

directly to the summit, arriving on the east ridge, 50 meters from the top. A huge, overhanging mushroom surrounded the summit. This we surmounted with the use of aid. On September 11, Victor Radvills, Ewen Todd, Rob Spencer, Dave Little, Andy Mayers, Norman Croucher and I reached the summit, followed the next day by Argentine Miguel Helf, Graham Lipp and Ian Swarbrick. On the 12th, Dr. Christine Patterson took a 200-foot fall in the couloir above Camp I and suffered severe bruising. Nonetheless, on the 13th she accompanied Duncan Talbot, Mark Neave and Terressa Booth to the summit.

MARK MILLER, *Out There Trekking, England*

*Great Trango Tower, Northeast Buttress.* The northeast buttress of the Great Trango Tower was successfully climbed by Norwegians Hans Christian Doseth and Finn Doeli in 1984 but tragically they both died during the descent. Despite various tries, the climb was not repeated until the Japanese made a variant in 1990. Four Spaniards, Koldo Bayona, Miguel Berasaluce, Adolfo Madinabeitia and Antonio Miranda, approached the region, the first two having the Nameless Tower in mind and the latter two, the Norwegian route on the Great Trango Tower. The road is now complete as far as Askole, but in late July, it was cut and they had to complete the trek to Askole on foot with porters. From there, they continued on to establish Base Camp at 4000 meters on the Dunge Glacier. They carried loads up the threatened corridor to Camp I at the foot of both towers. Bayona decided to leave the expedition and so all three turned to the Great Trango Tower. On August 15, they began their attack on the buttress. After climbing ten pitches and 450 meters, they established Camp II. From there, they followed the 11-pitch Japanese variant. The cracks, dihedrals and vertical rock were as often as not encased in ice. On August 20 at the 18th pitch, the weather turned sour but they sat out a five-day storm in Camp II. By August 28, they had climbed 28 pitches and were 950 meters above the base of the buttress. They climbed another 150 meters and established Camp III, just below the formidable summit tower. A storm on September 1 again coated the tower with ice. They began the climb of the summit tower on the 2nd, finding extraordinarily difficult rock work. Despite leader falls and such, they persisted. Finally, on September 10, they completed the 41st pitch and arrived on the summit after 28 days on the mountain. The descent took them two more days. A full report with photos, map and topo appears on pages 35 to 45 of *Desnivel*, N° 68, December, 1991.

*Broad Peak.* Again this year there were a number of expeditions to Broad Peak (8047 meters, 26,400 feet), only three of which were successful. A Japanese expedition from Tokyo University led by Keijiro Hayasaka repeated the standard route. Leader Hayasaka, Toshimasa Yawata, Isao Ogasawara, Masanori Sato and Taro Tanikawa climbed to the summit on July 12. A 20-member international commercial expedition, organized by Himalayan Kingdoms and led by Stephen Bell, was formed of 13 Britons, two Finns, two

Venezuelans, a Spaniard, a Norwegian and an American. Having followed the standard route, guides Alan Hinkes and Robin Beadle and client Ramón Blanco, a Spaniard resident in Venezuela, reached the top on July 16. This was Hinkes' fourth 8000er, thus equalling the British record set by Doug Scott in 1983. At 58 years, Blanco becomes the oldest person to climb Broad Peak. Another Japanese expedition, led by Yasuyuki Kawashima, also managed to place Mrs. Taeko Nagao, Hirofumi Konishi, Tetsuaki Yoshimura, Masami Abe, and Yasushi Yamanoi on the summit on July 30. On the way back, Yamanoi and Atsushi Saito attempted the Trango Cathedral, but they had to give up low on the face because of Saito's mountain sickness. A joint expedition composed of 18 German doctors and six members of the Pakistani army, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Alfred, failed at 7000 meters. A Japanese group of two men and two women led by Haruyuki Endo could not get higher than 7400 meters. A six-member French expedition was led by Jean-Marc Robert. Their attempt ended on August 15 when the leader and another member, with three Spaniards of the party led by Ramón Rodríguez, reached 7450 meters. A Spanish expedition, composed of leader Ramón Rodríguez, Pablo González, Ana and Jorge Sese, Juanjo Garro and Areceli Segarra, failed to repeat the standard route due to excessive snow. Their high point was reached on August 15 by Rodríguez, González, Ana Sese with two of the above-mentioned French. After losing a porter who fell into a crevasse while crossing the Ghandagoro La during the approach from Hushe, a nine-member Mexican expedition was the last group active on the Godwin Austen Glacier this season. They were led by Ricardo Torres, the first Mexican atop Everest. By August 26, they had set all camps to 7400 meters and were ready for the final assault. Unfortunately, the continuous bad weather during the first half of September prevented their getting to the summit.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak) Attempt.* A strong French group led by Jean-Jacques Prieur had originally planned an attempt on the southwest face of Gasherbrum I, a new line to the left of the Polish spur of 1983. Due to scarce snowfall in the spring, the access to the route was very slippery and they switched to the Yugoslav route on the west ridge. Continuous changeable weather with high winds from the west stopped the attempt at the end of July at 7400 meters.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

*Gasherbrum I Tragedy Correction.* On page 261 of AAJ 1991, it stated that Grañó and Ibáñez last reported at 7400 meters. Their radio report was actually from 7900 meters.

*Gasherbrum II.* As in previous years, a large number of expeditions had Gasherbrum II (8035 meters, 26,362 feet) as their objective. Only three of them