, Josema Casimiro, Antonio Ubieto, Miguel Lausín, Ignacio Cinto, Teodoro Palacín, Patxi Senosiain, José Garcés, Iñaki Arregui, José Marciano, Jesús Gómez, Julio Benedé, Orenzo Ortas, José Rebollo and I as leader. Base Camp was placed at 5200 meters on June 15. Taking advantage of good weather, we placed Advance Base at the foot of the North Col at 6400 meters on June 23, fixed ropes, and placed Camp I on the North Col at 7060 meters on July 4. After a dump was made the next day at 7500 meters, bad weather and snowfall interrupted activity until July 20. This dump was lost under deep snow. Camp II was established at 7800 meters on July 25. A first try for the summit got back only to Camp II before being stopped by bad weather. More storms prevented establishing Camp III at 8350 meters until August 25. On August 27, four climbers and a Sherpa set out for another summit attempt but had to quit at 8530 meters because of deep snow. A final try by two members on September 3 reached the same altitude, but the conditions were equally bad.

JAVIER ESCARTÍN, *Montañeros de Aragón, Spain*

*Everest Attempt.* The first Greek Himalayan expedition had as members Kostas Kanidis, Kostas Passaris, Nikos Louridis and me as leader and Bulgarian Dinio Georgiev-Tomov. We got to Base Camp at 5200 meters on July 16 and acclimatized for ten days. We established Camps I, II and III on July 26, 27 and 28 at 5500, 6000 and 6400 meters. The weather turned bad. On July 3 Kanidis and I occupied Camp IV on the North Col but had to descend after two days of bad weather. The next ten days were bad. It was decided that Kanidis and Tomov should make an alpine-style try from 7100 meters with one bivouac. They set out on August 18 with good weather but deep snow. They climbed to 8100 meters but returned from that point.

STRATOS PARASKEVAIDIS, *Athenian Alpine Club, Greece*

*Everest Attempt.* Our Civilian-Military Expedition was composed of Captains Alfonso Juez, Francisco Gam, Franco Pelayo, César Alfaro, Pedro Expósito, Sergeants Pedro Aceredillo, Francisco Pérez, Juan Orta, Domingo Hernández, Eduardo Fernández, Avelino Mora, and civilians Dr. Joan Martínez, Leo Vogué, Miguel Vidal, Máximo Murcia and me as leader. We had hoped to climb the North Col route. We set up Base Camp, Advance Base, Camps II (on North Col), III and IV (below the Yellow Band) at 5150, 6400, 7060, 7800 and 8350 meters on June 19, July 2, 4, 25 and August 17. The highest point reached was 8550 meters on August 27. The great quantity of snow hampered our movements above the North Col at all times.

SANTIAGO ARRIBAS, *Lieutenant Colonel,  
Escuela Militar de Montaña, Jaca, Spain*