

Nowacki, Grzegorz Siekierski, Jacek Szczygiel and Dr. Józef Białobrodzki. Base Camp was established on the Sérac Glacier at 14,100 feet on August 13. Camp I was set at 17,400 feet on the 15th. Camp II was placed near the top of the Dome at 20,850 feet on August 19. The team then spent some days at Base Camp acclimatizing. After a period of bad weather, on September 14 Camp III was set at 21,500 feet and the next day, with the help of two porters and the West German solo climber Volker Stallbohm, Camp IV at 23,300 feet. On September 16 Heinrich, Malatynski and Nowacki set out from Camp IV toward the summit, climbing the steep southeast face in grueling soft sugar snow. The huge sérac barrier had changed its appearance since 1960. The trio climbed a difficult ice section and late in the afternoon arrived at the col between the two peaks. They slept the night in a snow hole. On September 17 the three started up the final southwest summit ridge, which was more difficult than anticipated. Cornices and gendarmes made the ascent hazardous. After seven hours, at 3:30 P.M. Heinrich, Malatynski and Nowacki reached the highest point, took pictures and rested for 40 minutes. The nearly perfect weather then turned cold with a strong wind. During the descent, halfway down the ridge, in the most demanding section technically, Malatynski found it nearly impossible to see. Then Malatynski and Nowacki made a 35-foot slip down the snow without suffering any injury. They all bivouacked where they were. Malatynski and Nowacki were exposed to the cold wind, while Heinrich stood on the lee side of the ridge. After a hard bivouac, in the morning he climbed to the opposite side of the ridge and found both of his companions dead. The weather became worse and worse. Heinrich left the bodies of his friends and descended the difficult section under frightful conditions. Then he descended the face. At about 24,600 feet he plunged down ice cliffs, falling 650 to 1000 feet, but fortunately was not seriously injured and reached Camp IV safely. Aware of the impossibility of burying the bodies, the expedition evacuated Base Camp on September 21.

JOZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

*Masherbrum Attempt.* Our "four-man" expedition dwindled down to me alone, but I knew most of the Balti porters from previous trips and had faith in them. I find reports of their unreliability, greed and negative qualities frightening and untrue. We set up Base Camp on August 3 at the junction of the Masherbrum and Serac Glaciers at 14,100 feet. Camp I was established on August 12 in the upper snow basin on the Serac Glacier at 17,725 feet. During the third week of August, Camp II was placed at 20,350 feet on the edge of the great plateau that leads to the foot of the southeast face. Bad weather held me up until September 12; in these five weeks there were only six good days. On September 13, high-altitude porter Abdul Karim and I climbed

to Camp II. On the 14th we pushed on to 21,325 feet and on the 15th to 22,300 feet near the col between Masherbrum's east ridge and Yermanendu Kangri. We were to have carried to Camp V on September 16 but Abdul Karim was sick and we lost a day of fine weather. I visited the col but could not find a route onto Yermanendi Kangri (7163 meters, 23,500 feet). On the 17th we camped at 7400 meters (24,280 feet). Bad weather and a lack of food forced us back down on the 18th. We evacuated Base Camp on September 22.

VOLKER STALLBOHM, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Broad Peak.* Enric Pujol, Manuel Hernández, Sergio Escalera, Agustí Sanabria and I as leader left Skardu with 26 low-altitude porters on June 25 and got to Base Camp at Concordia on July 5. We made camps at 18,700, 20,675, 22,950 and 24,450 feet. In 59 days on the mountain, 40 had bad weather. Pujol and Hernández reached the summit of Broad Peak (8047 meters, 26,400 feet) at four P.M. on August 5, after a bivouac in the col. This was the fourth ascent. They had followed the route of the Poles, who got as high as the col, a variant of the 1957 Austrian first-ascent route. Unfortunately during the descent an accident below the col cost the life of Pujol.

ANTONI SORS, *Agrupació Científico-Excursionista, Mataró, Spain*

*K2, South Face Attempt.* Our Franco-German expedition was composed of Germans Reinhard Karl and Hans Martin Götz and Frenchmen Jean Afanassieff, Dr. Donald Morcamp and me as leader. We were at Base Camp at 16,400 feet from May 16 to June 23. We approached with 100 porters but used none on the mountain. Our route moved traversing slightly to the right from the traditional Base Camp up the south face to the shoulder on the Abruzzi ridge. Our first bivouac was at 21,000 feet and our second at 23,000 feet. Our high point was at 24,275 feet, just below the shoulder. We had very bad weather.

YANNICK SEIGNEUR, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Hidden Peak.* An 11-man Japanese expedition led by Masahiro Maezawa climbed Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum I) by its first-ascent route on the southeast ridge. After reconnaissance, they left the mountain for nine days in early July to assist in the rescue of the Japanese party on Gasherbrum IV. Camp IV was placed at 22,650 feet on July 21. On August 3 at 2:30 A.M. Hideaki Azuma, Kozo Shimotori and Yasuo Toji left this camp for the summit. At four P.M. Toji retreated from 25,250 feet and the other two went on to the summit (8068 meters, 26,470 feet). They bivouacked at 25,250 feet and returned to Camp IV the next day.