

*Shani, Naltar Valley.* Our expedition had as climbers Duncan Francis, Martin Oakes and me, as well as support members. Having arrived at Naltar by jeep, on July 29 and 30 we walked to Base Camp in the upper Shani valley by the Shani Glacier at 3700 meters. On August 4, I soloed Snow Dome (5030 meters, 16,503 feet; probably a second ascent), followed on August 7 by the other two. Our original intention was to make a northeast-west traverse of Shani. Due to unsettled weather and much snow on the northeast ridge, from August 11 to 13 we climbed the 2000-meter high, previously unclimbed southeast face. We ascended the icefall on left side and a rock spur. We then went up an icefield to a ridge on the left side of the face, climbed four pitches around a rock tower and abseiled to a second snowfield. Above this, a steep couloir led to a steeper icefield and the summit ridge. We three reached the summit of Shani (5885 meters, 19,308 feet) on August 13, a second ascent. Out of 21 days at Base Camp, we had nine days of bad weather. The longest period of continuous good weather was three days.

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*Nanga Parbat Winter Attempt, 1988-9.* Our expedition consisted of Maciej Berbeka, Piotr Konopka, Dr. Roman Mazik, Andrzej Osika, Andrzej Samolewicz, Włodzimierz Stoiński, Stanisław Szczerba, Zbigniew Terlikowski and me from Poland, Krzysztof Szafranski from Colombia and Kurt Walde from Italy. We arrived at Base Camp at 3600 meters on December 18, 1988. Temperatures there were between  $-18^{\circ}$  and  $-25^{\circ}$  C and higher, between  $-25^{\circ}$  and  $-35^{\circ}$ . Our objective was the southeast buttress, but dangerous conditions forced a change in plans to the 1970 German route. On December 25, Camp I was established at 4750 meters. Unstable, windy weather slowed progress and we could not make Camp II at 6000 meters, the site of German Camp III, until January 17. Lack of snow cover and very hard ice required our fixing more than 2000 meters of rope. Despite attempts, we could not establish Camp III. On February 9, Berbeka, Kanopka and Osika reached a high point of 6800 meters. The weather deteriorated once again and we decided to abandon the climb.

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*Nanga Parbat Attempts.* Few of the expeditions to Nanga Parbat this year were successful. Among those which did not get to the summit were parties made up of British and Swedes led by Michael Scott, Germans under the leadership of Fritz Schreinmoser and Koreans under Park Il-Hwan.

*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* We were Davorin and Luka Karničar, Sandi Marinčič and I. On June 13, we left Chilas for Base Camp, accompanied by 23 porters. We reached it four days later. In Base Camp there was a Korean expedition, which had been there for three weeks, and a German one. We had originally wanted to try the



PLATE 54

*Photo by Karl Maria Herrligskoffer*

**NANGA PARBAT**

1978 Messner route on the Diamir Face, but after we had had a look at it, we were much less enthusiastic. Séracs kept falling without any time schedule and large avalanches swept the route. We decided to join the Korean and Germans on the usual Diamir Face route. On June 18, we carried to Camp I at 5100 meters and continued on up the fixed ropes nearly to Camp II at 5600 meters before returning to Base Camp. After two days of rest, we made an acclimatization climb to 5800 meters on Ganalo Peak. Two days later, one of the Koreans, Kim Kwang-Ho, fell to his death on the face of Nanga Parbat. We climbed to Camp I, found him and brought him to the valley. The accident made us decide to return. The conditions on the face were too risky; the weather continued bad.

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*Nanga Parbat Tragedy.* A Korean expedition led by Ryoo Gil-Man attempted the Diamir face of Nanga Parbat. On June 23, Kim Kwang-Ho slipped and fell to his death. The other members of the expedition were Chae Su-San, Jung Eun-Sang, Ha Jeong-Lea and Chon Sung-II.

*Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face, German and Pakistani Success.* I organized this small expedition but gave the leadership over to German Dr. Ekkert Gundelach. The other members were Swiss Diego Wellig, Philipp Zehnder and Peter Schwitter. They reached Base Camp at 4200 meters in the Diamir valley on June 18. On the first night, Schwitter fell ill with pulmonary edema and had to descend. The Mummery Rib was in wintry condition and offered no chance for an ascent. On June 21, an expedition of Pakistani army officers arrived at Base Camp; with them that made five expeditions there since another German one, plus Koreans and Yugoslavs, got there ahead of our group. On June 23, our three healthy members climbed Ganalo Peak for acclimatization and then set up a tent at 5300 meters. At that same time, a Korean fell 1000 meters down the Sigi Löw Ice Couloir to his death. Both the Koreans and the Yugoslavs abandoned the climb. On June 29, Zehnder and Wellig established Camp II and the next day advanced to Camp III before returning to Base Camp. After six days of snowfall, that pair decided to return to Switzerland. That left only Dr. Gundelach. He asked if he might join the Pakistanis. On July 9, Gundelach and six Pakistanis climbed to Camp II and the next day to Camp III at 6000 meters. On July 11, they all carried loads to 7100 meters at the top of the Kinshofer Icefield. The day after, Gundelach broke trail to the Bazhin Basin and returned to Camp IV at 7300 meters. On July 13, Gundelach, Shah Khan (son of the uncle of the Mir of Hunza) and Lieutenant Atta climbed to the summit, which they reached at five P.M. in falling snow. Gundelach and Shah Khan made it back to Camp IV which they reached at ten P.M., greeted by two Pakistanis, who had come up from Camp III in support. Atta survived a cold bivouac and got to Camp IV in the morning. All five descended to Base Camp, where they were received by the colonel with flowers. On July 18, two Pakistani generals arrived by helicopter to celebrate the first Pakistani success on Nanga Parbat.

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