

ridge at 4700 meters on July 10. We moved up the next day to Camp II at 5100 meters. After a day of bad weather, on July 13 we moved to Camp III at the top of the rock pillar at 5350 meters. Up to Camp III it was climbing on good rock with difficulties up to 5.10, A2. On July 14 we fixed rope to Camp IV at 5650 meters and moved up there the next day, fixing 300 more meters of rope. On the 16th we moved up to Camp V at 6050 meters. From Camps III to V it was mostly ice climbing. The mixed climbing to Camp VI at 6400 meters was difficult and we occupied the camp only on July 18. Snow began to fall, piling up 2½ meters in eight days. We made one foray up 100 meters. On July 27 two of us climbed 150 meters, but again it began to snow. On the 28th, still in bad weather, we gave up the attempt. We had been on half rations for the last eight days.

FRED HUSØY, *Norsk Tindeklub*

*Braldu Brakk Attempt.* French climbers led by Claude Nizon unsuccessfully attempted to climb Braldu Brakk. Details are missing.

*Rakaposhi, Northwest Ridge.* Our expedition made the second ascent of the northwest ridge, partly by a new route, and the sixth ascent of the peak. We were Dries Nijsen, leader, Ton van den Boogaard, Rudolf de Koning, Mathieu van Rijswijk and I. We reached Base Camp at 3700 meters on July 15 and Camp I at 4800 meters on July 18. From there we climbed a shorter route to the right of the 1964 attempt to get to the ridge at 6000 meters, where it joined the Polish route of 1979. Because of heavy snowfall, it was not until July 30 that Camp II was placed at 5500 meters. Camp III was established on August 3 at 6350 at the end of the difficulties. Up to there we had fixed 800 meters of rope. Then our luck changed. The weather went bad. Camp I was destroyed by an ice avalanche. Camp II disappeared under heavy snow. Nijsen got cerebral edema. It was not until August 14 that we reached Camp III again. Van Rijswijk lost his pack and I suffered from continuous nausea. Van de Boogaard and de Koning moved under the summit pyramid as the Poles had to the southwest ridge and on August 17 reached the summit (7788 meters, 25,550 feet).

ROBERT ECKHARDT, *Koninklijke Nederlandse Alpen Vereniging*

*P 19,200 Between Bualtar and Barpu Glaciers.* Our expedition was composed of Colonel Richard H. Hardie, Captain John James F. Farquharson, Lieutenant Peter Robson, Lance Corporal Anthony Williams, Troopers Stephen Williams, Simon Prince and Ulrich Romf and me as leader. Our objective was an unnamed peak of 19,200 feet (5852 meters) in the Rakaposhi Range of the Karakoram. [The mountain climbed lies 16 miles due west of Rakaposhi. It is just south of a peak which is shown on *Baltit* NJ 43-14 Series U502 of the US Army Map Service as being 19,625 feet (5982 meters) high. On many other maps, however, the altitude of the latter peak is given as 5669 meters (18,600 feet). The peak climbed may therefore be somewhat lower than 19,200 feet.—*Editor.*] All British members reached the summit via the northwest

ridge. Base Camp was established at 14,000 feet on July 3 just below the snout of the Koro Glacier. The route to Camp I bypassed the glacier by contouring across snowfields on the northwest side of the glacier. Camp I was placed on July 6 at 16,000 feet on the bend of the Koro Glacier. Camp II, a snowcave at 18,200 feet, was placed above two icefalls on July 8. We put in 600 feet of fixed rope in the upper icefall. From there we climbed 200 feet to the north col and then followed the northwest ridge, steep in places, to the top. The summit was reached on July 13 by Hardie and Prince, on July 14 by Farquharson, S. and A. Williams and on July 15 by Robson, Romf and me.

ALISTAIR M. ROXBURGH, *Lieutenant, Queens Dragoon Guards*

*Diran Attempt and Tragedy.* Seven Japanese led by Y. Yaezu had hoped to climb Diran (7257 meters, 23,810 feet) by its north ridge. On July 20 R. Iida disappeared between the 5000-meter col on the north ridge and 5400-meter Camp III. The expedition was called off.

*Yakshin Gardin Sar.* Iñaki Aldaya, Alfredo Zabalza, Tomás Miguel and I left Pasu on June 6. We reached Base Camp in six days with 13 very good porters. We used the same Base Camp and the same route as the 1984 Austrian party. The first attempt ended at 6400 meters due to lack of food, bad weather and fatigue. We reached the summit (7530 meters, 24,705 feet) on July 9 on the second try from camp at 6500 meters after three bivouacs. We needed two more for descent in bad weather. The main problems were the snow and the difficulty. We used the fixed rope of previous parties. We suffered serious frostbite and several of us have lost toes and fingers.

ALEJANDRO ARRANZ, *Spain*

*Shani, Naltar Valley.* Guy Muhlemann and I, members of our Scots expedition, on August 14 reached the summit of Shani (5800 meters, 19,029 feet), near Gilgit, in the Karakoram. Base Camp was situated at 3750 meters below the east side of the mountain. The route climbed a glacier below the north face to reach the west ridge. It would be a suitable descent for anyone contemplating an ascent of any of the excellent and difficult lines on the south or north sides of the mountain. On August 19 Dairena Gaffney, Sally Macintyre and we two climbed Sentinel Peak (5260 meters, 17,257 feet) at the head of the Naltar valley.

ROGER D. EVERETT, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Chiring Attempt and Tragedy.* A Japanese expedition led by T. Shigetani established Base Camp at 4460 meters on the Chiring Glacier on June 3. Camps I and II were placed at 5050 and 5560 meters. On June 25 H. Kanda was killed when he fell into a crevasse below Camp I. The expedition was abandoned. Chiring is 7090 meters or 23,262 feet.