July 5. At first excellent perpendicular ice let us make good progress. We planned an ideal direct line, but we had to climb an ice couloir to the left for four pitches. A few meters of aid climbing brought us into a hidden crack system. At 6000 meters, we set up a portaledge. On July 31, after 26 days of unfavorable weather, we had climbed only 500 meters up the buttress. Two members had to leave. More bad weather followed. On August 16, we gave up, having reached 6100 meters, about half way up the buttress.

CHRISTIAN STANGL, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Uzun Brakk Attempt. Jim Donini and I had as objective a two-man alpine-style climb of Uzun Brakk (6422 meters, 21,069 feet). My wife Joanne accompanied us to Base Camp. Technically, the peak is still unclimbed by any route, although the British came very close in their 1980 climb from the east, from the Uzun Brakk Glacier. Our objective was a 7000-foot face rising from the Biafo Glacier on the southwest side of the mountain. We established Base Camp at 13,500 feet along the eastern side of the Biafo on June 10. Four days of carrying loads to the base of the route some five miles up the glacier gave us time to scout the route and acclimatize. The weather was unstable most of the season. We encountered four or five days of high pressure and then week-long storms. On June 15, we launched our first attempt, reaching 17,500 feet in a day and a half. We then sat in storm for another day before descending. Bad weather forced us to wait until June 20 for another try. In four days, we reached 20,000 feet. All that remained was 600 feet of hard but beautiful climbing, followed by easier snow and ice to the summit. The one more day of good weather was not to be and we could see a huge storm brewing. By midday it was snowing as we started to descend. The storm lasted for five more days after we reached the glacier. On June 29, we reached Askole on the way home.

JACK TACKLE

Baintha Brakk Attempt. Takeshi Nakazima, Kohtaro Toyoda, Takashi Kasai and I as leader set up Base Camp on June 17 at 4450 meters on the left side of the Choktoi Glacier. We started climbing on the 20th and established Advance Base at 4850 below the icefall on June 22. Four porters helped us to Advance Base. We climbed the center of the icefall but had to keep changing the route. We sited a deposit camp at 5350 meters in the cwm on June 30. After fixing 450 meters (10 individual ropes) of line to the gully, we set up Camp I at 5700 meters on the col between Baintha Brakk and Baintha Brakk II on July 7. Although we carried up to there enough food and equipment and stayed until July 27, we could get no higher than 5850 meters. Not only was the weather bad, but we found the route between Base Camp and Camp I troublesome.

HIDEKI YOSHIDA, *Shinji University Alpine Club, Japan*

Baintha Brakk, Southeast Buttress Attempt. Tom McMillan, Dr. Peter Crecelius and I arrived at Base Camp at 4450 meters on July 12. There was a Japanese team