

for the rest of the day. Setting out at three A.M. on May 30, they evacuated Camp II and descended to Camp I at seven A.M. and to Base Camp at ten A.M. Camp I was evacuated on May 31 and Base Camp on June 1. We got to Lachen on June 2. We used no fixed ropes. We had four 8mm ropes only (two for each party) and so the ascent was semi-alpine-style. Our route was the same as that of the previous parties.

TONE ŠKARJA, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

Siniolchu Attempt. Our expedition was composed of Sen Hiraizumi, Atsushi Koyama, Ryosuke Wakusawa and I as leader. On May 8, we reached only 4800 meters and had to turn back because of bad weather and a tight schedule. We established Base Camp at Yabuk at 3978 meters on May 3, Advance Base at 4570 meters on May 5 and after crossing the Zemu Glacier, Camp I at 4600 meters on the Siniolchu Glacier on May 7. This was really a reconnaissance for 1995.

MASATO NOSE, M.D., *Tohoku University School of Medicine, Japan*

Kabru South. An Indian Army expedition led by Colonel H.S. Chauhan, former head of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Manali claims to have climbed Kabru South (7317 meters, 24,096 feet) for the first time. It is reported that 13 members reached the top led by Captain S.P. Mallick on May 12, followed the next day by 14 more under the leadership of Major A.B. Goth. No details are available at this time.

Gemmigela I (Twin I) Ascent and Tragedy. A Japanese expedition of eight was led by Kenshiro Otaki. On October 29, Shigeru Yokokawa and Sherpas Pasang Tensing, Dawang and Pasang completed the first ascent of the peak (7350 meters, 24,144 feet), but all returned with serious frostbite and had to be evacuated. On October 31, Kazunori Chikui and Ishimori Takashima also reached the summit. They retreated to their high camp at 6700 meters but were trapped there by heavy storms. They were last heard from on November 3. Finally, on November 21, Sherpas found their bodies in the final camp. In 1993, a Japanese expedition attempted this peak. They reached the summit of Gemmigela II and were attempting to continue to the main peak when Masanori Sato was killed in a crevasse fall and the expedition abandoned. [See *AAJ*, 1994, pages 203-4.]

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, Himalayan Journal*

Nepal

Kangchenjunga Attempt. An expedition of 12 South Koreans led by Yoo Jae-II attempted the southwest face of Kangchenjunga but only got to 6800 meters on September 18.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY