

forced us to set up our Base Camp at 5280 meters. After three carries, on July 25 we set up Camp I in a spectacular spot at the foot of the southwest ridge. On July 27, we made a second carry to Camp II and established it at 6550 meters. That same night at eleven P.M., we continued on, rested three hours at 7000 meters and reached 7400 meters by noon. Skeletons of tents and garbage marked Camp III. The weather looked doubtful that afternoon and on the 29th, but at seven A.M. on July 30, we plowed through deep snow to the summit pyramid. The wind rose to hurricane force. Valle turned back. At five P.M., we three reached the summit. We were back in camp, having descended in four moonlit hours. The next day, July 31, Valle climbed to the top, getting there at five P.M. He joined us in Base Camp on August 1.

MAURICO PURTO, M.D., *Chilean Section of the Club Alpino Italiano*

*Gasherbrum II Attempt by Andorrans.* The first Andorran expedition to the mountains of Asia had five Andorrans: Gerard Olm, leader, Gerard Montestruc, Nadia Alex, Jaume Espunyes and Oriol Riba; and five Spaniards resident in Andorra: Dr. Xabier Roviró, Marcel Urigüen, Juan-Manuel Gómez, Alfredo Martínez and Francisco Martínez. They arrived at Base Camp on June 17. Camp III was pitched on July 8 at 7500 meters by Montestruc and Urigüen but they were forced back the next morning by bad weather. On July 16, Camp III was regained by Olm and Roviró while Urigüen and Gómez occupied Camp II, but again bad weather prevented a final attempt.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrencaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Gasherbrum II Attempt.* A five-member French expedition led by veteran 61-year-old Pierre Mazeaud attempted the standard route on Gasherbrum II but failed in high winds. On August 2, François Matter and Laurent Lesueur got to 7900 meters.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrencaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Chogolisa Attempt.* An 18-member Italian expedition led by Augusto Zanotti attempted unsuccessfully to climb Chogolisa. Details are missing.

*Broad Peak Foresummit.* A four-man Spanish expedition made an ascent to the foresummit of Broad Peak on July 1 after a three-day sustained ascent from Base Camp. They had previously been acclimatizing by preparing Camps I and II. The final ascent was made from Camp IV at 6900 meters and the foresummit was reached by leader Juan Carlos Gómez, Francisco José Pérez from Valencia and Catalán Luis Ibáñez along with members of the Bulgarian and the Canadian-Polish expeditions. The Bulgarians were leader Minko Zankovski, Todor Todorov and Emanuil Dejanov. The successful ones from the other group were Canadian Nick Cienski and Pole Paweł Waldemar Soroka. All eight climbers

reached the foresummit (8030 meters, 26,346 feet) on July 1, but they made no effort to continue on to the main summit (8047 meters, 26,400 feet), which lies an hour further on.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Broad Peak Attempt.* Paul Hoekstra, Paul Lahaye, Nympha Stassen, François Verhoeven and I as leader set up Base Camp at 4910 meters. On July 20 and 21, Hoekstra and Verhoeven set up Camps I and II at 5800 and 6600 meters. The weather changed and they descended. Meanwhile, Wanda Rutkiewicz and an international group asked permission to use our route and camps. We agreed. At the same time that our climbers arrived back at Base Camp, the message of an accident to them reached us. One of the group, German Kurt Lyncke-Krüger, had fallen to his death. After a very emotional funeral ceremony, all but Stassen (our only woman member) started again. I could not stand the altitude and Lahaye was shaken by the accident and so we two descended from Camp I. Verhoeven and Hoekstra got to Camp III so early two days later that they set out for the summit attempt without waiting. The snow conditions were bad and so they got only to 7700 meters, where they bivouacked. On August 2, they reached 7980 meters, where Verhoeven fell unhurt into a crevasse. They bivouacked again. During the night Verhoeven glided in his sleeping bag 40 meters downhill into rocks. Luckily he was not injured, but he wet his inner boots. They gave up the attempt and took two days to descend. Verhoeven had badly frostbitten feet and was helicoptered out.

JOS SMEETS, *Koninklijke Nederlandse Alpen Vereniging*

*Broad Peak North.* Our expedition of firemen from Tarragona took twelve days to get to Base Camp at 4900 meters, having difficulties with the porters and the sirdar. The route we took was a repeat of that climbed by Poles Kurtyka and Kukuczka in 1984. This lies on the northwest face to the right of the sharp north spur followed by Casarotto on his first ascent in 1983. Our members were Augustí Gatell, Gabriel Gutiérrez, Joan Sole, Joaquim Fontoba, Josep Antón Macón, Oscar Cadiach, Antoni Paz and I as leader. We made a supply dump at the base of the couloir at 5000 meters and another at a bend in it at 5500 meters. The couloir rose at 45° at first and then at 55° to 60°. We placed Camp I at 6000 meters where we began the traverse on mixed terrain left from the couloir to the ridge crest, fixing 1000 meters of rope between 5500 and 6500 meters. Cadiach, Gutiérrez and Fontoba spent the night of July 23 at Camp I. They then placed a bivouac at 6500 meters during the final alpine-style summit climb the next night. On July 25, they climbed the ridge in a succession of couloirs between great gendarmes for 500 meters to reach the final slopes. They then had to surmount a 100-meter-high tower, a 40-meter chimney and 15 meters of 80° ice to reach the summit (7587 meters, 24,892 feet). Cadiach climbed ahead of the other two, who had to give up 300 and 100 meters from the summit. He got to the top at