

*Masherbrum Attempt.* Christine de Colombel and I took as our objective the beautiful west ridge of Masherbrum (7821 meters, 25,660 feet), hoping to climb it without high-altitude porters, oxygen or fixed camps. It was the first time that a woman has undertaken an expedition of this kind. After good weather in May and much of June, it deteriorated progressively. During July and the first two weeks of August there were only three spells of good weather, the longest lasting six days. It was said to be the worst weather in 25 years. We arrived on June 16 at Base Camp at 14,100 feet after a five-day approach. From June 17 to 25 we reconnoitered the west branch of the Masherbrum Glacier but decided that the approaches to the west ridge were objectively too dangerous. We turned to the American route. From July 1 to 5 we reconnoitered to 20,350 feet. After a period of bad weather when we carried loads and descended to Hushe for provisions, we made the first summit try on July 20 to 23 but were stopped by bad weather at 21,650 feet. The second attempt took place from August 1 to 11. On August 6 we placed a tent at 23,000 feet and broke trail to 23,625 feet. On the 8th much snow fell. That night our tent was carried down some meters in an avalanche. Christine de Colombel got badly bruised ribs. We descended to Base on August 9 to 11 with difficulty because of her condition in dangerous deep snow.

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*Mango Gusor.* A Japanese expedition led by Tateshi Sudo is said to have climbed Mango Gusor (6288 meters, 20,630 feet). Details are lacking.

*Hidden Peak South, Southwest Ridge, and Hidden Peak, Southwest Face.* Ours was an ultra-lightweight expedition of only two members, Georges Narbaud and me, without logistic support at Base Camp, high-altitude porters or artificial oxygen. We made a 12-day approach, which ended on June 11. After a common start our route followed a line slightly to the right of the French attempt in 1936. The ascent of Hidden Peak South presented serious mixed difficulties, notably a 50-foot ice wall at 20,350 feet which barred the exit from an S-shaped, 1500-foot-high couloir. Above, some very steep slopes of mixed terrain ended at cornices which led to the summit of Hidden Peak South. The final cornice was problematical; unstable ice and snow. We carried our own supplies and fixed ropes on delicate and dangerous places. We had no fixed camps but moved up and down, bivouacking. The final push for Hidden Peak South began on June 29 with eight days of food and cross-country skis and boots. We reached the summit (7069 meters, 23,193 feet) on July 2. From that summit to get to Hidden Peak it was necessary to descend the northwest slope of Hidden Peak South, a moderate slope which led