



PLATE 78

• Photo from French Makalu Expedition

Route ascended by French on MAKALU,
Himal. West Ridge Camps: III at 21,500 feet,
IV at 23,950 feet, V at 25,100 feet and VI at
27,500 feet.

the 4000-foot eastern pillar which was tried several years ago by the French. Yesterday I met Armando Aste, Mariano Frizzera, Sergio Martini and Angelo Miorandi here in Buenos Aires, who told me that they had climbed about one-third of the pillar and had lost all their technical gear in a cave below the face after 20 days of continual snow-storm. A Buenos Aires expedition unsuccessfully attempted the Aguja Mermoz, north of and attached to Fitz Roy. After our attempt, an expedition from Tucumán tried our route but without success.

PETER SKVARČA, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

Chile — Tierra del Fuego

Monte Sarmiento, Attempt on Unclimbed West Summit, Tierra del Fuego. November 16 was the only stormless day in the 42 we spent on the expedition. At seven A.M. it stopped raining and the wind dropped at Base Camp on the Canal Magdalena at the northwest base of Sarmiento. We left our tents and climbed through tangled forest, then grass slopes and finally into the zone of rock and snow. From Camp I at 2350 feet we picked up our climbing gear and food and staggered on under heavy loads along a snow and ice ridge and then along the glacier to Vittore Col (3050 feet). Before us lay the Conway Glacier and the north col (4250 feet) where Camp II was set up inside a crevasse. For us the north col up till then had meant two things: wind and storm. But now, at two P.M., in the calm we could see the twin summits of Sarmiento (7710 and 7050 feet) like giant cauliflowers. The col between the two peaks was accessible by climbing a steep ice slope; from there the higher east peak rose above a ridge with apparently impossible ice steps. The western summit seemed more possible except for one 135-foot vertical ice step which barred the ridge. In cloudy but not threatening weather we set out for the col in deep new snow through crevasses and séracs to the foot of the steep slope below the col where at 6000 feet we were only 1000 feet below the summit. Because of high temperatures we waited for a freeze to lessen avalanche danger. At eight o'clock it had frozen enough to proceed, but almost immediately lead-colored clouds spewed over us. We descended to Camp II where we waited for four days before we staggered down to Base Camp, still battered by the storm. Our group was composed of Ezio La Boria, Aldo Bonino, Giuseppe Ferrari and I plus Lieutenant Fernando Martínez and Sergeant Víctor Sáez of the Chilean Army.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

ASIA

Nepal

Makalu, West Ridge. On February 16 the French expedition to the west ridge of Makalu headed for Nepal. It was composed of Lucien

Bérardini, François Guillot, Robert Jacob, Claude Jager, Bernard Mellet, Jean-Claude Mosca, Jean-Paul Paris, Georges Payot, Yannick Seigneur, Dr. Jacques Marchal and I as leader. The west ridge, straight as a die, rising nearly 10,000 feet, is the most beautiful structure imaginable. Conditions were bad from the beginning and even the approach march was made difficult because of deep snow. It took nearly a month to get to Base Camp (16,000 feet). Camp II (17,400 feet) was set up on March 27 as Advanced Base. It was at the start of the magnificent Twins arête, which led to the foot of the west ridge, where we placed Camp III (21,500 feet). The beginning of the ridge was a severe mixed climb, very steep, rising 3000 feet to the base of the big step, where we established Camp IV. The step, the key to our route, was a vertical barrier from 24,125 to 25,275 feet (UIAA V+, A2). Three-quarters of the way up the step, prepared to here mostly by Seigneur and Mellet, was a providential shelf, which let us place Camp V (25,100 feet) after days of effort. On May 19 Mosca and Payot prepared the rest of the route on the step and pitched a single tent, Camp VI, at 25,275 feet. Oxygen was used only from there on. On May 20 they headed toward the summit but were stopped by malfunctioning oxygen outfits. An attempt by Guillot and Paris was ruined by a miserable night at Camp VI but they prepared several rope-lengths higher. On May 23, in beautiful weather at last, Seigneur and Mellet left Camp VI at two A.M. and reached the 27,825-foot summit at 4:15 P.M. They were back at Camp VI at 9:30.

ROBERT PARAGOT, *Club Alpin Français*

Makalu II (Kangchungtse). The Chiba University expedition to Makalu II or Kangchungtse (25,066 feet) was led by Dr. Makoto Numata. After the planned west ridge route was abandoned, they turned to the south ridge via Makalu col. The highest camp was Camp IV at 23,625 feet. On October 15 Kunio Takagi and Tendi Sherpa reached 24,000 feet. On the morning of October 16, Takagi was ill. Attempts to get him down from Camp IV were hindered by bad weather and heavy snow fall. He died on October 20 and the expedition was abandoned.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Argentine Attempt on Mount Everest. Our expedition had government support and therefore included eight military: Lieutenant Colonel H. Cativa Tolosa, Captain N. Azuaga, Lieutenants J. M. Llavar and M. Serrano and Sergeants E. Burgos, G. Robles, A. Martínez and A. Barrientos as well as eight civilians: J. Peterek, J. Skvarca, J. Aikes, A. Rosasco, Dr. J. M. Iglesias, U. Vitale, S. Fernández, O. Pellegrini, G. Vieiro, J. Vitón and me. There were two leaders: Cativa Tolosa in the logistical phase as far as Base Camp and on the return, and I on the

climb. We left Kathmandu on August 14 and after not a few difficulties, principally rain, leeches and porter strikes, we got to Thyangboche at the end of August for a period of acclimatization. Peterek led an advance group to establish Base Camp and open the route in the Icefall. The rest of us moved ahead slowly, stopping at Lobuche to get used to the altitude. On September 14, at the very end of the monsoon, we were all at the foot of Everest. We started right to work, taking advantage of the good weather. We set up Camp I (19,900 feet) on September 17, Camp II (21,150 feet) on the 19th and Camp III (22,800 feet) on the 21st. A violent storm stopped us during the last week of September. Sergeant Barrientos had to be helicoptered from Gorak Shep with pneumonia and Skvarca was carried down from Camp III on a stretcher because of total exhaustion. The storm buried the Western Cwm and the Icefall with four feet of new snow. An avalanche completely destroyed Camp III, which was luckily unoccupied. Climbers and Sherpas in Camps I and II worked hard to reopen routes. Good but cold weather followed in which we stocked Camp II with food and oxygen and reestablished a new Camp III. We continued to Camp IV at 24,275 feet in the Lhotse face. In mid-October Aikes and Serrano prepared the route with fixed ropes almost to the South Col up the Lhotse couloir and over the Yellow Band. After their return from the col to Camp IV, these two were trapped by storm for nine days; they used no oxygen to conserve the supply. People in all the lower camps were pinned for six days. Cold was intense (-4° F at 17,700 feet) and the wind was over 75 mph. Over six feet of snow fell and covered the trail markers in the Western Cwm. Finally those in Camps IV and III could escape and all arrived at Camp II exhausted. The time had come to name the climbers who would be the summit team, supported by Sherpas. The rest of the climbers would act as porters in the Icefall to keep the lower supply route open. Peterek and Vitale would be the attack pair, supported by Vieiro and Vitoñ. On October 28 Camp V was set up on the South Col at over 26,000 feet by Vieiro and our Sherpas. On the 29th the camp was occupied by Peterek, Vitale and five Sherpas. On October 30 they set out to place Camp VI at about 27,900 feet, but at 26,575 feet the porters refused to continue in the blizzard and the group turned back. That night the wind increased and destroyed the tents at Camp V on the South Col, forcing them to descend. Two Sherpas suffered frostbite. The storm went on for several days more. We had to give up the attempt since it would have required at least two weeks to reestablish the camps, for which we had insufficient fuel and food. From New Delhi and Kathmandu came accurate forecasts of snowfall and wind for the first week of November. The northwest wind had been blowing since the beginning of October, chilling the mountain. Despite this, most had kept working above 21,250 feet for days on end, in a number of cases for more than 30 days in a row.

CARLOS COMESAÑA, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

Pumori. A Japanese expedition of the Fujiomiya Alpine Club was led by Miyoshi Mochizuki. They attempted the very steep rock and ice south face of Pumori (23,442 feet). On April 19 Osamu Matsumura, Saburo Kato and Kenichi Shinohara reconnoitered for Camp I to 17,500 feet and set it up on April 26 but never occupied it. The expedition gave up the attempt on April 28 because of bad weather and avalanche danger.

Lhotse Shar. A South Korean expedition led by Park Shulam attempted to climb Lhotse Shar (27,504 feet) by a route slightly east of the one by which the Austrians made the first ascent in 1970. Their highest camp was at 23,625 feet. Choi Soon Nanam and the Sherpa Sange claim on their own estimate to have reached 26,500 feet on May 13. Kwan Young Bae fell unconscious from high-altitude sickness at Base Camp, was carried to below Namche Bazar and evacuated by air to Kathmandu, where he remained unconscious for two weeks.

Manaslu Attempt. A South Korean expedition was led by Kim Ho Sup. They attempted the northeast side, by which the Japanese had made the first ascent in 1956. As the leader, his brother Kim Ki Sup and three Sherpas were making a summit attempt, Kim Ki Sup fell 100 feet into a crevasse at 25,000 feet and was killed. The attempt was immediately given up.

Baudha. The Aichi University of Education Expedition had as leader Yutaka Nakai, as climbing leader Toshihiko Hanai and three other members. They made the second ascent of Baudha (21,890 feet) by a new route, the southeast ridge. Mixed ice and rock between Camps II and III were particularly difficult. From Camp IV at 19,700 feet on April 12 Katsumi Sugiura, Kazuo Tokoshima and Karma Sherpa climbed to the summit, followed there the next day by Hanai and Sherpas Phur Kibo and Jangbu.

Moditse or Annapurna South. A four-man Japanese group, led by Kasuo Yamada, had to call off the expedition because of the "unusual behavior" of the Nepalese liaison officer. He developed symptoms of high-altitude euphoria — laughing at the top of his voice and singing throughout the night. The team had set up Camp I at 14,600 feet, but had to restrain him and bring him down from there on April 15, as his condition deteriorated.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Moditse or Annapurna South. An expedition from Chiba Institute of Technology was led by Dr. Tomoyo Minegishi. They attempted the north ("Sanctuary") side and east ridge. From Camp IV at 20,675 feet

on October 15 they got to 21,325 feet. After being camp-bound from October 16 to 18, on the 19th the Sherpas declined to continue climbing and left the expedition. The reason given was that the heavy snowfall had made conditions too dangerous. One tent at Camp III had been crushed by a snow avalanche. The Sherpa decision was largely influenced by news of the death of their comrades on Gangapurna, close by. The expedition was abandoned on the departure of the Sherpas.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Hiunchuli, Annapurna Group. The first ascent of Hiunchuli (21,135 feet), east of Annapurna South or Moditse was made on October 10 by U.S. Peace Corps volunteers, led by Craig Anderson and Peter Cross. These two with Lane Smith, James Richards and John Skow climbed to the top via a route on the east face.

Annapurna II. The Shinshu University Alpine Club's expedition was led by Mitsuaki Nishigori, seconded by Kako Katsuka. They placed Camp V at 24,275 feet on the previously untried northeast ridge of Annapurna II (26,041 feet). On May 4 Masatoshi Sato and Sherpa Sardar Girme Dorje reached 25,600 feet, but Sato was so fatigued he had to quit. On the descent Sato was so exhausted that he slipped twice but was held by Girme Dorje. At nine P.M. he could go no farther and so Girme Dorje cut him a platform and anchored him to an ice axe. The Sherpa descended to Camp V for help arriving at 9:30. At this time a light was seen from Camp V at the spot where Sato had been left. When climbers got there, he had disappeared, probably having fallen down the south side of the ridge. Apparently he had recovered slightly and tried to make his way back to camp. His body was not found, it being impossible to descend the south face.

Gangapurna. The pre-monsoon Japanese Hachioji expedition had Katsuhiko Miyoshi as leader and Mistuu Hirashima as deputy plus five others. Villagers from Manangbhot threatened them and seized all their cash, some 4000 rupees. Base Camp was at 17,500 feet. They attempted the north ridge, which would have been a new route, since the Germans made the first ascent from the south. Camp was at 23,000 feet, but they got no higher.

Gangapurna. A second Japanese expedition to Gangapurna was from the Nagano Mountaineering Association and led by Kiyoshi Shimizu. They came from the south via the Koda Khola and Sanctuary and climbed the west ridge. On October 15, Shimizu, Takeshi Akahane and the Sherpa Girme Dorje reached the summit (24,457 feet) from Camp IV at 23,300 feet. On October 16 at six P.M. the higher camps failed to make radio contact with Camp II. On October 17 Girme Dorje and Pemba Norbu went down to Camp II to investigate. On October 18

at eight A.M. Girme Dorje reported by radio to Camp III from the site of Camp II that Camp II had completely disappeared, presumably swept away by an avalanche on the afternoon of October 16. Six people were in Camp II and presumably killed: Japanese Iwao Ogiso, Dr. Hirotaka Sasakawa and Masano Nakoyama and Sherpas Ang Pemba, Ang Gyalzen and Nawang Chottar. After making his report, Girme Dorje said that he and Pemba Norbu would return to Camp III. The Japanese in Camp III told him not to do so since the route between Camps II and III was liable to be swept by avalanches. Girme Dorje and Pemba Norbu were not seen or heard of again. It is presumed that they were swept away by an avalanche between Camps II and III or that they fell into a crevasse.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

Dhaulagiri IV. The leader of this Japanese expedition was Mitsuhiko Hattori. From Base Camp at 11,150 feet on the Konaba Glacier, they continued presumably along the route attempted by the Austrians. They found the climb beyond Camp II difficult and dangerous but did on May 10 set up Camp III at 19,150 feet, where they found supplies left by the Austrians before they were killed. They are reported to have reached 20,675 feet on May 22. Aside from the difficulties of the route, they were seriously handicapped when 55 Sherpas, including the Sardar, abandoned them in early May, saying that the Japanese expected them to lead and that the route was too dangerous.

Churen Himal, Dhaul Group. (This account is included since the account in *A.A.J.*, 1971 was very brief. — *Editor.*) We first hoped to climb Churen Himal (24,183 feet) in 1963 but could not get permission until August, 1970. Colonel J.O.M. Roberts approached close to Churen Himal from the north in 1954 in the Kaya Kholu. A Japanese expedition got to 18,850 feet from there in 1962. Roberts also pioneered routes to the base of Churen Himal from the south via the Kaphe Glacier in 1962 and 1965. In 1969 Italians led by Paolo Consiglio made an unsuccessful attempt along the south spur and west ridge to 21,600 feet. A Korean party was on the east peak in April, 1970. Our Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka party consisted of Ryoza Yamamoto, climbing leader, Atsushi Oishi, Masayoshi Fukui, Kozo Hasegawa, Eiji Doma and me as leader. We left Pokhara on September 12, 1970, traveling through Beni and Muna and arriving at Gurjakhani on September 21. We set up Base Camp on the 24th at 13,450 feet on the site of the Italian Base Camp of 1969. Camp I was placed the following day at 15,600 feet on the Kaphe Glacier. (The route swung upward above the southern edge of the glacier and traversed in a semi-circle around its head back north to the Churen Himal. — *Editor.*) We decided on the small rock ridge to Gustang North up to 18,700 feet. The route ascended séracs and a not steep rock ridge to 17,400 feet, where Camp II was

established on October 1. A 350-foot snow face just above Camp II and the steep, rocky rib above required 1000 feet of fixed rope to get to 18,700 feet. Above the rock ridge we had to cross a large snow plateau to establish Camp III on October 5 at 18,500 feet at the foot of the west face of Dhaula VI. Camp IV at 20,350 feet was placed on October 11 on the western side of Dhaula VI. We fixed 650 feet of rope on the steep, snowy upper part of the triangular rock ridge between Camps III and IV. Camp V was set up the following day at 21,650 feet on the upper plateau of the east peak. There seemed to be only this one way to climb to the summit from the southeast, through this plateau. Three days after our arrival at Camp V, Camp VI was established at 22,300 feet. Between Camp V and VI 1300 feet of rope were fixed for descending from the upper plateau down to the bottom of the cirque of the east peak. On October 23 Fukui and Hasegawa, supported by two Sherpas, moved to Camp VI. They set out at five A.M. the following morning in excellent weather, but the altitude was telling on Fukui. They reached the summit ridge at 10:40 and climbed the snow ridge for 150 feet before they stepped onto the summit of the central peak, which they thought would be the highest point. Observing that the west peak was of the same level or higher, they returned to Camp VI. On October 26 Doma, Sirdar Ang Norbu and Zangbu climbed the central peak again. The third summit party of Hasegawa and Ang Norbu left Camp VI at six o'clock on the 28th. After a long traverse of the south face of the main (west) peak, they climbed directly to the summit, which they reached at 11:13 A.M. The summit was like a spearhead. As supplies in our high camp had been used up, we could not attack the east peak from Camp V. On October 31, all members were at Base Camp.

TAKASHI SEIZAWA, *Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka*

Churen Himal. An expedition of Tokyo University was led by Dr. Makoto Takahashi. They attempted both the east and west peaks of Churen Himal (both peaks 24,184 feet). Camp V on the east ridge was set up on May 10 at 20,700 feet and Camp V on the west ridge at 20,850 feet on May 16. They reached 22,000 feet on the more difficult west ridge and 23,800 feet on the east ridge, but bad weather prevented their plan to get to the summits and traverse the peaks.

Dhaulagiri V. The Kenryo Alpine Club expedition was led by Genichi Yasaki with Tesuro Terahata as climbing leader. They gave up their attempt on the southwest face of Dhaulagiri V (24,992 feet) when on May 4 Hidenobu Tezuka, Kenichi Aoki and Toshiumi Yanagisawa slipped from 23,000 feet and fell many thousands of feet to the Konaba Glacier. Apparently they had climbed to the site of Camp V at about 23,000 feet from Camp IV at 22,000 feet. Since Yanagisawa was feeling sick, they were descending. As Imura Tomihiko was ascending alone,

he saw the three 100 yards above him. One slipped pulling off the other two.

Dhaulagiri V. Dr. Tesuo Matsumura was the field leader of the Kyusho University Alpine Club expedition to Dhaulagiri V (24,992 feet). While attempting the south ridge, Fukashi Chijiwa, Yukio Asano and two Sherpas were on October 5 swept down 2000 feet by an avalanche from just above Camp II (19,300 feet). Chijiwa was buried and suffocated, while the others miraculously survived. The expedition was given up.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Putha Hiunchuli. The Japanese Zao Alpine Club had six members, including one woman and was led by Toyomi Oishi. They had plans to ski down the whole mountain. After establishing Camp III on April 18, they reached 18,735 feet, but bad weather put an end to their operations.

P 19,580, Patrasi Himal. The Anglo-Welsh Expedition consisted of Edwin Hammond, leader, Dewi Jones, John Cheesmond, John Vincent, Dr. Ieuan Jones and me as deputy leader. We were to make an attempt on the main peak of the Patrasi Himal (21,742 feet; often referred to as Patrasi North), just west of the Kanjiroba massif. We flew from Kathmandu to Jumla, approached and set up Base Camp in the valley west of the main peak on October 3. We did not like the approach from here to the south col and so, after reconnaissance moved Base Camp into the valley south of the peak, intending to go over an 18,500-foot pass to the south col and the summit. Camp I had been established on this col when from October 15 to 18 continuous heavy snow fell and altered conditions on the mountain. We continued the snowplough work but, after establishing Camp III, were only able to climb a peak of 19,580 feet on October 28 before running out of food. Food had been very restricted by the payload of the aircraft that had flown us in. The summit of Patrasi Himal remains untrodden after some four attempts.

DAVID N. DRAPER, *White Hall Centre for
Open Country Pursuits*

P c21,325, Kanjiroba Himal. The Shigakukai Osaka Alpine Club expedition was led by Kazuyuki Abe, accompanied by three others. On October 25 from Camp III at 18,375 feet Koji Mizutani and Shoji Miyoshi climbed to the summit of P c21,325, which lies some eight miles east of the highest peak in the range, a first ascent.

Api. An eight-man expedition from Matsumoto Alpine Club was led by Katsuyuki Fukuzawa. After having delays on their approach due to porters being injured in a heavy snowstorm at Luwakhola from March 2 to 4, they got to Base Camp on March 24. Their attempt on the south-

west ridge was abandoned at 19,800 feet on April 13 as the route beyond Camp II was difficult and dangerous.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

India — Garhwal and Kumaon

Tirsuli I. O.P. Sharma and Sherpa Mingur climbed Tirsuli I (23,210 feet) on October 6. Sharma suffered severe frostbite. (First ascent by N. Mallik, S. Chakravorty and two Sherpas, October 9, 1966.)

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Kak Bhusand, Rajrambha, Gangotri III. All three of these peaks were climbed by members of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. Kak Bhusand (19,210 feet) was climbed on May 14 by J.S. Negi, leader, Nafe Singh, Mingur and Ang Chettar, a first ascent. This difficult peak lies 12 miles northwest of Ghamsali in the Amrit Ganga valley, surrounded by Kamet, Deoban, Mana and Rataban peaks. Rajrambha (21,446 feet), second highest peak in the Panch Chuli group, was climbed for the first time on June 11 by J.C. Ojha, M.S. Panwar, Lakpa Tshering, Lakpa, Mohan Chandra, Sunder Singh, Fateh Singh, Prahlad Singh, Pritam Singh and Jeewan Singh. N.C. Tripathi, leader, Sohan Lab, Nimputher and Angputher made an ascent of previously climbed Gangotri III (21,578 feet) on June 26.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Jogin II. An expedition led by Amulya Sen finally succeeded in making the first ascent of Jogin II (20,208 feet) after previous unsuccessful attempts. They established Base Camp on the Kedar Glacier on September 30. On October 11 from Camp II at 19,400 feet Asit Moitra and the Sherpas Ajiba, Nima Dorje and Ang Chhutar reached the top after an earlier attempt had failed.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Kedarnath Dome. This summit (22,410 feet) was again climbed on September 15 by R.S. Varma, Swaran Singh, B.P. Lama, Hirday Ram, Narain Singh, Nima Thondup and Nima Puther, of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. This team originally was attempting Kedarnath (22,770 feet) but had to give up in unfavorable weather.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Mandani and Sumeru. Base Camp for the Mountain Lovers Association of Asansol was placed at 14,850 feet at the junction of the Gangotri and Kirti glaciers. On October 1 Pranesh Chowdhury, Anil Deb, Tusar Sakar and Sherpas Tshering and Kami climbed Mandani (20,320 feet).

On October 4 Chowdhury, Milan Sengupta and Sherpas Tshering and Mami climbed Sumeru (20,770 feet).

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Kalindi. Kalindi (19,882 feet) was climbed on June 3 by B.W. Wagle, K.G. Sambus and Sherpas Dorje and Furi. Ganga Singh Apte and Dr. G.R. Patwardhan scaled two unnamed nearby peaks (18,500 and 18,000 feet) on June 1 and 4 respectively. Base Camp was on the Chaturangi Glacier.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Bandar Punch I. Gurdial Singh led a group of Indian cadets to Bandar Punch (20,720 feet). On June 12 Major R.S. Malia, Instructor Nima, Cadets M.P.S. Chaudhry, A.K. Sinha, K. Babayya and then Captain H.S. Bagga, Instructors Greesh and Nima Dorje, and Cadets K.C. Rana, G.S. Gotra, D.H. Varma and A.G. Shingeri reached the previously visited summit.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

India — Kinnaur

Leo Pargial. M.H. Johnson of Sherwood College, Nainital led a group of six students from St. Stephen's College, Delhi. They made Base Camp a day above Nako below the Leo Pargial Glacier. Johnson and Duke climbed P 19,200, northwest of Base Camp, on June 27. On July 2 they occupied Camp II at 20,200 feet on the west col of Leo Pargial. On June 4 Raza Hasnain and Sherpa Angchuk climbed P 21,200, west of the col. A five-day blizzard compelled them to call off the attempt. Leo Pargial was, however, climbed on September 24 by an Indo-Tibetan Border Police team led by K.C. Mehra. (First ascent by Pallis and Warren, 1933).

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Gushu Pishu. A.K. Janardan, Roshan Lal, Bihari Lal and Bhangu of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police made the first ascent of virgin Gushu Pishu (18,610 feet), which was difficult despite its modest height. They ascended the Zangsu Glacier.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

India — Himachal Pradesh (Punjab)

Deo Tibba. Masayoshi Matsudate and the Sherpa Phu Dorje climbed Deo Tibba (19,687 feet) on May 28. Other members of the Nambu Mountaineering Club expedition were Yoetsu Matsuda,

Nobuhisa Murayama and Mistuyoshi Mori.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Dharamsura or White Sail. Captain Jagdish Singh, Captain U. Bhotnagar, Jamadar Paras Ram and Ladakhi porters Ringzin, Jungphu and Namgyal made the fourth ascent of Dharamsura or White Sail (21,148 feet) on September 13. They set out from Camp IV at 18,700 feet, which was just below the ridge linking Dharamsura to an unnamed peak to the east.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Papsura or Fabsor. After crossing the Sara Umga pass from the Tos Nallah to establish Base Camp on May 28, Flight Officer A.K. Bhattacharyya, Havildar Lopsang and G.S. Malia of a 10-man Indian Air Force expedition climbed Papsura or Fabsor (21,165 feet) on June 4. (First ascent by Hall and Pritchard, 1967. *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, pp. 214-5.)

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Menthosa. An expedition of the Frosinone section of the Club Alpino Italiano was composed of Vittorio Kulczycki, leader, Lorenzo Favè, Antonio Colasanti, Roberto Ferrante, Roberto Franceschetti, Luigi Lauro, Leone Mincio, Vincenzo Monti, Luciano Ploner and Cesare Stefanoli. After approaching via the Chandra valley, they set up Base Camp at 14,750 feet on the Menthosa Glacier on September 25. An Advanced Base was placed some 650 feet higher. Camp I at 17,000 feet was used for reconnaissance of the northwest ridge of Menthosa but they gave up this route in favor of that used by previous attempts. The chief difficulty was a 200-foot wall of ice. Camp II at 19,350 feet was in an enormous cirque, the left ridge of which is deceptively difficult. Finally on October 5 Ploner and Favè made the second ascent of Menthosa (21,140 feet). Other members climbed two lower peaks. (The first ascent of Menthosa was made on October 13, 1970 by the British Rae and Cape.) A Japanese expedition from Keio University, Makoto Tokemura, Kouhei Ikubo, Ken Uchida and Masayuki Yoshikawa, had failed to climb the mountain in June.

Indrasan, Kulu. Indrasan (20,410 feet) was climbed by a new route, the west ridge, by an expedition led by Tony Johnson on June 9 and again on June 13. Details are lacking.

India — Kashmir

Brammah Attempt, Kishtwar Himal. The aim of our expedition was

to make the first ascent of Brammah (P 6416, 21,050 feet)* between the Kibar and Nanth Nallahs of the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir. The trip followed our two expeditions of 1965 and 1969. (*A.A.J.*, 1966, 15:1, p. 196 and *A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, pp. 448-9; also photo.) H.N. Edmundson, D.R.T. Gundry, Dr. Sara Endean, Major A.P.S. Chauhan (liaison officer), my wife Ruth and I left New Delhi by bus for Kishtwar on May 4. From experience on our two previous visits we chose to attempt Brammah by its southeast ridge; this begins from a col in the snow basin above the Kibar icefall. We established Base Camp at 11,800 feet on May 11 at the head of the Kibar Nallah and climbed through the icefall at its northern edge to reach the col, though hampered by fresh snowfall, unusual for the time of year. On May 18 we set up Camp I at 17,400 feet at the base of the southeast ridge and began to reconnoitre the initial snow-covered section which rose in a series of small snow domes, sometimes steep and heavily corniced, to the north. Poor conditions and fresh snowfall again made progress slow but six days later we had Camp II well stocked. A long steep rock ridge runs upward from Camp II to the summit snow slope and on this section lie the principal difficulties. For four days we prepared the rock, fixing 600 feet of rope over difficult gendarmes, but we were unable to pass the last and highest pinnacle. On May 29 Edmundson and Gundry left Camp II for the summit attempt and after a bivouac below the final gendarme at about 20,000 feet, traversed its northern flank to gain the summit snow slope. Despite no great technical difficulties, deep loose snow lay on ice, and avalanches threatened to sweep down the south face. They turned back at four P.M. about 350 feet from the summit. After a second bivouac they rejoined me in Camp II. Almost immediately the ridge was struck by lightning and we were lucky to escape. We descended the following day to Base Camp. We felt that instead of gaining the last 350 feet on this difficult peak we would prefer to explore the highest peak in the area: P 6574 ("The Sickle Moon"). Major Chauhan, Edmundson and Gundry set off for the Kiar Nallah on June 8. The rest of us returned to Dacchan with the baggage.

CHARLES R.A. CLARKE, M.D., *Alpine Club*

Sickle Moon Attempt, Kishtwar Himal. The five-man Tokyo Agricultural University Expedition, led by Hiroshi Yamamoto, had Sickle Moon (21,568 feet) as its objective. They were turned back by a rock peak with a 1650-foot blue-ice slope and returned from the plateau at 18,000 feet.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*The peak marked "Brammah" (6108 meters or 20,040 feet) in the Kibar Nallah on Sheet No. 52 c/3 does not correspond to the mountain local people have long revered and call Brammah, which is P 6416 and the one which we were climbing.

Nun and Kun. Of these twin peaks, Nun (23,410 feet), first climbed by French Mme Claude Kogan and Swiss Pierre Vittoz in 1953, is much more difficult than Kun (22,250 feet) first climbed in 1914. They were climbed this year by an expedition of the Indian National Defense Academy, Kadakvasla, Maharashtra, consisting of five officers, fourteen cadets and two instructors, with Flight Lieutenant K.P. Venugopal, leader and Captain S.S. Singh, deputy. Base Camp was established at 15,600 feet at the head of the Suru valley below Tanaka Peak (19,000 feet) on June 14. They approached from the north, not from the south as previous expeditions had. On Kun, Camp I was at 17,300 feet and Camp III at 21,000 feet. Four made the climb to the summit on June 25 and two other groups on June 26 and 27 brought the total to 15. Camp I on Nun was established on June 26 at 16,700 feet. After a storm beat back an attempt in early July, Camp II was reestablished on July 15 and Camp III was placed on the east ridge (a new route) at 22,000 feet on July 18. After waiting out a day of storm, on the 20th S.S. Singh, Phenjo, instructor from the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, and cadets M.S. Gill (18) and K.S. Rawal (17) climbed to the summit using much fixed rope. The cadets were badly frostbitten. On July 2 P.T. Joshi, R. Kochhan, B.P.S. Bhalla, Flight Lieutenant A.S. Krishnamurthy and Sherpas Thondup and Dorje climbed Tanaka.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Khinyang Chhish, Hispar Mustagh. This peak turned back a British expedition in 1962 and a Japanese one in 1965, on which climbers were killed. This year, a 13-man Polish group climbed a direct route up the south face from the Pumarikish Glacier to reach the south ridge, which was followed to the top (25,760 feet) from Camp IV at 23,500 feet. On August 26, the leader Andrzej Zawada, Zygmunt Heinrich, Jan Stryczynski and Ryszard Szafirski reached the top, having bivouacked with great discomfort 250 feet below the summit. Jan Franczuc was killed when he fell into a crevasse above Camp III.

Pakistan

Malubiting, Karakoram. The members of this year's expedition to Malubiting (24,451 feet) were the Austrians Horst Schindlbacher, leader, Kurt Pirker, Hilmer Sturm and me and the Pole Dr. Jerzy Hajdukiewicz as doctor. We left Graz, Austria on June 28 in two Volkswagen buses and traveled overland to arrive in Rawalpindi on July 6. Since we could not get a flight to Skardu, we drove our vehicles to Balakot and there rented three Jeeps to drive from July 16 to 18 the 300 miles to Skardu. On July 19 we drove with tractor and trailer through Shigar to Yuno. With 31 porters we crossed the Shigar River on a goatskin raft and got to the last town, Arandu, on July 22. We changed porters and ascended the orographic left lateral moraine of the

Chogolungma Glacier as far as Bolocho. On the fourth day we got onto the ice and set up Base Camp at Palichor at 14,100 feet, some 20 miles above the tongue of the glacier. The route from Base Camp to Camp I at 16,400 feet was troublesome; it led first up steep grass and rock for 500 feet after which we had two hours of steep moraine slopes on the left of the glacier. The glacier itself was badly broken up. It took an average of seven hours to climb the five miles to Camp I. The glacier was smooth above Camp I and led gently upward for 2½ hours to a steep, 925-foot-high slope below the Polish Pass. The main difficulty was a 200-foot-long traverse; the snow was affected by direct sun and often soft, and we could not belay on the difficult places. Camp II was on the Polish Pass at 19,150 feet. We continued up a very steep rock ridge on the north peak of Malubiting. We fixed the entire length of the 650-foot ridge with rope. Above, the steep snow slope and ridge led to a vertical ice step below which we set up Camp III at 20,350 feet. From Camp II to III took eight hours. We turned the step on the left and climbed back on the adjoining very steep snow slope to gain the upper glacial basin. Above this we could use skis. One rope-length was very steep on rotten ice. Then, with one interruption near an ice tower, we followed a relatively narrow ramp to the summit massif. Camp IV was placed at 21,500 feet. On August 23 all of us but Hajdukiewicz headed for the summit. Though one pair short, we continued to ski to 23,300 feet. We reached the col between the main and middle peaks some 250 feet higher. Then we climbed on hard snow along the east ridge. The 900-foot rise to the summit to complete the first ascent was in places relatively steep. This year we had much bad weather. On our first attempt we were tent-bound on the Polish Pass for seven days by a snow-storm. We had to descend after this on August 14 to Camp I in bad conditions and deep snow. The second attempt left Base Camp on August 19. From Camp II we carried everything in one load to Camp III and lugged the same things forward to Camp IV. From Camp II up we had brilliantly clear weather. On the summit it was beautiful, still and relatively warm.

HANNS SCHELL, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Malubiting. A Japanese expedition from Kyoto was led by Mitsugi Koyama. Their attempt to climb Malubiting (24,451 feet) was given up when on May 24 two Pakistani porters, Hidayat Shah and Arab Khan, were swept by an avalanche for 2000 feet down to their deaths. They made their attempt from the south.

Ogre, Karakoram. We spent considerable time searching for a route up the south face of the Ogre, but due to objective dangers, this face was eventually rejected and we trekked three days to reconnoitre the north face. A feasible route was discovered but because of the very early monsoon we were unable to get above 17,500 feet. The first ascent of

Razaqi Peak (18,320 feet) on the west side of the Biafo Glacier was made by Dr. Bill Hidayat, John Gregory, Trev Wright, Dave Marshall, Clive Rowland and me along with Captain Razaq, our most cooperative liaison officer. Also of the party were Dr. John Rousseau and George Hibbert.

DON MORRISON, *Climbers' Club (England)*

Ogre Attempt. Masaharu Takahashi led a Rikhyo University group to the Biafo Glacier to reconnoiter the Ogre (23,901 feet) from June to August. They favor the south rather than the north side.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

K12. The Ichikawa Alpine Club Expedition was led by Tatsuro Arioka. They got only to 20,350 feet on K 12 (24,370 feet) because of supply delays, illness, crevasses and bad weather.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Nanga Parbat. Sixteen Czechs, led by Ivan Galfy, made the fourth ascent of Nanga Parbat (26,660 feet) and the second by the Rakhiot route, which cost so many German and Sherpa lives before Hermann Buhl finally made his solo ascent in 1953. Hampered by bad weather, the Czechs were pinned down for three weeks in Camp IV on Rakhiot Peak. When the weather cleared on July 7, they established Camps V and VI, the latter on the Silbersattel. On July 11 Ivan Fiala and Michel Orolin climbed to the summit while others reached the southeast peak (24,925 feet) above the Silbersattel and the foresummit (25,760 feet) above the Bazhin Gap. (Information mostly from *Mountain* 18, November 1971.)

Chongra Peak, Nanga Parbat Group. The expedition of the Gango Tohkoh-Kai consisted of Masahiko Kaizu, leader, Kiyoshi Hara, Tamiya Takahashi and Kyuji Sakuma. The leader was on the 1970 reconnaissance to the Chungphar Glacier of the Chongra group. Base Camp was established at 12,150 feet near the uppermost of the little Rama lakes beside the Sachen Glacier. A supply dump was placed at 13,125 feet and a side glacier coming in from the south was reconnoitered. On July 26 Camp I was placed at 14,925 feet on Rama Peak's southeast ridge. It was difficult to prepare the route beyond along the ice-snow-rock ridge. On August 14 the weather deteriorated and the climbers descended to Camp I but on the 16th Camp II was established after climbing over the top of Rama Peak (18,050 feet). After a struggle up the ice ridge, on August 19 they got a camp onto the ice plateau at 19,000 feet. On the 20th Kaizu, Hara and Takahashi bivouacked below the top and on the 21st stood at 9:30 on the summit of Chongra Peak

(22,408 feet) and returned to the bivouac site. They descended in two days by a different route, the northeast ridge, climbing over a 20,000-foot rock peak.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club

Rakaposhi, Attempt on North Ridge. It was obvious that an ascent to the north ridge from Minapin or Pisan would be too dangerous for a porter column but that a steep glacial valley led up from Jul-Ghulmat directly to our north ridge. On September 10 Base Camp was placed on a moraine hill at the upper end of this valley. The route to Camp I was almost entirely on broken icefall and a 1000-foot ice wall. Our advance party fixed ropes for the porters on the six-hour ascent to 15,425 feet. The route from there to Camp II at 16,750 feet over a number of dangerous gendarmes was difficult to secure and too risky for the porters. It was obvious that the route would require four camps. A sharp rock ridge was extremely difficult and on one day the advance party gained only 350 feet. On September 21, when they got up only two rope-lengths up a 70° ice slope, they established Camp III and reached the junction with the main ridge. The route up the north ridge was open and Camp IV would be at about 21,325 feet. However some of the team were sick; porters could not be used above Camp I. I decided to call the attempt off and return at the proper time to the gigantic north ridge of this lovely peak with a bigger team. (Included in the group were Michl Anderl, Wolf Bitterling, Gerd Mändl, Heinz Reiter, Leo Glasl, Wolf Schwarzbauer, Jürgen Vogt and Willi Hermann.)

KARL M. HERRLIGKOFFER,
Deutsches Institut für Auslandsforschung

Buni Zom Group. The Oyama High School Old Boys Alpine Club consisted of Hirotaka Saegi, leader, Tadashi Sugita and Toshinori Kiuchi. They climbed to the Khorabohrt Glacier from the Phargam Gol via a 1000-foot-high waterfall, which was easier than they had expected. On June 23 all three stood on the south peak of Buni Zom (20,407 feet) for the first time. On the 29th Saegi and Kiuchi repeated this ascent. The same two made the second ascent of Buni Zom North (20,795 feet). They climbed Ectha Zom II (19,600 feet) on July 3, Khorabohrt Zom (19,193 feet) on the 4th and Buri Zom (19,377 feet) on the 8th. The latter is the peak southeast of the waterfall. They were severely criticized in Japan for climbing without permission.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club

Buni Zom Group. The Swallow Club of Tokyo consisted of Masato Nakamura, leader, Hiroyuku Nakamura, Kazushi Takahashi, and Takashi Shimizu; they had proper permission. They tried the main peak of Buni Zom from the west but were stopped by a 1350-foot snow

wall. They all climbed Panorama Peak (18,668 feet) on September 23. On the 27th Takahashi and Shimizu made the third ascent of Buni Zom South with a bivouac.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Awi Zom, Buni Zom Group, Hindu Raj. The Cologne Hindu Kush Expedition climbed in the Buni Zom group. We divided into two parties after starting up the Phargam Gol. Those who went north turned to the untrampled Phargam Glacier from Base Camp at 10,600 feet just above Phargam. Camp I was on the foot of the glacier at 15,100 feet above a steep step and Camp II near the head of the glacier at 17,400 feet. Our chief objective was Awi Zom (21,273 feet), second highest in the Buni Zom group. From a high camp at 19,350 feet south of the summit, on September 3 Herbert Hoven, Christoph Miczka and Albert Wachten climbed the peak by the west ridge. From a high camp at 19,500 feet on the ridge west of Awi Zom, on July 31 the same three plus Georg Holtmann traversed the ridge west of them over P 5970, P 6010, P 6020, Phargam II or P 6086 to Phargam I or P 6103 (19,587, 19,718, 19,751, 19,948, 19,964 and 20,023 feet respectively). These lie on the ridge east of Buni Zom IV. The southern party meanwhile did a thorough reconnaissance of the Sohnyan Glacier basin. Sohnyan Zom (18,455 feet) was climbed twice: on August 24 up the northern face and down the southwest ridge by Anno Diemer, my wife Erika and me and on August 27 via the northeast ridge by Heinz-Dieter Böhme, Diemer, and Manfred Heintz. Erika and I climbed the west ridge of the 19,062-foot peak between Shupel Zom East and West, which we called Golen Zom. Diemer, Heintz, Erika and I climbed a 17,389-foot peak on a ridge which extends into the basin from Sohnyan Zom. We did not climb P 6100 (20,013 feet), which seems to have a feasible route on the north face.

ROBERT WAGNER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Thui I. An expedition from Waseda University was led by Jiro Kitaoka. Base Camp was established on the Kotalkash Glacier on August 20. They attacked the north ridge of Thui I (21,851 feet) and on September 16 reached 19,350 feet from Camp III at 17,400 feet. On the 21st they reached 10,350 feet, which was as high as they got. They found the name "Chatir Zom" used for Thui I in a nearby village.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

P 5600 and P 5100, Rizhun Gol, Hindu Raj. The Munich Chitral Expedition consisted of Walter and Bärbel Pschorr, Wolfgang Dom and Karl Landvogt. They were in the Ishporili Gol and the Rizhun Gol, a side valley of the Laspur valley. They climbed on August 8 P 5600 (18,373 feet), north of Rizhun Gol. The day before Walter Pschorr had

soloed P 5100 (16,733 feet) at the head of the Rizhun Gol.

ADOLPH DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Pakistani-Afghan Frontier

Istor-o-Nal. On June 5 Zvone Kofler and Janko Ažman of the Third Yugoslav Hindu Kush Expedition made the second ascent of Istor-o-Nal (24,271 feet) by a new, direct route on the south side. The route ascended the southwest buttress and ridge. (First ascent by Spaniards Anglada, Cerda, Civis, Pons on August 12, 1969. *A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, pp. 189-90.) Our ten members flew from Rawalpindi to Chitral on May 16, from where we were accompanied by a liaison officer. We continued to Charun by jeep, then across the Zani or Tirich Pass (c. 13,125 feet) to the village of Shagrom and to Base Camp at a place called Nalagut at 14,750 feet on the Upper Tirich Glacier. Our porters, whom we used only this far, were excellent. We did not hire high-altitude porters, only two couriers. We established Base Camp on May 22, Camp I on May 24 at 17,400 feet, Camp II on May 30 at 19,000 feet and Camp III on June 4 at 21,650 feet. It was from here that the ascent was made across the col to the main summit. Between Camps I and II there was rock climbing of up to UIAA IV to V difficulty; just above Camp II we fixed 1650 feet of rope. Some of the slopes were of 60° or more. With the exception of two days on the return the weather was excellent, only rather windy above 19,700 feet. The return to Chitral took five days. The weather being miserable, we had to leave for Rawalpindi by jeep after the authorities had issued special permission.

IVO VALIČ, *Planinska Zveza Jugoslavije*

Tirich Mir. Shunzo Masue led the 14-man Ishikawa Prefecture Section of the Japanese Alpine Club expedition. The notorious southwest ridge of Tirich Mir (25,290 feet) was their first objective, but because of avalanche danger they changed to the west ridge over S Glacier Peak. From Camp V in the col (21,325 feet) north and beyond S Glacier Peak, Shinji Sawamura and Akio Okamoto climbed the main peak on July 10 after a bivouac at 23,625 feet. From the broad top they descended a little to the west and bivouacked again at 24,950 feet. There they found bleached bones which when studied in Japan later proved to be of mammals. They reached Camp V at eleven P.M.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Attempt on Tirich Mir. The Italians Riccardo Varvelli, leader, Pier Franco Giraudi, Paolo Mosca, Giuseppe and Agostino Perrod failed to climb Tirich Mir by its west ridge. Leaving Shagrom (9200 feet) on July 17, they set up Base Camp (15,100 feet) on the 19th, Camp I (18,375 feet) on the 20th, Camp II (19,775 feet) on the 21st and Camp III

(21,100 feet) on the 22nd. They had gained 11,900 feet in six days! It is little wonder that Giuseppe Perrod fell unconscious. More remarkable is that he survived thanks to being carried back to Base Camp. Giraudi and Varvelli returned on August 1 to Camp III. They both climbed over Little Dirgol II and Giraudi continued on alone to another summit along the ridge of about 23,000 feet, Akhar Peak.

Noshaq from the South, Ghul Lasht Zom East, Aspe Safed. We three Austrians, Wolfgang Stefan, Dieter Eger and I, traveled from Peshawar to Shagrom from June 2 to 6, as far as Kuragh by landrover and jeep via the Lowari Pass and Chitral and over the Zani Pass with eight porters. In the next three days we moved to Base Camp at 15,100 feet on the Upper Tirich Glacier below Istor-o-Nal. On July 11 and 12 we set up a high camp at 18,050 feet below Ghul Lasht Zom. On the 13th all three climbed Ghul Lasht Zom East (21,960 feet) by the east ridge. On July 15 we climbed Wala Peak 68 (20,900 feet) over glaciers from the north; this peak lies southeast of Ghul Lasht Zom and was a first ascent. From July 17 to 22 we set up an advanced base (16,750 feet) and two high camps (20,650 and 23,200 feet) for the ascent of Noshaq over the westernmost south ridge. On July 23 all three climbed Noshaq Myani (middle peak; c. 24,280 feet) and Stefan and Eger went on to the main summit (24,580 feet). The next day Stefan and Eger climbed Aspe Safed (21,349 feet) by the northeast ridge from the lower high camp. From July 27 to 31 we returned from Base Camp to Peshawar. The route on Noshaq was a new one. We met no difficulties on the glaciers thanks to favorable conditions. Between 21,650 and 23,150 feet we had rather loose rock with snowy bits in-between but few problems.

HARALD NAVE, *Österreichische Alpenklub*

Noshaq. We had originally hoped to climb in the Darban basin in Pakistan, but just before our departure our permit was cancelled. For that reason we decided to climb Noshaq by its west ridge, from Afghanistan. We joined together with Marcus Schmuck's Austrian party. We left Munich for Kabul on July 17 and continued by bus to Kunduz and by truck to Qazi Deh in the Wakhan via Faisabad. We ascended the Qazi Deh valley for three days with porters to reach Base Camp at 15,425 feet at the foot of the west ridge. We had to evacuate Frau Hannelore Schmatz from Camp III (21,000 feet) with mountain sickness. Dr. Gerhard Schmatz and Sigi Hupfauer climbed the main summit (24,580 feet) on August 6. Heinz Kaiser climbed the middle summit (c. 24,280 feet) on August 4 with the Austrians. The Austrians Schmuck and B. Wintersteller climbed to the main summit on August 2. I evacuated an Austrian companion from Camp III before climbing to the middle summit on August 6 from Camp II. We were back in Ulm on August 20, only 35 days after leaving.

GÜNTER KÄMPFE, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Noshaq, Rakhe Deras, Karposhte Yakhi. Noshaq (24,580 feet) was climbed from the northwest by Fräulein Cilly Hayder (21) and Oswald Steinlechner (19) and later by me solo. Robert Oberarzbacher (19) and I climbed Rakhe Deras (18,668 feet) and Fräulein Hayder climbed Karposhte Yakhi (18,698 feet) solo. None were first ascents. Franz Oppurg also took part. We were able to prove that climbers of such young ages could climb at such altitudes. Our average age was only 22.

EMIL REISIGL, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Noshaq, Noshaq to Gumbaz-e-Safed Traverse. We were 34 people: ten climbers conducting 24 of the guide Bellefon's clients. On August 17 Françoise Algoud, André Calderer and Patrice de Bellefon climbed the west ridge of Gumbaz-e-Safed (22,310 feet) with two high camps. On the 19th Monique Rouch, Alain Blassier, Guy Panozzo and I reached Noshaq's summit (24,580 feet) by the northwest spur with camps at 17,725, 20,350, and 22,650 feet). On the 20th Bellefon and Philippe Sol climbed Noshaq by the same route. On August 21 I made a solo traverse from the ridges of Noshaq to Gumbaz-e-Safed. I descended the northern spur along séracs with a delicate *piolet-ancre* stretch of 1650 feet. From the Potocki Col I followed the south ridge of Gumbaz-e-Safed and descended the west ridge.

LOUIS AUDOUBERT, *Club Alpin Français*

Noshaq Attempt. An eight-man expedition from Matsusho Gakuen Junior College was led by Hiromi Koana. After being refused permission for the Pakistani (south) side, they came from the north. Base Camp was set up on the North Atrak Glacier at 15,000 feet on July 4. On July 28 Toyochi Noguchi and Katsundo Kobahashi reached the col below the main summit but did not have time to get to the top.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Ghul Lasht Zom South, Spanish Ascent. A Spanish expedition was composed of Fernando Martínez Perez, César Pérez de Tudela, Angel González, Carlos Romero, Francisco Caro and Elena de Pablo. The first four reached the summit (c.21,000 feet) from Camp IV in August. It was the fourth ascent.

Peaks Above Darband Glacier. A six-man German expedition led by Eggert Keller was in the Darband Glacier region. On June 26 Peter Bienek climbed Q6 (20,475 feet) and M9 (20,538 feet) from the Camp I above the Darband Glacier. On July 4 Keller and Bienek climbed Darband-Udren Zom (20,598 feet; Wala Peak 133) from the south and again on July 5 it was climbed by Reinholz Kölzner and Michael Kunze. On July 23 Bienek climbed Darband Zom (23,688 feet) from the upper Darband Glacier. On August 3 Bienek and Keller made the

only first ascent of the expedition: P 6593 or Dingo Zom (21,631 feet; Wala Peak 113) by the east ridge. Kölzner, Kunze, Willi Drevenstedt and Reinhard Nies repeated this climb on August 18.

THOMAS TRÜBSWETTER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Saraghrar, First Ascent of the West Wall. The Shizuoka Tohan Club Expedition was led by Reisuke Akiyama. It made the first ascent of the west wall of Saraghrar. Having got through the perpendicular rock faces and ridges, Yukio Katsumi, Minoru Nakachi, Masahiro Furukawa and Toshio Nagano reached the snow peak (23,406 feet) via a snow plateau at 9:50 A.M. on July 29. Nagano climbed alone on to the southwest peak (23,570 feet) at eleven o'clock. It had taken them 13 days to climb the rock wall.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Udren Zom and Shakhaur. The expedition of the Biella section of the Club Alpino Italiano climbed these two peaks, neither a first ascent; they rise on the Pakistani-Afghan frontier above the Wakhan corridor. After ascending the Udren Gol, they set up Base Camp at 15,100 feet below the southwest face of Udren Zom. The attack began on June 14. Camp I was placed at 18,700 feet on June 17 and Camp II at 20,350 feet on June 21. Guido Machetto had already reconnoitered the way to the col between Udren Zom and Shakhaur. In continuing lovely weather, on June 21 Renzo Coda and Rino Prina set out on perfect cramponing snow and nine hours later got to the summit of Udren Zom (23,396 feet). On June 22 Miller Rava, Ettore Gremmo and the expedition's leader Giovanni Antoniotti set out for Shakhaur. A couple of hours later Antoniotti had to quit because of a strained back. The other two continued to the summit (23,347 feet), finding steep ice below the top. The next day, Machetto, Beppe Re and Mario Fumagalli climbed Udren Zom. The weather turned bad and prevented an attempt on Koh-i-Nadir Shah. Also with them were deputy leader Ezio Buscaglia and Dr. Giovanni Veronese.

Kohe Khaen, Wakhan. The Medical School of Hiroshima University Expedition was led by Go Hirai and consisted of Isao Fujii, Katsuji Doishikawa, Hiroshi Yahata and Masakazu Yamazaki. They proceeded from Qala-i-Panja to Issik via Sust Bala and ascended the Issik river, which descends from Selsala Wakhan (Nicola Group on older maps). Base Camp was established on July 11 at 16,000 feet and Camp I at 18,000 feet. On July 13 all climbed Kohe Khaen (19,751 feet; "First Mountain").

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Koh-e-Kamisktar, Wakhan. Walter Mejak, Fabio Benedetti, Floriano Tarlao, Nicolò Zuffi and I left Trieste on June 16 and traveled overland to Kabul and Faizabad, where we had to transfer to a hired truck to proceed to Qala Panja nearly at the spot where Afghanistan, Pakistan, Russia and China come together. There we hired porters to head south up the Qala Panja valley. In three days we were at Base Camp up the branch of the valley which enters to the west just north of the branch that leads to Koh-e-Qala Panja. From a high camp at 17,050 feet Zuffi climbed solo P 5430 (17,815 feet; Wala Peak 394) on July 31. We all climbed Koh-e-Umieh (18,895 feet; Wala Peak 391) on July 19. I soloed Koh-e-Shmar (19,229 feet; Wala Peak 392) on August 30. None was technically difficult aside from crevasses and penitentes. On August 30 Zuffi climbed P 5896 (19,344 feet; Wala Peak 389) solo by a long, airy ridge of rotten rock (UIAA IV); this lies directly north of Koh-e-Qala Panja. Our chief objective, just east of this previous peak, Koh-e-Kamisktar (20,223 feet) was climbed by Mejak and me from July 25 to 27. We first climbed the ice face to the 18,535-foot col between P 5896 and our peak to gain the rock southwest spur of Koh-e-Kamisktar. We put our bivouac tent near the col. The second day we climbed to the summit across delicate traverses, vertical walls and dihedrals of solid granite, struggling against the altitude. On August 2 we descended to Qala Panja after 20 days in the mountains.

BIANCA DI BEACO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Nicola II Chain, Wakhan. An expedition of the Rome section of the Club Alpino Italiano made three first ascents in the Nicola II chain in the Wakhan. The leader was Carlo Alberto Pinelli, accompanied by Dr. Franco Cravino, Maurizio Speziale, Bruno Marsili, Luigi Pierucini, Signorina Paola Segre and the Afghan Zaher Amam. They ascended to the head of the Dara-Issik to place Base Camp on August 4 at 15,750 feet on the left bank of the glacial moraine. Within a couple of days they had camp below a semi-circle of peaks which they named: on the east "Koh-i-Pamir" (20,670 feet), on the north "Koh-i-Marco Polo" (20,256 feet) and on the west "Koh-i-Hilal" (20,607 feet; "Half-Moon Peak"). On August 7 Cravino, Speziale and Pinelli climbed "Koh-i-Pamir" by way of the northeast ridge, finding the last 1000 feet very difficult with cornices and steep slopes. On August 10 Pinelli, Speziale and Amam climbed "Koh-i-Marco Polo", which took 17 hours. On August 14 Cravino and Pinelli ascended "Koh-i-Hilal", which they described as very long, difficult and complex.

Kohe Shan, Urgund Group, Wakhan. Our expedition, consisting of Professor Alberti, Sinigoï, Predonzan, Stefanini, L. Corsi, W. Romano, Ricatti and me as leader, left Trieste on July 9 overland for Afghanistan. About a month later we were in the Urgund-e-Bala valley,

closed in at the head by a semicircle of five peaks: from east to west Kohe Tez, Shoghordok Zom, Shayok Zom, Kohe Shah and Kohe Urgund (Wala peaks 268, 267, 266, 265 and 258 respectively). The local people called Wala peak 265 Kohe Shan; this was the only unclimbed peak. We placed Base Camp at 13,125 feet, a day and a half above Kaskandyo. Camp I was at 15,100 feet right under the ice wall on the last moraine. We climbed a huge icefall on the eastern side of the north wall amid innumerable crevasses and séracs, using fixed ropes. Camp II was established at 18,375 feet on August 12. On August 15 Corsi, Romano, Sinigoi and I set out from Camp I and spent the night at Camp II. On the 16th we climbed the wall to the col west of Kohe Tez, went west toward the col behind Shoghordok Zom and Shayoz Zom and placed Camp III at 21,000 feet. It snowed in the night. In the morning we climbed to 21,650 feet but had to turn back in bad weather. That night Sinigoi had difficulty breathing. I took him back to Camp I on August 18 while Romano and Corsi climbed first Shayok Zom (22,654 feet, first climbed by Austrians) finding slopes over 50°, descended over the back side and climbed the long ridge to make the first ascent of Kohe Shan (22,704 feet), reaching the top at two P.M. They had to climb Shayok Zom again on the descent and got back to Camp III after dark.

BRUNO TOSCAN, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Urgent East Attempt, Wakhan. We had bad luck on our second attempt on Urgent East when on July 26 Jorge Matas fell into a crevasse near Camp II and was killed. We abandoned the climb to return to Spain as quickly as possible. Our first attempt on the unclimbed 22,704-foot peak took us to within 550 feet of the top. On the northern slopes of Urgent East, we made four camps, at 14,750, 16,900, 19,000 and 21,325 feet. From Camp IV we traversed west below and to the north of the summit of Shayoz Zom to a point at 22,150 feet between Shayoz Zom and Urgent East, but we had to return to Base Camp because of bad weather and to regain strength. The other members of our party were Manuel Martín, César Comas, Miguel Lusilla and I.

JOSE PAYTUBI, *Club Excursionista de Gracia, Barcelona*

Three Expeditions to the Hindu Kush. Poles led by J. Wala made various ascents: in the Qadzi Deh: Aspe Safed (21,325 feet) and P 6250 (20,506 feet) between Aspe Safed and Noshag; on the frontier chain towards the Zebak district: six 5000-meter (16,404 to 19,685 feet) peaks; in the Sust valley: an attempt on Qala East to 6000 meters (19,685 feet), ascent of one 6000er and several 5000ers; in the Pamir: P 6092 (19,987 feet) and several 5000ers. Bulgarians had an accident

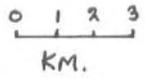
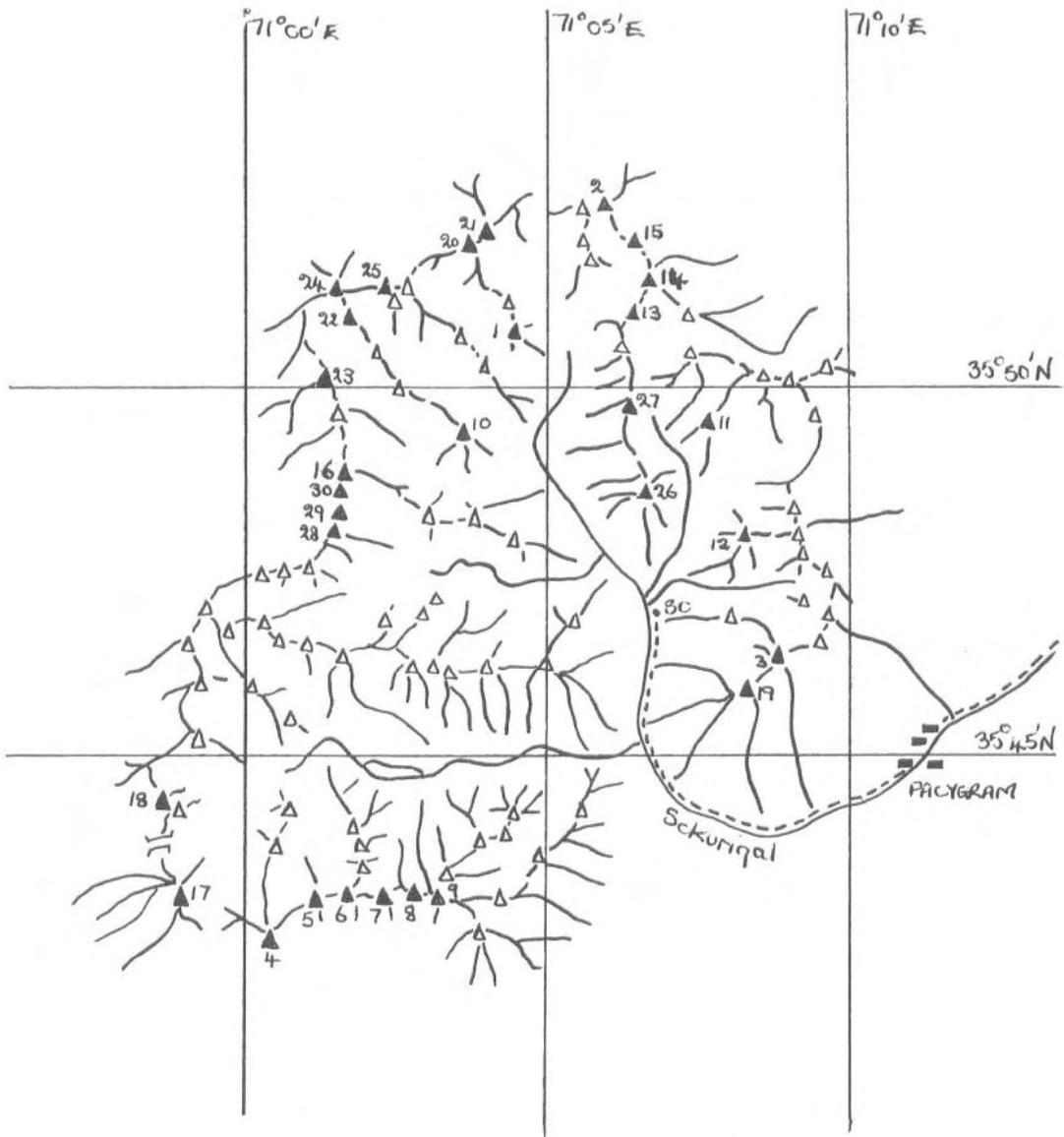
on Noshaq. A French expedition led by Regnaud climbed three 5000ers in the Zebak region. Details are still lacking from all three expeditions.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Afghanistan

Shkurigal Valley, Bashgal, Central Hindu Kush. Peter Ball, John Davies, Robert Junkison, Ali Kellas, Barry Smith and I had as aims a new route on a 6000-meter peak and first ascents of 5000-meter peaks in the Bashgal valley area. Base Camp was set up at 11,500 feet in the Shkurigal valley, a tributary of the Bashgal. Five weeks of almost perfect weather helped us to achieve more than these aims. The mountains were attacked alpine style and covered a wide range of difficulty. A report is to be published later giving full details of each route. The climbs are indicated by number on the sketch map. The first ascents have one asterisk (*) and the new routes two (**). The ascents follow: 1. P 5480* (17,979 feet) via west couloir on July 5 by Junkison, Kellas; 2. Koh-i-Ainshval (18,455 feet) via west ridge by Davies, Smith, Scott and 3. P 5219* (17,123 feet) via west ridge by Ball, both on July 10; traverse of 4. Koh-i-Tundy Shagai Sha** (20,082 feet) via north face, 5. P c5700* (18,701 feet), 6. P 5715* (18,750 feet), 7. P c5700* (18,701 feet), 8. P c5700* (18,701 feet) and 9. P 5557* (18,232 feet) via west ridges all on July 10 and 11 by Junkison, Kellas; 10. P 5265* (17,273 feet) via south ridge by Ball, Scott and 11. P 5068* (16,628 feet) via south ridge by Davies, Smith both on July 15; 12. P 5107 (16,755 feet) via northeast ridge on July 16 by Davies, Smith; traverse of 13. Allival** (c19,029 feet) via north ridge, 14. Koh-i-Askival (19,259 feet) via south ridge and 15. Trollval* (c18,701 feet) via southeast ridge on July 16 to 18 by Junkison, Kellas; 16. P 5637** (18,494 feet) via east face on July 21 by Smith; 17. N.F. 13** (19,295 feet) via northeast ridge on July 21 by Ball, Scott; 18. P c5570* (18,295 feet) via northwest ridge on July 23 by Ball, Scott; 3. P 5219 via west ridge and 19. P 5064* (16,614 feet) via northeast ridge both on July 25 by Davies, Smith; 20. Koh-i-Marchech** (20,998 feet)¹ via northeast ridge on July 25 by Junkison, Kellas; 21. Koh-i-Morusq** (21,111 feet) via south face on July 26 by Junkison, Kellas; 22. P c5700* (18,701 feet) via southwest ridge on July 31 by Davies, Smith, Scott, Ball; 23. P 5590 (18,340 feet) via northwest ridge on August 1 by Ball, Davies, Smith, Scott; 24. Shakh-i-Kabud (20,309 feet) via east ridge on August 1 by Junkison, Kellas; 25. P c5775* (18,947 feet) via northwest ridge on August 2 by Junkison, Kellas; traverse of 20. Koh-i-Marchech via southwest ridge on August 6 and 21. Koh-i-Morusq via southwest face on August 7 by Ball, Scott; 26. P 4980* (16,339 feet) via east face on August 6 by Davies; 27. P 5154*

¹Carl Smith, who made a careful study of altitudes in 1970, feels that the official Afghan altitude of 6400+ meters (20,998+ feet) for Koh-i-Marchech is too high and suggests 6150 meters (20,177 feet) as more realistic. See *A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2 pp 463-5.



- BASE CAMP
 - ▲ PEAKS CLIMBED BY EXPEDITION
 - △ OTHER PEAKS
 - - - APPROACH MARCH
- NUMBERS AGAINST PEAKS REFER TO LIST OF ASCENTS

(16,910 feet) via east face on August 7 by Davies; traverse of 28. P c5500** (18,209 feet) via east ridge, 29. P c5600 (18,373 feet, 30. P c5600 (18,373 feet) and 16. P 5637 the last three via south ridges on August 7 and 8 by Junkison, Kellas and Smith.

RICHARD SCOTT, *England*

Bandaka. After not receiving permission for Udren Zom, the expedition of the Mountaineering Association of Fukushima Prefecture turned hastily to Bandaka (22,450 feet). On August 12 Rikio Mizoi, Masaru Mizukami and Akira Hashiyada reached the top via the normal southwest ridge. After a bivouac, Mizoi slipped, which complicated the descent.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Parshui Valley. The Takushoku University Expedition was led by Hiromi Tanaka. Their objectives were high peaks on the right bank of the Parshui valley. On July 10 their Base Camp was attacked by a group of bandits with firearms who took all their equipment and food. They left right away, having made only two ascents: P 5339 and P 5600 (17,517 and 18,373 feet) by Shushin Kikuchi and Osamu Ogino on July 8.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Shah-i-Anjuman. An expedition from the Iwate Medical University Alpine Club, led by Yukata Yasui, made the second ascent of Shah-i-Anjuman (19,772 feet) on July 28 by a new route. The summiters were Toshinori Takahashi, Tomoaki Fujioka, Hitohiro Sasaki and Tokunori Chatani. A virgin peak, Barwano (18,520 feet) had been climbed by Takahashi and Fujioka on July 22.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

AFRICA

Batian, Mount Kenya. A Spanish team, José Manuel Anglada, Juan Cerda, Emilio Civis, Pokorski, Gines Roca and Rivas made a new route on Batian (17,058 feet) of Mount Kenya. The route led up the Gray Wall, Firmin Tower and through Shipton's Notch. The climb took two days, August 30 and 31. Of the 33 rope-lengths, 13 were of UIAA IV difficulty and two of V.