



The south buttress of Hainabrakk East Tower, scene of Unfinished Symphony. BRIAN McMAHON

in the snow at the bottom of the south face, and follows the obvious wide crack system as it leans left up the face.

The PM Wall was climbed all free and hammerless in one day. The climbing was uniformly excellent and ranged from technical face climbing to a long offwidth pitch that began out a roof and split the face above. Because we had not brought any bolts, and there were no cracks on the beautiful table-like summit, we rappelled off a large block that (probably) weighed more than either of us.

The haulbags were also left behind on our other route, but we brought a small selection of pins and one hammer. We climbed *Unfinished Symphony* (VI 5.10+ A2+) over two days, with one pack that the second wore while jugging. The only supplies were a dromedary bag of water, a few energy bars, some Gore-Tex, and a Bibler tent, sans poles, to share as a bivy sack. *Unfinished Symphony* begins where the talus meets the base of the south buttress, which connects to Hainabrakk East Tower by a long ridge. The route includes a great deal of easy, runout climbing and some incredible thin cracks up a corner that

screams to be freed. We climbed the last pitch as it began to rain, and then rappelled the route through the storm. *Unfinished Symphony* awaits a second ascent that follows the ridge to Hainabrakk's summit and completes the music.

BRIAN McMAHON

Trango Nameless Tower, Eternal Flame and Yugoslav routes, Ascents, and Variation. From June 23 to August 11, the Saxon-Swiss Trango Tower Expedition 2000, led by Jens Richter, made ascents of Trango Nameless Tower via *Eternal Flame* and the Yugoslav route. All eight members reached the top. Base camp was made on the Trango Glacier, Camp I at the base of the Tower, and Camp II after 300 meters of steep wall on the so-called Sun Terrace.

The aim of six of us was to climb *Eternal Flame* as free as the first ascensionists had done (5.12c and three pitches of A1 to A2). As we started from the Trango Glacier, we climbed up to the Sun Terrace via the Yugoslav route. We fixed ropes up to seven pitches before the summit. Except for some icy parts on easy ground, we climbed the route as free as we had planned (5.12c A2). We had bad weather the first two weeks, but we climbed as often as possible. We added bolts at the belays because there were mostly only one. We protected the rest of the route with Friends and nuts. On July 21 at 7 p.m., Jens Richter, Michael Richter, and Rüdiger Helling reached the top. Rainer Treppte, Steffen Geißler, and Christian Baum

reached the top at 6 p.m. on July 26. All six members are Germans.

Due to the bad weather, the Yugoslav route, which follows a big dihedral system in the upper part, was under icy conditions, forcing the team of Markus Stofer and Urs Stoecker (both Swiss) to aid in many places. They climbed up to the Sun Terrace along with the *Eternal Flame* team. From the Sun Terrace, they made a route-finding error, and climbed the first three pitches of *Run For Cover* before rejoining the Yugoslav route via new ground. They called their variation *Home Run* (5.10 A2). They used fixed ropes on two-thirds of the route. On July 21 at 6:30 p.m., they reached the summit.

JENS RICHTER, Germany

K2, Various Activity. K2 (8611m), which had not seen an ascent since August, 1997, saw 25 climbers reaching the summit, the most since 1996. It was reported that all ascents were made via either the Abruzzi Ridge or South-Southeast Spur routes. Nineteen people reached the top between July 29-31. (*High Mountain Sports* 221)

K2, Solo Ascent and Attempt. Yasushi Yamanoi and I came back to Japan from K2 on August 25. Voytek Kurtyka and Yasushi looked at the east face, but gave up because of bad weather. Voytek left soon after, as he was not interested in any other route. Yasushi reached the summit on July 30 via the South-Southeast Spur Route. He summited with a Korean team member who used oxygen. My body condition was so bad, I could only reach 7600 meters.

TAEKO YAMANOI, Japan

Editor's Note: Y. Yamanoi was reported to have left Base Camp at mid-day on July 28 and reached the Shoulder by 4 p.m. the next day. He summited at noon on July 30 and was back in BC the evening of the 31st. This is perhaps the fastest ascent of the route; in 1986, Benoit Chamoux summited via the Abruzzi Ridge in 23 hours from BC.

Unnamed Peak, First Ascent. It was reported that on June 14, prior to his second (again unsuccessful) attempt to ski K2, Hans Kammerlander led a large party of clients to the top of a previously unclimbed ca. 6000-meter peak. The peak is located to the west of Broad Peak Base Camp; an application has been made to the local authorities to name it. Further details are lacking. (*High Mountain Sports* 221)

Masherbrum Mountains

Honboro Peak and Chogolisa, Attempts, and Daare Peak, Ascent. We arrived in Hushe on June 19 and established Base Camp two days later at 4225 meters aside the Honboro Glacier at the base of Honboro Peak. After surveying the mountain, we decided that attempting Honboro from the east was too dangerous due to the high risk of falling seracs. Therefore, Iñaki San Vicente, Txus Martín and I ended up ascending a nearby peak, known by the locals as Daare Peak (5650m), on June 29. After that, we joined a group of friends on their way to attempt the northeast summit of Chogolisa via the east ridge. This ascent was part of a documentary film being produced about the life of Luis de Saboya, the Duke of Abruzzi, and his expedition to this mountain in 1909. We made part of the approach wearing old-fashioned