

first big icefall. From there, we reconnoitered our way through the second and third icefalls, taking many days and using much equipment. The glacier has eight tributaries. We tried to reach the west ridge of Sherpi Kangri up the fourth, but steep granite walls of the needle peaks prevented us. We abandoned our plan to climb the south and west ridges. We established Camp II (17,225 feet) on July 28 on the main glacier. It took us five days and 3000 feet of fixed rope to place Camp III (18,875 feet) above the fourth icefall. From a big col near Camp III the gentle and snow-covered P 36 Glacier descends to the north. North-east of the big snowfield rose the two peaks of Sherpi Kangri (24,212 and 23,960 feet), covered with hanging glaciers. Avalanche danger prevented our climbing to the high ridge between the peaks. We gave up the east ridge of the main peak and turned to the south ridge of Sherpi Kangri II, where we fixed 3000 feet of rope. On August 11 we gave up at 20,650 feet with many overhanging ice blocks on the ridge above us. The people in the Khorkondus call Sherpi Kangri "Shere Gangri".

TATSUO INOUE, *Kobe University Alpine Club, Japan*

*Mango Gusor Attempt.* Our team consisted of Bob Cuthbert, Canadian, Steve Kaagan, American, Bruce McPherson, Australian, John Sheard, Keith Nannery, Bob Shaw, Howie Richardson and me, British. We received permission to climb in the Karakoram only three weeks before departure. The mountain awarded us was Mango Gusor, of which we could find very little information, and what we got was all wrong; i.e. the Mango Gusor in Fosco Maraini's *Karakoram* was not the real Mango Gusor. When we arrived in the area in mid-July, we found that Mango Gusor (c. 20,600 feet) was a group of mountains all connected by ridges. We picked the nearest and attempted to reach a very long but easy summit ridge via a 2000-foot granite wall. This was mainly aid climbing with some sections of A4. It was difficult to find bivouac spots with only two hammocks and no bolts. If it wasn't raining, melt-water was usually pouring over the face. After six days of climbing we were within striking distance of the summit ridge and Nannery got to within 70 feet, but at this point we ran out of food. This coincided with a complete breakdown in the weather. It was unusually warm. Though there was much precipitation, it snowed only once below 20,000 feet. Snow conditions were lethal. Huge avalanches of mud and slurry poured continuously into valleys. This climb should be started at least five weeks earlier.

DAVID NICOL, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*P 19,958, Lower Baltoro Glacier.* An expedition of the Groupe de Haute Montagne attempted to climb the granite tooth which lies between the Uli Biaho and Trango glaciers and between Payu Peak and and Trango Towers. It is given as 6083 meters (19,958 feet) on the