

Eberwein and Swiss Bruno Sprecher and on July 8 by German Max Wallner and Swiss Daniel Schaer and Alain Fenart. On August 16 Germans Michael Dacher, Siegfried and Gabriele Hupfauer and Karl Fassnacht climbed the peak. Fassnacht was badly frostbitten on the descent and had to be evacuated by helicopter from Base Camp. This was Dacher's eighth 8000er and Sigi Hupfauer's fifth. Frau Hupfauer was the sixth woman to climb Broad Peak. Also on August 16 an Australian Army party led by Major Patrick A. Cullinan put eight men on the summit. They were Cullinan, Major Brian Agnew, Captains Zacharias Zaharias, Peter Lambert, Terry McCullagh, and James Van Gelder, and Messrs. Michael Rheinberger and Jonathon Chester. After descending from K2, Wanda Rutkiewicz made an unsuccessful solo attempt. Coming from their climb of Chogolisa, Scots Liam Elliott, Hamish Irvine and Ulric Jessop climbed high on Broad Peak. On the summit ridge, Elliott fell through on overhanging cornice and was killed. The attempt was given up.

*Broad Peak, 1985.* In *A.A.J.*, 1986 on page 277, a portion of the account written by Sadao Tambe was omitted, telling of the second part of the expedition when six of their members climbed to the summit of Broad Peak. On August 12 one group bivouacked at 7850 meters and Jyoshi Wada, Munehiko Yamamoto and Tetsuya Toyama got to the summit while Masushi Takita had to quit shortly below the top. That same day, after bivouacking at 7580 meters, Shin Kashu, Tsuneo Shigehiro and Riichi Nishizutsumi reached the summit and Yoichi Yabukawa had to stop right below it. They had previously climbed Masherbrum.

*Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak) and Tragedy.* Every expedition set up its Base Camp on the Gasherbrum Glacier on the western side of the peak because the southern approaches from the Abruzzi Glacier were banned by the military in view of the Indo-Pakistani conflict on the nearby Siachen Glacier. Swiss led by Paul Tschanz made an attempt from the Gasherbrum La in June. They got to within 20 meters of the summit before giving up in high winds. Three Japanese men and a woman under the leadership of Osamu Shimizu started an ascent, following a line to the left of the Messner route. In cooperation with a French group, they set up Camp III at 7000 meters. Then, on August 2, the leader and Kiyoshi Wakutsu reached the summit after a very long climb from Camp III. The French, led by Alain Cokkinos, had been preparing the route to the same Camp III. They set up a Camp IV at 7400 meters. Dr. Christine Janin, Antoine Barthélémy and German Joswig Reinmar got to the top on August 3. Christine Janin is the second woman to climb Hidden Peak. This was her second 8000er; she climbed Gasherbrum II in 1981. A Swiss commercial expedition of six, organized by Stefan Wörner, climbed the north spur via the Gasherbrum La. The summit was reached on August 18 by German Gerhard Schmatz, German Andreas Bühler, and Austrians Manfred Lorenz and Karl Kölleman. During the descent, Bühler slipped at 7000 meters and fell to his death. It was Schmatz's third 8000er and Lorenz's second.

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