

II at 6500 meters on July 3. Unfortunately, from then on the weather was continuously unsettled with some heavy storms. Although only three-and-a-half days of actual climbing were required to reach the ridge at 7300 meters, this effort was spread out over the next 30 days. On their sixth foray, Kate Phillips and Brendan Murphy reached the high point of 7300 meters on August 1 but very high winds prevented their camping at that height. They confirmed that the ridge section above there as far as the headwall at 7600 meters was quite straightforward, but the headwall looked hard with no obvious weakness. On August 2, storms rolled in and so we cleared the camps and left Base Camp on August 5.

ANDREW MACNAE, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Gasherbrum IV, Solo East Face Attempt.* Having traveled to Base Camp with the Japanese expedition led by Hirofumi Konishi, Yasushi Yamanoi began solo on July 6 at night to climb the east face of Gasherbrum IV. In the icefall below the Italian col, he was carried down 80 meters by an avalanche but was unhurt. The next day, he set out again and reached the foot of the east face at ten P.M. On July 8, he climbed soft snow and smooth rock to 7000 meters, where it began to snow. He then retired and joined the others to climb Gasherbrum II. More details and a photograph appear in *Iwa To Yuki* of December, 1993.

*Gasherbrum IV 1992 Correction.* On page 253 of *AAJ, 1993*, it incorrectly states that Gasherbrum IV had been attempted by the northwest ridge. The route actually attempted by the 1992 American expedition was the south face to the south ridge.

*Chogolisa Attempt.* José Bermúdez, Jerry Lovatt, Grant Dixon, Robert Parker and I hoped to climb Chogolisa (7668 meters, 25,158 feet). Parker had to leave on August 1 because of illness. We wanted to make the second ascent of the 1986 British route. This is approached from the East Vigne Glacier and ascends a north-facing slope to the 6800-meter col between Chogolisa and Prupuo Barakha. From there we would have followed the 1975 Austrian first-ascent route to the top. We walked from Hushe to Base Camp with 45 porters in six days. Previous bad weather made conditions on the Gondokoro La (5650 meters) more dangerous than usual. A porter broke a leg in an avalanche and our cook developed acute mountain sickness; he was treated with drugs and a Gamow bag before being evacuated to Skardu by helicopter. Base Camp was established close to the mountain at 5200 meters. Two weeks of bad weather and avalanche risk kept us from more than moving food, fuel and equipment to 5400 meters at the foot of the face. Three days of better weather on August 12 to 14, let us stock lightly Camps I and II at 5900 and 6350 meters. Bad weather then forced us back to Base for six days. Starting on August 21,

we moved supplies for six more days to Camp III at 6800 meters. We had to plough through deep snow angled at 35° to 45°, first breaking trail unladen and then carrying a load. The route to the top looked straightforward, but we had a nasty surprise 150 meters above camp. A short section of horizontal ridge was dangerously double-corniced. We assessed the risk and reluctantly decided not to press on past this high point of 6950 meters. Base Camp was dismantled on September 5.

DAVID HAMILTON, *Alpine Club*

*Trango Nameless Tower.* Two members of a 5-man South Korean expedition led by Kim Chang-Ho are said to have climbed the Trango Nameless Tower. Details are lacking.

*K7 Attempt.* K7 (6934 meters, 22,750 feet) lies at the head of the Charakusa Glacier in the Hushe valley. Japanese climbed it in 1984, but it has resisted nine other attempts. After delays, Britons Bob Brewer, Greg Cotterill, Denis Gleeson, Mark Berisford and I as leader and American Roger Whitehead established Base Camp on July 10. First inspection of the southwest ridge showed considerably more snow and ice than during our 1990 attempt. We began the climb on July 12 at 4300 meters. The approach was straightforward except for the avalanches hurtling down the Japanese couloir that we had to cross to gain the southwest ridge. We established Camp II at 5100 meters within seven days, but two of those up high had problems. Gleeson had damaged his hands and Whitehead had a time constraint. Cotterill took their place with Brewer and me. We pushed on to Camp II at 5500 meters, where a violent storm trapped us for three days before we could descend to Base. Three days later, we were back at Camp II, joined by Berisford. Camp III was reached on July 29 and Tower 3 climbed in two days. Brewer and I got to the “Coffin Bivy” on August 3, only to be trapped for five days. We four reached Camp V at 6000 meters on August 9. The difficult 300-meter “Fortress” section yielded after three days. Stoves failed. Food was low because ravens raided a supply dump. We had hoped that the top of the Fortress would have a camp site on its top, but it was in fact a knife-edged ridge. Another violent storm came in. With still a week of climbing left to reach the summit, we descended over two days in storm. We had spent 32 continuous days on the face and on 26 of those it had snowed.

DAI LAMPARD, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Masherbrum II Attempt and Possible Altitude.* In 1988, an Italian expedition led by Augusto Zanotti made the first ascent of the most westerly of the Masherbrum group. They called it “Masherbrum Far West” and gave it an altitude of 7200 meters. (See *AAJ*, 1989, page 250.) In 1991, a British commercial expedition put 14 clients onto the summit of what they called