



Moving left into central couloir at two-thirds height on northeast face of Jobo LeCoultre. *Stéphane Schaffter*

neider map, but 6,478m on HMG-Finn map]. This summit lies on the frontier ridge southwest of the Lunags, between them and Pangbuk Ri (6,625m). We fixed 900m of rope on the northeast face. From Camp 1 (5,200m) at the foot of the mountain, the first 200m were principally 45° snow slopes, leading to a short ice step of 70°, which gave access to the large central snow/ice field. Using the rocks on the right side we reached Vire de l'Orient, which would make a fine bivouac site.

A rising traverse of 150m on impressive ice flutes led into the central couloir. A section of 80° ice led to four steep pitches of mixed ground. After we returned to ice flutes for two pitches, three long mixed pitches led to a small notch on the frontier ridge, leading northwest to the summit. We continued over a series of cornices to the summit, the highest point being on top of a cornice entirely suspended over space. The elegance of the route matches its difficulty. The mountain is a climber's dream, and we proposed the name Mt. Antoine LeCoultre or Jobo LeCoultre to the Ministry.

On October 24 Apa, Carrard, Karim, Vallot, and I climbed Peak 5,777m just south of the Lunag Glacier. This will make a fine trekking peak.

STÉPHANE SCHAFFTER, *Switzerland*

Jobo Rinjang (6,778m), ascent and nomenclature. In April David Gottlieb and Joe Puryear made the first ascent of Jobo Rinjang, by the 1,700m south face. They were not aware the peak had been attempted [by Stéphane Schaffter's expedition; see above] until they arrived at the Ministry to collect their permit, nor did they see any fixed rope on the mountain; apart from a few cairns, there was little trace of anyone having been close to the peak. However, they also settled on Lunag as the most appropriate name for the group, and propose that the highest summit, which lies at the southern end of the chain, be named Lunag I (6,895m) and the summits farther north Lunag II (6,891m), III (6,795m), IV (6,781m, the old Jobo Ribjang), and V (6,550m). Peak 6,492m, west of Lunag I, they designate Little Lunag. Running east from Lunag I is a 2km corniced snow/ice crest, ending in the fine pyramid of Peak 6,778m, Jobo Rinjang. Puryear's account of his excellent alpine-style ascent appears earlier in the *Journal*.

Tengi Ragi Tau, south ridge, attempt. Oriol Baro and I arrived in Nepal on September 11 without firm plans, only pictures in the pocket. We acclimatized in the Khumbu, ascending the trekking peak Parchamo (6,279m). From here we saw an interesting wall; the south face of Tengri Ragi Tau (6,938m), which rises from the Tesi Lapsa pass (5,750m) on the well-known trekking route from Khumbu to Rolwaling. The weather was generally bad, so we made our base at a lodge in Thame (3,800m). Every time the sun came out, we had to climb nearly 2,000m to reach the foot

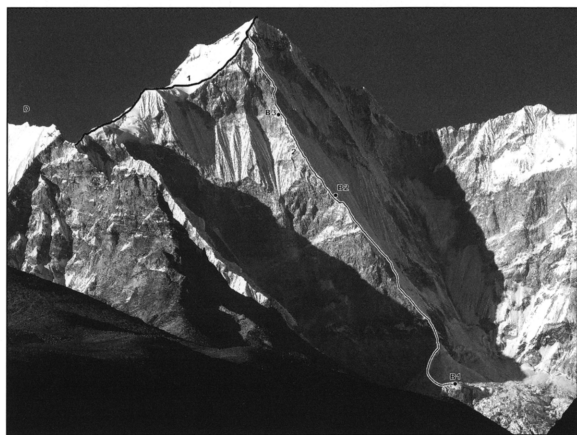
of the face. We established a camp on the Khumbu side of the pass at 5,600m. To reach the start of the route, we crossed the pass and descended 100m on the west side, before traversing snow shelves into the base of a large couloir rising back right to the crest of the south ridge. During our first attempt, at the beginning of October, we left a rope fixed on a difficult rock pitch at 6,000m. Our final attempt took place from October 10 to 11, with a bivouac at 6,300m. We reached 6,600m on the south foresummit, after climbing 1,000m, with difficulties of ED V/M5 A1. Above, a snow ridge led to the main summit, but the weather was freezing, and my partner especially was suffering from cold feet, so we retreated. We made 20 rappels using 70m ropes and reached camp the same day.



South ridge of Tengi Ragi Tau seen from slopes of Parchamo. (1) Baro-Corominas attempt, 2009. (2) Approximate line of Japanese-Nepalese route (first recorded ascent of the mountain; Ezaki, Morishita, Onda, and Takahashi, with Dhanjit Tamang, Pasang Tamang, and Tul Bahadur Tamang over two days in December 2002). *Oriol Baro*

JORDI COROMINAS, *Spain*

MALAHANGUR HIMAL – KHUMBU SECTION



Pasang Lhamu Chuli from southeast, showing (1) upper section of Slovenian Route and (2) Hook or Crook, with bivouacs marked. Lower section of (1) is hidden by Dzasampatze (D) in foreground. *Simon Anshamatten*

Pasang Lhamu Chuli (7,351m), southeast face, Hook or Crook. At 2:30 p.m. on October 29, Michael Lerjen, my brother Samuel, and I stood on the summit of Pasang Lhamu Chuli. We were not exactly full of joy. Pasang Lhamu Chuli hasn't got an easy way off down the backside. Like the Matterhorn, once you reach the summit, you are only halfway through. That evening we made it back to 6,900m and the following day regained base camp. It took 25 rappels from Abalakovs, stoppers, Camalots, a buried ice axe, and a buried segment of trekking pole.

After establishing base camp at 5,200m, we acclimatized with an ascent of Dzasampatze [the second known ascent