

8000er. The weather was generally terrible and much snow fell. We could not therefore attempt the south buttress, which had been our objective.

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*Gasherbrum V, East Peak, 1978.* Details, lacking in *A.A.J.*, 1979, have appeared in *Iwa To Yuki* № 69. The Japanese party led by Ryuichi Babagushi made the first ascent of the east peak (23,300 feet) of 24,020-foot Gasherbrum V. Base Camp and Camps I and II were made at 16,750, 18,000 and 19,000 feet on July 1, 5 and 13 respectively. A route on the southeast ridge was given up because of avalanches in favor of a rock route, also on the same ridge. The rock route was then abandoned because of knife-edges. A third route was worked out up séracs between the southeast and east ridges and Camp III was established at 21,000 feet on July 30. K. Mukaide, M. Sakaguchi and T. Sato reached the east peak on August 1. On August 2 the leader set out alone ahead of seven more climbers. They found him dead near the top in a crevasse.

*Sia Kangri and Baltoro Kangri III.* Our expedition consisted of S. Hiraoka, S. Etori, S. Uemura, T. Mizuoshi, T. Kurita, K. Miyashita, T. Kobayashi, Dr. T. Takahashi, J. Futagami and me as leader. Having left Skardu on May 21 Kobayashi, Takahashi, Mizukoshi and I made a round trip to the head of the Chogo Lungma Glacier, went up the Kero Lungma Glacier, over the Nushik La and the Hispar Pass and down the Biafo Glacier, where we were joined on June 21 at Askole by the other members. We then went up the Baltoro and Abruzzi Glaciers to the foot of Sia Kangri. On Sia Kangri we followed G.O. Dyhrenfurth's route. Base Camp was at 16,500 feet, Camp I on the Conway Saddle at 19,400 feet, Camps II and III at 21,100 and 22,375 feet. On July 30 Kobayashi, Miyashita, Mizukoshi, Takahashi, Futagama, high-altitude porter Gohar Shah and I reached the summit (24,350 feet) of Sia Kangri. On August 4 Kobayashi and Futagami got to the top of Baltoro Kangri III (23,885 feet), the highest in the Baltoro Kangri group. We descended the Siachen Glacier, went past the Teram Kangri III expedition's Base Camp to the junction of the Lolofond Glacier on August 12 and descended to Goma on the 15th.

RYUJI HAYASHIBARA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*P 7024, Sia Group.* Our expedition left Khapalu on May 29 and established Base Camp on the Kondus Glacier on June 3. Camp II was at 18,700 feet on the Sia La at 18,700 feet. P 7024 (23,048 feet) was some three miles north of the pass. Camps III and IV were established on June 18 and July 5. On July 8 Yoshinori Mitamura and Dr. Matsubayashi reached the summit. On July 9 Michio Kawazoe, Shinji Hayashi

and Kazuo Hirooka got to within 130 feet of the peak but gave up since they found their pitons useless in the rotten rock.

AKIRO NOMURA, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

*Linksar Attempt.* A Japanese expedition from Rissho University, led by Kihuo Goto, reached 19,850 feet on the east face of 23,100-foot Linksar. Base Camp was established at 11,500 feet on the Kondus Glacier on June 7. Four camps were placed on the Linksar Glacier and on the avalanche-prone east face. Camp IV was established at 18,700 feet on July 26 and the attempt was given up two days later.

*Teram Kangri III.* Our expedition was composed of Masatoshi Sato, Zenzo Shikanai, Mitsutaka Kudo, Masanori Oka, Takayoshi Sato, Osamu Nonomura, Tetsuo Hasegawa, Junji Kurotaki, Kenji Nikko, Akira Marui, Gaku Ishi and me as leader. We left Khapalu on June 1 with 150 porters. Despite porter troubles, we crossed the Bilafond La and the Siachen Glacier to establish Base Camp at 16,900 feet on the Teram Glacier on June 26. We placed Camp I at 17,850 feet at the foot of the gully on the right side of the south ridge. Camp II was above the gully on the ridge at 19,850 feet. After fixing rope, we placed Camp III at 21,150 feet. Snowfall delayed us for a week. On July 29 we placed Camp IV on the ridge between Teram III and I at 23,200 feet. After three attempts, on August 3 Oka, Kurotaki and Kudo reached the summit (24,219 feet). On the descent between Camp I and Base Camp Oka fell through a snow bridge into a stream on the surface of the glacier and was drowned.

SUMITO HANADA, *Hirosaki University, Japan*

*P 22,160 or Choricho Attempt, 1978.* Our objective was Choricho, so called by the locals as it lies just south of the Choricho Glacier, northwest of Payu Peak. We were Will Thomson, John Hardie, Alan Thomson and I. In mid-June, after marching up the Braldu River from Dasso, we crossed the rope bridge over the Dumordu, left the approach to the Baltoro Glacier and went directly up the hill to an unnamed glacier which runs west from below the south face of Choricho. We reached the glacier after seven days from Dasso. The porters quit there and we had to spend three days relaying our gear to Base Camp at 14,000 feet. We were camped on the right side of the glacier, which extended three miles to the foot of the south face. Ahead were steep scree slopes which later became high faces of the mountains above us. Access onto the glacier was at the point where the scree changed to high steep walls. Because of extraordinarily warm weather, landslides kept hurtling down, sending masses of splintered rock in all directions across the glacier. On our first carry from Base