

is heavily glaciated and where the rock is exposed, rotten. Bad weather is the rule. The fifth expedition to attempt this peak was French, led by Jean Rivolier. The group was helicoptered from their ship halfway to the mountain some four miles from the summit on the eastern side. They ran a camp up onto the southeastern side. On January 5 Jean Afanassieff and Patrick Cordier made the difficult climb to the summit in eight hours. On January 12 Patrice Bodin, Denis Ducroz and Georges Polian also climbed to the top. On the ridge running north from the main summit lies Petit Ross (5646 feet). This was climbed on January 16 by the five mentioned above and Jacques Regnard.

## ASIA

### Nepal

*Yalungkang.* A very strong team of the German and Austrian Alpine Clubs made a new route and the second ascent of Yalungkang or Kangchenjunga West (27,625 feet). The first ascent had been by the Japanese via the west ridge in 1973. (See *A.A.J.*, 1974, 19:1, pages 202-3.) The members were Siegfried Aeberli, leader, Günter Sturm, deputy, Gerhard Baur, Michael Dacher, Erich Lackner, Sepp Mayerl, Peter Vogler, Helmut Wagner, Rolf Walter, Dr. Roman Zink and Fritz Zintl. After some porter troubles during the 3½-week approach, they established Base Camp at 18,000 feet on the Yalung Glacier on April 11. They followed the route the British had used on the main peak of Kangchenjunga up to Camp III at 23,500 feet. Camp I was at 20,350 feet and Camp II at 21,650 feet. Just below Camp III there was the most difficult spot on the climb, a 50-foot vertical section of ice. Camp IV was at 25,600 feet at the foot of a 2000-foot, 45° couloir that led nearly to the summit up the south face. Although they were worried about windslab conditions, it did not avalanche with them. They used oxygen only above Camp IV. On May 9 Dacher, Lackner and Walter reached the top, on May 12 Baur, Wagner and Vogler and on May 13 Mayerl, Sturm and Zintl. Of the nine who got to the top, five were Germans and four Austrians.

*Jannu.* A New Zealand expedition led by Peter Farrell made an unsuccessful attempt on Jannu (25,294 feet) by a new route on the north face. On October 22 Farrell and Brian Pooley reached 24,000 feet.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Makalu, South Face.* The sixth Yugoslav Himalayan Expedition left Dharan on August 19 and traveled through Dhankuta, Hile, Tumlingther, Khandberri, Sedus, the Kiki La to reach Base Camp at 16,250 feet on September 5. Camp I was pitched on the 7th at 19,200 feet. On the 9th we

placed Camp II at 20,675 feet at the foot of the south face, first with tents and then, due to avalanche danger, in snow caves. On the 13th bad weather and avalanche danger stopped the work of fixing ropes but on the 14th we pitched the Bivouac at 21,650 feet. On September 16 Camp III was installed at 23,000 feet. When the camps were consolidated, we started to fix ropes towards Camp IV, which we established at 24,600 feet on September 23. On September 25 heavy snowfall blocked all progress. Avalanches tore Camp IV apart. All members returned to Base Camp. Camp III was reoccupied and rebuilt on October 1 and Camp IV on the 2nd. More rope was fixed and on the 4th Camp V was reached at 26,400 feet; the assault team had enough material to fix ropes to the top of the face and to proceed to the top. They completed the rock climbing and fixing of ropes on October 5. Malfunctioning oxygen apparatus forced them to continue without it. October 6 was fair. Stane Belak and Marjan Manfreda reached the top of the south face at 11:15 and proceeded along the summit ridge to reach the top at four P.M. Three more assault teams were ready. On the 8th four more set out. Cedilnik was hit on the left knee by falling ice and Robas had difficulty breathing and so they returned. Nejo Zaplotnik and Janko Ažman reached the top. While preparing for the third assault, Boris Erjavec was hit by a falling rock. He was saved from serious injury by his helmet but fell unconscious onto the fixed rope. He had to be escorted back to Base Camp. His companions, Ivč Kotnik and Viki Grošelj proceeded to the summit on October 10 in strong wind and snow. On the 11th Janez Dovžan and Zoran Brešlin started for the top. Dovžan reached the summit and returned safely, but Breslin had troubles and got only to within 35 feet. He had to spend the night out and returned to Camp V the next day.

ALEŠ KUNAVER, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

*Nuptse Tragedy.* The aim of the Joint British Army-Royal Nepalese Army Nuptse Expedition was to climb that mountain as a final work-up and testing ground for our next spring's expedition to Mount Everest. Nuptse was our second choice, the first being Cho Oyu, but this was denied us for political reasons. Nuptse (25,850 feet) had been climbed once before, by a British party in 1961 which used the central ridge of the south face. No party has attempted it since. The main difficulties had been reported to be low down. The ridge, which is narrow, steep, very rotten and exposed, is the key to the upper reaches of the peak. Above this a vertical band of rock, 1000 feet high, barred the way to the upper icefield, along which we would have to traverse for over a half-mile before climbing a 2000-foot couloir to the summit ridge. By March 28 the whole team was at the Acclimatisation Camp at Dingboche at 14,350 feet, having walked in from Kathmandu. We spent a week at

that altitude, packing stores to Base Camp. In early April Base Camp was established at 17,060 feet on the west bank of the Nuptse Glacier. Following the lateral moraine and crossing the chaotic, ankle-breaking glacier boulderfield right under the vast south face of Nuptse, we established Camp I at 18,000 feet on a small snowy glacier underneath the ridge. Employing normal Himalayan tactics of "carry high, sleep low," we fought our way up the ridge. There were very few sites either large or flat enough for camps. The ridge itself was intricate and exposed. Sometimes we were on the crest, at others 60 feet below it. At times we actually had to pass through tunnels in the ridge to get to the other side to make progress. By April 27 we had established Camp IV, a kind of Advanced Base, at 21,000 feet at the end of the ridge where it abuts the south face. Camp V was made on April 30. The final obstacle, the rock band, was overcome and on May 5 Camp VI was established at 23,350 feet. On May 7 the four lead climbers made the route along the half-mile traverse and established Camp VII at 23,500 feet. The first summit attempt was made by Major G.F. Owens and Captain R.A. Summerton on May 9. They left Camp VII at 7:15 and were roughly two-thirds of the way up the summit couloir when they fell. No one saw them fall, but a team member at Camp VII was hit by stonefall on this day and so the possibility of falling rocks can not be ruled out. A later helicopter search revealed the two bodies at the bottom of the mountain at the head of the Nuptse Glacier. Despite our severe shock at the loss of two such fine and capable climbers, we determined to continue the assault. Four fresh men were at Camp VII for a bid on May 12, but the weather, which had never been good now turned much worse. On May 13 after a day of continuous snowfall and high winds, I resolved to evacuate the mountain for a spell to allow the weather to change. The withdrawal began on May 14. The night before, Camp V had been avalanched and one tent flattened by hundreds of tons of snow, fortunately without injury. It was during the withdrawal from Camps VII to VI that Lieutenant D.A.J. Brister and Rifleman Pasang Tamang fell to their deaths. They must have fallen from about two-thirds of the way along the traverse, over the rock band and onto the steep snowfield below. The helicopter search carried out later identified the bodies. Because the weather never let up, I decided to withdraw. We built a large cairn to our fallen companions at Base Camp, which we left on May 20. The other members of the team were Captains C.H. Agnew of Lochnaw the Younger, N.F. Gifford, M.T. King, E.C. Walshaw and M.H. Kefford, Lieutenant J.D.C. Peacock, Majors A.J. Muston and E.A.N. Winship, Surgeon Lieutenant Commander P.N. Dilly, Chief Technician G.P. Armstrong, Corporal M.P. Lane, and I, as leader, *British*; Lance Corporal Basantakumar Rai, Corporals Kagendrabahadur Limbu, Narbu Sherpa, Nandaraj Gurung, Angphurba Sherpa and Rifle-

man Kubirjang Rai, *Gurkas*; and Major Bhagirath Narsingh Rana, Sebedar Krishna Bahadur and Corporal Bishnu Bahadur, *Royal Nepalese Army*, with Sherpas Sonam Girme, Tensing and Pasang Tensing.

JONATHAN W. FLEMING, *Major, The Parachute Regiment*

*Lhotse, South Face Attempt.* A very strong Italian national expedition failed to climb the south face of Lhotse. The leader was Riccardo Cassin and members were Ignazio Piusi, Reinhold Messner, Franco Gugiatti, Gigi Alippi, Sereno Barbacetto, Aldo Leviti, Mario Curnis, Giuseppe Alippi, Mario Conti, Alessandro Gogna, Gianni Arcari, Fausto Lorenzi, Dr. Franco Chierego and Aldino Anghileri. Before the end of the attempt Dr. Chierego had to be evacuated with cerebral edema and Anghileri left for personal reasons. Almost immediately after arrival at their 17,400-foot Base Camp in late March, they decided against the avalanche-swept direct route and followed the route attempted by the Japanese in 1973 on the far left of the face. The route to Camp I (19,350 feet) was mixed snow and ice of not very great difficulty. From Camp I to Camp II, established on April 11 at 21,650 feet, the climbing was extraordinarily hard with vertical rock and 70° ice. The route to Camp III was somewhat easier, principally ice. This camp was established at 23,625 feet on April 16. On May 6 Barbacetto and Gogna slabbed diagonally left and reached a spot just below the southwest ridge at 24,600 feet, a site for Camp IV. This highest point reached was still more than 3300 feet short of the summit. The rest of the route would have followed just below the ridge and up the Swiss route of 1956. The expedition was plagued by bad weather and avalanches. On April 20 two avalanches partially destroyed Base Camp, injuring four Sherpas. Barbacetto and Leviti were nearly buried by an avalanche in Camp III.

*Mount Everest, First Ascent by a Woman.* At 12:30 P.M. on May 16 Junko Tabei, a 35-year-old mother of a three-year-old child, reached the summit of Mount Everest with Sherpa Ang Tsering. The 15-member Japanese Ladies Expedition was led by Mrs. Eiko Hisano. Base Camp was set up on March 16 at the foot of the Khumbu Icefall. Although by May 2 reconnaissance had reached close to the South Col, two days later an avalanche at Camp II nearly ended the expedition. Seven of the Japanese, including Mrs. Tabei, and six Sherpas were injured. Plans for getting three or four of the Japanese to the top had to be curtailed. On May 13 Camp V was established on the South Col and Camp VI at 27,900 feet the next day. Bad weather prevented a summit attempt on the 15th, but Junko Tabei and Ang Tsering reached their goal on May 16. We very much regret that the promised article on the expedition has not reached us by press time.

*Khumbu Clean-Up by the Evergreen State College.* As part of its innovative curriculum, Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington, trained 18 students last spring in Nepali language and culture and sent them to Nepal for eleven months of individual study and research. The students were assisted in their studies by faculty member David Peterson, M.D. (Everest '71 and Dhaulagiri '73) and his wife Kathy. Individual projects range from comparative linguistics and ethnomusicology to folk tales and ornithology. Steve Valadez, Martha Stoddard, Rick Henderson, Don Weedon and Laurie Woodall joined Nick Langton on the action phase of his Khumbu clean-up project. After trekking in from Dharan, up the Arun and across the ranges of the upper Khumbu in 28 days, they joined their Sherpa team and spent three weeks on garbage patrol at Thyangboche and beyond. Nick Langton writes: "The clean-up was a success. We cleaned and built dump sites (huge holes) at Thyangboche, Pheriche, Lobuje and Gorak Shep. Base Camp was beyond our scope, but we managed to remove 1000 to 1500 pounds of trash, purely token. This Base Camp trash had to be carried down since at Base there was no ground soft enough to dig." It is hoped that this good work will be carried forward by future Khumbu trekkers.

WILLIAM F. UNSOELD

*Chinese Ascent of Mount Everest.* This expedition was made up of numerous Chinese and Tibetans. They arrived at the Rongbuk Monastery on March 13 near which they established Base Camp. Yaks were used up to 18,000 feet. Camp I was at 18,000 feet, Camp II at 19,700 feet and Camp III at 21,325 feet, at the foot of the North Col. The climb to the top of the col at 23,000 feet had changed a great deal and become more difficult than in 1960. Camp IV was eventually placed on the col. Camp V was established at 25,000 feet on April 27 but storms prevented further advance. On May 4 and 5, seven women and 33 men reached 26,900 feet, where Camp VI was placed. Three women and 17 men went on to 28,225 feet, where Camp VII was established but again storms prevented any advance. They descended to Base Camp. After a favorable weather report, they returned, raising Camp VI 300 feet and Camp VII 200 feet. An assault team of three women and 15 men, led by Tibetan Sodnam Norbu and the Tibetan mother-of-three, 37-year-old deputy leader Phantog, moved up on May 25. Two women and seven men were exhausted and had to withdraw. Sodnam Norbu, Darphuntso, Kunga Pasang and Tsering Tobgyal, all Tibetans, were to try for the summit on May 26; Phantog, Lotse, Samdrub, Ngopo Khyen, Tibetans, and Hou Sheng-fu, Han Chinese, were to follow the next day, but stormy weather changed their plans. The first group prepared the route over the Second Step, while the second group moved up to join them at Camp VII. On the 27th they all moved upwards. They were

at the top of the Second Step by 9:30. Above there it was hard but steady work until they were some 200 feet below the top; perpendicular ice forced them to a 100-foot detour. They then climbed a rock step and finally reached the summit at 2:30 P.M. Peking time (12:30 local time). There can be no doubt about this ascent of the Chinese. They mounted a 10-foot-high, red survey pole, which was found by Dougal Haston and Doug Scott four months later; it was more deeply banked by snow and the red paint had been etched away by the wind.

*Pumori, Southwest Ridge.* Our expedition was composed of Philippe and Marie Odile Bernardin, Alain Boissy, Jean Clemenson, Philippe de Nuncques, Alain Robert, Gérard Siguèle, my wife Claudine and me as leader. The southwest ridge route, which compares to the Innominata route on Mont Blanc on its rock and mixed parts and to the north face of Les Courtes on its ice, was opened by the Japanese in 1974. We left Lukla on March 27 and set up Base Camp on April 3 at 17,550 feet on the moraine below Pumori. On the 6th, after climbing the moraine, we fixed ropes up an S-shaped snow couloir of 45° which led to vast snow slopes, and looked for a site for Camp I. After several days of ferrying, we established Camp I on April 11 under an overhang at 19,700 feet on the right side of a very steep couloir, 650 feet below the ridge crest. Complicated by bad weather, twelve days were needed before installing Camp II on April 23 at 21,325 feet. The first part of this section followed an almost horizontal snow-ridge traverse for 1300 feet before we gained the rock steps which constituted the continuation of the route; we then climbed a 650-foot rock wall above which a snow slope led to a tiny platform at its top, where we could pitch a single tent as Camp II. It took five days of route-preparation to establish Camp III on April 28 in a crevasse at 22,150 feet. In this section we climbed a snow wall and a rock step to gain the steep snow of the north face in order to get onto the ridge. On April 28 Claudine, de Nuncques, sirdar Mingma Tsering and I left Base Camp for the final assault. On April 30 Claudine and I left Camp II at two A.M. while de Nuncques and the sirdar left Camp III at four. Above Camp III we all climbed two difficult rock steps to gain a lacy ridge of bad snow which ended in a 1000-foot, 60° to 65° triangle of hard snow which led to the crest of the snow ridge of the south face. Finally gentler slopes led to the summit, which we reached at 1:30 P.M. While descending on May 1 between Camps II and I we met Philippe Bernardin and the Sherpa Ang Kami on the way to Camp II; they hoped to climb to the summit the next day. On May 2 we last saw the pair when at 1:30 about 500 feet from the top they were hidden by clouds. On the 3rd we searched in vain for them with strong field glasses. At four P.M. Clemenson and de Nuncques set out for Namche Bazar to request a helicopter search



and made the three-day trip in 13 hours. It was bad weather on the 4th. On the 5th a thorough reconnaissance by helicopter revealed no trace of the missing climbers. Meanwhile two Sherpas had climbed on both May 3 and 4 to Camp III and told us they found no signs of our friends. Doubtless they had gone astray in the bad weather and fallen 4000 feet down the face. Further search on foot and by helicopter revealed nothing.

JEAN LESCURE, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Kwangde.* A Nepalese expedition to the Everest region was led by Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah, President of the Nepalese Mountaineering Association. They were accompanied by a Japanese television team. They had originally hoped to climb Karyolung but called this off after establishing on that mountain Camps I and II at 16,100 and 18,700 feet on October 2 and 9; they found they would have to climb intervening peaks to reach the top. Camps I and II on Kwangde were set up at 16,400 and 18,750 feet on October 13 and 15. On October 17 Lhakpa Tenzing, Sonam Gyalzen, Shambhu Tamang and Sona Hisi reached the summit (19,997 feet) on October 17.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Mera.* French climbers, Marcel Jolly, G. Bang, L. Honnilh, L. Li-marques, with Ang Lakhpa and two other Sherpas climbed Mera (21,120 feet) in the Khumbu region on October 29, 1973. They climbed steep glacial slopes on the north. In 1953 Colonel Jimmy Roberts and a Sherpa had climbed high on the mountain but stopped just short of the summit.

*Jugal Himal.* Carla Maverna and Irene Affentranger climbed Jugal Himal in October.

MARIO FANTIN, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Parchamo, Rolwaling Himal.* On October 14 Cosimo Zappelli, Giovanni Martinelli, Carlo Buzzi and Alberto Rauzi climbed Parchamo (20,577 feet) above the Teshi Lapcha pass.

*Manaslu.* Jerónimo López Martínez, Gerardo Blázquez García and the Sherpa Soman reached the summit of Manaslu (26,760 feet) on April 27. They had made the sixth ascent of the mountain and the third from the east. The Spanish expedition, led by Jaime García Orts, had set up Camps I (16,000 feet), II (18,700 feet), III (21,325 feet), IV (23,000 feet) and V (24,600 feet) on March 31, April 1, 2, 21 and 24 respectively. On the plateau near the top the three passed a dead

body, presumably that of Jäger or Schlick, lost high on the mountain in 1972. (See *A.A.J.*, 1973, 18:2, pages 484-5.) The two Spaniards froze their feet on the final climb and had to be airlifted to Kathmandu.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Peak 29 Attempt.* The 12-man Japanese Hyogo Mountaineering Association Expedition, led by Hiroshi Maeda, tried to climb Peak 29 (25,705 feet) by its east ridge. They set up Base Camp at 14,150 feet on March 30 and Camps I (16,850 feet), II (18,850 feet), III (20,500 feet) and IV (22,475 feet) on April 6, 15, 25 and 28 respectively. When the assault team was only 2000 feet from the summit, the expedition was abandoned due to persistent bad weather.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Himal Chuli Attempt.* A seven-man Japanese expedition from the Senshu University Alpine Club attempted the west peak (24,685 feet) of Himal Chuli by its southwest face and ridge. The expedition was led by Hidezumi Komi. Base Camp was established on March 27 at 13,125 feet. They set up Camp I (16,400 feet) on March 31 on the face, Camp II (19,850 feet) on April 12 and Camp III (21,325 feet) on April 25, both on the ridge. Their high point of 22,150 feet was reached on May 3. The expedition was given up due to unfavorable weather conditions.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Bauddha Attempt.* A six-man expedition from the Japanese Hiroasaki Overseas Climbing Club led by Shozo Kikuchi failed to climb Bauddha (21,890 feet) by its south ridge. They set up Base Camp (15,100 feet), Camp I (17,800 feet) and Camp II (19,400 feet) on March 31, April 8 and April 10 respectively. They gave up the expedition on April 21 due to continuous bad weather.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna I Attempt.* A 9-man Austrian expedition led by Gerd Gantner attempted Annapurna I (26,545 feet) over the unclimbed "Fang." Base Camp was set up at 13,780 feet on March 24 and two days later the Sherpas quit, complaining of poor food, clothing and gear. The expedition continued without Sherpas, employing Tamang porters. Franz Tegischer was killed in his sleep at Camp II (18,050 feet) at 12:30 A.M. on April 16 when the edge of an avalanche buried the tent. His tentmate, Ernst Schwarzenländer, was able to pull himself out. At six A.M. those at Base Camp, Camp I and Camp III (20,175 feet)



contacted each other by radio and so started converging on Camp II. The expedition was abandoned.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna South or Moditse.* The Sendai Alpine Club expedition led by Yuji Sasaki in the post-monsoon season was prevented from reaching the top by bad weather and technical difficulties.

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

*Dhaulagiri I Attempt.* Tasashi Amamiya was leader of the 17-man Tokyo Metropolitan Mountaineering Federation expedition, which attempted the south buttress of Dhaulagiri. Base Camp was set up on March 1 at 11,350 feet, Camp I at 14,750 feet on March 6, Advanced Base at 17,225 feet on March 10, Camp II at 18,375 feet on March 18 and Camp III at 19,000 feet on March 20. Tetsu Imura, Yoshitata Numao, a local porter and Sherpas Pasang Kami, Dakiya and Dorjee were killed in their sleep at one A.M. on March 26 when an avalanche hit Camp I. Six other inmates of the camp escaped. The expedition was called off.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Dhaulagiri II Attempt.* An 8-man expedition of the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology failed to climb the southwest ridge of Dhaulagiri II from the south. They claimed to have reached nearly 23,000 feet from Camp III on May 26.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Dhaulagiri IV.* On May 9 two of the Osaka Mountaineering Federation party reached the summit of untrodden Dhaulagiri IV (25,135 feet) by its western approach, but they failed to return. They fell into the Konabon amphitheater from 24,600 feet where they seem to have bivouacked for the second night. Our 16-person expedition left Pokhara on March 15, accompanied by 70 porters and 5 Sherpas, arriving at the tongue of the Kaphe Glacier-Ghustung region in the southwest of the Dhaulagiri group. It had taken a week to cross the Budzunge Bara Pass (14,750 feet) because of heavy snowfall. A larger, heavier party would have been worse delayed. (The mountain had been attempted nine times and 14 climbers had died on the peak.—*Editor*) On April 11 Camp III was established at 18,875 feet on the north ridge of Ghustung North, where we overlooked the huge upper glacier basin surrounded by Ghustung, Gurja Himal and Dhaulagiri VI. Two more camps and a 2625-foot ice wall led us to Camp VI near the top of Junction Peak (c.

23,625 feet), which connects the ridges from Dhaulagiri IV and VI and Churen Himal. On May 2 we began chopping steps in the ice across Junction Peak and down to the west col (22,300 feet). On the 5th H. Nakamura, T. Kodama, S. Fujiwara, M. Otsu and H. Yamamoto followed fixed lines to Camp VII at 22,650 feet, carrying a week's provisions. The next day dawned clear but windy. Two left Camp VII but with little hope for the summit. The ridge was steep, sharp and icy and with unfavorable weather they gave up at eleven o'clock at 23,625 feet. From camp it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and 2625 feet, but they felt it feasible. However, luck was not with them. The wind rose and past midnight tore the tent in half, forcing them to abandon the site. Shiro Kawazu and Sardar Pemba Norbu came up to help them retreat to Camp V. Kawazu was in good shape and wished to make a long assault from Camp VI with young Etsuro Yasuda. After a lengthy discussion he was given permission if they did not push beyond their physical limits. May 8 was a calm, sunny day. They left Camp VI at eight A.M. to reach at 3:50 P.M. 24,000 feet, where they bivouacked. A mechanical disorder with their walkie-talkie prevented receiving, but they could send messages. On May 9 they were last seen from Camp VI by S. Kashu and Sherpa Nima Kanchha at four P.M. just below the summit before clouds covered the scene. The lower camps got an excited message from Kawazu at 7:30 reporting that they had reached the summit at 5:30 with poor visibility and strong wind and that they were forced to bivouac where they were at 24,600 feet. He talked over the radio for a last time at 8:10. The next morning Kashu and Kanchha started to meet them but the summiters were not to be seen. Finally they were found lying together beyond the bergschrund on the south face 5000 feet below. With great sorrow we abandoned further activities. The expedition leader was Tetsuya Nomura; I was climbing leader. The other members not mentioned above were N. Nishimura, F. Kimura, A. Yoshimi, Miss K. Uekawa, Mrs. K. Nishimura and T. Yokoyama.

SHIRO NISHIMAE, *Mountaineering Federation of Osaka, Japan*

*Dhaulagiri IV.* The Kamoshika Dojin party was led by Kazuyuki Takashashi and had 11 other members including one woman. They set up Base Camp in the Myagdi Khola at 11,325 feet on September 1. The first step was to climb as far as Myagdi Matha (20,538 feet). Camps I (15,250 feet), II (17,225 feet) and III (18,850 feet) were established on the southeast ridge of that peak. Camp IV was placed on September 24 on the summit of Myagdi Matha but later moved some 200 feet lower. The second step is between Myagdi Matha and the col at 22,650 feet via the Inner Sanctuary. Camp V was in the bottom of the basin at 17,000 feet. Camps VI and VII were at 20,350 and 21,325 feet. Camp

VIII was on the col, from which the southwest ridge begins. Camp IX was on the ridge at 23,625 feet. The following reached the summit: Kazuyaki Takahashi and Yoshiteru Takahashi on October 19; Kuniaki Yagihara, Minoru Kobayashi, Tomo Negishi, Kosaku Suda, Shigehito Kogure and Yasuo Morozumi on October 20; and Tsutomu Miyazaki and Kozo Komatsu on October 21.

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

*Dhaulagiri V.* The success of the Okayama University Expedition was not just a lucky hit but the result of careful planning. In the 1974 pre-monsoon period three members of our expedition reconnoitered the mountain. We were able to get valuable information from two preceding Japanese expeditions. The expedition members were Eiichi Umeki, leader, Shiro Sadakane, Ken Ishihara, Genzaburo Yamasaki, Hideo Ogura, Shigeo Aoki, Hiroshi Hiratsuka, Masaru Kono, Masaaki Morioka, Norikazu Ichikawa, Haruhisa Kuroda, Hiromichi Mizohata, Dr. Yasuhiro Yumoto and I. We left Pokhara on February 16 with 230 porters and reached Temporary Base Camp on March 1 on the right side of the Myagdi Khola at 11,800 feet. After making an intermediate camp at 14,450 feet, we established Base Camp on March 14 on the Tzorabon Glacier at 16,000 feet. We made Camp I on March 22 at 17,700 feet and Camp II on April 3 at 17,350 feet on the southeast face. We fixed rope on the 50° snow and ice from Camp II to the White Peak on the end of the south ridge and up much of the narrow, icy south ridge. We placed Camp III at 21,000 feet on the south ridge on April 20 and Camp IV at 22,950 feet on April 26. On May 1 Morioka and Sherpa Pemba Tsering reached the summit.

KENJI KAWAGUCHI, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Churen Himal.* Ryoten Hasegawa and Terayaki Kono reached this 24,184-foot summit via the west ridge on May 13. Nearly a month after leaving Kathmandu, the 10-man team led by Sinichi Nakajima set up Base Camp on April 7. Heavy snowfalls delayed the approach. Camps I (15,425 feet), III (21,450 feet) and IV (22,650 feet) were established on April 11, May 6 and May 12 respectively. The expedition was organized by the Meiji University Alpine Club of Japan.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Churen Himal.* Suemitsu Ohtsuka led this six-man expedition of the Hohkei Club. On October 25 Masahiro Nagaoka and the Sherpa Parkam reached the summit from Camp IV at 22,750 feet on the west ridge. They had set up Base Camp (14,925 feet), Camps I (17,800 feet), II

(19,425 feet) and III (21,225 feet) on September 15, 22, October 5 and 12 respectively.

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

*Kanjiroba.* The Getsuryo Kai expedition which attempted the mountain in September and October from the north peak was led by Akira Takiguchi. The climb ended in tragedy when Seiji Takato slipped and fell 5000 feet from 19,700 feet when he was climbing from Camp IV to Camp V.

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

### **India—Garhwal**

*Nanda Devi and Nanda Devi East.* Our expedition was organized jointly by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation and eight guide-instructors of the Ecole Nationale de Ski et d'Alpinisme at Chamonix. We had as our objective to traverse from Nanda Devi (25,645 feet) to Nanda Devi East (24,391 feet) and vice versa. There were five Indians: Balwant Sandhu, Alok Chandolo, Dorjee Lathoo, Prem Chand and Dr. Devuderjit Singh; and eight Frenchmen: Yves Pollet-Villard, Walter Cecchinel, Jean Coudray, Maurice Cretton, Charles Daubas, Yvon Masino, Raymond Renaud and I. The Indians were responsible for the approach march, the recruiting of porters and Sherpas and the food for the approach and Base Camp. The French provided the equipment and food for the actual climb. The team assembled in New Delhi on April 28 but took six days to clear customs. We traveled in two days by truck to Joshimath. The approach to Base Camp took ten days. We could find only 70 porters and had to use 200 pack-goats which carried 20 pounds apiece to the Rhamani. A helicopter lifted 2½ tons to within a day of Base Camp. The 70 porters relayed supplies from the Rhamani to Base Camp. Thus precious time was lost. We had hoped for eight Sherpas but had only four good ones. Kashmiris and local porters could not be used much on the mountain. We thus lost another ten to twelve days with problems of load carrying. At a Base Camp at 16,400 feet we divided into two teams for the two peaks. On the main peak Camps I (19,000 feet), II (20,350 feet), III (22,300 feet) and IV (24,275 feet) were established on May 20, 25, June 1 and 11 respectively. On Nanda Devi East Camp I (19,350 feet), II (20,350 feet), III (21,825 feet) and IV (22,475 feet) were pitched on May 23, 26, June 6 and 13 respectively. The summit of the main peak was reached on June 14 by Coudray and Renaud and on June 16 by Balwant Sandu and Prem Chand. Pollet-Villard, Cecchinel and Dorjee Lathoo got to the top of Nanda Devi East on June 16. After preparing much of the traverse be-

low the summits, the climbers were ready to attempt to climb the ridge linking the two peaks when the monsoon broke on June 19. It stormed for eight days, obliging us to give up.

MAURICE GICQUEL, *Club Alpin Français*

*Dunagiri, Southeast Face.* Our expedition consisted of two members: Joseph Trasker and me. After a two-week wait in New Delhi, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation supplied us with a liaison officer, who returned to New Delhi after completing only three days of the march-in. We climbed the southeast face of Dunagiri (23,184 feet), reaching the summit on October 8. We climbed alpine-style without porters or fixed camps. The 5000-foot-high face had in its lower half a rock ridge with snow and ice sections. The crux was at 21,000 feet where we encountered steep rock, which required some artificial aid, and difficult mixed climbing. We carried six days of food and bivouac equipment. The ascent took seven days and the descent by the same route, four more. During the descent the fingers of both my hands were frostbitten.

R.M. RENSHAW, *Alpine Club*

*Dunagiri Attempt and Hanuman.* The goal of our Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAK) expedition was the second ascent of 23,184-foot Dunagiri. We were originally Fräulein Hermine Müller, German, Frau Ruth Steinmann-Hess, Swiss, Dr. Erich Bosina and I, Austrians. We had difficulty in getting porters at Lata because of the ten expeditions but finally managed to get eleven porters to carry our 28 loads. On the night of May 7 Hermine Müller came down with pulmonary edema at 12,500 feet at Lata Karak and had to be evacuated. With only seven porters left, we had to relay loads to Base Camp. By chance we met the Austrian Erich Straker, who joined our team. We got to Base Camp at 15,250 feet east of Hanuman on May 13. Camp I was set up at 17,725 feet on May 16 and Camp II at 19,425 feet in the col between Dunagiri and Hanuman on the 17th. Heavy snow fell until May 22. We were back in Camp II on May 24. On the 25th we climbed the northwest ridge partially on black ice and partially in two feet of loose snow, reaching the high point of the expedition at 20,675 feet. Time was running out; above the rock step there was windslab and dangerous cornices. We settled for the third ascent of Hanuman (19,882 feet). On May 28 we placed camp at 18,500 feet and on May 29 climbed the southeast ridge, where gendarmes rise above an easy snow ridge. Frau Steinmann, Bosina, Lieutenant Jagad, the liaison officer of the Japanese Kalanka expedition, the porter Sher Singh Rana and I were on top at eleven o'clock.

ERICH VANIS, *Österreichischer Alpen Klub*

*Trisul.* Five Americans, Phillip Trimble, Bruce Carson, Dan Emmett, Frank Morgan, and Dutchman Hans Bruyntjes left Delhi on August 15, arriving in Lata on August 18, and at Trisul Base Camp (15,100 feet) on August 25. We moved to Camp I at 17,100 feet on August 29, to Camp II at 19,200 feet on September 1, and to Camp III at 20,800 feet on September 3. In very misty weather, the summit of Trisul (23,300 feet) was reached by the entire party on September 4 in six to seven hours from Camp III. Another snow peak a few hundred feet further along the summit ridge was observed during a partial clearing of the mist. Bruce Carson decided to walk over and investigate whether this point was higher and indeed the true summit of Trisul. Due to the heavy mist, he probably had not observed that the peak was severely corniced. When the mist cleared again in a few minutes, Bruce had disappeared, leaving only footsteps in the snow leading to the edge of the 3000-foot vertical south face of Trisul. Apparently, in the mist, he had wandered onto the huge cornice overhanging the south face and it had broken off. Carefully belayed, Hans Bruyntjes crawled over to the edge where the footsteps ended and saw only the vertical face below him. We did not have the equipment necessary to descend the face but did hope to approach it from the bottom the next day. However it snowed heavily that night and continued to storm for the next few days, making this unfeasible.

ARLENE BLUM

*Trisul.* The 1975 Seattle Garhwal-Himalaya Expedition was led by Michael Clarke; other members were Jan Balut, David Hambly, Ray Jewell, Carl Moore, Gordon Thomas and I. We traveled by bus through the gorges of the Alaknanda to Lata. There we met our twenty-odd porters and an untold number of sheep and goats and began the march in the footsteps of Shipton and Tilman up and into the Rishi Ganga Gorge. By May 25 Base Camp was established at 15,000 feet, somewhat higher than Longstaff's "Juniper Camp" of the 1907 first ascent. We followed Longstaff's route by the northeast shoulder. Camp I at 18,000 feet was dug out on a gentle snow slope; Camp II nestled in a splendid snow basin at 20,300 feet. On June 3, four members made an unsuccessful summit bid. Another attack was initiated and all members moved to Camp II on June 7. One day's bad weather forced inactivity, but on June 9 all but Moore and our Indian liaison officer, Flying Officer U.K. Palat, gained the summit at one P.M. The panorama was marvelous, with Nanda Devi, Changabang, Kalanka, Dunagiri and Kamet prominent. The descent and return trek were uneventful until a pagan sheep barbecue on Malatuni Pass.

P.S. MARSHALL, *Three Corner Round*



*Trisul.* A number of expeditions have climbed Trisul since the relaxation of the Inner Line restrictions. On May 17 Germans Martin Bock and Lothar Büttner reached the summit and skied back down. On May 20 they were followed by three climbers from the German Alpine Club led by Erich Reismüller.

*Devistan.* Devistan (21,910 feet) was climbed from the Trisul Glacier by the whole of the Iwate Sangaku Kyokai party on May 24, including Shozo Watanabe, leader, Yoji Kudo, Kazuo Iwabuchi, Seiichi Sawada, Kazuo Domon, Yukio Kudo and Tomo Odanaka.

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

*Nanda Ghunti East.* The Shinshu University Alpine Club Expedition was led by Kyoji Sugimoto. The other two members, Ichikawa and Furuzuka, climbed the East Peak (20,013 feet) on October 6.

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

*P 6992, P 6911 and Bamchu.* Base Camp was set up by the Japan Himalaya Mountaineering Association Expedition on a glacial lake at the end of the Changabang Glacier on August 31. After unsuccessful attempts were made on Changabang, thwarted by avalanche dangers, they moved Base Camp to the Uttar Rishi Glacier and climbed the following peaks: Bamchu (20,680 feet) on September 20 by all members; P 6992 (22,940 feet) on September 27 by Jiro Imai, Meiro Hagiwara and on September 28 by Sumi Shimizu, leader, Sadashige Inada, Mahito Nose and Hideo Tateno; and P 6911 (22,674 feet) on October 2 by Jiro Imai and Hagiwara.

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

*Mrigthuni.* An Indian group from Serampore climbed Mrigthuni (22,490 feet) on September 28. Nitai Roy, Sisir Ghosh, Swapan Sikdar, Rajani Rakshit, Ranjit Rit, Yadav Singh and Sher Singh reached the top.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Geldhung.* The Durgapur Mountaineering Association went from Malari to Base Camp at Patalpani. On September 7 Sibapada Chakraborty, Amit Sinha, Dipak Pal and two Sherpas reached the summit (20,214 feet) of this virgin peak.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Bharat Kunta.* A team from the Indo-Tibetan Border Police led by B.C. Kulbe climbed this peak in the Kedarnath massif. Kalyan Singh,

Nima Dorje, Ang Phutar, Prithvi Prasad, Kunwar Singh and Tripan Singh reached the summit (21,580 feet) on September 6.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*P 20,240.* Chanchal Mitra, Harsha Muni Nautiyal and Debi Ram claim to have climbed this virgin peak due north of Suvarna on August 9. They left for the summit from camp on the Kalindi Pass.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Jogin III.* A ladies' expedition, organized by the Bharat Outward Bound Pioneers of Poona, set up Base Camp on the true right bank of the Kedar Ganga at 14,000 feet on May 29. Camps I, II and III were placed at 15,200, 16,100 and 17,000 feet. On June 13 Dr. Miss K.B. Sorab and Sherpa Chewang Thondup reached the summit (20,065 feet) from their 17,500-foot Camp IV.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Swargarohini.* On October 25, 1974, Englishman Charles Clarke, Canadians Dilsher Singh Virk, Peter Fuhrman and Bruce MacKinnon and Indians Mohan Singh and Rattan Singh made the first ascent of Swargarohini's western summit from Camp IV at 17,700 feet from the west. The Indian maps give the western summit as 6247 meters (20,496 feet) and the eastern as 6252 (20,512 feet), but they claim to have reached the higher peak.

*Bandar Punchh I.* Seven male trainees of the Nehru Institute, led by its principal Colonel L.P. Sharma, climbed Bandar Punchh I (20,720 feet) by a new route on May 16. Five girls from the NIM climbed to the summit on June 19 by the normal route.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Phabrang.* Keshab Mukherjee, Asit Roy, Bidhu Sarkar and Sankat Ali Mondal from Calcutta made the third ascent of Phabrang (20,250 feet) on July 19.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

### **India—Himachal Pradesh**

*Mukerbeh.* An Indian all-woman expedition climbed Mukerbeh (19,910 feet). From Camp III on May 29 six women and two Sherpas climbed to the nearby summit of Manali Peak (18,600 feet). On May 30 two of the women, Thrity Birdy and Bharati Banerjee, and three

Sherpas, Sonam Lama, Tasi Thondup and Nawang Tsering, placed Camp IV along the ridge towards Mukerbeh. On May 31 they left in doubtful weather for the summit, which they reached at 1:45. The most difficult part was a 200-foot ice step.

*Tos Valley, Kulu.* The North of England Expedition went from the Hindu Kush on to Kulu. In this part of the expedition were Michael Hosted, Miss Terry Funk (Swiss), John Darling, Ernest Shield, the local Sherpa Rinzing, my wife Dawn and I. We set off on September 2 to approach Base Camp at the head of the Tos valley via the Parbati valley. The monsoon ran very late and for a while we were restricted to reconnaissance with ascents of two 5000-meter peaks above Base Camp and establishing Camp I on the East Tos Glacier at 14,175 feet. In the final two weeks we made the following first ascents: Tiger Tooth (5880 meters or 19,292 feet; north above the head of the East Tos and the Tichu Glaciers) via west ridge on September 30 by P. Bean, Shield, Darling; Angdu Ri (5800 meters or 19,029 feet; north of East Tos Glacier between White Sail and P 20,495) via east ridge on September 30 by Hosted, Funk, Rinzing; and P 5880 (19,029 feet; north of East Tos Glacier between P 20,495 and Tiger Tooth) via west ridge on October 3 by Darling, Rinzing. For Tiger Tooth we had to camp first at the end of the upper East Tos Glacier and then over a 5000-meter barrier ridge on the upper Tichu Glacier.

PAUL BEAN, *Cleveland Mountaineering Club, England*

*Brammah II, Kishtwar Himal.* The Sapporo Alpine Club Expedition was led by Kosaku Keiryō. They set up Base Camp on August 21 on the Brammah Glacier, west of the peak up the North Nullah. On September 15 Hideo Yokoyama and Shizuo Noku reached the summit (21,080 feet).

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

*Kishtwar Himal.* An expedition comprising Simon and Elizabeth Brown, Pete Butler, Nicki and Jane Clough, Rob and Netti Collister and, for a short time, a liaison officer, was in the Padar region, based on Athole (Arthal), during September and October with the object of climbing Brammah II. We could not find a viable approach and failed to set foot on the mountain. A route into the Kijai Nullah from the east via the village of Ligri proved impossible. The route into and up the Kijai Nullah from the south via La was investigated at the end and found long and difficult and impracticable for loaded men unless a way was first cleared with machetes. Seen from the east the north face and ridge appear to be the only feasible route up Brammah II. The

18,375-foot col below the north face was eventually reached from the steep Donali Glacier to the north by traversing from the top of the steep Donali-Kizae col (17,060 feet) across the north face of P 5865. It is also possible to descend the snow bowl at the head of the Kijai Glacier (two abseils at the bottom; V.S. pitches in ascent) and climb an easy icefall to reach the same point. We had some lucky escapes from avalanches while descending the 17,060-foot col for more food; this led to the route being abandoned. Two of the party returned to Kishtwar via the Kiar Nullah, crossing a 16,750-foot col (first found by Fritz Kolb in 1946) between the Bhazun and Wakbal glacier systems. On the way, P 5685 (18,651 feet) was climbed. (See Fritz Kolb, "Third Choice, Adventures in the Padar Region," *Himalayan Journal*, 1947 and map by John Harriss, *Alpine Journal*, 1970.)

ROBERT COLLISTER, *Alpine Club*

*Sickle Moon Tragedy.* A nine-member team of the Japanese Self Defense Force was led by Lieutenant Colonel Fumio Yunoki and included two women. They reached Kishtwar on July 7, trekked through Kiyar, the last village, and set up Base Camp at the snout of the Sarbal Glacier at 12,000 feet on July 20. Camp III was established on this 21,570-foot unclimbed peak at 17,000 feet on August 2 and it took 12 days to set up Camp IV at 19,000 feet. Summit attempts which reached the northwest ridge were made on August 15 and 16 by two different groups of three each but were turned back by weather, one group only 150 feet from the top. At two A.M. on August 17 the tent of Lieutenant Satoru Takashi and Sherpa Ang Chhutar at Camp IV was hit by a falling rock. Chhutar was killed instantly and Takashi died an hour and a half later.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Sickle Moon.* A 26-man team from the Indian Army, led by Lieutenant Colonel D.N. Thanka, commandant of the High Altitude Warfare School, left Kishtwar on August 30. Havildar Major Tsering Norbu and Naik Nim Dorje climbed this virgin peak, Sickle Moon (21,570 feet) on December 5 from Camp IV at 19,800 feet. The descent was difficult. Dorje was rescued from a crevasse by two members waiting midway between the summit and Camp IV.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

### **India—Ladakh**

*Nun.* The Nippon Himalaya Mountaineering Association expedition was led by Mitsuaki Nishigori. They were plagued by much deep snow. Camps were at 17,325, 19,000, 20,650 and 21,325 feet. From Camp

IV on the north ridge Akinori Hosaka and Aslam reached the summit ridge but were turned back by bad weather at 22,275 feet.

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

*Nun.* After a Japanese expedition had failed to climb Nun, the mountain was climbed by members of a 21-member Swedish team. Two reached the summit (23,410 feet) on September 16 and four more on September 20.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

### **Pakistan**

*K6 West Peak II (P 7040).* The Toyama Sanyu-kai expedition, led by Shoko Saegi, left Khapalu on June 8 and reached Base Camp at the junction of the Gondokhoro and Chogolisa Glaciers at 12,500 feet on June 14. They proceeded south to the north side of the K6 group. Camps I and II were at 14,750 and 16,400 feet. Camp III was in the col at 18,375 feet and Camp IV on the east side of the col on the south ridge of P 6800, west of P 7040 (23,097 feet). They attacked the south ridge of P 7040, but after bivouacs at 21,000 and 22,150 feet they turned back at 22,650 feet. Base Camp was evacuated on August 6.

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

*K12.* Yoshihiko Yamamoto led the Ichikawa Alpine Club expedition. They left Khapalu on June 17 and were at Advanced Base on the Lofomorumba Glacier at 15,000 feet when a violent snow storm caused their porters to run away. Camp I was established on July 4 at 16,750 feet, Camp II on July 10 at the end of the plateau at 17,725 feet, Camp III on July 18 at 18,700 feet under the col on the northwest ridge after crossing the plateau, Camp V on July 27 at 22,000 feet and Camp VI on August 3 at 23,300 feet. On August 4 Shigeru Kawana, Suetaka Ohta and Masaru Takeyama reached the summit (24,505 feet). On the way down they bivouacked at 23,625 feet. (The summit pair of the Kyoto University party in 1974 was lost during the descent. See *A.A.J.*, 1975, 20:1, page 210. — *Editor.*)

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

*K7 Reconnaissance.* Bob Barton and I made a reconnaissance of K7 (22,750 feet) during the first three weeks of September. We found that K7 would be difficult from the Chogolisa Glacier and could best be attempted from the Kondus side. By climbing a 19,700-foot peak on the left side of the glacier, we were able to see that K7 has two summits, the steeper and more westerly of the two appearing to be the higher.

The right branch of the Chogolisa Glacier offers excellent unclimbed peaks around 21,000 feet and there are many fine peaks in the area with opportunities for small groups.

JONATHAN D. PROSSER, *England*

*Sherpi Kangri Attempt.* We did not get permission to attempt Batura Mustagh I and had to be content with unclimbed Sherpi Kangri, attempted by Japanese last year. The reason given us was that because of the construction of the Karakoram Highway the region northeast of Gilgit is out of bounds for foreigners. In Rawalpindi we had a two-week wait for a flight to Skardu. Once there we hurried to make up time lost but arrived at our 13,000-foot Base Camp with only three weeks of climbing time left. With good weather we established Camps I, II and III, the latter at 17,000 feet under the south face of Sherpi Kangri. After climbing to 19,500 feet, we realized that the difficulties were too great and the distance too far to reach the summit in six days. After establishing Camp IV at 19,500 feet, we were in a position to attempt two most attractive mountains, which lie southeast of Sherpi Kangri on the ridge to Saltoro Kangri. On August 14 John Vincent and I reached the summit of the more southeasterly and higher peak (21,300 feet) by its south ridge. Three days later, on August 17, Alan Hunt, John Cheesmond, Bob Smith and Dave Walsh climbed the other, already called "Pyramid Peak" (21,200 feet), by its east ridge. The two peaks stand 1½ and 2½ miles from Sherpi Kangri.

DAVID E. ALCOCK, *Alpine Club*

*Peaks above the Biafo Glacier.* After considerable trouble in getting to Skardu by air from Rawalpindi, we hired a jeep to take us and our gear to Dasso, the end of the road. We commenced the three-day walk to Askole, the last village. This section went well, the weather being good and the porters no trouble. On reaching Askole, we paid off the porters and engaged locals for the trek up the Biafo Glacier to Base Camp. Problems began there. Leaving Askole, we walked and climbed for three days up the Biafo, reaching Ho Bluk under a thin covering of snow on the third day. We issued boots and goggles as agreed. That same evening, the head porter, Ali, and the porters got in a huddle and eventually made their demands. They would go no further unless we doubled their pay and issued socks, sweaters and anoraks to everybody! We were still four days from Base Camp on the Ogre (Baintha Brakk) with only ten days left before returning home. Not being able to meet the porters' demands, we paid them off, extracting a promise to return when sent for. The following day we commenced carrying the 50- to 60-pound loads ourselves up the crevassed Biafo Glacier at 16,000 feet,



but we soon saw we could not get the necessary gear to Base Camp in time for a serious attempt on the Ogre. Reluctantly we retreated to Ho Bluk on the western side of the Biafo to attempt peaks in the vicinity. Fortunately the outcome of our expedition was a moderately successful and happy one. Splitting into three pairs, we tackled three peaks in the area, alpine-style. All three climbs were successful, one pair spending three days on their mountain with two 19,000-foot bivouacs. Peter Jennings and Alan Burke made the second ascent of Razaqi (18,000 feet; west of Hu Bluk and north of P 18,290 feet on Shipton's 1950 map, *Hispar-Biafo Glacial Regions*) on June 8. My party and I had made the first ascent on June 20, 1971. Pat Fearnough made the first ascent of "Pajo" (19,000 feet; three miles south of Ghur) on June 8. Ted Howard and I made the first ascent of "Pamshe" (c. 21,000 feet; three miles northeast of Ghur) on June 9. We were considerably higher than Ghur, our immediate neighbor. Dr. John Minors also took part.

DON MORRISON, *Yorkshire Karakoram Expedition*

*Attempt on Peak above the Biafo.* Delay in getting flown to Skardu prevented Doug Scott, Clive Rolands, Robert Wood and Ronnie Richards from having enough time in Baltistan to accomplish their objective. Instead the expedition turned into a reconnaissance for the Ogre in 1977. They attempted a 20,000-foot peak above the Biafo but were turned back several hundred feet below the top by difficulties of the rock.

*Payu Attempt.* We had bad luck on Payu (less correctly written Paju) this year. The members were Jean François Porret, Raymond Coène, Simone Badier, Jean Bourgeois, Dr. Lucien Honnilh and I as leader. We tried to climb Payu by the route attempted by the Clinch expedition in 1974 but had to give up because of an accident of which Porret and I were the victims. While descending from Camp I at 19,350 feet, we were swept by an avalanche which fell from the snowfield above the couloir. I just managed to stop the fall in the couloir, but Porret had a very badly broken right leg. The evacuation was very difficult and we got him out of Pakistan only after 26 days. We had great porter troubles. They demanded over 50 rupees a day on the glaciers and still went on strike.

JEAN FRÉHEL, *Club Alpin Français*

*Trango Tower Attempt.* A British expedition gave up their attempt on the Trango Tower after Martin Boysen came close to being the victim of an unusual accident some 600 feet below the summit. On a difficult free and aid pitch, Boysen jammed his leg in a wide crack and could not remove it. His companion, Mo Anthoine, was unable to help. Finally

two hours later, Boysen managed to cut his trouser leg off with a piton and freed himself. Time and food were running out and the attempt was given up. The climbers, who also included Ian McNaught-Davis, Joe Brown, Will Barker and Dave Potts, had climbed the gully south of the tower, where they placed Camp I. Above, the climbing became difficult, being either iced-up rock or mixed climbing. Camp II was a snow cave in the snowfield a third of the way up the rock tower.

*Baltoro Cathedral.* The Belledo section of the Italian Alpine Club climbed two routes on the Baltoro Cathedral, the southwest ridge with camps and the southeast face alpine-style. Members were Giulio Fiocchi, leader, Dr. Alberto Sironi, Giuseppe Lafranconi, Ernesto and Sergio Panzeri, Gianluigi Lanfranchi, Carlo Duchini, Amabile Valsecchi, Daniele Chiappa, Pierino Maccarinelli, Benvenuto Laritti, Giacomo Stefani and Armando Colombari. They had hoped to climb the Trango Towers but the Pakistani government instead gave them permission for the Baltoro Cathedral or Thunmo (19,246 feet). From camp at Liliwa, they cut diagonally across the Baltoro Glacier to Base Camp at 12,800 feet at the confluence of the Dunghe Glacier with the Baltoro. After three days of reconnaissance they decided on the routes. On June 23 the siege of the southwest ridge began. They had UIAA V to V+ difficulties to climb the 2500 feet on often rotten granite to Camp I. To there they fixed 3300 feet of rope. Bad weather then delayed operations. On July 3 E. Panzeri, Lafranconi, Lanfranchi and Valsecchi returned to Camp I but Panzeri fell sick and was replaced by Laritti. Despite snow, cold, fatigue and insufficient food, they pressed on. The next section presented difficult mixed climbing, particularly around 16,000 feet. They had next two rope-lengths of overhanging rock, then dangerous loose snow and nearly vertical ice. Finally from Camp IV they reached the summit at 2:30 P.M. on July 10. The attack on the 5000-foot-high southeast face began on July 3. Chiappa, Maccarinelli, Stefani, Duchini and S. Panzeri climbed 1650 feet up a gully in the east face and traversed right on a shoulder. They climbed another 1650 feet the next day to the foot of the final buttress. To there they had had UIAA III to V difficulties. Bad weather drove them back to Base Camp. Two days later, July 6, they were back at their high point. Chiappa and Maccarinelli climbed two rope-lengths where they could not place a single piton. They bivouacked at 16,400 feet. On the 7th Stefani and S. Panzeri took the lead, climbing overhanging cracks on aid and then ice, and finally more difficult and rotten cracks before returning to the bivouac. On the 8th Chiappa, Duchini and Maccarinelli left first and above the former high point climbed rotten, snow-covered flakes. Panzeri and Stefani followed. Chiappa led a vertical dihedral to get to the top of the face followed by the rest. (UIAA V, V+, A2, A3). Easier mixed climbing took them

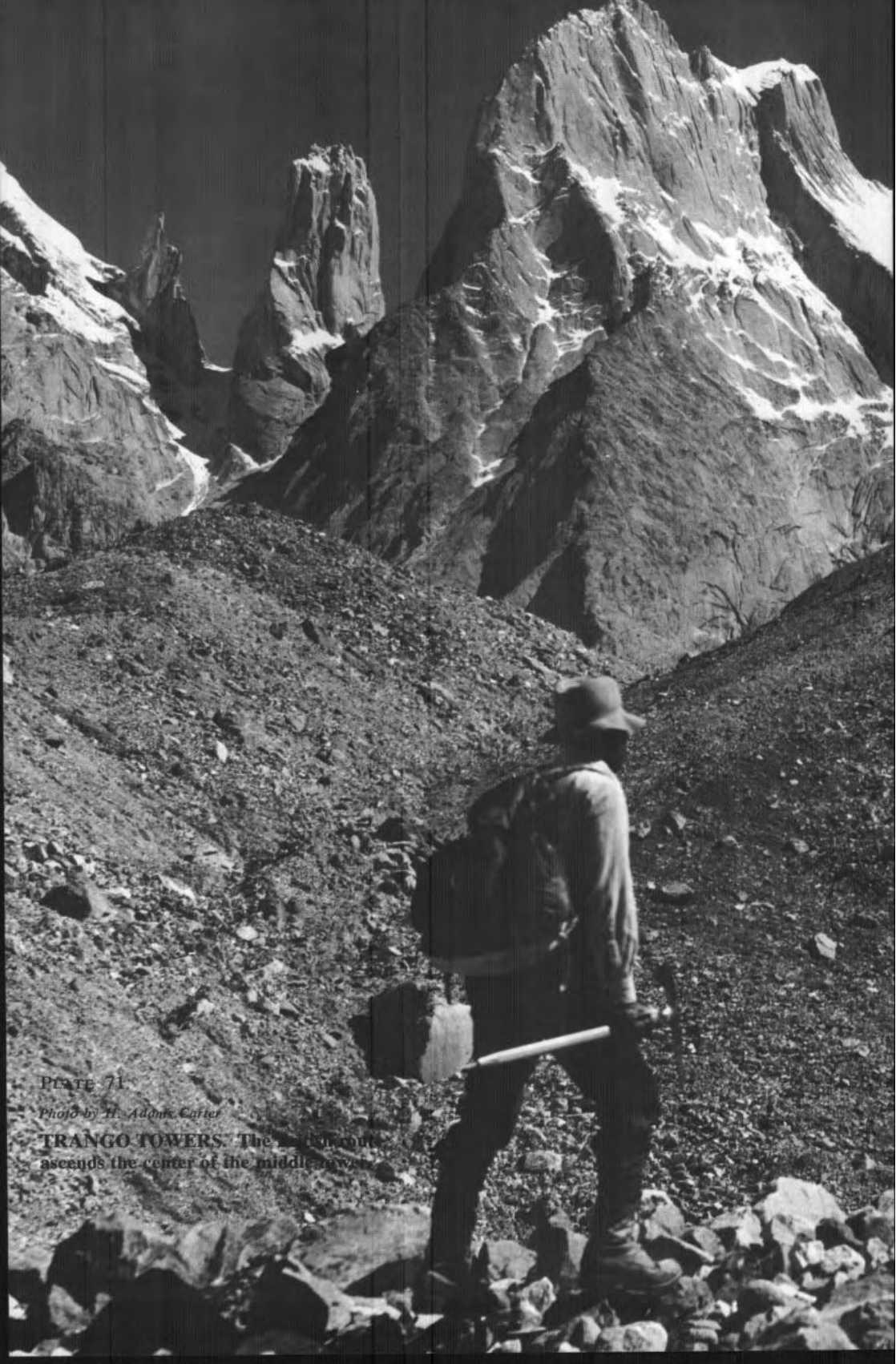


PLATE 71

*Photo by H. Adams Carter*

**TRANGO TOWERS.** The English route ascends the center of the middle tower.



PLATE 72

*Photo by H. Adams Carter*

**Thunmo or Baltoro Cathedral. The route to the highest summit leads up the ridge from the left. The other route ascends the face on the right.**

to the top. They used 500 feet of fixed rope and 150 feet of metal ladder. A deep depression separates this high point from the summit of Thunmo.

*Lopsang Peak.* Like most expeditions this year in the Baltoro Glacier area, we ran into problems. The sudden opening of the region brought a flood of expeditions, overtaking the limited facilities. The porters took full advantage of the seller's market. We therefore had troubles with the government, the local Balti people, our liaison officer and the poor weather. We passed the more exciting objectives as we moved up the Baltoro, namely the Uli Biaho Spire and the Trango group. The granitic formations deteriorated as we advanced but we made the best of what we had. The film crew caught up to us in Rawalpindi and they accompanied several members of the expedition to the summit of Karphogang (19,560 feet), a snow dome just west of the Mustagh La. On June 19 Yvon Chouinard, Dr. Joel Malta, George Lowe and Doug Tompkins reached the top. On June 18 Don Lauria, Mike Covington and I climbed Lopsang Peak (20,423 feet) via its southern couloir. Shortly after these climbs, four members left for Skardu. Lowe, Lauria and I made three attempts on P 18,700, located on the southeastern spur of Mount Biange. We reached 18,000 feet on the west arête before retreating in a storm. All the climbing was done alpine-style, which accounts for our lack of accomplishments.

DENNIS HENNEK

*Broad Peak, Central Summits.* A Polish expedition from Wrocław consisted of 15 climbers under the leadership of Janusz Fereński. Their Base Camp was established at 16,400 feet on the Godwin Austen Glacier on June 30. The route followed the Austrian route of 1957 with some variants, keeping more on the crest of the buttress. Camps I, II and III were at 19,000, 21,500 and 23,625 feet. On July 28 Roman Bebak, Kazimierz Głazek, Marek Kęsicki, Janusz Kuliś, Bogdan Nowaczyk and Andrzej Siroński set off for the summit of the central peak (c. 26,300 feet) but in the afternoon Bebak withdrew while still below the col between the main and central peaks. Right above the col and near the top were two difficult rock steps. At 7:30 P.M. the five other climbers reached the summit of the central peak. After descending most of the fairly difficult ridge in the dark under worsening weather, they decided to rappel to a snow terrace on the west side, which led back to the col. Nowaczyk was lost when his rappel rope came adrift and plunged down the Chinese side. This was their only rope. During the unroped descent further on the icy slopes Kęsicki, Sikorski and Kuliś slipped at different times. Kuliś managed to arrest himself, but the other two fell to their deaths.

HALINA CIEPLIŃSKA-BOJARSKA, *Klub Wysokogórskiego, Poland*



*Chogolisa.* The Upper Austrian Karakoram Expedition was composed of Gustav Ammerer, Alois Furtner, Fred Pressl, Fritz Priesner, Christoph Pollet, Hilmar Sturm and me as leader. On August 2 and 4 members of our expedition stood on the southwest summit of Chogolisa, on the mountain where Hermann Buhl fell to his death through a cornice. Buhl and Kurt Diemberger in 1957 attacked the northeast summit of Chogolisa from the north, from the Baltoro and Chogolisa Glaciers. Because of its trapezoidal form, Chogolisa has two nearly equally high summits connected by a 3000-foot ridge. In 1958 the Japanese Fujihira and Hirai climbed to the northeast summit by the Buhl-Diemberger route. Though it was not clear which summit was higher, Eduard Sternbach and G.O. Dyhrenfurth give 25,110 feet for the southwest summit and 25,066 for the northeast. This would seem to agree with our estimates by eye. We were interested by Chogolisa's nearly completely unexplored south side and the Kaberi Glacier. We jeeped to Khapalu on June 18, crossed the Shyok River and made the 11-day approach (with two storm days) with 62 porters via the Hushe, Saltoro and Kondus valleys and the Kondus Glacier. We had to set up Base Camp just above the confluence of the Kondus and Kaberi Glaciers at 13,775 feet because the porters couldn't and wouldn't go higher in the new snow. The 12-mile distance to the foot of the south face of Chogolisa was an acute supply problem, since we had no high-altitude porters. Yet in a week we had Camps I and II at 15,425 and 16,750 feet on the Kaberi Glacier and Camp III at 18,700 feet, involving a difficult but possible route. Between Camps II and III was a giant icefall. Above the icefall and Camp III rose a 3300-foot-high, 50° ice slope to the 22,000-foot col at the foot of the 1¼-mile-long west ridge. The keys to the ascent were the icefall and the ice face. On July 7 as we were attempting to bypass the icefall on a heavily corniced ridge, I fell 100 feet with a breaking cornice, was held by Pressl, but was unhurt. Two days later we managed to bypass the icefall on the flank of the ridge with 650 feet of fixed rope. Because of bad weather and new snow, it took until July 26 to climb the ice wall, where we fixed 4250 feet of rope, and to establish Camp IV in the col. Good weather from July 29 to August 6 gave us our chance. Pressl and Ammerer left Camp IV on August 1 and postholed the long flat stretch of the west ridge and pitched their bivouac tent at 23,000 feet. Their 12-hour effort on August 2 ended on the southwest summit of Chogolisa at three P.M. Two days later Furtner and Sturm also reached the top. Camps were evacuated and we left Base Camp on August 13.

EDUARD KOBLMÜLLER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Gasherbrum II, South Spur.* The French Lyon Expedition was composed of Jean-Pierre Frésafond, leader, and his wife Hélène, Louis Audoubert, Frédéric Bourbousson, Marc Batard, André Chariglione, Jean



PLATE 73

*Photo by H. Adams Garter*

**Broad Peak (left) and Gasherbrum IV from the Baltoro Glacier. The summit of Broad Peak reached by the Poles is the rock peak at the left.**





PLATE 74

*Photo by Eduard Koblmüller*

**Camp III on CHOGOLISA. Camp IV lay in the col, 3300 feet higher.**



PLATE 75

*Photo by Fred Pressl*

**On the summit of CHOGOLISA. Camp IV is just visible in the col at the bottom right.**



Dupraz, Jean-Jacques Forrat, Bernard Macho, Dr. Alain Raymond, Jacques Soubis, François Valençot, Bernard Villaret de Chauvigny and me. It took us 16 days from Dasso to reach Base Camp, where we arrived on May 30. On May 31 we reconnoitered the very crevassed glacier which was to take us to Camp I, which we established on June 2. Above, a plateau led to the foot of the south face. We decided on the unclimbed south spur, which involved fixing 5000 feet of rope, starting at 20,000 and ending at 23,625 feet, the length of the spur. Camp II (22,000 feet) was established on the spur on June 9. We continued to prepare the route along the spur. On June 16 Batard, Chariglione and I got to within 500 feet of the top of the spur. On the 17th, each carrying a sleeping bag, Chariglione the food, Batard the tent and I the butane stove and walkie-talkie, we finished fixing the route and got to the top of the spur at 9:30. Chariglione was too fatigued to continue, but Batard and I kept on up to a very cold, foodless bivouac at 25,100 feet; we merely had cold water to drink. In the evening I reconnoitered to a 25,100-foot col on the southeast ridge. Next morning, June 18, at six, we left for the summit, which we reached at nine A.M. That same day Audoubert and Villaret ascended to the bivouac, which we had left set up, while Batard and I descended to Camp II. On the 19th it stormed; Audoubert and Villaret attempted to reach the summit but were forced back to the bivouac. Since it continued to storm on the 20th, they had to descend. Audoubert started down, followed by Villaret. For some inexplicable reason the latter turned around and climbed rapidly back to the bivouac. At the limit of his strength, Audoubert had to continue the descent. The storm went on, worse and worse for eight days. At the end of three, we had to descend from Camp II if we too were not to die. We could not recover Villaret's body. It took us 19 days from Base Camp to the summit. We had only two high camps. We used neither high-altitude porters nor oxygen. The expedition was chiefly financed by its members.

YANNICK SEIGNEUR, *Club Alpin Français*

*Gasherbrum II and III.* To mark the International Women's Year the Polish Ladies Expedition was organized under the leadership of Mrs. Wanda Rutkiewicz. For safety reasons, a men's team was added to the expedition with separate objectives. The following took part: ladies' team: Alicja Bednarz, Alison Chadwick-Onyszkiewicz, Anna Czerwinska, Halina Krüger-Syrokomska, Dr. Maria Mitkiewicz, Anna Okopinska, Krystyna Palmowska and Wanda Rutkiewicz; men's team: Leszek Cichy, Marek Janas, Andrzej Lapinski, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, deputy leader, Władysław Woźniak, Marcin Zachariasiewicz, Krzysztof Zdzitowiecki and Captain Saeed Ahmed Malik, Pakistani liaison officer. The caravan started from Baha on May 29 and Base Camp was reached by

the last group on June 19. Camp I was established that same day at 19,700 feet, Camp II on July 4 at 21,325 feet and Camp III at 24,125 feet six days later. Up to this point the route was on snow and ice of 40° to 50° with a few places of 60° to 70°; it required 5250 feet of fixed rope. The weather was unstable. At the end of July the weather improved and a summit bid was launched. On August 1 the men, Cichy, Onyszkiewicz and Zdzitowiecki, climbed Gasherbrum II (26,360 feet), the third ascent by a new route, the northwest face. There were 1650 feet of difficult snow and ice climbing. The next ascent of Gasherbrum II was made on August 9 also by men, Janas, Lapinski and Woźniak. They ascended the Austrian first-ascent route, the east ridge. The first ascent of Gasherbrum III (26,090 feet) was made on August 11 by members of both parties. The route followed the line of a big couloir in the center of the east face. There was difficult mixed climbing and about 350 feet of rope was fixed on the rocky traverses to ease the descent. The summit was reached at six P.M. by Wanda Rutkiewicz, Onyszkiewicz and his English wife, Alison, and Zdzitowiecki. Since 1964 this had been the highest unclimbed peak in the world. The participation of two women is a record in women's alpinism since women had not previously taken part in first ascents of peaks above 24,600 feet. The following day Halina Krüger-Syrokomska and Anna Okopinska made the first female ascent of Gasherbrum II, repeating the Austrian route. They are the first European women to have climbed an 8000-meter peak. Theirs was also the first all-female climb of an 8000er, the Japanese on Makalu and Everest and the Chinese on Everest having been made in the company of men.

#### POLSKI ZWIĄZEK ALPINIZMU, Poland

*Hidden Peak, Alpine-Style.* After three years of trying, Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler finally were granted permission to climb an 8000-meter peak alpine-style. They were allowed to attempt Hidden Peak (26,470 feet) by its northwest face. With twelve porters and a liaison officer they left Skardu on July 13 and reached Base Camp at 16,750 feet at the foot of Hidden Peak twelve days later. In the last days of July they climbed through two icefalls to the glacier between Gasherbrum II and Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum I). After a night at 19,350 feet they returned to Base Camp. They made a second reconnaissance, carrying supplies to be used on the final climb. They returned to their previous campsite and the next day climbed to 22,000 feet. The face was steeper than they had expected, much of it 60° bare ice but soft enough to provide good front-pointing. They again descended to Base Camp. The weather seemed to be three days bad and three days good. On August 8 it seemed favorable and they returned to the 19,350-foot camp. On the 9th they picked up their supplies and climbed, unroped and unbelayed, the 4000-foot face. In the upper part the ice gave way in part to steep

ice couloirs and iced rotten rock. This part of the climb was comparable to the north face of the Matterhorn. After eight hours of very difficult climbing, at two P.M., they reached the shoulder at 23,300 feet, where, exhausted, they pitched their bivouac tent. On August 10 the first hour was easier but the slope soon steepened. About noon they traversed left onto the ridge and finally stood on top at 12:30 after six hours of climbing. They descended that night to 23,300 feet and were back in Base Camp two days later.

*Urdok I and Hidden Peak.* The Austrian Karakoram Expedition was made up of the German Dr. Karl Hub and Austrians Dr. Helmut Prevedel, Herbert Zefferer, Robert Schauer, my wife Leselotte and me as leader. Though we had originally headed for Baltoro Kangri we changed for the American route on Hidden Peak at the same time that Messner and Habeler were on the north face. Schauer, Zefferer and I got to the summit the day after the other party, on August 11, to complete the third ascent. After finally arriving at Skardu on July 2, we got to Base Camp at 17,000 feet on the South Gasherbrum Glacier on July 13. Camps I, II, III and IV were placed at 18,375, 21,000, 22,300 and 23,950 feet. We fixed rope on most of the ridge, which we found more difficult than we had expected. The Americans describe traversing snow bands right below the summit col at about 25,900 feet, but we had to cross bands of fairly rotten rock there. We reached the top at six P.M. On August 4, all of us except for Dr. Prevedel had made the first ascent of Urdok I (23,950 feet) from Camp III.

HANNS SCHELL, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*Saltoro Kangri Attempt.* The Hokuryo Alpine Club's expedition was composed of Shuhji Yamamoto, Kazuyu Namikawa and 12 others including two women. They arrived at Base Camp at 14,000 feet on June 3 and attempted the south ridge of Saltoro Kangri (25,400 feet). Bad conditions stopped their effort at 18,700 feet. They crossed to the main ridge to try the 1962 route of Kyoto University but this failed too, owing to the snow conditions.

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

*Teram Kangri.* The Shizuoka University Alpine Club expedition was led by Hajime Katayama and had 17 other members. They left Khapalu on June 1 and traveled via Goma, Ali Bransa, the Bilafond La, Lolofond and Siachen Glaciers to reach Base Camp at 16,900 feet on July 10. They used a sledge to descend the Lolofond Glacier and at the junction of the Teramsher Glacier established Advanced Base at 17,400 feet. They established Camp I (18,500 feet), II (20,350 feet), III (21,150

feet), IV (22,150 feet) and V (23,125 feet) on July 19 and 25, August 2, 7 and 9. On August 12 Kazuo Kodaka and Yasunori Kobayashi climbed over Teram Kangri II via its south ridge and on to the main summit (24,490 feet). All members reached the summit of Teram Kangri II. Base Camp was evacuated on August 19.

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

*Latok I and II.* Two different Japanese expeditions were in the Latok group from July to September. The Tokai section of the Japanese Alpine Club was led by Makoto Hara. Tremendous avalanches and rockfall persuaded them to give up trying Latok I (23,440 feet) and to explore the glaciers in the group. They went up the Biafo and Simgang, over the Sim La where they had to descend a 1500-foot ice wall to the Choktoi Glacier, and continued along the Panmah to the Baltoro and back to Askole. The Kyoto Climbing Club led by Noki Takada gave up their attempt on Latok II (23,320 feet) because of avalanches and rockfall.

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

*Laila.* The Hekiryō Alpine Club expedition was led by Yoshinora Isomura and Tomiyasu Ishikawa. They left Skardu on July 4 and went through Yuno and Arandu to Base Camp at 13,450 feet at the junction of the Chogolungma and Haramosh Glaciers on July 14. Camp I was put at 14,100 feet on the left bank of the Haramosh Glacier on July 18 and Camp II at 15,750 feet on the east ridge on July 21. It became clear that this route was impossible and they transferred efforts to the southeast face. A new Camp II was established at 16,750 feet on August 1. Camps III (18,050 feet), IV (19,200 feet) and V (21,000 feet) were established on August 2, 5 and 8. On August 9 Ryuichi Babaguchi and Kohzo Sakai reached the summit (22,921 feet) at 5:20 P.M.

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

*Malubiting Central.* The expedition of the Iwate Section of the Japanese Alpine Club was led by Junjiro Kasahara and Toshihiko Sato. They left Skardu and traveled through Yuno and Arandu to reach Base Camp on the Chogolungma Glacier at 14,000 feet on July 8. Camp I was placed on the upper plateau of the icefall at 16,750 feet on July 12. Camp II or Advanced Base was established at 19,150 feet on the Polan La on July 21, Camp III under the north peak at 20,675 feet on July 28 and Camp IV at 21,325 feet on the upper plateau on July 31. On August 1 Masahide Onodera, Hedeki Atsumi, Toshinori Takahashi and Kazuhiko Moro bivouacked at 23,000 feet on the west wall of the Central Peak of Malubiting. They reached the summit (23,820 feet) at nine A.M. on



August 2 after two hours of plowing through deep snow. On August 3 Hisashi Ito slipped from a fixed rope on the north ridge of the north peak and was found dead on the Barpu Glacier. On the 5th all were back in Base Camp.

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

*Peaks in the Chogolungma Group.* It seems incredible that neither of our expeditions to Malubiting Central in 1974 or 1975 really got to the mountain. This year we were thwarted by frightful air service from Rawalpindi to Skardu and incorrect word that the Japanese had already climbed the mountain. On receiving this information and having only 15 days left, we changed our objective and placed Base Camp at 12,150 feet two days short of Malubiting at the foot of the Kapaltang Kun group. We got there on July 18 after seven days of march through Tisar, Arandu and Khurumal with 65 porters. The expedition was composed of Dr. Achille Poluzzi, Dr. Francesco Cavazzuti, Bruno Baleotti, Oscar Bellotti, Giancarlo Calza, Paolo Cerlini, Adelmo Lunghini, Clemente Maffei, Anchise Mutti, Giovanni Pasinetti, Guido Rocco, Tullio Rocco, Massimo Sanavio, Antonietta Staffolani, Angelo Zatti and me as leader. Camp I was at 15,540 feet. On July 21 Baleotti, Calza, Maffei and Guido Rocco left Camp I, established Camp II at 16,750 feet and went on to make the first ascent of P 5350 (17,533 feet; south of Chogolungma Glacier between East Kapaltang and West Marpo Glaciers) by its northwest ridge. Various attempts on the c. 20,000-foot highest summit of Kapaltang failed. Bellotti, Lunghini, Pasinetti and Mutti moved north across the Chogolungma Glacier above Khurumal to place camps at 15,900 and 17,725 feet on P 6005 (19,701 feet). They reached the summit on August 3 by the north ridge. Meanwhile Maffei, Calza, Cavazzuti, Tullio Rocco and Sanavio had turned to the Berginsho group (south of the tongue of the Chogolungma Glacier). They placed camp at 15,000 feet and climbed P 5720 (18,767 feet), the west peak of the group, by its west ridge on August 2.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Spantik.* The Kohriyama Alpine Club's expedition to Spantik (23,042 feet) was led by Yasuhiro Narita. They reached Base Camp at 14,100 feet on July 1. Avalanche danger made them change their plans and they pushed on to the Polan La and tried the west ridge of Spantik but it was not in better condition than the southeast ridge. Though they were active until July 26, they reached only 19,600 feet. They met severe difficulties at 19,150 feet.

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

*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* The approach of the Felix Kuen Memorial Expedition, led by Dr. Karl Maria Herrligkoffer, was considerably complicated by their not being able to go along or cross the Karakoram Highway being built by the Chinese. Although they arrived in Pakistan on May 7, it was not until May 30 that the western part of the expedition was established at Base Camp at Dhaigiri, a little above their Base Camps of 1960, 1968 and 1970. They attempted three routes. The Toni Kinshofer route ascended the southwest ridge to the Felix Kuen Icefield and then was to continue up the Diamir side over the south peak and south shoulder to the 26,660-foot summit. Four camps were established, Camps II, III and IV at 19,350, 23,000 and 24,275 feet respectively. The weather was consistently bad. There were only two cloudless, windless days in the 40 they were on the mountain. Hillmaier, Beyerlein and Margret Schnait spent a whole week stormbound in Camp III. Hillmaier and Beyerlein were finally able to establish Camp IV and after reaching a high point of 24,775 feet descended 150 feet on the traverse to the Diamir side. Weather prevented their going further. A group reconnoitered the southeast buttress to 18,375 feet. The eastern part of the expedition established three high camps, the highest at 21,000 feet, just below Rakiot Peak. Manfred and Christa Sturm with Margret Schnait and one other made the second ascent of Toshain (c. 20,000 feet; for first ascent, see *A.A.J.*, 1975, 20:1, pages 213-4. —*Editor*). (We are very grateful to Dr. Herrligkoffer for supplying this information.)

*Thui Group, Hindu Raj.* The Edinburgh Hindu Raj Expedition was composed of Dave Broadhead, George Gibson, Dave Page, Des Rubens and me. We traveled by jeep from Gilgit to Yasin and continued for four days through Thui and Sholtali to Base Camp at 14,000 feet on the Borumbar Glacier. Thui I has two separate tops. The higher is 6660 meters (21,654 feet) and is marked as No. 27 on Diemberger's map of the Hindu Raj (*Himalayan Journal*, 1971, XXXI, p. 320). The second higher is No. 26, P 6400 (20,998 feet), at the head of the Panarillo and Borumbar Glaciers. P 6400 was climbed on August 5 by Gibson, Rubens and me from a camp on a plateau at 20,000 feet. A previous attempt on July 31 by Broadhead and Page reached a subsidiary peak between the two summits. It would seem that the difference between the heights of the two peaks is rather less than the 260 meters given by Diemberger. To the south of the peak we climbed there are four peaks on the east side of the Borumbar Glacier. We climbed them all. The northernmost pair (c. 20,000 and 20,300 feet) were climbed by Rubens and me on August 7. The southern ones (c. 18,500 and 18,000 feet) were climbed by various separate parties between July 19 and 26. We attempted Thui III twice from the Borumbar side. On the second attempt we climbed an obvious couloir which leads up from the glacier to the main watershed

and thence to a top which lies a half-mile east and a few hundred feet lower than the main summit. An attempt was also made on Thui II, crossing from the Borumbar to the Qalandar Gum Glacier. Rubens and I followed the latter to its head and traversed a subsidiary peak of 20,000 feet to a 19,800-foot col immediately north of Thui II. Bad weather foiled the final attempt, but the climb appears fairly straightforward.

GEOFFREY COHEN, *University of Edinburgh, Scotland*

*Thui III.* Our expedition was composed of H.P. Doswald, Dr. A. Stöckli, Frl. Dr. V. Merz, J. de Vries, H. Bumbacher, M. Dubacher, J. Huber, J. Ineichen, H. Rieder, K. Stadlin, P. Lenggenhager, and me as leader. We placed Base Camp (12,625 feet) between the Qalandar Gum and Agost Bar Glaciers. After establishing Camps I and II (14,600 and 16,400 feet) on the Qalandar Gum Glacier, Doswald, Dubacher and Huber on July 23 climbed the 3300-foot-high southwest ice wall of Thui III (20,260 feet) to make the first ascent. On July 25 Merz, Bumbacher and Stadlin and on July 28 Dubacher, de Vries and I repeated the ascent. An attempt on 20,204-foot Thui Zom was given up when the camp at 15,100 feet below the very difficult north face was destroyed by rockfall. The risk on the 7200-foot-high face was too great. We made the following first ascents: P 5160 (16,929 feet; 2 kilometers northeast of Thui An) on July 30 by Bumbacher, Stöckli; P 5160 (16,929 feet; on the south bank of the Qalandar Gum Glacier and 5 kilometers southwest of Thui III) on July 31 by Dubacher, Huber; P 4920 (16,142 feet; 3 kilometers northeast and southeast of the latter two) on July 28 by Doswald, Huber; P 4900 (16,076 feet; 1300 meters east of Thui An) on July 16 by Dubacher, Huber; P 4580 (15,026 feet; 1 kilometer northeast of Base Camp) on July 22 by Ineichen, de Vries and on August 2 by Stadlin, Stöckli; P 4398 (14,430 feet; 1½ kilometers west of Base Camp) on July 29 by Lenggenhager, Merz, de Vries.

HANS SCHIBLI, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

*Langar, 1974.* In *A.A.J.*, 1975 on page 216 we reported that Italians had climbed Langar but details were lacking. On August 5, 1974 Sergio De Infanti, Mario Qualizza and Aldo Scalettari reached the summit of Wala Peak 193, which lies just north of Saraghrar North. Wala gives no altitude for this peak but the Italians give 7100\* meters (23,294 feet); Wala gives a peak some two miles west of the Italian peak as Langar Main Peak at 7061 meters. The Italians established Base Camp at 13,550 feet at Totiraz Nohu alongside the Roshgol Glacier on July 17, 1974.

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\* The Hindu Kush expert, Dr. Diemberger, doubts that this peak is more than "nearly 7000 meters."

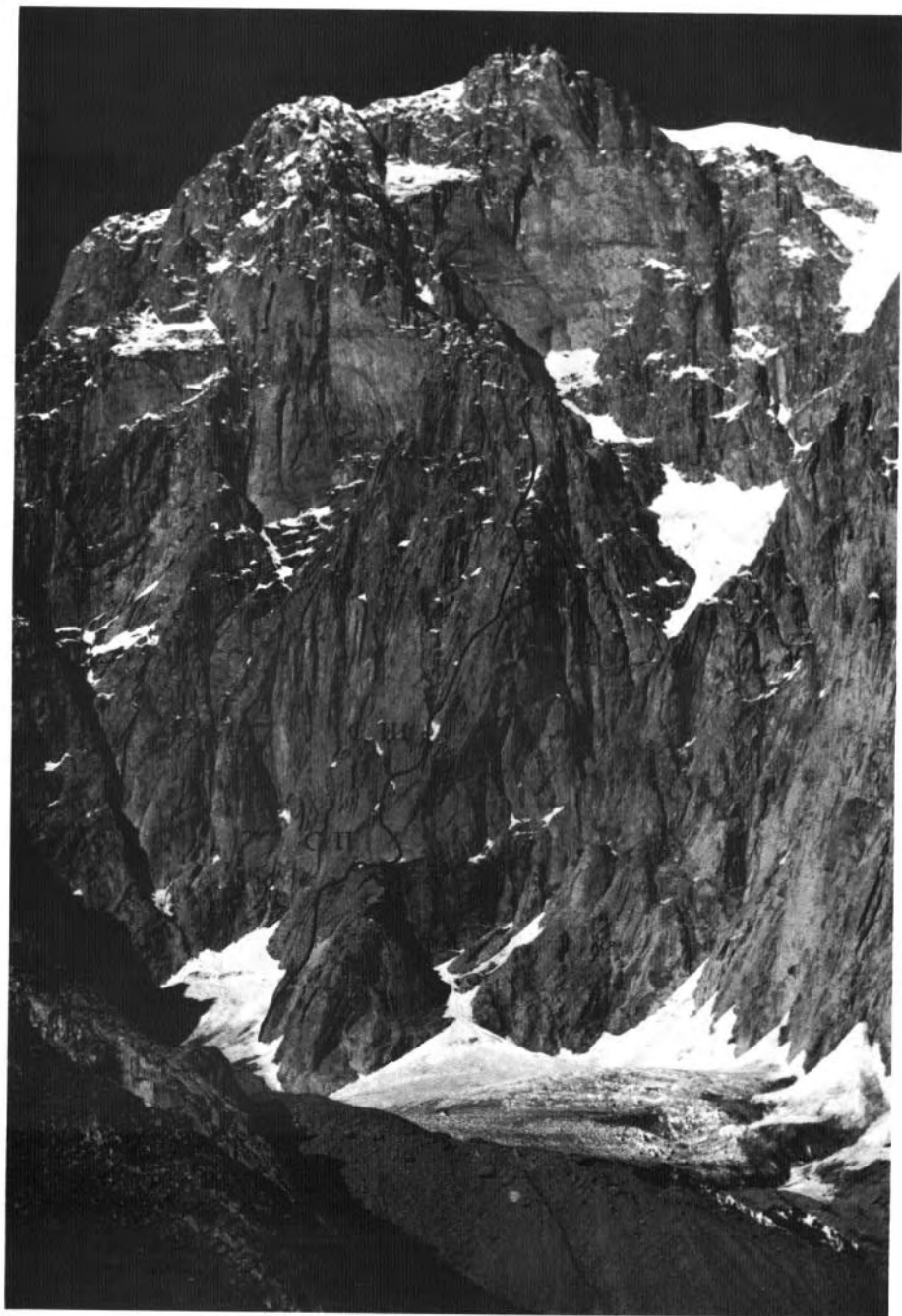


PLATE 76

*Photo by Ramón Ramona Brams*

**The Southwest Ridge of Saraghrar,  
Hindu Kush. Bottom of ridge: 16,650  
feet; Camp II: 17,450 feet; Camp III:  
18,200 feet; Camp IV: 19,600 feet.**

Camps I and II were on the glacier at 15,100 and 16,825 feet. Camps III, IV, V and VI were on the steep face, where ropes were fixed, at 18,875, 19,525, 20,500 and 21,325 feet.

*Buni Zom, South Face.* The Bernina Alpine Club Expedition was led by Masao Okabe and had five more members. They left Chitral on July 14 and began walking at Koghozi on the 16th. They went via Birmoha, Romen, Golen Gol, Chakholi, Bokht, Phargam An to reach Base Camp on the Ghordoghan Glacier at 12,500 feet on July 25. They placed Camp I at 15,750 feet on July 26 to reconnoiter the Ghordoghan Glacier. Camp II, established on July 30, was at 17,000 feet on the east side glacier of the ridge which connects the main and south peaks. Camp III was made at 19,000 feet on August 3. The next day route preparation on the south face got up to 20,175 feet. On August 8 they reached 20,500 feet; five climbers bivouacked at 20,350 feet. On August 9 Masao Okabe, Hideo Sato and Shigeru Tabe climbed the snow face and reached the summit (21,493 feet). Base Camp was evacuated on August 16.

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

*Saraghrar Attempt.* The members of our expedition were Jordi Colomer, leader, Joan Claramunt, Eduard Lluís, Enric Pérez, José L. Pérez, Alfred Martínez, Francesc Sabat, Xavier Tena, Dr. Pere Xaus and I. On July 20 we placed Base Camp at Totiraz Noku (13,650 feet). Our objective was the southwest ridge of Saraghrar (24,075 feet), a steep rock wall, using tactics similar to those of Bonington on the Annapurna south face. On July 23 we placed Camp I at 16,100 feet and began the actual climb from the foot of the wall at 16,650 feet. After several days of bad weather, on the 28th we established Camp II at 17,450 feet, having fixed ropes. On August 4 we placed Camp III at 18,050 feet. Several days of bad weather followed before we climbed a very difficult part of the ridge to a height of 19,600 feet where we placed Camp IV. Bad weather came in again and obliged us to rappel to Camp I, where we spent seven days waiting for better weather. On the 22nd, in nice weather, we started back up the 5500 feet of fixed rope and on August 24 we reached 19,750 feet, but unfortunately the weather changed again. Food and time ran out and so we had to give up.

RAMÓN BRAMONA RAMS, *Club Excursionista de Gracia, Spain*

*Matkash, Hindu Raj.* Four climbers from Trieste, Walter Mejak, Bianca Di Beaco, Fioretta Tarlao and Fabio Benedetti climbed above Mastuj and the Yarkuhn valley. They made the difficult ascent of a peak

of about 6000 meters (19,685 feet) above the Matkash Glacier, to which they gave the name of Matkash.

MARIO FANTIN, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Maharbarani Sar.* In *Lo Scarpone* of December 1, 1975 an account appears telling of a first ascent made by two Italians, Roberto Ive and Elio Padovan; it is not clear to the editor just where they climbed. They traveled by jeep to Munsgol and trekked to Base Camp at 11,225 feet below Peak 106 (5750 meters or 18,865 feet). They camped at 13,750 and 16,575 feet but failed 650 feet below the summit of Peak 106. They then turned to Maharbarani Sar, a crystalline schist pyramid, which they climbed on August 8.

*Garmush.* The Austrian Hindu Kush Expedition was led by Peter Baumgartner and comprised his wife Lilo, Karl Mahrer, Dr. Franz Österreicher and Rudi Brandstötter. They flew to Gilgit, took a jeep to Yashin and donkeys to Darkot and went with 22 porters to Base Camp at 15,425 feet. After establishing a dump at 16,400 feet, they placed Camp I first at 17,000 feet and then at 17,725 feet. On August 1 Österreicher, Mahrer and Brandstötter left Camp I at five A.M., climbed the west ridge and reached the summit of Garmush (20,486 feet) at four P.M. They bivouacked on the descent.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*Kampire Dior.* Led by Keiji Enda, the Hiroshima Yamano-kai expedition climbed Kampire Dior (23,436 feet). After leaving Gilgit on May 10, they traveled through Imit, Bilhanz, Bohrt and Karambar to reach on May 23 Base Camp at 13,775 feet on the lower Karambar Glacier. They established Camp I at 15,750 feet on the upper Karambar Glacier on May 27 and Camp II at 18,700 feet on the south ridge on June 2. On June 9 they traversed a peak and placed Camp III at 21,000 feet. On the 13th they traversed another peak and put Camp IV at 21,325 feet. On June 14 Kazushige Takami, Sakae Mori, Yoji Teranishi and Yasuhide Hayashi left Camp IV at three A.M. They reached the west ridge at eight o'clock, having fixed ropes on the way, and at 9:10 stood on the top.

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

*Purian Sar.* Shinichi Hotta led the Kyoto Karakoram Club expedition to Purian Sar, after waiting for 20 days for a flight from Rawalpindi to Gilgit. They traveled through Imit and Bilhanz, to Base Camp at Bad



Swat at 12,175 feet, which they reached on July 22. They established Temporary Camp I at 13,200 feet on July 23, Camp I at 15,425 feet on July 27, Temporary Camp II-1 at 16,475 feet on August 1, Temporary Camp II-2 at 17,000 feet on August 3, and Camp II at 17,725 feet on August 5. This was the center of a great snowfield, where they saw Purian Sar for the first time. A fist-shaped rock stands on the right side of the col on the northwest ridge, on the left side of which they placed Camp III at 18,375 feet on August 6. On August 7 Tsuyoshi Furuichi, Ryuji Hayashibara, Hiroshi Inoue and Yasunori Ito left Camp III at 5:30 A.M. and reached the top (20,647 feet) at eleven A.M. On the 8th Yoshihiro Uchida, Teruhiko Nakajima and Junichi Takahashi reached the summit. On August 10 all were back in Base Camp.

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

*Tirich Mir.* Of the 32 members of our group, 18 including two women reached the summit of Tirich Mir (25,290 feet by the Czech route). On July 13 we established Base Camp at 15,100 feet on the Upper Tirich Glacier. Camp I and II at 16,750 and 19,700 feet were on the glacier. Camp III was at 22,300 feet. From 21,650 to 23,625 feet we climbed a steep couloir which took us to the west shoulder. We fixed some rope in that part. Camp IV was on the shoulder. The summit was reached on July 27 and August 3. The following reached the top: Alois Strickler, Hermann Thurnbichler, Marcel Rüdi, Hans von Känel, Richard Lanzl, Hans Bani, Hans Zebrowski, Ludwig Höfle, Heinz Bürli, Karl Fischer, Peter and Wastl Wörgötter, Gerhard and Hannelore Schmatz, Max Marti, Richard Franzl, Waldemar Schörghofer and Hanna Müller. Irg Zom (Dirgol Zom) (22,556 feet) was climbed by most to aid acclimatization.

EUGEN REISER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

*Tirich Mir via West Spur of Tirich Mir West.* Our expedition again climbed alpine-style and consisted of only Gianni Calgagno and me. We first climbed Tirich Mir (25,290 feet), as a training climb, by the 1967 Czech route from the northwest col, using the fixed ropes left by the Swiss also in 1975. We bivouacked on the col and then climbed mixed ice and rock on crampons to the top on August 11. Our new Italian route ascended the west spur of Tirich Mir West to that summit and on to the main summit. The difference in altitude was 3750 feet. It was mixed climbing with difficulty of IV and two passages of V (UIAA). After some 1650 feet of difficult climbing, we bivouacked at 23,625 feet and ascended to the top on August 25.

GUIDO MACHETTO, *Club Alpino Italiano*



*Tirich Mir.* Jerzy Wala led a Polish party to Tirich Mir. Unfortunately they had to abandon the ascent when Jankowski died of a heart attack at over 23,000 feet.

MAREK BRNIAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

*Tirich Mir.* The Iranian climber, Mischa Saleki, who lives in Germany, had the idea of traversing the Tirich Mir peaks from IV to I and then descending the unclimbed southwest ridge. His team of Germans and English seemed beset with dissension; two of the Germans left Pakistan with one expedition vehicle and much of the equipment. Plans had to be modified. Saleki, Don Whillans, Ian Nicholson and Reinhard Seifert climbed Tirich Mir by the Spanish Route and descended the same way in bad weather. Storms had washed out the jeep road and they had to walk out 80 miles.

*Snow Dome, Mehrbani.* In August Rob Ferguson, Dave Wilkinson and I climbed Snow Dome (16,500 feet) and Mehrbani (17,517 feet) from the Naltar valley and P 5961 (19,557 feet) from the Daintar valley. Having crossed from the Kerengi to the Sat Marao glaciers by a difficult pass, we were thwarted in an attempt on P 6885 (22,589 feet) at the head of the Kukuay Glacier by bad weather and lack of food. (See map by Trevor Braham, *Alpine Journal*, 1971).

ROBERT COLLISTER, *Alpine Club*

### **Afghanistan**

*Noshaq.* We set up our Base Camp at 15,000 feet at the northwest foot of Noshaq. On July 25 the entire team, Charles Brush, James Caruthers, Robert Emrick, Jay Gingrich, Walter Hotchkiss and I climbed Korpusht-e-Yakhi (18,688 feet). On July 30 we placed Camp I at 18,000 feet and on August 3 Camp II at 20,500 feet on Noshaq's west ridge. High winds prevented our placing Camp III above 21,600 feet. On August 5 Emrick, Ginrich and I reached the Middle Peak (24,275 feet). As Emrick was unable to continue due to exhaustion, the traverse to the main peak was not attempted.

GLENN PORZAK

*Noshaq.* On August 22 five Spaniards climbed the west peak of Noshaq (23,786 feet), including Monserrat Jou, who thus reached a summit higher than any other Spanish woman. Javier Pérez Gil and José María Montfort bivouacked and the next day climbed to the three highest summits of Noshaq.

*Asp-e-Safed III, North Face.* Our French expedition made the first ascent of the north face of Asp-e-Safed III (c. 20,670 feet) in July and August. After establishing Base Camp at 15,000 feet and Camp I at

16,900 feet, we fixed rope up to 19,350 feet from July 23 to 30. The final assault was alpine style by J.L. Guyonneau, V. Lant and J. Therisod, who reached the summit on August 2 after two bivouacs, and then by M. Legrèves, G. Lemoine and me on August 4. Both groups continued along the ridge to the summit of Asp-e-Safed I (21,349 feet), making the second traverse of the ridge and descending by the north ridge to the 19,350-foot col. The four Asp-e-Safed peaks, whose north faces are from 3300 to 4000 feet high, rise above the Qazi-Deh Glacier. The climb was of sustained serious difficulty, principally on mixed terrain and ice.

ANDRÉ ZAGDOUN, *Club Alpin Français*

*M6, North Face.* We placed our Base Camp at 13,500 feet in the Mondaras valley off the Darya Qadzi Deh. Our High Camp was established on a rock *rognon* at 16,800 feet. Howard Lancashire and I climbed M6 (20,134 feet) by its impressive north face. In alpine-style, we crossed the bergschrund at 2:30 A.M. and climbed steep, hard ice which gave way to sugar snow overlying the ice. We gained the summit ridge at four P.M. but bivouacked at 5:30 P.M. just below the summit, which we reached the next morning. We descended the northeast ridge in six hours. M6 was first climbed in 1972 by Italians. An attempt of M5 by its west ridge failed in bad weather.

PETER HOLDEN, *Alpine Club*

*Shakhaur-Nadir Shah Traverse.* The Kraków Academic Alpine Club expedition ascended Shakhaur (23,347 feet) by a new route. Between July 11 and 22 we acclimatized in the Kohe Zebak group. On July 23 we reached the village of Shakhaur in the Wakhan and immediately began a five-day reconnaissance in the Shakhaur valley, in which the Kotgaz An (pass of 17,940 feet) was reached. Base Camp was established on July 31 on the Shakhaur Glacier at 12,475 feet. We decided to climb Shakhaur alpine-style from the Kotgaz An via the east ridge and to traverse along the ridge to Nadir Shah (22,356 feet) and on to the col between M3 and M4 before descending the Shakhaur Myani Glacier, making no immediate camps. On August 3 E. Chrobak, K. Liszka, J. Maczka and I climbed the Hoshk Glacier to 14,450 feet and climbed the next day to the Kotgaz An via very steep ice with penitentes. On August 5 we climbed on rock and ice, passing ice towers on the north to bivouac behind the second tower at 19,350 feet in a saddle. The next day was difficult ice and wind-drifted snow; night caught us on an ice slope at 21,325 feet. On the 7th we had to traverse 200 yards south until we could get across a crevasse with artificial aid; we reached a plateau for the third night on the ridge at 22,800 feet. On August 8 at

one P.M. we climbed the last vertical pitch to the summit of Shakhaur. We found no trace of the previous ascents. That same day we descended along the easy ridge to the Nadir Shah col, where we bivouacked at 21,650 feet. By detouring around huge cornices we climbed Nadir Shah at 2:30 the next day, where we found traces of the Yugoslavs of 1968 and a bottle with the names of the Polish first-ascent party of 1962. We descended the ridge to its abrupt 1300-foot icefall, down which we made six abseils. Below was the broad M3-M4 saddle and there we spent the seventh night. The further route was marked with flags left by our support team: Z. Dudrak, W. Jedliński and A. Pawlik. The next day we descended to the col in the ridge between Nadir Shah and Shakhaur Myani Glaciers. It took three long abseils to reach the latter. Two attempts by the support team on Languta-e Barfi failed at 19,700 feet in bad weather.

MARIAN BALA, *Kraków Academic Alpine Club, Poland*

*Sad Ishtragh Group, Darrah-e-Qalat.* The North of England Expedition was made up of Michael Anderson, New Zealand, Miss Terry Funk, Switzerland, Michael Hosted, my wife Dawn and me. We drove to Kabul and used local transport from Kunduz to Eshkashem. We made a one-day approach march south into the Darrah-e-Qalat, which terminates in the Sad Ishtragh massif. We had bad weather at first but made the following first ascents: Kohe Nova (5200 meters or 17,061 feet; one mile north of Wala 91) via east face on July 19 by P. and D. Bean; Kohe Barabar (5050 meters or 16,568 feet; one mile northeast of Wala 91) via south couloir on July 20 by P. and D. Bean; and Kohe Akhery (5100 meters or 16,733 feet; Wala Peak 98) via north face on July 24 by Hosted, Funk, Anderson and I made the second ascent of P 4750 (15,584 feet; Wala Peak 107) on July 24. We also found and crossed an ice pass (4885 meters) connecting the Qalat and Syarpalas Glaciers and made other minor ascents.

PAUL BEAN, *Cleveland Mountaineering Club, England*

*Koh-e-Bandaka.* The first Rumanian Hindu Kush expedition was made up of Valentin Garner, Ionel Coman, Anton Demeter and Zoltan Kovacs. On August 26 they climbed Koh-e-Bandaka (22,451 feet).

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*Restrictions on Expeditions in Afghanistan.* Friedrich Weber of Marktoberdorf, Germany informs us that the Afghan government is now collecting duty on food imported amounting to one to two dollars per kilo. Porter fees are very high; they had to pay \$16 per day for each porter for the 1½-day pack from Qazi Deh to the Noshaq Base Camp.

PLATE 77

*Photo by Marian Bala*

**SHAKHAUR**, seen on the way to the  
Kotgaz Pass.



*Kohe Purwakshan, Wakhan Pamir.* The Warsaw expedition was made up of M. Kończkowski, Z. Gmaj, W. Gorzko, J.S. Graczyk, M. Mikołajczyk, W. Obojski, S. Saganek, K. Sierakowski, M. Sygowski and me. Our primary object was to explore the Purwakshan valley in the central part of the Wakhan Pamir (north of Rokot and north of the Abe Panj or Oxus River). On our return we visited the region of Kohe Baba Tangi and the Urgunt-e Payan valley in the Hindu Kush. Base Camp was placed at 15,100 feet below the main glacier in the Purwakshan valley. We made the following first ascents: P 5290 (17,356 feet; west of lower valley) by Obojski, Saganek and P 5325 (17,467 feet; east of lower valley) by Mikołajczyk, Popko both on July 22; P 4922 (16,148 feet; just south of P 5290) by Gmaj, Sygowski on July 23; P 5440 (17,881 feet; northwest of P 5290) by Graczyk, Kończkowski, Obojski on July 24; Kohe Purwakshan (6080 meters or 19,948 feet; east of glacier) by Mikołajczyk, Popko on July 26 via southwest spur and plateau to main (east) summit; P 6110 (20,046 feet; at head of glacier) by Graczyk, Kończkowski, Obojski, Sierakowski on July 31 and by Mikołajczyk, Popko on August 3 via left side of south glacier; P 5544 (18,189 feet; west of glacier) by Gorzko, Saganek, Sygowski on August 1; P 5950 (19,521 feet; west of P 6110) by Popko by traversing from P 6110 on August 3.

MACIEJ POPKO, *Polski Związek Alpinizmu (Poland)*

## USSR

*Omission from the Pamirs Article, A.A.J., 1975.* On pages 77 and 78 we unfortunately omitted the name of Marty Hoey. She did reach the summit of Pik Lenin with Evans, Lev, Stanley and Carson and waited with Lev for Williamson when he made his summit attempt.

*Koshtantau, Caucasus.* Vera Watson led four climbers representing the American Alpine Club at the second session of the Inter-nation Camp Bezengi in August. The others were Margaret Young, Robert Summers and I. Thirty-nine climbers from six countries spent three and a half weeks at Camp Bezengi, a permanent facility located at the junction of the Mishirgi and Bezengi valleys in the central Caucasus. The camp will accommodate up to about three hundred climbers and staff (about 200 Russian climbers were there in addition to the international group); it is very well located as a base for climbing in this area. A large number of interesting and challenging climbs are available up to grade six, almost all requiring more than one day from base. All four U.S. climbers reached the summit of Koshtantau (16,900 feet) and between them reached five lesser summits.

RICHARD K. IRVIN