

and two Belgians led by Jean René Minelli got to 6135 meters on November 4, and three Swiss and a German led by Fridolin Hauser reached 6740 meters on November 13.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Chamlang.* Our team consisted of Andrew Knight and me as joint leaders, Neil Howells, Angus Andrew, Annette Carmichael, David Gwynne-Jones, Peter Pollard, Dr. Carolyn Knight, and scientists David Collier and Richard Hancock. We set up Base Camp on October 2 by the Hongu Khola at 4700 meters. The route was a variation on the original 1962 Japanese ascent; the Japanese started further north, avoiding what was the crux of the climb for us: two rock towers at the start of the ridge. Advance Base was established on the 8th at 5170 meters on the moraine of a glacier flowing from the south end of the south ridge. Camp I was placed at the top of the glacier at 5740 meters on October 9. Six days were spent climbing the two rock towers and rope was fixed. Camp II was made on the 15th at 6280 meters on the crest of the south ridge. From there, we climbed alpine-style. Howells, Andrew, Ngatamba Sherpa and I bivouacked at 6840 meters and reached the summit (7319 meters, 24,012 feet) on October 20. Above Camp II there was much unconsolidated snow on knife-edged ridges. A rock band at 6500 meters slowed progress.

ANDREW POLLARD, *Alpine Club*

*Kusum Kanguru.* On October 16, Japanese Koji Asano, Hiroyoshi Manome and Atsushi Sakudo completed the ascent of Kusum Kanguru (6367 meters, 20,889 feet) via the north ridge alpine-style. They made three bivouacs on the way to the top.

*Kusum Kanguru from the Southwest.* Brian Davidson, Dick Renshaw and I hoped to climb Kusum Kanguru (6369 meters, 20,896 feet) from the southwest. The approach from the Dudh Khosi was difficult and we may well be the first to reach the head of the Kusum Khola; it took three days to cover four horizontal miles through dense forest. Base Camp was just above the trees at 4000 meters and Advance Base at 4800 meters, just below the unclimbed southwest face. Our intended direct line up the face was regularly bombarded by rockfall and so we opted for a safer line further right. On the first attempt, we climbed this southwest buttress, 26 pitches of mixed climbing, to the crest of the unclimbed south ridge, where Davidson developed symptoms of altitude sickness. We sadly abseiled down the buttress but after two days of rest at Base Camp, Renshaw and I returned for a second attempt. This time we took a more direct line up the buttress and by the second afternoon had started to climb the magnificent rock pillar of the south ridge. On the fourth day, November 20, we climbed the final ridge of ice towers and reached the summit, completing a