

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 portaledge, 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.

FRÉDÉRIC ROUX, *Switzerland*

*Nameless Tower, Yugoslavian Route, and Nanga Parbat, Kinshofer Route.* Alberto and Felix Iñurategi, 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

Base Camp at 4900 meters. Other camps were established as follows: Camp I (5400m), May 27; CII (6400m), June 3; CIII (6800m), June 8; CIV (7400m), June 15. On June 28, the first summit attempt failed due to bad weather. On June 31, CV was set up at 7800 meters. We left CV for the summit at 4 a.m. July 1, and at 4:15 p.m. Chi-Won Yun and Yeon-Ryong Kang set foot on top.

As a whole, Gasherbrum IV's northwest ridge has a route as long as that of other 8000-meter mountains, which is why we planned our climbing style as a mix of polar (expedition) method and alpine style. The terrain between camps I and II comprised a lot of snow and ice; this section required 14 hours of work a day for four days to fix the rope and set up CII. The wind between camps II and III was very strong. There was a moderately difficult rock face between camps III and IV. In particular, the lower part of the summit section was without snow and ice, and camming units were very useful here. We found two carabiners with something like the words BEDAYN CALIFORNIA on them. I hope that I can find the owner of these two carabiners.

We had enough rock climbing gear to climb the south face as well when we were finished with the northwest ridge, but the weather didn't allow us to do that.

CHI-WON YON, *South Korea*

*Gasherbrum IV, Southwest Ridge, Attempt.* Steve Swenson, Charley Mace, Steve House (U.S.) and Andy DeKlerk (South Africa) made an attempt on the unclimbed southwest ridge of Gasherbrum IV (7925m). The intent of the expedition was to climb the route above 7000 meters alpine style without the use of fixed rope. In addition to climbing objectives, we also installed several new toilets at popular campsites on the Baltoro Glacier. Our expedition also succeeded in collecting and carrying out more than 500 pounds of trash from Gasherbrum Base Camp.

We arrived at Gasherbrum BC on July 1. By July 7, we had established our Camp I at around 6000 meters on the South Gasherbrum Glacier below Gasherbrum IV and the Italian Icefall. We spent a couple of days carrying loads and acclimatizing by skiing up to the base of the face below the southwest ridge. On July 9, a storm forced us back to BC for five days. We returned to CI on July 14, and on July 15 we skied up to the base of the route and climbed 700 feet up the lower snow face. The initial snow slope led to difficult mixed climbing on very rotten rock. It was our intent to fix rope up this face to where it reached the crest of the southwest ridge at 7000 meters.

A storm on July 19 lasted until July 26, so that it wasn't until the 27th that we were able to return to our Camp I. On July 28, we continued to fix rope up mixed climbing with rotten rock. The climbing was to the right of a prominent rock tower on the ridge. Below the ridge crest, much of the climbing was thin unconsolidated snow over loose rock that presented few opportunities for placing gear. The weather changed for the worse again on July 31, so after only three days of fairly good weather, we returned to BC in a storm. The storm kept us in BC from July 31-August 4.

On August 5 we returned to CI. On August 6, CII was placed on two very small platforms in a notch in the southwest ridge crest at 7000 meters. On the morning of August 7, we climbed a few hundred feet to the first rock band on the ridge at about 7200 meters with the intent of trying to find a better location for CII. The ridge crest consisted of more unconsolidated snow over bad rock, and a better campsite could not be found. The weather began to deteriorate again, so later that same day we descended to CI. On August 9, the entire team