

the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Manali, Dhan Kumar and Gian Chand. The H.I.M. climbers did not climb Mukar Bey, as reported on the next page, but rather a lower point on the same ridge.

India—Northeast Frontier Agency

Gori Chen. In little known NEFA an Indian Army and civilian expedition was active under the leadership of T. Haralu, with Major J. C. Joshi second in command. They climbed c. 22,500-foot Gori Chen.

GUNTER OSKAR DYHRENFURTH, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Tibet

Mount Everest. Rumors exist of a Chinese expedition to Mount Everest in May. No further news has come, leaving one to wonder if the group failed or if it ever went.

Nepal

Pemthang Karpo, Lantrang Himal. Previously unreported in this *Journal* was the ascent of Pemthang Karpo (22,447 feet) on October 22, 1964. Hiroaki Tamura was accompanied by his two Sherpas to the foot of the final ridge. The Japanese climber continued on alone to the top.

U.S.S.R.

Climbs in Soviet Asia, 1965. According to *Der Berkamerad*, on August 12, 1965 twenty-nine members of a Lithuanian-Esthonian expedition to the Pamir-Alai Range climbed Pik Lenin (23,406 feet) from the Krilenko Pass via the first-ascent route. Pik Kommunisma (formerly Pik Stalin; 24,590 feet) was climbed from the Beliava Glacier on August 12 to 19 by a group from the Army Sports Club. The north face of 16,962-foot Dschigiti (Jigiti (?)) in the Tien Shan was climbed for the first time by Aleksander Riabukhin, Vladimir Samokhvalov, Valentin Makovetzki and Olga Trubnikova. It was the third ascent of the peak, which is the second highest of the Terskey-Ala-Tau Range. *Alpinismus* reports that a Czech expedition on July 28 climbed Pik Lenin. The climbers were Miroslav Maly and his wife Marta, František Lehár, Rostislav Caletka and Pavel Winternitz. Eight members of a Lithuanian expedition climbed Pamir-of-the-Pamirs (18,061 feet), which is a southern spur of the Transalai in the northeastern Pamirs. The climb which received the prize for the most difficult climb above 5000 meters of the year 1965 was the first ascent under the leadership of E. Eltshibekov of Pik Kommacademie (21,129 feet), which had previously been attempted three times. On July 14 A. Piankov, V. Voronin, A. Liabin, H. Yakhin and G. Krukovsky left their Fedchenko Glacier Base Camp and attacked the precipitous southwest face. It took them eleven days and eight camps or bivouacs to reach the summit up steep rock and ice, and three more days to descend.

Pakistan

P 7291 or Shingeik Zom. Members of the Bavarian Chitral Expedition were climbers Thomas Trübswetter, leader, his wife Iris, and Konrad Holch, geographer Dr. Klaus Haserodt, and glaciologists Dr. Wilhelm Kich and Ernst H. Nagel. The latter three made glaciological and morphological studies. The climbing objective was P 7291 meters (23,920 feet) or Shingeik Zom (Smoking Mountain), which may be found on the Quarter Inch map on the ridge which extends east from Noshaq. After driving to Pakistan, they flew to Chitral. The march from Chitral over the Zani Pass to Shagrom in the Tirich valley and on to Base Camp at 14,750 feet on the Barband Glacier lasted from June 22 to 29. The Bavarian group followed to 22,650 feet the 1965 route of the Austrians and South Tyroleans, who climbed 23,688-foot Darband Zom. Camp I was placed on July 6 at 17,000 feet at the point where the valley turns south and Camp II on July 9 at 19,350 feet in an icefall below Noshaq's north face. The leader had to return to Base from there because of the altitude. Frau Trübswetter and Holch set out on July 12 with bivouac equipment. There were no technical difficulties but the snow was knee-deep. They bivouacked at 22,650 feet. The next day the pair reached the summit of P 7291 but darkness caused a second bivouac at 22,000 feet. From July 14 to 19 the high camps were evacuated and on July 20 they left Base Camp.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Akher Chiob and Kotgaz Zom. The members of the Graz section of the Austrian Alpine Club (Ö.A.V.) expedition were Hanns Schell, his wife Liselotte and Rainer Göschl. They traveled overland from Austria to Pakistan past Peshawar to Dir. Thence they crossed the Lowari Pass by Jeep to Chitral and Maroi, where they arrived on July 19. From the 20th to the 23rd they continued along the Mastuj valley past Reshun and Kuragh and up the Mulikho valley (called in its upper section first Turikho and then Rich) as far as Uzhnu. This town lies near the confluence of the Rich and the Uzhnu Gol. The latter drains the Chikar, the Shahgologh, the long Kotgaz and the Chhutidum glaciers. The last two lead to the main chain of the Hindu Kush, here the frontier between Afgan Wakhan and Pakistani Chitral. Formerly the natives used the Kotgaz Glacier to cross from the Wakhan into Chitral, but thirty years ago Reginald Schomberg was unable to get to that glacier from the Uzhnu Gol. Therefore Schell's group must have been the first climbers on it. They ascended the Uzhnu Gol to the glacier with fifteen porters on July 24 and 25, setting up Base Camp on the right lateral moraine at 13,500

feet. Two men were kept as high porters. Their objective was Akher Chioh (23,032 feet), the most easterly still unclimbed 7000er of the Hindu Kush. It lies east of 23,015-foot Koh-i-Tez and is connected to it by a wandering ridge. This ridge divides the Kotgaz Glacier from those to the south and ends where the Chikar Gol joins the Uzhnu Gol. On the ridge rise from west to east Koh-i-Tez, Akher Chioh, Kotgaz Zom (21,920 feet), Noghor Zom (19,470 feet) and Chikar Zom (17,340 feet). To climb Akher Chioh they first had to get onto this ridge, a complicated problem. Spur ridges ran off the main chain with secondary glaciers and valleys between them. On July 27 camp was pitched at 17,700 feet up one of these side-valleys, but this route did not lead to the main ridge. On the 28th Schell and Göschl ascended the Kotgaz Glacier far to the west and found a point where they could reach the ridge. The route led up an ice slope and an ice ridge over Kotgaz Zom and then westward along the ridge to Akher Chioh. After camping at 16,000 feet on the 30th, the next day they set up Camp I at 16,750. A carry to 19,000 feet followed on August 1st and on the 2nd Camp II was established at 20,350 feet. On August 3rd Schell and Göschl climbed the northeast ridge and east face of Kotgaz Zom in deep snow. From the summit they descended westwards towards Akher Chioh. In two hours they had traversed the c. two-mile flat ridge to the foot of the steep summit pyramid. At 2:30 they turned back still 1000 feet below the top to avoid a bivouac and returned to Camp II. The next day they returned to Base. On August 6th Schell, his wife and Absar Khan climbed Chikar Zom. On the 7th and 8th Schell, Göschl and a porter reascended to Camp II and the next day carried the camp to 21,650 feet, not far below the summit of Kotgaz Zom. At 4:30 P.M. on August 10 Schell and Göschl stood on the summit of Akher Chioh, having climbed at 45° ice slope for the last 1650 feet. The importance of this Austrian expedition lies in the fact that they penetrated this glacial region south of the main chain of the Hindu Kush and showed the way to numerous climbing objectives. Lovely 6000ers and 5000ers frame the Kotgaz and the adjacent Chhutidum glaciers. Also the difficult Lunkho Peak may be attempted from there.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Dir Gol Peaks. Dieter Oberbichler, leader, Dr. Gerhard Rupar, Walter Almberger and Gottfried Schneeberger of the Admont section of the Austrian Alpine Club (Ö.A.V.) traveled by microbus to Peshawar and flew to Chitral. They left on July 17 and in three days had ascended the Arkari valley to Arkari. From there on the 20th they entered the Dir

Gol and on the 21st set up Base Camp at 13,800 feet. The next day they established a high camp in the southern part of the Dir Gol at 16,650 feet. On July 23 they reached a col of 17,700 feet, from which they could look across at the Owir Glacier. On the 25th Almberger and Schneeberger climbed P 5480 meters (17,979 feet), P 5500 (18,045 feet) and P 5490 (18,012 feet). Meanwhile Oberbichler and Dr. Rugar were struggling with P 6240 (20,473 feet), which lies on a ridge which divides the upper Dir Gol into a northern and a southern half. They had to give up 200 feet below the top because of climbing difficulties. The ascent had followed a 70° ice couloir. On the 27th the latter two ascended a side glacier in the southern part of the Dir Gol and climbed P 5585 (18,323 feet). They started back on July 28 and got back to Chitral on the 31st.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Udren Glacier. Alfons Hagn, leader, Franz Meiberger, Herbert Schmuck and Arne Stainer of the Lofer Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (Ö.A.V.) wanted to attempt P 6999 (22,963 feet) and the north peak of Istor-o-Nal (23,780 feet) from the southern Udren Glacier. Having analyzed all possibilities, they decided on an attack from the so-called South Atrak Glacier, which really should be called the South Udren Glacier. It lies north of Istor-o-Nal. (Dr. Gruber of Graz has previously called attention to the fact that the name, Atrak Glacier, is incorrectly used in the maps of the Survey of India.) Base Camp lay at the entrance to the glacial cirque that forms the western end of the glacier in which rise, from south to north, the north peak of Istor-o-Nal, P 6999 and P 7291 (Shingeik Zom). Routes to P 6999 and the north peak of Istor-o-Nal were reconnoitered, but objective danger was too great, especially from avalanches, on the 9000-foot wall that rises from the floor of the cirque to the Istor-o-Nal group. The cirque is split by a spur that descends to the northeast from the north peak. From the southern branch of the glacier, on July 3 they climbed the two summits of the spur: P 6130 (20,112 feet, the more southwesterly) by Meiberger and Stainer and P 5820 (19,095 feet) by Hagn and Schmuck. On the north wall of the main cirque, on July 8 Meiberger and Schmuck climbed P 6050 (19,849 feet), east of Shingeik Zom.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Trek up Ziwar Valley, Chitral. Our first expedition was organized as a reconnaissance for future trips by two senior high school teachers. Sadao

Karibe and me. We arrived at Chitral by air on July 29, unfortunately without our unaccompanied baggage, which had much of our mountain gear. We started for Shagram with five porters on August 6, along a path of sunshine and nature's wonders. We arrived there on August 10. This village is a diverging point for two great valleys, the Ziwar and the Uzhnu; we took the former. We made a four-day march to Gram Shal and set up our base at 10,000 feet. We could see Saraghrar, Urgend, Koh-i-Tez and Kotgaz Zom. On August 15 we ascended to 14,100 feet up the west side of the Ushko Glacier, but we found it dangerous to climb without ropes and other climbing equipment. On August 17 we climbed the peak just east of Kuchar Zom, 5000 meters (16,404 feet) high. On the way back we ascended the Buni Gol (valley) with three porters. From our second camp at 12,500 feet we climbed to 14,100 feet, where we struck a steep rock wall with a great snow wall partially visible above. We were forced to give up the climb of Buni Zom without pitons.

HEIKICHI ODAGAWA, *Japan, Frattera Alpine Club*

Mankial. In September a party of four Pakistanis and three westerners under the auspices of the Climbers Club of Lahore visited Swat state to make the fourth ascent of Mankial (18,750 feet). The leader was Mubarak Hussain. I do not know the names of the other Pakistanis, two of whom were ladies. The other three were an American J. R. MacArthur, an Englishman Norman Norris and a German girl Ulrika Fürst. On account of threatening weather, the Pakistanis retreated from Camp I at 17,000 feet, but the others thought they had a good chance and made an attempt. They reached the top late in the evening of September 17 and as the weather was inclement, spent the night on the summit, sheltered by a rock cliff. The next morning they started down, with MacArthur leading the rope, Fräulein Fürst in the middle and Norris last. For some reason MacArthur got off the rope, slipped and went down with an avalanche. His body has not been found. The other two continued to descend and the girl slipped. They both rolled down until Norris was able to stop the fall. Subsequently on the same day Fräulein Fürst died of cold and exhaustion.

ERIC GOODWIN, *Himalayan Club*

Further note on Mankial expedition. A Pakistani group was in the Rosh Gol area before going to Mankial. The Briton Norman Norris, who was with them, climbed P 19,594 feet, five miles southeast of Saragarh Peak.

TREVOR H. BRAHAM, *Himalayan Club*

Afghanistan

Noshaq and peaks above the Wakhan Corridor. The fourth Polish Hindu Kush Expedition was made up of Dr. Roman Sledziewski, leader, and his wife Ewa, Marian Bala, Maciej Baranowski and his wife Danuta, Andrzej Heinrich, Maciej Kozlowski, Andrzej Mróz, Adam Pachalski, Jacek Poreba, Jerzy Potocki, Lucjan Saduś, Ryszard Zawadzki, Poles; Henri Agresti and his wife Isabelle, French; and Jean Bourgeois, Belgian. The only expedition to be allowed into the Wakhan, they operated in the Qazi-Deh valley at the beginning of the Wakhan Corridor. A Japanese expedition and the first Polish Hindu Kush expedition made the first two ascents of Noshaq (24,580 feet) in 1960 by the south col and south ridge from the Qazi-Deh valley. In 1963 two Austrian expeditions climbed together to make the third ascent by a new route, the west ridge; they also reached the east and west summits. On August 30 Bourgeois, Heinrich, Kozlowski, Mróz, Poreba and Potocki made Noshaq's fourth ascent, via the west ridge, and also reached the east and west peaks, while the next day Bala and Saduś repeated the climb. On September 1 the Agrestis climbed only the c. 24,280-foot west summit. Previously they had reconnoitered a side valley of the Qazi-Deh, the Wakhan Gol, to the Sadh Ishtragh Pass (16,950 feet), which connects the Wakhan in Afghanistan with the Arkari valley in Chitral, Pakistan. Above the pass rises Sadh Ishtragh (19,223 feet), climbed on August 17 by Bourgeois, Potocki and Kozlowski. On August 16 and 17 the Agrestis climbed two 5000-meter peaks (over 16,400 feet) near the pass. On August 13 Bala, Heinrich, and Saduś climbed P 5417 (17,772 feet) at the mouth of the Qazi-Deh valley. On the 15th Mróz, Poreba and Zawadzki climbed M-10 (c. 18,700 feet) from the Mandaras valley to the north, while on the 17th Mmes Baranowska and Sledziewska with Baranowski and Pachalski climbed P 5243 (17,202 feet), which rises above a side glacier of the Qazi-Deh. A most noteworthy climb was completed on August 23 when Heinrich and Saduś finished a three-day second ascent of Gunbaz-e-Safed (22,310 feet) by a new and difficult route, the 6500-foot west ice face. On August 30 Sledziewski and his wife made the third ascent of Khorpusht-e-Yakhi (c. 18,700 feet), while Baranowski and his wife were climbing Q-23 (c. 17,060 feet). The expedition hoped to make the ascent of P 7291 (Shingeik Zom, 23,920 feet), not knowing it had just been climbed from the Darban Glacier on the Chitral side. (See account in Pakistani section.) This rises in the ridge which runs east from Noshaq. Bourgeois, Heinrich and Potocki traversed from their Camp III on Noshaq at 22,650 feet to the col between Gunbaz-e-Safed and the Noshaq west