

arrived at the Ogre Base Camp on July 21. We helped rescue a Japanese climber from 150 feet down a crevasse at 19,500 feet on Latok IV, where he had been for nine days. I got stomach trouble and remained at Base Camp, doing a botanical survey for the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh. Saunders and Tapsfield climbed Uzun Brakk by the northwest buttress alpine style with three bivouacs on the ascent and the same number on the descent back to Advance Base Camp on the Upper Uzun Brakk Glacier. The 4500-foot-high route was all ice, going through an ice couloir (Scottish Grade IV/V) into a snow basin and with poor conditions on the summit ridge.

A. CAIRNS DICKSON, *Edinburgh University Mountaineering Club*

*P 6960 Attempt.* P 6960 (22,835 feet) lies between Baintha Brakk (The Ogre) and the Latok Peaks. Our party was Noritoshi Isayama, Yukio Toji and I. We attempted unsuccessfully the south face and southeast ridge, reaching 21,000 feet on August 7. The lower part of the route was up an ice gully and the upper part was a rock ridge. We used EB shoes on very interesting granite. The weather was very bad at the end of July. Our camps were established as follows: Base Camp and Advanced Base on the Uzun Brakk Glacier at 15,100 and 17,050 feet on July 5 and 11, Camp I at 18,700 feet on July 23 and High Camp at 20,000 feet on July 27.

TAIHEI KATO, *Japan*

*P 6960 Attempt.* A large Korean expedition led by Lee Jong-Gun also failed to climb the peak. At the same time as the Japanese, they tried the mountain via the corridor between it and Baintha Brakk and the west face.

*Kanjut Sar, West Face.* Our expedition consisted of Masashi Tera-moto, Koichi Fujii, Masanobu Kaneko, Hiroshi Sakai, Nobuaki Miyano, Koji Shibuya, Tatsuhiko Kamachi, Dr. Michiro Kawano, Etsuo Masada and me as leader. We climbed the west face, whereas the Italian Camillo Pellissier made the first ascent on June 19, 1959 by the south ridge. On June 6 we reached the junction of the Jutmar and Hispar Glaciers where we discharged our 122 Nagar porters because of their excessive wage demands and nasty attitude. On June 17 we reached Base Camp at 16,075 feet on the snowfield at the foot of the west face with the help of ten porters from Hispar village. The climb on the face began on June 18. We climbed the cockscomb in the center of the face. There was no safe campsite until we had passed above the cockscomb by means of a very technical rock traverse and an exposed horizontal ridge. Camp I was finally established on June 26 at a very high 19,525 feet after much too long a carry. We fixed 5000 feet of rope. The route above Camp I was on a 45° snow slope which rose

to the big snowfield under the rocky summit face, where we planned Camp II. The first half was prepared in three days but beneath the snowfield we spent four days to find a safe route through the labyrinth of snow and ice towers. Then we had to spend an extra six days to repair the route from damage done by continual avalanches. Camp II was established on the snowfield at 22,475 feet on July 13. That same day three members at Camp I were hit by a huge avalanche which fell from the upper west face from about 21,650 feet. Two were jammed into a crushed tent, but they were rescued by a third who narrowly escaped by holding onto fixed ropes behind a vertical edge of snow. On July 19 Teramoto and Sakai pioneered the route up the rocky summit face to 24,275 feet, the site of Camp III. We needed just two fine days to reach the summit. However, as two members climbed upward on July 22 they found that 650 feet of fixed rope at about 23,000 feet had been swept out by avalanches. Then the weather went bad until July 31. On the 27th huge avalanches fell, even blowing down all tents at Base Camp. Camp I was completely crushed and fixed rope above the cockscomb had been swept out. After August 1 we could move and spent two days repairing the route to Camp III. Gear left at Camp III could not be found despite two days' hard work by two members. On August 3 Teramoto and Sakai started for Camp III with a three-man support team and established it. On August 4, despite wind, they left Camp III at 7:30 and headed up an ever-steepening gully. The last 100 meters was on steep, snowy ice and they reached the summit ridge at ten A.M. and the summit of Kanjut Sar (7760 meters, 25,460 feet) at 11:30. That same day K. Fujii and Kaneko came to Camp III and luckily found the missing gear and so could also hope to go higher. This second team reached the summit on the 5th in fine weather. On August 6, although it was snowing, Miyano, Shibuya and I also got to the summit.

MASAYOSHI FUJII, *Chiba Institute of Technology, Japan*

*Yutmaru Sar Attempt.* Our expedition in the late summer found the southeast ridge of Yutmaru Sar objectively too dangerous and so we turned to a spur which led to the west ridge of Kanjut Sar, hoping to descend from there to the Kanjut-Yutmaru col. Unfortunately the bottom of the spur was constantly swept by falling séracs from Kanjut. We had to give up.

CLAUDE JAGER, *Club Alpin Français*

*Yukshin Gardan Sar Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Shigenobu Otake, leader, Tetsuya Nisiyama, Hiroshi Hori, Kaneyuki Sugimoto, Kosuke Kamio and me. We made the approach from Nagar to Temporary Base Camp (13,775 feet) on the Kunyang Glacier from June 6 to 14. Base Camp (14,275 feet), south of Bularung Sar, was