

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

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

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

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

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

WERNER R. LANDRY

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

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