

Japanese and American Tony Tonsing). German, 20-strong commercial expedition led by Hans Eitel (who left soon) and guide Peter Kowalzik: summit reached on August 16 by Peter Kowalzik, Wolfgang Angermeier and Marla Putz, Germans, and Heinz Wohlwent from Leichtenstein. Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak). Detail missing from page 251: The Swiss expedition led by Norbert Joos included 12 members who proceeded up the northwest face, to the left of Messner's line. The summit was reached on June 7 by Norbert Joos, Hans Bomann and Martin Stoller, all Swiss (they were the only summitters of Gasherbrum I in 1993). The Germans led by Peter Geyer gave up at the Gasherbrum La (6670 meters). The Spanish Basques were led by Pedro Angulo. Broad Peak (page 251): Regarding the group led by Fausto De Stefani, the summit was reached on July 6 by Italians Christian Kuntner and Marco Bianchi. And on July 7, by Albert Brugger, Fausto De Stefani and Serio De Leo, Italians, and Tabyas Heymann who is German. Nanga Parbat: One expedition report is missing from pages 262-265. An eight-member South Korean expedition led by Choi Hyung-Duk suffered the loss of one of their climbers, Ahn Chun-Moon, who died on July 7. He had reached 8050 meters by the Kinshofer route when he turned back, never to be seen again. This was witnessed by the two Basque climbers who summited the same day.

XAVIER EGUSKITZA, *Pyrenaica, Bilbao, Spain*

CHINA, Tien Shan

P 5445 Attempt and Ascents of Jianshier Feng, P 4348, P 4203 and P 4300. An Anglo-Irish party of five, Mike Banks, Joss Lynam (joint leaders), Phil Gribbon, Paddy O'Leary, and Barrie Page, aged between 60 and 72, climbed the Bogda Feng group of Tian Shan, east of Urumqi in Xinjiang during August. They attempted the highest summit (5445 meters) but were stopped by steep slopes of bare ice. (A Japanese team from Tocigi Alpine Association climbed the peak with the aid of 1600 meters of fixed rope.) Four smaller peaks were climbed: Jianshier Feng (4304 meters), unnamed (4348 meters) (called by us Eric's Peak — for Shipton), unnamed (4203 meters) (called by us Snow Dome), and unnamed (approximately 4300 meters) (called by us Isolde Feng). (The first two heights are taken from *CMA Guide to Mountaineering in China*, the third from the Japanese map in the *AJ* 1983, the fourth by aneroid.) We think maybe 4348 and 4300 had not been climbed before. Records in Europe are very scarce, but there has been a lot of Japanese and Korean activity, though mainly directed at 5445. We also walked up several 4000-meter hills. There still seem to be plenty of

interesting peaks to climb, and the Xinjiang Mountaineering Association is very helpful.

JOSS LYNAM, *Alpine Climbing Group*

K2, North Ridge Attempt. On June 11, Heinz Wohlweind, Hans Stegmeier, Reinhard Vlasich, Elisabeth Vlasich, Peter Kowalzik (leader) and I met in Beijing to climb the north ridge of K2 (*on an IMC commercial expedition from Germany — Ed.*). On June 14, after traveling by jet and jeep across China, we began the seven-day trek to K2 basecamp on the North K2 Glacier. We established ABC at 5000 meters on June 25. After four weeks of beautiful, albeit very hot, weather, we were ready to start summit attempts on July 25. A major storm hit the Karakoram. Wohlweind and Kowalzik were at Camp III, Stegmeier and myself were at Camp I (5000 meters). Both parties waited one day for the weather to improve, but conditions only worsened. Growing avalanche danger forced us down. Kowalzik and Wohlweind descended from Camp III (8000 meters) to Base Camp in near whiteout conditions in one day. After five days, the weather improved. Kowalzik, R. Vlasich and I made one more summit attempt and on August 5 we reached Camp IV at 7900 meters. By early the next morning, another major storm hit the Karakoram, and again we were forced to descend. Just below Camp IV, an old fixed line I was rappelling off of broke while I was descending a steep rock face. I fell about 30 feet and landed in a tangle of ropes. Fortunately, Peter was behind me and saw me fall. He and Reinhard stayed with me for two hours while I slowly regained full consciousness. I was able to descend on my own power to ABC. I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Peter and Reinhard. I most certainly would have perished without their vigilance. The return trek went safely and without incident.

JAY SIEGER, *unaffiliated*

Sigunian Shan, Sichuan. In September 1994 I was based out of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan. From here I made two exploratory trips into the exceptional mountains of Kham, on the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau. First I visited the Songpan region and the National Park at Jiuzhaigou. There are a few mountains of interest to climbers in the area, notably Xuebaoding, east of Songpan. I made an ascent of a peak north of this area, known locally as Wosikaxiong (4000+ meters). It was a moderate rock scramble from the west. Later, I went to the Qionglai mountains northwest of Chengdu. This area, on the edge of the Wolong Nature Preserve, is quite accessible and very scenic. Here is Celestial Peak, a fine rock pyramid