

Therefore, early on the 15th Gustke and I headed down with him. I left them at 21,400 feet and returned to Camp III. Matous and I hoped to climb upward the next morning but because of bad weather we headed down to Base Camp. On June 22 Gustke, Thorburn and I were back in Camp II for one last attempt. We knew we were in trouble when we found our cached gear under five feet of new snow. On June 24 Gustke and I gained only 1000 feet in hip-deep snow and reluctantly decided that further progress was impossible. It snowed 45 out of the 50 days we were in the Rupal valley.

MARK UDALL

*Nanga Parbat.* Twelve parties, including four from Japan, were given permission for Nanga Parbat in 1985. Fourteen of our expedition set up Base Camp at 4100 meters on May 21, hoping to climb the 1962 German route on the Diamir Face. We established Camps I, II and III at 5000, 6000 and 6600 meters on May 26, June 1 and 3, cooperating with the international party that had got to Base Camp three days ahead of us. On June 15 the weather worsened and we descended from near the site of Camp IV until June 27. We placed Camp IV and V at 7200 and 7600 meters on July 2 and 5. Mamoru Kikuchi and Hiroshi Hanada got to Camp V on July 7 and left for the summit the next morning at 2:30. They stood on the peak at 12:35 P.M. We found a corpse of an American we assume to be that of Bob Broughton, who died in 1977, below Camp II. We buried him with his things, heaping up a cairn beside the Diama Glacier. We mourned for him. The other members of our group were Y. Ishibashi, T. Muraoka, S. Watari, S. Hara, M. Shima, H. Shinohara, T. Hayakawa, T. Mita, M. Tanaka, T. Takasu and J. Nakamura.

MITSUO UEMATSU, *Fukuoka University Alpine Club*

*Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face.* Having left Rawalpindi on May 22, my wife Laurence de la Ferrière and I drove up the gorges of the Indus on the Karakoram Highway. We shared permission for Nanga Parbat with the Polish women led by Wanda Rutkiewicz. We started walking at Bunar Bridge and placed Base Camp at 4200 meters four days later on May 28. At Base Camp we found Stefan Wörner's Swiss and Mitsuo Uematsu's Japanese expeditions. They too were on the 1962 German route, which is the safest on the Diamir Face. We placed Camps I, II and III at 5000, 6200 and 6900 meters on May 31, June 2 and 7. A few days later Austrians with Peter Habeler and Michael Dacher arrived. The camp seemed like an international climbing meet. The following three weeks saw several attempts but they were frustrated by bad weather, snow, wind and clouds. The Swiss gave up. Good weather returned at the end of June. We quickly got to Camp III but were held up there for three days. On July 4 we set up Camp IV despite much new snow. Our summit attempt on July 5 was stopped by deep snow. On July 6 and 7 violent winds pinned us to Camp IV. On July 8 we two reached the summit at 12:30 P.M. with the Japanese, Hiroshi Hanada and Mamoru Kikuchi. This was my wife's second 8000er, as she had climbed

Yalung Kang in 1984. She has climbed higher without supplementary oxygen than any other woman. She was the second woman to reach the summit of Nanga Parbat. We climb as a couple, which is our concept of what mountaineering and life should be, a human adventure in which the performance is not the only motivation.

BERNARD MULLER, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Nanga Parbat, First Ladies-Only Ascent.* The first all-woman expedition to Nanga Parbat successfully climbed the mountain. The party consisted of Poland's top women climbers: Dobrosława Wolf, Anna Czerwińska, Krystyna Palmowska and Wanda Rutkiewicz. The doctor was Danielle Sierre of Switzerland. Base Camp was established on the Diamir Glacier on May 29 at 4200 meters. The ascent was made by the 4000-meter-high Diamir face, the German route of 1962. Four camps were set up: Camps I, II, III, and IV at 5000, 6100, 6850 and 7400 meters (the last in the Bazhin Basin) on June 1, 4, 12 and July 5. The weather was unsettled and big snowfalls halted progress. The steep rock section below Camp II was difficult and provided exciting climbing, even though it was protected by old ropes and ladders. All camps were equipped unaided; the women carried loads of 20 to 25 kilos. There was much activity on the Diamir face; Japanese, German, Swiss and French parties were also present. On some days Camp I had ten tents! On July 8 the first summit ascents were made: Japanese Hiroshi Hanada and Mamoru Kikuchi and the French couple Bernard Muller and Laurence de la Ferrière. On July 9 or 10 a big avalanche swept Camp IV. On July 11 Dobrosława Wolf, German Michael Dacher and Austrian Habeler bivouacked there and the next day attacked the summit. Habeler and Dacher stood on top, but Wolf started two hours later and could only reach P 8075 on the summit ridge. The weather deteriorated and she descended enveloped by dark clouds and snowfall. The three other Polish women rebuilt Camp IV and on July 13 made a summit attempt, but they were turned back by deep snow and poor weather. On July 15 Czerwińska, Palmowska and Rutkiewicz started at six A.M. The weather was bright but the fresh snow was very deep. Progress was slow. Unroped they reached the summit separately between 3:30 and 4:30 P.M. They descended to Camp IV. During the night the weather deteriorated once again. The descent in heavy snowfall, dark mist and knee-deep snow with heavy loads was the most difficult and most venturesome part of the expedition. The first woman to climb Nanga Parbat was Liliane Barrard and the second Laurence de la Ferrière, both climbing roped to their husbands. The Polish women had no male support or high-altitude porters. Three 8000ers have been climbed thus, all by Polish women: Gasherbrum II in 1975, Broad Peak in 1983 and now Nanga Parbat. For Wanda Rutkiewicz (Everest 1978) and Krystyna Palmowska (Broad Peak 1983) this was the second 8000er.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*