

ostong (7516 meters, 24,660 feet) about eleven A.M. The next morning's attempt did not come off due to cloud and snow. On September 15 five more reached the summit in zero visibility. Two others and I had pulled out of the viewless climb and were rewarded on September 16 with a clear, windless morning. The wind discovered us and the clouds accompanied us up the last 150 feet. The weather had been fine from August 18 to September 2 but it was unsettled afterwards with high winds. At the beginning of the expedition our mail runner was drowned crossing a glacial stream. We used Indian food up to Base Camp and Japanese food thereafter.

BALWANT SANDHU, *Director, Nehru Institute of Mountaineering,
Uttar Kashi, India*

Rimo Group. An expedition of 25 Indian Army Engineers was led by Captain K.S. Sooch. From August 11 to 13 they divided up among seven different peaks and climbed them all. The highest one climbed was P 7159 (23,488 feet). The first ascent was made by Captain M.P. Yadev and G.K. Sharma in alpine style. They were followed by Sooch and Captain Y.C. Chibbar. The other six peaks were all about 6000 meters high.

P 7428, Saltoro Group. An Indian Army expedition of 54 members was led by Colonel Prem Chand. They established two camps on the Siachen Glacier before turning up a glacier north of the Saltoro group. They then placed three camps higher. Three climbers got to the summit of P 7428 (24,371 feet) by its west ridge on October 17. Further details are not yet available.

Pakistan

Chogolisa from the Northwest and Broad Peak. Our group, Louis Deuber, *Swiss*, Richard Franzl and Harald Navé, *Austrians*, and my wife Alice Zebrowski and I, *Germans*, left Rawalpindi on May 16 and proceeded to Concordia on the Baltoro Glacier. For our first objective, Chogolisa, we set up Base Camp on the true left bank of the Vigne Glacier at 4900 meters on May 31. On June 8, after acclimatization ski trips, we ascended the Vigne to its head on the west of Chogolisa, where we set up Camp I at 5500 meters. On the east side of the cirque, an 800-meter (2600-foot) ice slope rises to a giant glacial plateau, which lies under the northern side of the summit trapezoid. Brosig and the Germans, who first climbed this route in 1983 (*A.A.J.*, 1984, page 289), climbed a rock spur. We could climb a snow gully left of the spur because of better conditions; in fact we skied all but the upper 100 meters. Camp II was on the plateau at 6300 meters. From this camp the whole team reached the summit (7654 meters, 25,112 feet) on June 10, my wife making the first female ascent. The 1300-meter (4250-foot) northwest summit slope was not difficult. We could ski

from the summit ridge to Base Camp except for a few meters. We then moved to the west side of Broad Peak. From June 23 to July 16 Deuber, Franzl and I climbed Broad Peak by the normal route. Deuber and Franzl got to the summit on June 26 and I on July 13. During a bivouac on the summit ridge, I froze toes, necessitating a helicopter evacuation from Base Camp to Skardu. Contrary to previous experiences, the Pakistani military is now prepared to land at the 4900-meter Broad Peak Base Camp and did land and take off without problems. However, when the request for the helicopter is made, the exact spot and height must be given and assurance that the landing site is suitable. There remains the problem of delay. In our case it was eight days from the time the people left to summon help. These took four days to Skardu. The other four days were needed to get the bureaucracy into motion.

HANS ZEBROWSKI, *Germany*

Chogolisa Southwest Face Ascent and Tragedy. Our expedition was composed of Mlle Brigitte Aucher, Lionel Desrivières, Philippe Dubois, Phillippe Dutilloy, Jean-Marie Salmiche, Roland Marill, Dr. Eric Ronnier and me as leader. We had planned to reach the Kaberi Glacier and the southwest face of Chogolisa by following the Saltoro and Kondus valleys to the Kaberi Glacier. This route, which was used by the Austrian west-ridge expedition in 1975, seemed the most logical. Nevertheless it was forbidden by the Pakistani authorities while we were in Skardu because of the Pakistani-Indian boundary dispute. While they offered us another objective, we decided to keep to our original one and to look for another way to the mountain. The long ridge between Chogolisa and K6 has many high-altitude passes and information we received in Skardu made us believe that we should be able to cross and reach the Kaberi Glacier. This information was incorrect and we had to make six reconnaissances before we could find a way. We left Skardu on June 26. Up to Base Camp at the confluence of the Chogolisa and Bueton Glaciers at 4700 meters, there was easy walking. We reached there on July 4 after the first three reconnaissances had failed. We reconnoitered more until July 11. We had easy going to reach a 5500-meter pass, but on the Kaberi side we placed 300 meters of fixed rope on a 45° to 50° snow slope. Camp I was at 4600 meters where the side glacier which we descended met the Kaberi, twelve hours from Base Camp. Camp II on a plateau at the bottom of the southwest face at 5500 meters and ten hours from Camp I was occupied on July 17. Camp III, on the south ridge at 7000 meters, was reached by very steep snow slopes on the southwest face. It would have been very difficult to place a camp between II and III without special equipment. We fixed rope from 5750 to 7000 meters. Camp III was established on July 24. At nine P.M. on July 25 Aucher, Dubois, Galmiche and Monier started for the summit. On July 26 the rest of the team reached Camp III in the morning intending to climb to the summit the next day. At eleven A.M. the four reached the summit, having completed a new route on the southwest face and the third ascent of the peak. At noon it began to snow. At one P.M. Aucher and Dubois

started to descend, while Galmiche and Monier, who were planning to ski, waited for better conditions. At 3:30 the latter two began to ski down the snow slopes to the east of the route they had climbed. At five P.M. they found the debris of an avalanche and then the bodies of Aucher and Dubois at the bottom of the summit slopes. Obviously they had been caught by an avalanche and hurled down the slope for more than 700 meters. Their bodies could not be brought down. On July 27 all of us left Camp III and we were back in Base Camp on July 31.

CHRISTIAN BLOT, *Club Alpin Français*

K7, First Ascent. After many previous unsuccessful expeditions, a Japanese expedition led by Toichiro Nagata finally managed to climb the peak by its southwest ridge with a two-month siege, 6500 meters of rope and 450 bolt or piton placements. Base Camp was placed on the Charakusa Glacier on June 19. Camps I, II and III were established by mid-July at 5190, 5680 and 6020 meters. On July 31 they set up Camp IV at 6220 meters and on August 3 Camp V at 6550 meters on the shoulder. On August 8 Akira Kamizawa, Eizo Mitani and Kakoto Takenata reached the summit (6934 meters, 22,750 feet), followed the next day by the leader Nagata, Dr. Michiyuki Matsuda and Atsuro Chiba. An article with maps and photographs appears in *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 107. Australians led by Rob MacKenzie in May and June had failed to climb the peak.

Kondus. Our expedition was not very ambitious since we chose the easiest route on Kondus: the northern slope. Kondus lies between Chogolisa and Baltoro Kangri. Our team had ten members with me as leader. We left Skardu on July 3 with 30 porters. We left our liaison officer and his cook behind at Urdokas and continued with ten porters carrying light equipment to the junction of the Abruzzi and Chogolisa Glaciers, where we placed Base Camp at 16,400 feet on July 13. On July 14, with two companions, I reconnoitered by its left bank the very broken Chogolisa Glacier toward the Kaberi Col to 20,000 feet and returned that same day to Base Camp. As the glacier was so dangerous, I allowed only two climbers to attempt the summit. Roger Forin and Louis Stocco went to bivouac at 17,400 feet. They reached the summit (6758 meters, 22,173 feet) on July 16 and descended that same day to Base Camp. We left Base Camp on July 17 and were back in Skardu on the 24th. From July 3 to 8 the weather was rather good; from July 9 to 19 it was superb and after that, rather good.

CLAUDE JAGER, *Club Alpin Français*

Hidden Peak Attempt. A French expedition led by Pierre Mazeaud, which was much publicized before its departure, apparently failed to climb Hidden Peak. No details have been made available.

Gasherbrum II and Hidden Peak Traverse. From June 23 to 30 Reinhold Messner and Hans Kammerlander traversed Gasherbrum II and Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum I). Totally alpine-style, they climbed with no help from anyone else. They ascended Gasherbrum II by the normal route with bivouacs at 6500 and 7450 meters, reaching the summit on June 25. They descended the south side of the east ridge to reach Gasherbrum La at 6600 meters. From there they climbed Hidden Peak directly up the north face, a partially new route. An eight-day storm began on June 27 when they were still below the summit of Hidden Peak. They reached the summit on June 28. They descended the south-west ridge, bivouacking at 7500 meters and at the foot of the ridge, returning to Base Camp at 5200 meters on June 30. Gasherbrum II was Messner's eleventh 8000er. [We are grateful to Herr Messner for this information.—*Editor.*]

Gasherbrum II, Ski Descent. Our expedition was composed of French skiers and climbers Christian Muller, Christiane Drieux, François Labande, Dr. Dominique Dock, Patrice Bournat and me as leader and Swiss Wim Pasquier. We reached Base Camp at 5250 meters on the Abruzzi Glacier on July 12 after a ten-day approach. We climbed the normal route on Gasherbrum II. From July 13 to 22 we worked to establish our only fixed camp, Camp I, at 6000 meters and to acclimatize. The first summit attempt lasted from July 24 to 31. This had to be halted when Muller came down with pulmonary edema at 7500 meters. We left two pairs of skis there and evacuated the sick man. On the second attempt Bournat, Dock and Pasquier left Base Camp for Camp I on August 3. They bivouacked at 6700 and 7500 meters on August 4 and 5. On the 6th Bournat and Pasquier reached the summit at ten A.M. while Dock went to 7700 meters. The pair skied back to 7500 meters. On August 7 they skied down to Camp I and reached Base Camp the next day. The whole descent was done on skis, including a 10-meter rappel down a sérac. There was a second French expedition on the mountain at the same time, also with ideas of skiing. The leader Jacques Demarolle, Dr. Frédéric Maurel, P. Glaizes and P. Guedu reached the summit on July 31. However, they had to quit skiing at 7500 meters to assist Michael Toutou down to Base Camp. They left a monoski and a pair of skis at that altitude.

DANIEL CROISOT, *Club Alpin Français*

Gasherbrum II Attempt. A Spanish expedition led by Juan Carlos Gómez failed.

Gasherbrum IV, Northwest Ridge Attempt. We left Dasso with eleven American members, a liaison officer, sirdar and 132 porters on May 8 and arrived at Base Camp at 15,500 feet on the West Gasherbrum Glacier on May 19. Actual climbing began on May 23. Camp I was established at 18,000 feet on the hanging glacier on May 25. A steep couloir provides access to the northwest ridge, 3000 difficult feet above. Camp II was located just below the crest of the

ridge under the protection of a large rock, the site of the 1983 camp. The couloir required 4000 feet of fixed rope and provided good ice climbing. Camp II was established on June 2 and consisted of two small tents perched on a four-foot-wide shelf cut into the ice. A long traverse on steep ice and snow on the west side of the ridge led to Camp III at 22,000 feet; it was established on June 15. Two tents were placed inside a covered bergschrund which served as a great campsite on the exposed northwest ridge. A steep snow slope, varying from icy sastrugi to hip-deep powder, led up to the crest of the ridge from the north side. The final ropes to Camp IV were fixed on June 25 on a rare calm and cloudless day at 24,000 feet. Because of the lack of supplies and hardware, rapidly deteriorating weather and lethargy after so long a stay at altitude, we decided to call it quits. We had already robbed a large part of the lower fixed rope for our push to Camp IV. We had initially planned on using the 5000 feet of fixed rope left in place by the Swenson team of 1983 but found it to be frozen in and useless. We left Base Camp on July 2. The expedition members were Geoff Radford, Peter Keleman, Josh Lieberman, Andrew Lapkass, James Jennings, Chris Blatter, Dan Curley and me as climbers, Dr. Michael Clifford and Dr. Ronald Wemple, team physicians and liaison officer Mohammad Akram.

WERNER R. LANDRY

Broad Peak. Broad Peak has become one of the most popular of the 8000ers. In a period of good weather and good conditions, two expeditions were successful. On June 26 Swiss Andreas Reinhard and Thomas Högler and Colombian Manuel Barrios got to the top. After placing camps at 5775, 6300 and 7050 meters, Italians Gianni Calcagno, Alberto Enzo and Tullio Vidoni reached the summit on June 27. This period was followed by two weeks of bad weather. Then members of several different expeditions teamed together. On July 13 Harald Navé and Hans Zebrowski, who had just climbed Chogolisa, Austrian Karl Hub, German Rüdiger Schleypen and the Italians Calcagno and Vidoni—members of four expeditions—left for the summit together. The first two stopped to bivouac in the col and Zebrowski climbed on the next day, as noted elsewhere in this journal. The other four continued on during July 13 and reached the summit around 7:15 P.M. A bivouac on the descent had bad effects at least for Schleypen, who froze his feet. Austrian Kurt Diemberger, who had made the first ascent in 1957, returned at the age of 52 and with Englishwoman Julie Tullis reached the summit on July 18. Reinhard, Högler, Barrios, Diemberger, Tullis and Schleypen were all members of a big group led by Stefan Wörner. A German expedition led by Hubert Schmidbauer was unsuccessful.

Broad Peak Attempt. A French expedition led by Michael Vincent and composed of Yves Astier, François Rebuffet, Jean-Claude Chaix, Marc Donzelle and André Berthet unsuccessfully attempted Broad Peak. Astier made a solo attempt from May 28 to June 2. From June 8 to 10 Vincent and Astier climbed together to 25,600 feet but were driven back by storm. Berthet reached 24,950 feet.

Broad Peak, Northwest Ridge, Traverse of the North, Central and Main Summits. From July 13 to 18 Jerzy Kukuczka and I made a new route on the unclimbed northwest ridge of Broad Peak. This is only the second route till now on this mountain since it was first climbed on the west side 27 years ago. We climbed in the purest alpine style without previous contact with the route. Our acclimatization, hampered by bad weather, took three weeks with two hazardous trips on the south face and another on the original route to 7300 meters. The final climb from the base of the ridge to the main summit took 4½ days. One more day was used for the descent of the normal route. The new route follows the ridge over the three distinct summits: the north (7600 meters, 24,935 feet), the central (8013 meters, 26,290 feet) and the main (8047 meters, 26,400 feet) summits. The upper ridges of both the north and central summits were traversed mostly on their western sides. The climb began on Friday, the 13th of July with a full moon. That night the sultry and hazy air of the past two weeks cleared. On the first day we timidly ascended the dangerous, steep ice-avalanche track topped with a sérac barrier with two ice pitches of 55° to 60°. [They were well left of Casarotto's route to the north peak.—*Editor.*] We reached the ridge crest and at 6300 meters found our first and best bivouac site. July 14 and 15 were psychologically very harrowing days. We climbed unroped on the steepest part of the north summit spur. As we took each step on the precipitous rock and ice, we could see the discouraging and forbidding aspect of the ridge. In order to progress fast, we could not resort to the use of the rope. Only four very difficult pitches were climbed on belay. Good bivouac sites were extremely scarce. Only at the very last moment on the evening of July 14 did we find a tiny ledge of snow stuck to the wall, which we cut out to pitch our small tent. We bivouacked on July 15 after traversing over the north summit onto the north col at 7300 meters. Here at long last the seemingly vertical middle ridge became less threatening and promised to be climbable. On July 16 after an arduous climb on steep ice up to 60° and over the central peak, we completed the traverse of the middle ridge and toward evening began the abseils into the summit col. This was the scene of the Polish tragedy of 1975, when three of five summit climbers fell to their death during the descent in a snow storm. This time it was not snowing but a fierce wind was driving furious clouds between the ridge pinnacles. We felt as if we were abseiling into Hell. All five abseils were fixed on broken pieces of rock or on unstable pitons. Forty meters above the col we found the fatal ice axe from which the first climber fell in 1975 onto the Sinkiang side. At the col we joined the original route at 7800 meters and bivouacked for the fourth time in a wind that made us still uncertain of the summit. At ten A.M. on July 17 we reached the main summit after a 2½-hour climb. On the same day we descended the normal route to the site of Camp II at 6400 meters. Shortly before reaching it, I nearly fell to my death when one of the old and ragged fixed ropes, which are the biggest hazard of the normal route, broke under my weight. I started sliding hopelessly on the steep ice and desperately kicked both crampons against the ice. I jerked to a sudden and lucky stop. In the morning hours of July 18 we ran down to the base of the mountain. The route's extension along the sky-high



PLATE 70

Photo by Wojciech Kurtyka

Polish Traverse of BROAD PEAK.
The route is marked to the North Summit. Beyond, they continued along the ridge. Descent was by the snow on the right. Bivouacs are marked.

ridge demands from the team very serious commitment and arduous work. The reward is the stunning beauty, hardly letting the climbers notice the danger and to sense the loneliness or the terror of detachment. The surrounding scenery changes day after day from first the dominance of K2 to the slow and impressive approach of the complex Gasherbrum group. For many days limitless mountain ranges spread around. This route is much more reasonable and easier for a small alpine-style team. One can hardly imagine fixing many kilometers of rope on such extended ridges.

WOJCIECH KURTYKA, *Klub Wysokogórski, Kraków, Poland*

Broad Peak in Twenty-two Hours. Our party consisted of Janusz Majer, leader, Walenty Fiut, Ryszard Pawłowski and me. Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurtyka operated separately. Our chief objective was to complete the first one-day ascent of Broad Peak. Base Camp was installed on June 19 at the foot of the south face. Advance Base was at 4900 meters at the foot of the original route. We then set up two camps on that route at 6550 and 7200 meters. On July 6 the first summit attempt was made, but I had to turn back at 7400 meters in worsening weather. On July 12 Majer, Fiut and Pawłowski left Advance Base for the summit, sleeping in both camps. On July 14 I started from Advance Base and climbed fast in the moonlight. At the beginning of the route we took the left (Messner) variation. We had some difficulties because of hard bare ice. At four A.M. I reached Camp I, where I stayed for 40 minutes to warm my toes. In Camp II I stayed from eight to ten A.M. In the upper part, deep snow was troublesome. At two P.M. I reached the col between the main and middle summits. A Swiss was waiting there for his comrade, who was heading for the summit. I continued. Some 20 minutes below the top I met my three companions, descending after a successful ascent. At four P.M. I stood on the highest point of Broad Peak. The ascent had taken a total of 15½ hours and 13 hours of climbing. On the col I met my companions and the two Swiss. We descended together to Camp II, where they stayed for the night. I descended. The hard ice was now more difficult and dangerous. I used the old fixed ropes carefully. I was back at Advance Base at 10:30 P.M. The ascent and descent had taken a total of 22 hours and 19 hours of actual climbing. For the first time an 8000er had been climbed in a one-day push.

KRZYSZTOF WIELICKI, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Broad Peak. Our expedition consisted of Jean-Jacques Rolland, his wife Martine Rolland, Mlle Catherine Pernot (doctor), Denis Chatefou, Alain Cokinos, Christian Nuytten, Jacques Giraud, Reinmar Joswig and me as leader. We arrived at Base Camp at 4950 meters on the Godwin Austen Glacier on July 14. We climbed the normal route on Broad Peak, establishing Camps I, II and III at 6300, 7100 and 7550 meters on July 17, 22 and August 4. To go from Base Camp to Camp I we had to ascend a snow couloir. From July 25 on, because of

the lack of snow, this became ice. There were fixed ropes in place between 5700 and 6500 meters, but they are in bad shape. Above 6500 meters we had to cross a vast plateau in knee-deep snow. It is difficult and dangerous to climb straight to the col between the central and main peaks and so we avoided this sérac zone by a long and fatiguing detour on the left. The final ridge is mixed but mostly snow. There were some short, rather difficult spots. The snow was hard and at times icy. On August 5 the husband-wife team, the Rollands, Chartrefou and I reached the summit. On August 8 our German member Reinmar Joswig paired with the Austrian Robert Schauer to reach the summit. The latter had come to make a television program and was accompanied to the col by a photographer.

BERNARD MOREAU, Groupe de Haute Montagne

Broad Peak. On August 8, I was able to climb my fifth 8000er. I was accompanied by Mischa Saleki and Dr. Reinmar Joswig, a German living in Colombia, who had been a member of a big French expedition but joined us. Saleki had to turn back from the col and so did not reach the summit. We chose the normal route and made four camps.

ROBERT SCHAUER, Österreichischer Alpenverein

Broad Peak and Gasherbrum IV Corrections. On page 286 of *A.A.J.*, 1984 there are two mistakes. Broad Peak was climbed on July 1 by the Swiss, obviously not on a nonexistent June 31. The first ascent of Gasherbrum IV by the Italians was made by way of the northeast and not the northwest ridge.

K2 Attempt. A large part of the international group led by Stefan Wörner attempted to climb K2 by the Abruzzi ridge. Four Polish women, Wanda Rutkiewicz, Krystyna Palmowska, Anna Czerwinska and Dobrosława Miodowicz-Wolf, worked with Austrian Peter Habeler and Swiss Stéphane Schaffter in fixing ropes and establishing camps, but the weather was consistently bad. Camps I, II and III were placed at 6100, 6700 and 7450 meters on May 24, June 1 and 25 respectively. A high point of 7500 meters was reached on June 26, but on July 5 the attempt was given up.

Mustagh Tower. Our expedition was made up of Sandy Allan, Jon Tinker, Tony Brindle and me as leader, United Kingdom, and Burt Greenspan, Donna Kalel and Alex Reid, United States. Unfortunately Greenspan had a knee injury whilst on the walk in and was forced to return to Islamabad, accompanied by Donna Kalel. We climbed the northwest ridge, the same as the first ascent. Reid helped with load carrying to 18,700 feet but did not acclimatize well enough to go higher. We arrived in Base Camp on July 1 and established Camps I and II at 16,800 and 18,700 feet on July 4 and 8. The initial glacier and icefall were harder than expected and so stocking these camps was time-consuming. How-

PLATE 71

Photo by Alain Cobkimos

**Broad Peak Col. Descending are the
Rollands, Chatrefou and Moreau.**



ever, we fixed rope up the icefall on the ridge flank and got to the ridge at 20,400 feet on July 24. We established Camp III at 20,600 feet on July 25. The ice slope was a bit prone to rockfall late in the day but not difficult. From Camp III we went to the summit in three days with two bivouacs, both in the same place on the ascent and descent at 22,300 feet. Brindle and I reached the summit (7273 meters, 23,862 feet) on July 29, followed on July 30 by Allan and Tinker. The ridge was interesting mixed climbing and technical enough to maintain our interest! We then went to Gasherbrum II and set off on August 17 alpine-style. Unfortunately on arrival at the standard Camp I, we were struck by a massive dysentery attack and bad weather, which caused a general weakening of resolve.

MAL DUFF, Scottish Mountaineering Club

Nameless Tower, Trango Towers, Baltoro Karakoram. Our members were Andrew Atkinson, Stuart Holmes, Alan Scott, Ian Lonsdale and me as leader. We wanted to climb a new route on the Nameless Tower alpine-style. We arrived at Base Camp on the Trango Glacier on June 12. We hoped to complete the route in ten days and carried that amount of food and fuel. After a reconnaissance to look at the face above the Dunge Glacier, we decided that we would attempt a line from the bottom of the southwest face, much lower than the start of the 1976 American line, which took the hidden ramp. We climbed to a huge corner system which eventually led to a junction with the 1976 route just below the snowpatch. Bad weather forced a retreat on the fourth day with nine inches of snow falling. We returned after another three days to establish camp on the snowpatch, using a Photon tent and three portaledges. We then took a line up the central slabs, moving slightly right and up to the broken line below the huge rock scar. A broken crack system led up to the right of the scar on very steep rock. Only one ledge, not big enough for us five, was encountered in nearly 4000 feet of climbing. At one P.M. on the sixth day we were all just above a small snowpatch below the right end of the summit snowfield. The weather had worsened steadily all morning and it broke early in the afternoon. We had only a pitch and a half to reach easy ground, but we couldn't ascend the final 8-inch offwidth crack. Hail poured off the snowfield like cement from a cement chute. Wearing double boots on verglas, we had little choice but to go down for the night. The next morning was no better and with only one day's food and fuel, we descended after an hour's try to jumar the ropes above us, which were covered with a half-inch of ice. We had climbed 29 pitches. An alpine grade of ED would seem appropriate.

DAVID LAMPARD, England

Trango Tower, Ascent of Southeast Face and Tragedy. A four-man Norwegian team climbed a very difficult new route on the southeast face of the main Trango Tower (6237 meters, 20,463 feet). It took them 21 days in unstable



PLATE 72

Photo by Scott Woolums

**Nameless Tower, Trango Group.
British attempt is marked.**

weather to reach the summit above this 5000-foot-high route. On August 5 Hans Christian Doseth and Finn Doehli were watched from Base Camp by Stein Aasheim and Dag Kolsrud as they reached the summit. When they did not return, an unsuccessful search was initiated. It is assumed that they fell during the descent.

Great Trango Tower, North Face. After hiking up the Trango Glacier to below our original objective, the Uli Biaho Tower, and then watching rockfall continually hammering the only approach to the east face, we gave up without starting. Fortunately our liaison officer gave us permission to try another peak in the area. The 20,650-foot (6294-meter) Great Trango Tower was directly across the glacier, and so Andy Selters and I decided to try the north face while Paul Aubrey and Jon DeVries chose to hike back out. We could see most of the route from Base Camp and it looked rather straight-forward. Four days later on August 19, Andy and I were on top with a moderate route below us. Climbing alpine-style, our first camp was near the base of the Nameless Tower at the top of a long scree gully. Then we moved up through a series of rubble-strewn ledges intermixed with moderate rock climbing. We soloed through this part to bivouac along the north ridge in some boulders. The next day we climbed the hanging glacier on the north face to a high bivouac at 20,000 feet. In still perfect weather we did several leads of steep ice to the summit ridge, which we followed to the true summit.

SCOTT WOOLUMS

Payu Attempt. Our expedition was composed of Joan Llasera, Franz Ludwig, Fredi Puig, Josep Raich, Jorci Selga, Joan Vinyoli and me. We placed Base Camp on July 23 at 3950 meters at the foot of Payu above the terminal moraine of the Baltoro Glacier. Camp I was placed on September 25 at the foot of the real climbing at 4980 meters. From Camp I we headed left to a long snow couloir and a sharp ridge which led to Camp II at 5300 meters, occupied on July 29. We fixed rope from Camp II along the side of the ridge to the bottom of a characteristic needle, below which we pitched Camp III at 5550 meters on August 4. Above lay a magnificent 300-meter-high granite wall, which it took four days to climb and which used up most of our remaining equipment and rope. We fixed 2000 meters in all. We placed Camp IV on August 8 at 5875 meters in the col at the top of the needle. On the 9th we climbed to the junction with the first-ascent route, still 600 meters from the summit. The weather then turned against us and we had to descend.

ANTONI BAHÍ, *Centre Excursionista de la Comarca de Bages, Spain*

Latok Group. Eleven Polish climbers led by Aleksander Lwow visited the Latok group in the Panmah Mustagh. They had hoped to climb Latok III's south face and wanted to test climbing conditions in May, before the usual season.

PLATE 73

Photo by Scott Woolums

On the Great Trango Tower.



Base Camp was established on May 10 on the Baintha Likpar Glacier. The weather was continually bad with only two sunny days in two weeks. They approached the faces of Latok III and II but were hindered by deep snow. They gave up on May 26, figuring that May is not well suited to climbing.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Yukshin Gardan Sar, First Ascent. Our expedition was composed of Pakistanis Mohamed Yaseen Siddiqi, Ahmed Bareed and Ibrahim Taufail, and Austrians Willi Bauer, Dr. Walter Bergmayr, Willi Brandecker, Reinhard Streif and me as leader. On May 18 we left Rawalpindi in a minibus, followed by a bus with the gear. It was a 15-hour drive to Gilgit on the Karakoram Highway. Late the following day we left for Pasu, where we arrived at eleven P.M. It took two days to organize the porters and an escort. With 76 porters, on May 22 we set out through the narrow ravines of the Shimshal valley. After five days we reached the village of Shimshal. We reached the Yazghil Glacier in two days and on May 28 set up Base Camp on the right moraine of the glacier at 4000 meters. Two days later, a Japanese expedition bound as well for the summit of Yukshin Gardan Sar joined us at Base Camp. We had planned seven weeks for the ascent. The presence of the Japanese was a strong incentive for us to reach the summit as soon as possible. The Japanese were accompanied by the best Pakistani mountaineer, Major Sher Khan. On May 29 Camp I was set up at 4400 meters up the Yazghil Glacier. On June 1 we crossed a side glacier and ascended over a side ridge to place Camp II at 5150 meters. We descended a 300-meter couloir and continued up the glacier, which had been frightfully broken to there, to set up Camp III some 100 meters lower than Camp II at 5050 meters. From there we ascended 800 meters up a 40° ice face and to an eight-kilometer-long snow basin where on June 7 we all could occupy Camp IV at 6150 meters. After ascending the basin, we set Camp V right beneath the summit face on June 9 at 6700 meters. Bad weather on June 10 cancelled the first summit attempt. All returned to Base Camp. On June 15 we were ready once more, because we were determined to reach the summit before the Japanese. After hauling our skis to Camp IV, we again failed on June 18 because of bad weather and descended to Camp III. As our food was low, I returned to Base Camp to organize transport to Camp III. On June 24 Bauer, Streif, Brandecker and Dr. Bergmayr ascended to Camp IV and reached Camp V on June 25. In excellent weather they started climbing the summit face on June 26. They ascended steep snow to an ice-coated rock buttress and up to a narrow gap. From there they descended 150 meters in a 60° ice couloir, before climbing a 45° slope to the summit ridge. They reached the summit of Yukshin Gardan Sar (7530 meters, 24,705 feet) at 4:30 P.M. after an extremely difficult and dangerous climb. They had a cold bivouac on the descent.

RUDOLF WURZER, *Naturfreunde, Austria*

PLATE 74

Photo by Rudolf Warzer

YUKSHIN GARDAN SAR from
Camp I. Camp V was in col at right.

