

*Broad Peak Attempt and Garbage Clean-Up.* I returned to Pakistan with a double objective: to remove as much garbage as possible from the Karakoram and to climb Broad Peak if possible, which would have been my third 8000er. I chose to make a lightweight attempt with Ang Furi Sherpa, who had been with me on Everest and had made with me the summits of Cho Oyu and Shisha Pangma. On June 7, we placed Base Camp at 4900 meters below the standard route. For the next ten days, we had daily snowfall, but on June 11, we climbed to 5800 meters with loads. When we went back up on June 17, we placed a tent at 6400 meters at Camp II. On the 20th, we climbed to Camp II with an extra tent to be placed at 6900 meters. Bad weather did not let us try for the summit until June 24 when we reached 7700 meters before strong winds forced us back. Our second try started on July 1, but it snowed heavily at Camp II and that stopped us. On July 7, we left Base Camp and on the 8th, we carried our tent to 7300 meters. On July 9, we left at 3:30 A.M. and climbed in knee-deep snow. Finally, some 30 meters below the foresummit, I knew the only choice was to turn back. Even so, it was after midnight when we reached our tent. During two months, and with the help of Balti porters, we collected all kinds of garbage during the approach march and at Base Camp. This we separated, burned what we could and crushed the metal. We then packed it into bags and made 25-kilo loads for the porters to carry out. Altogether, we removed over one ton of garbage, 800 kilos of which we took to Skardu to be recycled. I hope that my efforts to erase the mistakes of the past will send the message that we must all work together to preserve and protect these beautiful and remote areas.

MAGDA NOS KING

*Gasherbrum I.* Our expedition was composed of Giorgio Nicolodi, Gino Valle, Fausto De Stefani, Sergio De Leo and me as leader. Excessive heat caused problems on the approach along the Braldo River and on the mountain. We climbed Gasherbrum I by the north face up the Japanese Couloir to Camp III and from there to the summit by the Messner-Kammerlander route. We established Base Camp, Camps I, II and III on July 21, 23, 27 and August 2 at 5200, 5900, 6400 and 7200 meters. It took seven hours for all of us except Nicolodi to reach the summit on August 3 from Camp III on very steep slopes. This was the 11th 8000er for De Stefani and my 9th.

SERGIO MARTINI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak).* Our commercial expedition led by Briton Jonathan Pratt and me from the United States consisted of eleven climbers, of whom six reached the summit, and six trekkers, one of whom got to 6500 meters. We were of six nationalities. The normal south-facing route on Gasherbrum I is closed due to the Pakistani-Indian war. The north couloir, which we climbed, is a slash of snow cut into the rocky north face, which allows passage from the 6400-meter Gasherbrum La to the upper snowfields at 7000

meters. Above the La, a snow slope turns to 40° rock, then narrows to a rocky, snow-choked couloir of 50° between jagged cliffs, in which we fixed 700 meters of rope. After 500 meters, the chute widens into a 40° snow slope and ascends to a shoulder on the north ridge, where we placed Camp III at 7400 meters. From Camp III to the summit, a wide 40° snow slope with interspersed rock ridges runs to 7900 meters and then steepens to 50° loose rock with deep snow. On August 4, Pratt, Frenchmen Jean-Michel Meunier and Frank Lévy and Swiss Markus Staehelin climbed to the summit. From August 8 to 11, Briton Dr. Andrew Collins and I were storm-bound at Camp III but on August 12, we also reached the top. Two other summit attempts failed in bad weather. Pratt and Collins were the first British climbers to ascend Gasherbrum I. Pratt, Staehelin and Lévy participated in an all-night rescue to save the life of Nail Dervisević, a Bosnian climber who suffered a stroke that paralyzed his left side. The victim was dragged from Camp II on Gasherbrum II on a make-shift sled made from two blue barrels. He had lain in his tent for three days before our members could get to him. We tried to scrub the mountain squeaky clean, extending our efforts to all camps on Gasherbrum I and to Camps I and II on Gasherbrum II as well as to Base Camp.

DANIEL LEE MAZUR

*Gasherbrum I.* A Japanese expedition led by Naoyuki Saeki hoped to climb a new route on the north face of Gasherbrum I. After an eight-day approach from Askole, they established Base Camp, Camps I and II at 5100, 5900 and 6450 meters on July 3, 10 and 23, the latter just above the Gasherbrum La. They were attempting to climb a route to the left of the north-face couloir, but the rock was rotten and their progress was slow in their climb of three pitches of snow and nine of rock up to 6700 meters. They shifted to the couloir, which had already been climbed by Italians and was being climbed by an international commercial expedition. They established Camp III at 7400 meters on August 9, where they spent three nights in bad weather. On August 12, Mamoru Taniguchi, Masashi Saeki and Hideki Inaba climbed to the top on the same day as American David Mazur and Briton Andrew Collins. [See above.]

*Gasherbrum II Ascents and Attempts.* An international expedition climbed Gasherbrum II. On August 1, Americans Tom Hargis, leader, John Giban, Charlotte Fox and Randy Coffman, Ukrainian Oleg Banar, and Norwegians Bjørn Arne Evensen, Simon Mordre and Eirik Trysto reached the summit. This was the first ascent by an American woman, by a Ukrainian and by Norwegians. On August 2, the leader of *10 Spaniards*, Carlos Soria, got to the top with José Luis Hurtado, Antonio Tapiador, Javier Garrido, Juan Carlos Llamas and Pedro Nicolás. A *Bosnian* expedition led by Mohammad Gafić ran into difficulties. They established camps at 5900, 6400, 6900 and 7400 meters. On August 4, Oscar Prebanić was hit on the head by rockfall below Camp IV and despite