

India—Kashmir

Kolahoi Glacier. Cashbrair (19,000 feet), an unclimbed peak in the Kashmir valley was climbed by eleven students of Punjab Agricultural University under the leadership of Dr. S. S. Dosanj. The peak adjoins the Kolahoi Glacier. An army team led by Major Ramdas climbed Kolahoi Peak (17,800 feet) on July 25. The summiters were Major M. S. Oberoi, Havildars Gurucharan Singh, Mahinder Singh and Kuaram. The peak, climbed in 1930 by Royal Engineers, is difficult despite its modest height.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Brammah Peak. The expedition of Tohokeiryukai was led by Miss Kei Ohara, who was accompanied by Nagamasa Yamada, Hisabumi Tomino, and Kaoru Yoshino. Matsel was their first objective but it was changed because of bad weather and the group turned to nearby Brammah Peak (21,275 feet) in Padar. When they had reached a point 350 feet below the summit, an accident happened to a Sherpa and they bivouacked on the spot. The next day, June 24, the leader slipped and fell down the 6500-foot snow slope. They searched for her for three days but in vain.

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

Correction. The accounts of the ascents of Kedarnath Dome and of Ronti which appeared in *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, pp. 216-7 were misplaced since both of these peaks lie in Garhwal.

Pakistan

Diran. The original objective of Hanns Schell, Rainer Göschl and mine was the Hindu Raj, but as other expeditions had the same goals, we requested permission for Kampiri Dior, but when that was not granted we decided to try Diran (23,862 feet). Diran or Minapin Peak had been attempted four times before, each time by the steep, broken northwest face which leads to the relatively broad west ridge. We got to the town of Minapin on August 1 and made our temporary Base Camp at 11,500 feet on the 3rd. Since this was too distant, we moved Base Camp to 13,000 feet directly under the 6500-foot northwest face. Camp I was established on August 7 at 15,750 feet in the face. Giant crevasses, deep snow and bad weather hindered progress and it was not until the 14th that we placed Camp II on the col of the west ridge at 18,700 feet. On the 16th the weather improved and we carried to Camp III at 20,350 feet. On August 17 we left at six A.M. in lovely weather for the summit. We still had to gain 3500 feet with much trail breaking. First we had a steep step

before the ridge flattened and led finally to the 1300-foot, 45° final summit slope. We reached the highest point of the surprisingly big summit plateau at 4:15 P.M. and were back in Camp III at eight at dusk. We descended to Base the next day.

RUDOLPH PISCHINGER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Attempt on Malubiting. We were dead unlucky on this trip. Extreme frustration ended on April 25 with permission for Malubiting from the south (we had asked for a northerly approach). Ian Bell, Arthur Clarke, Brian Cosby, Ian Grant, Brian Ripley, Tom Waghorn, Oliver Woolcock and I as leader left Manchester, England on June 1 overland. We arrived at Rawalpindi on June 26, Gilgit on July 3 and Sassli on July 6. Our liaison officer, Major M. Ashraf, was very good. Our two first high-altitude porters were Hidayat and Shukrullah, both from Hunza, and were good until they wanted more than the government rate of pay. We sacked them and took Shariz Khan and Ghulam Ahmed. The 70 porters were poor on the upward march, delaying, demanding more money, striking, fighting amongst themselves. Base Camp was pitched on July 16 at 12,900 feet, lower than we selected because they struck again. Four reconnaissances via the Phuparash and Baskai glaciers revealed no certain route to the top of the west peak of Malubiting (24,451 feet). We decided on the Baskai approach, longer horizontally but apparently less dangerous. We established Camp I on July 20 at 14,200 feet, Camp II at 16,200 feet on July 23 and 24, and Camp III on July 28 at 18,000 feet on the col between Laila and Malubiting East. On July 29 while Ripley and I were descending after reconnoitering to 19,500 for Camp IV, Ripley was knocked off by a loose block, fell 2500 feet towards the lower camps and must have been killed instantly. By this time four of the eight climbers were flattened by a bacteriological illness and Ripley was dead. Bell had also injured his back. Since the difficulty was increasing with the height, retreat began on August 3. Grant and I suffered extreme dehydration in the walk to Alum Bridge in an effort to get the bad news promptly and properly relayed to Great Britain and spent a week in the Gilgit Hospital. I would not recommend this approach to Malubiting West without knowing that the northerly approach was even less practical.

JOHN T. H. ALLEN, *Rucksack Club*

Nanga Parbat, Attempt on Rupal Face. The eleventh German expedition to the mountain, led again by Dr. Karl M. Herrligkoffer, made an attempt to climb the 15,000-foot-high Rupal or South Face of Nanga Parbat (26,660 feet). If it had been successful, it would have been the

third new route on the peak. Climbing leader was Günther Schnaidt; other members were Herrligkoffer's niece Beatrice Kaltenbach, Wilhelm Dirmhirn, Karl Golikow, Siegfried Hupfauer, Rolf Rosenzopf, Wilhelm Schloz, Peter Scholz, Günther Strobel, Wolfgang Theurer and Roland Votteler. They left Gilgit with 12 Hunza high-altitude porters and 230 coolies, getting to Base Camp at 11,700 feet in the upper Rupal valley on June 7. Camp I was at the same point, 15,425 feet, as in the 1964 attempt but Camp II was 600 feet higher than in 1964. Up to that point some 3000 feet of rope were fixed, but from Camps II to IV the whole route was continually secured with rope. Camp III was at 19,350 feet above a 1000-foot ice slope. They then climbed a steep snow ridge, mixed rock and snow, an ice couloir and an ice cliff to place Camp IV at 21,650 feet. Schloz and Scholz reached a 23,300-foot bivouac on July 9, but cold feet and unsettled weather made them turn back the next morning. A sick porter had to be evacuated from Camp IV. On the descent Strobel broke his leg at 18,000 feet. No attempt was made to climb higher.

Peaks near Koyo Zom, Hindu Raj. The Second Frattero Expedition to the Hindu Raj was led by Sadao Karibe and composed also of Teisuke Hashino and Hironori Kenmochi. After leaving Chitral on July 11, they traveled through Mastuj, the Zhopu-Rawark Pass and Kishmanja to establish Base Camp on the Pechus Glacier, hoping to climb Koyo Zom. On July 28 all three climbed a mountain of 19,350 feet and Karibe and Hashino ascended a peak of 20,350 feet, both lying east of Koyo Zom. The attempt on Koyo Zom was given up because of bad conditions. On August 8 Hashino and Kenmochi ascended the Kotalkash Glacier with seven days' provisions. They were never seen again. Karibe went up to the Darkot Pass and returned, hoping to meet the other two at the Pechus Base Camp. A five-day search was unsuccessful. Karibe returned to Chitral on August 29 via Shah Jinali Pass of the Yarkhun Mountains and Mogram.

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

Peaks above Gazin Gol. Munetsugu Nieda of the Gakushuin University Expedition led Mayayuki Tokita and Shigeo Chigira. They left Chitral on July 7 and traveled through Moroi, Brep and Gazin up the Gazin Gol to the Golash Gol where they established Base Camp at 15,750 feet at the end of the Golash Glacier on July 14. Despite bad weather they made Camp I at 17,950 feet on the 21st. After more bad weather, on July 25 they left Camp I and climbed to the top of what they called Golash Zom (c. 20,000 feet) and bivouacked just below the summit. This peak is

about a kilometer from Kamaro Zom (20,510 feet) and rises about 350 feet above the col.

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

Nadir Shah. Leopold Berger and Franz Graf of the expedition of the Reichenstein Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) reached the summit of Nadir Shah (22,356 feet), which had previously been climbed.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Das Bar Zom and Gainthir Chish, Hindu Raj. The expedition of the Kapfenberg Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) was led by Helmut Linzbichler and composed of Gamrerith, Scherbichler and Trebsche. On August 8 Gamrerith and Trebsche made the first ascent of Das Bar Zom (19,921 feet) and on August 10 Linzbichler and Scherbichler made the first ascent of Gainthir Chish I (20,581 feet).

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Kayo Zom, Pechus Zom, Gainthir Zom, Das Bar Zom and Other Peaks. On June 17 Elfriede Baltuska, Viktoria Hribar, Gerulf Wilhelm, Günther Wöhr, and I of the Vienna Academic Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) left Vienna to drive overland to Pakistan. After arriving in Chitral we set out with 12 donkeys to make the 183-mile trip up the Yarkhun valley to Pechus. The arduous trip took us 12 days and was filled with difficulties. Base Camp was by a hot spring at Pechus (10,675 feet). In the first two weeks we explored the region, climbing smaller peaks and getting acclimatized. During this period the Japanese expedition on Kayo Zom failed. In the second part of our stay we climbed the 6000-meter peaks above the Chhatiboi and Pechus glaciers. The upper plateau of the Pechus Glacier we could reach over either of these glaciers, which the Japanese had not been able to do. On August 17 Wilhelm and Fräulein Hribar made the first ascent of Kayo Zom (22,546 feet). From the high camp they had to climb 3500 feet. They reached the east ridge by the southeast face. A difficult ice wall higher blocking the ridge had to be turned on the southeast face. Then followed a treacherous corniced ridge, an ice-covered rock buttress and an ice ridge before it flattened off below the summit. Half of the climbing had to be carefully belayed. On August 23, Fräulein Baltuska, Wöhr and I stood on the top of Kayo Zom. On August 14 Baltuska and I made the second ascent of Gainthir Chish (20,581 feet) and all made the second ascent of Das Bar Zom (19,921 feet) on the 22nd. All other ascents were firsts. They

were Gakhush (20,049 feet) on August 11 by Hribar, Wilhelm; Korum Zom (17,848 feet) on July 31 and P 4986 (16,360 feet) on July 29 by Hribar, Wilhelm, Wöhrle; P 5436 and P 5280 (17,835 and 17,323 feet) both on August 3, P 5500 (18,045 feet) on August 11, and Mroi Zom (15,830 feet) on July 31 all by Baltuska and me.

ALBERT STAMM, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Shakhiokun Zom, Ghokhar Sar and Other Peaks, Southwest Hindu Raj. This little known region lies between the Chitral-Mastuj line in the north and Kalam in Swat on the south. Dr. Arndt Schüssler, Hilmar Sturm and I as leader approached from Gabral up the Gabral and Medan valleys over the Muri Pass (15,000 feet) to the Ushu valley, then north-west over the Kachhikhani Pass (15,650 feet) to the Kachhikhani valley, along that to the Bashkar valley and up to the Base Camp on Bashkar Lake at 12,000 feet, which we established on July 25. After ascending the Manali valley we placed Camp I at 13,600 feet and Camp II in the basin of the Haram Glacier at 16,000 feet. On July 29 all three of us followed the east ridge to the top of Harambot Zom (19,091 feet). This ridge of rotten rock would seem to be the only easy way to the top. After a difficult river crossing over the outlet to the lake we ascended the Ishporili valley to place Camp I at the glacier's tongue at 13,450 feet. We climbed the left lateral moraine to place Camp II at 15,750 feet. That same day, August 4, Sturm and I climbed a 17,389-foot peak at the head of the Ishporili Glacier which is called Bashkargolo Zom. On the 5th we climbed a 50° slope to a saddle between Ghokhar Sar and Shakhiokun Zom, where we placed a tent at 19,000 feet. On August 9 we set out from this Camp III for Ghokhar Sar (20,503 feet) along the very sharp snowy west ridge. This was a second ascent, the first having been made in 1967 by the Italian Pinelli. (All other climbs were first ascents.) On the 10th, from the same camp, we all climbed Shakhiokun Zom (20,374 feet). After a short rock climb on the south face of Ishporili Zom, we reached the easy, broad east ridge. On the way back to camp Sturm and Dr. Schüssler climbed Ishporili Zom (18,865 feet). Our five-day return trip took us through the Thalo valley to the Thalo Pass (14,130 feet) and the Izgalogh valley, which we followed to Kasangot, where we branched off into the Bogium valley. We crossed the Bandi Pass to the Joti valley, which brought us back to Gabral.

HEINZ BADURA, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Miangul Sar, Swat-Kohistan. Our party consisted of W. E. Donohue, leader, J. Lovatt, G. D. Hughes, B. D. Chase, Dr. M. McMahon and myself. We climbed Miangul Sar (19,673 feet), which is locally called Dingi Sar*. We drove to Saidu Sherif, capital of Swat. The road now extends to Kalam and Gabral. From Gabral to Base Camp was a 2½ days' march up the Gabral valley. On reaching a high plateau or pass, called Maidhan, Miangul Sar is at once visible to the east up the Dingi valley. Our Base Camp was placed on a high pasture in this valley. We established three further camps, the last and highest being on the glacier underneath the southwest face and immediately below the couloir which formed the start of our route. On August 2 Chase and I made an ascent by the snow couloir on the southwest face and the south ridge. Our exit from the couloir was via a 500-foot rock gully leading to the west ridge. This was loose and quite hard technically. From here the southwest ridge was straightforward with the exception of a short rock barrier, which yielded to a diagonal traverse. Descent was by the southwest ridge, straightforward except for the section mentioned. On August 6 Hughes and Lovatt ascended by the west ridge, which they followed the whole way, the previous party's route of descent.

T. A. J. GOODFELLOW, *Alpine Club*

Kakhari and other peaks Northern Kohistan. From the roadhead at Gabral, A. Cormack, leader, R. Metcalfe, J. Peck, Dr. I. Piper and I walked up the Gabral valley for 25 miles and set up Base Camp at 11,000 feet. From there another camp was put in a snow bowl on the east side of the valley at 15,000 feet and two peaks of 16,300 (August 14) and 16,600 feet (August 16) were climbed by Metcalfe and Piper. In the meantime Cormack and I had crossed the frontier ridge of Swat and Chitral to the west of the valley via a 16,000-foot pass, travelled down a subsidiary glacier to the Manali Gol and reached Bashkargolo Chat (lake) in Thalo Gol. Here we met the Austrian expedition from Graz, which had just climbed Ghokhar Sar and Harambor Zom. Returning up the Kachhikhani Gol, we left the Kachhikhani an on our left, following the Kachhikhani Glacier to a 17,000-foot col (between P 18,581 and P 19,262 on the Survey of Indian ½-inch map), which led back to the camp established on first crossing the frontier ridge. From this camp on

* The expedition claims this as a first ascent, but an ascent was noted in *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, p. 227, made by the Austrian W. Stefan and the Englishman N. Norris on June 7, 1967.

August 23 Cormack and I climbed a peak of 17,800 feet on the ridge immediately south of the pass. On the following day we were all reunited at Base Camp and promptly stormbound for a week. Metcalfe, Peck and I then recrossed the frontier ridge and on September 3 from the old camp climbed a peak of 17,300 feet on the ridge to the north of the pass. Two days later Metcalfe and I climbed Kakhari (19,262 feet), still farther north, from the 17,000-foot col mentioned previously. Generally we enjoyed good weather but firm snow was rare and the rock shattered and loose. Still unclimbed are 1) Haranbit (19,675 feet), 2) P 19,072, inaccurately shown on the Survey of India map, 3) P 18,454 at the head of the Manali Glacier, 4) twin peaks both well over 18,000 feet on the frontier ridge south of No. 3. The first two would probably be best approached up the Thalo Glacier. The last two and possibly No. 3 might be gained from the glacier on the Swat side of the ridge. Neither Manali Gol nor the Manali Glacier can be recommended as approaches, though No. 3 would almost certainly prove easiest from that direction.

ROBERT COLLISTER, *Cambridge University Mountaineering Club*

Falak Sar. Wolfgang Stefan, J. Griffiths and two Germans climbed Falak Sar, a third ascent, and the lower of the Batin Peaks (c. 18,700 feet).

A note by Dr. Adolf Diemberger. Much of this information is as yet unconfirmed. A detailed account will be published in the summer of 1969 in the *Österreichische Alpenzeitung*.

Pakistan or Afghan Frontier—Hindu Kush

Lunkho Group, Khandut Valley, Wakhan. An expedition of the Vienna Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) was led by Dr. Fritz Grimmlinger and composed of Gerhard Haberl, Christian von der Hecken, Fritz Hintermayer, Edi Koblmüller, Gernot Kolmhofer and Gerd Pressl. They combined to a great extent with a Yugoslav expedition consisting of Draslar, Kunauer, Sazonov, Stane and Stupnik. On August 5 Austrians Grimmlinger, Haberl and Koblmüller and Yugoslavs Stupnik and Draslar made the first ascent of Lunkho-i-Dosare (22,645 feet) both east and west peaks. On August 9 all Austrians and Yugoslavs made the second ascent of Kohe Myani (18,477 feet; peak 350 on the Wala map). Haberl and Koblmüller climbed P 6450 (21,162 feet; Wala 321) on August 10. The second ascent of Lunkho-i-Hawar (22,621 feet) was made on August 13 by Austrians Grimmlinger, Pressl, Hecken and Hintermayer and Yugoslavs Sazonov and Stane and the third the next