Brammah II, Kishtwar. Brammah II (6425 meters, 21,080 feet) was climbed by Indians led by Bibhas Das in June.

Nun, Kun and Pinnacle Peak. Many expeditions now visit Nun (7135 meters, 23,410 feet) and Kun (7077 meters, 23,220 feet). Among the successful ones were the following. Five Koreans led by Jung Byung-Taek climbed Nun by its north ridge in late June and early July. Japanese Fuji Tsunoda, Nobori Hosogai and Masaaki Kumada ascended Nun by the west ridge on August 16. The leader was Kazuo Tobita. Other Japanese, Akinori Hosaka, Jun Hashimoto, Katsunori Ishii, Noriyuki Yaginuma and Takayuki Hoshino, on September 14 reached the summit of Nun. Austrians Manfred Seebauer, Thomas Fiedler, Ulli and Hanne Eberhard, Clemens Wildenauer and Thomas Strobl climbed Nun by way of the plateau, Black Needle and the southwest ridge on September 16. Austrians Marcus Schmuck and Friedebert Widder were members of a group of 14. Ten reached the summit of Kun on August 31, September 1 and 4. They had two high camps and climbed the east ridge. Frenchmen Pierre Demolombe, Christian Baillet, Jacques Germain, Denis Margaine and Dominique Moutel climbed Pinnacle Peak (6930 meters, 22,737 feet) on September 1.

The Position of Saltoro Kangri and Sia Kangri. The Editor has received a communication from Colonel Narindar Kumar, leader of the 1981 Indian Army expedition to the Karakoram, in which he emphasizes that the Indians definitely consider that these peaks, which we placed in Pakistan, "are very much in India."

Pakistan

Winter in the Karakoram. In February, Andrzej Zawada made a reconnaissance into the heart of the Karakoram. Accompanied by the Canadian Jacques Olek, he spent two weeks on the Baltoro Glacier, making meteorological observations. At 4000 meters, the predominating temperature was -30° C or colder. Winter conditions were much more severe than in the Everest region. At the beginning of March, heavy snowfall began, making the retreat of the two mountaineers exhaustive and hazardous. Winter expeditions will have trouble finding porters because they have no winter clothing and they have a horror of avalanches, cold and storms in the mountains. Zawada painfully engaged four men, but they all ran off, after seeing the first avalanche. With 110-pound loads the two climbers continued the approach—alone.

JÓZEF NYKA, Editor, Taternik, Poland

Hidden Peak from Southwest and Gasherbrum II Attempt. Our group was made up of Javier Escartín, leader, Victor Arnal, Ignacio Cinto, Lorenzo Ortas,

PLATE 71 Photo by Jerónimo López At 7500 meters on HIDDEN PEAK.

Antonio Ubieto and me. We set up Base Camp on July 23 at 17,050 feet on the Abruzzi Glacier. We headed right for Hidden Peak and on July 24 placed Camp I at 18,850 feet in one of the only spots on the face protected from avalanches. The most difficult part of the route was a 2650-foot-high ice face between Camps I and II without any let-up in the 55° to 60° slope. We fixed ropes there. We established Camp II at 21,500 feet on July 30. All six of us left Base Camp on August 4, hoping for a summit try. We slept at Camp I that night and the next at Camp II, where we were trapped until the 9th when we descended to Base Camp. The weather stayed bad until the 15th. The next summit attempt began on August 16. On August 18 we set out from Camp II with 45-pound packs. After overcoming complex séracs, we put on our skis at 22,150 feet. We crossed the French route at 22,650 feet but kept on the ridge rather than in the hollow as they had. We set up our three tents at 23,300 feet but could not move because of the weather on August 19, 20 and 21. Nearly out of food and fuel, we set out at eleven P.M. on the 21st, still in bad weather and in deep snow. The clouds began to open as we reached the American route. Finally, at seven P.M. all six of us got to the summit (8068 meters, 26,470 feet). We had to bivouac without sleepings bags at 24,600 feet. Ortas froze both hands. We skied from 25,425 to 22,150 feet on the descent, a big help. We had 30 rappels between Camps II and I. Ortas had to leave for medical help with the liaison officer. On August 29 Escartín, Arnal, Cinto and I left Base Camp for Gasherbrum II. Ubieto was ill. We bivouacked at 19,350, 21,000, 22,650 and 23,950 feet on August 29, 30, 31 and September 1. The snow was deep. The weather was bad on September 2 but we started higher. It got steadily worse and we had to give up at 25,250 feet. We were back in Base Camp on September 3.

JERÓNIMO LÓPEZ, Federación Española de Montañismo

Gasherbrum II, Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak) and Broad Peak. We arrived at Base Camp at the foot of Gasherbrum II on May 18 after a 12-day approach. On May 22 we set up a camp on the plateau at 19,350 feet between Gasherbrums II and III but the weather remained bad until June 12. On June 12 Fredi Graf, Fredi Meyer, Marcel Rüedi, Dölf Fröhlich and Stefan Wörner left for our high camp. On the 13th they bivouacked at 21,325 feet while a second group, Gerard Spicher, Pierre Morand, Jean-Claude Sonnenwyl and I climbed to the high camp. On the 14th I left very early and caught up to the first group. In deep snow we climbed to bivouac at 24,275 feet. On the 15th Fröhlich had to descend to Base Camp but Sonnenwyl had joined us and we six climbed to the summit of Gasherbrum II (8035 meters, 26,360 feet). In bad weather the next day all returned to Base Camp. On June 21 Rüedi and I left Base Camp for Gäsherbrum I (Hidden Peak) and bivouacked at 21,625 feet in the north col. On the 22nd we climbed to 23,300 feet by a new variant on the north buttress. We reached the summit of Gasherbrum I (8068 meters, 26,470 feet) on June 23. As we descended to Base Camp on the 24th, Morand and Sonnenwyl, who had been a day behind us, reached the same summit by the same route. On June 28 Rüedi,

PLATE 72 Photo by Michael Kennedy

West Face of GASHERBRUM IV.

Wörner, Graf, Fröhlich and I left for Broad Peak Base Camp, which we got to the next morning. On June 30 we climbed the normal route to 23,625 feet, a vertical rise of 7500 feet, where we bivouacked. On June 31 we reached the summit of Broad Peak (8047 meters, 26,400 feet). That same day I descended to Base Camp, which the rest reached the next day. Sonnenwyl and Morand reached the summit on July 2.

ERHARD LORETAN, Club Alpin Suisse

Gasherbrum IV, West Face and Northwest Ridge Attempts. In the spring and early summer, eight Americans attempted Gasherbrum IV (7925 meters, 26,000 feet) by two routes. Attempts on both routes on this very difficult mountain failed to reach the summit. The peak still awaits a second ascent. It was first climbed via the northwest ridge in 1958 by a strong Italian team. Very strong parties attempted the mountain in 1978, 1980, 1981 and 1982 by various routes but none was successful. We left Skardu on May 8 and arrived at Base Camp at 15,800 feet on the West Gasherbrum Glacier on May 19. On May 21 the entire team carried loads to Camp I in the glacial cirque at 19,000 feet below the northwest ridge and west face. From here, the west-face team, Michael Kennedy and Mugs Stump, would begin their alpine-style attempt; the rest would climb the snow-and-ice couloir to a camp on the crest of the northwest ridge and up the ridge proper, fixing ropes to 23,000 feet before striking out alpine-style to the summit. Stump and Kennedy occupied Camp I on May 24, beginning an acclimatization period before attempting the West Face in a single push. The following day, Gary Lee and I moved to Camp I and began placing ropes toward Camp II. During the next three days Matt Kern, Jack Lewis, Tom Bauman and Carlos Buhler also took turns fixing rope. The west-face party climbed the initial ice slope at the bottom of the face on May 27 and left a cache at 21,000 feet. They reached the site of Camp II on the northwest ridge on May 31. High winds and snow forced a retreat to Base Camp at this point. On June 5 Camp I was reoccupied despite deep snow. Camp II was established on June 7. Buhler and I explored the route towards Camp III on June 9, while Kennedy and Stump returned to Base Camp for a final rest before making their attempt. On the northwest ridge, steep rock towers prevented a direct route up the crest of the ridge from Camp II; the route instead traversed steep snow slopes below the crest to a snow couloir which we followed to regain the ridge. Camp II was stocked and rope fixed between Camps II and III. On the 14th Buhler and I established Camp III in a snow cave at 22,800 feet. On June 15 we two made the first summit attempt but turned back in bad weather at 23,500 feet. Bauman and Lee came up to Camp III but on the 16th we other four of the northwestridge party descended to Base Camp in a major storm. Meanwhile, Kennedy and Stump had started up the west face from Camp I on June 12. They bivouacked at the top of the initial ice slope after 13 hours of continuous climbing. The following day snowed-up conditions slowed progress on steep rock, ice and mixed pitches and they bivouacked sitting on small ledges cut out of the ice after

PLATE 73

Photo by Michael Kennedy

Swenson and Buhler fixing rope at 22,000 feet on Gasherbrum IV's Northwest Ridge. Ridges of Gasherbrum V in background.

PLATE 74

P

Stump at Third Bivouac on West Face of Gasherbrum IV, home for five stormy nights.

PLATE 75

Photo by Mage Stump Kennedy at 21,000 feet on Gasherbrum IV's West Face. Baltoro Glacier lies below.

PLATE 76

Photo by Michael Kennedy Stump at 20,000 feet on the lower ice face of Gasherbrum IV's West Face. another long day. At midday on June 14 they reached a good bivy site at the base of the Black Towers, the prominent feature that had stopped the three previous attempts on the face. That afternoon they fixed one of their two ropes on a very steep and difficult mixed chimney cutting through the lower section of the Black Towers. On the morning of June 15, despite deteriorating weather, they climbed three more pitches to the top of the Black Towers. This included a spectacular and difficult double-pendulum pitch led by Stump. While the storm continued, they were forced to stay at their bivouac at the base of the Black Towers through June 18 with dwindling food. Perhaps five feet of snow had fallen and avalanche danger made going on unjustifiable. They retrieved their ropes and descended on June 19, having reached a high point of 22,500 feet. Continuing unstable weather and doubts that snow conditions would improve led to their decision to return to the USA. Lee and Bauman were stuck in Camp III until June 21 when they descended to Base Camp. On June 20 Kern, Lewis, Buhler and I returned to Camp I and to Camp II on June 22, but Lewis returned to Base Camp due to acclimatization problems. We three continued on to Camp III and on June 25 made a second summit attempt. Dangerous windslab conditions forced a retreat at 23,000 feet. Since time would not allow us to wait for the long period of good weather needed for conditions to stabilize, we abandoned the climb.

STEVEN J. SWENSON

Chogolisa, Northwest Spur. In mid-May Adi Fischer, Hubert Wendlinger, Ludwig Nüssl, Georg Aicher, Heinz Fischer and I as leader drove from Rawalpindi to Skardu. Our approach up the Baltoro Glacier went according to plan, though we were snowed in at Concordia for three days. On June 5 we set up Base Camp at 16,075 feet on the right side of the Vigne Glacier. Advance Base was at 18,375 feet directly below the steep northwest flank of Chogolisa, some eight miles above Base Camp. Our short skis and climbing skins were very useful. We fixed rope on the upper part of the spur. On June 13 Adi Fischer, Wendlinger and I set out alpine-style up the spur. We bivouacked below the summit trapezoid at 22,300 feet on a small plateau. After a cold and uncomfortable night, we climbed the next day steeply up between séracs and debris. With a great expenditure of effort, we reached the summit (7665 meters, 25,148 feet) at seven P.M. We were rewarded with a gorgeous view of Nanga Parbat, Broad Peak, K2, the Gasherbrums and into China. This was the third ascent of the peak and by a new route. We descended to our bivouac and to Base Camp the next day. The other three were prevented from a summit attempt by bad weather and deep new snow. We skied up two beautiful unclimbed 6000ers close to Base Camp in short periods of good weather. We returned to Skardu in only six days.

GEORG BROSIG, Deutscher Alpenverein

Broad Peak North, First Ascent, Solo. My wife Goretta and I left Skardu with 32 porters on May 12. After only four days of walking, our liaison officer



felt so ill that we continued on alone without him. We reached Base Camp at 16,400 feet on May 22. On May 26 Goretta and I walked to the base of the north face of Broad Peak North, carrying all material needed for the climb. We had to cross an area full of séracs and crevasses. After two attempts frustrated by bad weather, on June 22 I started up the beautiful north spur, an elegant route with an 8000-foot rise of altitude which presents great difficulties on ice, rock and mixed climbing. I used some fifteen ice and rock pitons, of which I left ten in place to secure my descent. I used two ice hammers and 100 meters of rope. My highest bivouac was at 24,600 feet; I was without sleeping bag, tent or pack, having been overtaken by nightfall. I was frightened. I kept standing all night awake, from eight P.M. to four A.M., in order not to fall off, rubbing my hands and feet continuously. The summit of Broad Peak North (7600 meters, 24,935 feet) was still 335 feet above me. I got there on the morning of June 28. I took seven days for the ascent and three for the descent. This was probably the highest unclimbed summit in Pakistan.

RENATO CASAROTTO, Club Alpino Italiano

Broad Peak Tragedy. We reached Base Camp at the foot of Broad Peak on May 7. We gave up our original plan to traverse all the summits since we lacked the facilities to do so. We divided into two groups. Hermann Lais and Helmut Rüdele attempted Broad Peak North from the west while Walter Schäffner, Caspar Thierfelder and I were to climb the main peak by the normal route. We three placed camps on the southwest spur at 5900, 6400 and 7100 meters. On May 26 we got to 7750 meters below the col but were turned back by bad weather. On the north peak, camps were set up at 6000, 6400 and 6800 meters. On May 29 Rüdele headed alone toward the north summit, never to be seen again. We assume that he fell with an avalanche in bad weather. We gave up the expedition after a fruitless search for him. The route up the north peak from the north was given up because of its difficulty. Instead we chose to approach the col between the north and central peaks from the west. At the beginning, the edge of a hanging glacier which descends from the col was followed. Because the glacier was too dangerous, we later followed a rock ridge north of it. A couloir above led toward the col.

HUBERT WEINZIERLE, Deutscher Alpenverein

Broad Peak Attempt and Ascent of P 6393. Gerard van Sprang, liaison officer Haider Ali Khan and I arrived at Base Camp on June 20. On June 25 we two Netherlanders climbed P 6393 (20,975 feet). This peak lies east of the Godwin Austen Glacier between the Savoia and Khalkhal Glaciers. We reached the east ridge from the south from the Khalkhal Glacier and then climbed along that ridge to the summit in an 18-hour day. We then attempted Broad Peak by the normal route. We got to the foresummit, about 150 feet below the summit on July 1 but were turned back by bad weather. We tried afterwards

PLATE 78

Please by Galen A. Rowell BROAD PEAK. Rüdele was lost on the glacier in the center partially covered by cloud. The normal route

diagonals up from the right.

twice more but were forced to return because of very bad weather. On July 19 we had to start out from Base Camp.

RONALD NAAR, Koninklijke Nederlandse Alpen Vereniging

Broad Peak, Women's Expedition. Anna Czerwińska* and Krystyna Palmowska* were the entire Polish women's expedition to Broad Peak. These two set up Base Camp, Camp I and Camp II at 5000, 5800 and 6350 meters on May 24, 26 and June 1 with no porter help. A week later they moved Camp II to 6550 meters. The doubtful weather got worse and 20 inches of snow fell. Wind destroyed both high camps, which had to be set up again. After a first futile effort, on June 14 they established Camp III at 7100 meters. The first summit attempt failed at 7700 meters in high winds, as did the second on June 24 because of deep snow. Meanwhile, the English and then the Swiss followed. using their tracks. On June 29 the two climbed from Base Camp to Camp III (a vertical rise of nearly 7000 feet!). They left camp at 7:30 A.M. on June 30, were at the col at one P.M. Anna Czerwińska turned back halfway between the false and main summits. Krystyna Palmowska went ahead and reached the summit (8047 meters, 26,400 feet) at 3:30. The weather was clear but cold and windy. They were back in Base Camp the next day. Although women have climbed eight of the 8000ers, this is the first "ladies-only" ascent of one of the world's 14 highest peaks. The Swiss reached the summit on the same day as Palmowska.

JÓZEF NYKA, Editor, Taternik, Poland

Broad Peak Ascent and Tragedy and Attempts on K2. After various reconnaissances on and around K2 by some members of the expedition, on June 22 Andy Parkin and Alan Rouse set off up the normal route on Broad Peak alpinestyle. They all felt that their reconnaissance excursions had served to help acclimatization. Not wishing to advance too fast, Parkin and Rouse kept their first two days comparatively short. On the third day they were joined at their 24,600-foot bivouac by Frenchman Jean Afanassieff and Roger Baxter-Jones. They took turns on June 25 breaking trail in the deep snow and reached the col between the summits at ten A.M. The rocky knife-edges and big cornices of the mile-long summit ridge were the crux of the route. It was slow going but eventually they made it in clear, still weather. After another biyouac, they descended to Base Camp, meeting at 21,000 feet Peter Thexton and Greg Child, who had started climbing the previous afternoon, June 25, and had climbed all night. At 20,000 feet they met Doug Scott with American Stephen Sustad and Don Whillans with Pakistani Gohar Shah, who had set off that morning. When the first two reached the 21,000-foot bivouac, they found Thexton and Child asleep. Whillans and Gohar Shah spent the night of June 26 at 20,500 feet and the night of June 27 at 22,800 feet. On June 27 Scott and Sustad climbed to bivouac at 25,000 feet above the ice cliff and Child and Thexton at 24,600 feet just below

^{*} Awarded grants from the Vera Watson-Alison Chadwick Onyszkiewicz Fund of the American Alpine Club.

it. On June 28 Child and Thexton started late and climbed slowly. Coming down from the summit, which they reached at 11:30, Scott and Sustad met the second pair still only halfway to the false summit. These two never made it. Exhausted, they turned back an hour from the summit. At first Child could barely move and was urged on by Thexton. Then the roles reversed. Thexton was near collapse and struggled down, supported by Child. They descended through the col, down the slope in the dark and finally at two A.M. over the 65-foot ice cliff to their tent, in which were Whillans and Gohar Shah. They all attended to Thexton, who seemed somewhat revived by a warm drink. At dawn Thexton asked for water, but before they could give it to him, he died. In his last minutes his lungs gurgled loudly, apparently from pulmonary edema.

Before the Broad Peak ascents, Rouse, Parkin and Sustad had gone 3000 feet up the south ridge direct of K2, a route to the left of the Abruzzi ridge which the French and Germans had unsuccessfully attempted in 1981. (A.A.J., 1982, page 273.) They gave up after an earthquake loosened avalanches that poured down both sides of the ridge. After Broad Peak, a number of the expedition headed for home, but Afanassieff, Baxter-Jones, Parkin and Scott made a second attempt on the K2 south face direct, hoping to join the Abruzzi ridge at the shoulder at 25,000 feet. They climbed fast on the first day, reaching 21,000 feet, 4500 vertical feet above Base Camp. On the second and third days they climbed difficult terrain to bivouac at 22,000 and 23,500 feet. On July 23, despite deep snow, they fought their way to 24,600 feet, within 400 feet of the shoulder and the Abruzzi ridge. In the night the weather turned foul. The next morning Parkin led up for 100 feet when Afanassieff suddently announced that he could not see properly, that he had a pain around his kidneys and that his arms and fingers felt numb. They had no choice but to retreat, which they accomplished in two days. Baxter-Jones stayed on after the others left and with Mari Abrego of the Spanish expedition climbed the Abruzzi ridge to the shoulder and up the sérac barrier to 27,100 feet. Threatening bad weather and deep snow drove them back. (This information was kindly supplied to the Editor by Doug Scott.)

K2 Attempt. The Navarra K2 Expedition was composed of Mari Abrego, Dr. Javier Garayoa, José Manuel Casimiro, José María Donazar, Juan María Equillor, Jesús Moreno, Javier Muru, Agustín Setuain and me as leader. We started from Dassu with 300 porters on May 14 and got to Base Camp at the confluence of the Savoia and Godwin Austen Glaciers on May 25. We continued up the Godwin Austen to Advance Base at 17,225 feet at the foot of the Abruzzi ridge on May 27. We established Camp I at 19,750 feet on May 31. Though the weather was not good, on June 7 we placed Camp II at 21,850 feet above House's Chimney, which was well equipped with a steel and aluminum ladder. Bad weather then kept us in Base Camp until June 20 but by June 27 we had established Camp II and the head group had got to 25,250 feet before bad weather drove us back again to Base Camp. For twenty days heavy snows and wind kept us from climbing but on July 21 it cleared. We again got to Camp III PLATE 79

Photo by H. Adoms Carter TRANGO TOWERS above the Baltoro Glacier.

but the weather worsened and on July 25 we decided to withdraw. Mari Abrego stayed on with Englishman Roger Baxter-Jones after we left. Encouraged by fine weather in early August, this pair pushed up to Camp III in two days and the next day placed their tent at 26,575 feet below the bottleneck. They climbed the day after to 27,100 feet, but they had to descend because of clouds and bad weather.

GREGORIO ARIZ, Federación Vasca de Montaña, Spain

Angelus. The neighboring peak to K2, the Angelus (6885 meters, 22,589 feet), was climbed for the first time by Michel Afanassieff and the Swiss priest Claude Stucki on August 9. From their 16,400-foot Base Camp, they climbed to the base of the southwest face, 1000 feet higher. This led them to the south-southwest ridge, which they followed to the top. They bivouacked at 19,700 feet on the descent.

Masherbrum. A five-man Japanese expedition led by Tateshi Sudo made the second ascent of Masherbrum (7821 meters, 25,660 feet) by the south face, the route first climbed by Americans in 1960. They established Base Camp on July 3. The unsuccessful first attempt was made alpine-style in late July. On August 12 Masahiro Nomura and Takeyasu Minamiura began their attempt and reached the summit on August 17.

Trango Towers, South Face of the Chateau. Erik Decamp, Robert Wainer and I made the ascent of the south face of the first Trango Tower (also called the Chateau), a climb of 4000 vertical feet and 50 rope-lengths of which 30 were above UIAA Grade V. We made three bivouacs and kept primarily to free climbing. The summit of the south shoulder was at 5200 meters (17,061 feet). The rock was interesting but somewhat rotten. We were in the field in May and June. During our three weeks at Base Camp we made a photographic record of the Biaho, Trango, Cathedral and Lobsang groups.

PATRICK CORDIER, Club Alpin Français

Trango Tower Attempts. We were Ray Button, Geoff Gabites, Ian Jowett and I as leader. Our objective was the Nameless Trango Tower by the British route. We had two camps: Boulder Camp at 16,500 feet, established the day after reaching Base Camp in early July, and Snowpatch Camp at 18,000 feet, set up a couple of days later. A 15-day storm forced us to retreat. We began on the wall again on July 20 but heavily iced conditions made the going too slow and so, after a few rope-lengths, we changed our objective to the unclimbed west face of the Great Trango Tower. On the first day we climbed to bivouac at 18,000 feet. The next day we climbed quickly to 20,000 feet but were stopped by a dangerous windslab 650 feet from the top.

GRAEME DINGLE, New Zealand Alpine Club



COLOR PLATE 5

Photo by H. Adams Carter

GASHERBRUM IV from Concordia. The West-Face attempt was on the central rib. The attempted Northwest Ridge rises on the left.



Photo by Partick Cordier TRANGO TOWERS. The South Shoulder is in the left center.



Mustagh Tower Attempt. The Fantasy Ridge Mustagh Tower Expedition arrived at Base Camp at 14,000 feet on the Baltoro Glacier on August 8. The team included Lyle Dean, Steve Gall, Doug Snively and me. Dean replaced Peter Habeler, who had to cancel at the last moment because of a knee injury and pending operation. We had hoped to do a capsule-style ascent of the French route on the Mustagh Tower's east face, but too short a time schedule and illness turned our planned 21-day attempt into a last-minute alpine try by Gall and me, which failed below 21,000 feet when the weather turned bad and the porters arrived to take us back. We left Base Camp on August 31.

MICHAEL COVINGTON

Baintha Brakk (Ogre), South Pillar Attempt. From May 18 to 23 we made our approach to Base Camp at 15,750 feet on the Uzun Brakk Glacier. From May 24 to June 5 we carried loads and placed camps at 17,400 and 19,800 feet. We fixed 2500 feet of rope to secure carries. From June 6 to 9 all four of us made an attempt on the direct south pillar but climbed only four pitches before being driven down by the weather. One climbed while the other three jümared and hauled loads. From June 10 to 20 Michel Fauquet and Vincent Fine renewed the attempt. On June 15 they reached the top of the vertical pillar, having climbed 3000 feet of vertical rock in 24 rope-lengths of UIAA IV + to VIb, A3 difficulty and two pendulums. They used no fixed rope and belayed primarily with nuts and Friends. All were hanging bivouacs. They were still 2000 feet from the summit with 1300 feet of snow slopes and 700 feet of rock. The weather went bad on the 16th and they waited in their bivouac tent. On the 17th they set out in three feet of new snow but were stopped at 23,300 feet, still 600 feet short of the summit. They descended the pillar in 24 rappels. Meanwhile Dominique Suchet and I ascended four unclimbed summits above the Uzun Brakk Glacier around Base Camp. Two lay west of the Uzun Brakk Glacier, P 5904 (19,370 feet) and the peak just southeast of it. P 5745 (18,848 feet) lies some four miles east on the ridge north of the Baintha Lukpar Glacier. The fourth peak is the second summit on the ridge southwest of Baintha Brakk II. P 5904 was of difficult mixed climbing. The others were of snow and ice.

GÉRARD PAILHEIRET, Club Alpin Français

Baintha Brakk II. A Korean expedition led by Yon Sae-Pyo made the first ascent of Baintha Brakk II (6960 meters, 22,835 feet) by its northwest buttress. They established two camps on the glacier, one on the buttress and a snow cave bivouac higher. The route between Camps II and III was fixed with rope. You Han-Gyu and Kim Dug-Yong reached the summit on July 16. Tragically one of the expedition members was killed. A photograph of the route appears in *Bergsteiger*, March 1984. していたので、「「「「」」

ALLAND AND ALLANDA

PLATE 82

Photo by Gérard Pailheiret BAINTHA BRAKK's South Pillar.

Disteghil Sar South, Disteghil Sar East and Yazghil Dome North. My 14th expedition set off from Nagar on July 3 with 81 porters. We had to pay the porters 90 rupees (about \$7) per day plus food and clothing. They moved very slowly. Instead of two-and-a-half days, it took four to Hispar, where we bought eggs, flour, chickens and potatoes at sky-high prices. We got to Base Camp at 14,925 feet on the Kunyang Glacier on July 10. Our first objective was Disteghil Sar South (also called Yazghil Dome South; Wala Hispar Peak 57), up which we followed the 1980 Polish route. (See A.A.J., 1981, page 299.) On July 13 ten climbers carried to Camp I at 16,750 feet. Above this camp we had to cross a crevassed area under a hanging glacier which discharged day and night. After snowfall on July 15 and 16, the weather remained magnificent for the rest of the month. On July 17 we found the route through the icefall and on the 18th placed Camp II at 19.025 feet. On the 21st we established Camp III in the col between Disteghil Sar East and Kunyang North at 20,850 feet. On July 23 Attilio Bianchetti, Graziano Ferrari, Filippo Sala and Luigi Rampini set up Camp IV at 22,650 feet in the col between Disteghil Sar East and Disteghil Sar South. The first three climbed Disteghil Sar South (7400 meters, 24,279 feet) on July 24; Rampini remained at Camp IV for the next five days. On July 26 Giorgio Corradini and Zefferino Moreschini climbed Disteghil Sar East (7700 meters, 25,263 feet). That same day Piero Botto and Tiziano Nannuzzi left Camp III and climbed past Camp IV to the top of Disteghil Sar South. On July 28 Cristiano Casolari slabbed around Disteghil Sar South to the col between it and Yazghil Dome North and continued up snow and difficult mixed terrain to complete the first ascent of Yazghil Dome North (7400 meters, 24,279 feet). That same day Dr. Aldo Poli and Rampini climbed to the Disteghil Sar South-Yazghil Dome North col and climbed Disteghil Sar South by its east face, a new route. Three peaks above Base Camp were also climbed: P 5050 (16,568 feet) by Giancarlo Calza and Marco Mairani, P 5030 (16,503 feet) by Claudio Benedetti and another P 5050 (16,568 feet) by Benedetti and Nannuzzi. The high camps were evacuated and the return from Base Camp began on July 31.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI. Club Alpino Italiano

Rakaposhi. Our objective was to climb the 10-mile-long difficult southwest ridge of Rakaposhi, previously climbed only by Mike Banks and Tom Patey in 1958. Poles and Japanese had also reached the summit in 1979 but by different routes. On July 2 we reached Gilgit and proceeded by tractor to Jaglot, where we recruited 96 porters. We reached Base Camp at 13,950 feet on July 7. We established Camp I on July 10 at 17,050 feet above a dangerous couloir. The route to Camp II had slopes with windslabs and then a long corniced ridge. Camp II was set up on July 17 at 18,700 feet. To reach Camp III we had to climb a gendarme, a 19,700-foot peak on the ridge, descend to 18,375 feet and climb back to camp at 19,000 feet (July 22). Doubtless the Monk's Head slope was the greatest difficulty on the route. Camp IV was placed on July 24 at 21,000 feet, Camp V on July 30 at 22,950 feet above a long, crevassed slope and Camp V on

August 1 on the summit plateau at 24,275 feet. On August 2 Bertrand Borrey, Daniel Bogaert, Arthur Delobbe and porter Sultan Ullah Baig climbed the ridge to the summit (7788 meters, 25,552 feet). While descending, the climbers started an avalanche which swept away one of the climbers of the second assault party, Michel Bodard. He fell 650 feet and suffered a broken leg and thumb, a punctured lung, a concussion and multiple contusions. He was carried to Camp IV and two days later was picked up by helicopter at 20,150 feet. On August 5 the high-altitude porter Sultan Ullah Baig insisted against advice on descending alone to join the others and give his countrymen the good news. He disappeared between Camps II and I. The body was never found despite five days' search. We fixed 6500 feet of rope: in the couloir below Camp I; on the avalanche slopes between Camps I and II; on the gendarme; and on the Monk's Head. The other members were Daniel Berriaux, Marcel Charlier, Elie Hanoteau, Jean-Claude Legros, Geneviève Perikel, Dr. Claire Duchesne and I as leader.

JACQUES COLLAER, Club Alpin Belge

Diran. Our expedition made the third ascent of Diran (also called Minapin) above the Hunza valley in the northwest Karakoram. Base Camp was at 11,500 feet and Advance Base was placed four miles up the glacier at 12,800 feet on June 17. We tried unsuccessfully to ascend the unclimbed north ridge but had to give up because of bottomless powder snow. After placing Camp I at 16,100 feet on June 24, we continued alpine-style. We camped on June 27, 28 and 29 at 18,800, 20,675 and 22,475 feet. On June 30 Edi Furrer and I reached the summit (7273 meters, 23,862 feet). A day later, July 1, the other two members, Andreas Müller and Felix Waltert, got to the top. During the descent we were pinned by a severe storm, Furrer and I at 20,675 feet and Müller and Waltert at 22,475 feet. The latter two had their tent destroyed.

RUTH STEINMANN, Schweizer Alpen Club

Batura and Nanga Parbat. On May 29 our Austrian expedition began a four-day approach from Aliabad in the Hunza valley over the 18-mile-long Muchiohul Glacier to Base Camp at 13,215 feet at the southern foot of Batura. We were to climb a new route left of the only other ascent of Batura, the German climb of 1976. From June 2 to 15, despite bad weather, we set up Camps I, II and III at 16,400, 19,350 and 22,000 feet. For health reasons, half of our group had to leave the region. Camp III, at the foot of the most difficult part, the summit wall, was regained after bad weather on June 23. We fixed rope on a 650-foot steep step. We bivouacked without tents at 23,625 feet in a crevasse below the second step. On June 25 we fixed 500 feet of rope on the second step, much of which was deep in loose snow. Franz Tschismarov, Pred Pressl, Gerhard Lunger and I reached the summit (7785 meters, 25,551 feet) at five P.M. We returned to our last bivouac. We descended on the 26th to Camp II. The next day Tschismarov broke his ankle below Camp I during the descent but got to

Base Camp under his own power. After the Batura expedition, Pressl and I went to Nanga Parbat to climb the Kinshofer (Schell) route on the Rupal side. In eight days, including two storm-bound ones, we climbed the peak. I got to the summit on July 17. Pressl turned back 500 feet from the summit because of frostbitten feet suffered on Batura and retinal hemorrhages. We were back in Base Camp on July 19.

EDI KOBLMÜLLER, Alpine Schule Ober-Österreich

Batura IV. An expedition of nine Poles and a German led by Władysław Wisz succeeded in making the first ascent of Batura IV (7500 meters, 24,607 feet) by the splendid south face. This face of about 11,500 feet had very difficult passages and could be compared in difficulty to the great north faces of the Alps. Base Camp was established on July 26 at 12,500 feet at the foot of Hachindar Chhish. Camps I, II and III were placed at 17,050, 17,725 and 21,000 feet, the latter on August 25. The face was fixed with 8000 feet of rope. On August 29 Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Paweł Mularz, *Poles*, and Volker Stallbohm, *German*, set out alpine-style. They bivouacked at 22,000 and 23,625 feet and reached the summit on August 31. On September 2 Jan Jaworski, Andrzej Paulo and again Mularz reached the summit. They had no high-altitude porters. While crossing Iran, close to Tehran, the expedition was robbed of its money by two armed bandits who pretended to be police officers.

JÓZEF NYKA, Editor, Taternik, Poland

Sia Chhish, Batura Group. [This peak lies southwest of Hachindar Chhish.—Editor.] Our expedition was composed of Enrico De Luca, Giampiero Di Federico, Eugenio Di Marzio, Sandro Pucci, Giuseppe Ricciuti and me as leader. From Gilgit we traveled to Boladas village by jeep. For two days we ascended the Shittinbar valley with porters and donkeys to reach Base Camp at 12,950 feet. From there we went up the eastern moraine, a crevassed slope, a 250-foot rock step, more easy glacier, a dangerous gully and more glacier to reach a col below Sia Chhish's west face at 18,200 feet. After acclimatization and load carrying, we established camp on the col on July 18. We decided to climb both Sia Chhish and the 6000-meter (19,685-foot) peak opposite the col. On July 19 De Luca, Di Federico and I set off along the west spur to climb Sia Chhish alpine-style. At 20,000 feet we had to wait until the night chill would reduce the dangers of avalanches. We climbed in the night on difficult rock and ice of 60° to 70° . After halting again for three hours, we continued to a 22,800-foot col and then along the less difficult north ridge to the central and highest summit (7040 meters, 23,097 feet), which we reached at ten A.M. on July 20. We descended, rappelling from the high col. Meanwhile on July 20, Di Marzio, Ricciuti and Pucci climbed the 6000-meter peak, starting up the east ridge. This ridge ended on the face where they ascended 60° to 70° ice and rock, which was especially difficult in the last part.

GIORGIO MALLUCCI, Club Alpino Italiano

Koz Sar or P 6885 Attempt. A 15-man Japanese expedition led by Keiichi Tsukamoto was given permission to climb Koz Sar (6677 meters, 21,906 feet). The peak which they say they attempted was P 6885 (22,490 feet) on the ridge line between Batura and Kampire Dior above the Kukuar Glacier. It lies some 20 miles southeast of Koz Sar. They reached 20,550 feet on the west ridge, which they reached from the south, before they ran out of time.

Karun Koh Attempt. Unclimbed Karun Koh (6977 meters, 22,891 feet) was attempted by German Dr. Karl Hub, Pakistanis Saad Tarek and Sidiqi and me. The peak lies north of the Shimshal valley. We began our approach June 24 from Murkhan, 12 miles north of Pasu on the Karakoram Highway. After two days we set up Base Camp at 15,750 feet on the Karun Koh Glacier. We saw a possible route on the southwest which has three rock towers at middle height and a narrow corniced ridge above. After reconnaissance and a load-carry, Hub developed pneumonia. He was in the hospital in Gilgit two days later and flew home to Munich the next day. I was back in Base Camp on July 4. Meanwhile and in the next days, much snow fell. I reached 17,725 feet with Tarek but we gave up because of avalanche danger and bad weather.

ROBERT SCHAUER, Österreichischer Alpenverein

Nanga Parbat Corrections. There has been a certain amount of inexact reporting on routes on Nanga Parbat in the last two American Alpine Journals. The Kinshofer Weg or Route was first observed and unofficially so named during Herrligkoffer's 1963 German reconnaissance expedition of which Toni Kinshofer was a member. Herrligkoffer led another expedition in 1975 which attempted this route but failed. The following year Hanns Schell of Austria and his three companions succeeded in climbing the Kinshofer Route and so achieved the sixth ascent of Nanga Parbat. A confusion arises because in 1962 during the second ascent of Nanga Parbat from the Diamir side Herrligkoffer gave names to two features on the route: the Löw Eisrinne (a difficult couloir leading up from the Diama Glacier toward Camp II) and the Kinshofer Eisfeld or Icefield, a little higher up, between their Camps II and III on the west side of the north summit. Therefore on page 281 of the A.A.J., 1982 it should have stated that the Italians climbed the Diamir Face via the Kinshofer Icefield, not the Kinshofer route. There are also errors in the A.A.J., 1983. The same mistake is repeated on page 288 about a Franco-German-Austrian party. On page 283 Zebrowski was obviously on the southwest and not the northwest ridge (the Kinshofer Route first climbed by Schell and party). The couloir climbed by Loretan (page 286) was obviously not the Kinshofer Couloir, which is not a feature of the Kinshofer Route.

LOUIS BAUME, Alpine Club

Nanga Parbat Attempt. A Japanese expedition of five climbers led by Tadakiyo Sakahara made an attempt to climb the first-ascent route on the

CLIMBS AND EXPEDITIONS, 1983

Rakhiot side of Nanga Parbat. After establishing Base Camp on June 28, they placed four more camps on the mountain, the highest at 20,000 feet below the northeast ridge. They attempted to pitch Camp V at 22,650 feet on the Moor's Head (Mohrenkopf) but bad weather made them give up their attempt.

Nanga Parbat Attempt. The French couple, Liliane and Maurice Barrard, did not succeed in getting to the summit of Nanga Parbat in June, but they made a variant on the Diamir route. They climbed a gully and couloir to the left of the usual route and rejoined the normal way 2000 feet higher. They made two summit attempts which were stopped at 26,100 and 25,750 feet.

Nanga Parbat, Japanese Tragedies. Two Japanese expeditions unsuccessfully attempted Nanga Parbat and both lost members. An 11-man expedition to the Rupal Face led by Osamu Kunii established Base Camp, Camps I, II and III at 11,800, 16,750, 19,675 and 21,650 on the southwest ridge on April 23, May 6, 16 and 27 respectively. On June 4 they completed fixing rope to the proposed site of Camp IV at 24,275 feet and retired for a rest at Base Camp. On June 17 eight climbers were hoping to establish Camp IV. They were at 22,950 feet just short of the plateau when the snow gave way under the leader's feet and the whole slope avalanched. Three were seriously injured but stopped some 1500 feet lower. However Kazuo Shimura fell some 6000 feet to his death and was buried under the avalanche debris. A 16-man party led by Isao Shinkai arrived nearly a month after the first group to attempt the same route and all worked together. In fact, two of those caught in the first avalanche were from this second group. They continued after Kunii's group gave up. On July 12 Yuichiro Takamori, Satoshi Iida and Nobuyoshi Yamada lost their lives when an avalanche overwhelmed Camp I.

Nanga Parbat. Our expedition consisted of Dr. Christian Brückler, Franz Prasicek, Walter Lösch, Ewald Lidl, Monika Göttinger and me as leader, and later of Eduard Koblmüller and Fred Pressl. We hoped to climb the southwest ridge of Nanga Parbat, the Kinshofer or Schell route, principally without porters and without supplementary oxygen. When we arrived at Base Camp on June 29, we found the Japanese Fukuoka expedition already there and on the same route. There was much snow this year and we struck it first at 12,500 feet. Using five porters on only one day, we carried to Camp I at 16,750 feet from June 30 to July 3. Camp II was established at 20,000 feet on July 9. On July 12 a giant avalanche swept down from 1250 feet above Camp I, carrying away four of the six tents. Two of our team freed themselves and dug out one surviving Japanese. Tragically Iida, Takamori and Yamada died. Our injured members, Dr. Brückler and Lidl, were flown to Rawalpindi by helicopter and thence to Austria. We lost much equipment in the avalanche. After establishing Camp III at 22,650 feet on July 20, we returned to Base Camp because of bad weather and lack of acclimatization. Eight days of good weather began on July 28. Above

Camp III in all, one snow bivouac was made at 24,275 feet and two at 25,600 feet. Lösch and Prasicek got to 25,925 feet during this time but had to turn back because of wind-slab danger. Koblmüller and Pressl joined us, well acclimatized after their Batura I climb, getting to Camp I on July 10. They were in Camp II on the night of the avalanche. They continued alpine-style. On July 16 Koblmüller got to the summit solo. Pressl turned back at 25,925 feet because of frostbite suffered on Batura.

WALTER GÖTTINGER, Österreichischer Alpenverein

Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face. We left Bunar Bridge on June 2 with 155 porters and got to Base Camp at 14,300 feet on June 5. On June 10 we began route-finding and preparing the route. Camp I was placed across the glacier at 17,100 feet. Above was a steep ice couloir. Camp II was set up on July 3 at 20,550 feet on the rock ridge, Camp III on the 18th, Camp IV on July 23 on the snowfield at 24,125 feet. Mamoru Taniguchi, Norio Nakanishi and Masashi Saeki left Camp IV on July 25 but took so much time in the deep snow that they could get only to the Bazhin Notch. On the 27th the same climbers made another summit attempt but were turned back by the weather. On the 29th four members set up a temporary Camp V at 25,750 feet. The third bid by Taniguchi and Nakanishi started on July 30. They bivouacked at 26,475 feet and reached the summit at seven A.M. on July 31. This was the first Japanese ascent of Nanga Parbat. We followed the 1962 route of Herrligkoffer. The other members were Takeyoshi Takatsuka, Naoyuki Saeki, Kensei Ojima, Shuko Sakai, Takao Ito, Osamu Tagaya, Toshiyuki Shimada, Tomoyuki Kawajiri, Kensuke Saeki, Dr. Ryuichi Tanabe and I as leader.

SHIGEYOSHI KIDO, Toyama Mountaineering Federation, Japan

Nanga Parbat. Our expedition was composed of Kive de Pablo, Mikel Martinez, I. Alvarez, L. Tapia and me as leader. We approached up the Diamir valley with 29 porters and established Base Camp on July 15 at 13,125 feet. We set up Camps I and II at 16,750 and 20,350 feet and climbed to 22,650 feet for acclimatization. On August 3 we left Camp II for the summit alpine-style, bivouacking at 22,300 feet and in the Bazhin Basin at 23,950 feet. From there de Pablo and I kept on to the summit, which we reached at four P.M. on August 5, following the Italian variant. We were all back in Base Camp on August 7 after dismantling Camps II and I. Our route was the traditional one on this side, the Kinshofer route.

JOSÉ LUIS ZULOAGA, Bizkaiko Expedizioa, Spain

Nanga Parbat Attempt. Frenchmen Eric Beaud, Victor Lant and François Marsigny arrived at Base Camp on August 2. From August 13 to 18 they made a summit push on the Diamir Face of Nanga Parbat and reached 23,000 feet before they had to quit. Two were suffering from cerebral edema and the third from incipient frostbite.

Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face Attempt. Our expedition consisted of Hooman Aprin, Les Ellison, Evelyn Lees and me as leader. After a few days' delay in Rawalpindi because our liaison officer had not arrived, we were granted permission to leave without him. On September 20 we arrived at Base Camp north of Nanga Parbat in the upper Diamir valley after 31/2 days from Bunar Bridge on the Karakoram Highway. We spent two weeks acclimatizing, skiing and climbing on Ganalo Peak and taking loads to Camp I at 15,600 feet. We reconnoitered with light loads to a rock island in the Löw Couloir at 17,000 feet. We found the climbing at this time of year to be quite technical as there was only bare 40° to 60° ice and steep loose rock. The fixed ropes from earlier in 1983 were of no use, being 20 feet or more above the ice on the rock walls where the old snow-line had been. After a day's rest we went back up the gully with full loads, picked up our food at the rock island and continued on up. The climbing was enjoyable on the rock-hard ice but very slow. Often one person led and then hauled loads while the other three jümared. We spent the next two nights bivouacked, hanging in our harnesses, unable to cook or find a ledge even to let us get into a sleeping bag. We got to 18,800 feet immediately below the rock headwall leading to the upper part of the couloir. On the second morning Les Ellison found his feet to be freezing and so with our minimal equipment we all opted to go down. On the fifth rappel, Les was hit by a large rock, which cracked his helmet and shattered the plastic buckles from the back of his pack. He was knocked unconscious briefly. Alone, at the rappel stance, he was held by the anchor and managed to right himself. In great pain in his upper back near his spine, he could use his hands only with much pain. He could not carry a load. Not knowing the extent of his injuries, we decided we must get down in one continuous push while he could still stay on his feet. It took 37 rappels to reach Base Camp at five A.M. Les had to be belayed and his pack first dragged and later split up among the other three of us. This consumed most of our climbing hardware and all our headlamp batteries. After two days' rest, Les could walk out on his own, supported by our cook. His injuries turned out to be muscular damage and a compression fracture of the scapula. We had to give up because we lacked equipment and food which had been left on the mountain.

RICK WYATT

Nanga Parbat Correction. On page 287 of *A.A.J.*, 1983, the line showing the route was drawn a little too far to the right in the upper part of the photograph. The route ascended the couloir and passed the rock outcrop on the left.

Toshe Peak. A German expedition led by Bernd Neubauer climbed Toshe Peak (6600 meters, 21,654 feet) in the late summer. Details are missing.

Tirich Mir from the South. Our expedition had as members Artur Hajzer, Rafał Chołda, Jerzy Mamica, Janusz Mikołajczyk, Ludwik Musioł, Andrzej Zielinski and me as leader. On July 24 we established Base Camp at 14,450 feet

on the South Barum Glacier. On July 26 Camp I was placed at 17,550 feet. We planned to climb the original 1950 Norwegian route, but the snow conditions were dangerous and we decided to make a variation via the "S" Col (21,325 feet), where Camp II was established on August 2. On August 11 Chołda and Hajzer left Camp II and climbed by the Japanese route to the "Jankowski Terrace" (23,000 feet), where they bivouacked. Next day at five P.M. the summit (7706 meters, 25,283 feet) was reached—after 19 days activity on the mountain. The second summit attempt was stopped below the "S" Col because of a not serious avalanche accident. The new variation is not difficult, but its upper section, a 1000-foot-high ice gully below the "S" Col, is seriously exposed to avalanches.

RYSZARD WARECKI, Harcerski Klub Taternicki, Poland

China

E-Gongga Attempt, 1982. Our team comprised Ivan Day, Roy May, Peter Thompson, Dr. Duncan Gray, Stephen Martin and me as leader. We arrived at our roadhead village, Xin Xin, on July 23, 1982. E-Gongga, our main objective after we discovered that Swiss had illegally climbed Zhong Shan, was a very complex mountain to which there was no obvious access on the south. During the approach, we had dismissed attempting it from the southeast because of prolonged technical difficulties on such a huge face and difficulty of access. We would have to machete our way through five or six kilometres of dense forest and pick our way across three kilometres of glacier just to reach the base of a 3500-metre-high cliff. A route from the north was denied us by flooding in the approach valley, Nan Men Guan Gou, just prior to our arrival. Our first attempt by the south face used as an approach the valley immediately north of Base Camp. The second, from Advance Base two days' march around the base of the mountain, was via a subsidiary peak west of E-Gongga. These routes might have gained access to an intervening southwest ridge to the summit. On the first attempt, from July 28 to August 2, Gray and Martin reached a high point of 5200 metres. The route abutted a 600-metre vertical rock tower of questionable stability which had to be scaled to reach the steep snow slope leading to the summit. Our attention now turned to the side Day and I had been looking at. Racing against time, we took two days to set up Advance Base. By August 5 we had crossed the heavily crevassed Yantsoko Glacier to gain access to E-Gongga's defining valley to the west and to Camp I. A frigid river crossing above Camp I established us on the route, which would have involved the ascent of P 6130 simply to gain access to our peak. Two bivouacs, the first alarmingly exposed to rockfall, found Gray and me at 4900 metres on the west slope of P 6130. On August 8 we reached a high point of 5350 metres by climbing a complex icefall to a sérac ridge which in turn crested on the west ridge of P 6130. The weather took a dramatic turn for the worse. We called off our attempt on August 11.

STUART HEPBURN, Carlisle Mountaineering Club, England