

*Ama Dablam, Tawoche and Cholatse.* An expedition of 11 South Koreans led by Son Moon-Kyu had three objectives. On September 10, Kim Young-Jeoung and Park Byoung-Sun climbed to the top of Ama Dablam by the normal southwest ridge. On September 9, Lim Sam-Gyun, Gang Hee-Chang and Lee Seung-Bok reached the summit of Tawoche by the southwest face. On September 15, Lee Seung-Bok and Nepalese Sharki Norbu Lama completed the ascent of Cholatse by the south ridge.

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*Ama Dablam, Winter Ascent, 1995.* A Japanese expedition of three climbed Ama Dablam by the standard southwest ridge. On January 14, 1995, the leader Yasuhiro Takaguchi and Mitsuru Kimura completed the 150th ascent of the peak.

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*Kangtega, 1993, Correction.* The route taken by the German Alpine Club Training Expedition was not the northeast buttress as stated on page 217 of *AAJ, 1994*. It was on the southeast flank of the peak, more or less the same as that of the first ascent with the variant of the Spanish women. What was new was the crossing of the spur from the Hinku Nup Glacier to the Kangtega Glacier on the approach to the high camp.

*Kangtega Attempt.* Four Swiss led by Hans Rauner attempted the southeast face of Kangtega (6779 meters, 22,241 feet). They reached a high point of 6600 meters on December 1.

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*Pumori Pre-Monsoon Ascent and Attempt.* An 11-member Italian expedition was led by Ruggero Zanaini. On April 14, Armando Antola, Franco Brunello and Antonello Martines reached the summit via the southeast face to the east ridge. Less successful were *four Germans* led by Dirk Jensen, who reached a highpoint of 6200 meters on the southeast face on May 8.

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*Pumori Post-Monsoon Ascents and Attempts.* There were ten expeditions in the autumn to Pumori (7161 meters, 23,494 feet). All climbed or attempted the southeast ridge to the east ridge except where noted. The following expeditions were successful: 7 *British* led by Chris Comerie, summit on October 4 by Paul Cleary, Mark Bryan and on October 5 by leader Comerie; 7 *Czechs* led by Radek Kubik, on October 4 by leader Kubik, Jiří Penkava, Miroslav Kotouček, Jiří Poloch; 3 *Germans* led by Gerhard Schmatz, on October 7 by Hans Engl

and October 7 by Heinz Zembusch; *9 Germans, 2 Swiss, 1 Italian, 1 Mexican* led by German Hans Eitel and Mexican Andrés Delgado, on October 7 by co-leader Delgado, Siegfried Wanninger, Wolfgang Raiser and October 10 by Peter Storch, Ludwig Thurner (all Germans except Delgado); *5 Japanese* led by Ayumi Nozawi, on October 21 by leader Nozawi, Naoyuki Yamaguchi; and *3 Australians, 2 Britons, 1 New Zealander* led by Grant Dixon, on October 21 by Scot Stuart Finlay and New Zealander John Barnes. This last party climbed the south ridge from the southeast. The following did not reach the summit: *6 Austrians* led by Josef Redolfi, who got to 6650 meters on October 19; *7 South Koreans* led by Kim Ki-Hwan who reached 6550 meters on the east ridge from the south; *3 Swiss* led by Rudolf Berni, who were turned back at 6400 meters on October 20; and *1 Swiss*, Aldo Verzaroli, who got to 6200 meters solo on the west ridge from the southwest on November 17.

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*Cholatse Attempt.* Seven Germans led by Hans-Jörg Gutzler failed on their attempt to climb Cholatse by the southwest ridge at 5750 meters.

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*Cho Oyu, Southwest Face.* The only people to climb Cho Oyu from Nepal in the post-monsoon accomplished a remarkable achievement. They were just two Japanese women and a man: Miss Taeko Nagao, leader and Miss Yuka Endo, both already with three 8000ers to their credit, and Yasushi Yamanoi with two. They climbed in pure alpine-style on Cho Oyu's southwest face, which had been scaled only once before, by Swiss Loretan and Troillet and Pole Kurtyka in 1990. The women were the first to repeat the 1990 route while Yamanoi ascended solo a totally new route to the left of it. The trio left their only fixed camp at the normal Advance Base at 5600 meters on September 21 and stayed together to the bottom of the face at 6000 meters, where they separated for their two different routes. At 8:30 P.M. that evening, Yamanoi began his solo ascent. He climbed until four A.M. 1200 vertical meters on a 60° hard snow face with some ice. Then he stopped for three hours to rest and wait for daylight. He decided to follow a couloir of rock and snow to the right and made his first bivouac at 7600 meters at the top of the couloir at four P.M. He slept there in his tiny tent and at six A.M. on the 23rd resumed his climb, which was now through very deep snow, then up a 40-meter rock band at 8000 meters. Finally, more deep snow to the summit, and a two-or three-hour search for the highest point, which he reached at four P.M. He descended the normal route on Cho Oyu's west side and bivouacked a second time at 7000 meters. He reached the team's camp at 5600 meters at six P.M. on the 24th. Meanwhile, Miss Nagao and Mrs. Endo set out an hour and a half after Yamanoi. They had had no previous experience of climbing at night, and the moonlight helped little. They climbed through the night of September 21/22, went to the end of a wrong gully