

weather to reach the summit above this 5000-foot-high route. On August 5 Hans Christian Doseth and Finn Doehli were watched from Base Camp by Stein Aasheim and Dag Kolsrud as they reached the summit. When they did not return, an unsuccessful search was initiated. It is assumed that they fell during the descent.

*Great Trango Tower, North Face.* After hiking up the Trango Glacier to below our original objective, the Uli Biaho Tower, and then watching rockfall continually hammering the only approach to the east face, we gave up without starting. Fortunately our liaison officer gave us permission to try another peak in the area. The 20,650-foot (6294-meter) Great Trango Tower was directly across the glacier, and so Andy Selters and I decided to try the north face while Paul Aubrey and Jon DeVries chose to hike back out. We could see most of the route from Base Camp and it looked rather straight-forward. Four days later on August 19, Andy and I were on top with a moderate route below us. Climbing alpine-style, our first camp was near the base of the Nameless Tower at the top of a long scree gully. Then we moved up through a series of rubble-strewn ledges intermixed with moderate rock climbing. We soloed through this part to bivouac along the north ridge in some boulders. The next day we climbed the hanging glacier on the north face to a high bivouac at 20,000 feet. In still perfect weather we did several leads of steep ice to the summit ridge, which we followed to the true summit.

SCOTT WOOLUMS

*Payu Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Joan Llasera, Franz Ludwig, Fredi Puig, Josep Raich, Jorci Selga, Joan Vinyoli and me. We placed Base Camp on July 23 at 3950 meters at the foot of Payu above the terminal moraine of the Baltoro Glacier. Camp I was placed on September 25 at the foot of the real climbing at 4980 meters. From Camp I we headed left to a long snow couloir and a sharp ridge which led to Camp II at 5300 meters, occupied on July 29. We fixed rope from Camp II along the side of the ridge to the bottom of a characteristic needle, below which we pitched Camp III at 5550 meters on August 4. Above lay a magnificent 300-meter-high granite wall, which it took four days to climb and which used up most of our remaining equipment and rope. We fixed 2000 meters in all. We placed Camp IV on August 8 at 5875 meters in the col at the top of the needle. On the 9th we climbed to the junction with the first-ascent route, still 600 meters from the summit. The weather then turned against us and we had to descend.

ANTONI BAHÍ, *Centre Excursionista de la Comarca de Bages, Spain*

*Latok Group.* Eleven Polish climbers led by Aleksander Lwow visited the Latok group in the Panmah Mustagh. They had hoped to climb Latok III's south face and wanted to test climbing conditions in May, before the usual season.

PLATE 73

*Photo by Scott Woolums*

**On the Great Trango Tower.**



Base Camp was established on May 10 on the Baintha Likpar Glacier. The weather was continually bad with only two sunny days in two weeks. They approached the faces of Latok III and II but were hindered by deep snow. They gave up on May 26, figuring that May is not well suited to climbing.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

*Yukshin Gardan Sar, First Ascent.* Our expedition was composed of Pakistanis Mohamed Yaseen Siddiqi, Ahmed Bareed and Ibrahim Taufail, and Austrians Willi Bauer, Dr. Walter Bergmayr, Willi Brandecker, Reinhard Streif and me as leader. On May 18 we left Rawalpindi in a minibus, followed by a bus with the gear. It was a 15-hour drive to Gilgit on the Karakoram Highway. Late the following day we left for Pasu, where we arrived at eleven P.M. It took two days to organize the porters and an escort. With 76 porters, on May 22 we set out through the narrow ravines of the Shimshal valley. After five days we reached the village of Shimshal. We reached the Yazghil Glacier in two days and on May 28 set up Base Camp on the right moraine of the glacier at 4000 meters. Two days later, a Japanese expedition bound as well for the summit of Yukshin Gardan Sar joined us at Base Camp. We had planned seven weeks for the ascent. The presence of the Japanese was a strong incentive for us to reach the summit as soon as possible. The Japanese were accompanied by the best Pakistani mountaineer, Major Sher Khan. On May 29 Camp I was set up at 4400 meters up the Yazghil Glacier. On June 1 we crossed a side glacier and ascended over a side ridge to place Camp II at 5150 meters. We descended a 300-meter couloir and continued up the glacier, which had been frightfully broken to there, to set up Camp III some 100 meters lower than Camp II at 5050 meters. From there we ascended 800 meters up a 40° ice face and to an eight-kilometer-long snow basin where on June 7 we all could occupy Camp IV at 6150 meters. After ascending the basin, we set Camp V right beneath the summit face on June 9 at 6700 meters. Bad weather on June 10 cancelled the first summit attempt. All returned to Base Camp. On June 15 we were ready once more, because we were determined to reach the summit before the Japanese. After hauling our skis to Camp IV, we again failed on June 18 because of bad weather and descended to Camp III. As our food was low, I returned to Base Camp to organize transport to Camp III. On June 24 Bauer, Streif, Brandecker and Dr. Bergmayr ascended to Camp IV and reached Camp V on June 25. In excellent weather they started climbing the summit face on June 26. They ascended steep snow to an ice-coated rock buttress and up to a narrow gap. From there they descended 150 meters in a 60° ice couloir, before climbing a 45° slope to the summit ridge. They reached the summit of Yukshin Gardan Sar (7530 meters, 24,705 feet) at 4:30 P.M. after an extremely difficult and dangerous climb. They had a cold bivouac on the descent.

RUDOLF WURZER, *Naturfreunde, Austria*