

up a Base Camp in the La Lung valley at the point opposite the junction of the main La Lung Glacier with a side glacier entering from the east. A day-trip was made by its north ridge up the southernmost of two peaks, separating the La Lung Glacier from the Chilung Glacier. Though recorded as 6000 meters (19,685 feet), our estimate would be 5500 meters (18,045 feet). With bivouac gear, we headed up the eastern side glacier. From its head, Tait and I climbed a peak of about 6000 meters, having gained access to a large snow basin via a small icefall. From the basin we ascended the west ridge. From the La Lung we moved into another valley which drains into the Suru at a point opposite Kun. The local people call it the "Ringor" valley. Price and I climbed an ice spire on the ridge dividing the Suru from the Hang Chu. This was a satellite peak of the highest mountain in the Ringor and was almost 6000 meters.

KEVIN HELM, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

### Pakistan

*Teram Kangri II, 1978.* On page 298 of *A.A.J.*, 1981 we reported a 1980 Indian expedition which crossed the Cease-Fire Line and entered what is generally considered to be Pakistan. This was apparently not the first such expedition. The *Himalayan Journal*, 1979-80 from pages 107 to 112 reported the second ascent of Teram Kangri II (7406 meters, 24,300 feet), first climbed on August 12, 1975 by Japanese. An Indian Army expedition led by Colonel Narinder Kumar placed their Advance Base at 17,000 feet near the junction of the Siachen and Teramshehr Glaciers in early September of 1978. Camp I at 19,000 feet was high on the latter and below the south face, and Camp II was above a rocky rib at 21,000 feet. Camp III was established at 21,000 feet on October 6. After several summit attempts, on October 13, 1978 Puran Chand, Awtar Singh and Kalam Singh reached the summit.

*Indira Col, Sia Kangri and Saltoro Kangi.* (Editor's Note: Although this is placed under Pakistan, one must bear in mind that this is disputed territory and is considered India by Indians.) After driving to Panamik, the Indian Army Eastern Karakoram Expedition hired ponies which took us to Base Camp near the snout of the Siachen Glacier. This journey of 50 miles was made in four days. Another four days' journey took us to the junction of the Siachen and Lolofond Glaciers. Our next camp was placed where the Saltoro Glacier meets the Siachen. The next two were established east of the Sia La in the center of the Siachen Glacier and near a glacial lake. From there on June 29 A.C. Chopra, D.K. Duarah, Des Raj, Sonam Lingzen, Vinod Kumar and I skied up to the ridge and then traversed to 19,000-foot Indira Col on the divide between central Asia and the Indian subcontinent. We also skied to the

following passes: Turkistan La, Bilafond La, Sia La and the gap between the Peak 36 Glacier and the South Dong Dong Glacier. Camps I, II, III and IV for Sia Kangri were established at 17,800 feet on June 24, two kms northeast of Sia La at 19,000 feet, on the col just above the Kondus Glacier opposite Conway Col at 20,600 feet on July 3 and on the western slopes of the Sia Kangri massif respectively. The team had to negotiate a small icefall. On July 13 an attempt on the summit fell 600 feet short, but the party, Chopra, K.D. Shelley, Suli Mao and Chhering Mutup climbed a lower peak of about 24,000 feet (7315 meters) south of the great main plateau, probably first climbed by Dyhrenfurth in 1934. On July 14, Y.S. Pathania, Des Raj, Vinod Kumar, Dujman Rana and I reached the summit of Sia Kangri (7422 meters, 24,350 feet) at 2:45 P.M. On Saltoro Kangri we followed the route attempted in 1936 by John Hunt. Camp I was placed at 17,600 feet on the Peak 36 Glacier on June 30. Camp II was established below the eastern face of Saltoro I at 19,000 feet on July 5. After overcoming an overhanging section, Camp III was placed at 21,000 feet on July 10. Camp IV at 22,500 feet was established on July 13 after crossing a treacherous overhanging ice wall. We placed Camp V at 23,400 feet on July 14 just below the southeast ridge and made an unsuccessful assault on July 15 to within 400 feet of the top. On July 18 and 19, heavy avalanches obliterated the route to Camp IV and slopes above Camp IV peeled off to bury the camp deep under snow. A second team finally remade the route to Camp IV. On August 1 Kalam Singh, Gaj Bahadur, Chhering Tondup and Swarn Singh, supported by nine others, went straight from Camp III to Camp V, as Camp IV was considered too dangerous. It was a marathon climb! On August 2 they got to the summit (7742 meters, 25,400 feet). All were back in Base Camp by August 15.

NARINDAR KUMAR, *Colonel, Indian Army*

*Saltoro Kangri II Attempt.* Our expedition, Martin Albanus, leader, Offert Dorka, Fred Bässler and I, had such difficulties with baggage, our liaison officer and flight to Skardu that our time schedule was upset. After ascending the Kondus valley, we made a fruitless attempt up the Khow Glacier and shifted to the Mahari-Lica Glacier. From a 14,750-foot Base Camp we advanced two more camps to the foot of the southwest face of Saltoro Kangri II at 17,050 feet. Bad weather, the distance from Base Camp to the face, a shortage of high-altitude food and lack of time prevented success. Bässler and Dorka got to 21,325 feet above Camp III.

REINHARD FRICK, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Mango Gusor, 1980.* An expedition of three Japanese made the first ascent of Mango Gusor (6288 meters, 20,633 feet). They established

Base Camp in the Stokpa valley at 13,800 feet on June 15, 1980. Camp I was on the glacier at 15,100 feet and they pitched Camp II above the icefalls at 17,725 feet on the 29th. On July 2, 1980 Tateshi Sudo, leader, Takanori Higuchi and Kaname Tekeuchi got to the summit. They had to bivouac at 19,850 feet on the descent.

*Payu, South Face.* A. Enzo, Giovanni Calcagno, M. Pellizzaro and Tullio Vidone climbed a very difficult new route on the south side of Payu in August. The first part was on granite and the second part mixed rock and ice.

RENATO MORO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Masherbrum attempt.* Our expedition was conceived as a fairly light-weight, semi-alpine-style attempt to climb the north face and west ridge of Masherbrum (7821 meters, 25,660 feet) with a small group of friends. We were Chas Macquarie, Eric Reynolds, Renny Jackson, Ron Matous, Rick Wyatt, Dr. Scott Hobson and I\*. We flew to Skardu in two groups on May 14 and 16. On the 18th we set out for Dasso by jeep. About eight miles short of our destination, we came across a 30-yard gap in the road, where it had slid into the river. This caused us a day's delay and an extra walking stage. Admirably directed by liaison officer Captain Zia Ullah Niazi and sirdar Mohammad Hussain, the 55 porters helped us without real problems to our last camp on the Baltoro Glacier, Urdukas, on May 27. A first reconnaissance was discouraging. On the 28th, our last 25 porters carried to our operational Base Camp at 15,000 feet five miles up the Mundu Glacier. All the photos we had seen of the west ridge, taken from the Baltoro or from Payu Peak, had the bottom 2000 to 3000 feet hidden by intervening ridges. The 5000-foot north face below the col at the foot of the west ridge proper was laced with ice cliffs and littered with avalanche debris. After studying the face, we worked out a route we thought might go if we climbed early in the morning: around, under, over and beside the ice cliffs. After several days of bad weather, before it ended, we began to carry to Advance Base Camp, three miles farther up the glacier. On June 5 in clear weather we all carried loads up the initial icefall, to 17,500 feet. On the 6th, also in clear weather, five of us were at or above the cache. Suddenly a sérac broke off the ice cliff above us, starting a large avalanche that came down the ramp that all five of us were climbing. Fortunately we could all run, take shelter and remain untouched, though all our tracks were obliterated. This was a convincing demonstration of the objective hazards. We decided that the route was too dangerous. Our high point was about 18,000 feet (5486 meters).

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\* Recipient of an Alison Chadwick Onyszkiewicz-Vera Watson Memorial Fund grant.

On June 19 most of us started up the Yermadendu Glacier, on the 20th made the third or fourth crossing of the Masherbrum La, and finally emerged at Saling and Khapalu.

ANNE MACQUARIE

*Masherbrum Southwest Attempt.* Masherbrum has two summits. The main northeast summit (7821 meters, 25,660 feet) was climbed by the American expedition of 1960 and has not been climbed a second time. Masherbrum Southwest (7806 meters, 25,610 feet) was still unclimbed when we left. The Royal Air Force Mountain Association Expedition consisted of Group Captain Robert J. Honey, Lieutenant Simon Whipple, Chief Technician Rodney A. Fountain, Sergeant Neville Taylor, Corporal Terry Moore, Edward Rogers, Dr. Duncan Gray and me as leader. Our intention was to establish an advance camp on the Dome at 20,000 feet and then to make an alpine-style attempt on the summit via the southeast face. The serious climbing begins at Base Camp at 13,500 feet and goes on for 12,000 feet at Grade III or harder. We reached Base Camp on June 9 in two days from Hushe with 102 low-altitude porters. We followed the 1960 first-ascent route. We got to the Dome quickly, with Camps I, II, III and IV established at 16,000, 17,500, 19,300 and 20,000 feet (on the Dome) on June 13, 16, 21 and 22 respectively. Rogers, Moore, Fountain and Taylor began the summit bid on June 26, establishing Camp V at 21,300 feet and Camp VI on the 28th at 22,200 feet. On June 29 Rogers and Moore occupied Camp VII at 23,400 feet. They were still 2200 feet short of the summit when the weather broke on July 1. After three days of bad weather, they withdrew to Camp V in a lull. Camp VI was lost in an avalanche. The rest of the expedition struggled upward in support. Ted Rogers fell ill with a severe case of cerebral oedema at Camp V and was by July 6 unable to move without help. Fortunately the weather improved by early July 6. With extraordinary efforts by two high-altitude porters and by the expedition members, we evacuated him to Base Camp during three arduous days.

EMLYN J.M. THOMAS, *Squadron Leader, Royal Air Force*

*Masherbrum Southwest, Ascent and Tragedy.* Masherbrum is a difficult mountain with two nearly equal summits. The main summit (7821 meters, 25,660 feet) has been climbed only once, by William Unsoeld, George Bell, Nicholas Clinch and Jawed Akhter in July of 1960. Other attempts have failed. The southwest summit (7806 meters, 25,610 feet), the highest virgin summit in the Karakoram, remained unclimbed. It was the target of the Polski Klub Górski Expedition, led by Piotr Mlotecki. The other members were Marek Malatynski, Zygmunt Andrzej Heinrich, Marek Fijalkowski, Janusz Lewandowski, Przemyslaw

Nowacki, Grzegorz Siekierski, Jacek Szczygiel and Dr. Józef Bialobrodzki. Base Camp was established on the Sérac Glacier at 14,100 feet on August 13. Camp I was set at 17,400 feet on the 15th. Camp II was placed near the top of the Dome at 20,850 feet on August 19. The team then spent some days at Base Camp acclimatizing. After a period of bad weather, on September 14 Camp III was set at 21,500 feet and the next day, with the help of two porters and the West German solo climber Volker Stallbohm, Camp IV at 23,300 feet. On September 16 Heinrich, Malatynski and Nowacki set out from Camp IV toward the summit, climbing the steep southeast face in grueling soft sugar snow. The huge sérac barrier had changed its appearance since 1960. The trio climbed a difficult ice section and late in the afternoon arrived at the col between the two peaks. They slept the night in a snow hole. On September 17 the three started up the final southwest summit ridge, which was more difficult than anticipated. Cornices and gendarmes made the ascent hazardous. After seven hours, at 3:30 P.M. Heinrich, Malatynski and Nowacki reached the highest point, took pictures and rested for 40 minutes. The nearly perfect weather then turned cold with a strong wind. During the descent, halfway down the ridge, in the most demanding section technically, Malatynski found it nearly impossible to see. Then Malatynski and Nowacki made a 35-foot slip down the snow without suffering any injury. They all bivouacked where they were. Malatynski and Nowacki were exposed to the cold wind, while Heinrich stood on the lee side of the ridge. After a hard bivouac, in the morning he climbed to the opposite side of the ridge and found both of his companions dead. The weather became worse and worse. Heinrich left the bodies of his friends and descended the difficult section under frightful conditions. Then he descended the face. At about 24,600 feet he plunged down ice cliffs, falling 650 to 1000 feet, but fortunately was not seriously injured and reached Camp IV safely. Aware of the impossibility of burying the bodies, the expedition evacuated Base Camp on September 21.

JOZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

*Masherbrum Attempt.* Our "four-man" expedition dwindled down to me alone, but I knew most of the Balti porters from previous trips and had faith in them. I find reports of their unreliability, greed and negative qualities frightening and untrue. We set up Base Camp on August 3 at the junction of the Masherbrum and Serac Glaciers at 14,100 feet. Camp I was established on August 12 in the upper snow basin on the Serac Glacier at 17,725 feet. During the third week of August, Camp II was placed at 20,350 feet on the edge of the great plateau that leads to the foot of the southeast face. Bad weather held me up until September 12; in these five weeks there were only six good days. On September 13, high-altitude porter Abdul Karim and I climbed

to Camp II. On the 14th we pushed on to 21,325 feet and on the 15th to 22,300 feet near the col between Masherbrum's east ridge and Yermanendu Kangri. We were to have carried to Camp V on September 16 but Abdul Karim was sick and we lost a day of fine weather. I visited the col but could not find a route onto Yermanendi Kangri (7163 meters, 23,500 feet). On the 17th we camped at 7400 meters (24,280 feet). Bad weather and a lack of food forced us back down on the 18th. We evacuated Base Camp on September 22.

VOLKER STALLBOHM, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Broad Peak.* Enric Pujol, Manuel Hernández, Sergio Escalera, Agustí Sanabria and I as leader left Skardu with 26 low-altitude porters on June 25 and got to Base Camp at Concordia on July 5. We made camps at 18,700, 20,675, 22,950 and 24,450 feet. In 59 days on the mountain, 40 had bad weather. Pujol and Hernández reached the summit of Broad Peak (8047 meters, 26,400 feet) at four P.M. on August 5, after a bivouac in the col. This was the fourth ascent. They had followed the route of the Poles, who got as high as the col, a variant of the 1957 Austrian first-ascent route. Unfortunately during the descent an accident below the col cost the life of Pujol.

ANTONI SORS, *Agrupació Científico-Excursionista, Mataró, Spain*

*K2, South Face Attempt.* Our Franco-German expedition was composed of Germans Reinhard Karl and Hans Martin Götz and Frenchmen Jean Afanassieff, Dr. Donald Morcamp and me as leader. We were at Base Camp at 16,400 feet from May 16 to June 23. We approached with 100 porters but used none on the mountain. Our route moved traversing slightly to the right from the traditional Base Camp up the south face to the shoulder on the Abruzzi ridge. Our first bivouac was at 21,000 feet and our second at 23,000 feet. Our high point was at 24,275 feet, just below the shoulder. We had very bad weather.

YANNICK SEIGNEUR, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Hidden Peak.* An 11-man Japanese expedition led by Masahiro Maezawa climbed Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum I) by its first-ascent route on the southeast ridge. After reconnaissance, they left the mountain for nine days in early July to assist in the rescue of the Japanese party on Gasherbrum IV. Camp IV was placed at 22,650 feet on July 21. On August 3 at 2:30 A.M. Hideaki Azuma, Kozo Shimotori and Yasuo Toji left this camp for the summit. At four P.M. Toji retreated from 25,250 feet and the other two went on to the summit (8068 meters, 26,470 feet). They bivouacked at 25,250 feet and returned to Camp IV the next day.

*Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum I), Northwest Ridge Attempt.* Our group was Javier Alonso, Manuel Martínez and I. We established Base Camp on June 26 at 17,000 feet on a moraine of the Abruzzi Glacier. We hoped to place a camp on the plateau at the foot of the northwest face and to climb alpine-style from there. Bad weather kept us from establishing Camp I at 19,850 feet but we did make a dump at 18,700 feet. Finally on July 12 we placed Camp I and set about preparing to attack the unclimbed northwest ridge to the snowfield used by Messner and Habeler for their bivouac and then to follow their route to the top. A first attempt got us to Gasherbrum La at 21,325 feet but bad weather turned us back. On August 2 Alonso and Martínez climbed all the difficult ridge of mixed climbing to reach 23,625 feet (7200 meters) but had to turn back because of the bad snow conditions and bad weather.

ANTONIO TRABADO, *Club Alpino Malicioso de Madrid, Spain*

*Gasherbrum II.* Austrians Gabriele Binder, Dr. Georg Fritsch, Franz and Gerhard Neumayer, Franz Püchler and Walter Senhotta and Pakistani Shah Jehan made an ascent of Gasherbrum II by the standard route. They traveled from Dasso to Base Camp at 16,500 feet from May 24 to June 4. They set up an intermediate camp at 18,200 feet on June 12 and Camp I at 19,350 feet on June 14. They fixed rope from Camp I to 21,325 feet. Camp II was placed at 22,650 feet on June 21. No more rope was fixed. Camp III was established at 23,950 feet on June 28. On June 29 the two Neumayers climbed to the summit in clear but very windy weather. Further summit attempts were prevented by bad weather. (Information kindly supplied to the Editor by Franz Neumayer.)

*Gasherbrum II.* Philippe Grenier, Dr. Christine Janin and I started our approach march on July 9 with 23 porters and our liaison officer, Major Sher Khan. We arrived at Base Camp at 16,750 feet on July 20. We had to climb first 3000 feet of glacier and then a 6500-foot spur. We placed an Advanced Base at 18,375 feet just above the most broken part of the glacier. After much bad weather, we set out on August 1 alpine-style for the summit. We made three bivouacs along the southwest spur at 21,325, 22,650 and 23,950 feet. At the last one we were delayed a day by the wind. Finally on August 6 at two A.M. we left the bivouac for the top, which all four of us, including Sher Khan, reached at eight A.M. We were back in Base Camp on the 8th. Christine Janin is the first French woman to have climbed an 8000er. We followed the Austrian first-ascent route of 1956.

ERICH BEAUD, *Club Alpin Français*



*Gasherbrum II.* Our expedition had two climbers, Tiziano Zünd and me, and was accompanied by three friends, Lorenza Cattaneo, Angelo Zanetti, all Swiss, and Frenchman Claude Belli. After a 14-day approach from Skardu, we set up Base Camp on July 3 at 16,750 feet on the Abruzzi Glacier. By July 12 we had reconnoitered the long, broken-up glacier to 19,700 feet. We returned to Base Camp and were pinned down for eight days by bad weather. We set out again on July 20 on a push for the summit but got only to 22,300 feet because of bad weather; we had to bivouac for six nights at 19,700 feet until the lack of food forced us back to Base Camp. The low-altitude porters were to arrive to escort us out on July 28. We decided to send our three friends out with most of the equipment, leaving Zünd and me with two porters for a last try. We set out on July 28 and after six days and five bivouacs, on August 3 at eleven A.M. we got to the summit (8035 meters, 26,360 feet). It took us two days to descend and another seven 10-hour days to reach Skardu. We were without food for the last three days.

ROMOLO NOTTARIS, *Club Alpino Svizzero*

*Gasherbrum IV Tragedy.* A Japanese expedition failed to climb Gasherbrum IV (7925 meters, 26,000 feet) by its west face. On July 7 all five members were carrying loads from Camp I to Camp II. At 20,000 feet a huge sérac collapsed above them. Shigetoshi Tada was unhurt and Tomoyoshi Usaka had his leg broken. The fixed rope broke and leader Koichi Takebe, Hiroyuki Shirasawa and Hirokazu Nishioka fell to their deaths. Tada managed to get Usaka back down to Camp I. Help was given by Austrians on Gasherbrum II and Japanese on Hidden Peak. More details are found in *Iwa To Yuki* N° 84 on page 106.

*Sosbun Brakk.* Sosbun Brakk was unclimbed although it had been attempted by Germans in 1976. We climbed it by the southwest ridge to the headwall, below which we traversed right to gain the upper slopes. Our expedition consisted of Hisao Hashimoto, Mikio Tabata, Norichika Matsumoto and me as leader. We established Base Camp at 14,700 feet south of the peak on June 14. Camps I, II, III, IV and V were pitched at 16,400 feet (at the foot of the ridge), 17,450, 18,300, 18,625 and 19,900 feet on June 17, 21, 24, 26 and 28 respectively. The weather was bad on July 1 and 2. On July 3 Hashimoto and Matsumoto set out for the top, bivouacked at 20,375 feet and reached the summit (6413 meters, 21,040 feet) at 11:23 on July 4. They descended a more direct line down the south face.

SEIICHI KAWAUCHI, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Uzan Brakk, 1980.* Our expedition was made up of Dr. Will Tapsfield, Tony Saunders and me as leader. We left Skardu on July 10 and



arrived at the Ogre Base Camp on July 21. We helped rescue a Japanese climber from 150 feet down a crevasse at 19,500 feet on Latok IV, where he had been for nine days. I got stomach trouble and remained at Base Camp, doing a botanical survey for the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh. Saunders and Tapsfield climbed Uzun Brakk by the northwest buttress alpine style with three bivouacs on the ascent and the same number on the descent back to Advance Base Camp on the Upper Uzun Brakk Glacier. The 4500-foot-high route was all ice, going through an ice couloir (Scottish Grade IV/V) into a snow basin and with poor conditions on the summit ridge.

A. CAIRNS DICKSON, *Edinburgh University Mountaineering Club*

*P 6960 Attempt.* P 6960 (22,835 feet) lies between Baintha Brakk (The Ogre) and the Latok Peaks. Our party was Noritoshi Isayama, Yukio Toji and I. We attempted unsuccessfully the south face and southeast ridge, reaching 21,000 feet on August 7. The lower part of the route was up an ice gully and the upper part was a rock ridge. We used EB shoes on very interesting granite. The weather was very bad at the end of July. Our camps were established as follows: Base Camp and Advanced Base on the Uzun Brakk Glacier at 15,100 and 17,050 feet on July 5 and 11, Camp I at 18,700 feet on July 23 and High Camp at 20,000 feet on July 27.

TAIHEI KATO, *Japan*

*P 6960 Attempt.* A large Korean expedition led by Lee Jong-Gun also failed to climb the peak. At the same time as the Japanese, they tried the mountain via the corridor between it and Baintha Brakk and the west face.

*Kanjut Sar, West Face.* Our expedition consisted of Masashi Teramoto, Koichi Fujii, Masanobu Kaneko, Hiroshi Sakai, Nobuaki Miyano, Koji Shibuya, Tatsuhiko Kamachi, Dr. Michiro Kawano, Etsuo Masada and me as leader. We climbed the west face, whereas the Italian Camillo Pellissier made the first ascent on June 19, 1959 by the south ridge. On June 6 we reached the junction of the Jutmar and Hispar Glaciers where we discharged our 122 Nagar porters because of their excessive wage demands and nasty attitude. On June 17 we reached Base Camp at 16,075 feet on the snowfield at the foot of the west face with the help of ten porters from Hispar village. The climb on the face began on June 18. We climbed the cockscomb in the center of the face. There was no safe campsite until we had passed above the cockscomb by means of a very technical rock traverse and an exposed horizontal ridge. Camp I was finally established on June 26 at a very high 19,525 feet after much too long a carry. We fixed 5000 feet of rope. The route above Camp I was on a 45° snow slope which rose

to the big snowfield under the rocky summit face, where we planned Camp II. The first half was prepared in three days but beneath the snowfield we spent four days to find a safe route through the labyrinth of snow and ice towers. Then we had to spend an extra six days to repair the route from damage done by continual avalanches. Camp II was established on the snowfield at 22,475 feet on July 13. That same day three members at Camp I were hit by a huge avalanche which fell from the upper west face from about 21,650 feet. Two were jammed into a crushed tent, but they were rescued by a third who narrowly escaped by holding onto fixed ropes behind a vertical edge of snow. On July 19 Teramoto and Sakai pioneered the route up the rocky summit face to 24,275 feet, the site of Camp III. We needed just two fine days to reach the summit. However, as two members climbed upward on July 22 they found that 650 feet of fixed rope at about 23,000 feet had been swept out by avalanches. Then the weather went bad until July 31. On the 27th huge avalanches fell, even blowing down all tents at Base Camp. Camp I was completely crushed and fixed rope above the cockscomb had been swept out. After August 1 we could move and spent two days repairing the route to Camp III. Gear left at Camp III could not be found despite two days' hard work by two members. On August 3 Teramoto and Sakai started for Camp III with a three-man support team and established it. On August 4, despite wind, they left Camp III at 7:30 and headed up an ever-steepening gully. The last 100 meters was on steep, snowy ice and they reached the summit ridge at ten A.M. and the summit of Kanjut Sar (7760 meters, 25,460 feet) at 11:30. That same day K. Fujii and Kaneko came to Camp III and luckily found the missing gear and so could also hope to go higher. This second team reached the summit on the 5th in fine weather. On August 6, although it was snowing, Miyano, Shibuya and I also got to the summit.

MASAYOSHI FUJII, *Chiba Institute of Technology, Japan*

*Yutmaru Sar Attempt.* Our expedition in the late summer found the southeast ridge of Yutmaru Sar objectively too dangerous and so we turned to a spur which led to the west ridge of Kanjut Sar, hoping to descend from there to the Kanjut-Yutmaru col. Unfortunately the bottom of the spur was constantly swept by falling séracs from Kanjut. We had to give up.

CLAUDE JAGER, *Club Alpin Français*

*Yukshin Gardan Sar Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Shigenobu Otake, leader, Tetsuya Nisiyama, Hiroshi Hori, Kaneyuki Sugimoto, Kosuke Kamio and me. We made the approach from Nagar to Temporary Base Camp (13,775 feet) on the Kuyang Glacier from June 6 to 14. Base Camp (14,275 feet), south of Bularung Sar, was

occupied on June 23. We continued to the east with camps at 15,750, 17,000 and 19,200 feet. Camps A and B were placed on the Upper Yazgil Glacier on July 22 and 23. We placed Camp C at 20,675 feet on July 27, southwest of Yukshin Gardan Sar (7530 meters, 24,115 feet). We made a summit attempt on July 28, reaching 22,300 feet). We were hampered by bad weather and were pinned for three-and-a-half days in Camp B. The Upper Yazgil Glacier route was too long an approach. We should have gone up the Yutmaru Glacier.

MASAHIRO FUJINO, *Jindai Mountain Club, Japan*

*Rakaposhi, Southwest Spur Attempt.* Our expedition consisted of Dr. Xavier Azagra, María Roca, Quicu Magriñá, Pere Benaiges, Oscar Cadiach, Joan María Magriñá, Jordi Besora, Enric Dalman, Pere Plana and me as leader. We left Jaglot with 68 porters on July 22. Despite the official wage of 60 rupees per day, the porters demanded 135 but settled for 95. We arrived at Base Camp on July 24; we placed it at 13,875 feet, a little higher than previous expeditions. On July 27, after fixing rope on rock that had seemed too rotten for the route on reconnaissance, we placed Camp I at 17,000 feet. We continued up the right side of the spur, where we found pitons from Mike Banks' expedition which made the first ascent in 1958. We placed Camp II at 18,750 feet, overlooking the Biro and Kunti Glaciers on both sides of the spur. On August 1 five of us set out from Camp II along the long ridge. After climbing over a 1000-foot-high needle and fixing much rope, we arrived at the col between the needle and the Monk's Head, where on August 2 we placed Camp III at 18,950 feet. On the 3rd, work began fixing rope on the Monk's Head. The slope rises some 1500 feet at an average of 55° with some 60° to 65° stretches. Finally on August 7 Camp IV was improvised at 20,675 feet above the Monk's Head. On the 8th the weather deteriorated. There were violent winds. Much snow fell, making movement between camps difficult and dangerous. Finally on August 13 the weather was splendid. Pere Plana, Oscar Cadiach, high-altitude porter Fakir Shah and I returned to Camp IV. Above, the route to the summit was not difficult. On the 14th we all set out with loads to establish Camp V but it began to storm again at 10:30. We had no choice but to turn back from 22,650 feet (c. 6900 meters). The stormy weather continued. On the 19th Cadiach and Fakir Shah began their descent. Finally on August 21 Plana and I began the exhausting retreat. On the 24th we were all back in Base Camp, which we left on August 26.

JORDI MAGRIÑÁ I GÜELL, *AAEEMI, Valls, Spain*

*Miar Peak Attempt.* A scientific-mountaineering expedition led by Dr. Franco Secchieri and assisted by Marino Lena failed to climb Miar

Peak (6824 meters, 22,390 feet) because of the impossibility of ascending the Miar Glacier. They did make the first ascent of a peak of about 6000 meters and obtained valuable scientific data.

RENATO MORO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Diran Attempt.* On June 16 Kunio Asai, Dr. Isao Ogasawara, Miss Kazuko Ono, Eiichi Kurihara, Kikuo Okayasu, Kunihisa Otsubo and I reached Base Camp on June 16 from Minapin in two days. We attempted the unclimbed north ridge. We placed camps at 12,375, 15,550 and 17,625 feet. Bad weather forced us to give up the climb at 5770 meters (18,931 feet) on July 4.

KAZUTAKA KOBORI, *Arcturus Suginami Club, Japan*

*Batura I Winter Attempt.* Our expedition had as members Edi Koblmüller, Franz Six, Dr. Gustav Ammerer and me. In weeks of winter climbing we got two-thirds of the way up the 12,000-foot south face of Batura I (7785 meters, 25,540 feet) and reached an altitude of 20,675 feet. We arrived in Gilgit on January 12 and on the 16th suffered a porter strike when still some eight miles from the base of the face. We got to Base Camp with three new porters and set out up the easiest route. While we were above our 15,100-foot Base Camp, it was destroyed by a huge avalanche. By February 2 we had reconnoitered a much more difficult but safer buttress and corniced-ridge route up to 16,400 feet. In the only stretch of good weather, three days, we made snow caves at 16,400 and 18,000 feet and climbed to 18,700 and 19,000 feet. Bad weather returned. Until February 22 we kept on climbing in the stormy weather, made a snow-cave camp at 20,350 feet and climbed on steep bare ice along the knife-edged ridge to 20,675 feet. We had to give up because of the bad weather (only four clear days in 42), avalanche danger, sub-zero F. temperatures and climbing difficulties.

ALOIS FURTNER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Thaime Chhish, Batura Region, Attempt.* Tim Relton, Bob Knapp, Jeff Thompson and I hoped to climb a mountain first attempted in 1954 by a strong German-Austrian team who referred to the peak as the "Wildspitze;" they retreated from a point close to the summit in bad weather. Entering the Bola Das from Chalt we established Base Camp on July 25 at a shepherds' colony called Baltar. We carried heavy loads across the Baltar Glacier on the northern flank of our mountain. The long northeast ridge was first tried but eventually we found a route to a col on the northwest ridge. The climb to the col was up two steep, unstable icefalls. On August 18 we all set off for a summit bid and

climbed steep ice and a vertical rock step some 250-feet-high. We had to retreat from 19,500 feet. Heights for the peak have varied but we think that about 6400 meters (21,000 feet) would be appropriate. The weather in the five weeks was consistently poor with much fresh snow and avalanche danger. (The peak is some five miles southwest of Hachindar Chhish.)

JOHN NIXON, *Great Britain*

*Sangemar Attempt, Batura Mustagh.* A four-man Japanese party led by Yoshihisa Tagawa failed to climb Sangemar (6949 meters, 22,800 feet) after reaching 20,375 feet from Camp III on July 17. Their attempt was from the Muchichul Glacier. (More information in *Iwa To Yuki* N° 86.)

*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* Our expedition reached Base Camp in the high meadow, Lathebow, in the Rupal valley at 12,000 feet on May 15, hoping to climb the southeast buttress of Nanga Parbat. The buttress was, however, snow-covered and avalanche-swept and so I changed our objective to the southwest ridge, the Kinshofer route. The weather was wintery with daily snowfalls. Camp I was placed at 16,400 feet. We had to fix ropes past the Red Cliffs on the way to Camp II. This stood at 19,700 feet at the bottom of the Kuen Icefield, which was particularly difficult because of the new snow. Camp III was placed in the middle of the icefield at 23,000 feet two weeks later. On June 15 Michel Dacher, Valentin Demmel, Lenz Spiegler, Giri Göbl and Sepp Gloggner set out from Camp III in knee-deep snow and set Camp IV at 24,450 feet. The next day they descended 50 meters into the Diamir Face, but despite beautiful weather, none of them wanted to continue because of extreme avalanche danger. They withdrew exhausted to Base Camp. Time ran out and avalanche danger was too great. On June 21, in beautiful weather, the expedition was given up.

KARL MARIA HERRLIGKOFFER, *Deutsches Institut für  
Auslandsforschung*

*Nanga Parbat, Rupal Face.* Our team consisted of four climbers, Ger Friele, Gerard van Sprang, Bas Gresnigt and me as leader, an assistant-climber, Frank Moll, our medical team of Marjan and Gee van Enst and our only porter, Mohammed Din, whose one task was to keep Camp I supplied. Above Camp I we climbed without porters or artificial oxygen and above Camp III at 7000 meters (22,950 feet) we climbed alpine-style. On June 25 we traveled by jeep above the Astor River to Rampur and then walked for a day and a half to Base Camp at 12,000 feet at Tap Alp. On June 28 Gresnigt and Mohammed Din carried to the site of Camp I at 16,750 feet. By July 4 we had made a dump at 19,850 feet but the weather continued bad until July 10

when Gresnigt, Moll and I established Camp II at 20,000 feet near the foot of the ridge. We had climbed a 4000-foot face which became increasingly steeper and in the last part was mixed climbing like the north face of the Matterhorn. On July 12 Gresnigt and I climbed the easy, beautiful ridge to 22,300 feet, where we found a completely stocked German camp. Friele and van Sprang on July 14 established Camp III at 23,125 feet on a windy col, where they again found material of earlier expeditions. Gresnigt, Moll and I climbed on the 17th to the top of the Rupal face at 24,600 feet. We descended to Base Camp to prepare for the summit assault. Despite bad weather, we left Base Camp on July 23 but had to wait an extra day in each of Camps I, II and III. On the 29th the weather was so bad that our tents were destroyed and we had to descend to Camp I. Moll fell ill and went down to Base Camp. I also became sick but antibiotics were successful and I took ten of them, the last on August 5, the summit day. On August 3 we climbed from Camp III to the col on the Mazeno ridge where we bivouacked at 24,600 feet after finding much German food from the 1981 Herrligkoffer expedition. On August 4 we traversed the Diamir face, twice taking the wrong way. Gresnigt and Friele felt the altitude badly; Gresnigt decided to go lower, but Friele kept on. Badly delayed, we bivouacked at 24,775 feet. The next morning Friele was too altitude-sick to continue. Van Strang and I started up a snow face and then a ridge until, a couple of hours later at 25,600 feet, van Strang decided to return because he was tired and also worried about Friele. He watched me for two hours until I disappeared at 26,325 feet. The last part to the summit was very difficult. The snow was 65° and the rock was sometimes difficult, technically the hardest part of the climb. At 26,325 feet I reached a snow ramp which I traversed to the easier summit ridge. I was on top (8125 meters, 26,660 feet) at one P.M. on August 5. The descent was an ordeal for all, but by August 7 we were in Base Camp. I think that Friele would have died without the help of Gresnigt and van Strang. Friele had very badly frozen fingers and lost two-thirds of all of them.

RONALD NAAR, *Koninklijke Nederlandse Alpen Vereniging*

*Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face.* An expedition from Bergamo led by Augusto Zanotti made the third ascent of the Kinshofer route on the Diamir Face of Nanga Parbat. They were three weeks on the mountain and established four camps. They found ladders and ropes in place in the first part. In good weather but with strong winds, on August 19 at one P.M. L. Rota, B. Scanabessi and A. Fassi reached the top. A. Azzoni and A. Zanchi had to give up about 500 feet from the top that same day because of frostbite.

PAOLO PANZERI, *Club Alpino Accademico Italiano*

## China

*Jiazi Attempt, Sichuan.* Applications to attempt Namcha Barwa and Minya Konka (Gongga Shan) having been declined by the Chinese Mountaineering Association, Jiazi in the Daxue Shan was accepted as an alternative. Jiazi is the same as Djaze and as Rudshe Konka reported by A. Heim and E. Imhof from their visit to the Daxue Shan in 1930-1 and calculated by them to be 7100 meters. We were Major P. Neame, Captains M.R. Campbell, V.H. Needham and A.E. Whitley, Lieutenant F.M. Philip, Corporals J. Arthy and A.D.R. Baxter, Lance Corporal A.H. Leggat and I as leader. Our British Army China Expedition was mounted through Hong Kong with freight entering China and advancing by rail to Chengdu. On April 4 the team, with CMA Liaison Officer Song Hai Tao, Interpreter Liu Zi Kang, Manager Chen Ming Ming and Cook Chi Yu Shan, left Chengdu in a minibus with the freight accompanying us by truck. From Yaan we were diverted to Han-Yuan on the Tatu River, which was then followed to Luding. The direct route to Luding was denied although 200 kms shorter. The roadhead was at Lao Yulin, 11 kms south of Kangding. Ponies were used to set up a reconnaissance base 18 kms up the Jiazi Longba on April 6. From there we explored the western approaches to Jiazi. We traversed the entire length of the Riuchi and Tshiburongri Glaciers and the 5400-meter (17,717-foot) pass linking them. We also reached the head of the Tshiburongri Glacier (also 5400 meters) from the west. A long trip was mounted to explore the eastern approach to Jiazi, by crossing the Yachiagan Pass from Lao Yulin to the South Gate of Heaven (Nan Men Guan Gou). The east side was hot, humid and heavily forested in steep-sided river gorges in contrast to the glaciated high grazing valleys on the west. Also during this phase Arthy and Baxter on April 16 made the first ascent of Tshiburongri, which our liaison officer preferred to call "Riuchi Gongga." The altitude on the Chinese survey map was 5938 meters (19,450 feet). The ascent was up a long snow gully, the right hand of the twin gullies on the southeast face. As a result of the reconnaissance, it was decided to attempt the northeast ridge of Jiazi. Two routes were tried but both were foiled at about 6000 to 6200 meters (about 20,000 feet) where a steep rock band girdles the mountain. We switched to the northwest ridge in mid May in worsening weather, the forerunner of the monsoon. On May 10 Arthy and Baxter were stopped on the ridge at about 6100 meters, Baxter taking a fall while trying to force the rock band on the north face. On May 18 they were joined by Neame and having fixed 200 meters of rope over steep mixed ground to gain an ice gully on the west face, they made a final summit bid. The gully had been swept by high winds to reveal steep, brittle ice. Baxter fell off nearly 20 meters and badly bruised his thigh. The attempt was terminated and the expedition abandoned. We