

reached Advance Base at 5500 meters on August 2 and Camp I at 6000 meters on August 12. It was still two hours from Camp I to the base of the face. They were never able to establish Camp II at 7400 meters but did make a supply dump at 7200 meters. The monsoon hung on later than usual and prevented progress. They called off the attempt on September 7.

Everest Attempt. An Indian expedition led by Pranesh Chakraborty unsuccessfully attempted to climb Mount Everest via the Great Couloir. On September 22, they got to 7500 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Everest Attempt. Our "Climb for Hope Expedition" was organized to get charity money to combat the Rett Syndrome. Our members, mostly from Canada, were Ernie Sniedzins, Dr. Mario Bilodeau, Dr. Dennis Brown, Jamie Clarke, Ross Cloutier, Jim Everard, Alan Hobson, Mike Kurth, John McIssac, James Nelson, Al Norquay, Hilda Reimer, Tim Rippel, Timo Saukko, I as leader and American Dr. Michael Sullivan. We fixed ropes up the North Col in early September. Monsoon snows buried them twice and so we had to dig them out. A huge sérac fall buried them a third time. It snowed continuously for the first three weeks of September. Then, after a week of fine weather, the jet-stream winds began. We established Camp V at 26,000 feet in late September. The whole camp was blown away in early October, a fact discovered by Brown, McIssac and Bilodeau. They encountered 60-mph winds and -30° C temperatures and were lucky to make it back alive. We performed a spectacular rescue from 25,000 feet when Rippel damaged leg ligaments and had to be lowered down the North Col. A summit attempt had been set for October 8, but jet-stream winds prevented any movement. Future expeditions may be well advised to camp above the North Col and at 24,500 and 26,500-27,000 feet and avoid a camp at 26,000 feet, where the winds funnel badly.

PETER AUSTEN, M.D., *Alpine Club of Canada*

Everest Attempt. We were Alfredo Bonini, Roberto Linsker, Kenvy Chung Ng, Ramis Tetu, Paulo and Helena Coelho, Dr. Eduardo Vinhaes, Sherpas Ang Rita, Ang Nima, Phuba and I as leader. We attempted the East Rongbuk-North Col route. We arrived at Base Camp on October 3 and with the help of yaks set up Camps I, II and III at 5600, 6000 and 6500 meters. On October 18, Ang Rita and I fixed rope to 6750 meters on the way to the North Col. This was the only day without hurricane winds; it took us then ten days to fix the route to the North Col. On October 28, Bonini, Ang Rita, Ang Nima and I established Camp IV at 7050 meters on the col. On the 30th, Ang Rita and I tried to advance to set up Camp V but had to retreat after gaining only 50 vertical meters. On November 11, we began another attempt but on the 16th, I made a last solo try but had to

retreat from below the North Col because of wind and cold. Our team was 55 days on the mountain and except for two or three days it was clear and sunny but windy and cold. There was no avalanche danger.

THOMAZ A. BRANDOLIN, *Clube Alpino Paulista, Brazil*

Cho Oyu Southwest Ridge Attempt, 1990. An expedition of the Vysotnik Club of Leningrad was led by Aleksandr Glushkovski and consisted of Sergei Arsentiev, Nicolai Chorny, Dr. Valeri Karpenko, Aleksei Koren, Yuri Konov-alov, Mikhail Mozhayev, Vladimir Moroz and Bulgarian Petko Totev. They had hoped to climb the still unclimbed southwest ridge of Cho Oyu, which had been unsuccessfully tried by three previous expeditions. Their club had lost 15 members in the tragic avalanche on Pik Lenina, including the initiator of this expedition, Leonid Troshchinenko. This caused them serious troubles and they were not able to establish Base Camp at 5050 meters until October 23. Despite the shortage of time, they surmounted subsummits of 6500, 7200 and 7400 meters and established four camps. Arsentiev, Chorny and Karpenko occupied Camp IV at 7450 meters. Chorny descended because of frostbitten toes, but the other two continued on November 14, 1990 to 7800 meters, where they bivouacked with a tent but no sleeping bags at the foot of the summit cone. Violent wind the next day forced them to retreat.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Taternik, Poland*

Cho Oyu, West Side, Pre-Monsoon. A number of ascents of Cho Oyu were made in the pre-monsoon period on the western side of the peak. Spaniard Andrés Ruiz, of an expedition led by Eloy Sánchez, completed the 83rd ascent of the peak on May 8. Swiss Peter Stadler led a group of 29 Swiss, Germans and Austrians. On May 8, Swiss Alfred Beetschen and Mario Rizzi reached the summit, while the next day Germans Matthias Respondek, Wolfgang Maier, Austrians Ewald Eder, Theo Pichler and Swiss Frédéric Pantillon, Niklaus von Schumacher, Elizabeth and Peter Wullschleger also got to the top. The expedition was, however, marred by the death of a German member in a fall. Three of six Greeks climbed to the summit on May 8. They were leader Ioannis Konstantinou, Petros Kapsomenakis, Konstaninos Tsivelekas, accompanied by Nepalese Tirtha Tamang. South Tirolean Hermann Tauber was the leader of nine Germans and seven Italians (mostly South Tiroleans). On May 27, Germans Andi Wiedemann, Adelbert Albrecht, Ottmar Fangauer, Frau Monika Kumpf, Josef Weissenberger, Helmuth Bauer, Horst Conrad and Italians leader Tauber, Roland Erardi, Josef Pallhuber, Konrad Renzler, Frau Karoline Wolfsguber and Robert Gasser reached the summit.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Cho Oyu, West side from the North, Ascents and Attempts, Post-Monsoon. An international expedition that climbed Cho Oyu's western side from Tibet was