was possible due to the rotten rock near Base Camp and the distance to the mountains with greater snow cover.

GARY MURTON, Plymouth Polytechnic, England

Momhil Sar Attempt. The members of our expedition were Heiko Irmisch, Rolf Steffens, Roland Köhler and I as leader. We hoped to make the second ascent of Momhil Sar (7343 meters, 24,092 feet) by the east ridge, the route by which Austrians made the first ascent in 1964. We approached our 4600-meter Base Camp via the Trivor Glacier in five days from Nagar with 32 porters. We got to our highest point, 6600 meters, on July 8. While descending to Camp III at 6350 meters, three of us were caught in an avalanche from which luckily we could free ourselves. Since it snowed each day, avalanches were constant, the east ridge seemed to us under the present conditions unclimbable and any other route out of the question, we decided to abandon the expedition.

## GÜNTER SCHULZ, Deutscher Alpenverein

Yazghil Sar. Between August 15 and September 26, a team of six led by me visited the remote Shimshal valley. We successfully made the first ascents of both the north and south summits of Yazghil Sar, an isolated snow-and-ice peak which lies between the Yukshin Gardan and Yazghil Glaciers, some 10 kilometers north of Yakshin Gardan Sar. Yazghil Sar should not be confused with much higher Yazghil North and South Domes, which are due east of Disteghil Sar at the head of the Yazghil Glacier. Pete and Claire Foster reached the north summit on September 7 via the northwest face and north ridge. They made the climb in three days from Base Camp at 3600 meters on a lateral moraine next to the Yazghil Glacier. It had taken four days prior to the ascent to reconnoiter the peak and stock an advanced camp. The south summit (5933 meters, 19,465 feet), which is about 100 meters higher than the north summit, was reached on September 8 by Ernie McGlashan, Jack Brindle and John O'Reilly. They used the same approach and climbed the interconnecting ridge between the summits. Again the route took three days of climbing, using the high camp on the northwest slopes at 4670 meters and a bivouac ledge hacked out of the ice on the north ridge at 5180 meters.

ROY LINDSAY, Alpine Club

Tupopdan. Our expedition made the first ascent of Tupopdan (or Tlipobdan) in the Markhun valley of the Karun Koh region of the northern Karakoram. We were Andy Cave, Tom Richardson, John Stevenson, Joe Simpson and I as leader. We established Base Camp under the north face at 4000 meters on June 14 and a snow cave on the col at the foot of the northeast ridge at 5180 meters on June 28. Further visits to the col had to be abandoned because of snow



conditions and a new approach was made via a parallel valley. On July 4, Cave and Stevenson reached the col for the summit attempt. They climbed the ridge above with a bivouac on a rock buttress at 5500 meters and reached the summit (6125 meters, 20,095 feet) at 10:15 on July 6. (The Editor suspects that this peak and the one reported on immediately below may well be the same mountain.)

RICHARD HASZKO, England

Tlipobdan. On June 24, most of our group started the drive to Pakistan. They were Bernhard Juptner, Stefan Oberhauser, Christian Schimanek, Beatrix Meyer, Christine Fegerl, Robert Klapps and Andreas Ranet. En route, they climbed Ararat in Turkey and Damavand in Iran. One month later they arrived in Islamabad. Leader Harry Grün and I flew from Vienna. We all had six weeks in Pakistan. The first three weeks we trekked and acclimatized. On August 17, we arrived at Markhun. Tlipobdan is 100 kilometers south of the Khunjerab Pass to China. Base Camp at 4000 meters was an eight-hour hike from the Karakoram Highway. We ascended the Markhun River to get there. The porters charged 3\(^4\) days' pay and collected 410 rupees for the route. We ascended the glacial moraine to the col at the base of Tlipobdan's northeast shoulder. A rock outcrop breaks the shoulder midway. Above the shoulder the route crossed the northwest face to the summit. A first alpine-style attempt was abandoned three hours after sunrise. Snow conditions indicated acute avalanche danger. Since the snow froze overnight, we decided to climb the ridge at night. Grün, Schimanek and Klapps spent two nights fixing all the rope we had, 450 meters. Using these, Juptner, Meyer, Ranet and Oberhauser established Camp II at 5800 meters before eleven A.M. on August 31. All climbing was done on snow with rock belays where possible. On September 1, they reached the summit (6106 meters, 20,033 feet). The snow prevented belays. Deep loose snow was broken by thin layers of ice. The next day, Grün, Schimanek, Fergl, Klapps and I started from Camp I. Schimanek turned back due to illness and Fergl went with him. After five weeks of unbroken sunshine, September 3 dawned foggy. In light of the conditions, Grün and I waited at 6050 meters while Klapps went on alone. The fog cleared shortly before he reached the summit. The view from Camp II that evening was unbroken by clouds. The weather remained good while we cleared Base Camp. By September 15, we had the truck packed for the 10,000-kilometer journey home.

## Margaret Kerr, Österreichischer Alpenverein

Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face. After the successes on Gasherbrum I and II in 1985 and Broad Peak and K2 in 1986, the Quota 8000 climbers turned in the summer of 1987 to the 1962 German route on the Diamir face of Nanga Parbat. We were Italians leader Agostino Da Polenza, Gianni Calcagno, Soro Dorotei,