Serei Porkush, 1984. More details are available on the first ascent of 6872-meter (22,546-foot) Serei Porkush. The peak lies south of Kampir Dior above the lower part of the Batura Glacier. The British climbers took eight days to ascend the glacier and place Base Camp at 3650 meters on July 21, 1984. Advance Base was established on July 29 at 4875 meters after an eight-mile ascent through icefalls. On July 30 they placed a camp at 5250 meters at the foot of the west ridge. From there Steve Pymm and Martin Burregar climbed alpine-style in five days to the summit, which they reached on August 4, 1984.

Passu I and II Ascents and Nanga Parbat Attempt. Our expedition consisted of Yoshitoyo Oishi, Katsuto Soejima, Naoya Yamasaki, Koji Yamauchi, Dr. Tetsuro Nishida and me as leader. We climbed the Passu peaks from the east. Our route went up the Passu Glacier, on which were two icefalls and many crevasses, which made us take a long time. We established Base Camp, Camps I, II and III at 4180, 5200, 6150 and 6840 meters on June 13, 20, 30 and July 11. There was no altitude gain from Camp III to the summit of Passu II (6842 meters, 22,447 feet) but Oishi and Yamauchi had to traverse 2½ kilometers to reach the top on July 12. It was the first ascent of this peak, which lies east of Passu I. On July 14 Yamauchi and Nishida made the second ascent of Passu I (7284 meters, 23,900 feet). We had climbed the Passu peaks to acclimatize for our attempt on the southwest ridge of Nanga Parbat, the Schell route. We got to Base Camp on July 25 and made three high camps. We got to 7200 meters on August 14, but we were exhausted and lacked time. Yet our adaption to high altitude was a great success.

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Nanga Parbat Attempt. Our expedition was composed of Tony Lewis, leader, Scott Thorburn, Ron Matous, Dr. Mike Young, Rob Gustke and me. From Gilgit we hired jeeps on May 11 for the bone-jarring 12-hour ride to Tsharing in the Rupal valley. Our approach to Base Camp, located at 11,800 feet beyond Tap Alp, took one long day on May 12 with porters and donkeys. After scouting the Canadian route (Shagiri Icefall) and the Schell route to Camp I at 17,000 feet, we decided the latter was safer and more direct, if used between midnight and ten A.M. Between May 16 and 24 we each made five grueling nighttime carries. On May 23 we occupied Camp I. After fixing the difficult ground between 19,000 feet and Camp II at 20,000 feet with 400 feet of rope and ferrying loads, on June 3 we all moved to Camp II, which was perched on an icy knife-edge. June 4 and 5 were the only nice days we had between May 23 and June 27. Young headed down to Base Camp with flu symptoms and eventually left for the States. Finally on June 12 Lewis, Matous, Gustke and I plowed through deep snow from eight A.M. to seven P.M. to Camp III at 23,000 feet. Thorburn had to descend to Base Camp with a persistent G.I. problem. Our plan was to go alpine-style to Camp IV at 24,500 feet and then to push for the summit. Unfortunately, during the night of the 14th Lewis became altitude sick.