



HIMALAYA & KARAKORAM

SELECTED POLISH CLIMBS

1939-1989

COMPILED BY
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**POLSKI
ZWIĄZEK
ALPINIZMU**

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To the memory of
ADAM KARPIŃSKI and
STEFAN BERNADZIKIEWICZ
two great pioneers and two first
victims of the Polish Himalayan
adventure

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 (Malubiting). 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 chronologically. 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.

Abbreviations used: AJ - The Alpine Journal (London), AAJ - The American Alpine Journal, FAKA - Federacja Akademickich Klubów Alpinistycznych, KK - Zbigniew Kowalewski and Janusz Kurcsab, "Na szczytach Himalajów", 1983, KW - klub Wysokogórski, PKG - Polski Klub Górski, SN (on sketches) - Stefan Nyka, T - Taternik, UKA - Uniwersytecki Klub Alpinistyczny, WGW - "W górach wysokich", 1985 (Kazimierz Sajsse-Tobyczek, editor).

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 him corrections, complements and suggestions (Józef Nyka, ul. Klaudyń 12 m 79, 01-684 Warszawa, tel. 330-775).

JÓZEF NYKA

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KIELCE 1989

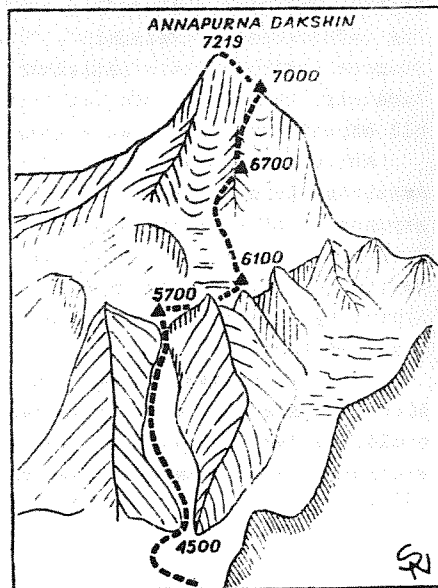
ANNAPURNA, 8091 m. 1987, winter. Seven members; leader, Jerzy Kukuczka. First winter ascent of the summit; standard route. Fifth camp (7300 m) during final attack. Summit on 3 February 1987 by Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka. Attempt made by Wanda Rutkiewicz and Krzysztof Wielicki (6-9 February) was abandoned at about 6900 m. Kukuczka's 13th eightthousander, the 4th in winter. T 1/87 p 12-13; AAJ 1987 p 251.

* **ANNAPURNA CENTRAL (MIDDLE), 8051 m. 1981.** KW Zakopane. 10 members; leader, Ryszard Szafirski. First ascent via the prominent central buttress of the S face. Central Summit (8051 m) reached on 23 May 1981 by Maciej Berbeka and Bogusław Probulaki. Magnificent and extreme difficult line. "One of the most notable ascents in the history of Himalayan mountaineering" (Zbigniew Kowalewski, 1982). Climb dedicated to Pope John Paul II. T 2/82 p 57-60; Mountain 80 p 11; AAJ 1982 p 227-229.

ANNAPURNA 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 1988 the East Summit reached by Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka. On 16 October the Ecuadorian Ramiro Navarrete reached the summit while Janusz Majer stopped few 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.

ANNAPURNA II, 7937 m. 1980. KW Łódź, 7 men; leader, Jerzy Michalski. They had hoped to climb the S buttress but changed their plan to the W ridge via the Col A.II/A.IV (col reached on 8 May by Marek Grochowski and Krzysztof Pankiewicz). High point of 7250 m climbed. T 3/80 p 113-114; AAJ 1981 p 226.

ANNAPURNA DAKSHIN (SOUTH), previously Modi Peak, 7219 m. 1979. Sudecki KW, 15 members; leader, Jerzy Pietkiewicz. First ascent of the difficult 2700-metre-high W face (UIAA Grade IV-V). After 4 bivouacs summit reached by Kazimierz Śmiełsko and Krzysztof Wielicki on 1 May 1979. Zbigniew Czyżewski stayed at the last bivouac (7000 m). On 15 April Józef Koniak fell to his death. About 5th of May Jerzy Pietkiewicz and Julian Ryznar dis-



appeared on the N face. T 3/79 p 107, 3/80 p 107-111; Prace Karłonoskiego Tow. Naukowego nr 24; AAJ 1980 625-627.

API, 7132 m. Byasrikashi Himal. 1983. 9-man expedition led by Tadeusz Piotrowski. First winter ascent, third ascent of the peak. Standard route. Summit reached on 24 December 1983 by Andrzej Bieluń and Tadeusz Piotrowski (separately). Andrzej Bieluń disappeared during the night descent. First ascent of unnamed P 6050 m by Jacek Gocyla, Wojciech Jedliński and Ryszard Kowalewski on 28 December 1983. T 1/84 p 29-32; AAJ 1984 p 262-263.

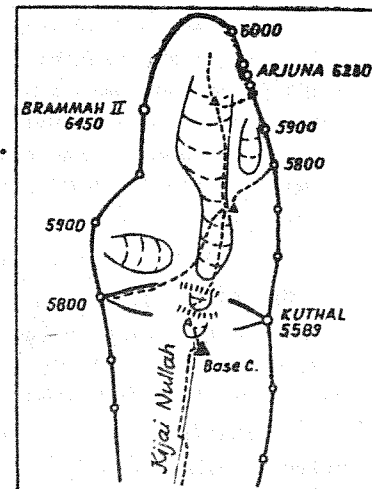
In 1981 a Polish expedition led by Stanisław Rudziński reconnoitred the route up to the high point of approximately 6700 m (Wojciech Jedliński, Tadeusz Piotrowski and Zbigniew Terlikowski, after 8 bivouacs). T 1/84 p 29, Mountain 85 p 12. AAJ 1982 p 261.

ARJUNA, 6211 m (6230 m), Kishwar Himalaya. Summit over the upper part of Kijay Nullah Valley (←). 1981. KW Trójmiasto. Seven members; leader, Wacław Otręba. One of the summit pinnacles of Arjuna South (ca 6100 m) was climbed on 4 September by Janusz Bartos, Wacław Otręba and Piotr Puzyrewski (UIAA Grade V, ice up to 60°). In 1979 making a reconnaissance towards Arjuna Jan Oficjalski and Jacek Szczepanski disappeared without trace. T 1/81 p 39-40.

ARJUNA. 1983. Klub Alpejski PTTK; 7 members; leader, Bogumił Szama. 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 Mirosław Dąsal, Jerzy Barszczewski and Zbigniew Skierski; simultaneously, from 11 to 17 August W pillar of Arjuna South (ca 6100 m) by Tomasz Bender and Przemysław Piasecki. The 45 to 50 pitches routes (UIAA Grade V and more, ice up to 85°) are compared with the routes on the N face of Grandes Jorasses. T 2/83 p 70-73; AAJ 1984 p 280.

BATURA, 7795 m. Batura Muztagh, Karakorum. 1988. Polski Klub Górski; 16 members (incl a Canadian and a W. German); leader, Piotr Młotecki. Third ascent of the main top: Paweł Kubalski, Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Volker Stallbohm, 13 July 1988. Previous ascents: German 1976; Austrian 1983. T 2/88 p 58-61; AAJ 1989 p 262; AJ 1989-90 p 258.

BATURA V (7531 m), BATURA VI (ca 7400 m). 1983. KW Kraków. 11 Poles and a W. German; leader, Władysław Wisz. First ascents of both summits,



new route via the 3500-metre-high dangerous and difficult S face. Batura V: Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Volker Stallbohm on August 31, 1983. Batura VI: Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Marek Kowalczyk and Volker Stallbohm on 31 August; Jan Jaworski, Paweł Mularz and Andrzej Paulo on 2 September 1983. Note: summit numbers and altitudes according to Jerzy Wala's map of Batura Mustagh (1988); former numbers: III (7600 m) and IV (7500 m). T 1/84 p 22-26; AAJ 1984 p 303.

BEDINGTSE. See: Rolwaling Himal.

BHAGIRATHI II, 6512 m. Gangotri Area, Garhwal. 1985. A 7-man team led by Janusz Baranek hoped to climb the still unascended W face. After 9-day effort 600 vertical metres were conquered. Ascents by the normal route on 4 and 6 September. T 2/85 p 63; AAJ 1986 p 256.

BHAGIRATHI II. 1988. A 5-man expedition led by Krzysztof Wielicki failed to climb in alpine style the W face. On 31 August, the fifth day of the very difficult climb, some 600 m over the foot of the face, rockfall struck the team injuring Wielicki and killing Jan Nowak. AAJ 1989 p 230-231. -- A 10-member expedition from Szczecin led by Tadeusz Rewaj ascended Bhagirathi II via the E face and NE ridge (Zbigniew Miłkojajczyk, Marian Nowak and Waldemar Żmurko, 28-29 September 1988).

BIGHERA-GO NUP. See: Rolwaling Himal.

BRAMMAH'S WIFE, 5280 m. Kishtwar Himalaya. 1978. 9 climbers from Lublin led by Walenty Flut. First ascent of the sharp virgin summit: 27 September 1978, Walenty Flut, Andrzej Agres, Krzysztof Poleszak and Piotr Porada; 29 September, Waldemar Falczyński and Ryszard Ziemakowicz. T 2/79 p 66/68; AAJ 1980 p 635-636. The following year the ascent was repeated by the FAKA Kishtwar expedition: Wojciech Ciepiela, Ryszard Urbanik and Wojciech Maszkowski, 15 September 1979. T 2/80 p 59.

BRIGUPANTH, 6772 m. Gangotri Area, Garhwal. 1987. 10-member party from Warszawa led by Ryszard Kołakowski. New route via the 1800 m high unclimbed W buttress (pillar): Ryszard Kołakowski and Zbigniew Krośkiewicz, 17-20 September 1987. The 30-pitch route was mainly free with sections of UIAA Grade IV-VI-, A1, ice 45°. On 26 September Jerzy Baraszczyński and Michał Hanowski climbed Brigupanth by the normal route. See: Thalay Sagar. T 2/87 p 65-66, Mountain 119 p 9-10, AAJ 1988 p 235.

BROAD PEAK, FALCHAN 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-woman expedition from Warszawa. Normal route. The main top reached on 30 June by Krystyna Palmowska (eleventh 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 2/83 p 65-67, AAJ 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 Flut, Janusz Majer and Ryszard Pawłowski climbed to the top, followed by Krzysztof Wielicki who left ABC on 14 July just after midnight. Short rest at C II. 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, AAJ 1985 p 315-316.

* BROAD PEAK. 1984. Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurtyka. First traverse of the massif. Pure alpine style. Start on 13 July. On the 15th Broad Peak North crossed (7387 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. Descent 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 second three-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 Kosłowska with the Swiss Stéphane Schaffter. On 19 August Wanda Rutkiewicz gained alone a point at 7750 m close beneath the Col. Barbara Kosłowska descended from 7000 m towards BC. Crossing a glacial stream she was drowned. AAJ 1986 p 269.

BROAD PEAK, Rocky Summit, 8035 m. 1988, winter. Maciej Berbeka and Aleksander Lwów 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. Lwów retreated just beneath 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 stormbound on the col. The first peak in the Karakoram climbed during winter season. T 1/88 p 16-19, Taterniczek 2/88 p 10-15, AAJ 1988 p 246 and 1989 p 243.

BROAD PEAK CENTRAL (MIDDLE), Falchan Kangri Middle, 8006 m (8016 m). 1975. KW Wrocław; 15 members, leader Janusz Ferenski. First ever independent expedition to climb an 8000-metre subsidiary top. Normal route with variants. From the col along the S ridge (moderate difficulty). Summit on 28 July 1975 by Kazimierz Głazek, Marek Kąsicki, Janusz Kuliś, 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: Kąsicki on 28 July down the E face, Nowaczyk and Sikorski the

following day after a windy night spent on the col. T 1/76 p 15-23; WGW p 128-132; KK p 291-295; AAJ 1976 p 536.

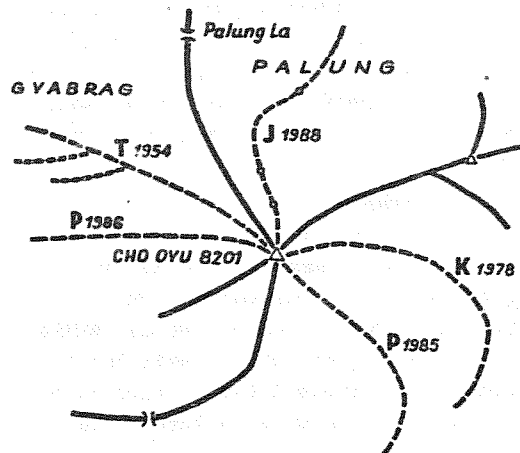
CB 13a: see Lahul.

CHANGABANG, 6864 m. 1978. Garhwal Himalaya. Team composed of Wojciech Kurtyka (leader), Krzysztof Żurek (both Poland), Alexander MacIntyre (England) and John Porter (USA) climbed alpine-style an impressive new route via the 1500-metre-high S pillar. Ascent (whole party) from 20 to 27 September 1978. 46 belayed pitches, 25 of them UIAA V or more. T 3/79 p 99-103; AAJ 1979 p 31-35.

* CHO OYU, 8201 m. Winter 1984-85. 12 members (8 Poles, 4 Canadians); leader, Andrzej Zawada; deputy leader, Jacques Olek. BC on 30 December 1984. First winter ascent, a technically difficult new route via the 2800 m high SE pillar, following the 1984 Yugoslav attempt. 4 (5) camps. Objective dangers, numerous pitches of serious difficulty. Summit reached on 12 February by Maciej Berbeka and Maciej Józef Pawlikowski and on 15 February by Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Jerzy Kukuczka. T 1/85 p 25-29; AAJ 1986 p 7-13. -- In December 1982 Wojciech Kurtyka was member of Messner's winter attempt via E face. AAJ 1983 p 233.

CHO OYU. 1985. 14 members (2 Americans), leader Wacław Otręba. They had hoped to climb the long E ridge but failed at ca 7800 m because of rock obstacles. Rick Wilcox and Mark Richey made the second ascent of Ngojumba Kang I, 7806 m (7743 m?) on 22 May. Jacek Jezierski and Mirosław Gardzielowski ascended alpine-style Cho Oyu from W side, summit on 28 May (15th ascent, according to Zbigniew Kowalewski). Karol Sopiński and Marek Roslan were seriously injured by an avalanche (difficult rescue action carried out by Krzysztof Paul). T 1/87 p 3; AAJ 1986 p 234-235.

* CHO OYU. 1986. Kł Zakopane, 8 members; leader, Ryszard Gajewski. New independent route from SW side via the 2000-metre-high SW buttress, about 1,3 km right from Messner Variant. At ca 7000 a 150 m high rock step (UIAA III). 3 camps on the buttress. Summit: Ryszard Gajewski and Maciej Pawlikowski, 29 April; Piotr Konopka solo, 1 May; Marek Danielak and Andrzej Osika, 3 May. For Pawlikowski the second new route on Cho Oyu. T 1/86 p 11, AAJ 1987 p 240. Sketch: T - Tichy, J - Yugoslavs, K - Koblmiller.



DHAULAGIRI, 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 Eiselin. The later made the first ascent of the summit (without participation of the Poles). Jerzy Hajdukiewicz: "Himal cu-cu-ra" (1961); "Dhaulagiri zdobyty" (1963); Adam Skoczylas: "Biała góra" (1965).

DHAULAGIRI. 1979. 18 members, one American; leader, Gerard Małaczynski. The plan was to climb the peak from N side (via the "Pear"). High point of 7750 m was reached solo by Wacław Otręba on 12 October and the following day by Wacław Otręba and Wojciech Kurtyka. On 29 October Flut and Kurtyka got 6200 m on the E face. T 3/80 p 105-106, AAJ 1980 p 630.

DHAULAGIRI. 1980. International party composed of Renato (René) Ghilini (Italy-France), Alexander MacIntyre (England), Wojciech Kurtyka and Ludwik Wilczyński (Poland). They climbed from 6 to 8 May the till then unexplored 2600-metre-high east face, reaching at 7500 m the N ridge and descending to the BC because of bad weather. On May 18 the whole party finished the ascent to the top using the normal route. T 2/81 p 61-64, Przekrój 14 XII 1980, AAJ 1981 p 45-50.

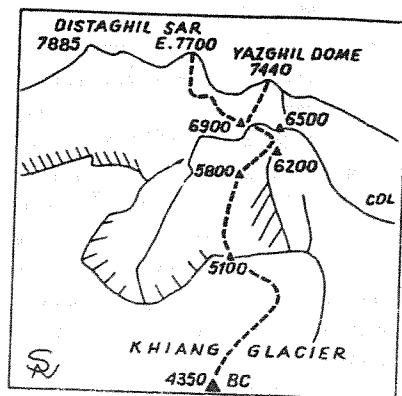
DHAULAGIRI. 1983. Kł Toruń and Trójmiasto, 11 members; leader, Wojciech Szymanski (2 guests from Austria and W. Germany). N ridge, normal route. Summit reached on 18 May by Mirosław Gardzielowski and Wacław Otręba and 1 hour later by Jacek Jezierski and Tadeusz Łaukajtys. 16th successful expedition, 12th on the normal route. Łaukajtys was severely frostbitten. T 2/83 p 62-63, AAJ 1984 p 260-261.

DHAULAGIRI. 1985, winter. Kł Gliwice, 10 members; leader, Adam Pilczewski. Standard route, 4 camps. Summit on 21 January 1985 by Andrzej Czok and Jerzy Kukuczka. Second winter ascent of Dhaulagiri, first during true calendar winter. T 1/85 p 22-24, AAJ 1985 p 293, 1986 p 246.

DHAULAGIRI. 1986. Kł 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, UIAA Grade VI-, 70° with passages of 85°. 3200 m of rope fixed. On 31 October Maciej Berbeka reached alone the non-technical SW ridge (Japanese route), 600 vertical metres below the summit. Retreat owing to severe storm. T 1/87 p 8-10, AAJ 1987 p 255-256.

DISTAGHIL SAR EAST, ca 7700 m. Hispar Muztagh. 1980. Spolekklub Morski. 5-man team led by Ryszard Kowalewski. First ascents of 2 virgin peaks in the Distaghil (Disteghil) Sar Massif (7885 m). Alpine style. Start on 21 July 1980. After 4 bivouacs Yazghil Dome South (ca 7440 m)

was climbed by Andrzej Bielná, Jacek Gronczewski, 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, 7066 m. Garhwal Himalaya. 1978. Two parties jointly led by Andrzej Paulo and Zbigniew Rubinowski. Attempt to climb Dunagiri via N face and N ridge. T 2/82 p 86. -- 1979. 19 members from FAKA led by Marek Łukaszewski. On 20 September Andrzej Hartman, Ryszard Pawłowski, Przemysław Piasecki and Tadeusz Karolczak reached ca 6900 m on SW ridge. They failed due to time shortage.

DUNAGIRI. 1980. 12 students, leader, Grzegorz Benke. SW ridge, normal route. Summit on 18 August 1980 by Grzegorz Benke and Andrzej Hartman with 2 camps and 2 bivouacs. Sixth or seventh ascent of Dunagiri (first Polish). On 13 August Łukaszewski climbed the nearby Hanuman, 6075 m (ascent was repeated by 3 Poles in September 1981). T 4/80 p 162-163; AAJ 1981 p 276.

DUNAGIRI. 1981. Two Polish expeditions led by Eugeniusz Tęplak (Bydgoszcz) and Bogdan Strzelski (Kraków, Warszawa). From 18 to 20 September Andrzej Mirga and Tadeusz Preyzner climbed via the left side of the prominent ice section of the S (SE) face, to the left of the Tasker-Renshaw route. They reached the SW (Swiss) ridge and continued to about 6850 m but not to the summit. -- On 5 September 1981 Peak D2 (6191 m) was traversed via SW buttress and W face by Andrzej Mirga and Tadeusz Preyzner. Unnamed P 6187 m was climbed on 7 September by Marian Kozik and Bogdan Strzelski 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.

EVEREST, MOUNT, 8848 m. Khumbu Himal. Tibetan name: Chomolungma, Chomolungma. Official Nepalese name: Sagarmatha. 1978. 22-member international expedition led by Karl M. Herrligkoffer. On 16 October the top was reached by Wanda Rutkiewicz, using bottled oxygen. First Polish ascent, third lady on Mount Everest, first non-Asian. T 1/82 p 5-7, WGW p 212-213, KK p 404-405, AAJ 1979 p 264.

In 1971 (pre-monsoon season) Jerzy Surdel was member of Norman Dyhrenfurt's international expedition which was unsuccessful. In the post-

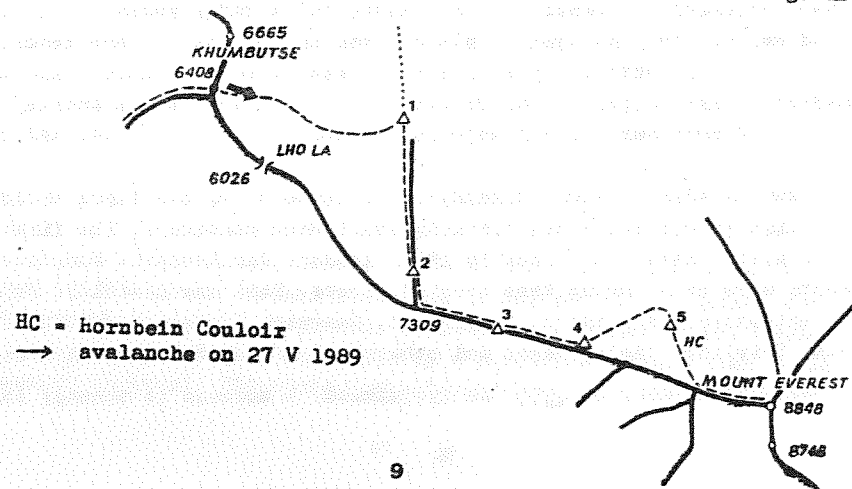
monsoon season Jerzy Petersek reached South Col and SE ridge to approximately 8000 m. He was member of the Argentinian expedition.

* 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 Fiut 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. Ref.: Leszek Cichy, Krzysztof Wielicki, Jacek Zakowski: "Rozmowy o Everestcie" (1982); Wojciech Adamiecki: "Zdobycie Everest", 1984; WGW 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 (UIAA Grade III-IV, ice 50-55°). From C V at 8300 m summit on 19 May by Andrzej Czok and Jerzy Kukuczka. Their oxygen finished on the S Summit (8748 m). Fiftieth ascent, 103rd and 104th conquerors, according to Zbigniew Kowalewski. WGW p 164-165; T 2/82 p 55-57; AAJ 1981 p 52-53.

EVEREST, MOUNT. 1986. Tadeusz Karolczak, Aleksander Lwow and the Austrian Helmut Putz 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. 1989. 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. Lho La was reached by the Karolczak-Leow Variant which was fixed with rope. Five camps up to 8100 m. Summit on 24 May 1989 by Eugeniusz Chrobak 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. Mirosław Dąsal, Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Mirosław Gardzielewski and Wacław Utręba were killed, Eugeniusz Chrobak died during the night. The only survivor, Andrzej Marciniak was rescued on 1 June by Artur Hajzer supported by Rob Hall and Gary Ball from New Zealand. This was the greatest Polish catastrophe in the highest mountains. "Tygodnik Kulturalny" 11 June 1989.

FALCHAN KANGRI. See: Broad Peak.

GANESH II, 7150 m. Ganesh Himal. 1983. Silesian party, 12 persons (9 climbers); leader, Janusz Majer. They intended to climb the dangerous SW face. From 18 to 23 October Andrzej Hartman, Ryszard Pawłowski and Krzysztof Wielicki climbed the right side of the face (UIAA V, 50° ice slopes) and reached the SE ridge about 300 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.

GANESH IV (PABII), 7052 m. 1985. Three mountaineers and a doctor from Bielsko-Biała, led by Karol Sopicki. They placed camps 5300 and 6300 m on the S face. Summit push started on 5 November but Sopicki, Bogusław Janczała and Krzysztof Przytyk 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 Maślowski. 4 camps along the S 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 Kiaska, Ryszard Knapczyk and the Canadian Pierre Bergeron; Jan Orłowski, Zbigniew Płatek and Andrzej Samolewicz; Janusz Hariaś and Wojciech Maślowski. T 1/86 p 8-9, AAJ 1986 p 244.

GANGOTRI AREA, Garhwal Himalaya, 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 Zaunar). Numerous ascents were made, among them several firsts. Some are listed in separate entrances (Brigupanth, Bhagirathi, Gangotri I, Meru North, Satopanth, Shivling, Thalay Sagar and others). T 1/87 p 6-7, Bassta 1/89.

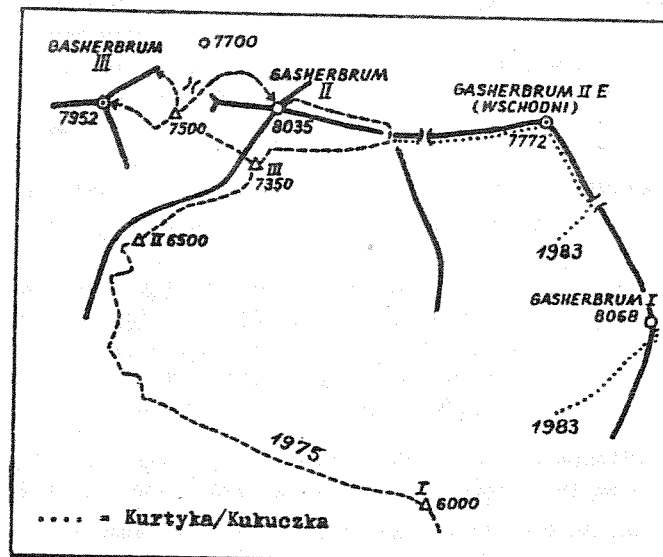
GANGOTRI I, 6672 m. 1986. KW Trójmiasto, 5 members (4 women); lea-

der, Ewa Kalinowska. New route from Jaonli Valley (SW side). Camp and 3 bivouacs, difficulty II-IV UIAA. 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, Dunagiri, Nanda Devi.

GASHERBRUM I, Hidden Peak, 8068 m. Karakoram. 1983. Two-member party Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurtyka. After ascent of Gasherbrum II and 3 weeks bad weather they climbed alpine style the virgin 2600-metre-high SW face of Gasherbrum I. Bivouacs at 6700, 7300 and once again 7300 m. Ice and snow of 50°, crux pitch on mixed ground UIAA V. The upper part via S ridge (UIAA III). Summit on 23 July 1983. Mountain 94 p 10, AAJ 1984 p 37-42.

GASHERBRUM II, 8035 m. 1975. 19 members, 9 of them women, one from Czechoslovakia; leader, Wanda Rutkiewicz; deputy leader, Janusz Onyszkiewicz. 3 camps via normal route. On 1 August 1975 summit reached by Leszek Cichy, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Krzysztof Zdzitowiecki. They ascended the col G. II/III (ca 7550 m) and climbed the virgin N face (500 m, new route, 3rd ascent of the mountain). Fourth ascent (normal route) on 9 August by Marek Janas, Andrzej Łapinski and Mładyszaw ..



Woźniak. Fifth ascent (normal route) on 12 August 1975 by Halina Krüger-Syrokomska and Anna Okopińska. First women's ascent, first 8000er climbed by European women and first by a pure female team. Book: Wanda Rutkiewicz (editor): "Zdobycie Gasherbrumów", 1979. T 2/76 p 49-65.

WGB p 132-138; AAJ 1976 p 540-541, AAJ 1977 p 36-41.

GASHERBRUM II. 1983. Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurtyka. New route from Gasherbrum La (6500 m) via the unclimbed SE ridge, unnamed P 7772 m (Gasherbrum II East, first ascent on 23 June during acclimatization) and the E ridge. Summit push alpine style from 29 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-'ers completed in one season by a two-man team is a really outstanding achievement" (Mountain 94 p 10).

GASHERBRUM II. 1989. 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 eightheousanders, among them the world's two highest.

GASHERBRUM II EAST, 7772 m. See: Gasherbrum II, 1983. First ascent on 23-24 June 1983 by Jerzy Kukuczka and Wojciech Kurtyka.

* **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.II/III (7550 m) via E face; Alison Chadwick-Onyszkiewicz, Wanda Rutkiewicz, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Krzysztof Zdzitowiecki on 11 August 1975. 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 24,600 feet" (AAJ 1976 p.541). Until 1989 the ascent remained unrepeatd. Ref. see: Gasherbrum II, 1975.

* **GASHERBRUM IV, 7925 m. 1985.** Wojciech Kurtyka and the Austrian Robert Schauer. First ascent of the 2500-metre-high W face. A single on-sight and alpine-style push, 13-20 July 1985. Due to fatigue and poor weather they resigned to go to the summit (ca 30 minutes). Descent rappelling the unclimbed N ridge on 20-23 July. "Their ascent (...) ranks as one of the most difficult alpine style face climbs yet achieved at high altitude" (Mountain 11-12/1985). T 2/85 p 61-62; AAJ 1986 p 1-5. Technically very serious route, 4 pitches of UIAA V-.

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

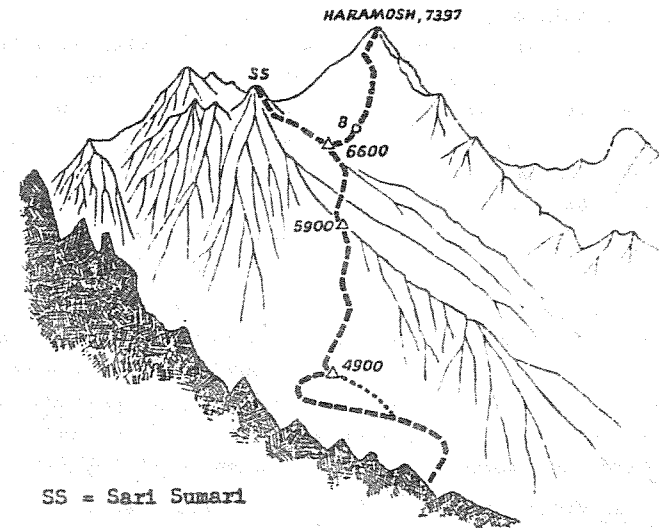
GHEHTA, 7090 m. First ascent in 1974, see: Shisparé.

HAGSHU, 6330 m. Indian Himalaya. 1988. Eight members led by Tadeusz Szupski. Bad weather stopped them at 5700 m. AAJ 1989 p 238.

HARAMOSH, 7397 m. Karakoram. 1988. Nine members; leader, Janusz Baranek (Silesian clubs). First ascent of the SW face said to be 4000 m

high (from Ishkapal Valley). Partly UIAA V, ice over 50°. Three camps and a bivouac. Summit on 28 July 1988 by Mieczysław Jarosz, Kazimierz Malczyk and Marek Pronobis; on 30 July by Janusz Baranek, Andrzej Mostek and Kazimierz Wszolek. Mirosław Konewka and Jacek Wiltosinski ascended a side peak called Sari Sumari, approximately 6700 m. T 2/88 p 55-57, Bassta 1/89 p 62-64, AAJ 1989 p 256, AJ 1989-90 p 257.

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



HIMAL CHULI, Himalchuli, 7893 m. Gurkha Himal. 1983. Speloeoklub Morski, 8 members; leader, Tadeusz Piotrowski. Attempt via W face to W ridge. C IV at 7600 m. Andrzej Bielun and Tadeusz Piotrowski tried to reach the summit but had to turn back on 23 May 1983 owing to bad weather. T 2/83 p 63-64, AAJ 1984 p 246-247.

HIMAL CHULI. 1986-1987, winter. 7-man team led by Józef Stępień. Winter attempt from Marsyandi Valley. On 29 December high point of 6000 m reached. Next day above C I (5000 m) Jacek Klincewicz slipped and was killed in an 800 m fall. T 1/87 p 13-14, AAJ 1987 p 249.

HIMAL CHULI NORTH, 7371 m. 1985. KW Wrocław, 12-member expedition led by Wiesław Panejko. Second ascent of the top. SW ridge alpine style in very poor snow conditions. On 1 November 1985 Jacek Klincewicz and Zdzisław Jakubowski reached the summit finding no trace of the South Korean ascent of October 27. T 1/86 p 10-11, AAJ 1986 p 241.

INDIAN HIMALAYA. Western Himalaya. The Polish Himalayan was born in this part of the Himalaya 50 years ago, when Nanda 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 Gangotri Area. Numerous ascents were made in different ranges among them dozens of first ascents. Unfortunately, available data are rather scanty. Here only some noteworthy informations are included. See: Arjuna, Brammah's wife, Brigupanth, Dunagiri, Gangotri Area, Kijay Nallah, Lahul, Mera North, Nanda Devi East, Nun and Kun, Satopanth, Tarparun, Thalay Sagar, Tirsuli, "Z" Peaks and other entrances.

K2; CHOGORI, 8511 m. Baltoro Muztagh. World's second peak in height. 1975. 20 members; leader, Janusz Kurczab. Advanced attempt to climb the virgin NE ridge. 6 camps. First ascent of P 6821 m on 8 July by Eugeniusz Chrobak, Andrzej Czok, Wojciech Kurtyka and Wojciech Wróć. Two attempts to climb the summit wall, from C VI at 8000 m: Leszek Cichy and Jan Holnicki-Szulc on 14 August (to 8250 m) and Chrobak with Wróć to 8400 m on the following day. They withdrew because their oxygen finished. Book: Janusz Kurczab, "Ostatnia bariera", 1980. AAJ p 194-198, WGS p 138-142, T 2/77 p 54-66, AAJ 1977 p 263-265.

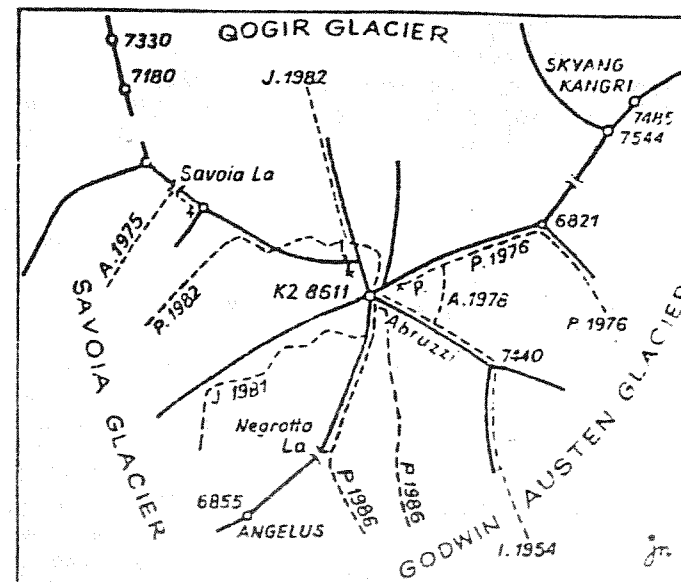
K2. 1982. Joint Polish-Mexican party (17+6) led by Janusz Kurczab. Advanced attempt to climb the NW ridge, thence the N face. 5 camps. In despite of adverse weather, Cichy and Wróć got to 8250 m on the N side on 6 September 1982. The route is dangerous and presents considerable difficulties. Because of deviation to the N face they had troubles with Chinese government. T 1/83 p 7-10, AAJ 1983 p 274.

K2. 1982. 12 women including Christine de Colombel from France; leader, Wanda Rutkiewicz. Abruzzi Buttress. Bad weather conditions. On 30 July at C II (6700 m) Halina Krüger-Syrokoma died suddenly. All efforts to relieve her failed. On 7 August high point of 7100 m reached by Colombel, Anna Czerwinska and Krystyna Palmowska. French book report by Christine de Colombel. T 2/82 p 63-66, AAJ 1983 p 272-273.

K2. 1984. Anna Czerwinska, Dobrosława Miodowicz-Wolf, Krystyna Palmowska and Wanda Rutkiewicz were members of the 29-person commercial expedition led by Stefan Wörner. They climbed beyond C III (7350 m) on Abruzzi Ridge. T 1/85 p 20-21.

* K2. 1986. French-Polish team led by Maurice Barrard. Abruzzi Ridge without supplementary oxygen. They used C I (6300 m) and bivouacked at 7100, 7700, 7900 and 8300 m. Summit on June 23 by Wanda Rutkiewicz (first woman on K2), Michel Parmentier, Liliane and Maurice Barrard. After second bivvy at 8300 m Maurice and Liliane lost their

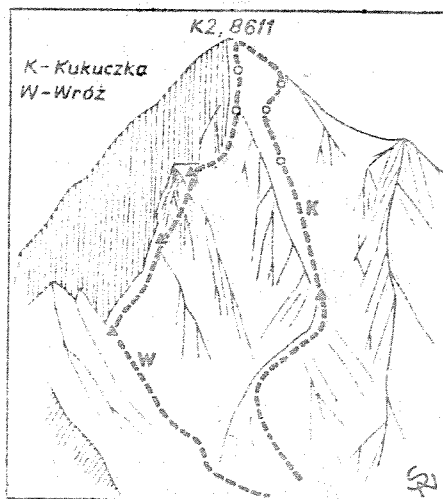
Polish routes and attempts



lives due to fall. Wanda Rutkiewicz 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 273-274.

* K2. 1986. International expedition organized by Dr. Carl M. Herrligkoffer, including Jerzy Kukuczka and Tadeusz Piotrowski. First ascent of the 3500-metre-high S face. First night at C II 6400 m than 5 bivouacs. Very steep ice, crux section at 8200-8300 m: a 100 m high rock headwall of UIAA Grade V+, IV. Summit on 8 July 1986. Kukuczka's 12th eightthousander. After two more high bivvies without food and gear, on the descent on 10 July Piotrowski 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 Božik. Leader, Janusz Majer. First complete ascent of the prominent SSW buttress (pillar), first two-ridge traverse of the K2. 3 camps, fixed rope tactics. Final push from 30 July to 3 August by Božik, Przemysław Piasecki and Wojciech Wróć, with 2 high bivvies. Mixed climbing of UIAA IV-V, snow and ice 50° to 60°. On the nightly descent towards Abruzzi Ridge at around 8100 m Wojciech Wróć fell to his death. Anna Czerwinska, Krystyna Palmowska and Janusz Majer reached on 3 August ca 8200 m and abandoned the climb after the accident. Dobrosława Miodowicz-Wolf tried to climb the Abruzzi Route up to ca 8450 m. On 11 August she died on the fixed line, descending with Bauer and Diemberger after the tragic events. Ref.: Jim Curran, "K2, Triumph and Tragedy", 1987; John Barry: "A2,



K- Kukuczka
W- Wróz

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, AAJ 1988 p 246, Mountain 121 p 11.

KANGBACHEN, 6902 m. Kangchenjunga Massif. 1974. Polski Klub Górski, 16 members (incl photographer and painter), 4 sherpas. Leader, Piotr Młotecki. Via NW slopes and SW ridge, following Yugoslav attempts. Four camps up to 6800 m, 2 bivouacs. First ascent of the virgin summit on 26 May 1974 by Wojciech Brański, Wiesław Kłaput, Marek Malatynski, Kazimierz W. Olech and Zbigniew Rubinowski. Books: Piotr Młotecki (editor), "Kangbachen zdobyty", 1977; Marek Malatynski, "w cieniu Kangchendzöngi", 1978; WGW p 149-152, KK p 371-374, T 2/74 p 83, 3/74 p 111, 4/74 p 151-162.

* KANGCHENJUNGA SOUTH and MIDDLE (CENTRAL), both ca 8500 m, on maps 8476 and 8482 m. The 5th and 6th highest point of the world. 1978. Polski Klub Górski, 22 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 Wróz; Kangchenjunga Middle (Central) on 22 May by Wojciech Brański, Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Kazimierz W. Olech, via the Central Gully (UIAA II-III). Books: Piotr Młotecki (editor), "Dwie

Savage Mountain, Savage Summer", 1987; Arystyna Palmowska, "K2 '86", Ekspres Reporterów 1987; Anna Czerwińska, "Gроза wokół K2", 1989 (?); T 2/86 p 63-65, AAJ 1987 p 10-13.

K2. 1985-1989. Wojciech Kurtyka made some attempts to climb K2, accompanied by foreign partners (two on the N face via the "Sickle"). He was plagued by bad weather: in 1987 for instance of the 56 days at base Camp "we did not have a single really clear day", he said. AAJ 1988 p 243.

K2. 1987-1988, winter. 10 Poles, 5 Canadians, 4(2) Britons. Leader, Andrzej Zawada. The first official authorized expedition to climb in the

Kangczendzöngi", 1983; Marek Malatynski, "w cieniu Kangchendzöngi", 1978; German edition: "Im Schatten der Kangchendzöngi", 1984; Russian edition in 1983; Wojciech Wróz: "Święta góra Sikkim", 1982. T 1/79 p 3-13, T 3/79 p 98-99, WGW p 156-159, KK p 255-257, AAJ 1979 p 36-43. Peak altitudes: T 3/78 p 118.

KANGCHENJUNGA, 8586 m. Sikkim Himalaya. Third highest of the Himalaya and Karakoram giants. 1980. 19-member international expedition led by Dr. Karl M. Herrligkoffer. Polish members: Anna Czerwińska, Krystyna Palmowska and Jolanta Maciuch (doctor). New route from SW and first female ascent of the top planned. Summit reached by Georg Ritter with 3 Sherpas on 15 May 1980. Czerwińska and Palmowska reached C III at 7300 m. T 3/80 p 112-113.

KANGCHENJUNGA. 1985-1986, winter. KW Gliwice, 20-person expedition led by Andrzej Machnik (members from America, Brazil and W. Berlin). BC on 10 December 1985. First winter ascent of the summit, normal route from SW side. During summit push all camps had to be rebuilt after storms. On 10 January 1986 at C IV (7750 m) Andrzej Czok became ill. Next day Przemysław Flasecki led him back to C III (7250 m) where he expired due to pulmonary edema ("Bularz" 1986-87 p 28). Summit on 11 January 1986 by Jerzy Kukuczka and Krzysztof Wielicki after a "physically and mentally very demanding struggle". Kukuczka's 10th 8000er, third in winter. T 1/86 p 12-15; AAJ 1986 p 215.

KIAR NULLAH. Kishtwar Himalaya. 1979. 4-man party from Warsaw, ascents (probably firsts) of 2 5000ers. AAJ 1981 p 284.

KIJAY NULLAH. Valley in Kishtwar Himalaya. First explored in 1979 by a party led by Krzysztof Łozinski. On 7 September virgin summit 6013 m (altitude overestimated) via 2 intermediate points climbed by Łozinski, Stanisław Gorgon, Jan Marczak, Józef Makinia and Stanisław Felczarski. The name "Peak John Paul II" was not accepted. Ascent repeated in 1981. On 22-24 September 1979 Jan Oficjalski and Jacek Szczepanski disappeared while making a reconnaissance towards Arjuna (←). T 2/80 p 60-61, AAJ 1981 p 284-285. 1981. Kw Trójmiasto, 7 members; leader, Wacław Otręba. On 4 September a foresummit of Arjuna (→) was ascended. On 6 September Czech Jakubczyk and Karol Sopicki climbed P 5800 m ("White Peak") south of Arjuna, UIAA Grade II-IV, ice 50°-60°. AAJ 1981 p 284. 1983. Klub Alpejski PTTK, 7 men led by Bogumił Siama. See: Arjuna.

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

KOA RONG VALLEY in the Lahul Himalaya. Surrounding peaks explored by 9-person party led by Andrzej Zboński in 1977. T 2/76 p 56-57,

AAJ 1979 p 289-290. 1984. On 23 August Andrzej Zboinski and Ryszard Wrona climbed the virgin Koa Rong II, 6194 m. On the 25 the ascent was repeated by Krzysztof Wroczynski, Grazyna and Ryszard Tokarczyk. AAJ 1985 p 303. In summer 1976 the area was visited by a party from Kraków led by Janusz Traple. An unnamed 6000-metre-peak was climbed on 24 August. T 3/77 p 114-115.

KR 2 or KR II. See: Koa Rong.

KUN. See: Nun and Kun.

KUNYANG CHHISH, Kiangyang Mts, 7852 m. Impressive mountain massif in the Hsitar Muztagh, Karakoram. The 22nd (or so) highest mountain of the world. 1971. 13 members from Klub wysokogórski (incl a cinematographer). Leader, Andrzej Zawada. First ascent of the summit, belonging to the most difficult in the Karakoram. 4 camps along the long S ridge. On July 28 at 6350 m Jan Franczuk was killed in an ice crevasse accident. The party continued, plagued by bad weather. After a bold attack and a bivvy close to the top, on 26 August 1971 Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Jan Stryczynski, Ryszard Szafirski and Andrzej Zawada reached the summit. Ref.: Józef Nyka, Andrzej Paczkowski and Andrzej Zawada (editors), "Osstatni atak na Kunyang Chhish", 1973; German edition: "Gipfelsturm in Karakorum", 1977. WGW 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.

LAHUL. Western 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 Zboinski from Warszawa. On 17 August 1973 attempting to climb one of the CB Peaks Zbigniew Stepek (party leader) and Andrzej Grzazek from Lublin were killed on the Batal Glacier by an ice avalanche. T 1/75 p 10-11 (map), 1/88 p 25.

LANGSHISHA RI, 6437 m. Jugal Himal, at the head of the Langtang Valley. 1987. K# Trójmiasto. 7-person team led by Jolanta Patynowska and Mirosław Gardzielewski. SE ridge only as far as the SW summit (ca 6145 m): Anna Bruzdowicz-Dudek, Jolanta Patynowska and Mirosław Gardzielewski on 24 October 1987 (probably first ascent). AAJ 1988 p 213, Baszta 2/1988 p 10-13.

LANGTANG VALLEY. Jugal Himal. Objective of the first Polish expedition to the Nepalese Himalaya. A scientific group led by Zbigniew Jaworowski. T 3/74 p 110-111.

LANGTANG LIRUNG, 7246 m. Langtang Himal. 1982. K# Katowice, 5 members led by Janusz Majer. SE ridge, fourth ascent of the peak. Three

camps. Summit on 12 November 1982 by Ryszard Pawłowski and Henryk Uzczyński.

LANGTANG LIRUNG. 1987-1988, winter. AKA Araków. 10 members; leader, Wojciech Masłowski. First winter ascent of the difficult summit. 3 camps on the SE ridge (Japanese 1980 route); 2300 m of fixed rope were used. Summit on 3 January 1988 by Mikołaj Czyżewski (pole living in France), Kazimierz Kiszka and Adam Rotoczek. T 1/88 p 13-16, Interniczek 1/88 p 31-33, AAJ 1988 p 212.

LANGTANG LIRUNG. 1988. K# Trójmiasto. 8 members; leader, Paweł Dudek. Attempt to climb to the summit via the Korean 1986 route. On 29 October Mirosław Gardzielewski and Waldemar Boroka reached 6850 m. Baszta 1/89 p 21-24.

LATOK GROUP. Panmah Muztagh. 1984. 11 members; leader, Lesław Lwow. Their chief objective was the S face of Latok III but bad weather forced them to retreat on 26 May. Out of 25 days in the area only 2 were without snowfall. T 2/84 p 61-62, AAJ 1985 p 321-322.

LHOTSE, 8501 m. Everest Massif. Fourth highest summit on earth. 1974. 16 members inc 3-man film crew; leader, Andrzej Zawada. The first attempt to climb Lhotse in winter. 4 camps up to 7800 m. On 17 December the cinematographer Stanisław Latako died on fixed rope beneath L III. On 25 December Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Andrzej Zawada attempted to gain the top but abandoned the climb at 8250 m stricken by fierce storm. "This is the first expedition to come to Nepal Himalaya with the express intention of climbing the highest peaks during the winter" (AAJ 1975 p 197); WGW p 152-156. As they had not winter approval Nepalese authority refused the request to extend the permission over January.

LHOTSE. 1979. Silesian expedition, 20 roles, a German and a Norwegian. Leader, Adam Bilczewski. 4 camps up to 7850 m. On 4 October Andrzej Czok, Jerzy Kukuczka (both going without supplementary oxygen), Zygmunt A. Heinrich and Janusz Skorek reached the summit. On 9 October Robert Niklas (Germany, without oxygen), Janusz Baranek, Adam Bilczewski and Stanisław Cholewa repeated the ascent. On 10 October Heinrich, Janusz Chalecki and Tadeusz Szulc reached the South Col (7906 m). The fourth party to climb successfully the Lhotse. T 1/80 p 16-20, WGW p 161-162, AAJ 80 p 609. Book: Adam Bilczewski, "Lhotse, czwarta góra świata", 1982.

LHOTSE. 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). 6 camps up to 7800 m. Two summit teams retreated at 8200 and 8150 m. On 22 October Mirosław Dąsal, Walenty Fiut and Artur Hajzer on the S buttress. On 25 October Rafał Chojda and Jerzy Kukuczka on more right variant.

Descending after the second attempt Rafał Choida was killed in a long fall. T 2/86 p 56-57, AAJ 1986 p 232.

LHOTSE. 1987. 13-member international team. Leader, Krzysztof Wielicki. The most advanced attempt to climb the S 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 corniced final summit ridge at about 8300 m. On 15 September Czesław Jakiel (doctor) was killed by an avalanche at the foot of the face. T 2/87 p 68-69, AAJ 1988 p 201-202.

LHOTSE. 1988-1989, winter. Belgian expedition led by Herman Detienne, 3 Polish climbers as advisors: Andrzej Zawada, Leszek Cichy and Krzysztof Wielicki. On 22/23 December 1988 Ang Lhakpa Dorje died on the South Col after an attempt to climb Everest with Rudy Van Snick and Ang Rita. On 28 December Krzysztof Wielicki set out from BC, followed a day later by Cichy and Zawada. Wielicki headed alone, resting a day at C III. On 31 December he succeeded solo in the first winter ascent of the Lhotse, covering around 1200 vertical metres up- and downhill. Mountain 127 p 12, AAJ 1989 p 204.

LHOTSE. 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 7150 m. Bad weather stopped further activity. Mountain 128 p 14.

LHOTSE. 1989. The technically difficult and objectively dangerous S 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 monstrous precipice. On October 22 Jerzy Kukuczka and Ryszard Pawłowski were over 8000 m.

MAKALU, 8463 m. World's fifth highest mountain. 1978. Łw warszawa, 20-person team, including 2 women: Halina Krüger-Syrokomska and Anna Okopińska. Leader, Janusz Kurczab. They had hoped to climb the virgin NW ridge and place women on the top. 4 camps. Makalu La, 7410 m, reached on 21 and 26 October. On 6 October 1978 Andrzej Młynarczyk was overwhelmed by an avalanche at BC and died in his tent. T 1/83 p 11-12, WGW p 160, AAJ 1980 p 605-606.

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 W face direct reaching high point of 6800 m. Meanwhile, Padam Singh Ghaley of Nepal soloed Kangchungtse (Makalu II, 7678 m). 1981, autumn season. Wojciech Kurtyka, Alexander MacIntyre

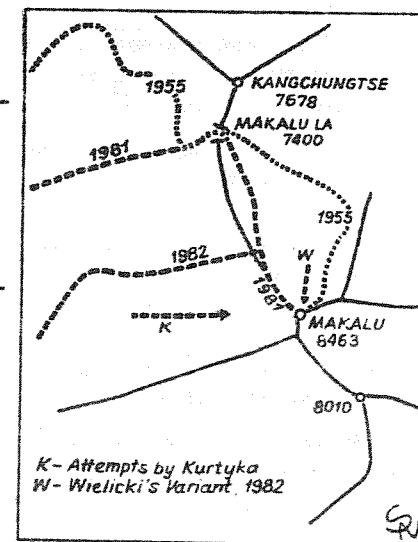
(G. Britain) and Jerzy Kukuczka. From 4 October they attempted the W face (direct line) "in alpine-style with no concessions whatsoever to the more traditional techniques" (MacIntyre). Efforts were given up at 7600 m due to difficulty. Subsequently Kukuczka soloed new routes via SW rib to Makalu La (on 12 October) and then 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, AAJ 1982 p 207.

MAKALU. 1982. Joint Polish-Brazilian team (17+3); leader, Adam Bilczewski. First ascent of the extremely difficult left side of the W face via the left buttress and NW ridge. Pitches of UIAA Grade V+, ice 50-60° up to 90°. On the NW ridge C IV 8000 m. Summit on 10 October 1982 by Andrzej Czok, going alone and oxygenless, following the Kukuczka route. Up to around 8250 m he was accompanied by Janusz Skorek. On 26 September at 7400 m died while difficult climbing Tadeusz Szulc (heart attack?). Kurtyka's west Face Dream Line remains a challenge for future expeditions. T 1/83 p 14-20, AAJ 1983 p 220-221.

MAKALU. 1986. 9 Poles, 4 Austrians, 2 Swiss. Leader, Krzysztof Pankiewicz. Three camps. Ascent via standard route with a notable variant on the summit cone. 21-24 September summit push made by Krzysztof Wielicki (going ahead) and Marcel Ruedi (Swiss). They reached the summit of Makalu separately. During descent Ruedi was forced to a high bivvy and died at 7850 m in consequence of acute 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 13 October Wanda Rutkiewicz reached 7900 m. T 2/86 p 67-68, AAJ 1987 p 223-224.

MAKALU. 1987-1988, winter. Nine-man Polish-American-Brazilian party led by Andrzej Machnik. Three camps up to 6900 m. Persistent bad weather prevented the team from getting beyond 7500 m (Andrew Evans, USA, 21 January 1988). T 1/88 p 43, AAJ 1988 p 194.

MAKALU. 1988. 11-member team (9 Poles) led by Miss Anna Czerwińska. 4(5) camps. On 27 September the Basque Kaido Aldas ascended alone



the Kangchungtse, 7678 m. On 14 October Tomasz Kopyś and Ryszard Koźmowski (?) reached the summit climbing separately. The latter was on the top presumably late in the evening but he was never seen again. T 2/88 p 61-63, Gościńiec 2/89 p 27, AAJ 1989 p 190-191.

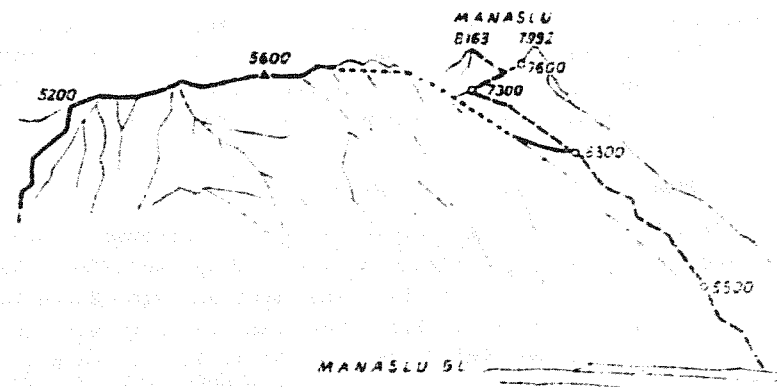
MALUBITING NORTH, 6843 m. Rakaposhi Range, Karakoram. 1969. KW, 4 members (incl film maker). Leader, Ryszard Szafirski. First Polish Karakoram expedition and first to the highest Asian mountains after the World War II. From E side, via Polan La, 5840 m, 5 camps. Malubiting North reached on 8 October 1969 by Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Andrzej Kuś and Ryszard Szafirski. Efforts towards main peak (Malubiting west) failed at 7400 m due to bad snow conditions. T 3/70 p 103-115. The main top was conquered on 23 August 1971 by an Austrian party including Jerzy Hajdukiewicz (doctor). T 2/72 p 69-71.

MANASLU, 8163 m. Gurkha Himal. 1980. KW Wrocław, 8 members; leader, Janusz Fereński. 2 Sherpas. They planned the virgin S ridge from Pungen 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, AAJ 1981 p 260.

MANASLU, 1983-1984, winter. KW Zakopane, 11 members; leader, Leszek Korniszewski (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 Berbeka and Ryszard Gajewski after a very hard wintry struggle. On 11 December beneath C I fixed rope broke and the cinematographer Stanisław Jaworski fell to his death. Supplementary oxygen was not used. T 2/84 p 56-58, AAJ 1984 p 249-250.

MANASLU, 1984. KW Erociaw, 8 members (incl a Swiss). Leader, Janusz Kuliś. Route tried for the first time in 1980, via the Pungen La, S ridge and S face. 3 camps and 1 bivvy (at 7350 m). The Pungen La (6750 m, col between P29 and Manaslu) was reached on 7 October by Krzysztof Pankiewicz (first ascent). Summit on 20 October by Krzysztof Wielicki and Aleksander Lwow. About 350 m V, Al, ice 70°-80°. T 2/85 p 56-58, AAJ 1985 p 279-280.

MANASLU, 1986. 6 Poles, 2 Mexicans. Leader, Jerzy Kukuczka. Later only 3 members: Carlos Carsolio of Mexico, Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka. New route from NE (Manaslu Glacier). From 17 to 21 September 5 members climbed the long E ridge reaching the lower plateau. On 5 November the trio changed the plan, starting alpine style direct via the NE slopes. Difficult pitch on the face of Manaslu East Pinnacle, 7992 m. The fifth bivouac was made on the summit plateau at 7950 m. On 10th November Hajzer and Kukuczka reached the top of Manaslu,



while Carsolio waited in the tent. Wind and icy cold made the last push very hazardous. According to Zbigniew Kowalewski, 27th ascent of Manaslu, Kukuczka's 12th 8000er. T 2/86 p 69, 1/87 p 10-11, AAJ 1987 p 247.

MANASLU, 1987. A party led by Wojciech Szymanski attempted the 3000 m high SE face. Ludwik Wilczyński and Krzysztof Pankiewicz reached 6700-6800 m but on 20 May abandoned the climb, delayed by bad weather. The party included 3 Czechoslovaks and a w. German doctor. T 1/87 p 15, AAJ 1988 p 213-214.

MANASLU, 1988. In late winter Andrzej Machnik and Andrew Evans (USA) after their failure on Makalu reached ca 5400 m on Manaslu Glacier (7-20 March). Heavy snowfalls drove them back.

MANI, 6684 m. Mountain to the E of Haramosh, Karakoram. 1986. Expedition from Trójmiasto, 9 members; Jacek Brzdowicz, leader. The chief objective was Haramosh, but they altered the plan. From C I at 4800 m on Haramosh La the peak Mani II (6684 m) was ascended. "Baszta" 1/89 p 59-62.

MASHERBRUM SOUTHWEST, 7808 m. Masherbrum Range. 1981. PKG, 9-man team led by Piotr Młotecki. First ascent of the virgin top (the main was climbed by Americans in 1960). Southeast face, first ascent route to the col and then by badly gendarmed S# ridge. Four camps, bivouac near the ridge in a snow hole. On 17 September 1981 Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Marek Malatyński and Przemysław Nowacki reached the virgin SW 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, WGW p 220, AAJ 1982 p 271-272.

MERU 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 N ridge. Summit on 8 September by Aniela Łukaszewska, Ewa Pankiewicz and Danuta Wach; on the 15th Monika Niedbalska and Ewa Szcześniak. T 1/84 p 19-21, AAJ 1984 p 273.

MODI PEAK. See: Annapurna Dakshin.

NANDA DEVI EAST, 7434 m. Garhwal Himalaya. Personnel: Adam Karpiński (leader), Stefan Bernadzikiewicz, Jakub Bujak and Janusz Klarner. Liaison officers: J.R. Foy and S. Blake. Four Sherpas, 2 Bhotias. First ascent of Nanda Devi East via Nanda Devi Kahl (5910 m) and S ridge (3 km, 1500 vertical metres). Five camps up to 7000 m. Ascent on 2 July 1939 by Jakub Bujak and Janusz Klarner. On 7 July Blake and Karpiński climbed the neighbouring Nanda Lapak, 5780 m, first ascent. The expedition moved to Tirsuli (←), where Bernadzikiewicz and Karpiński were killed by an avalanche. Really difficult and dangerous route. Books: Jakub Bujak, "Polish Himalaya Expedition", Glasgow 1944; Janusz Klarner, "Nanda Devi", 1956; Jakub Bujak, "The Polish Ascent of Nanda Devi East", AJ 1940. WGW p 145-149, KK p 352-354.

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

NANDA DEVI EAST. 1989. 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. Ryszard Kowalewski is leader of the Polish part.

NANGA PARBAT, 8125 m. Western Himalaya, Pakistan. 1976. German-Austrian-Polish 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 Bielun and Tadeusz Piotrowski. New route via the 4000 m high SE Buttress (Rupal Buttress) from the upper Bazhin Glacier. 5 camps. Technically very difficult and objectively dangerous route (stonefall, avalanches). Georg Ritter, Hartmut Münchenbach (both Germany), Ueli Bühler (Switzerland) and Tadeusz Piotrowski set off from C V (7300 m) to the summit. On 16 August three of them stopped but Bühler continued and after a heavy bivouac reached (?) the S 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. Winter reconnaissance led by Walenty Flut. T 2/85 p 88.

NANGA PARBAT. 1985. First all-woman expedition to Nanga Parbat, 5 members including a Swiss doctor. Leader, Dobrosława Miodowicz-wolf. Ascent by the 4000-metre-high Diamir Face, German route of 1962. Camp IV at 7400 m. On July 11 Dobrosława Miodowicz-wolf reached solo the high point of 8075 m on the summit ridge. Camp IV was damaged by an avalanche. Summit of Nanga Parbat was reached on 15 July 1985 by Anna Czerwińska, Krystyna Palmowska and Wanda Rutkiewicz (separately). Third female ascent, first ladies-only. Book: Anna Czerwińska, "Nanga Parbat, góra o złej sławie", 1989. T 2/85 p 59-60, AAJ 1986 p 289.

* NANGA PARBAT. 1985. KW 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, bivvy at 7800 m. The main summit reached on 13 July 1985 by Zygmunt A. Heinrich, Jerzy Kukuczka, Sławomir Łobodzinski (USA) and Carlos Carsolio (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 1986 p 290.

NANGA PARBAT. 1977. 14 members (2 Austrians). Leader, Adam Zyzak. SE face by Shell's 1976 route. 5 camps established. On 14 October 1977 summit attempt made by Jerzy Kukuczka with companions stopped near the S top (8042 m). T 3/78 p 113-117, AAJ 1978 p 627.

NANGA PARBAT. 1986. KW Katowice, 10 members (incl Slovak, Ivan Urbanovič 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 Pronobis. T 1/87 p 43, AAJ 1987 p 294.

NANGA PARBAT. 1988-89, winter. KW Zakopane, 11 members (incl Kurt Walde from Italy). Leader, Maciej Berbeka. Attempt to complete the first winter ascent (following the 1970 German route). Two camps. Lack of snow cover made the ice climbing extremely difficult. On 9 February Berbeka, Piotr Konopka and Andrzej Usika reached 6800 m but bad weather drove them down.

NANT NULLAH. See: Indian Himalaya.

NGADI CHULI, 7871 m. Gurkha Himal, Formerly called P. 29, Dakura or Dunapurna (the last name was taken by the Polish party from local people). 1979. KW Zakopane, 6 members; leader, Ryszard Szafirski. 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 8 May 1979 by Maciej J. Pawlikowski and Ryszard Gajewski. Note: In view of the topography the summiters believe that the 2 Japanese who fell to their death in 1970 could not have reached the very difficult highest rock tower. T 3/79

p 107-108, 4/79 p 154-159; KA p 366-367, WG# p 161; AAJ 1980 p 618-619.

NILGIRI NORTH, 7061 m. Annapurna Himal. 1985. 8 Poles and one w. G-rgan. Leader, Zbigniew Młynarczyk. They planned to repeat the first ascent route. Marek Danielak, Zbigniew Młynarczyk and Piotr Konopka reached the high point of 6400 m on the w ridge. AAJ 1986 p 246.

NILGIRI NORTH. 1985. Polish women's expedition led by Danuta wach. BC established on 21 October, late in the season. Attempt by standard route via N face to w ridge. On 12 November Bernadeta Stano and Jolanta wysocka reached 6200 m. AAJ 1986 p 246.

NUN and KUN, 7135 and 7077 m. The highest mountain group in the Indian Kashmir. Frequented by Polish groups but without success. Only few ascents. 1987. A w Trójmiasto, 8 persons, leader wacław Utręba. 4 camps. First Polish ascent of the summit: on 12 August 1987 by Bożena Grzywaczyk-Bruzdowicz, Marek Kaźmierowski, wacław Utręba, Jacek Kiełbratowski, Andrzej Rykaczewski, Waldemar Soroka and Edward Taylor (E ridge, Japanese route). Later in the year via left side of the NW face the Nun was climbed by a party led by Jan Kwiaton from Alpinistyczny Klub Eksploracyjny Sopot (10 members). The summiters were: on 30 September Marek Grochowski and Zbigniew Kacuga; on 4 October Wojciech Jedliński and Jan Kwiaton; on 6 October Andrzej Perespeczo and Jerzy Tillak. T 2/87 p 67, Baszta 1/88 p 4-5, 23-25, AAJ 1988 p 239. -- The Kun (7077 m) was first climbed by Poles on 22 September 1983 (Arzysztof Przytył and Karol Sopicki). The second Polish ascent: Danuta and Bernard Ziólikowski on 16 October 1983. See: White Needle.

P 29: See Ngadi Chuli.

PABIL. See: Ganesh IV.

PANCHAL NALA, Lahul. 1979. 11-member team led by Andrzej Zboński. Five summits from 5642 to 5820 m were climbed, all probably first ascents.

RAKAPOSHI, 7788 m. 1979. Polish-Pakistani expedition (6+7); leader, M. Sher Khan, deputy leader, Ryszard Kowalewski. Second ascent of the summit (after English ascent of 1958), first female. First ascent of the long and dangerous NW ridge (map on p. 27). 5 camps up to 7100 m. Summit on 1 July 1979 by Ryszard Kowalewski, Tadeusz Piotrowski and M. Sher Khan; on 2 July Andrzej Bielun, Jacek Gronczewski and Jerzy Tillak; on 5 July Krystyna Palmowska and Anna Czerwińska (going separately), without any male support. One of the highest ladies-only ascents. Book: Anna Czerwińska, "Trudna góra Rakaposhi", 1982; KA p 325-326, WG# p 142-143; T 2/81 p 56-60, AAJ 1980 p 651-652.

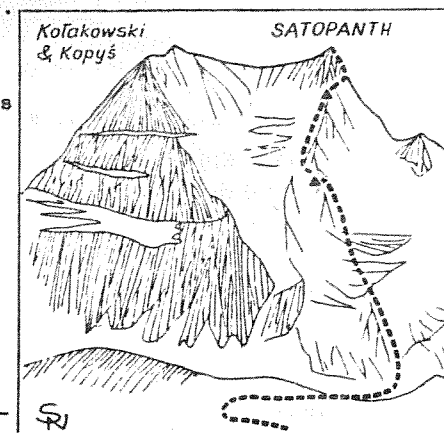
RERU MONK. See: Reru Valley.

RERU VALLEY. Zaskar Himalaja, India. 1985. 9-member party from Gdańsk led by Bożena Grzywaczyk. Seven virgin summits between 5800 and 6300 m climbed. The rocky Reru Monk (ca 5800 m) via N face by a difficult technical route (600 m ice and snow 40-50°, 24 pitches V-VI, 60°) by Andrzej Marciniak, Jacek Rusiecki, Andrzej Rykaczewski and Andrzej Szewczyk. Baszta 2/88 p 3-9.

RISHI KOT, 6236 m. Garhwal Himalaya, S of Dunagiri. 1979. Party led by Marek Łukaszewski. On 9 September Tadeusz Karolczak and Ryszard Pawłowski climbed the 1500 m high NW face from Kamani Glacier, ice 60°-70°. Alpine style ascent, 16 hours. Previous unsuccessful attempt, among others by Britons. T 2/80 p 61-62, AAJ 1981 p 274.

ROLWALING. Mountain area w of Cho Oyu, dominated by the still unclimbed Menlungtse (7181 m) on the Tibetan side. Short monography: T 1/80 p 23. Visited by several Polish parties and trekking groups. In 1979 Andrzej Skłodowski (leader), Tomasz Herbich and Krzysztof Henik climbed on 14 October the virgin Bedingtse (5136 m). T 4/79 p 159. Later other first ascents were completed. See: Gaurishankar.

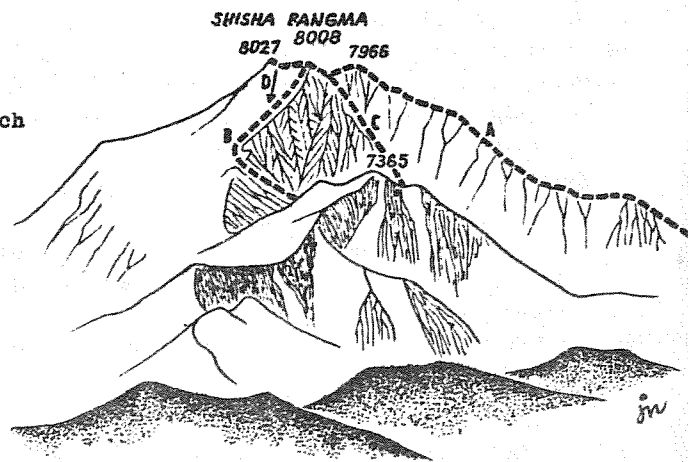
SATOPANTH, 7075 m. Gangotri Area. Quite often climbed by Polish parties via the standard N ridge route. The second ascent of the mountain was made by Leszek (Leon) Lehrer and Mirosław Gardziszewski. Lehrer was a Pole living in w. Europe. Baszta 1 1989 p.10, AAJ 1984 p 264-265. 1986. KW Warszawa, 12 members; leader, Ryszard Kołakowski. First ascent of the virgin S face, 9-12 June 1986 by Tomasz Kopyś and Ryszard Kołakowski. 1500 m, UIAA II-IV+, A0, 15 m AI, ice and snow 45°-55°. On-sight, alpine style ascent. Normal route climbed by Andrzej Goraj, Krzysztof Pilawski and Amalia Kapłoniak. T 2/86 p 57-58, 1/87 p 6-7, AAJ 1987 p 259-261.



SHISHAPANGMA, Shisha Pangma, Xixabangma, 8027 m, on older maps 8046, 8013 m. Langtang Himal. 1987. 13-person team led by Jerzy Kukuczka. 9 members on the summit via 3 independent routes (2 of them new). From 15-18 September Elsa Avila, Carlos Carsolio (Mexicans), Ramiro Navarrete (Ecuador), Wanda Rutkiewicz and Ryszard Warecki repeated the Chinese N side route. Simultaneously, Artur Hajzer and Jerzy Kukuczka completed the first traverse of the long w ridge over the unascended Shishapangma

West, 7966 m (first ascent), summit on 18 September, Kukuczka's 14th eighthousander. He skied down from the top. On 17-19 September Alan Hinkes (UK) and Steve Untch (USA) climbed a new route via the NW face. To acclimatize, on 31 August Hajzer and Kukuczka climbed the virgin Yebokangal R1, 7365 m, north of Shishapangma massif. T 2/87 p 60-63, AAJ 1988 p 280, Mountain 118 p 5.

- A - W ridge
- B - Normal route
- C - Hinkes and Untch



SHISAPANGMA WEST, 7966 m. See: Shishapangma.

SHISPARE, 7619 m. Batura Muztagh, Karakorum. 14-man Polish - W. German expedition (10+4). Leader, Janusz Kurczab. First ascent of the peak: from Pasu Glacier via E ridge and 2 virgin peaks of ca 6400 m. Difficulty 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 Holnicki, Andrzej Młynarczyk, Jacek Poręba (all Poland), Hubert Blęchier and Herbert Oberhofer (both W. Germany). On the summit day Janusz Kurczab soloed the virgin P 7090 m which they named Ghenta (Bell). On 30 July Heinz Borchers was killed by an avalanche at ca 6000 m. Book: Janusz Kurczab, "Shisparé, góra wyśniona", 1976. WG# p 124-128, KK p 330-332, 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 Garhwal. 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.

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

TARPARUM, 6013 m. Nant Nullah Area. 1979. FAKA, 13 members led by

Mariusz Koras. First ascent by SE ridge, IV, ice 60°. Summit on 17 September 1979 by Józef Goździł, Mariusz Koras, Piotr Lipka, Jacek Luniak, Andrzej Zakrzewski and Bernard Ziłkowski. T 2/80 p 59.

THALAY SAGAR, 6904 m. Garhwal Himalaya. 1983. Polish-Norwegian joint party, organized by KW Gliwice, 7 + 4 members. Leader, Janusz Skorek. Second ascent of the summit, imaginative new route via the entire NE buttress (pillar), 1000 m of vertical rise. ABC on the col. Final attack on 16 to 23 August 1983 (7 1/2 days). Summit reached by Andrzej Czok, Janusz Skorek and the Norwegians Hans Christian Doseth, Howard Nesheim and Frode Guldal. UIAA Grade V+ to VI A1. Descent by absails via the same route. T 2/83 p 68, AAJ 1984 p 273-274. -- 1987. See: Brigupanth. From 25 to 28 September 1987 Tomasz Kopyś and Zbigniew Skierski climbed the virgin E face (800 m, UIAA VI- A1). Retreated at some 150 m below the moderate difficult summit cone because of a fall. T 2/87 p 65-66, AAJ 1988 p 235.

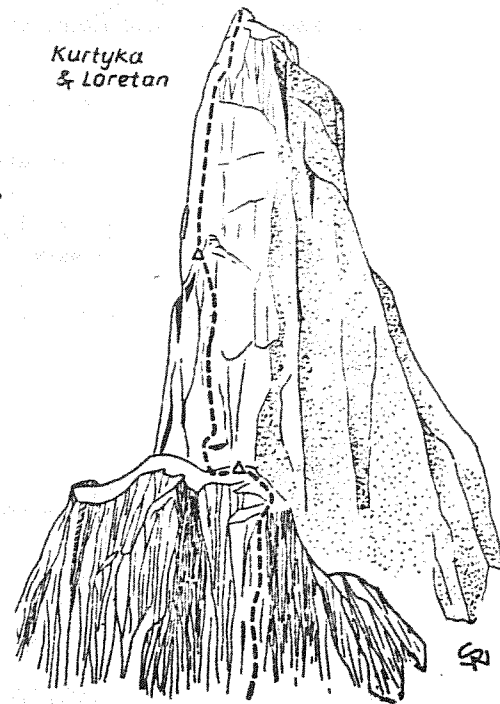
TIRSULI, 7074 m, Garhwal Himalaya. 1939. Polish Nanda Devi east (←) Expedition. BC 4250 m in Milam Valley. Camps at 4750, 5670 and 6150 m. High point of 6400 m reached on S ridge of Tirsuli II. During night from 18 to 19 July 1939 Adam Karpinski (leader) and Stefan Bernardzikiewicz were overwhelmed by a huge avalanche and died. Ref. see: Nanda Devi East.

TRANGO TOWER, Nameless Trango Tower, 6251 m. Western Baltoro Area. Wojciech Kurtyka and Erhard Loretan (Swiss) succeeded in making an impressive new route up the 1100-metre-high E face. Two attempts, alpine style final push from 9 to 13 July 1988. 29 rope lengths VI+ with 6 pitches of A3. Taterniczek IX/1988 p 43-45, Mountain 127 p 22-27, AAJ 1989

In 1986 Wojciech Kurtyka wanted to climb the same line with 3 Japanese partners. AAJ 1987 p 283.

TUKUCHE PEAK, TULCHE, 6920 m. In autumn 1983 Eugeniusz Chrobak with a Polish companion climbed in 1-day-push the 1000 m SE

Kurtyka & Loretan



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 NEEDLE, ca 6600 m. Nun and Kun massif. First ascent of the SE ridge: Ewa Harasimowicz, Krystyna Niederle and Andrzej Pilc. A&A Kraków, 30 October to 1 November 1979. In the upper part pitches of UIAA IV+.

YALUNG KANG, 8505 m. Kangchenjunga West. Polish-Spanish expedition (8+2) led by Tadeusz Karolczak. First ascent of the 1800-metre-high technically difficult S face by the prominent rock-and-ice buttress in the center. Four camps (to 7800 m). Ice $60-70^{\circ}$ up to 85° , mixed climbing to V+; 2800 m of rope fixed. At 8000 m a vertical step of UIAA V. Summit reached by Tadeusz Karolczak and Wojciech Wróż on 7 October (6th ascent of the summit). On 10 October Leszek Cichy and Przemysław Piasecki repeated the route. No oxygen and high altitude porters used. T 2/85 p 55-56, AAJ 1985 p 251.

Yalung Kang. 1988-89, winter. A&W Wrocław, 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). Gościńiec 7/89 p 27.

YAZGHIL 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. 1983. U&A Warszawa, 6-person team led by Bernard Ziólkowski. Ascents: Z 8 (6050 m, Wojciech Dzik and Józef Goździk); Z 3 (Cima Italia, ca 6270 m, Radosław Mokrenko, Danuta Ziólkowska and Bernard Ziólkowski, 23 September); unnamed 6000er (Józef Goździk, Radosław Mokrenko and Tadeusz Siu-psi). The "Z 3" was scaled already in 1913.

