

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

Camp, we discovered that the entry point onto the glacier was a very dangerous place. To proceed up the glacier, we entered the dangerous region and got rapidly out to the middle where there was less danger from flying rocks. Complicated crevasses with sagging bridges made travel on the glacier hazardous. Altogether we spent eight days ferrying supplies up to a point at 18,000 feet where the mountain suddenly shot upwards. At the head of the glacier an icefield stretched up for 1500 feet at about 60°. The warm weather continued. The ice was running with water which washed out stones of all sizes; these relentlessly came hurtling down the slope. We had no alternative but to retreat. Later we started up a steep rock tower of about 20,000 feet which looked sound but it soon became obvious that the séracs and ice in the abnormally warm weather were not adhering firmly to the glacier and again we had to retreat.

HUGH McNICHOLL, *Scottish Sports Council*

*Trango Towers.* It has been pointed out that we have not clearly stated in *A.A.J.*, 1977 and 1978, exactly which of the Trango towers were climbed. The British climbed a spectacular tower which stands out clearly from the rest, while the next year the Americans climbed the highest tower of the group. In the photograph on page 437 of *A.A.J.*, 1978 the American tower appears on the left and the British on the right.

*Skamri.* Our expedition was composed of Tetsuo Nogami, Norio Fukuda, Saburo Mitsumoto, Miss Tomoko Aoyagi, Mrs. Atsuko Shibata, Miss Noriko Furusawa and me as leader. We ascended the Panmah and Drenmang Glaciers. Base Camp was placed on the side of the Drenmang at 14,100 feet on June 21. Skamri has three summits. We took the south ridge to the highest peak, the east (22,100 feet). Camp I was established on June 30 on the south branch of the Drenmang Glacier at 15,425 feet at the foot of the south ridge, Camp II on July 10 at 17,225 feet above a 50° ice slope on the ridge, Camp II on July 12 at 18,375 feet just above an 80-foot ice wall and Camp III on July 19 at 20,350 feet above a couloir which rose through massive rock on the eastern side of the ridge. On June 20 Nogami and Fukada climbed to the summit after a struggle with fragile frost on deep snow on the steep, narrow ridge. A second attempt was abandoned because of bad weather.

TADASHI KAMEI, *Yokohama Alpine Club, Japan*

*Latok I.* Latok I (23,439 feet) was finally climbed up the south face by a Japanese expedition led by Naoki Takada. The route ascended the buttress left of the couloir that divides Latok I and III. Base Camp was established on the Baintha Lukpar Glacier at 15,100 feet on June 10. A first Camp I was established in the couloir at 18,050 feet on June 20 but