

Chumathang, Mahadev and Chokul, Eastern Ladakh. A 16-member Indian Army team led by Lieutenant Colonel J.N. Goel left Leh on July 26. They set up two camps beyond Base Camp. Nine members climbed Chumathang (20,300 feet) and another six climbed Mahadev (20,740 feet). Then seven members climbed Chokul (21,600 feet) on August 8 via the 2½-mile-long Chokul Glacier and the east and south ridges. Chokul had been unsuccessfully attempted in 1946 and 1947 by British parties.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Pakistan

K 12. The Kyoto University Karakoram Expedition to K 12 was composed of Seiichi Kanayama, Shinichi Takagi, Tsutomu Ito, Satoshi Oku, Pakistani Second Lieutenant Zaffar Iqbal as liaison officer and me as leader. On July 25 we set up Base Camp at 15,425 feet on the moraine on the right bank of the Grachmolumba Glacier. Camp I was at 17,000 feet and Camp II at 18,700 feet. After crossing a great crevasse using a rope ladder, we reached a col northwest of K 12. Camp III was at 20,350 feet and Camp IV at 23,000 feet on the ridge. On August 30 Takagi and Ito started from Camp IV and reached the summit of K 12 (24,503 feet) at 5:40 P.M. They descended to 23,000 feet that night for a bivouac, where they were trapped by bad weather the next day. They transmitted this information to me at Camp II by walkie-talkie. On September 1 they began the descent. They told me by radio that one of them had lost his crampon along with his boot and at 6:30, while traversing an ice slope, they had slipped and were now hanging on the rope from an ice piton. This was the last contact with them. On the 3rd the rescue party reached Camp IV and found no one. We decided they must have slipped down the ice slope to the Siachen Glacier and we had lost them.

GORO IWATSUBO, *Kyoto University Alpine Club*

Sherpi Kangri Attempt. The Kobe University Expedition was composed of Toshiho Tanaka, leader, Takuo Kawamoto, Yoshikazu Hatta, Hiroshi Nishiuchi, Yukihisa Yamaguchi, Toshinao Sakai, Dr. Noboru Funatsu and me as deputy leader. We left Khaplu on July 6 and established Temporary Base Camp at 12,625 feet on the left bank of the Sherpi Gang (glacier) on the 11th. The Workmans' expedition visited this valley, the Khorkondus, in 1912 and tried to approach Sherpi Kangri up the Dong Dong Glacier. Steep granite walls and the huge icefall of the Sherpi Gang prevented their getting to the upper part of the glacier. Since then no party has tried to get up it. We easily reached the Workman campsite. After a week of reconnaissance, on July 17 we established Base Camp at 14,100 feet on the right bank of the glacier above the

first big icefall. From there, we reconnoitered our way through the second and third icefalls, taking many days and using much equipment. The glacier has eight tributaries. We tried to reach the west ridge of Sherpi Kangri up the fourth, but steep granite walls of the needle peaks prevented us. We abandoned our plan to climb the south and west ridges. We established Camp II (17,225 feet) on July 28 on the main glacier. It took us five days and 3000 feet of fixed rope to place Camp III (18,875 feet) above the fourth icefall. From a big col near Camp III the gentle and snow-covered P 36 Glacier descends to the north. North-east of the big snowfield rose the two peaks of Sherpi Kangri (24,212 and 23,960 feet), covered with hanging glaciers. Avalanche danger prevented our climbing to the high ridge between the peaks. We gave up the east ridge of the main peak and turned to the south ridge of Sherpi Kangri II, where we fixed 3000 feet of rope. On August 11 we gave up at 20,650 feet with many overhanging ice blocks on the ridge above us. The people in the Khorkondus call Sherpi Kangri "Shere Gangri".

TATSUO INOUE, *Kobe University Alpine Club, Japan*

Mango Gusor Attempt. Our team consisted of Bob Cuthbert, Canadian, Steve Kaagan, American, Bruce McPherson, Australian, John Sheard, Keith Nannery, Bob Shaw, Howie Richardson and me, British. We received permission to climb in the Karakoram only three weeks before departure. The mountain awarded us was Mango Gusor, of which we could find very little information, and what we got was all wrong; i.e. the Mango Gusor in Fosco Maraini's *Karakoram* was not the real Mango Gusor. When we arrived in the area in mid-July, we found that Mango Gusor (c. 20,600 feet) was a group of mountains all connected by ridges. We picked the nearest and attempted to reach a very long but easy summit ridge via a 2000-foot granite wall. This was mainly aid climbing with some sections of A4. It was difficult to find bivouac spots with only two hammocks and no bolts. If it wasn't raining, melt-water was usually pouring over the face. After six days of climbing we were within striking distance of the summit ridge and Nannery got to within 70 feet, but at this point we ran out of food. This coincided with a complete breakdown in the weather. It was unusually warm. Though there was much precipitation, it snowed only once below 20,000 feet. Snow conditions were lethal. Huge avalanches of mud and slurry poured continuously into valleys. This climb should be started at least five weeks earlier.

DAVID NICOL, *Alpine Climbing Group*

P 19,958, Lower Baltoro Glacier. An expedition of the Groupe de Haute Montagne attempted to climb the granite tooth which lies between the Uli Biaho and Trango glaciers and between Payu Peak and and Trango Towers. It is given as 6083 meters (19,958 feet) on the

map accompanying G.O. Dyhrenfurth's *Baltoro*. We tried the south buttress. In the final assault we were stopped on July 16 by very bad weather after a second bivouac 130 feet from the top. We had fixed ropes in the access couloirs but climbed the buttress without any, alpine-style. Much of the route required direct aid. The team consisted of Michel Février, Jean François Porret, Raymond Coène, Pierre Beguin, Dominique Marquis and me.

JEAN FRÉHEL, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

Sia Kangri, Central Summit. Peter Liechti, Heidi and Albin Schelbert and I arrived at the end of the main part of the Baltoro Glacier on July 30 after a ten-day trek from Dasso. We kept only two porters and with them carried our equipment up the upper Baltoro and Abruzzi glaciers. Base Camp was established on August 2 at 16,200 feet. The next day Albin Schelbert, Liechti and I started to reconnoiter the southwest ridge of Urdok I. After two days of snowfall, we changed our plans to attempt Sia Kangri from the southwest. The weather remained bad through the 7th. On August 8 we plodded through deep snow toward Conway Saddle and established Camp I at 20,000 feet, about 650 feet below the saddle. August 9 was a lost day. We traversed above Conway Saddle towards the southern summits. A 150-foot, partly overhanging ice wall stopped us at 21,500 feet. We moved camp 300 feet higher. On the 10th we climbed a couloir for 1000 feet above camp. Higher, there seemed to be no real difficulties, though we had to climb a steep slope with very loose snow on a hard crust before we reached an ideal site for Camp II at 22,500 feet, protected by a solid sérac. Soon one small two-man tent was pitched. Jammed in like sardines during the night, we four were happy to leave the tent at seven A.M. on August 11. My stomach was upset from the rapid climb and insufficient acclimatization. It was bitterly cold on the southwest face. For a long time we could see the central summit of Sia Kangri (c. 24,000 feet) above us, but it took hours to reach the highest point. Heidi was little affected by the altitude and broke trail a great deal. Climbing over the ridge and a steep hard-snow slope on crampons, we got to the summit at one P.M. Because of rising clouds and a strong wind, we descended as quickly as possible and did not cross over to the 500-foot higher north summit. (The only other ascent was made in 1934 by Dr. G.O. Dyhrenfurth's expedition.—*Editor.*)

WOLFGANG STEFAN, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

P 6394, Broad Peak Group. The expedition of the Ichikawa Alpine Club was composed of Masuzumi Nishina, Katsuyoshi Ito, Tadeo Tsuruhara, Shiro Omura, Hidenori Iwamoto, Izumi Kita, Yoshio Takeda and me as leader. I had organized an expedition for K 12 but, I know not why, the government of Pakistan gave us permission for more

difficult Broad Peak only a few weeks before leaving Japan. We could but change our plan, but we did not have the time to prepare properly for Broad Peak. I settled to try the c. 8000-meter north peak. On June 30 we set up Base Camp at Concordia on the Baltoro Glacier. Camp I was on the Godwin Austen Glacier at 16,000 feet, from which we hoped to climb the west ridge. The lower part of the ridge is very steep and we could not find a route. We then turned to the north side. We finally took the ridge from Sella Pass but it was too long and we had to give up at 20,675 feet. On July 15 Iwamoto and Kita made the first ascent of P 6394 (20,978 feet), which lies northwest of Sella Pass.

TATSURO ARIOKA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Malubiting Group, Karakoram. The members of the expedition of the Bologna section of the Italian Alpine Club were Dr. Achille Poluzzi, Lino Bortolami, Silvano Fusaro, Gianpaolo Nanni, Guerrino Sacchin, Nando Stagni and I as leader. We hoped to reconnoiter the Barpu valley and climb Malubiting Central. We traveled by jeep from Gilgit via Baltit in Hunza to Hoppar (8850 feet) near the confluence of the Bualtar and Barpu glaciers, arriving on July 8. We took 40 porters from Hoppar and two Hunza high-altitude porters. The Hoppar men are not to be recommended; they are troublesome, violent and thievish. It took us three days to ascend the Barpu and Sumaiyar Bar glaciers to Base Camp at 13,450 feet; we could easily have done it in two but for the porters. On the return we had to ask the Nagar police for protection in order not to lose all our equipment and to get back home safe and sane; at times we feared for our lives. We were at or above Base Camp from July 12 to 24. As soon as we arrived, we noticed avalanches that fell everywhere. The Malubiting group is unclimbable from the Barpu. The glaciers which descend from Malubiting are interrupted by an unbroken 150-foot-high band of vertical ice, below which lies rock which is swept day and night by enormous blocks of ice. We turned our attention to other mountains of the region. Two peaks lay west of Base Camp on the Sumaiyar Bar Glacier, five miles due north of Malubiting, separated by a 16,900-foot pass. Sacchin and Fusaro climbed P 5230 (17,159 feet), the more southerly, on July 20; Fusaro, Nanni and Stagni ascended P 5650 (18,537 feet) on July 21. They established two high camps and fixed 3300 feet of rope on the 55° ice to reach the col. On July 23 Poluzzi and I climbed P 5410 (17,750 feet), which lies six miles northeast of Malubiting and three miles northeast of Spantik.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Toshain II. On August 12 a Mountain Travel group in the Mazeno Pass area made the first ascent of 19,500-foot Toshain II, 10½ miles southwest of Nanga Parbat, above the Toshain Glacier, on the south side of the Rupal Nallah. We started from Gilgit on August 2 and

PLATE 70

Photo by Alois Furtner

Yukshin Gardan from the shoulder of
Skirsh Sar, Pakistan.



camped at Astor, Tarshing and Bazhin before establishing Base Camp above the village of Shalgiri at 12,500 feet. Camp I was on the glacier at 13,500 feet and Camp II was above the first icefall at 15,200 feet. We established Camp III at 17,000 feet after technical climbing through a second icefall. The next day Susan Jarrell, Roger Mellem, William Unsoeld and I made the summit at 12:15 P.M.

MARY OMBERG, *Unaffiliated*

Pumari Chhish Attempt and Ascent of "Skirish Sar". Our Austrian expedition to the mountains north of the Hispar Glacier was composed of Georg Bachler, Robert Schauer, Hilmar Sturm, Hias Schreder, Sepp Portenkirchner and me as leader. With 32 porters who carried 2000 pounds of gear, we approached from June 22 to 28 from Pasu up the Shimshal valley to Base Camp on the Yazghil Glacier. Then without porters, we ascended the east bank of the Yazghil to where a tributary glacier enters from the east, where we placed Camp I at 12,800 feet. Because the glacier was impassable, we climbed a rock ridge parallel to it to Camp II at 15,750 feet. From Camp II we had to descend 1000 feet to the glacier to search for a route through the ice labyrinth. Two miles short of our objective, Pumari Chhish, on August 5 we had to give up. Because of the rapid flow, the Yazghil can be ascended only on the dangerously friable and difficult rock slopes on its side. We evacuated Camp II and from Camp I on August 9 began the ascent of the south-east side of "Skirish Sar" (c. 21,325 feet), which lies east of the glacier. We had no real difficulties as far as a new Camp II at 15,750 feet. We continued up a dangerous icefall which we ascended to a small plateau. We placed Camp III at 20,000 feet on Skirish Sar's south shoulder. On August 12 Sturm, Portenkirchner, Schauer and Schreder climbed the then still unnamed peak. Bachler and I got sick in Camp III and we descended with the rest of the team after their ascent. We named the peak "Skirish Sar" (Snow Dove Peak).

ALOIS FURTNER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Shispare, Batura Muztagh. The Polish-German Academic Expedition climbed the virgin summit of Shispare. The members were Leszek Cichy, Mirosław Dabrabowski, Marek Grochowski, Jan Holnicki-Szulc, Dr. Piotr Kintopf, Ryszard Marcjoniak, Andrzej Młynarczyk, Maciej Piatkowski, Jacek Poreba and I as leader, all Polish, and Martin Albanus, Hubert Bleicher, Heinz Borchers and Herbert Oberhofen, West Germans. We drove by truck to Pasu village in Hunza, near the tongues of the Pasu and Batura glaciers, arriving on June 16. Reconnaissance revealed the best route to be the east ridge, with access along the vast buttress which slopes down to the Pasu Glacier. From Pasu, 110 porters in two days brought our gear to the ridge called Patundas (13,775 feet), across the Batura Glacier. From that spot, aided by porters from Ghulkin, we

brought our equipment to Base Camp beside the lateral moraine of the Pasu Glacier, establishing it on June 28. Camp I was placed on June 30 at 15,900 feet at the foot of the buttress. The route to Camp II presented great technical difficulties on both rock and ice and 5000 feet of rope were fixed. On July 2 Borchers slipped off the buttress edge and fell about 1500 feet down steep ice, sustaining only slight injuries. Despite the bad weather, the next day he was brought safely to Base. Camp II was finally installed on July 8 at 18,700 feet. The very next day the crest dividing the Ghulkin and Pasu glaciers was reached. On July 10 Camp III was placed on the ridge at 20,500 feet. The last 650 feet led across steep ice, where we fixed handrail ropes. After the camps were equipped, Bleicher, Cichy, Grochowski, Holnicki-Sculz, Młynarczyk, Oberhofer, Poreba and I started the assault. We left Camp III on July 20 and after climbing a few kilometers of ice ridge and two sub-summits of about 21,000 feet, we reached 22,150 feet, where Camp IV was installed. On July 21 we started for the summit at noon and reached the 22,650-foot snow plateau between Shispare and P 7090 on the ridge leading to Bojohaghur Duanasir (7329 meters or 24,046 feet). I left the group and climbed P 7090 (23,262 feet), which we named "Ghenta" Peak (meaning "Bell" Peak). The other seven reached Shispare's summit (24,997 feet) at 6:30 P.M. From the snow plateau the route led up a 45° slope. The snow conditions were good. A second group had hoped to climb the peak. Alas, just 650 feet above Camp II, an avalanche struck Albanus and Borchers. Borchers was buried in a crevasse; his body could not be found. We evacuated Base Camp on August 2 and descended the lower part of the Pasu Glacier, a better route than the one by way of Patundas and the Batura Glacier.

JANUSZ KURCZAB, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Langar and P 5877. Two expeditions to Pakistan were successful, but we have not received details. An Italian expedition led by Sergio De Infanti made the first ascent of Langar (23,019 feet). A French expedition led by Walter Michel made the first ascent of P 5877 (19,282 feet). This peak is north of Gilgit. They approached via Chalt and Taling. It lies north of the Daintar Pass, east of the Karengi Glacier and south of the Sat Marao Glacier.

Lagh Shar Attempt. The members of the Pinerola Section's expedition to Lagh Shar (19,971 feet) were Giorgio Griva, Michele Ghirardi, Paolo Strani, Paolo Ghersi, Piero Dassano, Ercole Cassale, Luigi Vignetta, Eraldo Quero, Giuseppe Morero and I as leader. We traveled by jeep from Chitral to Drasan on August 6 and on August 7 to 9 crossed the Zani An and went through Shagrom and up the Udren Gol to place Base Camp at 10,300 feet. On the 10th we set up Camp I at 14,600 feet on the moraine of the glacier which descends from the north side

of Lagh Shar. On the 11th Ghirardi and Quero climbed P 5420 (17,782 feet), which lies west of Lagh Shar, by its easy east-northeast ridge. On August 12 we nearly reached the Lagh Shar col, fixing 350 feet of rope on the steep final 1000-foot slope. In the next two days another 650 feet of rope were fixed and the col reached, where Camp II was installed at 17,725 feet. On August 15 Griva and Vignetta set out to climb the final west ridge. At 18,375 feet they found a 400-foot nearly vertical step of friable limestone, which would have involved direct aid; a traverse left would have brought them to 650 feet of 70° ice. They turned back. The next day Ghirardi and Morero attacked the final ridge and the first rock tower but they gave up the climb because it would have required many more days than we had. On August 17 Dassano, Quero and Moreno climbed P 5420 by a new route, the north-northeast ridge, a more beautiful route than that climbed by Ghirardi and Quero on the 11th and soloed by me on the 14th. We evacuated Base Camp on August 19.

EDOARDO GENERO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Thui I, Hindu Raj. Our expedition was composed of Hideo Mutoh, Yasumi Narita, Miss Kimiko Nakamura, Hiroshi Yanagi, Miss Akemi Takei, Masayuki Nakanishi, Pakistani liaison officer Major Shaukat Hayat and me as leader. We approached via Chitral, Mastuj, Brep, the Gazin Gol, the Thui An and the Anghostbar and Borumbar glaciers. Base Camp was at the tongue of the Borumbar. Our route went from the glacier up the south ridge of P 6400 (20,998 feet) and thence over Thui I's southwest ridge to the summit of Thui I (21,850 feet). Camps I and II were at 12,450 and 14,750 feet on the Borumbar Glacier. We climbed the face to reach the steep ridge and placed Camps III and IV at 17,900 and 19,350 feet on the ridge. On July 27 Mutoh and Yanagi climbed to the summit. We had attempted Thui I (or Karol Zom) four years before from the northwest by the Panarillo Glacier but this time the Pakistani government gave us permission to climb from the south.

TOSHIYUKI MIYOSHI, *Unpyo Alpine Club, Tokyo, Japan*

Thui II Attempt. From Gilgit we drove in four jeeps to Yasin in the Thui valley. We hired 21 donkeys and subsequently 25 porters to reach Base Camp at 14,500 feet. Camp I on Thui II (21,401 feet) was established at 17,000 feet on a shelf overlooking the Qalandar Gum Glacier and Camp II on a col at the head of the glacier at 19,500 feet. Subsequent progress was severely limited by fresh snow which caused avalanche danger on the upper slopes. On August 12 Bob Cockeram and I climbed to our highest point, when we reached a subsidiary peak of Thui II (c. 20,000 feet).

RONALD RUTLAND, *Charlotte Mason College, England*

Koyo Zom, Hindu Raj. Bruce and Harry Hooker, Neville Jordison, Bruce Littlewood, Rob Wild and I climbed for five weeks in the Koyo Zom group at the head of the Chitral valley in July and August. Permission to climb Thui II was refused at the eleventh hour; hence our knowledge of Koyo Zom was sparse. Nevertheless, after two weeks' reconnaissance on the Chatiboi, Pechus and Koyo glaciers, we agreed to establish a high camp at 16,500 feet, two days from Base Camp at Pechus village, for an attempt on Koyo Zom by the east ridge. On August 6 Littlewood and Wild made the first ascent of a snow peak (19,800 feet) east of Koyo Zom. The weather was predictable—two or three days of low cloud and snow every five or six days. The attempt on Koyo Zom was planned with this in mind. On August 16 the two Hookers retreated from the east ridge after a light-weight alpine attempt from the second high camp on the upper plateau. Littlewood and Wild bivouacked at 21,000 feet on the next day and reached the summit (22,545 feet) on August 18. Their descent was made more interesting by a 200-foot fall at 22,000 feet, fortunately without serious injury. At the upper plateau, they met the Hooker twins, who had just climbed the two adjacent 20,000-foot peaks.

COLIN BROWN, *Imperial College Mountaineering Club, England*

Kakhari, Hindu Raj. Our 1973 expedition consisted of Karl-Heinz Boss, leader, Erich Fend, Peter Trappel, Manfred Bilger and me. After an approach by the Ushu valley we placed Base Camp on the east bank of the Kachhikhani Glacier. We made three ascents in the Hindu Raj, west of the glacier: Kakhani (19,262 feet) on August 16, 1973 by Schurr, Trappel, P 5150 (16,897 feet) on August 7 by Boss, Bilger and P 5250 (17,225 feet) on August 9 by Schurr. Kakhani was first climbed by the English climbers Collister and Metcalfe in 1968. The two last peaks were measured by aneroid.

KARL-JÜRGEN SCHURR, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Tirich Mir West III. Organized by the Groupe Universitaire de Montagne et de Ski, we had as our goal the ascent of one of the last two 7000-meter peaks of the Hindu Kush, either Tirich Mir West II or III, both about 7400 meters or 24,279 feet. Led by Guy Lucazeau and me, the team was otherwise composed of Marie-Françoise Amy, Marc Breuil, Pierre Chapoutot, Jacques Kelle, Jean-François Lemoine, Jacques Mambre, Gérard Pistillo, Michel Pompei, Sylvain Sarthou and Dr. Jean Emond. Pakistani Captain Parwez Minhaj was liaison officer. We had three high-altitude porters, notable for their experience and effectiveness. We all got to Chitral on July 6 and traveled to Mushgol by jeep on the 7th. On July 8, with 86 porters, we crossed the Zani Pass at 12,730 feet and reached Shagrom. From there, in two days, we

arrived at Base Camp at 13,125 feet at the junction of the Upper and Lower Tirich Glaciers. To gain the foot of the east buttress of Tirich Mir West II we had to ascend the Lower Tirich Glacier, which included a difficult icefall. Only the Czech V. Smida and porter A. Ashraf had ever succeeded in getting through in 1967 to explore the upper basin. Before us, Japanese had given up on this route. On reconnaissance we found the icefall not only difficult but highly dangerous. On the left side we managed to climb a difficult, somewhat less dangerous face, but still threatened by rockfall and snow avalanches. We should have had to fix some 3500 feet of rope. Knowing the easily accessible west face offered fine routes, we abandoned the east buttress. From July 14 to 17, with the help of our high-altitude porters, we placed at 15,425 feet an advanced base which we called Ghul Lasht Zom Camp, some 10 miles from Base Camp. From July 18 to 21, while carries to Advanced Base continued, we placed three camps on the Upper Tirich Glacier: I at 17,725 feet northwest of Tirich Mir IV, II at 19,350 feet at the foot of Agha Zom and III at 20,000 feet at the foot of the west face of Tirich Mir West. From Camp III we decided on a rock buttress, cut by steep snow slopes, which ended in the ridge that led to the summit of Tirich Mir West III. From July 21 to 27 the lead climbers prepared the route above with fixed ropes. On July 28 Lemoine, Pompei and Sarthou occupied Camp IV at 22,300 feet. On the 29th they placed 650 feet of rope. They were joined by Kelle and Lucazeau. On July 30, after a difficult traverse to the right to avoid a steep step, the five climbers reached the summit at four P.M. Bad weather and the late hour prevented traversing to the summit of Tirich Mir II. On August 1 Marie-Françoise Amy, Pistillo and Brueil reached the summit, traversing around the step to the left. From August 2 to 6 we evacuated the high camps. From Camp III to the summit the route rises some 4300 feet on terrain not unlike the Innominata ridge on Mont Blanc, with steep ice and rock up to UIAA difficulty of Grade V. We left fixed ropes in place to help Strickler's Swiss expedition.

BERNARD AMY, *Club Alpin Français*

Tirich Mir West III. Swiss made the second ascent of Tirich Mir West III (c. 7400 meters or 24,279 feet), following shortly after French climbers, whose fixed ropes permitted a rapid ascent up the steep, difficult route. Base Camp was set up on July 27 at 15,100 feet. Camps I, II and III were at 16,750, 19,675 and 22,300 feet. On August 6 Alois Strickler and Walter Annen got to the summit, followed on August 11 by Eugen Reiser and Alphons Voit. Meanwhile Werner Fritsch, Max Grubser and Sherpa Ang Phu climbed 22,556-foot Irg Zom, not a first ascent.

MAX EISELIN, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Dirgol Zom, Tirich Mir West II and III. On August 6 Beppe Re and I made Base Camp at 15,750 feet in the Tirich Mir group. In the following days we placed a tent at 19,000 feet and another at 20,500 feet on the easy Tirich Glacier. To acclimate we climbed previously ascended Dirgol Zom (22,267 feet). After a rest in Base Camp, we returned to Camp II. The next day, August 18, we packed our tent to 22,475 feet on the face which had been climbed by a strong French party a month before on their first ascent of Tirich Mir West III. On August 19 we followed the French route to the summit of Tirich Mir West III (7400 meters or 24,279 feet), descended to the col between Tirich Mir West III and II and followed the ridge to the virgin summit of Tirich Mir West II (7500 meters or 24,607 feet), where we arrived at four P.M. We were back in Camp II at ten P.M.

GUIDO MACHETTO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Afghanistan

"*Kohanha*" (*Kohe Qala Ust*). Jerzy Wala suggests as a better name "Kohalha" (Camel Humps) for Wala Peak 421, previously called Kohe Qala Ust. The east and west peaks resemble the humps of a camel; moreover the Qala Ust valley does not head up onto the peaks, which lie farther west along the frontier divide of the High Hindu Kush where the eastern Eshan and the western Sast (Sust) valleys lie opposite each other. (See map on page 138 of *Österreichische Alpenzeitung*, N° 1386, November/December, 1972.) These camel humps were the last 6000ers to be climbed in the eastern Hindu Kush, both ascended by separate Polish expeditions in 1974, the western one, Kohanha Garbi (Wala 421.1; 20,700 feet) from the Eshan valley and the eastern one, Kohanha Sarghi (Wala 421.2; 20,670 feet) from the Sast valley. The first expedition of the Akademiccki Klub Alpinistyczny and Stołeczny Klub Tatranski Warszawa was led by Jan Zauner and composed of C. Czerwiński, Mrs. M. Mitkiewicz, M. Janas, Z. Kozłowski and Zdrojewski. They had Base Camp at 14,000 feet in the Eshan valley and Advanced Base at 16,350 feet. On Kohanhi West they had Camp I and II at 18,050 and 19,000 feet on the rock and ice north ridge. The six reached the top. Mitkiewicz and Kozłowski also climbed P 5542 (Wala 426; 18,182 feet) and its northern neighbor P 5235 (17,175 feet). They further climbed P 5471 and P 5534 (Wala Peaks 413 and 414; 17,950 and 18,156 feet) on the western rim of the Eshan valley, P 5150 (16,897 feet), east of Wala 414 and P 5411 (17,753 feet), close to the route up Kohanha West. They also ascended Noshaq by the Austrian Route. The other Polish expedition of the Klub Wysokogorsky-Szczecin was led by Tadeusz Rewaj and composed of T. Drozd, P. Henschke, W. Lipiński, B. Komarnicki and J. Drzymuchowski. They placed Base Camp where the east and west branches of the Sast valley join. They ascended the east branch

to Kohanha East. First they climbed Makhrut e Safed (c. 5850 meters or 19,193 feet) and advanced along the difficult snow and ice northeast ridge, where they found cornices and crevasses. Drozd, Henschke, Lipiński and Rewaj climbed Kohanha East on August 18. The following climbs were made on the east rim of the Sast valley: Kohe Awal (Wala 450; 17,156 feet) on August 9 by Drozd, Henschke, Lipiński, Rewaj; Kohe Kadim (Wala 455; 17,225 feet) on August 10 via southwest ridge by Drzymuchowski, Komarnicki; traverse of the frontier ridge toward Qala Ust valley of Sakhe Kuchek (Wala 448; 17,746 feet), Rakhe Hart (17,881 feet) on August 18 and Sakhe Lagar (Wala 447; 17,979 feet) on August 19 by Drzymuchowski, Komarnicki. On the western rim of the Sast valley, the following were climbed: Makhrote Syah (Wala 424; 18,832 feet) via north glacier on August 25 by Drozd, Lipiński, Rewaj; Sakhe Pomeriana (Wala 425; 19,078 feet) via northeast ridge on August 25; Kohe Sast Payan (Wala 433; 18,055 feet) via east face. Dandane Sast (Wala 434; c. 17,390 feet) via east ridge and Kohe Hoshk (between Wala 433 and 434; c. 17,390 feet) these three on August 26 and all four by Drzymuchowski, Komarnicki.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Kohe Urgunt. A Polish expedition of the Klub Przewodnikow Gorskich PTTK-Krakow climbed a new route, the east glacier and north ridge of Kohe Urgunt (23,091 feet). On August 22 the leader Ryszard Kozioł, Alicja Bednarz, W. Kapturkiewicz and A. Trazaska reached the summit.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Noshaq. On August 13 Swiss Guido Pagoni and I were in Camp III at 23,000 feet. The following two days we were unable to proceed because of very high winds and on the third night the wind threatened to rip the tent apart. On the 16th Guido had had enough, but I was able to climb to the summit (24,580 feet) alone. That evening another member of our six-man expedition, Eric Roberts joined me at Camp III and went to the summit on August 17.

GILBERT V. HARDER

Noshaq. I reached the summit of Noshaq on August 25. My companion, Gerry Martens, turned back only 200 feet below the main summit because of bad weather.*

BRIAN R. GREGORY, *Free-lance Alpine Research Team*

* The Americans had joined forces with three Spanish climbers, Luis Blanco-Magadán, José Miguel Cuevas and Antonio Alsina, the Swiss Eduard Hauser and the German Ewald Ruf. Cuevas reached the summit on August 25 and Ruf on the 26th.

Bandaka Zeraghau, Correction. On page 222 of *A.A.J.*, 1974, the Editor added a sentence to Jeff Dozier's account of their climb which incorrectly identifies their peak. The mountain climbed in 1973 lies at the head of the Zeraghau Glacier at the point where the glacier coming north from Bandaka Tawika joins the ridge which comes north and then east to enclose the Zeraghau Glacier. They did not climb "Zerago Peak" or P 5907 as we stated, climbed by the Japanese in 1970, which lies on the right (east) side of the cirque on the latter ridge. Dozier explains that there is a 650-foot drop from the summit of their peak to the col on the east ridge of Bandaka South. In his account, he said that the east ridge was unclimbed. This is not the case. Though the Japanese in 1970 started up from the southwestern side of Bandaka, they placed Camp III on the east ridge in the col and continued along the ridge to the summit of Bandaka South.

Sakhe Anjuman and Other Peaks. The 11 members of the Studenckie Kofo Prezewodnikow Gorskich SZSP-Krakow were led by Witold Winiarski. They drove from Kabul via Kunduz and Farkhar to Warsaj and walked via Petaw, Dan-i-Ab and Kotale Warsaj to the Anjuman valley. They climbed in the Paghar valley from Base Camp at 11,500 feet. Advanced Base was in the Nagargai valley, Camp I at 17,400 feet on the west ridge of Kohe Anjuman and Camp II at 18,375 feet at the entrance to the glacial basin. They made the following climbs: P 5754 (18,878 feet; called Kohe Pagar by the Japanese but according to Wala another peak of this name already exists on the left side of the valley) via south side by M. Rusinowski, Winiarski; Kohe Salagya East (17,553 feet) via west ridge by M. Radwanski, J. Sokulski; and Sare Poloksho i Garbi (17,297 feet) via southwest ridge by M. Buchholz, A. Wojtasik, all three on August 27; Sakhe Anjuman (19,771 feet) by west ridge and west face on August 28 by W. Kiełb, A. Marasek, Rusinowski, Winiarski; Kohe Nagargai (18,547 feet) via northeast ridge on August 30 by W. Urbakowicz, Wojtasik; Sare Tez (18,084 feet) via northwest face and northwest ridge by Rusinowski, Marasek and Kohe Ogaki (18,323 feet) via southwest ridge by J. Dziura, Kiełb, S. Maslanka, both on August 31.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

EUROPE

Grands Charmoiz, North Face, Solo, French Alps. On June 19 I soloed the north face of the Grands Charmoiz by the Heckmaier-Kroner variant of the Merkl-Weltzenbach route. I bivouacked on the descent. Though the route was first done in the 1930s, it is the hardest mixed climbing I have ever done. Contrary to New England opinion, the ice

(water ice) was of the same texture as that found in Huntington Ravine.

JOHN BOUCHARD

Gross Bühlenhorn, Furka Region, Switzerland. On August 26 Pedro Casanellas and I completed the first ascent of the "Via Professori," a new line on the southwest face of the Gross Bühlenhorn. The line, which I had noticed in 1971 while ascending the Villiger Pillar on this face, is obvious and direct, ascending to the left of the summit. There were ten pitches on excellent granite, nearly all of which went free, with nuts for protection. Fixed pitons were left in place at most belays. UIAA VI-

PETER ZVENGROWSKI, *Simians*



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