

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

occupied on June 23. We continued to the east with camps at 15,750, 17,000 and 19,200 feet. Camps A and B were placed on the Upper Yazgil Glacier on July 22 and 23. We placed Camp C at 20,675 feet on July 27, southwest of Yukshin Gardan Sar (7530 meters, 24,115 feet). We made a summit attempt on July 28, reaching 22,300 feet). We were hampered by bad weather and were pinned for three-and-a-half days in Camp B. The Upper Yazgil Glacier route was too long an approach. We should have gone up the Yutmaru Glacier.

MASAHIRO FUJINO, *Jindai Mountain Club, Japan*

*Rakaposhi, Southwest Spur Attempt.* Our expedition consisted of Dr. Xavier Azagra, María Roca, Quicu Magriñá, Pere Benaiges, Oscar Cadiach, Joan María Magriñá, Jordi Besora, Enric Dalman, Pere Plana and me as leader. We left Jaglot with 68 porters on July 22. Despite the official wage of 60 rupees per day, the porters demanded 135 but settled for 95. We arrived at Base Camp on July 24; we placed it at 13,875 feet, a little higher than previous expeditions. On July 27, after fixing rope on rock that had seemed too rotten for the route on reconnaissance, we placed Camp I at 17,000 feet. We continued up the right side of the spur, where we found pitons from Mike Banks' expedition which made the first ascent in 1958. We placed Camp II at 18,750 feet, overlooking the Biro and Kunti Glaciers on both sides of the spur. On August 1 five of us set out from Camp II along the long ridge. After climbing over a 1000-foot-high needle and fixing much rope, we arrived at the col between the needle and the Monk's Head, where on August 2 we placed Camp III at 18,950 feet. On the 3rd, work began fixing rope on the Monk's Head. The slope rises some 1500 feet at an average of 55° with some 60° to 65° stretches. Finally on August 7 Camp IV was improvised at 20,675 feet above the Monk's Head. On the 8th the weather deteriorated. There were violent winds. Much snow fell, making movement between camps difficult and dangerous. Finally on August 13 the weather was splendid. Pere Plana, Oscar Cadiach, high-altitude porter Fakir Shah and I returned to Camp IV. Above, the route to the summit was not difficult. On the 14th we all set out with loads to establish Camp V but it began to storm again at 10:30. We had no choice but to turn back from 22,650 feet (c. 6900 meters). The stormy weather continued. On the 19th Cadiach and Fakir Shah began their descent. Finally on August 21 Plana and I began the exhausting retreat. On the 24th we were all back in Base Camp, which we left on August 26.

JORDI MAGRIÑÁ I GÜELL, *AAEEMI, Valls, Spain*

*Miar Peak Attempt.* A scientific-mountaineering expedition led by Dr. Franco Secchieri and assisted by Marino Lena failed to climb Miar