

Leszek Sikora, Dr. Piotr Jedlikowski and me from the United States. After difficult and sometimes unpleasant negotiations with the Ministry of Tourism officials in Islamabad on June 5 to 7, we arrived at Chilas and Bunar Bridge on June 8. At Bunar Bridge we hired our cook, Sadder Khan, and completed our porter arrangements with the Khan family, which assisted each and every expedition going to the Diamir Base Camp. We arrived at Bunar Bridge and left for Diamir, the first camp, in three hours, with no prior arrangements. The Khans are well organized! We arrived at Base Camp at 4150 meters on June 10, along with a 15-member Korean expedition from Seoul, a Scottish team of five and a Swiss group of five. At Base Camp we found three Korean expeditions that had been there for several weeks. Before the trip, I had been concerned about queuing and tent space problems on the Kinshofer route, but these fears were unfounded. After being in Base Camp for a week, a Czech team of five and later a Basque team of five and then another Korean team of six turned up. That meant we needed to share ropes and tent space in the high camps. It also worked out to share food and route information to everyone's benefit. I was also concerned about getting sick from unsanitary conditions. This turned out to be a very real problem. I was plagued by diarrhea during most of the expedition. Weather conditions from June 10 to the end of June were sunny, with mild temperatures, and were generally excellent for climbing. Then the weather became unsettled, with high winds and afternoon storms. By the time we went for the summit and until we left Base Camp in mid July, it rained or snowed much of each day. Temperatures in the high camps were  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  at dawn. We reached Camps I, II, III and IV at 4800, 5800, 6700 and 7250 meters on June 12, 17, 24 and July 11. Our first summit attempt ended at Camp III on July 4 when one of my companions dropped his pack. Pustelnik and Goździk made the summit on July 12, along with four Basques. They left Camp IV at four A.M. and were on the summit at 12:35, having climbed the central couloir. On July 14, we left Base Camp. We found the route consistently steep, a physical struggle, but safe. The hardest days were climbing the 1000 meters from Camp I to II and the final push, which is 850 meters or so. Some of the liaison officers assigned to the teams in Base Camp were inexperienced, uninformed about local conditions, demanding and often absent. Out of the 41 days spent at or above Base Camp, Pustelnik and Goździk spent 20 nights in a high camp. Grochowski and I spent 17 nights in a high camp. Sikora contributed much but became ill and was forced to leave early.

R.D. CAUGHRON

*Nanga Parbat, Kinshofer Route, Diamir Flank.* Two South Korean expeditions combined their efforts. The four-man Gwangju Wooam expedition led by Park Chan-Gi arrived on May 14 and began preparing the route. The 14-man Kyung Nam Alpine Club expedition led by Cho Hyung-Gyu arrived at Base Camp at 4200 meters on May 27. Both groups worked on the route, fixing much rope up to 7300 meters and establishing Camps I, II, III and IV at 5200, 6200,

7000 and 7600 meters on May 20, June 11, 27 and 28. At 5:30 A.M. on June 29, Park Hee-Taek and Song Jea-Deuk of the Kyung Nam group and Kim Ju-Hyun and Cho Young-Jung of the Gwangju party set out for the summit, but soon Cho fell behind and quit. Park and Kim reached the summit at 3:15 P.M. Park descended 100 meters for protection from the wind and cold to wait for Song, while Kim continued on down. After Song passed Park, it took him 45 minutes more to reach the top, where he arrived at five P.M. Song was exhausted and Kim was very tired. It was a difficult descent to Camp IV as Song needed much help and encouragement. No further summit attempt was made since the other climbers had to help the summit climbers down. [Cho Hyung-Gyu and Kim Ju-Hyun have been kind enough to supply us with this information.]

*Nanga Parbat, Kinshofer Route, Diamir Face.* A Swiss group from Bern led by Martin Fischer managed to climb the Kinshofer Route on the Diamir Face. Three men reached 7700 meters and one of them, Christoph Häuter gained the summit on July 8. A Basque expedition led by Mikel Ruiz de Apodaka had originally hoped to ascend the Mummery Rib of the Diamir Face, but after seeing the difficulties and dangers involved, they turned to the standard Kinshofer Route. All four of the team, Ruiz de Apodaka, Juan Oyarzábal, Axto Apellániz and Mari Abrego, reached the summit on July 12 in collaboration with the Polish climbers. This was the third 8000er for the latter three and the second for Ruiz de Apodaka.

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*Nanga Parbat Attempts on the Kinshofer Route, Diamir Flank.* Aside from the expeditions noted above, there were four expeditions that failed to reach the summit. Peter Long led a group of six Scots who did not get to the top. There were two unsuccessful South Korean expeditions, the leaders of which were Moon Ho-Sang and Kim Byung-Joon. The first group got to Camp IV at 7250 meters but had to quit because of bad weather. The other Korean party got to Camp IV on June 30 but three summit attempts were turned back by bad weather. The last expedition was a five-member Spanish expedition led by Manuel Amat, which had to give up at 7000 meters because of very bad weather in early September.

*Nanga Parbat Winter Attempt, 1992-3.* Our team was composed of climbers Mlle Monique Loscos and me, four trekkers and liaison officer Ashraf Aman. We hoped to climb Nanga Parbat for the first time in winter by the Schell route on the Rupal Face. We placed Base Camp and Advance Base at 3600 and 4400 meters on December 20 and 23. In bad weather, we two climbers climbed to 5200 meters with supplies on December 27 and bivouacked at 5500 meters the next day. On January 1 and 2, 1993, I climbed solo to 6100 meters, where I bivouacked. That night the wind was so strong that I had to take the tent down.