The climbing itself was more or less cracks in solid yellowish granite. They climbed left to a unique rock formation, the Guillotine, which stuck up from the face.

On July 8, they reached the first snow fields at 4900 meters, where they established CII. From July 11-13, the weather was very poor and the climbers waited in their portaledges. On July 16, Dutka and Weisser reached the second snow field some 1500 meters above the base, where they established CIII (5400m). They also found signs from a previous attempt to climb the Pulpit via this line at this point. Above the snowfield the rock was untouched.

On July 17, Rinn and Wondráček climbed almost to the final ridge. Dutka and Drašar reached the summit of the Pulpit (5800m) the next day, then descended to CIII late in the evening. On the 19th, the weather deteriorated. Dutka, Wiesser and Drašar decided to descend to BC to wait for better weather. Rinn and Wondráček stayed in CII for the next six days.

On July 26, the weather improved. Rinn and Wondráček started to climb from CII to the summit of the Pulpit. They reached the final ridge at dusk, where they slept. In the morning, they summitted the Pulpit. Wondráček felt sick and decided to descend to BC. Rinn stayed to wait for Dutka and Weisser. They wanted to continue with their climbing to the top of Great Trango. The three slept on the top of the Pulpit on July 28, then, in perfect weather the next day, they traversed to Great Trango via the 1977 American Route, climbing 13 pitches to the summit, which they reached at 5 p.m. They then descended to the Pulpit, spending the night there once again. On July 30, the weather deteriorated again. The next two days they cleaned the route of all ropes and gear.

Their route, which they named *More Czech, Less Slovak* (VII 7- A2, 53 pitches, 2100m), was the first ascent of the Trango Pulpit on the Great Trango Tower. The team hand-drilled all bolts at the belays.

VLADO LINEK, *Slovakia*

Trango Pulpit, Norwegian Trango Pulpit Direct. From June 28-August 4 (plus two days of fixing), Robert Caspersen, Gunnar Karlsen, Per Ludvig Skjerven and Einar Wold established the *Norwegian Trango Pulpit Direct* (VII A4 5.11, 48 pitches) on the Trango Pulpit (ca. 6050m). The Trango Pulpit is a secondary summit on the Great Trango massif. Climbing capsule style, the team linked together the lower wall, which faces northeast, and the upper wall, which faces directly north. The two faces are divided by a 180-meter hanging glacier. The team found reports of two other attempts on the wall, one by a Spanish team, who reportedly turned back after only five or six pitches on the lower face, and another by an Australian team that tried a slightly shorter, not-so-direct (but more feasible-looking) line up the right side of the lower face. It is said the Australians turned back after reaching a section of very hard aid on the 12th or 13th pitch. The Norwegian route takes the central line on both the lower and upper face. They used hand drills on their route and brought food for 30 days. The climb took 38 days. A full account of their journey appears earlier in this journal.

Nameless Tower, Claire de Lune. Gabriel Besson, Claude-Alain Gaillan, David Maret and I arrived at Base Camp on the Dunge Glacier at the beginning of July. The route we opened, *Claire de Lune* (VI 6b A3, 1230m), lies between that of Michel Piola (*Gran Diedre Desplomado*) and the Spanish Route (*Insumisoa*). Approximately 900-1000 meters of our route was new. We started on the left side of the base of the Tower's southwest face at 5000 meters with the first three pitches of *Insumisoa*, at which point we made our first camp. We then opened a new line on the slab directly above. The route followed the gray rock through

a rock scar and a system of cracks to the summit (6230m). At midnight on July 28, under a magnificent full moon, we arrived on top. We used two sets of Camalots up to #4. We placed one bolt at each belay. Eight days were spent on the rock. We made two fixed camps with portaledges, one at the base of the slab and another one at the base of the gray rock. From the base to the camp, we fixed rope and then climbed in capsule-style to the top. The hardest pitch (A3) is two pitches after the gray rock and has a little bit of ice.

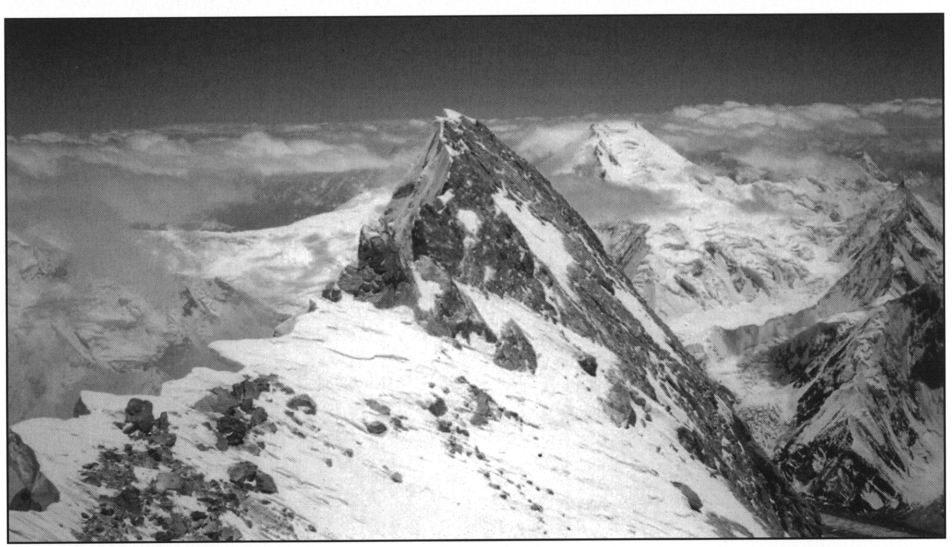
FRÉDERIC ROUX, *Switzerland*

Nameless Tower, Yugoslavian Route, and Nanga Parbat, Kinshofer Route. Alberto and Felix Iñurrategi, Jon Lazkano and Jose L. Tamiyo climbed Nameless Tower (6245 metres) via the Yugoslavian Route, summiting on June 26 at 3:30 p.m. The four then traveled to Nanga Parbat; Jon Lazkano left the team early. After reaching Base Camp (4200m) on July 15, the three remaining team members carried out a rescue to save the Columbian expedition leader Volker Stallbohm, who was injured at 6600 meters above Camp II on the Kinshofer Route on July 13. Jose L. Tamiyo, speaking on behalf of the expedition, said, "We were a little acclimatized after climbing the Nameless Tower, so we pushed from BC at 4200 meters to Camp II at 6000 meters on July 16."

After assisting in the rescue, the three climbers went from BC to CII on July 27 in one push and then made CIV at 7300 meters the next day. From CIV, they climbed to the top and back to Camp II on July 29, reaching the summit on July 29 at 7:30 a.m. from the Diamir side.

ASEM MUSTAFA AWAN, *The Nation, Pakistan*

Gasherbrum IV, Northwest Ridge, Ascent. Jae Soo Kim (expedition leader), Young Tae Kim (climbing leader), and expedition members Oun Bea Kim, Seong-Sang Kim, Min-Gi Jo, Yong Gun Kim, Il-Oong Jung, Dong-Ho Seo, Seong-Cheol Kim, Chi-Won Yun, Yeon-Ryong Kang, Jung-Hun Han and Jin-Ok Park departed from Seoul on May 8. On May 22, the team set up



Looking toward the Main Summit of GIV from the North Summit. CHI-WON YUN