Foreword

Polish mountaineers are climbing in the Himalaya and the Karakoram since 1939 (first ascent of Nanda Devi East, 7434 m) and after the World War II, since 1969 (Maluiting). They accumulated a quite impressive list of first ascents, new routes, first winter ascents and female "firsts". Also some of their unsuccessful attempts gave impact to climbers of other nations. Most of these achievements have received good coverage in magazines and journals, especially The American Alpine Journal, some of them in books, but there are several efforts rather unknown to the interested public.

Listed below are Polish activities in the Himalaya and Karakoram between 1939 and 1989 (summer) which in some way are worth reporting. Ascents completed without official authorization are generally not included. The expedition objectives are arranged in alphabetical order. If there were more expeditions to attempt the same summit they are ordered chronological. The altitudes of peaks are based on the latest available maps and can be different from what had previously been accepted. The most outstanding achievements are marked with an asterisk. The references to "Taternik", "The Alpine Journal" and some other sources indicate where additional information can be obtained. Unfortunately, the author has not been able to get definite details from all expeditions, especially those operating in the Indian Himalaya.


The author hopes to put out further supplemented and up-dated editions of this record. It will help him greatly if Himalayan mountaineers could, as far as possible, submit his corrections, complements and suggestions (Józef Nyka, ul. Klaudyny 12 m 79, 01-684 Warszawa, tel. 330-775).
ANAPURNA, 8091 m. 1987, winter. Seven members; leader, Jerzy Kukuczka. First winter ascent of the summit; standard route. Fifth camp (7500 m) during final attack. Summit on 5 February 1987 by Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka. Attempt made by Wanda Rutkiewicz and Krzysztof Wielicki (6-9 February) was abandoned at about 6900 m. Kukuczka's 13th eighthousander, the 4th in winter. T 1/87 p 12-13; AAJ 1987 p 251.


ANAPURNA EAST, 8010 m. 1988. 12-member party from Poland (5), G. Britain (2), Ecuador (2) and USA (1); a 2-person W. German scientific team. New route via the extreme E part of the S face to the E ridge. Combined style. On 13 October the East Summit reached by Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka. On 16 October the Ecuadorian Hamilo Navarrete reached the summit while Janusz Majer stopped five metres beneath it. Next day on their way down Navarrete fell to his death (AJ 1989-90 p 249). T 2/88 p 63-65; AAJ 1989 p 217-218.


lun and Tadeusz Pietrowiak (separately). Andrzej Bialun disappeared during the night descent. First ascent of unnamed P 6050 m by Jacek Goczyka, Wojciech Jedli

In 1981 a Polish expedition led by Stanisław Rudziński reconnoitred the route up to the high point of approximately 6700 m (wojciech Jedliński, Tadeusz Pietrowiak and Zbigniew Terlikowski, after 8 bivouacs). T 1/84 p 29; Mountain 85 p 12. AAJ 1982 p 261.

ARJUNA, 6211 m (6290 m). Kishwar Himalaya. Summit over the upper part of Kijay Nullah Valley (14). 1981, 1a Trójmiasto. Seven members; leader, wacław Uträg. One of the summit pinnacles of Arjuna South (ca 6200 m) was climbed on 4 September by Janusz Bartos, wacław Uträg and Piotr Puszyński (UIAA Grade V, ice up to 60°). In 1979 making a reconnaissance towards Arjuna Jan Ufijciszak and Jacek Szczepanski disappeared without traces. T 1/81 p 39-40.

ARJUNA, 1981. Klub Alpjski PTK; 7 members; leader, Bogumił Słomka. First ascent of the main summit, 2 extreme new routes via the 1500-metre-high W face: 14-18 August central buttress to the main top (first ascent) by Miroslaw Dąpala, Jerzy Baroscowiak and Zbigniew Skierkiewicz; simultaneously, from 11 to 17 August W pillar of Arjuna South (ca 6100 m) by Tomasz Brender and Pieszyław Piszechski. The 45 to 50 pitches routes (UIAA Grade V and more, ice up to 65°) are compared with the routes on the N face of Grandes Jorasses. T 2/85 p 70-73; AAJ 1984 p 280.


BARTU V (7531 m), BARTU VI (ca 7400 m). 1983. KW Kraków. 11 Poles and a W. German; leader, Władysław Wiesz. First ascents of both summits,
new route via the 3500-metre-high dangerous and difficult S face. Satara V: Zygmunt A. Heinzlrich and Volker Stallaub on August 31, 1985. Satara VI: Zygmunt A. Heinzlrich, Marek Kowalski and Volker Stallaub on 31 August; Jan Jaroski, Pawel Mularz and Andrzej Pola on 2 September 1985. Note: summit numbers and altitudes according to Jerzy Sela's map of Satura Mustagh (1985); former numbers: III (7600 m) and IV (7500 m). T 1/84 p 22-26; AAI 1984 p 303.

BEDINOTES. See: Rolwaling Himal.

BHAGIRATHI II, 6512 m. Gangotri Area, Garwal. 1985. A 7-man team led by Janusz Baranek hoped to climb the still unascended S face. After 9-day effort 300 vertical metres were conquered. Ascents by the normal route on 4 and 6 September. T 2/85 p 63; AAI 1986 p 256.

BHAGIRATHI II. 1986. A 5-man expedition led by Krysztof Wielicki failed to climb in alpine style the S face. On 31 August, the fifth day of the very difficult climb, some 800 m over the foot of the face, rockfall struck the team injuring Wielicki and killing Jan Nowak. AAI 1989 p 220-231. — A 10-member expedition from Scienci led by Tadeusz Kawaj ascended Bhagirathi II on the S face and Northwest ridge (Zbigniew Kloszajczyk, Marian Nowak and Waldemar Zurko, 26-29 September 1988).

BIG PHEWA-OO MUP. See: Rolwaling Himal.


BROAD PEAK, TALCHAN KANGRI, 8051 m (8060 m, according to the new measurements made by Prof. Desio's expedition). Baltoro Mustagh. 1982. First Polish ascent of the summit. 1983. Two-member expedition from Warszawa. Normal route. The main top reached on 30 June by Arystycz Palmowski (elevetenth ascent) while Anna Czerwińska turned back half-way between the true summit and the Rocky Summit (8035 m). The first ascent of one of the world's 14 highest mountains made by a pure ladies-only expedition, without porters or other male support. Anna Czerwińska; "Broad Peak '83 - tylko dwie", 1989. T 2/85 p 65-67, AAI 1984 p 293.

BROAD PEAK. 1984. 4-man team led by Janusz Majer. The first ever ascent of an 8000er up- and downhill in less than 24 hours. From 12 to 14 July Walenty Plut, Janusz Majer and Ryszard Pawliowski climbed to the top, followed by Krysztof Wielicki who left ABC on 14 July just after midnight. Short rest at C 2. At 4 p.m. he reached the summit and at 10:30 p.m. was back at ABC. The entire climb had taken 22 hours, 19 hours of actual climbing. T 2/84 p 59-61, AAI 1985 p 313-316.

BROAD PEAK. 1984. Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurytka. First traverse of the massif. Pure alpine style. Start on 13 July. On the 15th Broad Peak North crossed (7787 m, second ascent), on 16 July the Central (Middle) Peak, 8006 m (second ascent). Sections of difficult climbing were encountered. On 17 July the main top was reached. Descents via the original route. "This is only the second route till now on this mountain since it was first climbed" (AAJ 1985 p 313-314). The third two-summit traverse on an 8000-metre-peak, first alpine style (Kangchenjunga in May 1984, Annapurna in October 1984).

BROAD PEAK. 1985. Wanda Rutkiewicz and Barbara Kosowska with the Swiss Stephan Schaffert. On 19 August Wanda Rutkiewicz gained a point at 7775 m close beneath the Col. Barbara Kosowska descended from 8000 m towards BC. Crossing a glacial stream she was drowned. AAI 1986 p 269.

BROAD PEAK, Rocky Summit, 8035 m. 1988, winter. Maciej Berbeka and Aleksander Lew altered their objective from K2 (→) to the Broad Peak. They completed the climb alpine style from 3 March, making the final push on 6 March from a tent at 7300 m. Lew arrived almost one hour before the col. Berbeka continued, reaching the foresummit (Rocky Summit, 8035 m). Because of bad conditions the main top remained out of sight. The climber spent the night at about 8500 m. The first peak in the Karakoram climbed during winter season. T 1/88 p 16-19, Tatamczek 2/88 p 10-15, AAI 1988 p 246 and 1989 p 243.

BROAD PEAK CENTRAL (MIDDLE), Falchan Kangri Middle, 8006 m (8016 m). 1975. K. Wronch; 15 members, leader Janusz Ferencki. First ever independent expedition to climb an 8000-metre subsidiary top. Normal route with variants. From the col along the SE ridge (moderate difficulty). Summit on 28 July 1975 by Kasiem Ghasik, Marek Ksicki, Janusz Kalid, Bogdan Nowaczyk and Andrzej Sikorski. First ascent of the peak, but the exploit ended in tragedy. On their way down 3 members were killed in falls: Ksicki on 28 July down the SE face, Nowaczyk and Sikorski the
following day after a windy night spent on the col. T 1/76 p 15-23; WGR p 128-132; KK p 291-295; A AJ 1976 p 536.

CB 13a: see Lahul.

CHARANG, 6864 m. 1978. Garhwal Himalaya. Team composed of Wojciech Kurytna (leader), Krzysztof Durek (both Poland), Alexander MacIntyre (England) and John Porter (USA) climbed alpine-style an impressive new route via the 1500-meter-high 5 pillar. Ascent (whole party) from 20 to 27 September 1978. 46 belayed pitches, 25 of them UALAA V or more. T 3/79 p 99-105; A AJ 1979 p 31-35.


CHU 8167 m. Sixth highest mountain of the world. Dr Jerzy Hajdukiewicz (1958, 1960) and Adam Skoczylas (1960) were members of the Swiss-International expeditions led by Max Eislain. The later made the first ascent of the summit (without participation of the roles). Jerzy Hajdukiewicz: “Himal ou-cu-ra” (1961); “Dhaulagiri zdobyt” (1965); Adam Skoczylas: “Dolja góra” (1965).

DHAULAGIRI, 8167 m. 1972. 18 members, one American; leader, Gerard Militzynski. The plan was to climb the peak from S side (via the “Fear”); sign point of 7750 m was reached solo by acschlatt Utręba on 12 October and the following day by Walenty Flut and Wojciech Kurytna. On 29 October Flut and Kurytna got 6200 m on the E face. T 3/80 p 105-106, and 1980 p 650.

DHAULAGIRI, 8167. International party composed of senato (kne); Ghilini (Italy-France), Alexander MacIntyre (England), Wojciech Kurytna and Ludwik Włodzynski (Poland). They climbed from 6 to 8 May the till unexplored 2600-metre-high east face, reaching at 7500 m the NE ridge and descending to the BC because of bad weather. On 18 May the whole party finished the ascent to the top using the normal route. T 2/82 p 61-64, Frzeckrzy 14.11.1980, A AJ 1981 p 45-50.


DHAULAGIRI, 8167. KW Kraków, 16-man team incl 2 Canadians, a Frenchman and an Australian; leader, Eugeniusz Chrobak. New route via S face just left of the centre of the main face. Line 1977 planned by Messner. Rotten rock and very steep ice, UALAA Grade VI, 75° with passages of 45°, 3200 m of rope fixed. On 31 October Maciej Berbeja reached alone the non-technical SE ridge (Japanese route), 600 vertical metres below the summit. Retreat owing to severe storm. T 1/87 p 8-10, A AJ 1987 p 255-256.

was climbed by Andrzej Bieleń, Jacek Gromoszewski, Ryszard Kowalewski, Tadeusz Piotrowski and Jerzy Tillak on 25 July. The following day (26 July) the neighboring summit of Distaghil Sar East (ca 7700 m) was reached by the whole party. T 3/80 p 114, 4/80 p 159-161; AAJ 1981 p 229.


DUNAGIRI. 1981. Two Polish expeditions led by Eugeniusz Tenlak (Zydzowski) and Bogdan Strzelecki (Krakow, Warszawa). From 18 to 20 September Andrzej Mirga and Tadeusz Freyner climbed via the left side of the prominent ice section of the S (SW) face, to the left of the Tasker-Reshaw route. They reached the SW (Swiss) ridge and continued to about 6850 m but not to the summit. — On 5 September 1981 Paweł D2 (6191 m) was traversed via SW buttress and W face by Andrzej Mirga and Tadeusz Freyner. Unnamed P 6187 m was climbed on 7 September by Mariusz Korok and Bogdan Strzelecki via the N face (ice 50-60°). T 1/82 p 22-23, Mountain 86 p 12; AAJ 1982 p 244-245.

DUNAPURNA. See: Ngadi Chuli.


In 1971 (pre-monsoon season) Jerzy Surdal was member of Noram Dyrenfurf's international expedition which was unsuccessful. In the post-monsoon season Jerzy Peterek reached South Col and SW ridge to approximately 8000 m. He was member of the Argentinian expedition.

× EVEREST, MOUNT. 1979-80. Winter. 20 members incl 2-man film crew; leader Andrzej Zawada. The first official winter expedition to climb an 8000er. Standard route, 4 camps. South Col, 7906 m (first winter ascent) was reached on 11 February by Leszek Cichy, Walenty Pluta and Krzysztof Wielicki. Summit on 17 February 1980 by Leszek Cichy and Krzysztof Wielicki in a very hard winter struggle. An important day in the history of Himalayan climbing: the world's highest summit and the first 8000er ascended by man in winter. It was surprising to learn that there was much wind but not much snowfall. Refs: Leszek Cichy, Krzysztof Wielicki, Jacek Zakowski: "Roszowy Everest" (1982); Wacislaw Damiercki: "Zdobyć Everest", 1984; GWJ p 162-164; KK p 131-133; T 1/82 p 7-19; AAJ 1981 p 51-52.

EVEREST, MOUNT. 1980. 11 climbing members, whole party 18 people; leader, Andrzej Zawada. Using the winter BC and 3 camps a new route (the 7th altogether) was made on the right side of the S buttress (ULAA Grade III-IV, ice 50-55°). From Camp V at 8300 m summit on 29 May by Andrzej Czek and Jerzy Kuwak. Their oxygen finished on the summit (7850 m). Fiftieth ascent, 103rd and 104th conquerors, according to Zbigniew Kowalewski. GWJ p 164-165; T 2/82 p 59-67; AAJ 1981 p 52-53.

EVEREST, MOUNT. 1986. Tadeusz Karolczak, Aleksander Lwow and the Austrian Helmet Futs attempted the W ridge to about 7200 m. They discovered new variant to the Lho La via the SW ridge of Khumbutse South (6408 m). T 2/85 p 65-66.

EVEREST, MOUNT. 1981. International expedition. 19 members, 10 Poles; leader, Eugeniusz Chrobak. The team intended to climb the W ridge di-
rect but switched to the Hornbein Couloir. Wlo La was reached by the Karolczak-Lew Vazian which was fixed with rope. Five camps up to 8,100 m. Summit on 24 May 1989 by Boguslaw Chróbak and Andrzej Marciniak. Bad weather complicated the descent. On 27 May on the steep slope of the Khumbutse South an avalanche swept down the 6-man team. Miroslaw Dašal, Zygmun A. Szmańko, Miroslaw Mańka and Wacław Wyczýba were killed, Augeniusz Chróbak died during the night. The only survivor, Andrzej Marciniak was rescued on 1 June by Artur Hajzer supported by Bob Hall and Gary Ball from New Zealand. This was the greatest Polish catastrophe in the highest mountains. "Tygodnik Kulturalny" 11 June 1989.

FALCHAN KASHI. See: Broad Peak.

GANGCHI II, 7150 m. Janusz Himmel, 1983. Silesian party, 12 persons (9 climbers); leader: Janusz Himmel. They intended to climb the dangerous 5th face. From 18 to 23 October Andrzej Hartman, Eysard Pawłowski and Krzysztof Wyczýba climbed the right side of the face (UIMAA V, 55° ice slopes) and reached the 5th ridge about 3500 m below the summit. Difficulty of the ridge and lack of supplies drove them back. On 23 October on the 3rd rappel Hartman fell with his dead-man and both ropes to his death. Pawłowski waited 4 days to be rescued. T 2/84 p 54-55. AAJ 1984 p 245.

GANGCHI IV (PABIL), 7052 m. 1985. Three mountaineers and a doctor from Silesko-Atlas, led by Karol Sopicki. They placed camps 5300 and 6300 m on the 3rd face. Summit push started on 5 November but Sopicki, Boguslaw Janczała and Krzysztof Przybylko were never seen again. Two Sherpas searched in vain. At 6700 m they found a tent (at a bivouac site?). The team was probably killed by an avalanche. AAJ 1986 p 238.

GANGAPURNA, 7455 m. Annapurna Himal. 1985. AKA Kraków, 13 members; leader: Wojciech Masłowski. 4 camps along the 5th ridge route. Despite of bad weather they managed to place 9 men on the top. It was reached on 23, 24 and 26 October by Kazimierz Klima, Eysard Krzyżanek and the Canadian Pierre Bergeron; Jan Urkowicz, Zbigniew Przybylko and Andrzej Samołowicz; Janusz Hareiss and Wojciech Masłowski. T 1/86 p 8-9. AAJ 1986 p 244.

GANGOTRI AREA, Garhwal Himalayas, continues to be the first choice for Polish groups and expeditions in the Indian mountains. The first Polish party visited the area in 1979 (leader: Jan Zasmar). Numerous ascents were made, among them several firsts. Some are listed in separate entrances (Brigupanth, Bhagirathi, Gangotri I, Mera North, Satopanth, Shivling, Thalay Sagar and others). T 1/87 p 6-7, Haasa 1/89.

GANGOTRI I, 6672 m. 1986. K. Trójmiasto, 5 members (4 women); leader, Ewa Kalinowska. New route from Jamol Valley (SW side). Camp and 5 bivouacs, difficulty II-IV UIMAA. Summit on 12 October 1986 by the whole party. On 15 October on their way down Ewa Kalinowska was killed due to fall. T 1/87 p 7-8, 46; AAJ 1987 p 261.

GARHwal HIMalAYA. See Gangotri Area, Dunkiri, Wanda Devi.


GASHERBRUM II, 8035 m. 1975. 19 members, 9 of them woman, one from Czechoslovakia; leader: Wanda Ruchlewicz; deputy leader: Janusz Onyszkiewicz. 3 camps via normal route. On 1 August 1975 summit reached by Leszek Cichy, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Krzysztof Zdmitrowicz. They ascended the col G. II/III (on 7550 m) and climbed the virgin 5th face (500 m, new route, 3rd ascent of the mountain). Fourth ascent (normal route) on 9 August by Marek Janas, Andrzej Łapinski and Waldysław Niedzielski.
GASHERBRUM II. 1983. Jerzy Rakuszk and Wojiiche Kurtyka. New route from Gasherbrum Ia (6500 m) via the unclimbed NE ridge, named P 7772 m (Gasherbrum II East, first ascent on 23 June during acclimatization) and the S ridge. Summit push alpine style from 23 June to 1 July 1983. Descent via normal route on 2 July. First traverse from E to SW. See: Gasherbrum I. "Two difficult new routes on two 8000-mers completed in one season by a two-man team is a really outstanding achievement" (Mountain 94 p 10).

GASHERBRUM II. 1988. Wanda Rutkiewicz was a guest-member of the British women's expedition led by Rhona Lampard. Summit reached via standard route on 12 July 1989 by Wanda Rutkiewicz and Rhona Lampard. Thus Wanda Rutkiewicz became the first (and only) woman to have climbed 5 eight-thousanders, among them the world's two highest.


GASHERBRUM III. 7952 m. 1975. See: Gasherbrum II. 1975. First ascent of the summit; since 1964 the highest unclimbed separate peak in the world. From a camp on the col G.III/III (7550 m) via E face; Alison Chadwick-Oxynski, Wanda Rutkiewicz, Janusz Obynski, Krzysztof Zdzielewski on 11 August 1973. The participation of the 2 women is a record in women's alpinism "since women had not previously taken part in first ascents of peaks above 24,000 feet" (AAJ 1976 p 541). Until 1989 the ascent remained unattempted. Ref. see: Gasherbrum II, 1975.


GAURISHANKAR. 7134 m. 1983. Six Poles led by Tadeusz Przybysz. Ca 6000 m on the S face reached on 22 April. AAJ 1984 p 244.

GHENTA. 7090 m. First ascent in 1974. see: Shishapun.

HAGSU. 6330 m. Indian Himalaya. 1982. Eight members led by Tadeusz Spyca. Bad weather stopped them at 5700 m AAJ 1989 p 238.


The Iskarpal Valley was first reconnoitred by a Polish team in 1984. Redan (5300 m), Godali or Godoy-Gali (5325 m) and Chonog (ca 5000 m) were climbed (all first ascents). T 2/88 p 54-55.


HIMAL CHULI. 1986-1987, winter. 7-man team led by Jozef Stepican. Winter attempt from Narayandi Valley. On 29 December high point of 6000 m reached. Next day above C I (5000 m) Jacke Klimcowics slipped an was killed in an 800 m fall. T 1/87 p 15-14, AAJ 1987 p 249.

INDIAS HIMALAYA. Western Himalaya. The Polish Himalayans were born in this part of the Himalayas 50 years ago, when Manda Devi East was conquered. Quite easy to access and not very expensive, the Indian Himalaya is often visited by Polish groups and expeditions, especially the Gyangtse area. Numerous ascents were made in different ranges among their dozens of first ascents. Unfortunately, available data are rather scanty. Here only some noteworthy information are included.

See: Arjuna, Ramchand’s wife, Brigupan, Dunagiri, Gyangtse area, Kjaj Kallang, Lhok, Nuna North, Manda Devi East, Kun and Kun, Sagatang, Tarparun, Thalay Sagar, Tirsmul, “Z” Peaks and other mountains.

A1. Chhowki, 6111 m. Baltoro Mustagh. World’s second peak in height. 1978. 20 members, leader, Janusz Kureczab. Advanced attempt to climb the virgin NE ridge. 6 camps. First ascent of P 6621 m on 8 July by Eugeniusz Carobak, Andrzej Czok, Wojciech Kurska and Wojciech Wróz. Two attempts to climb the summit wall, from C VI at 8000 m: Leszek Cichy and Jan Holnicki-Saulo on 14 August (to 8250 m) and Carobak with Wróz to 8400 m on the following day. They withdrew because of oxygen finished. Book: Janusz Kureszab, "Ostatnia Bariera", 1980.

A2. 1982. Joint Polish-Mexican party (17+6) led by Janusz Kureczab. Advanced attempt to climb the NE ridge, the same NE face, 5 camps. In spite of adverse weather, Cichy and Wróz got to 8250 m on the NE face on 6 September 1982. The route is dangerous and presents considerable difficulties. Because of deficiency of the NE face they had troubles with Chinese government. T 1/83 p. 7-10, AAJ 1983 p. 274


K2. 1984. Anna Czerwinska, Dobroszawa Miodowieso-Wolf, Krystyna Palmoska and Manda Ruthlewic were members of the 29-person commercial expedition led by Stefan O’Driscoll. They climbed beyond C III (7350 m) on Abruzzo Ridge. T 1/85 p. 20-21.

K2. 1986. French-Polish team led by Maurizio Barra. Abruzzo ridge without supplementary oxygen. They used C I (6500 m) and bivouacked at 7100, 7700, 7900 and 8300 m. Summit on June 27 by Manda Ruthlewic (first woman on K2), Michel Permantier, Liliane and Maurice Barra. After second bivouac at 8500 m Maurice and Liliane lost their lives due to fall. Manda Ruthlewic descended using Korean camps. Thus she became the first woman to climb both highest summits of the Earth. T 2/86 p. 59-60; AAJ 1987 p. 275-276.

K2. 1986. International expedition organized by Dr. Karl Hertz, including Jerry Kukuczka and Tadeusz Pietrowski. First ascent of the 9500-meter-high S face. First night at C II 8400 m with 5 bivouacs. Very steep ice, cross section at 8200-8500 m: a 100 m high rock headwall of UIAA Grade IV, IV. Summit on 8 July 1986. Kukuczka’s 12th eight-thousander. After two more high bivouacs without food and gear, on the descent on 10 July Pietrowski lost his life due to fall. T 2/86 p. 61-63, AAJ 1987 p. 14-16.

K2. 1986. 7 Poles (3 women) and the Slovak, Peter Solak. Leader, Janusz Majer. First complete ascent of the prominent SW buttress (pillar), first two-ridge traverse of the K2. 3 camps, fixed rope tactics. Final push from 30 July to 3 August by Solak, Krzysztof Rzepiezki and Maja Kurski, with two high bivouacs. Mixed climbing of UIAA Grade IV-V, snow and ice 50° to 60°. On the night descent towards Abruzzo Ridge at around 8100 m Wojciech Wróz fell to his death. Anna Czerwinska, Krystyna Palmoska and Janusz Majer reached on 3 August ca 8200 m and abandoned the climb after the accident. Dobroszawa Miodowieso-Wolf tried to climb the Abruzzo route up to ca 8450 m. On 11 August she died on the fixed line, descending with Bauer and Lemberger after the tragic events. Ref: Jim Curran, "K2, Triumph and Tragedy", 1987; John Harry: "A2,

K2, 1985-1989. Wojciech Kubryka made some attempts to climb K2, accompanied by foreign partners (two on the 4th face via the "Stickle") in 1987 for instance of the 56 days at base Camp "we did not have a single really clear day", he said. AAW 1988 p 243.

K2, 1987-1988, winter. 10 Poles, 5 Canadians, 42 Britons. Leader, Andrzej Jawenda. The first official authorized expedition to climb in the Karakoram during winter season. Abruzzi Ridge. Three camps were established, the third (on February 2) being the high point of the climb. They had to give up because of continuous bad weather, especially fierce winds (of some 85 days at BC only 10 days clear). As replacement for the failure they moved to the broad peak (—). T 1/88 p 16-19; AAW 1988 p 246; Mountain 121 p 11.


* KANGCHENJUNGA SOUTH and MIDDLE (CENTRAL), both ca 6500 m, on peaks 8476 and 8482 m. The 5th and 6th highest point of the world. 1978, Poleski Klub Górski, 24 Poles, 2 Americans from Alaska, 5 Sherpas. First ascents of both virgin summits, via difficult SW face, from Yalung Glacier. Three camps up to 7150 m (just beneath Great Shelf), camps IVa and IVb for both summits. Mixed climbing of UIAA Grade IV, steep ice and snow. Summits: Kangchenjunga South on 19 May 1978 by Eugeniusz Chrobak and Wojciech Wrós. Kangchenjunga Middle (Central) on 22 May by Wojciech Erasinski, Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Kazimierz W. Olech, via the Central Gully (UIAA II-III). Books: Piotr Kłotecki (editor), "Dwie


KLAR NULLAH. Lishtwar Himalaya 1975, 4-man party from Arman, ascents (probably firsts) of 2 5000ers. AAW 1981 p 284.


KISHTWAR HIMALAYA. Mountain region frequented by Pakistani groups and expeditions. See general note "Indian Himalaya".

KABA RUG VALLEY in the Lahol Himalaya. Surrounding peaks explored by 9-person party led by Andrzej Zboinski in 1977. T 2/76 p 55-57,
AAJ 1979 p 289-290. 1984: On 23 August Andrzej Zbórszak and Ryszard Zmora climbed the virgin Kao Rong II, 6194 m. On the 25 the ascent was repeated by Krzysztof Szczybiński, Grażyna and Ryszard Tokarczyk. AAJ 1985 p 303. In summer 1976 the area was visited by a party from France led by Janusz Traple. An unnamed 6000-metre peak was climbed on 24 August. T 3/77 p 144-145.

AR 2 or AR 11. See: Kao Rong.

AUS. See: Han and Kun.

ADYANG CHISHI. Khandyang Nichu, 7852 m. Impressive mountain massif in theispur Lhutshag, Karakorum. The 22nd (or so) highest mountain of the world. 1971: 15 members from Klub Wysokogórski (incl. a cinematographer), leader: Andrzej Zawada. First ascent of the summit, belonging to the most difficult in the Karakorum. 4 camps along the long S ridge. On July 29 at 6:30 a.m. Jan Franczuk was killed in an ice crevasse accident. The party continued, plagued by bad weather. After a bold attack and a bivy close to the top, on 26 August 1971 Zygmunt A. Heirich, Jan Stryczewicz, Ryszard Szafirska and Andrzej Zawada reached the summit. Ref.: Józef Ryba, Andrzej Fiszczak and Andrzej Zawada (editors), "Jesialni atak na Khandyang Chishih", 1973; German edition: "Gipfelsturz in Karakorum", 1977. WWk p 121-124, KK p 334-337. In spite of several attempts the second ascent was completed not before 1988 (by NE ridge).

Ladakh. See: Indian Himalaya.

LADULL. Eastern Himalaya. Mountain area often visited by Polish mountaineers. Several first ascents and first explorations, part of them out of registration. The north region was explored since 1977 by expeditions led by Andrzej Zbórszak from Warsaw. On 17 August 1973 attempting to climb one of the CE Peaks Zbigniew Stepieć (party leader) and Andrzej Grzegorczyk from Lublin were killed on the Katal Glacier by an ice avalanche. T 1/75 p 10-11 (map), 1/86 p 25.


Langtang. 8511 m. Everest massif. Fourth highest summit on earth. 1974: 16 members incl. 2-man film crew, leader: Andrzej Jasieński. The first attempt to climb Lhotse in winter. 4 camps up to 7800 m. On 7 December the cinematographer Stanisław Latałło died on fixed rope beneath. On 25 December Zygmunt A. Heirich and Andrzej Jasieński attempted to gain the top but abandoned the climb at 8250 m struck by fierce storm. This is the first expedition to come to the Himalaya with the express intention of climbing the highest peaks during the winter" (AAJ 1975 p 197); 1/86 p 152-156. As they saw, the winter situation was such that the expedition was forbidden to attempt the climb. On 26 December 1975 the expedition was forced to retreat and abandon the attempt.

LANGTANG. 1975. Himalayan expedition. 2 members, a man and a woman, leader: Józef Hilczewski. 4 camps up to 7850 m. On 4 October Andrzej Cook, Jerzy Kukuczka (both going without supplementary oxygen), Zygmunt A. Heirich and Janusz Skorey reached the summit. On 9 October Robert Miklas (Germany, without oxygen), Janusz Karasim, Adam Hilczewski and Stanisław Cholewa repeated the ascent. On 19 October Heirich, Janusz Chalecki and Tadeusz Flisik reached the South Col (7900 m). The fourth party to climb Lhotse successful the Lhotse. T 1/80 p 16-20, 1/81 p 161-162, AAJ 80 p 609. Book: Adam Hilczewski, "Lhotse, zewra gór cz. I" (1982).

LANGTANG. 1985: 11-member party led by Janusz Majer. Attempt via the right part of the formidable 3500-metre-high South Face (in the lower half following the Slovakian Lhotse Shar route, thence left), 5 camps up to 6700 m. Two summit teams retreated at 8200 and 8150 m. On 22 October Wiesław Jarejski, Henryk Szczapny and Artur Majer on the buttress. On 25 October Rafael Chokda and Jerzy Kukuczka on more right variant.
Descending after the second attempt Rafał Chołda was killed in a long fall. T 2/86 p 56-57, AAI 1986 p 232.

-LHSE. 1987. 13-member international team. Leader, Krzysztof Wielicki. The most advanced attempt to climb the # face. 6 camps, following the route pioneered in 1985. Using a new variant in the upper part, on 29 October Artur Hajzer and Krzysztof Wielicki reached the heavily corinced final summit ridge at about 8300 m. On 15 September Czesław Jakub (doctor) was killed by an avalanche at the foot of the face. T 2/87 p 68-69, AAI 1988 p 201-202.


-LHSE. 1989. Artur Hajzer and Krzysztof Wielicki were members of the 10-person expedition composed of world's leading climbers and led by Reinhold Messner. Attempts via the extreme right part of the face. From 11 to 17 May Hajzer and Wielicki altered the route to the Polish line, reaching 7500 m. Bad weather stopped further activity. Mountain 128 p 14.

-LHSE. 1989. The technically difficult and objectively dangerous # face remains one of the do-day's chief challenges. At the time of print, a strong party led by Jerzy Kukuczka attempts once again to climb the monotonous precipice. On October 22 Jerzy Kukuczka and Grzegorz Polkowski were over 8000 m.

MAKALU. 1985. 6463 m. World's fifth highest mountain. 1978. As sarasava, 22-person team, including 2 women: Halina kruger-Szyrakowska and Ania Jkopichka. Leader: Janusz Kuczub. They had hoped to climb the virgin NW ridge and place women on the top. 4 camps. Makalu I, 7410 m, reached on 21 and 26 October. On 6 October 1978 Andrzej Wójcieszak was overwhelmed by an avalanche at BC and died in his tent. T 1/85 p 11-12, WGW p 160, AAI 1980 p 669-669.

MAKALU. 1981. 2 Poles, 2 Britons, 2 Nepalis. Leader: Wojciech Kurtyka. Standard route up to 7800 m. Kurtyka and Alexander MacIntyre (UK) attempted to climb the # face direct reaching high point of 8600 m. Meanwhile, Padam Singh Ghale of Nepal soloed Kangchungste (Makalu I, 7678 m). 1981, autumn season. Wojciech Kurtyka, Alexander MacIntyre, (G. Britain) and Jerzy Kukuczka. From 4 October they attempted the # face (direct line) "in alpine-style with no concessions whatsoever to the more traditional techniques" (MacIntyre). Efforts were given up at 7600 m due to difficulty. Subsequently Kukuczka soloed new route via SW rib to Makalu Ia (on 12 October) and than via the unclimbed NW ridge reaching the top of Makalu on 15 October 1981. Alpine-style. It is to be noted that it was "the third full solo of an 8000 m mountain" (Mountain 83 p 10). T 1/83 p 12-13, WGW p 220, AAI 1982 p 207.

MAKALU. 1982. Joint Polish-Brazilian team (17+) leader: Adam Bilowzowski. First ascent of the extremely difficult left side of the # face via the left buttress and NW ridge. Pitches of UIAA Grade V, I, 50-55° up to 90°. On the NW ridge C IV 8000 m. Summit on 10 October 1982 by Andrzej Czer, going alone and oxygenless, following the Kukuczka route. Up to around 8250 m he was accompanied by Janusz Skorzeńki. On 26 September at 7400 m died while difficult climbing Tadeusz Szulo (heart attack?). Kurtyka's west Face Dream Line remains a challenge for future expeditions. T 1/83 p 14-20, AAI 1983 p 220-221.

MAKALU. 1985. 9 Poles, 4 Austrians, 2 Swiss. Leader: Jerzy Kukuczka. Pankiewicz. Three camps. Ascend via standard route with a notable variant on the summit come. 21-24 September summit push made by Krzysztof Wielicki (gain ahead) and Marcel Ried (Swiss). They reached the summit of Makalu separately. During descent Ried was forced to a high bivy and died at 7850 m in consequence of a route pulmonary oedema (he was on the summit on the 10th day after his arrival at the BC; Makalu was his 10th 8000 m mountain). On 15 Octoberamba Rutkiewicz reached 7900 m. T 2/86 p 67-68, AAI 1987 p 223-224.


MAKALU. 1988. 11-member team (9 Poles) led by Anna Czerwińska. 4(5) camps. On 27 September the Basque Kaldo Aldas ascended alone.
the Kanchungtse, 7678 m. On 14 October Tomasz Kopyt and Ryszard Aka- 
kowski (7) reached the summit climbing separately. The latter was on
the top presumably late in the evening but he was never seen again. T

MALUBING NORTH, 5643 m. Rakaposhi Range, Karakoram. 1962. KW,
4 members (incl film maker). Leader, Ryszard Szafrirski. First Polish
Karakoram expedition and first to the highest Asian mountains after
the world war II. From N side, via Polan La, 5640 m, 5 camps. Malubit-
ting North reached on 9 October 1969 by Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Andrzej
Kuś and Ryszard Szafrirski. Efforts towards main peak (Malubiting
west) failed at 7400 m due to bad snow conditions. T 3/70 p 205-215.
The main top was conquered on 23 August 1971 by an Austrian party in-

MAHABALI, 8163 m. Garak Himal. 1980. KW 8roczak, 8 members; leader,
Janusz Fereński. 2 Sherpas. They planned the virgin S ridge from Pun-
gen Glacier (T 1/80 p 26). Two camps. High point of 6250 m in the
great gully. Retreat owing to avalanche risk. T 1/81 p 9-11, AAW 1981
p 260.

MAHABALI, 1985-1986, winter. Kw 8roczak, 11 members; leader, Le-
wiski Kopaczewski (Dr.). First winter ascent of Manaslu, the third
8000er climbed in winter. Tyrolian route via S and W faces. Summit on
12 January 1984 by Maciej Berbeca and Ryszard Gajewski after a very
hard wintry struggle. On 11 December beneath C1 I fixed rope broke
and the cinematographer Stanislaw Jaworski fell to his death. Supple-
mentary oxygen was not used. T 2/84 p 56-58, AAW 1984 p 249-250.

MAHABALI, 1984, KW 8roczak, 8 members (incl a Swiss). Leader, Ja-
nusz Kullé. Route tried for the first time in 1980, via the Punen La,
S ridge and S face. 3 camps and 1 bivvy (at 7350 m). The Punen La
(6750 m, col between P19 and Manaslu) was reached on 7 October by
Krystof Fankiewicz (first ascent). Summit on 20 October by Krystof
Walcik and Aleksander Leow. About 550 m V. Al, 10°C 70°-80°. T 2/85

MAHABALI, 1985, 6 Poles, 2 Mexicans. Leader, Jerzy Kukuczka. Later
only 3 members: Carlos Caraceli of Mexico, Artur Hajser and Jerzy
Kukuczka. New route from NE (Manaslu Glacier). From 17 to 21 Sep-
ember 5 members climbed the long N ridge reaching the lower plateau. On
5 November the into changed the plan, starting alpine style direct
via the NE slopes. Difficult pitch on the face of Manaslu East Pine-
acle, 7992 m. The fifth bivouac was made on the summit plateau at 7950
m. On 10th November Hajser and Kukuczka reached the top of Manaslu,
while Caraceli waited in the tent. Wind and icy cold made the last
push very hazardous. According to Stojanowowski, 31st ascent of
Manaslu, Kukuczka's 12th 8000er. T 2/86 p 59, 1/87 p 11-12, and
1987 p 247.

MAHABALI, 1987. A party led by Wojciech Szyszek attempted the
3000 m high SE face. Ludwik Wilczyński and Krzysztof Pankiewicz re-
ached 6700-6800 m but on 20 May abandoned the climb, delayed by bad
weather. The party included 3 Czechoslovaks and a w. German doctor.

MAHABALI, 1988. In late Winter Andrej Machnik and Andrew Evans
(USA) after their failure on Makalu reached 5400 m on Manaslu Glac-
er (7-20 March). Heavy snowfalls drove them back.

MASHKU, 6684 m. Mountain to the E of Haramosh, Karakoram. 1956.
Expedition from Trójmiasto, 9 members; Jacek Krzeszowicz, leader. The
chief objective was Haramosh, but they altered the plan. From C1 at
4800 m on Haramosh La the peak Mani II (6684 m) was ascended. "Hane-
ta" 1/89 p 59-62.

MAHABALI SOUTHEAST, 7808 m. Masserbrunn Range. 1981. PKG, 9-man
team led by Piotr Mrozeki. First ascent of the virgin top (the main
was climbed by Americans in 1956). Southeast face, first ascent route
to the ice and then by badly gendarmed SE ridge. Four camps, bivouacs
near the ridge in a snow hole. On 17 September 1981 Zygmunt A. Hein-
rich, Marek Malatyński and Przemysław Nowacki reached the virgin SE
top, at that time the highest unascended in the whole Karakoram. On
descent an accident happened: Malatyński and Nowacki died during night
on the ridge because of deterioration. Mountain 82 p 11-12, WSG p 220,

MANSAUL NORTH, 6400 m. Garhwal Himalaya. 7-member women's team led
by Danuta Wach. First women's ascent of Meru North, completed by Japanese-Austrian route via the NE Face (UIAA Grade IV-V) and W ridge. Summit on 8 September by Anila Lakaseweka, Ewa Pankiewics and Danuta Wach; on the 15th Monika Niedbalska and Ewa Szczesniak. T 1/84 p 19-21, AAJ 1984 p 273.

MOBI PEAK. See: Amanpurna Dakshin.


From 4 to 8 October 1978 Wojciech Kurtyka and Alexander Malcyntyre attempted to climb the # pillar of Nanda Devi.

NANDA DEVI EAST. 1934 m. At the time of writing this lines there is an Indian-Polish expedition in the field trying to repeat the Polish route to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the first ascent. Ksyard Kowalewski is leader of the Polish party.

NANGA PARBAT. 8125 m. Western Himalaya, Pakistan. 1976. German-Swiss expedition, organized by Dr. Karl M. Herrligkoffer, led by Wanda Rutkiewicz. Poland was also represented by Danuta wach and Dr. Jan Jaworski. On W ridge around 6150 m reached. On 26 September Sebastian Arnold from Austria was killed. The climb was given up.

NANGA PARBAT. 1982. Expedition led by Dr. Karl M. Herrligkoffer, 7 members, 5 porters. Two climbers from Poland: Andrzej Hałun and Tadeusz Tłoczkowski. New route via the 4000 m high SE Battrest (Rupal buttress) from the upper Faskin Glacier. 5 camps. Technically very difficult and objectively dangerous route (stonefall, avalanches). Georg Hutter, Hartmut Münchmbech (both Germany), Ueli Schärler (Switzerland) and Tadeusz Tłoczkowski set off from C3 (7500 m) to the summit. On 16 August three of them stopped but Schärler continued and after a heavy bivouac reached (?) the 3 top (8042 m) on 17 August. He was unable to continue to the summit and descended completely exhausted. T 2/82 p 60-62, AAJ 1983 p 284-287.


NANGA PARBAT. 1985. W. Kraków, 16 members (incl 2 Mexicans and a Pole from America). Leader, Paweł Mularz. Their plan was to complete the entire SE buttress (see: 1982). Five camps up to 7200 m. Kivy at 7800 m. The main summit reached on 13 July 1985 by Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Jerzy Kukuczka, Stawomir Lobodzinski (USA) and Carlos Carmolio (Mexico). Zygmunt A. Heinrich felt it was his most difficult Himalayan climb. One of the finest new routes in the highest mountains. On 10 July, Piotr Kalmus was struck by an avalanche and fell to his death. AAJ 1985 p 290.


NANGA PARBAT. 1986. W. Katowice, 10 members (incl Slovak, Ivan Urbanovici jr.). Diamir Face. Three camps up to 7100 m. On August 28 bad weather forced them down. The party was jointly led by Kazimierz Malczyk and Marek Ironsob. T 1/87 p 43, AAJ 1987 p 294.


HART HULLAH. See: Indian Himalaya.

ROGAD CHULU, 7871 m. Gurkha Himal, Formerly called P. 29, Dakura or Dunapurna (the last name was taken by the Polish party from local people). 1979. W. Zakopane, 6 members; leader, Kysynd Bazirski. New route via the W buttress, probably first ascent of the summit. The 700 m high headwall involved climbing of UIAA Grade V A2. Last pitch on the summit pinnacle: UIAA V. Top reached on 6 May 1979 by Maciej J. Pawlikowski and Kysynd Gajewski. Note: In view of the topography the summiters believe that the 2 Japanese who fell to their death in 1979 could not have reached the very difficult highest rock tower. T 3/79
NIGIRI NORTH, 7061 m. Apsara Purna Himal. 1982. 8 roles and one w. 5-man Leader: Chhimit Wzymarck. They plan to repeat the first ascent route. Marek Danielak, Chigmit Wzymarck and Piotr Konopka reached the high point of 6400 m on the # ridge. AAW 1986 p 246.


NUN and KUN, 7335 and 7677 m. The highest mountain group in the Indian season. Frequent by Polish groups but without success. Unly few ascents. 1987 # Trójmiasto, 8 persons, leader - wch. Utręba. 4 camps. First Polish ascent of the summit: on 12 August 1987 by Bożena Grzywaczyn-Brownlow, Marek Kaczmarek, wch. Utręba, Jacek Kiełbraitowksi, Andrzej Rybaczewski, Waldemar Sokoła and Edward Taylor (# ridge, Japanese route). Later in the year via left side of the # face the Nun was climbed by a party led by Jan Winter from Alpinistostow-club-eksploracyjny-sokot (15 members). The summits were: on 30 September Marek Gronkowski and Chigmit Kacuga; on 4 October Bożena Golik and Jan Winter; on 6 October Andrzej Perspecko and Jery Tillak. T 2/87 p 67, Bassta 1/88 p 4-5, 23-25, AAW 1988 p 239. -- The Kun (7577 m) was first climbed by roles on 22 September 1983 (Krzyżak, Szybota and Karol Sopicki). The second Polish ascent: Dzmitry and Bernard Czelski on 16 October 1983. See: White Needle.


SHISHAPANGMA, Shishe Pangma, Elsyangma, 8027 m. on older maps 8446, 8013 m. Langtang Himal. 1987. 13-person team led by Jerzy Rubcza. 9 members on the summit via 3 independent routes (2 of them new). From 15-18 September Else Avila, Carlos Sarcellaz (Mexico), Hamiro Navare (Saudaor), Wanda Rutkiewicz and Ryszard Wołoski repeated the Chinese N side route. Simultaneously, Artur Hajser and Jerzy Rubcza completed the first traverse of the long # ridge over the unascended Shishapangma.
West, 7966 m (first ascent), summit on 18 September, Kubuska's 14th eight-thousander. He skied down from the top. On 17-19 September Alan Hinkes (UK) and Steve Upton (USA) climbed a new route via the E face. To acclimatise, on 31 August Jozefiak and Kubuska climbed the virgin Yebokangri A1, 7365 m, north of Shisapangma massif. T 2/87 p 60-63, AAJ 1988 p 280, Mountain 118 p 5.

A - E ridge
B - Normal route
C - Hinkes and Upton

SHISAPANGMA WEST, 7966 m. See: Shisapangma.

SHISHAPANGMA, 7619 m. Batura Mustagh, Karakoram. 14-man Polish-Swiss-German expedition (10+). Leader, Janusz Kowalski. First ascent of the peak: from Dadu Glacier via E ridge and 2 virgin peaks of ca 6400 m. Difficult of the route: rock UIAA IV, snow and ice up to 60°. 1700 m rope fixed. 4 camps up to 6700 m. Summit on 21 July 1974 by Leszek Cichy, Marek Grochowski, Jan Holnik, Andrzej Majnarzuk, Jacek Forha (all Poland), Hubert Biglischer and Herbert Oberhofer (both W. Germany). On the summit day Janusz Kowalski soloed the virgin P 7090 m which they named Genta (Bell). On 30 July Heinz Borchers was killed by an avalanche at ca 6000 m. Book: Janusz Kowalski, "Shishapangma, góra wyścigów", 1976, WGW p 124-128, Kk p 530-532, T 3/74 p 112; T 1/75 p 12-21, AAJ 1975 p 215-216.

SHIVLING, 6543 m. Beautiful peak, called the Matterhorn of the Garwhal. In 1984 a team led by Marek Grochowski tried to climb it by the standard route, but failed at around 5500 m. T 2/84 p 90-91.

SOBUN VALLEY, Karakoram. 1986. 4-man reconnaissance led by Janusz Skorek. Attempt on Sobun Spire I, 5956 m. The pillar was climbed in 1988 by an Italian team. T 2/86 p 66-67.

TARPANUN, 6013 m. Kant Nullah Area. 1973. FAKA, 13 members led by


TIRSPULI, 7074 m, Garwhal Himalaya. 1979. Polish Bande Devi East (-) Expedition. SC 4250 m in Valley. Camps at 4750, 5670 and 5150 m. High point of 6400 m reached on SE ridge of Tirspuli II. During night from 18 to 19 July 1979 Adam Karpinski (leader) and Stefan Bernadzkiwicz were overwhelmed by a huge avalanche and died. Ref. see: Bande Devi East.


In 1985 Wojciech Kurtyka wanted to climb the same line with 3 Japanese partners. AAJ 1987 p 283.

TUKCHE PEAK, TUKCHE, 6920 m. In autumn 1983 Eugeniusz Chrobak with a Polish companion climbed in 1-day push the 1000 m SE
face to the central top. Difficult mixed climbing, ice up 70° - 80°.

ULTAR SAR, 7388 m. Karakoram. 1985. A 16-member team led by Jerzy
Tillak. Reconnaissance.

WHITE SADDLE, ca 6600 m. Nun and Kun massif. First ascent of the
SE ridge: Zma Harasimowicz, Arysyna Niederle and Andrzej Pilo. "AA
Kracow, 30 October to 1 November 1979. in the upper part pitches of
UIAA IV+.

YALUNG KANG, 8505 m. Langchenjunga west. Polish-Spanish expedition
(8+2) led by Tadeusz Karolczak. First ascent of the 1800-meter-high
technically difficult S face by the prominent rock-and-ice buttress in
the center. Four camps (to 7800 m). Ice 60°-70° up to 85°, mixed clim-
bing to V+; 2800 m of rope fixed. At 8000 m a vertical step of UIAA V.
Summit reached by Tadeusz Karolczak and Wojciech Wróz 07 October
(6th ascent of the summit). On 10 October Leszek Cichy and Piotr
Piatecki repeated the route. No oxygen and high altitude porters used.

Yalung Kang. 1988-89. winter. 6W sroń, 8 members, leader, Józef
Stepień. First winter attempt. BC not before 27 January. Normal S side
route. Attempts were delayed at 7200 m by bad weather; retreat on 9
February (Aleksander Lwow and Zdzisław Jakubowski). Gościesz 7/89
p 27.

YAZGHLI DOME SOUTH, 7440 m. First ascent of the summit. See: Dista-
ghil Sar East.

YEBOKANGAL RI, 7365 m. First ascent of the summit. See: Shishapang-
ma.

"Z" PEAKS. Group of sixthousanders in the Indian Kashmir. 1987. UIA
Warszawa, 6-person team led by Bernard Ziółkowski. Ascents: Z 8 (6550 m.
Wojciech Dak and Józef Gośdik); Z 7 (Zia Italia, on 6270 m; Rado-
sław Wokrenko, Danuta Ziółowska and Bernard Ziółkowski. 23 Septem-
ber); unnamed 6000er (Józef Gośdik, Radosław Wokrenko and Tadeusz Słu-
pski). The "Z 5" was scaled already in 1913.