

remaining strength. No further attempt was made since food supplies were low and the weather much colder. The other members of the party were Arthur Clarke and his wife Yvonne, Bill Rowntree and I as leader.

JOHN ALLEN, *Alpine Club*

Kanjiroba. An expedition of the Osaka Shiritsu University was led by Kazuhisa Jokei and composed of Ichiryo Sato, Hiroshi Okuda, Hirotada Sawai, Munehiro Sawada, Shinichi Suwa and Masayki Goto. From Jumla they traveled to Base Camp via Chondabish Khola and Bizara Khola to Base Camp at 12,500 feet, which they established on September 25. They then crossed the Patrasi Himal, on the col of which at 17,725 feet was their Camp III. They then descended to the Jagdula Khola and went up the Jagdula Glacier. Camp V was placed at 17,125 feet on November 2, Camp VI at 18,050 feet on the 4th and Camp VII at 19,000 feet on the southeast ridge on the 6th. On November 7 Sato, Okuda, Sawai and Sawada reached the summit (22,580 feet) at 3:30 P.M. The mountain has been the objective of various expeditions, especially those of John Tyson, who recommended the southeast ridge in *A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, p. 183.

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

India — Garhwal

Bethartoli South, Mrigthuni, and Attempts on Bethartoli Himal. Bethartoli Himal was attempted by an expedition led by Professor Ramesh G. Desai and sponsored by the Climbers Club, Bombay. Others were Harish B. Kapadia, Jagdish C. Nanavati, Dr. Prabhakar Naik, Zerkis S. Boga, Arun P. Samant and Nitin V. Patel. After leaving Joshimath on May 21, they established Base Camp on May 28 at Tridang at 15,500 feet in the Trisul Nala. Camp I was placed at 18,400 feet east of the peak and one Camp II at 19,500 feet at the base of the south ridge of Bethartoli South. On June 4 Desai, Kapadia and Sherpas Chhawang Tashi and Phuba Tharkay made the second ascent of Bethartoli South (20,730 feet). Meanwhile another group was attacking Bethartoli Himal (20,840 feet) on a route more or less parallel. Camp II was at 18,200 feet and Camp III at 19,200 feet. On June 5 a summit attempt by Nitin Patel and Sherpa instructors from Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Ang Kami and Passang Temba reached 19,800 feet on the steep south face of the east ridge before soft snow and bad weather halted their progress. Tragedy struck the party on June 6 when descending from Camp III in the face of continuous bad weather. An avalanche caught seven climbers on one rope of 165 feet and hurled them

200 feet into a crevassed area. Samant and Passang Temba were safe but shaken, Pemba Tschering was injured, but the others, Patel, Sherpas Ang Kami, Chhawang Phinzo and Gnapa, lost their lives, buried in crevasses under avalanche snow.

Bethartoli South was also climbed in September by a team from the Assam Mountaineering Association led by Atanu Prasad Barua. The summit was reached on September 28 by Rohini Kumar Bhuyan, Khagendra Nath Bora, Instructor Sher Singh and Sherpas Pemba Tarkay, Nima Tenzing and Nima Dorje from Camp II at 19,400 feet. Base Camp was established at 14,900 feet in the Nanda Devi Sanctuary on September 22. After failing to find a route to Bethartoli Himal from the col between it and Bethartoli South, they settled for the latter. Camp I was established on Mrigthuni at 18,000 feet on September 30 and Camp II at 19,400 feet on October 3. On October 4 three members including Ajit Kumar Sarma and five Sherpas including Nima Dorje reached the summit (22,490 feet). The first five had just left the summit when an avalanche swept them down 900 feet. Miraculously they escaped unhurt. Other members of the party included Dr. Prem John Cherian and Bhagat Singh. (Information supplied by Jagdish C. Nanavati, Soli S. Mehta and Kamal K. Guha.)

Trisul. Trisul (23,360 feet) was climbed by a ladies' expedition led by Dr. (Miss) Meena Agrawal and sponsored by the Climbers Club, Bombay. The leader and Sherpas Passang Lakhpa, Nima Tenzing and Nima Dorje reached the summit on June 4. Trisul was again climbed on July 10 by a ten-man team of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. The summiters were Hukum Singh, leader, Mohinder Singh, B. Lama. H. Ram and Ang Chhotar.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Nanda Devi Attempt. Nanda Devi (25,645 feet) was attempted by an expedition sponsored by the Gujarat Sports Council and led by Nandlal Purohit. Bad weather allowed little advance beyond Camp III. (Apparently they were heading for the south ridge of Nanda Devi East.)

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Nanda Khat Attempt. Nanda Khat (21,690 feet) was attempted by a team sponsored by Giri Vihar, Bombay and led by Professor A. R. Chandekar. As they were trying to reconnoiter to Camp II on May 31, an avalanche in the Pindari Icefall killed D. C. Arora and Ramdas S. Prabhu.

Five others escaped with minor injuries. The expedition then gave up its attempt.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Mana Parbat. Mana Parbat (22,970 feet) in the Gangotri region was climbed by a nine-man team organized by the Mountaineers Club, Calcutta and led by Baidyanath N. Rakshit. On October 8 Amiya Mukherjee, Pranesh Chakravarty, and Sherpas Thundu and Chhunje made the first ascent of this peak.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Jogin Group. The first and second ascents of Jogin I (21,210 feet) were made on June 22 in two parties by eleven trainees and staff of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Joshi. They also climbed Jogin III (20,065 feet; first ascent by G. R. Patwardhan's party in 1967) on the same day before reaching Jogin I. Base Camp was established in the Kedar valley on June 15. Jogin I and Jogin II (20,208 feet) were also attempted by an expedition led by Amulyn Sen. The party established Base Camp at 15,600 feet on the Kedar Bamak on September 19 but were beaten back from a camp at 19,200 feet by blizzards.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Corrections about Garhwal Climbs in A.A.J., 1970. The peak in the Gangotri region mentioned on page 186 rose above camp on the left bank of the Bhagirathi Bamak and the peak itself, northeast of Bhagirathi, rises to an altitude of 18,500 feet. This group established a new Base Camp on the right bank of the Manda Bamak on May 27. On May 29, from Camp I, Dr. G. R. Patwardhan, Kripal Singh, Jr., Padam Dutta and Ganga Singh made the first ascent of a 19,200-foot peak, northeast of Manda. The peak climbed by the Gangotri Glacier Exploration Committee climbed P 20,684 and not P 20,682. Its location is 30°58'07" N and 79°10'42" E, slightly north of midway between the Chaturangi Glacier and Pilapani Bamak.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

India – Himachal Pradesh (Punjab)

Mulkilli. Mulkilli (21,380 feet) was climbed on July 1 by all 17 members of the team from the National Defense Academy, Poona, led by Flight Lieutenant K. P. Venugopal. They included four officers and 13 cadets. The later were all under 19 years old.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH D. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

P 20,130. A ladies' expedition was organized by Pathikrit of Calcutta which had P 20,130, called "Lalana" by them, as its objective. They left Manali on August 5 and got to Base Camp at 12,700 feet on the Chandra River, north-northeast of the snout of the Bara Shigri Glacier on the 8th. Camps I and II were on the Bara Shigri, the latter at 13,700 feet where the second tributary descends from P 20,130 on the west. The other camps were up the tributary: Camp III at 16,100 feet, Camp IV at 17,000 feet and Camp V at 18,000 feet, east-northeast of P 20,130. On August 21 Mrs. Sujaya Guha, wife of our kind correspondent Kamal K. Guha and leader of the expedition, Miss Sudipta Sen Gupta, Miss Kamala Saha and Sherpas Gyalchhen, Palgoon and Pasang made the first ascent of P 20,130 (on the same ridge as P 20,554). While on their way back from Base Camp, Mrs. Guha and Miss Saha tragically were swept away in the strong current and were drowned while crossing the Karcha Nala near Batal. The other members of the expedition were Miss Nilu Ghosh, Miss Shefali Chakraborty and Dr. Purnima Sharma. (Shri Kamal K. Guha provided this information.)

Dharamsura or White Sail. The third ascent of Dharamsura or White Sail (21,148 feet) in the Bara Shigri was made on May 31 by O. P. Sharma, G. S. Malia, Shamsher Singh, Naresh Bedi, Sherpa Ang Nima and two other Sherpas of an expedition of the Delhi Mountaineering Association led by Lieutenant Colonel P. P. S. Cheema. The assault was launched from the Tos Nala side.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Menthosa. Menthosa (21,140 feet) in Chamba was scaled for the first time on October 13 by a British Servicemen team led by Captain S. Bemrose. The summit pair was Royal Marine Lieutenant Stewart Rae and REME Captain Rory Cape.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Hanuman Tibba. This peak of 19,450 feet was climbed on October 5 by a ladies' expedition led by M. C. Usha. The summit was reached by Miss Sobha Kapur, Miss Bharati Bannerji, Miss Sudha Talwar and Sherpa Lobsang. The expedition met bad weather all along.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Mukar Beh, Hanuman Tibba, Kulu. On October 14 Corradino Rabbi, leader, Bruno China, assistant leader, Alberto Re, the Ladakhi porter Wangyal and I made the third ascent of Mukar Beh (19,910 feet). We climbed the peak with three high camps, starting from the Solang valley. Rabbi, China, Giamba Campiglia, Re and Wangyal climbed Hanuman Tibba (19,450 feet) by a new route, the north ridge. They left Base Camp at 11,700 feet and climbed to a bivouac on the Solang Pass north of the peak at 16,400 feet. The north ridge was first snow-covered rock and then a final ice ridge. They bivouacked again 500 feet below the summit on a shelf carved out of the east face. They reached the summit at 11:30 A.M. on October 20. Also taking part in the expedition were Dr. Paolo Stani, and Annabella and Ottavio Bastrenta.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Hanuman Tibba and other Peaks, Kulu. The Jochi University expedition was led by Ryujiro Kanda and composed of Daikichi Nakamura, Kuniki Takeda, Koji Ishioka and Yoshihiko Iwasa. After leaving Manali on August 17, they crossed the Solang Pass on August 24 to reach Base Camp on the Ravi River on August 28. From Camp III, they climbed over an 17,525-foot peak to make an unsuccessful attempt on September 13 on Mukar Beh via its southwest ridge. Kanda and Nakamura went west via the Badar Glacier to the Kudy Glacier to make the first ascent on September 17 of P 19,470 feet. Takeda, Iwasa and Ishioka went to Hanuman Tibba, whose summit (19,450 feet) they reached on September 19. All but Nakamura went to Deo Tibba (19,690 feet); Kanda reached the summit on October 7.

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

India — Ladakhi Karakoram

Saser Kangri. Saser Kangri (25,170 feet) was unsuccessfully attempted by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation expedition. They set out from

Panamik on June 12 and advanced up the Phukpoche river and glacier to Base Camp at 17,800 feet on June 14. In the process of searching for a suitable route, members of the team scaled four outlying unnamed summits above the north Phukpoche Glacier of 20,145, 20,300, 21,610 and 22,500 feet. On Saser Kangri they climbed to 21,500 feet on one route, abandoned it and took a slightly different one by which they got to a comparable altitude. The members were Major H. V. Bahuguna, leader, Dr. Lala D. V. Telang, N. Tashi, Lieutenant Kumar and Shyamal Chakraborty, Sonam Wangyal, Lieutenant Chandola, Gurcharan S. Bhangu, Flight Lieutenant V. P. Singh and Hemant Patel. (Information from Kamal K. Guha, Soli S. Mehta and Jagdish C. Nanavati.)

Phunangma. The first ascent of Phunangma (22,272 feet) in Ladakh was made on August 4 by Captain F. C. Bahaduri, Naik Satish Kumar Thapa, Naik Sonam Tashi, Hav S. S. Bhandari and two Sherpas. The peak was climbed again on August 5 by Captain N. K. Kalia, Naik Phuhchuk Stobdon and a porter. The 17-man expedition was led by Major R. C. Naidu.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Kishtwar Himal, Eastern Kashmir. The principal aims of our 1969 post-monsoon expedition were to climb and explore in the Kiar and Nanth Nallahs, in particular to investigate two virgin 21,000-foot peaks, Brammah (21,050 feet) and Sickle Moon (21,568 feet). Our 1965 reconnaissance made us elect to visit first the Brammah Glacier at the head of the Nanth Nallah and to place Base Camp in Sattar Chin at 11,150 feet. It was from this glacier that we hoped to attempt Brammah, but our logistic strength was embarrassed by the absence of two members who fell ill just before the expedition. We were now John C. Harriss, Miss Barbara Beeham, Lieutenant Kiran I. Kumar and I. We completed the exploration of the floor of the Brammah Glacier, including the four-mile eastern extension, a mass of tumbled moraine and ice which led into a large cwm; its walls and falling ice formed a potential avalanche trap. We climbed on September 11, 1969 an easy rock peak of about 17,400 feet on the ridge of Rash Galo in the western part of this glacier. We made three other sorties into different areas of this valley. First we reconnoitred P 5279 (17,320 feet), Brammah's western neighbor, from a northwest ridge above the forests of Mustily but at 15,000 feet we saw that a north-flowing icefall which

spilled over the arête to the west made for too great objective danger. We then attempted to reach the ridge forming the northern wall of the Brammah Glacier, the massif of Taparun, and on September 18 climbed a 17,725-foot snow peak which lay to its south. On September 22 we climbed a fine rock pinnacle of 18,375 feet, which we called "Crooked Finger", in the southern cwm of the glacier, three miles west-southwest of Brammah. After an easy approach to the summit spire by the west ridge from a camp on an ice terrace at 13,775 feet, a UIAA III to IV rock climb led to the top. Miss Beeham and Kumar could not be with us during the last of the expedition. On September 27 Harriss and I began to explore the higher reaches of the Kiar Nallah, in the upper 12 miles of which lies the Prul Glacier. This area has great mountaineering potential but its southern peaks, including Sickie Moon, are particularly difficult, many descending sheer into the valley floor. By October 9 we had completed a reconnaissance and established Advanced Base Camp in Sarbal. For the remainder of the expedition we explored the northern side of the valley, which gave easy access to some fine 20,000-foot peaks above the high pastures of Wakbal and Sarbal. To gain information about these peaks, we climbed 5000-meter rock peaks above Sarbal (P 5065, 16,617 feet, and a peak 1¼ miles to its east). From camp at 14,450 feet we attempted the southeast ridge of P 6200 (20,342 feet) but turned back at 18,375 feet because of the potential danger of séracs near the summit. We still hoped to climb P 6392 (20,971 feet) by its southeast ridge. Unluckily a three-day snowstorm prevented placing camp above 16,400 feet and snow conditions on this long ridge allowed us on October 17 to climb only the mountain's lowest satellite, P 5255 (17,241 feet).

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

British Women's Himalayan Expedition, Kishtwar Himal. Our party included Mrs. Brede Arkless, Mrs. Janet Rogers, Mrs. Audrey Whillans, and me as leader, British; Miss Mary Anne Alburger, American; and Mrs. Shashi Kanta, Indian Liaison officer. We were in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, northeast of Kishtwar, which we left for a five-day approach march to establish Base Camp on May 18 at 12,000 feet at Sarbal in the Kiar Nullah at the foot of the Prul Glacier. Our aim was to attempt several unclimbed and unnamed peaks on the north side of the valley. On May 19 three of us went to 14,500 feet and decided on the position of three camps from which we hoped to be able to climb four 17,000 to 20,000-foot summits. The three camps were set up on a snow and rock

ridge, which dropped to a glacier between Camps II and III. Camp III at 17,000 feet was established on May 22 and Brede Arkless and I spent the night there, hoping for a summit the next day but we were forced back to Base by bad weather which lasted for several days. Brede Arkless, Janet Rogers and I were back at Camp III by the 27th and on the 28th climbed an unnamed peak of 17,520 feet, following a line directly up a steep rock face, where there were route-finding problems and climbing up to a very difficult standard. We descended the easier west ridge and traversed back under the face to Camp III. On the 29th Brede and I left camp at 3:30 A.M., dropping 500 feet on the glacier east of the rock peak, crossed the glacier for a mile and then went directly up a steep snow slope to a snow ridge. Though the angle continued steep the whole way, the snow was perfect for cramponing. We reached the 18,390-foot summit at seven o'clock. From there it was obvious that the other climbs we hoped to do from Camp III would require further camps and were more difficult than anticipated. We dismantled the camps and made plans to attempt a 20,971-foot peak farther east. We had reached Camp II at 17,000 feet on the new objective when the news of Ian Clough's death reached us and the climb was abandoned.

NIKI CLOUGH, *unaffiliated*

Pakistan

K6. At the beginning of June our young expedition (average age 24) from the Academic Section, Vienna, of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) arrived in Pakistan. We were Dietmar Entlesberger, Gerhard Haberl, Christian von der Hecken, Helmut Krech, Erich Lackner, Gerd Pressl, Fred Pressl, Heinz Thallinger and I as leader. On June 16 we finally managed to overcome monstrous difficulties with the authorities in Rawalpindi. (They were given permission in turn for Khiangyang-Kish and Malubiting and had it withdrawn before they were allowed to go to K6. — *Editor*.) We flew by chartered plane to Skardu and reached Kapalu after a 65-mile, exciting Jeep ride. Two days later we crossed the Shyok River on an inflated-skin raft and marched up the Hushe valley to Kunde with 100 porters. From there we went east up the Nangmah valley, where on June 21 we set up Base Camp at 14,100 feet at the edge of the Nangmah Glacier. The K6 group are mountains of wild beauty, a nameless world of hard, red-brown granite, somber ice walls and shattered glaciers. K6 itself, seen from the south, presents no peak, but climbs endlessly into the sky, without the elegance of Masherbrum or Chogolisa. It is a broad, massive,