in this same place, our own poor condition and strength fading fast, the race was on. We finally came to our senses on the summit.

TOBIN SORENSON

Eiger North Face, Harlin Direct Route, Switzerland, Fourth Ascent (First American Ascent) (Grade VI, ED Sup): One cold October night, Alex Macintyre of England and I crept into Grindelwald just below the Eiger. It is difficult to look to the Swiss for encouragement for they frown on kids trying their mountain. For two weeks we kept smiling and never dared to mention our plans of the Direct. Finally in mid-October, the weather turned good and late one night we packed our sacks. It seemed a strange thing to take only five days of food and a handful of pitons on something that had previously taken three to four weeks. But we, more than anyone, knew there was no other way. The following day, we found the ice in good condition and moved rapidly using the rope only intermittently. When we neared the windows of the Eigerwand station, a Swiss guide came out on a rope and demanded that we come in since he considered our climb impossible. Shortly after passing this fellow, I began the difficult nailing (A4) of the first rock band and by nine o'clock that night we hung uncomfortably, but happily, at the top of our first major obstacle. Twelve hours of varying degrees of ice climbing brought us to Death Bivouac for our second night. On the third day, steep ice led us to the right side of the Central Pillar. Here we found the difficult and famous Kor traverse. Within an hour and a half and only one point of aid, we found ourselves across the traverse. Here again steep ice led to the top of the Pillar. The following morning we climbed two long aid pitches to the Spider and mixed climbing took us to the Fly for our fourth night. On the fifth day difficult mixed climbing brought us to the summit.

TOBIN SORENSON

Matterhorn, North Face. Tobin Sorenson soloed the north face of the Matterhorn in early December in nine hours.

#### ASIA

# Nepal

New Zealand Expedition to Mount Everest. There were eight members of the New Zealand Everest Expedition: Keith Woodford, leader, Robert Cunningham, deputy leader, Michael Andrews, Richard Price, Fr. Michael Mahoney, Michael Brown, Nicolas Banks and the Canadian Arthur Twomey. Base Camp was established on March 10 at 17,725

feet. No porters were used above this point. Camps I, II and III were set up at 19,300, 20,200 and 21,600 feet on March 19, 29 and April 5 respectively. Thereafter progress was slowed by heavy weather and logistics. However, Camp IV at 22,100 feet and Camp V at 24,825 feet, still below the South Col were pitched on April 20 and 25. Brown and Mahoney went to the South Col (26,200 feet) on May 14 but strong winds, bad weather and exhaustion made them abandon the expedition on May 15.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalyan Club

Korean Mount Everest Expedition. Under the leadership of Young-do Kim, the 16-man expedition left Kathmandu in four or five parties between July 19 and 26. Base Camp was reached on August 9 at 17,725 feet, 22 days after the first party had left Kathmandu. Camps I, II, III, IV and V were established on August 16, 19, 26, and September 7 and 8 at 20,000, 21,150, 24,275, 26,175 (South Col) and 27,900 feet respectively. On September 9 Sang-yul Park and Ang Phurba Sherpa made a summit attempt which failed 350 feet from the summit in bad weather and with malfunctioning oxygen equipment. They had to bivouac at 28,250 feet without oxygen. Miraculously they survived. The second summit team, consisting of Sang-don Ko and Pemba Norbu Sherpa left Camp V at four A.M. and reached the top at 12:50 P.M. on September 15, 37 days after establishing Base Camp. This compares favorably with the British Southwest Face Expedition, which was at Base Camp 21 days after leaving Kathmandu and reached the summit 33 days after establishing Base Camp. The bald facts make it appear that the Korean Everest Expedition was a big success-but was it, at least for the Koreans? The Sherpas report that only two Koreans out of 16 got as far as the South Col, Sang-yul Park and Sang-don Ko. On the return, the Koreans claimed that four Koreans got to the South Col. To get two (or four) Koreans to the South Col and above, all the 22 high-altitude porters carried to the South Col, plus six icefall porters, who were called upon to carry to the col: a total of 28 porters for two (or four) Koreans. For the first summit attempt, eight Sherpas went to Camp V at 27,900 feet (the usual Camp VI). For the second successful attempt seven Sherpas went to Camp V. There was a shortage of oxygen, which may account for the poor performance of the Koreans. They obtained their oxygen tanks from France and regulators and masks from the USA. It was only on the mountain that they found out that they could not successfully fit the regulators to the oxygen tanks! This after five years of planning and preparations! The expedition had to rely on 50 American oxygen tanks purchased in Namche Bazar, which had been left behind by the 1976 American expedition. When the expedition quit Nepal, they left behind upaid debts of over

Rupees 4,000 contracted during the approach march. The expedition underestimated the number of porters required by 20% The organizers of the porters had paid out advances to extra porters recruited at the last minute, but the Koreans flatly refused to settle this account. By all account except their own, the Koreans were the most incompetent and disagreeable expedition to climb Everest. The expedition was an outstanding success for the Sherpas under Ang Phurba, climbing sardar, and Lakpa Tenzing, Base Camp sardar. Of all Everest expeditions, this was the most blatantly political and nationalistic. It was a calculated exercise in "prestige politics", financed half-and-half by the government of South Korea and South Korean business. It was sponsored by the South Korean National Assembly. The expedition enjoyed the best weather conditions ever known by an Everest expedition, no serious storms or periods of bad weather. The success of the expedition seems to have been the result of the high Sherpa to Korean ratio and extremely good weather. If nothing else, it would seem to prove that Sherpas are quite capable of climbing Everest by themselves.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Lhotse, Second Ascent. The Swabian Himalayan Expedition was composed of Joachim Baumüller, Michel Dacher, Hans von Känel, our only Swiss, Max Lutz, Dr. Wolfgang Schaffert, Hannelore Schmatz, Günter Sturm, Peter Vogler, Dr. Hermann Warth, Peter and Wastl Wörgötter, both Austrians, Fritz Zintl and me as leader. Aside from Base Camp at 17,400 feet, we had five high camps: I at the top of the Khumbu Icefall at 19,700 feet; II in the western Cwm at 21,000 feet; III at the foot of the Lhotse Face at 22,000 feet (used as a depot only; no one slept there); IV at 23,625 feet and V at 25,600 feet, both on the Lhotse Face. On April 28 our first summit attack failed and we returned to Base Camp. Frightful weather set in. Finally on May 6 Hans von Känel, Dr. Hermann Warth and Sirdar Urkien headed back up to Camp IV. On the 7th, while they moved to Camp V, Günter Sturm, Peter Vogler and Fritz Zintl occupied Camp IV and a third team, Michel Dacher, Max Lutz, and Peter and Wastl Wörgötter, ascended to Camp II. The first team climbed the steep couloir to the summit (27,923 feet) on May 8. Team 2 made the climb on the 9th in an amazing 31/2 hours and Team 3 reached the top on May 11. Dacher climbed without oxygen! The summit climbs were made unroped since belaying would have taken more time than they had and moving simultaneously offered no security. On the descent Max Lutz fell behind. Wastl Wörgötter had waited for him nearly till dark at the base of the Lhotse couloir but finally had to descend. A rescue party the next day found Lutz' body at the foot of the Lhotse Face.

GERHARD SCHMATZ, Deutsche Himalaja-Stiftung

Nuptse, Northwest Peak. Although the seven-man-and-a-woman Japanese expedition did not reach the main summit, it could by no means be called a failure as they climbed the long northwest ridge which overlooks the lower western Cwm of Everest and reached the northwest peak (25,410 feet). Beyond still lay the west (25,575 feet) and the main peaks (25,850 feet). The expedition members were Haruo Kato, leader, Osamu Kunii, Minoru Inoue, Kazuo Shimura, Hiroshi Fujioka, Hitoshi Tamada, Ms. Yaiko Kodama and Dr. Takeo Honjo. Base Camp on the Khumbu Glacier was established at 17,225 feet on March 16. The route started up a spur on the right side of the main ridge. (The route may easily be seen in photos and diagrams in Iwa To Yuki of October, 1977.) A 1000-foot couloir, a rock ridge and a short descent to a hanging glacier led to Camp I at 18,875 feet, set up on March 24. Camp II was established on April 5 close to the crest of the main ridge just below a snow dome at 20,350 feet. Above the dome the sharp corniced ridge was followed. Camps III and IV at 21,650 and 22,650 feet were made on April 18 and 28. This was the most difficult part of the climb. Camp V at 24,125 feet was established on May 8. Kato and Tamada made the first summit bid on the 9th but turned back at 25,200 feet. On the 10th Kunii and Jambu Sherpa set out and bivouacked in a snow cave at 24,775 feet. They got to the northwest peak at 11:45 on May 11. The continuing knife-edge would have called for another camp and 6500 more feet of fixed rope.

Pumori. The south ridge of Pumori (23,442 feet) was climbed by a Canadian team consisting of Tim Auger, Lloyd "Kiwi" Gallagher, George Homer, Chris Shank, Steve Sutton and me. The ridge is the continuation of the ridge above Gorak Shep, which includes the low summit of Qala Patar, the climax of most Everest treks. Base Camp was established on September 13. We followed the route pioneered by Japanese in April 1974 and French in April 1975. We set Camp I too low and had to put in a Camp One-and-a-Half on the obvious col behind Qala Patar before the steep bit. There were difficulties after this camp but we tried to avoid most of them and we did fix rope before we got to Camp II. Gallagher and Shank made Camp III while Auger and I descended to Base Camp, where Homer was suffering from the altitude and Sutton had a bad knee. Then Auger and I climbed back up some vertical snow tunnels to get to Camp III, a snow cave of seductive proportions. The next day, October 7, we got to the summit, Auger, Gallagher, Shank and I.

IAN ROWE, Alpine Club of Canada

Makalu, West Face Attempt. The international expedition to the west face of Makalu (27,825 feet) began with a set of ridiculously lofty goals, labored without success, came home in rancor and remained

divided by arguments that are moot and probably best forgotten. We did manage to find our way through the initial difficulties of what must some day become one of the most beautiful and technically demanding routes in the Himalaya. The west face is astoundingly beautiful: a polished, white granite monolith, splashed with consecutive fields of livid blue ice. Its base is defended by a complex glacier and higher, by an enormous hanging glacier split in half by a 20-foot-wide crevasse. The permit for Makalu was originally obtained by Fritz Stammberger after his abortive attempt on the south face in 1974, but he died in 1975, apparently attempting an unauthorized solo of Tirich Mir. The project lay forgotten until a year later when Jeff Long pulled it together and in two arduous months managed to gather a team and the necessary financial backing. The climbers were Lanny Johnson, Geoff Conley, Mike Lowe, Peter Quesada and I, Americans; Ed Drummond, British; and Boris Krivic and Matija Maležič, Yugoslavs. Six support members were also included in the team as it assembled in Kathmandu early in March. On March 14 Rodney Korich, the expedition manager, escorted the first load of equipment by air to Tumlingtar and by March 25 we had reached the south face moraine. Conley left us there with hepatitis. (Dane Burns and John Roskelley, who had been hoping to climb the West Pillar, turned back on the approach march because of illness.) The West Face Base was established at 18,400 feet and occupied by most of the team on April 1, about the time that Drummond left for home. Mike Lowe, the two Yugoslavs and Jeff Long made rapid progress through the rock and ice maze above the glacier and on April 10 Krivic, Maležič and I established Camp I at 21,000 feet. Lowe, Long and Krivic fashioned a rope ladder over the deep crevasse that split the hanging glacier, but shortly after that Lowe came down with both pulmonary and cerebral edema and was evacuated with Quesada, who had cerebral edema and a possible detached retina. On April 18 Maležič and I placed Camp II at 22,200 feet at the base of the first icefield. In the meantime Jeff Long had got pulmonary edema. A few days later I was struck by falling rock and suffered three broken ribs and cuts. Richard Collins, Peter Hutter and George DiVicenso, Coloradans, arrived but only Collins managed to adapt to the altitude. Maležič and Krivic placed the highest ropes to 22,800 feet. Camp II was in an unacceptable location since we three who spent more than one night there (Krivic, Maležič and I) were all struck by rockfall. On May 10, during what was to have been our last high push, Camp I was burned to the ground by an exploding stove and a night later unoccupied Camp II was erased from the mountain by an avalanche. Long called an end to the climbing a day later. After a day or two of rest, Collins, Krivic, Maležič and I returned to the mountain and spent three days retrieving all our fixed rope and transportable equipment. Leaving the mountain

cleaned was something we had hoped to accomplish from the beginning and the one thing we had set out to do that we actually accomplished.

GEOFFREY CHILDS, Unaffiliated

Makalu II or Kangshungtse. The five-member Japanese team from Chiba University, led by Hidekai Yoshinaga, was attempting the northwest ridge. Akira Murata and Sonam Sherpa reached 24,450 feet from Camp IV on this 25,066-foot peak on May 15, but the expedition was abandoned on May 16.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Churen Himal. A 10-member expedition of Kawasaki University, led by Kazuhiro Sato, attempted Churen Himal (24,184 feet) from the north, a new route which would have tried the east and north peaks. The expedition was abandoned on April 21 after two Sherpas had been injured in an avalanche.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Himalchuli. The Meiji University Expedition was led by Toyozo Sugasawa in an attempt on the east ridge of Himalchuli (25,895 feet). This expedition had official permission for a reconnaissance but with permission to try for the summit if it seemed possible! Camp VI was placed at 22,300 feet on May 11 but the next day Yoshiharu Kondo was killed in an avalanche there and the expedition was abandoned.

# MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Manaslu. The nine-member team from West Germany included a Nepali. The leader of this northeast ridge attempt was Gerhard Lenser. Base Camp was set up on March 28 and Camp I the next day. Camps II and III were established at 18,375 and 21,000 feet on April 1 and 24 respectively. The highest point was reached at 22,300 feet by Michael Holz, Walter Heitzmann and Heinz Baumann. On May 3 they retreated to Camp II. A week later the expedition was abandoned because of heavy snow. It was so dangerous that it was not possible to collect equipment left at Camp III. Manaslu is 26,760 feet high.

### KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Manaslu Attempt. A French expedition to the east ridge of Manaslu led by Jean Fréhel failed on October 26 at nearly 25,000 feet after Pierre Beghin and Thierry Leroy were badly frostbitten in deep snow. The climb had been planned as a semi-alpine-style climb by two pairs of climbers working in relays. In the event only one pair of climbers

operated, the leader fell sick and another member became discouraged by bad personal news. The Sherpas were said to have performed poorly.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Annapurna I. Our eleven-man team, celebrating the 75th jubilee of the Royal Dutch Alpine Club climbed a new and safe route on the north face of Annapurna (26,545 feet). On October 13 the summit was reached by Mathieu van Rijswick and Sherpa Sonam. Base Camp was established on September 6 and Camp I on the 9th, both at the traditional locations at 14,450 and 16,725 feet. Camp II was set up at 19,000 feet at a level slightly lower than that of the French first ascent, a location relatively free from avalanche danger. The new route follows a prominent rib left (east) of the "Sickle" gully. It is the ridge immediately to the right of the séracs crossed by the Spaniards in 1974 on their way to the east peak. We fixed rope along its entire length (from 19,700 to 21,650 feet). Camp III was set up near its end at 21,325 feet on September 30, having been moved up from its provisional site at 20,675 feet. On October 1 a provisional Camp IV was established at 22,475 feet. Heavy snowfall caused a retreat to Camp II, but on October 9 the high point was reached again. As time was running out, we decided not to move Camp IV higher. Instead Camp V was set up the next day at 24,125 feet. On October 12 Mathieu van Rijswick and sirdar Mingma Tenzing made a summit bid which ended 650 feet below the top. The following day brought success. Oxygen was used for sleeping at Camp V and for climbing above 25,000 feet. Both Mingma Tenzing and Sonam joined in lead climbing. The members were Jan van Banning, Charles Bonhomme, Maarten Briët, Eelco Dijk, Henk Hovinga, Paul Hopster, Gerard Jansen, Mathieu van Rijswick and I as leader.

XANDER VERRIJN-STUART, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Alpenvereniging

Annapurna III. An Italian expedition to Annapurna III was led by Francesco Santon with Renato Cepparo as deputy leader. There were 27 members, some of whom were trekkers, but they claimed that 19 would have been capable of reaching the summit. They climbed the west ridge, abandoning the idea of the originally proposed southwest pillar at Base Camp because they decided that this route would take too long. From Camp V Giuseppina Cheney, Luigino Henry and Pasang Temba Sherpa reached the summit on October 23. On October 25 Giorgio Brianzi and Piero Radin also reached the summit. Whilst descending from the summit, between Camps V and IV, late in the evening, the first summit pair met with an accident. Apparently Henry had belayed two members and two Sherpas and as he was coiling the

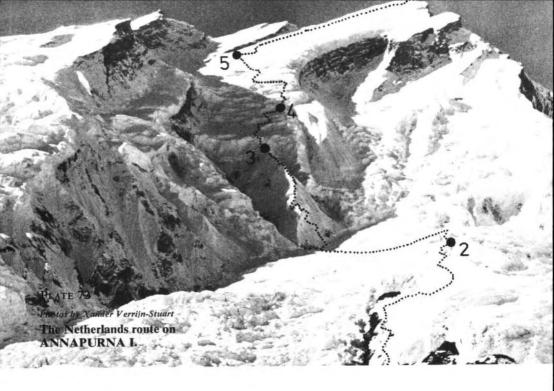




PLATE-73

The rib was the key portion of the route on Annapurna.

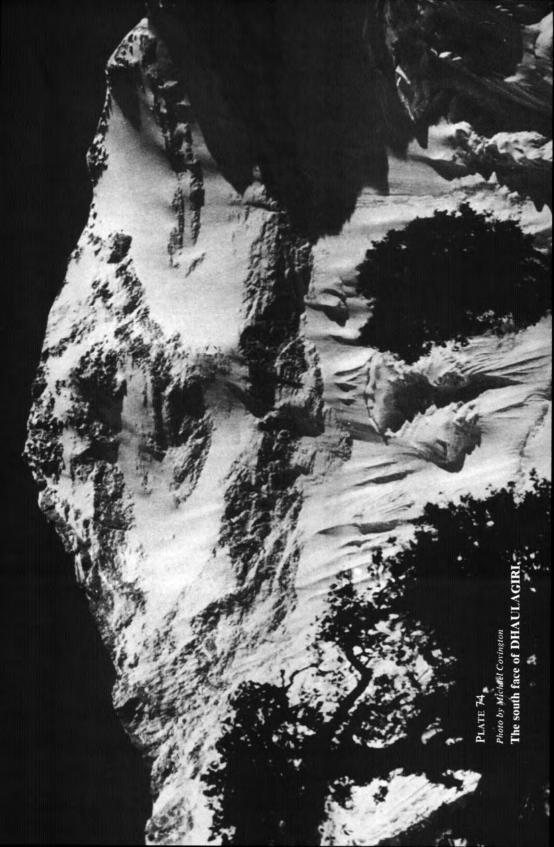
rope, he slipped and fell 1000 feet into a crevasse and was killed. The second summit pair did not know of the accident. On their descent, they met with a similar accident at about the same place. They were roped and nobody died, but Radin suffered a broken leg and other injuries. Before leaving Kathmandu for Base Camp, the leader and deputy said that one of the objectives of the expedition was to prove that ordinary competent climbers could reach the summits of major Himalayan peaks and that one did not need to be super-endowed. Of course this has been known for some time. Yet "ordinary" climbers must not lack "mountain sense" and must remember they are climbing a major Himalayan peak.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Dhaulagiri, South Face Attempt. A four-man international team. consisting of Italian Reinhold Messner, Austrian Peter Habeler, German Otto Wiedemann and me from the United States, attempted the unclimbed south face of Dhaulagiri (26,795 feet). This was the first expedition to the south face. We reached Base Camp at 13,125 feet via the previously unexplored Thula Khola on April 2. Several days later we made a reconnaissance and all agreed that our original objective just to the left of the center of the main face was too risky. We then decided to place another camp beneath the south pillar or extreme left edge of the face to look at that possibility. The south pillar was later abandoned because we could see extreme difficulties beneath hanging glaciers which were unreliably active. In fact, virtually every possibility on the enormous 13,500-foot face proved unjustifiably dangerous. Any feasible route was threatened by some kind of objective danger either in the route or the access to it. Base Camp was abandoned in late April. We were accompanied by a five-man film crew under the direction of Bruno Morewitz and including British climber-photographers Leo Dickinson and Eric Jones. Others were Dr. Franz Berghold and Messner's youngest brother Hans. Five Sherpas were also with the expedition and a large cook crew.

MICHAEL M. COVINGTON

Dhaulagiri, Southwest Buttress of West Face, Attempt. The 13-man Japanese Kansai Expedition, led by Dr. Yoshito Tsukazaki, unsuccessfully attempted the southwest buttress of the west face of Dhaulagiri. Base Camp was established in the Myangdi Khola at 11,500 feet on August 15, but progress was very slow indeed. They placed Camps I (13,500 feet) and II (16,250 feet) on the glacier which descends from the south ridge on August 24 and 27. Camps III (17,225 feet), IV (19,200 feet) and V (20,350 feet) were established on the buttress on September 4, 17 and October 3. A high point of 21,500 feet was



reached on October 9. The expedition was abandoned when a member was hit on the head by a falling stone.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

Kangchunne or Kagmara, Kanjiroba Himal. Koji Mizutani was the climbing leader of a five-man-and-a-woman expedition of the Osaka Alpine Club to Kangchunne (also called Kagmara; 21,140 feet). Base Camp was set up on March 28 at 13,850 feet below Lha Shamma and Camp I on April 4 at 16,250 feet just under the southeast col. They crossed the col and traversed the glacier on the east side of the mountain to set up Camp II at 16,500 feet on April 12 and Camp III at 18,000 feet on April 22. They reached the snow ridge between Lha Shamma and Kangschunne south of P 6070 (19,915 feet), on the top of which they established Camp IV on April 27. After a few ropelengths along the ridge eastward towards Kangchunne, knife-edges and technical difficulties turned them back and they quit on April 29. Throughout they were plagued by bad weather and deep snow.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Sisne Himal, Kanjiroba. The two-man team of Captain Richard A.L. Anderson of the British Army and Andrew C.F. Russell was assisted by a lone Sherpa. They had set up Base Camp at 12,600 feet on the 22,505-foot peak. The weather was not good in the last week of April. On May 1 they were on their way to dump loads at 18,500 feet when at 17,500 feet there was a sudden avalanche, probably triggered by their own weight. They were swept down 500 feet into a crevasse. By sheer luck Anderson landed on his back, with his head exposed to the air. In half an hour he extricated himself. Russell, however, had landed on his head and was buried in the snow with his feet sticking out. After setting himself free, Anderson dug out his comrade, but it was too late.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Nampa South or Rokapi. The British Northumbria Himalaya Expedition, led by Richard Godfrey, climbed Rokapi (22,447 feet) by the southwest ridge. The summit was reached on October 10 by Thomas Herley and Kevin McLane from Camp IV. Early in the approach march one of the eight members became seriously ill. Four other members, possibly to help carry the sick man, returned to India. Only the leader and the two other members reached Base Camp with the liaison officer and one "Base Camp worker." The summit pair left Camp IV on October 6, reached the summit on October 10 and returned by a different route to Base Camp on October 15. That very day a very worried and

lonely leader was preparing to leave Base Camp, fearing that his companions were lost.

MICHAEL CHENEY, Himalayan Club

#### India-Garhwal

Nanda Devi. On May 11 Eric Roberts, leader, Dr. Arnold Pines, and Stuart Jones, Jr. and Gil Harder, the two American members of the British Nanda Devi Expedition, arrived at Joshimath and joined Len Smith, Frank Eastwood and Robert Reid, who had been there for nine days. A day later came John Miller, who had accompanied the bulk of our equipment and food, which was transported overland by British Army lorry. On May 15 we left Lata for the Nanda Devi Base Camp with 35 porters to carry 55 loads. We were a climbing team of eight, accompanied by four members of the British Army as support, our liaison officer Babar Khan and Lav Kumar Khacher, an Indian conservation expert with the World Wildlife Foundation in India. We were delayed on our approach march by deep snows on Dharansi Pass and the lack of porterage, necessitating the shuttling of loads. Base Camp, lower than in 1936, was reached on May 29 by an advance team, but it took another five days to shuttle all loads from Moraine Camp, where all but six porters insisted on dumping their loads. They could not be coaxed farther. This dump was about two hours below the 16,500-foot Base Camp. We began making carries to Camp I (18,600 feet) simultaneously with completing the carries to Base Camp and occupied it on June 4. Camp II (20,400 feet) was established on June 7. These were at the 1936 sites. At Camp II, in a recess, the Japanese had abandoned 1500 feet of mint 9-mm rope neatly coiled in 150-foot lengths. Elsewhere above Camp II, fixed ropes remained in place or under the snow in most necessary and some unnecessary places too. (Below Camp II there was no trace of anyone having been up before.) Our Camp III, established on June 13, was two-thirds of the way up the snow slope above the snow and ice ridge and Camp IV on the presumed 1936 site. Above, the route does not go left into the couloir, but uses the shale flank from which Tilman and Odell retreated. The couloir looks singularly unappealing. We fixed a fair bit of rope on the flank, as any old rope had been cut to shreds by the stonefall and weather. After an unsuccessful attempt on June 19, Gil Harder and Eric Roberts reached the summit on June 21. Len Smith and Stuart Jones made the top on June 22. In descent a minor injury to one member of the party caused some valuable gear to be abandoned at Camp III. Due to a misunderstanding, our two permanently retained porters from Manali, Kulu, cleared Camps I and II but did not go up to Camp III as instructed. We were all back in Base Camp on June 27.

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We left Base Camp on June 30 and were in Lata on July 4. On the walk out, the wild flowers were splendid and the transformation of the section between Dharansi and Lata Kharak incredible.

GILBERT V. HARDER, A.A.C. and ERIC ROBERTS, Alpine Club

Nanda Devi Attempt. A 17-man Indo-Japanese expedition attempted Nanda Devi in the post-monsoon season. The leader was Tokichiro Morita. Details are lacking but it is believed that they had hoped to repeat the American route of 1976 but had to quit some 3500 feet from the summit. On September 15 Morita and Naoto Haniu were evacuated by helicopter, being sick. On September 28 Toyokazu Muranishi was also evacuated by helicopter with a head injury.

Nanda Ghunti. Swapan Ghosh, Dawa Tsering and Phuba Tarkey reached the summit of Nanda Ghunti (20,700 feet) on October 2.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Mrighuni. This peak was climbed by two members of the ladies team from Giri Doot and two Sherpas.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Nar Parbat. Peter Hillary, Murray Johns and Graeme Dingle of the Indo-New Zealand Ocean to Sky Expedition climbed Nar Parbat (19,200 feet) on October 17. Sir Edmund Hillary fell sick and could not make the climb. This concluded a 59-day adventure upstream from the mouth of the Ganges.

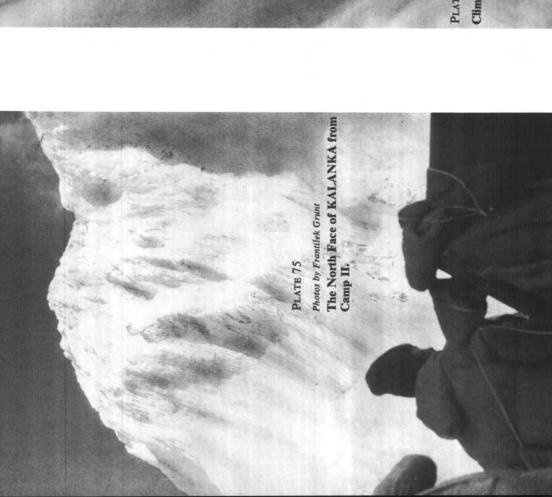
KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Kalanka, First Ascent, 1975. (Somehow this important first ascent escaped the notice of much of the Western mountaineering press.) The Kamiichi Hoso-Kai Expedition was led by Ikuo Tanabe and composed of Noriaki Ikeda, Tsuneo Kouma and Kazumasa Inoue. They left Lata on May 5, crossed the Dharansi Pass on the 7th and established Base Camp at 15,425 feet on the Ramani Glacier. They placed Camp I at 17,725 feet on the western side of "Shipton's Pass." By May 30 all supplies had been ferried over the pass and Camp II was established on the far (Changabang Glacier) side of the pass at 18,375 feet. On June 1 Camp III was placed at 20,000 feet due south of the summit of Kalanka below the south face, protected by a huge sérac. On June 2 Ikeda, Kouma and T. Singh, one of the two high-altitude porters, traversed the south face to the Changabang-Kalanka col, while Inoue and Tanabe made Camp IV at 20,675 feet in the icefall of the south face. On June 3, 1975 the three on the col started up the west ridge.

The two in Camp IV also set out and joined the advance party on the ridge at 2:30 P.M. All five members reached the summit (22,740 feet) at 4:40. On the descent they bivouacked at 22,300 feet.

TSUNEMICHI IKEDA, Editor, Iwa To Yuki

Kalanka from the North. Our expedition had 14 members: Jan Kulhánek, Dr. Bohumil Karásek, Jiří Strych Jaroslav Hons, Jiří Janiš, Ladislav Jón, Richard Kašťák, Oldřich Kopal, Jaroslav Krňák, Gustav Pfannenstiel, Misoslav Polman, Josef Rakoncaj, Miroslav Uhlíř and I as leader. We traveled from Czechoslovakia by truck. In Delhi we were joined by our liaison officer, Pramed Deogirikar, who managed the porters well, keeping their demands reasonable. The approach to Kalanka's north face is possible by two routes. The northern one, leading from the Dhauli Ganga valley by way of the Dunagiri and Bagini Glaciers is much easier but was not allowed because of its closeness to the Tibetan border. The southern route is a hard-to-find path winding through passes, rocks and steep slopes high above the Rishi Ganga; the whole first part is the approach to Nanda Devi. The march to Base Camp took seven days. Base Camp was established on August 20 at 15,100 feet on a grassy field below the Ramani Glacier between the peaks of Rishikot and Hanuman, south of Kalanka. The expedition operated in the area for 35 days. Three days after establishing Base Camp, we set up Camp I, four miles away, on the upper part of the Ramani Glacier at 16,900 feet just below the Bagini Col, 18,375 feet, between Changabang and Dunagiri. We crossed the col and placed Camp II also at 18,375 feet. We fixed ropes on the col, which was exhausting and dangerous from rockfall. The north side of Kalanka and Changabang is a compact granite massif, covered with water ice and snow, some 6500 wide and 6000 feet high, scarred by rock and ice avalanches. We first tried a direttissima but were forced back by unfavorable weather. The second attempt was started some 350 feet to the right and headed for the Kalanka-Changabang saddle. After two days of climbing, Camp III was established at 19,525 feet. Above, there was a vertical rock pillar, the crux of the ascent which took three days to climb. On a small plateau below the col a place for a last bivouac was found. On September 18 we decided to stop fixing ropes and finish the climb alpine-style. The summit team was Rakoncaj and Jón with Janis, Hons and Uhlír in support at Camp III. On September 19 the summit team ascended to the bivouac and the next day went for the top. At 11:30 A.M. they reached the Changabang-Kalanka ridge 500 feet above the saddle and ascended the last 1650 feet along the ridge which the Japanese had climbed in 1975. At three P.M. they reached the summit. They were back in Camp III late in the evening after numerous rappels. Because of the scarcity of porters, I had had





to fix the date of leaving Base Camp on September 23. On the afternoon of September 22, the happy but exhausted summit team got back to Base Camp. After dismantling it on the 23rd, we started in bad weather with snow, rain and fog and completed the first stage at eleven P.M. Some porters bivouacked on the way. Two porters were injured on the slippery terrain and from then on each had to be supported by one other porter in order to reach their village. The weather during the whole expedition was unfavorable.

Frantisek Grunt, Alpine Club Liaz Jablonec nad Nisou. Czechoslovakia

Changabang Attempt. Our group consisted of five Australians, Charles Cuthbertson, Martin Hendy, Malcolm Noble, Andrew Henderson and me. Unfortunately we did not reach the summit of Changabang but were turned back about 125 feet from the top by atrocious weather. Our route started from the Changabang Glacier. We climbed a large snow gully on the far right side of Kalanka until we could traverse under Kalanka to gain the col between it and Changabang. From the col we followed the east ridge. After many delays we reached Base Camp on September 17 and placed Advanced Base on the 24th at the head of the glacier. All members left the latter for the summit on September 27, but two had to return, one with altitude problems and the other with an inflamed ankle. Hendy, Henderson and Noble continued. They were on the mountain for six days and returned completely exhausted.

GARY MATHEW, Sydney Rockclimbing Club, Australia

Rishikot. Our expedition was composed of Dr. John Coxon, Dave Harper, Mark Pezarro, Tim Hurrell and me as leader, plus Tim Reed and Jenny Williams doing scientific work. We attempted two routes on Rishikot, first up the southeast face directly toward the summit. Most of the route was up broken rock and scree, posing no difficulties; however, 400 feet from the top the rock became steeper but just as loose, and we retreated. The second and successful route followed a snow gully to the Rishikot-Changabang ridge where Hurrell and Coxon dug a snow cave. The following day, August 20, they completed the route up the ridge to the summit (20,460 feet). Although nowhere technically difficult, the exposure was tremendous along the quarter-mile traverse of the snowy ridge with drops of several thousand feet on either side. They descended that same day to Advanced Base while Pezarro and I occupied the snow cave. On the 21st we two reached the top. Unfortunately on the way back, Mark dropped his ice axe, causing us a lengthy descent. Although we had been told the peak was previously unclimbed, we found a couple of rusty cans on top, which had been there at least one season. One of the porters reported that a colonel of the Indian Army had climbed the mountain the previous season. We also climbed on the third attempt snowy P 6014 (19,731 feet) northeast along the Rishikot-Changabang ridge, at the head of the Rishikot Glacier. The top was reached on August 17 by Hurrell and Coxon, following a route straight up the face.

MARTIN GLEDHILL, England

Maiktoli, South Ridge. A Japanese six-man party led by Hitoshi Fukuriki made the first ascent of the south ridge of Maiktoli (22,320 feet). From Base camp at 12,500 feet, they started up the southeast spur of the south ridge. Camps I, II, III and IV were established at 14,100, 16,725, 17,400 and 19,850 feet on May 5, 19, 25 and 28 respectively. On May 29 Nishimura and Yamaguchi got to the top, followed on May 31 by Fukuriki and Nakae and on June 1 by Sasamto and Nomura.

Bethartoli Himal. An Italian expedition made the first ascent of Bethartoli Himal (20,840 feet), which had been unsuccessfully attempted at least four times. We climbed the previously unattempted north ridge. Traveling light, we approached the mountain up the Trisuli Nala and placed Base Camp at 14,100 feet on the moraine at the foot of the basin below the northeast face. Camp I was at 16,400 feet below the face. Camps II and III were at 17,750 and 19,000 feet on the north ridge. On September 17 Cesare Cesa Bianchi, Maurizio Maggi and I set out from Camp III for the summit. The technical difficulties were in the first third of the ridge. We first fixed a rope up a steep, icy knife-edge and another on a rock tower of rotten rock. From there to the summit, we had to climb the ridge, keeping between the huge cornices that overhang the northeast face and the steep slope on the right. We arrived on top at one P.M., followed an hour later by the other two members, Marco Tedeschi and Gianluigi Landreani, who had ascended from Camp II.

RENATO MORO, Club Alpino Italiano

Bethartoli South. A ten-man expedition plus leader, Lute Jerstad, and Liaison Officer, Sudhir Sahi, left Delhi May 10. With 35 porters and 150 goats, we left Lata May 15 and crossed Dharansi Pass four days later in deep snow after a forced bivouac on the pass which porters refused to cross. Base Camp was established at Tridang on the Trisul Glacier. The route was established on the east side of Bethartoli South to avoid the cwm and hanging glaciers made dangerous by fresh snow.

Camp I was established at 18,000 feet, and Camp II at 19,600 feet. Fixed ropes were utilized all the way from Camp II to the summit of the south peak, up some steep ice walls and narrow ridges plastered with hard water ice. From the summit of Bethartoli South (20,730 feet) we tried to descend to the saddle between the main and south peak, about an 800-foot descent. After several frustrating hours floundering in waist-deep snow, the saddle was reached by Tony Watkin and John Nanson. A third camp would have to be established on the col in dangerous avalanche conditions to launch an attempt on the main peak (20,840 feet). As there was no safe way of circumventing the south peak, and blizzard and white-out conditions occurred every day after ten A.M., the attempt was abandoned. Nine members and three sherpas reached the south summit via the new route. The expedition returned from Base Camp to Lata in three days. It had taken 13 to reach it. Members: Lute Jerstad, leader, John Nanson, M.D., Robert Arnot, M.D., Bruce McCubbrey, Tony Watkin, Willis Crouse, Joe Wagner, Karl Gerdes, Jerry Tinling, Jerome Corr, Peter Albert. Liaison Officer: Sudhir Sahi. Sherpas: Dawa Gyelgen, Gyelgen, Pinzu, Nima Norbu, Bal Ram.

LUTHER G. JERSTAD

Dunagiri, East Ridge Attempt. A Japanese attempt on the east ridge of Dunagiri failed some 800 feet below the summit. The leader was Yoshihiro Oga.

Tharkot. A Japanese expedition of 29 men and four women climbed Tharkot (20,010 feet), which lies seven miles southeast of Trisul. They climbed from the Mrigthuni Glacier with three camps. A total of 24 climbers got to the top from October 4 to 6. Banoti (18,520 feet), which lies southeast of Tharkot was climbed also by 24 members.

Kamet. In May and June an all-Indian Ladies expedition to Kamet (25,447 feet) was sponsored by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. The team consisted of six members from different parts of India: Thrity Birdy, Chandraprabha Aitwal, Bharati Banerjee, (Mrs.) Najma Mamdani, Rekha Sharma and me as leader. We arrived at Joshimath on May 17. After arranging for porters, rations, etc., we left for the roadhead at Malari (9900 feet) two days later. Base Camp was established at Vasudharatal (15,725 feet) on May 24. Camps I, II and III were placed on the East Kamet Glacier at 16,525, 17,500 and 18,375 feet on May 28, 31 and June 3 respectively. Camps IV, V and VI were established at 20,675, 22,300 and 23,420 feet on June 6, 11 and 13

respectively. Camp VI was on Meades' Col. On June 14 Thrity Birdy, Chandraprabha Aitwal and Bharati Banerjee, accompanied by Lakpa Tsering and Bhagat Singh successfully scaled Kamet, for the first time by ladies. The route was similar to that taken by Smythe's expedition in 1931. We were fortunate in having good weather on most days. On the summit day, however, the weather deteriorated at midday, depriving the girls of a fantastic view from the summit. A second ascent was not possible due to bad weather.

MEENA AGRAWAL, M.D., Himalayan Club

### India-Himachal Pradesh

P 20,570, Karcha Nala, Spiti. Our expedition was made up of John Forsythe, Dr. Foster Kelly, John Kerr, Peter Lamont, Terry Mooney and Tara Chand. On September 4 we arrived in the Kulu valley to find that the monsoon rains still affected the area and that Hanuman Tibba was out of condition. We decided to make an excursion to the Karcha Nala in Spiti to attempt P 20,570. Base Camp was established at 14,400 feet in the Karcha Nala on September 15 below the west ridge of P 20,570. On the 17th Forsythe, Kerr, Chand and I left Base Camp and climbed to 17,300 feet on the west ridge and dumped food and gear. We regained this point the next day and made a high camp at 17,500 feet. At 3:30 A.M. on the 19th we left camp, climbed the west ridge and reached the summit at noon. The route was generally straightforward, ropes being used only to deal with a few loose pitches above 19,500 feet. We descended the west face but dangerous snow conditions forced us to bivouac until the cold of night improved conditions. We reached the tent at two A.M. on the 20th. Bad weather and dangerous snow conditions frustrated an attempt on Hanuman Tibba in early October.

MICHAEL F. CURRAN, Irish Himalayan Expedition

Dharamsura (White Sail), Southwest Ridge, P 20,300, and Papsura, Southwest Ridge, Kulu. We left England by air in two groups, having hacked down our equipment to within the normal accompanied baggage weight allowed. Food was bought in the Kulu valley and we carried all our own supplies once above Base Camp. Bad weather early in May causing a lower than normal snow line resulted in extended load-carrying by the advance party of Rowland Perriment and me, but despite two of the original four porters' quitting and continual heavy snowfalls, by May 19 Base Camp had been established on the East Tos Glacier at the foot of an impressive icefall. The main party, George Crawford-Smith, Barry Needle, Tara Chand, Steve Berry and my wife Dawn, arrived, the two loyal porters were sent down and on May 23 Advanced

Base was finally set up above the icefall at the foot of Dharamsura at 16,000 feet. Again the team split into two groups so that climbs could be attempted simultaneously, slotted into one of the occasional periods of predictable, never good, weather. On May 25, Needle, Chand and I set off across the remainder of the heavily crevassed Papsura Glacier and bivouacked at the foot of the south couloir of P 20,300, the peak west of Papsura. An electrical storm arrived during the night. Progress next morning was continually halted while the storm's direction was discussed, but eventually we ignored it in favour of greater speed. We traversed into a second couloir, which became quite steep and exposed before it led onto the southeast ridge and summit, which we reached just as the storm moved in again at 11:45. The weather encouraged a fast descent and we got to the bivouac as the snow began to fall and Advanced Base just after dark. Meanwhile the first attempt on the southwest ridge of Dharamsura failed through the temporary collapse of Berry's health. Attempt two, comprising Perriment and Crawford-Smith, left Advanced Base on May 27. They climbed the steep couloir/ramp leading to a prominent shoulder on the southwest ridge, vanished into the clouds as they passed their previous high point and even succeeded in getting above a huge sérac bulge before camping for the night. Above the clouds, they were rewarded with a glorious sunset but woke early next morning to a familiar sound of falling snow. Knowing the summit was only 1000 feet higher, they set off to grope their way along the narrow ridge. The summit (21,148 feet) was reached by this new route shortly after seven A.M., still in a thick blanket of cloud. They reached Advanced Base late that morning with a success story that was a tremendous surprise to the rest of us in view of the weather. The southwest ridge is an excellent and direct route to the summit, without objective dangers and possibly safer than the normal route. Having accomplished both of our original aims, we decided to attempt a new route that we had previously thought required a stronger, more heavily equipped expedition. The southwest ridge of Papsura (21,165 feet) is the most striking feature of the area, but after a careful study through binoculars, it was decided to make the attempt. While Perriment and Needle waited for better weather, Crawford-Smith and Berry made the first ascent of the southwest ridge of Angdu Ri (19,500 feet), east of Dharamsura, for the purpose of our survey. Chand, Berry, my wife Dawn and I then added a small peak that overlooked Advanced Base, which provided spectacular climbing along an airy ridge of soggy snow. The southwest ridge of Papsura starts not as a ridge so much as a vertical buttress, 1000 feet high, of compact granite. At the shoulder the ridge continues for 1500 feet of sustained difficulty to a snow ridge, the angle of which gradually falls back to the summit. Needle and Perriment bivouacked on May 31 at the foot of the buttress and next morning climbed through two rock bands

and over steep connecting snowfields on the south face. From the shoulder they stepped left and for hours struggled up ice-filled chimneys and finally back to the ridge crest. The ridge was then closely followed with several very delicate slab pitches of UIAA V+, one pitch of VI and finally a tension traverse and VI pitch to a bivouac ledge at about 20,000 feet. There was not room even to pitch a tiny tunnel tent. On June 1 they climbed mixed pitches, a steep snow ridge, past a huge bergschrund and finally at one P.M. onto the broad summit. As we watched from Advanced Base, our joy sank into gloom as a terrible snowstorm arrived minutes later. Their descent, which ended the next day, down the unknown northwest ridge, in a storm and through numerous spindrift avalanches, had always been under control—just! We abandoned Advanced Base on June 4.

PAUL BEAN, Cleveland (England) Mountaineering Club

Peaks in Upper Tos Glacier Region, Kulu. Rowland Perriment, Bernie Jones, Dave Waddington, Pete Sinclair, Jim Byrne, Charlie Self and I visited the upper Tos Glacier region in May and June, 1976. We were accompanied by one local, Rigzing Ladakhi. We climbed seven peaks, all first ascents, alpine-style. Four of the peaks were in the southern ridge which encloses the East Tos Glacier. These were from west to east P c. 18,000 climbed on June 9, 1976 by Self, Sinclair, Rigzing via west face; east, beyond an unclimbed summit, P 19,800 on June 12 by Jones, Owen via south ridge; again east, beyond Roberts Peak, P 17,600 on June 2 by Sinclair, Rigzing via northwest face to south face; and also on June 2 P 17,820 by Jones, Owen via northwest face of P 17,600 and north ridge. North of the East Tos Glacier on May 30 Perriment and Waddington climbed the middle (19,800 feet) of the three peaks between White Sail and Rinzing. On May 23 Perriment, Jones, Waddington and Owen ascended the first peak (17,650 feet) on the ridge that runs southwest from Roberts Peak by its southwest ridge. On May 23 Self soloed the westernmost of the three peaks on the ridge that runs east and west south of these other peaks.

CLIVE OWEN, University of Bristol Mountaineering Club, England

#### India-Kashmir and Jammu

Kun, 1976. Many expeditions now climb in the Nun-Kun group. There was one such on which we did not report last year which originated in Switzerland. It was the eighth on the mountain and the second successful one. On August 26, 1976 Patrick Diebold and Jean-Paul Schupisser climbed the White Needle (21,510 feet). On August 31 Patrick Morier, Pierre-Alain Secrétan and Schupisser reached the summit of Kun (23,250 feet).

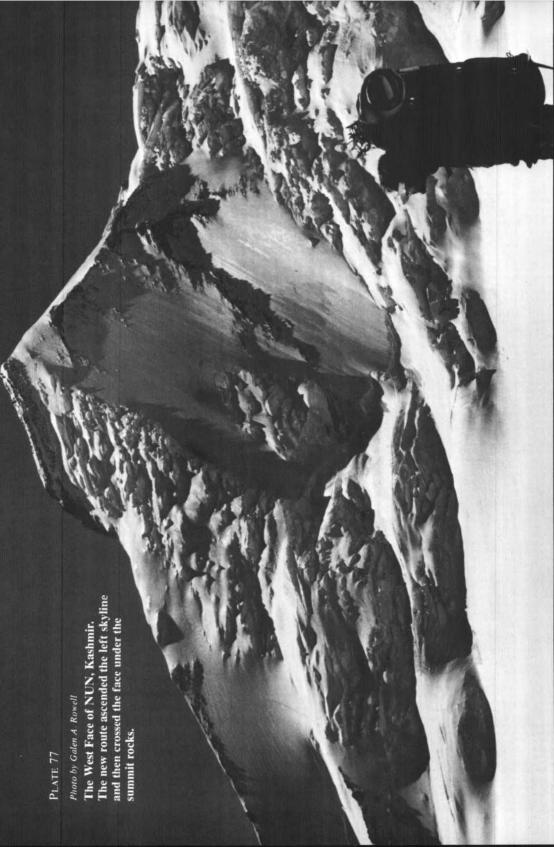
Nun. Our 18-man party attempted to climb the west face of Nun (23,410 feet), a 6000-foot, 55° ice face, but the bare ice forced us onto the northwest ridge (the Czech route of 1976). The weather turned so warm—40° C. (104° F.) at 18,375 feet—that the snow ran off in floods and ice screws holding fixed lines melted out. The monsoon struck us at 20,675 feet and we gave up.

### ERICH VANIS, Österreichischer Alpenklub

Nun. After an eight-man West German team led by Ekkehart Rubel failed at 19,700 feet due to inclement weather, the Swiss Sylvain Saudan brought a six-person team to Nun at the end of May. Not until June 20 did they set up Camp I at 19,000 feet. After an unsuccessful attempt, on June 26 the final assault commenced from Camp I. Along with his fiancée Mlle Marie Jose Valancot, the American photographer Del Mulkey and his cousin Eric Poumallou, Saudan reached the summit at three P.M. He skied down a gradient of 50° and reached Base Camp at seven P.M.

#### KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Nun, Northwest Ridge and West Face. The highest summit (23,410 feet) between Nanga Parbat and the Garhwal Himalaya, Nun, was climbed by a 15-member Mountain Travel team, led by Galen Rowell. Five climbers reached the summit and twelve got to the 20,500-foot High Camp. The mountain was climbed semi-alpine style, not according to plan, but because of an unexpected shortage of tents and Sherpas. We lacked the tentage and manpower to fix the necessary two camps above 17,500 feet on the normal French route. Instead, six of the strongest climbers attempted the northwest ridge and west face in two days with only enough gear for one camp. Climbing was alpine style except for the assistance of three Sherpas who made a carry to High Camp, then returned to a lower camp the same day. Above the camp, we followed the 1976 Czech route up the northwest ridge for a few hundred feet and then veered away from the ridge, where the Czechs had fixed thousands of feet of rope, onto the unclimbed west face. At 22,000 feet progress was slowed by a long traverse on 55° ice. After the traverse, one rope of three elected to go for the summit and the others went down. Maynard Cohick, Peter Cummings, and I reached the summit late on the afternoon of June 18 in a localized blizzard. We descended in the dark to the High Camp. Two days later Kim Schmitz led another rope of three up the same route. Schmitz and Pat O'Donnell reached the summit an hour earlier in the day than we had, but Malcolm Jones, who waited below, was so exhausted that darkness caught them higher on the route than it had the first team. At ten P.M., with no lights on a moonless night, the rope of three was still above High Camp descending an ice bulge. Jones



inadvertently jerked O'Donnell from his tracks and both men plummeted past Schmitz, who stood on his front points in the ice, realized that his axe wouldn't hold in that spot, and made a desperate effort: he wound the rope around his arm so that the jerk, when it came, wouldn't pull directly on his body and yank him out of his tracks. Somehow he was able to hold the fall of both men. O'Donnell fell 200 feet and Jones about 150 feet. Other than scratches and bruises, no one was hurt. The expedition made a happily uneventful retreat through icefalls, newly green hillsides, and villages, back to the luxury of a houseboat in the Vale of Kashmir.

GALEN A. ROWELL

Kun. Hanns Schell, his wife Lilo, Gerhard Pressl, Robert Schauer and Karl Hub climbed Kun by the normal route. They did not attempt the traverse over Nun, which had been said to be one of their objectives.

Kun and P 6300 above Phirtse Pass. Five German climbers, led by Ludwig Greissl, and a Sherpa climbed Kun on August 19. A second group of nine, led by Franz Klement, got to the top on September 2. Two of a group in the Zanskar climbed an unnamed peak of 6300 meters (20,670 feet) above the Phirtse Pass, which links Keylong-Darcha and Padam. This was probably a first ascent. These were climbers from Hauser International.

# GÜNTER HAUSER, Deutscher Alpenverein

Eiger and Cathedral Attempts, Kishtwar. Our party was composed of Emmett Goulding, Anthony Latham, Joss Lynam, Clare Sheridan and me as leader. We hoped to climb peaks on the south side of the Kiar Nallah. Base Camp was set up at the foot of the Sarbal Glacier on June 14 and a camp at the foot of the Eiger at 19,700 feet on June 17, but the proposed route up the icefall leading from the Sarbal Glacier to the west ridge was dangerous owing to windslab and so we turned to our second objective, Cathedral. We made camp on the Sickle Moon Glacier below the west face of Cathedral on June 21. The whole party climbed to a bivouac at 17,000 feet. On the 23rd Sheridan, Latham and I climbed rock of HVS standard to reach the south ridge at 17,725 feet, where a rock step turned us back. We reoccupied the Eiger Camp but the icefall was still dangerous. Two attempts to climb a peak of about 18,700 feet, immediately west of Eiger Camp, were frustrated by bad weather. Finally Latham, Lynam and I climbed a 5000-meter (16,404foot) peak above Base Camp by its northwest ridge, straight-forward except for a 300-foot rock step. After a bivouac above the step, we reached the top on July 5.

CALVIN TORRANS, Irish Mountaineering Club

P 20,970, Kiar Nalla, Kishtwar Himal. Our expedition made the first ascent of P 20,970, previously unclimbed and unnamed, during September and October. The mountain is the highest of several unclimbed peaks on the north side of the Kiar Nalla. We met with many frustrations in the early part of the expedition, such as a six-day wait before porters became available in one village and finding it necessary to construct a Tyrolean traverse across a raging torrent between Base Camp and Advanced Base. The summit was reached on October 7 by Roy May, solo, after his companions on the summit bid, Roger Thurrow and Peter Macdonald turned back because of a harrowing slab avalanche close to the top. Meanwhile six other members were attempting Sickle Moon (21,570 feet), only once previously ascended by a 26-man Indian Army expedition. We chose a new route on the northwest (Sarbal Glacier) face. The final summit push was made between October 8 and 10 by Martin Bennett, Bill Hodgson, Robin Andrews and me, supported by Arthur Grout and Peter Thompson. Rock difficulties of severe standard and ice pitches up to Scottish grade IV meant slow progress. On the third day we reached 19,000 feet where the rock-and-ice rib abuts the west ridge. Although we were above the major difficulties, with a lot of ground to cover, worsening weather and little food and fuel, a retreat was inevitable.

STUART HEPBURN, Carlisle Mountaineering Club, England

Barnaj II, South Peak. An eight-man Japanese expedition led by Nobuyoshi Kubo had permission to climb Barnaj I. After getting to Base Camp at 13,125 feet in the Barnaji Nala on May 22, they gave up the idea of climbing Barnaj I because of three dangerous hanging glaciers. They worked out a route on the glacier under the west face of Barnaj II (20,637 feet), hoping to traverse the ridge from Barnaj II to Barnaj I. However the liaison officer forbade them to go ahead with the traverse, saying the permission was only for Barnaj I. They established Camps I, II and III at 15,425, 17,225 and 18,875 feet on May 26, June 2 and 11 respectively. All members and the liaison officer climbed P 6150 (20,177 feet) and P 6170 (20,243 feet) on June 13 and 14. Although the liaison officer reported to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation that they had climbed Barnaj I, the maps show the latter peak to be west of Barnaj II. The peaks they climbed were south of Barnaj II and slightly short of its summit.

Barnaj II Attempt. We attempted Barnaj II (20,800 feet), an unclimbed mountain in the Padar region of Jammu-Kashmir, close to the Ladakh border. Between August 29 and September 2 Jim Curran, Geoff Smith and I moved by mule from Kishtwar to Machail (c. 9900 feet). Smith and I then travelled about 40 miles round-trip to explore the eastern approach to Barnaj II via the 16,500-foot Hagshu La, a pass into Ladakh.

We reached the pass on September 4 in good weather, where we saw Barnaj II still several miles distant. The eastern approach was unlikely to be easy with porters and we risked being snowed in beyond the pass. Deep snow is not unusual in late September. Thus we plumped for the west approach and returned to Machail by September 5. The expedition, which also included Amargeet Singh Chabbewal, John Escott, Geoff Tier, Rick Walters and Bob Toogood, was now fully assembled. We set off up the Barnaji Nala on September 7. Smith and I went on, reached the glacier snout in the rain after a six-hour walk and explored both banks of the glacier to find a good Base Camp site. Base Camp was established at 14,500 feet on September 8. Atrocious weather delayed ferrying loads there. A clearing on September 12 allowed six of us to break trail up the glacier to Camp I and dump gear on a snow plateau above, but we were driven down by another three-day storm. On September 16 another clearing allowed us to reopen the path to Camp I. In the next two days we crossed the plateau, climbed an avalanche-swept couloir and fixed rope to its top at 18,000 feet. In even worse weather on the 20th Smith, Tier, Curran and I set up Camp II at 18,600 feet just under the south ridge of the foresummit. Bob Walters and John Excott had to leave because of ill health. We tried to climb the ridge on the 21st but were defeated by a severe storm at ten A.M. The next day Smith and Tier made a bold effort in the blizzard, climbed to the ridge and up to 19,300 feet. On the 23rd and 24th there was no easing of the bad weather and with dangerous masses of snow accumulating, we retreated.

PAUL NUNN, Alpine Club

Gharol, Kishtwar Himal. Members of a 20-man team from the Signals Regiment of the Northern Indian Command led by Major A. Roy scaled this peak (19,888 feet) in the Kishtwar region on October 8.

KAMAL K. GUHA, Himalayan Club

Peaks in Ladakh and Kashmir. During July Geoff Cohen and I enjoyed a 10-day walk through the remote Wadvan valley. (The Wadvan flows into the Chenab near Kishtwar. Leaving the roadhead at Gaoran, we crossed the Margan Pass over to the Wadvan. Three days' walk took us up to the glacier snout of one of the headwaters of the Wadvan, the Kanital. We crossed the snout, descended for a mile and climbed an attractive peak at the northeast head of a side glacier whose stream flowed into the north side of the Kanital. On the 1:250,000 map, the peak appears to be P 19,330. On July 21 Rob Collister joined us in Srinagar. We crossed the Zoji La by bus and took a truck from Kargil to Panicker in the Surn valley. It took four days to trek to the Pensi La, between the Surn and Zanskar. At the Pensi La (14,500 feet) we shouldered

80-pound packs and followed the Durung Drum Glacier for ten miles. We climbed a fine peak of 18,500 feet on the divide between the Durung Drum and Prul glaciers. A few days later we crossed a col to an upper cirque glacier of the Prul basin. After two false starts, due to monsoon weather, we made a fine route on a peak marked P 6560 on the Japanese map. Unfortunately our altimeter read just 6000 meters (19,685 feet) on the summit. From the Pensi La we walked out through Zanskar, one of the remotest parts of Ladakh. This trek of 130 miles was the most interesting part of the whole trip. We reached Padam, the chief village of Zanskar, in three days from the pass. There we split up, Geoff returning to Kishtwar by the Umasi La and Rob and I making for Lahoul and Kulu by the Shingo La. Each journey took five days.

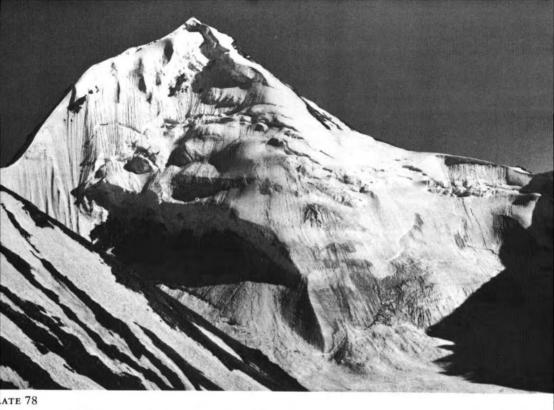
DESMOND RUBENS, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

Z8 and Z2, Zanskar Group, Ladakh. Our expedition consisted of my wife Silvia Metzeltin-Buscaini, Maurizio Gaetani, Lia Risari-Gaetani, Alda Nicora and me. We placed Base Camp at 13,775 feet on the Pensi La, southeast of Nun and Kun. On July 26 my wife, Gaetani and I made the first ascent of Z8 (19,850 feet) by its west-northwest ridge. The peak lies south of the Pensi La. On a five-day trip, my wife and I went west across a 17,225-foot pass from the Pensi Glacier to the Rumdum Glacier, up the latter to make on July 31 the first ascent of Z2 (20,260 feet) by its south ridge, and then back to Base Camp.

GINO BUSCAINI, Club Alpino Italiano

#### Pakistan

K2, Second Ascent. Thanks to previous expeditions, such as the Americans' and Italians', we were able to make the second ascent of K2 and we climbed on the strong shoulders of those predecessors. Also Dr. Charles Houston, Robert Bates, Fritz Wiessner and Adams Carter gave me much useful information. We sent two reconnaissance parties; in 1975 to find the most suitable route and in 1976 to reconnoiter the repeatedly tried southeast ridge. Our 1977 expedition, under the aupices of the Japanese Mountaineering Association, consisted of 52 members, including me (73 years) as General Leader and Isao Shinkai as Leader. Ten were TV and movie cameramen. We invited three of the Alpine Club of Pakistan. Major Kamal Afzal Khan was our liaison officer and he prevented all porter problems. On May 26 we left Skardu with 15 tractors and 20 jeeps for Bahar. Our loads weighed 25 tons. Here we divided into three parties. These left on May 29, 31 and June 2 and reached Base Camp on June 11, 15 and 16 respectively. The oxygen came in later and arrived at Base Camp on June 21. We had 260 Japanese and eight French bottles. Camps were established as follows:

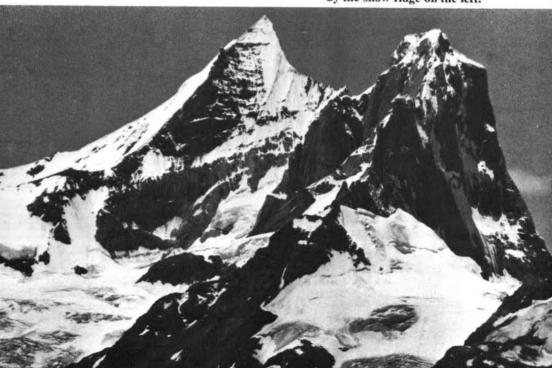


otos by Gino Buscaini

s, Zanskar, climbed by the ridge on e right.

PLATE 79

Z2. The higher left peak was climbed by the snow ridge on the left.



I at 18,150 feet on June 19, II at 20,200 feet on June 22, III at 22,475 feet on July 1, IV at 24,475 feet on July 12, V at 26,000 feet on July 25 and VI at 26,675 feet on August 3. The first summit attempt on August 4 from Camp VI was driven back at 27,225 feet by a violent storm. On August 8 Shoji Nakamura and Takeyoshi Takatsuka left Camp VI at five A.M., followed 30 minutes later by Tsuneo Shigehiro. The snow slope from Camp VI to the couloir above at 27,000 feet was about 50°. They traversed left in deep snow under a huge threatening hanging glacier. There were fixed ropes to this point. They had a little easier going and then fixed the last 130-foot rope up to 28,000 feet. At 28,050 feet Nakamura broke a snow bridge and fell 20 feet into a crevasse but the other two managed to get him out in an hour. They continued on and reached the summit at 6:50 P.M. Groping in the black night, they got back to Camp VI at 11:30 P.M. and Camp V at 12:15 A.M. Oxygen lasted until they were back at Camp VI because they used it only at two liters a minute. On August 9 Mitsuo Hiroshima, Masahide Onodera, Hideo Yamamoto and Pakistani Ashraf Aman left Camp VI at 5:15 A.M. and following the fixed ropes, got to the top at 2:15 P.M. A third party was in Camp VI but on August 10 the weather changed and they were instructed by radio from Base Camp to abandon the attempt. Base Camp was evacuated on August 22.

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

Broad Peak. A 13-man Japanese expedition led by Michio Yasua made the second ascent of Broad Peak (26,400 feet) by the route first ascended by the Austrians in 1957. Base Camp was established at 16,000 feet on July 7. Camps I, II, III, and IV were set up at 17,900, 20,350, 22,650 and 24,600 feet on July 11, 20 and 28 and August 2 respectively. Yoshiyuki Tsuji, Kazuhisa Noro and Takashi Ozaki reached the summit on August 8.

Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum 1), Southwest Ridge. In March we got permission for Gasherbrum I, Hidden Peak. It was only two months before the expedition left and it took great effort to put together money, food and gear. We were Janez Lončar, leader, Filip Bence, Borut Bergant, Franc Čanžek, Drago Bregar, Andej Stremfelj, Dr. Martin Košak, truck driver Matinko Pintar and I. On the thirteenth day of the approach, we saw a rocky pyramid shining in the setting sun, high in the cold blue sky. The next day we paid off porters and built Base Camp. We decided on the yet unclimbed southwest ridge, between the American and the Habeler-Messner routes. The next morning at four A.M. we left Base Camp and looked for the way through the icefall to Camp I under the ridge. The sun softened the snow and the way through the icefall was very complicated. At noon we were at the first rocks in a little cirque under the south face and established Camp I. From there rises a steep couloir,

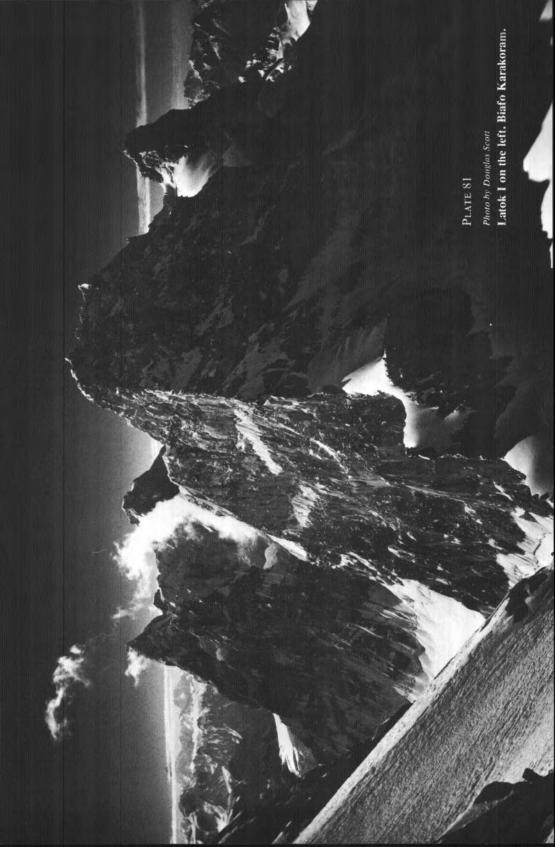


which narrows more and more into a rocky chimney. A long, steep ice slope leads to a narrow snow rib before we climbed a vertical rock and ice pitch to a good camp site. Camp II was at 18,900 feet. The next day we returned to Camp II up fixed ropes with heavy loads. While our group descended to Base Camp, the others made their way up from Camp II to the White Dome, the real beginning of the ridge. Later we climbed the White Dome's 50° south face on potential avalanche snow to the beginning of the narrow, corniced ridge. Just when we had reached the start of the ridge, the whole south face went down, the greatest avalanche I had ever seen. It was within a hair's breadth of us. Two hours higher we were wading through bad snow to the Black Cap, where we placed Camp III at 20,800 feet. It was snowing as we descended to Camp I and the next day to Base Camp. Our leader Loncar fell ill and Bence didn't feel well and we were only five in good health. Andrej Stremfelj and I went back to the mountain immediately after an afternoon's rest, carrying all the gear for Camp IV. In one day we reached Camp II from Base. We were in excellent form. At Camp III we met Bence and Bergant; the latter had fixed 450 feet of rope on the beginning of the summit pyramid at the end of the snow slopes. By sunrise we were at Bergant's ropes and, loaded like donkeys, began to climb the west face, steep snow and ice with bad, crumbling rock. After five pitches, the ropes were finished and we climbed on without protection. The face went over to a 70° couloir. Above were two snow shoulders, the first only a narrowing of the west ridge, but the upper was better, a gentle slope. At four P.M. we began to dig a small shelf for Camp IV, but there was so little snow and ice that half the tent hung over the face. We cooked a great quantity of tea and tried to sleep. The night was endless. The wind increased. The morning of July 8 is windy and cold. To the south is a black wall of clouds. We hurriedly mix up potatoes and salt fish and drink milk and honey. At seven A.M. we leave Camp IV. The face gets ever steeper and the wind stronger. At eight o'clock it is foggy and the first snow flakes begin to dance. We are on dangerous wind-slab and icy rocks. I lead all the way, breaking trail. We are desperately cold. After some steps I dig a small shelf and standing on one leg, wave the other to get blood to the toes. Conditions are terrible, but the will is stronger. At noon we climb the last rocks. We are in a small gap just below the summit. Through the fog we can see a light ball, the sun. It has stopped snowing but the wind picks up. We climb the last meters with frozen tears on our faces. We tie Yugoslav, Pakistani and Slovene flags to an ice-ax and take photos. Fog, wind and snow. Then down, down, down. Descending is harder than going up. The snowstorm increases, snow freezes on our glasses and we have to make every effort to find the way. At four P.M. we fall into our tent at Camp IV, dead tired. In this weather we did not expect anybody from the lower camps, but Drago Bregar comes. At the beginning of the fixed ropes Drago and Franc Čanžek separated. Franc descended, but Drago reached Camp V at five P.M., hoping later to get to the summit. He cooked tea for us and forced us with food, but we couldn't eat. The next morning was gray and dull. In the roaring wind we tried to persuade Drago to descend with us, but he was determined to stay on at Camp IV to wait for better weather. Andrej and I disappeared in the furious snow dance, sorrowing deeply about Drago's staying on. We missed the beginning of the fixed ropes and descended a vertical chimney. It took six hours to reach Bence, Bergant and Čanžek at Camp III. At darkness Andrej and I were at Camp I. On the 10th there was no more radio contact with Drago. The weather was better. We tried to reach the upper slopes of the mountain to look for him, but on the 14th it started to snow again. From all the faces, avalanches were roaring. Sadly, we returned to Base. On the 19th the weather was better and the porters came. I sat at Base Camp, looking at my second 8000er, Drago's grave.

NEJZ ZAPLOTNIK, Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia

Chogolisa Southwest. There are two summits southwest of Chogolisa which rise to about 7000 meters or 22,966 feet. The western-most one, about two miles from Chogolisa, was climbed by a 13-man Japanese party led by Hiroaki Akiyama by its northwest ridge from the glacier west of the peak. They went from Khapalu up the Hushe valley to set up Base Camp on June 14 at 14,100 feet on the east bank of the Chogolisa Glacier. Camp I was established at 15,425 feet on June 21 and Camp II at 17,225 feet on the snow plateau above the icefall on the 29th. Camp III was set up near the northwest col at 19,200 feet on July 5. Camp IV was made on the northwest ridge on July 10. On July 14 Mitsuo Yajima, Sanji Kobayashi, Tetsuo Nakamura and Shoichi Yasuji climbed to the top in eight hours. On the 22nd Hiroshi Narita, Minoru Osawa and Akio Kida set out from Camp III at one A.M. and got to the summit at 2:45 P.M. (More details will be found in Iwa To Yuki.)

Biale, Baltoro Karakoram. Our expedition consisted of Fumiyoshi Shigematsu, Tokiyoshi Kimura, Chitose Okada, Mikio Hamada, Tadanori Ochiai and me as leader. Base Camp was on the right bank of the Baltoro Glacier near the junction of the Mustagh Glacier and opposite Rdokas. The south and southwest faces of Biale were so steep and dangerous that we avoided them and advanced our camps up the Mustagh Glacier toward the snow-covered north face. Fortunately our route was rather easy because we could find a route on ice and snow without the steep rock characteristic of the nearby Trango and Payu groups. (Biale lies about two miles south of Karphogang.) On July 21 Shigematsu, Kimura, Hamada and Ochiai set up Camp III west of the peak on the col between the Mustagh and Kruksum Glaciers and on the 22nd climbed the 2500-foot snow and ice west face to the sum-



mit (22,077 feet). The only woman in the party, Okada, and I climbed to the top on July 24.

MASAKI AOKI, Japanese Alpine Club

Latok II Tragedy. Our expedition attempted Latok II (23,340 feet) by the west ridge, previously attempted by the Japanese in 1975. We were Don Morrison, Pat Fearnehough, Pat Green, Tony Riley and I. We reached Skardu on May 23 and established Base Camp on June 1 near the junction of the Uzun Brakk and an unnamed glacier. Further camps were established below the slopes leading to the west ridge col and, after a delay by bad weather, by June 20 upon the west and east ends of that col. The steep step at the base of the ridge was climbed by Green, Fearnehough and me in the next two days. As expected support did not materialize, Fearnehough returned to Base to find that Don Morrison had been killed on the night of June 21 in a midnight fall into a crevasse. He had been coming up with Riley to join the push up the ridge with a considerable load. Frozen conditions had allowed rapid unroped progress up the path below Camp I. Don attempted to cross a snow bridge and fell through. Green and I pressed on in ignorance of the tragedy until forced to retire by lack of supplies on June 26. We met the other two in the couloir leading to the col and we all withdrew from the mountain, reaching Skardu on July 10. Our high point was probably similar to that of the Japanese attempt. From the long mid-slope of the west ridge there remains a great deal of difficult climbing in the upper sections, with a combination of steep rock and ice and gendarmes for about 2000 feet. There were numerous problems resultant upon precedents of overpayment and uniquely short stages even for the Karakoram, both largely generated by Japanese and to some degree American expeditions.

PAUL NUNN, Alpine Club

Latok II. We had applied for the Ogre and as second choice, one of the Latok peaks. As permission for the Ogre had already been granted the British, the Pakistani government authorized Latok I (23,440 feet\*), which lies between the Choktoi and Biafo Glaciers.

<sup>\*</sup> Professor Bergamaschi has recently been kind enough to send us the results of the survey made by his expedition. Triangulation indicates different relative altitudes of the peaks of the group. Latok II appears to be the highest; it is 66 meters or 217 feet higher than Latok I and 304 meters or 997 feet higher than Latok III. The expedition gives a new altitude of 7151 meters or 23,461 feet for Latok II. This is based on aneroid barometer readings at Base Camp. Even though corrected for temperature and relative humidity, the Editor's experience in the past makes him reject such a measurement as absolutely definitive. However, we have no reason to doubt the comparative altitudes of the three peaks.



English and Japanese climbers reported the mountain as very dangerous and that ice avalanches continuously swept the south face. Yet we pressed on. We were Dr. Francesco Cavazzuti, Ezio Alimonta, Attilio Bianchetti, Giorgio Cantaloni, Professor Pompeo Casati, Luciano Grassi, Toni Masé, Angela Masina, Stefano Mazzoli, Giavanni Pasinetti, Aldo Rampini, Heinz Steinkötter, Renato Valentini, Giuseppe Villa, Beppe and Italo Zandonella, Angelo Zatti and I as leader. We finally began the eight-day approach march from Dasso on August 3. This took an extra day since we had to rope everything across a stream in flood. Base Camp was set up on a tributary of the Biafo, the Baintha Lukpar Glacier at 14,925 feet. We began reconnaissance on August 12 and soon confirmed the avalanche dangers. There was ice falling continuously day and night on Latok I. We turned to Latok II (23,360 feet), beautiful and demanding but less dangerous. Camp I was in the Latok cirque at 15,600 feet. Camp II was placed on August 16 at 17,900 feet on the south ridge of Latok II. From there the route led over a snow dome, into an icefall and up more snow to Camp III at 19,600 feet. In this section we fixed 1700 feet of rope. From Camp III we traversed right on ice to gain a couloir, then climbed a rock wall and ice to Camp IV at 20,175 feet, fixing 6500 feet of rope. From Camp IV we traversed an ice slope to a smooth rock chimney, 350 feet high, climbed snow and rock to a sharp ridge and Camp V at 21,825 feet. In that section we fixed 1300 feet of rope. We followed the sharp ridge past a big basin, over the south peak along the snowy ridge to the 200-foot higher main summit. Alimonta, Valentini and Masé completed the climb on August 28. After being stormbound for some days, Bianchetti, Cantaloni, Villa and Beppe Zandonella reached the south summit. Meanwhile other climbers made first ascents along the true left bank of the Baintha Lukpar Glacier. The following climbs were made: P 5700 (18,701 feet) on August 16 by Alimonta, Masé; P 5300 (17,389 feet) on August 17 by Bergamaschi, Grassi, Mazzoli, Zatti; P 5050 (16,568 feet) on August 19 by Rampini; P 5300 (17,389 feet) on August 21 by Italo Zandonella; P 5400 (17,717 feet), P 5470 (17,946 feet), P 5370 (17,618 feet) and P 5300 (17,389 feet) on August 24 by Bergamaschi, Casati, Grassi, Zatti; P 5445 (17,864 feet), P 5450 (17,881 feet) and P 5487 (18,002 feet) on August 27 by Casati Mazzoli, Rampini; P 5300 (17,389 feet), P 5670 (18,603) and P 5810 (19,062 feet) on August 31 and September 1 by Pasinetti, Italo Zandonella, Zatti; and P 5620 (18,439 feet) on September 4 by Alimonta, Bergamaschi, Masina, Pasinetti, Zatti. (Each P 5300 was a different peak.) Geological and topographical work was carried on by Professors Casati and Rampini. Base Camp was evacuated on September 7.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, Club Alpino Italiano

Tahu Rutum, Biafo Karakoram. Tahu Rutum is a rock tower which rises to 21,820 feet at the very head of the Biafo Glacier southeast of Kanjut Sar. Our expedition was composed of Hirotoshi Miyagawa, Katsuo Matsumura, Kazuto Obata, Yoshinobu Tanaka, Yutaka Shimizu, Yukio Usagawa, Kazuya Mitsumochi, Hideyuki Ohnishi, Liaison Officer Captain Khalid Qadeer Butt and me as leader. After leaving Skardu on June 11, we finally arrived on June 27 at Base Camp at 16,700 feet on the glacier that descends to the southeast from the peak. For the last six days we had to relay loads with our Skardu porters, having had to discharge the Askole men after trouble with them. Beyond Base Camp we carried all the loads ourselves. Camp I was set up on July 1 at 18,300 feet after climbing three miles of smooth glacier and a mile of crevasses. It was steep snow climbing to Camp II, first on the western side of the icefall and then on the eastern side of the steep glacier. Camp II at 19,800 feet was set up on July 4. From Camp II we first had to descend to reach a gully which led up to the col at the foot of the southwest ridge. We climbed mixed ice and rock up the steep ridge of eight pitches to place Camp III at 20,350 feet on July 10. Above Camp III there were six more pitches along the mixed ridge before it joined the headwall, which overhung in part. There were twelve pitches on the headwall, which took three days to prepare with fixed rope. We were lucky that a half a month of fine weather had dried the headwall. On July 13 Obata, Usagawa, Tanaka and Mitsumochi left Camp III at six A.M. and jümared up the headwall to a steep ridge of very soft snow which led to the top. They reached the summit at 12:20 P.M. The next day Miyagawa, Ohnishi, Matsumura and Shimizu climbed to the summit. The weather broke on June 15. Although delayed by storms, we packed out and reached Skardu on July 28 without porters.

NOBUO KUWAHARA, Mountaineering Federation of Osaka, Japan

Kampire Dior Attempt. On June 24 Professor Franz Sindermann, the doctor for the German-Austrian Karakoram Expedition, left Ulm with a VW-bus for Rawalpindi with expedition supplies. The rest of us, who flew on July 10, were Helmut Linzbichler, the only Austrian, Hans Schmidt, Albert Roth, Ekkehard Kreiser, Wolfgang Krimmer and I as leader. For political reasons we had to fly to Gilgit while our supplies were sent by truck. In Gilgit we found that the Karakoram Highway, which is being built by Chinese, would be blocked for an indefinite time. Linzbichler decided to return to Austria. Although we too had only six weeks total time, we persevered, even though we had brought with us on the plane only the clothing on our backs. The native food and lack of hygiene caused numerous illnesses. After the gear finally arrived on July 28, we hurried to Base Camp at 13,775

feet. We ascended the Karumbar Glacier from west to east to reach the south ridge which we had hoped to climb. Despite snowstorms, we established Camps I and II and Roth and Kreiser reached a 19,000-foot foresummit on 23,436-foot Kampire Dior. Dr. Sindermann fell seriously ill at Base Camp from malaria. I had to summon those in Camp II to evacuate him. In any case, since we had only three days more on the mountain at our disposal, we could not have climbed the mountain.

DIETER CLASS, Deutscher Alpenverein

K7 Attempt. A Japanese expedition led by Hiroshi Ishikawa attempted unsuccessfully the west face of K7 (22,750 feet from the Charakusa Glacier.

Mount Ghent Northeast and Other Peaks, Kondus Group. Our expedition celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Climbing Group of the Austrian Mountain Club Section of the Austrian Alpine Club. We were led by Bruno Klausbruckner and composed of Günther Andexlinger, Günter Brenner, Hans-Peter Holat, Dr. Wilhelm Kury, Franz Pucher, Heinz Zimmermann and me. After most of the members and our baggage had been driven by road, we assembled on May 23 in Islamabad and a week later were at Skardu. We drove to Khapalu on the 31st. The approach march lasted ten days and took us through barren but beautiful country, past Balti hamlets, up the Shyok, Saltoro and Kondus river valleys. From Base Camp on the Kondus Glacier we spent from June 11 to 27 establishing four high camps. On June 26 Brenner, Holat, Klausbruckner and I made the second ascent of Depak (23,458 feet) by the north face and west ridge. On June 28 from Camp IV at 21,900 feet Brenner, Holat, Klausbruckner, Pucher and I climbed our principal objective, Mount Ghent Northeast (24,088 feet). This, like the rest of our other climbs, was a first ascent. The peak lies between Depak and Ghent. Just as we reached the summit, Dr. Kury fell victim to an accident. After two sick members had recovered in Base Camp, he climbed with them to Camp III at 20,000 feet. Somewhat exhausted from the ascent, Dr. Kury stretched out on a foam pad to rest. When he got up, the wind blew the pad towards a crevassed area some 35 feet from the tents. Despite warning shouts, he ran after it and fell some 150 feet into a crack, where his body was so tightly wedged that it could not be extricated. After five days at Base Camp, we returned to evacuate the camps. The weather was so fine that we made the following first ascents: "Kury Kangri" (P 6650; 21,818 feet, northeast of Depak, named in Dr. Kury's memory) on July 11 by Andexlinger, Klausbruckner, Pucher, Zimmermann and me via the southeast face, Mount Ghent Northeast again on July 13 by Andexlinger, Klausbruckner, Zimmermann and me, and Chogron Kangri (22,474 feet; 2½ miles southwest of Ghent) on July 14 by Andexlinger, Klausbruckner and me via the east ridge. On July 15 Andexlinger, Klausbruckner, Pucher, Zimmermann and I climbed Sia-La Kangri (20,177 feet; between Silver Throne and the Sia La) via the southwest ridge.

WOLFGANG AXT, Österreichischer Alpenverein

Batura I Attempt. A Japanese expedition led by Shin'ichi Kono failed to make the second ascent of Batura I (25,540 feet) by the route first climbed by Germans. Base Camp had been established on June 7 and the route had been prepared to Camp IV at 22,300 feet. On July 6 Mitsunori Tenjinzono was hit by an avalanche between Camps III and IV and swept down 2000 feet to his death. The expedition was abandoned.

Nanga Parbat Tragedy. Preparations for the first American attempt on Nanga Parbat began in 1975. Expedition leaders, Dan Bunce, George Bogel and I, selected a team, set a timetable, explored sources of funding and submitted an application to the Pakistani government. For training, a core of members climbed Huandoy in Peru in the summer of 1976. The team was assembled in Rawalpindi by June 28, 1977. We were the three leaders, Bob Broughton, Andy Colucci, Peter Erdman, Nelson Max, Bruce McClellan, Ellory Schempp, Rick Sloan, John Unkovic, Eric Wilhelm, Dr. Henry Bahnson and Dr. Robert Hoffman. On June 30 the expedition left Rawalpindi by bus for Balikot where the paved road ends. The following day we traveled by jeep to Jal, the end of the dirt road. We walked the rest of the way to Base Camp, arriving at the head of the Diamir valley on July 9. We had few problems with porters on the approach march. The government had pre-set the pay scale and load limitations, which removed potential points of friction. What issues remained, the distance to be covered each day and the precise weight of each load, were settled with relatively little dispute. This untroubled relationship was largely due to the administrative skills of the assistant liaison officer who both appreciated our limitations on time and money and understood the needs of our 173 porters too. By July 10 a route had been found through the glacier, and the 13th saw Camp I established. The critical part of the climb, the Diamir face lay ahead. George Bogel devised a solution to the problem of moving loads up the long face: he designed a pulley with the capacity to haul sleds loaded with up to 100 pounds of food and equipment. A haul could sometimes be made in less than an hour. A man carrying a third of the weight needed three hours to cover the same ground. Built at 19,300 feet at a site we called Depot Rock, the

pulley was finished on July 18. Depot Rock is an outcropping on a steep and narrow corridor of ice hemmed in by high rock walls. It provides a ledge for a tent, a place to anchor loads, and some protection from the rockfall that pelted us each afternoon. On July 31 the last load required to stock the higher camps had been hauled to the Depot. The route had by that time been pushed to Camp II on a ridge at 21,600 feet. While we had fallen behind our timetable, there were reasons for optimism. We had four men at Camp II, two at the Depot, and eight at Camp I. Ten of fourteen were reasonably healthy and, according to our information, the toughest part of the route was behind us. That evening a slab of rock broke from a wall slightly above the Depot. It was 100 feet high. Fragments, some big as trucks, slid over the site where George Bogel and Bob Broughton were camped for the night. Both men were killed. We found George's body the following morning. Bob's body was never found. The falling rock had blasted our gear over acres of mountain side. In view of our losses, most were ambivalent about going on. The climb was abandoned. We searched for Bob's body, dismantled the camps, and cleaned up the face. We walked out and reached Rawalpindi on August 8.

JAY M. HELLMAN

Nanga Parbat, Rupal Face Attempt. After organizational and political difficulties, we started from Poland on July 31. The team consisted of Dr. Jan Koisar, Zygmund Krzechki, Wojciech Dzik, Jerzy Kukuczka, Jósef Kubik, Jan Losoń, Janusz Maier, Marian Piekutowski, Marek Pronobis, Danuta Wach, Zbigniew Wach and me as leader, from Poland. Albert Precht and Werner Sucher from Austria and liaison officer Shoaib Hammed. Base Camp was placed on September 1 in the Rupal valley at 11,725 feet. We placed four high camps at 16,500, 19,500, 22,600 and 24,600 feet. The steep rocky section between Camps I and II entailed fixing 3000 feet of rope. Camp V was established at 25,200 feet during the final push by the leading team: Kukuczka, Piekutowski and Pronobis. They reached the col above the south face via the Willi Merkl Couloir (c. 26,000 feet) at noon on October 14 but could not traverse further or climb the very steep cliff of the summit (26,660 feet) above. That night two of them suffered heavy frostbite at Camp V with  $-40^{\circ}$  temperatures. No further attempt was possible. The descent and evacuation of camps was done in heavy storm. We did not use oxygen. No porters carried above Base Camp. The only day on which a summit attempt could have been made was October 14 because of weather and snow conditions. I think that Hanns Schell's 1976 route, which we chose, is the safest, especially on the lower part.

ADAM ZYZAK, Klub Wysokorgórski, Katowice, Poland



Saraghrar, Southwest Buttress Attempt. The difficulties on the southwest buttress of 24,075-foot Saraghrar do not decrease all along the great buttress. The foot of the wall is at 16,575 feet, making the wall 7500 feet high. Spaniards made a first attempt in 1975. (See A.A.J., 1976, pp. 547-8 for photo and text.) After 39 days on the wall, the eight climbers had placed a camp at the foot of the wall and three on it. Bad weather and lack of time turned us back at 19,750 feet. In 1977 Jordi Pons, Jaime Altadill, José Manuel Anglada, Joan Cerdá, Joan Claramunt, Jordi Colomer, Joan Massons, José Luis Pérez, Dr. Anton Rañe, Genis Roca, Francisco Sabat and I as leader reached Base Camp at Totiraz Noku (13,650 feet) on June 24. We passed the 1975 high point and continued along a very severe section to where the buttress looks less steep. During the following weeks we placed Camps V and VI, overcoming new difficulties. At 20,850 feet the buttress butted into the wall and it became obvious that on this difficult section camps would have to be suspended from ropes; more food, ropes and gear would have to be brought from the bottom of the wall. Therefore the attempt was given up. We left Base Camp on August 2.

## RAMON BRAMONA RAMS, Unió Excursionista de Catalunya

Phuparash. The members of the Charlotte Mason College Himalayan Expedition were Dave Robbins, deputy leader, Linda Rutland, Mike Rafferty, Tony Mercer, John Whittock, Dr. John Burslem, Captain Kayani, liaison officer, and I as leader. The original objective was the north ridge of Diran (Minapin) but there were problems in gaining entry to the Hunza valley. We therefore took our secondary objective, virgin Phuparash Central (22,400 feet). We flew to Skardu by military plane on July 29. On the 30th we drove in two jeeps 110 miles to Sasli. We arrived at Base Camp on August 1 at 10,000 feet at the head of the valley to the north of Darchan. We used 21 porters. From there we could see our objective, the south ridge. By the 4th Advanced Base was fully stocked at 14,000 feet, Above, only snow holes and bivouacs were used. The lower glacier and icefall were penetrated and Camp I, a snow hole, was established on August 7. The next section was via a couloir to an upper plateau and Camp II, another snow hole at 18,000 feet. From there Burslem, Whittock and Robbins on August 14 mounted an alpine-type assault on the south ridge. This was almost totally ice climbing up to Scottish grade 4. They reached the summit on August 18 and returned to Advanced Base on the 21st. This was a fast ascent using modern techniques. Only 200 meters of fixed rope were used on a lower section.

RON RUTLAND, Charlotte Mason College, England



Tirich Mir West IV, Southwest Face. An Italian expedition led by Tullio Vidoni was composed of Danilo Saettone, Gian Luigi Sterna, Gian Piero Soster, Emilio De Tomasi, Alberto Ezio, Gianni Calcagno and me. We left Chitral by jeep on July 5 and drove to Mush Gol below the Zani An. After crossing this pass, we continued through Shagrom, past Atak and up the Tirich Glacier to Base Camp at 15,750, which we reached on July 10. Camp I was placed at 19,000 feet on the upper Tirich Glacier and Camp II at 20,000 feet right below the rocky 4000-foot southwest face. The first 2000 feet of the wall were reconnoitered and 3500 feet of rope were fixed on the red granite slabs and ice chimneys. After the initial snow couloir, the first part of the face offered sustained technically difficult rock climbing with no objective dangers. On July 20 Calcagno, De Tomasi and I headed up the face from Camp II and reached the end of the fixed rope at noon. Ezio was suffering from stomach troubles and had stayed behind. The face was easier above and we ascended a large snow couloir. We decided to bivouac at 22,650 feet at six P.M. rather than to descend. Without enough bivouac equipment or food, the night was long and uncomfortable. We set off early. At eleven o'clock, they were amazed to be overtaken by Ezio, now recovered. The final obstacle was a 650-foot snow couloir, which was in miserable condition. This led close to the summit. I quit there, but the other three continued, arriving on top at 3:15 P.M. on July 21. On July 22 Vidoni left Camp II and climbed solo to the summit. This was a completely new route, the Spaniards in 1976 having climbed the peak from the col between Tirich IV and III.

# COSTANTINO PIAZZO, Club Alpino Italiano

Tirich North Attempt. The members of our expedition were J. Baehler, R. Bregnard, C. Fasel, P. Hofmann, R. Zanon and I. We approached via Chitral, Zani Pass, Shagrom, Atak and the upper Tirich Mir Glacier. We attempted from July 2 to August 7 the north spur of Tirich North (22,086 feet), which is north of Tirich Mir. This route was climbed by Kurt Diemberger in 1966. Base Camp was at 15,100 feet at the foot of the spur. It was an interesting, steep, mixed route. We placed camps at 16,750, 18,375 and 20,000 feet. The high point of 21,000 feet was reached by Baehler, Hofmann and Zanon. We simply lacked time, being tied to another group and having a fixed return date. The price of porters is very high. For example for 2½ days from Shagrom we had to pay per porter \$35 (US). Moreover administrative formalities led to loss of time.

JEAN-JACQUES ASPER, Club Alpin Suisse

Istor-o-Nal Northeast Attempt. Our six-man Nagoya Keiryo Club Expedition failed to climb Istor-o-Nal Northeast. We established Base

Camp on June 18 at 13,950 feet on the South Atrak Glacier. Camps I and II at 15,750 and 17,400 feet were placed on the glacier. Camp III (19,350 feet) and Camp IV (21,000 feet) were established on July 27 and July 8. Ice formations and difficult rock obliged us to retire from a high point of 21,325 feet on July 18.

# KATUTOSHI HIKOTA, Japanese Alpine Club

Garmush, Hindu Raj. Our expedition, which followed the west ridge route on Garmush climbed by the Austrians in 1975, was composed of Yoshiaki Shimomura, Yoshifumi Takahashi, Takafumi Miyazaka and me, as leader. We established Base Camp at 15,425 feet on August 11, Camp I at 17,050 feet on August 14 and Camp II at 18,700 feet on August 22. Shimomura and Takahashi climbed to the summit (20,486 feet) on August 26 and Miyazaki and I on August 27.

TAKAHIRO MATSUMURA, Doshisha University, Japan

Udren Zom Central. A nine-man Japanese expedition was led by Koji Hirai. On August 10 Toshinori Niwa, Koji Morita, Nobuyuki Sakurai, Terunobu Ishii and Michio Kubota climbed to the top (23,229 feet) from Camp IV at 22,000 feet. This was the first ascent of the central peak of the group. The slightly higher main peak was climbed in 1964 and the lower south peak in 1967.

### Afghanistan

Czech Expedition to Kohe Tez, Akher Chaq, Kohe Urgent and Other Peaks. The Czech High Tatras Expedition was led by Miloslav Neumann. The other members were Z. Drlik, Dr. L. Divald, M. Greisel, M. Kriššak, P. Mačak, M. Pelc, V. Petrik and V. Tatarka. They set up Base Camp in the Urgente Bala valley at 15,250 feet, the site of the old Polish Base Camp of 1962. Other camps were at 18,700 feet (the 1962 Polish Camp I), 17,300 feet (Satha-i Kraków), 21,250 feet (Kotale Bardar) and 21,325 feet (Shoghordok An). Kohe Tez (23,015 feet; 268\*) was climbed via the Shoghordok An and the west side by Divald, Kriššak and Tataka on June 28, by Drlik and Pelc on July 1 and by Greisel and Mačak on July 9. Divald climbed P 5800 (19,029 feet; next to Kohe Awal) via the south face on July 2. Akher Chaq (23,032 feet; 269) was climbed first via the northeast face of Kohe Tez, Kotale Bardar and its southwest ridge by Neumann and Petrik on July

<sup>\*</sup> These numbers refer to the Wala Peak numbers given by Dr. Wala to identify peaks on the fine maps which the Polish Hindu Kush authority has published.

5 and 6, and then via the north ridge, a new and difficult mixed route of 3600 feet, by Drlik, Kriššak, Pelc and Tatarka on July 6 and 7. They all descended to the camp on the Kotale Bardar. From there on July 8 and 9 they traversed Kohe Tez. On July 11 Drlik, Kriššak and Neumann traversed Shoghordok Zom (22,435 feet) and Shayok Zom (22,474 feet) and on the 12th P 6920 (22,704 feet) and Kohe Urgent (23,091 feet; 258) and came back to the Shoghordok An. They returned to Base Camp on July 13. Divald climbed Shoghordok Zom from the east on July 9.

JERZY WALA, Klub Wysokogórski, Kraków, Poland

Polish-British Hindu Kush Expedition. An eleven-man expedition climbed in the Hindu Kush under the leadership of Andrzej Zawada. There were six Poles, four British and one American. They were divided into two groups. Group I climbed in the Mandaras valley, with Base Camp at 14,100 feet. This group was composed of Terry King, Peter Holden and Howard Lancashire, English; Zawada, Piotr Jasiński, Robert Janik, Marek Kowalczyk and toward the end Jan Wolf. On July 31 and August 1 Jasiński and Kowalczyk climbed from the east to the col between M9 and M10 and on August 2 and 3 to the summit of M9 (20,013 feet; Wala Peak 126) by the northeast spur, an ice and rock route. On August 2 to 4 Janik and Zawada repeated the climb. On August 1 and 2 King and Zawada climbed a new rock route on M5 (19,929 feet; Wala Peak 135), the west ridge. They descended the north ridge. On August 10 to 14 King and Zawada made another new route on rock and ice on Kohe Mandaras (21,746 feet; Wala Peak 129), the 5000-foot-high north face. They were followed to the summit eight hours later by Kowalczyk and Jasiński. They all descended the west face. On August 13 and 14 Holden and Lancashire climbed the 3500-foot-high center spur\* of the northwest face of M7 (20,617 feet; Wala Peak 132). They descended the north ridge. On August 17 to 19 Wolf and Janik climbed the normal route on Noshaq (24,580 feet). Meanwhile Group II, composed of Wojciech Kurtyka, Jan Wolf, Poles, John Porter, American, and Alex MacIntyre, British, climbed in the Bandaka region from the Zidghan valley. Base Camp was at 13,775 feet at the base of the east face of Kohe Bandaka. All four climbed a new route on the ridge between P 4977 and M4 and then along the southeast ridge toward Kohe Bandaka to 19,700 feet. Wolf fell sick and they had to descend. They traversed Kohe Zerekho (19,380 feet) and Kohe Nol (18,350 feet) to the Zerekho Glacier.

<sup>\*</sup> The British route was a completely new one. The Spanish climb noted below was on the spur well left on the central spur and led to the north ridge about halfway up.

On August 9, the remaining three minus Wolf set out on a six-day alpine-style ascent of the 8000-foot-high northeast face of Kohe Bandaka (22,450 feet). The rock and ice face was from 55° to 67° and swept by rockfall and ice avalanches. They reached the summit on August 14 and descended the southeast ridge. (Editor's note: We are also very grateful to John Porter for the following more detailed account of the climb, which we quote here. "This route resembles a gargantuan Eiger North Face of 8000 feet. The danger from falling rock was extreme at times, but overall the route was an excellent mixed climb with difficulties up to F8 on rock and with a number of sérac and cornice problems. The third day gave the most sustained climbing in a 1000-foot-high chimney which we named the "Cyclotron" for the speed at which things fell down it. The last three days provided good climbing and much sounder rock than in the bottom half, though the rock was never better than the Canadian Rockies variety. The final day was entirely on ice and we climbed through the summit cornice to land directly on top."-John Porter.)

JERZY WALA, Klub Wysokogórski, Kraków, Poland

Polish expeditions in the Hindu Kush. There were in 1977 some 22 Polish expeditions in the Hindu Kush with 180 members. They achieved much in the way of climbing and science. The greatest problem now is the requirement to spend \$20 (US) per man/day. The Polish expeditions could stay for only three weeks each, with a special arrangement of paying only \$130 per person for the period. There was one death on the western side of Kohe Nadir Shah. The most important climbs were the central buttress of the northeast face of Kohe Shakhaur, the northeast face of Kohe Bandaka, the north face of Kohe Mandaras and the north face of Kohe Uparisina.

#### Northeast Hindu Kush

Kohe Uparisina, Kohe Hevad and Other Peaks, Ishmurgh Valley. The Academic Alpine Club of Kraków Expedition was led by Janusz Maczka and composed of R. Bieniek, M. Kozik, L. Kozakiewicz, B. Strzelski, Ewa Panejko, A. Pawlik, J. Zajac, R. Urbanik, Ewa Domańska and Grzybowska. They placed Base Camp at 13,775 feet on the left side of the Ishmurgh Glacier. They made the following climbs: Kohe Spartakiada (16,667 feet; 380²) from the north via the ice slope by Strzelski, Urbanik, Bieniek on July 28; P 5850 (19,193 feet; 351) via

<sup>1</sup> These two climbs are described above. The others appear below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The numbers given after the altitudes refer to the numbers assigned to Hindu Kush peaks on Dr. Wala's excellent maps.

east ridge, ice and rock, descent from small col on north ridge to the east with two rappels by Maczka, Kosakiewicz, Zajac from July 28 to 30; Kohe Dusti, north peak (20,965 feet; 362.2) from the east and up the northeast ridge on ice by Strzelski, Bieniek from July 30 to August 2; Kohe Hevad (22,450 feet; 353) from the east by the Czech route with two bivouacs on the glacier and one in the col by Strzelski, Bieniek, Zajac, Kosik from August 7 to 10; Kohe Dusti, south peak (21,111 feet; 362) and north peak, descent via northeast ridge by Kozik, Zajak on August 11; Kohe Uparisina, northeast peak (c. 20,500 feet; 381.3) first traverse, via north face and descent down northeast ridge by Bieniek, Strzelski, Urbanik from August 17 to 20; Lunkho-i Sharqi (c. 21,650 feet) first ascent, via north buttress, ice, by Ewa Panejko, Kosik, Zajac from August 18 to 21.

Kohe Hevad Attempt. A Kraków expedition was led by Karol Jakubowski and composed of W. Wisz, W. Burzyński, M. Kalmus, W. Biela, Krystyna Bieka, Dr. M. Paperz, W. Sekuja, M. Jopkiewicz and Z. Adamik. They placed Base Camp at 15,100 feet in the Khandud valley and a high camp at 16,750 feet on the glacier. On July 30 and 31 all but the Bielas and Jakubowski climbed P 5850 (19,193 feet; 351) from the west up the glacier. They attempted the south ridge of Kohe Hevad but quit after reaching the fourth tower at 21,325 feet, still 1000 feet below the summit.

Pegish Zom I. The Academic Section of the Beskiden Guides of Warsaw sent an expedition led by Edmund Kuna to the Urgente Bala valley and the Kotgaz Glacier. They were Z. Pawlowski, Dr. Barbara Tyczyńska, A. Wielocha, A. Sikova, P. Laskowski, J. Kowalczyk, Z. Pietruszka, W. Lewandowski and K. Stanek. Base Camp was at 15,100 feet and Advanced Base at 17,300 feet. They made the following ascents: Kohe Awal (19,029 feet; 281) by northeast ridge by Pawlowski, Laskowski, Lewandowski, Sikova, Kuna on July 19 and by Laskowski, Tyczyńska, Wielocha, Kowalczyk, Stanek on July 23; Kohe Koanen (17,454 feet; 293B) second ascent by a new route, the south ridge by Kuna, Sikova on July 22; Pegish Zom I, north peak (20,568 feet; 294) and south peak (19,948 feet; 294 A) by the southeast ridge to the south peak by Pawlowski, Kowalczyk, Pietruszka, Lewandowski, Wielocha on July 28 and the south and north peaks by the south ridge by Kuna, Sikova, Laskowski and Pietruszka on July 31.

Kohe Tez, Akher Chaq and other Peaks. An expedition of the Academic Alpine Club of the Silesian University of Katowice was led by Kazimieriz Malczyk and composed of J. Dugala, T. Swiatkowski, M. Kulig, Dr. M. Rudnicki, R. Pawlowski, M. Stobierski, J. Mikolajczyk, M. Chwistek, A. Olszewski, R. Warecki, Z. Terlikowski and H. Szymik. They placed Base Camp at 16,250 feet in the Urgente Bala valley. They made the following climbs: Kohe Awal (19,029)

feet; 281) by Satha-i Kraków and up the east ridge by all members from July 20 to 22; via new routes, the left couloir of the west face by Szymik, Rudnicki and the right couloir of the west face by Chwistek, Olszewski, Warecki both on July 24; P 5800 (19,029 feet; beside Kohe Awal) first ascent via south face by Pawlowski, Swiatkowski on July 24; Kohe Tez (23,015 feet; 268) via Shoghordok An and west ridge by Malczyk, Pawłowski, Kulig, Stobierski, Mikołajczyk, Dugała from July 26 to 28 and by Terlikowski, Rudnicki, Warecki, Olszewski, Chwistek, Swiatkowski from July 29 to 31; Camps were made at 19,000 feet and on the pass (Shoghordok An) at 21,325 feet; P 6920 (22,704 feet; 265) via the ridge from the Shoghordok An by Chwistek, Terlikowski on August 1; via a new route, the 7000-foot-high north face by Malczyk, Pawłowski, Kulig from July 31 to August 2; this peak has several names: Kohe Shan; Kohe Shah, Kohe Urgente Sharqi East, Gumbaze Urgent; Akher Chaq (23,032 feet) via a new route, the west buttress by Kulig, Pawlowski, Miakolajczyk from August 3 to 7.

Akher Chaq, Kohe Tez, Shavoz Zom, Led by Roman Tuliszka, the Academic Alpine Club of Poznań Expedition was composed of Dr. K. Flaczyński, T. Karolczak, J. Kolasa, J. Motyl, M. Paszkowski, P. Piasecki, M. Rutkowski, A. Sandowski, J. Smoczyński and J. Walczak. Base Camp was at 15,600 feet in the Urgente Bala valley and one high camp was at 17,225 feet on the Satha-i Kraków and another at 18,700 feet. They made the following ascents: Kohe Awal (19.029 feet) via Satha-i Kraków and the east ridge by Rutkowski, Sadowski, Motyl on July 21; Akher Chaq (23,032 feet) via Satha-i Kraków and the north slope (with camps at 18,700 and 20,375 feet), Kotale Bardar via the west ridge by Flaczyński, M. Paszkowski, Kolasa, Karolczak, Piasecki, Tuliszka from July 23 to 28; Kohe Dur (18,701 feet) from the south by Motyl, Smoczyński on July 27; Kohe Tez (23,015 feet; 268) via Shoghordok An and west ridge by Flaczynski, Motyl, Smoczyński from July 31 to August 1 and by Karolczak, Piasecki, Tuliszka on August 8; Shayok Zom (22,490 feet; 266) via a new route, the north ice face, 6500-feet-high, by Karolczak, Pawlowski (of the expedition immediately above) on July 31 to August 2; Shoghordan Zom (22,435 feet; 267) by Piasecki, Tuliszka, these latter two leaving the Shayok Zom route, high up on the north face.

Kohe Shakhaur, Two New Routes. An expedition of the Wroc/aw Mountain Club was led by Janusz Kuliś and composed of Dr. W. Jonak, A. Lwow, J. Pietkiewicz, M. Sajnog, S. Wac/aw, K. Wielicki and J. Wilkoński. Base Camp was set up on August 8 where the Shakhaur and Atrafe Khale valleys join at 15,900 feet. They made two new routes on Kohe Shakhaur (23,347 feet; 168). The first was on the 8500-foot-high central buttress of the northeast face, done from August 9 to 13 by Lwow, Pietkiewicz and Wielicki, despite falling rock

and ice. The other was on the northwest buttress of the northwest face and then up the easy final west snow ridge. This was done from August 12 to 16 by Kuliś, Wackaw and Wilkoński. The first group descended the west ridge to the upper cirque of the north face of Kohe Nadir Shah and rappelled to the lower cirque and the Nadir Shah Glacier. The second group went down the right spur and rappelled down to the Nadir Shah Glacier. They then both went over the Kotale Sagerdha. This was new territory.

Nadir Shah. An expedition of the Polish Mountain Club, Warsaw was composed of Piotr Motecki, leader, S. Czerwiński, J. Wehr, Piotrowski, Turkiewicz, Kosiński, Urbiński, L. Rado, Krasińska, M. Malinowski, F. and I. Stepień, Soupek, Z. Pawlowski, W. Malinowski and J. Zmija. Their Base Camp in the Shakhaur valley was at 13,125 feet. Rado and Soupek climbed Wala Peak 164, on a ridge next to Kohe Hawar from the south on July 30. Czerwiński, Motecki and Wehr climbed Kohe Nadir Shah (22,356 feet; 137) from Yakhchale Shkawre Myani over the Kotale Sagerdha, the upper Nadir Shah Glacier, the Palane Safed col and the west ridge on August 8 and 9. They had wanted to continue on to Udren Zom, but after the second bivouac Czerwiński felt ill and they turned back. On the descent Jerzy Wehr fell 650 feet to his death.

Noshaq. An expedition from the Mountain Club of Toruń was led by Wojciech Szymański and composed of A. Klos, K. Mosingiewicz, L. Zalewski, S. Kardasz, T. Sobecki, W. Szczepaniak, Poles, and Dina Šterbova, Czech. On August 2 Klos, Szczepanik and Zalewski climbed Kharposhte Yakhi (18,597 feet; 86). Noshaq's summit was reached by the normal route on August 12 by Mosingiewicz and on August 18 by Dina Šterbova and Zalewski. This was a new high-altitude record for Czech women.

#### Zebak Hindu Kush

Yashek Valley. A scientific expedition was sent to the Yashek valley in the Zebak group of the northeastern Hindu Kush by the University of Gdańsk, Poland. The leader was Krzysztof Petelski. They were in the region from July 22 until August 16. The eight scientists undertook geomorphological, geological and glaciological studies, particularly of the Ratkhut Zom Glacier. On August 13 Adam Brzozowski, Kazimierz Furmańczyk, Bogusław Poczopko, Krzysztof Petelski, Henryk Roszman and Piotr Rzepecki made the first ascent of P c. 5400 (17,717 feet; Wala Zebak peak 185).

### Munjan Hindu Kush

Kohe Morusg and Other Peaks. The Kraków Section of the Polish Society of Earth Sciences sent out an expedition under the leadership of Jerzy Wala and composed of W. Borowiec, A. Paulo, L. Kaszowski, Anna Swierzyńska, J. Niewodniczański and J. Mościński. We worked in the Suyengal and Peshashgal valleys. Base Camp was in the Suyengal at 13,000 feet and other camps were at 16,075, 17,550 and 15,750 feet. We made the following ascents: Kohe Saruke Sard (18,791 feet) second ascent via an ice couloir and the west ridge by Borowiec, Niewodniczański on July 21; Kohe Morusg (20,013 feet) from the north via the Kotale Bardar and northeast ridge by Borowiec, Paulo, Wala on July 23 (we had a high camp at 17,550 feet); Kohe Dosare Surengal, north peak (17,650 feet) from the west to a col of 16,750 feet and then the north ridge by Borociec, Niewodniczański, Wala on July 28; P 5550 (18,209 feet) first ascent by east ridge by Swierzyńska and Paulo; P 4900 (16,076 feet) from southeast by Kaszowski on July 28 during scientific work; also various passes. We carried out geomorphic, geological and geophysical work. Before our work here, we visited the western and the Pachigram Hindu Kush. See below.

Kohe Morusg and Other Peaks. The Stoleczny Tatra Club PTTK of Warsaw was led by Stanislaw Bratkowski and composed of Dr. A. Bukowski, Urszula Nużyńska, J.S. Graczyk, A. and A.J. Ziolecki, R. Kaczarowski, T. Wasilczuk and A. Pytlakowski. They climbed in the Suvengal, making the following ascents: P 4800 (15,748 feet) first ascent, from the west by A. and A.J. Ziolecki on July 15; P 4267 and P 4257 (13,999 and 13,967 feet) from the southeast by Bukowski and Kaczarowski on July 16, by Graczyk on July 20 and by Wasilczuk, Nużyńska, Bratkowski on July 21; P 5150 (16,897 feet) first ascent, by A. and A.J. Ziolecki, Kaczarowski on July 21; P 5580 (18,307 feet) second ascent by a new route, by the glacier and north couloir to the col of 18,000 feet and thence up the west ridge, rock, by A. and A.J. Ziolecki, Kaczarowski on July 22; Kohe Morusg (20,113 feet) with Camp I on the Kotale Bardar at 17,550 feet and Camp II on the northeast ridge at 18,550 feet by Pytlakowski, Wasilczuk from July 23 to 25, by Graczyk, Nużyńska, Kaczarowski from July 23 to 27. P c. 5430 (17,815 feet by the ridge east from the Kotale Bardar, ice, by Graczyk, Nużyńska on July 25 and by Bratkowski, Wasilczuk on July 27; P c. 5000 (16,404 feet) first ascent, from west by A. and A.J. Ziolecki on July 28; P 5200 (17,061 feet) by south face by A. and A.J. Ziolecki, Bratkowski, Pytlakowski on July 30; P 5000 (16,404 feet; above the Kotale Mondal) via south ridge by Graczyk. Paulo (from Wala expedition) on August 1.

Peaks above the Chapdara Valley. The Szczecin Mountain Club Expedition was led by Tadeusz Rewaj and composed of R. Ukielski, W. Lapiński, Barbara Lapińska, B. Komarnicki, J. Bryla, L. Jezierski, J. Palejczyk, A. Bohosiewicz and J. Budkowski. Base Camp was at Totuksaya in the upper Chapdara valley at 13,125 feet beside Nila

Lake. They made the following ascents: P 4950 (16,240 feet) first ascent, from the southeast by Komarnicki, Palejczyk on July 15; Kohe Khwaja-Shagwa (18,323 feet), northwest peak (18,209 feet) and southeast peak (18,323 feet) from the northeast and over the northwest ridge by A. Bohosiewiecz, Lipiński on July 16 and 17; P 5014 (16,450 feet) first ascent, via northwest face and west ridge by Bryla, Komarnicki, Palejczyk, Rewaj on July 17; P 5336 (17,507 feet) first ascent, from the southeast, rock, by Komarnicki, Palejczyk on July 22; P 5500 (18,045 feet) first ascent, via northeast face, ice and rock, by Lipiński, Rewaj on July 23; P 5700 (18,701 feet) first ascent, from the southwest by Komarnicki, Palejczyk on July 28; P. 5580 (18,307 feet) first ascent, from the southeast by Budkowski, Rewaj on July 28; P 5100 (16,733 feet) first ascent, from the northwest by Budkowski, Ukielski on July 30. The members noted that the Kotale Parshui (Parshui Pass; c. 16,900 feet) is regularly used by natives to get from Nuristan to Badakhstan or vice versa. They also used Kotale Mondal (16,240 feet) and the col between P 5240 and P 5114 for communication between Peshashgal and Darrahe Rees.

Kohe Canigal (Kohe Parshui) and Other Peaks. The Academic Guide Section of Kraków Expedition was led by Marek Radwański and composed of K. Gasiorowski, A. Lewicki, J. Sulowski, T. Domański, L. German, A. Herbowski, J. Dziura, S. Maślanka, Barbara Skawińska, Zofia Musielewicz-Jasińska, Dr. S. Sklarczek, W. Semkowicz, Z. Tynor. They were in the Canigal valley near the Chapdara valley. Base Camp was at 13,000 feet and Camp I at 16,400 feet on the Canigal Glacier. The name Canigal seems to be the native name for what previously has been called Kohe Parshui or Kohe Parsho; it also apears on the ACI 1:250,000 and Advance Copy 1:50,000 maps. (On these maps Kohe Tunday Shagai Sha appears as Kohe Toluksay.) The following climbs were made: Kohe Canigal (Kohe Parshui; 19,718 feet) via the Canigal Glacier, northeast buttress and northwest ridge, ice, by Radwański, Gasiorowski from August 10 to 12; P 5216 (17,113 feet) second ascent, from the southwest and the cirque via the west side, rock, by Lewicki, Sulowski on August 13; P 5288 (17,350 feet) first ascent, from the north to the col of 16,900 feet and thence via the west ridge by Radwanski, Domański, Skawińska, Mulsielewicz-Jasinska on July 14; P 5300 (17,389 feet) traverse from south to north by Lewicki, Sulowski on August 13.

### Pachigram Hindu Kush

Achla Valley. The Kraków expedition led by Jerzy Wala, which has been described above as the first expedition in the Munjan Hindu Kush, was also active in the Achla valley, west of Sudgul village in the Landay Sin and three miles north of Barge Matal. On July 9

Borowiec, Mościński, Paulo and Pytlakowski made the first ascent of Kohe Du-Sikh (17,733 feet) from the southwest. On July 10 and 11 Niewodniczański and Wala made the first ascent of Poshta-i Tez (c. 15,250 feet) from the west up the glacier and south ridge. Paulo and Pytlakowski also explored another cirque in the upper Achla valley. This is a completely new region for climbing. It is beautiful and interesting for rock-climbing.

#### Mar Samir Hindu Kush

Mar Samar Group. W. Paszyński and K. Spyrka entered the Mar Samir region (previously also called Mir Samir) and climbed on September 29 a summit of c. 5100 meters or 16,733 feet from the southwest. The peak lay southwest of Mar Samir.

### Kohe Khwaja Mohammad

Kohe Khwaja Mohammad Myani Region. The Silesian Academic Hindu Kush Expedition was led by Marcin Malkowski and had as members M. Bucholz, Krystyna Nitsche, Joanna Mroczkiewicz, J. Madey, A. Drygajło, J. Pawlikowski, J. Wajler, A. Poślednik, J. Drach, M. Matlengiewicz, L. Sojka, A. Mokrosz and J. Weglarczyk. Base Camp was in the Piw valley at 13,300 feet. They climbed Kohe Rakhoy-i Shamali (18,101 feet; 13) from camp at 15,350 feet below the 16,575foot col between P 14 and P 13A. In this group on July 26 Bucholz, Drach and Weglarczyk ascended P 5320 (17,454 feet, 13') up a snowfield; Madey, Mokrosz and Mroczkiewicz on July 27 climbed to the col between P 13 and P 13" (17.657 feet) and to the top of P 13" by its southwest ridge and on to P 13; on July 29 Malkowski, Nitzsche, Pawlikowski and Poślednik ascended P 13A by its north ridge. Other ascents follow: Blandkonj (17,487 feet; 11) from a 15,250-foot camp up a couloir, the northwest spur and southwest ridge by Bucholz, Drach, Drygajlo, Matlengiewicz on July 28 and by Malkowski, Pawlikowski, Sojka, Wajler on July 31; Qolla-i Qandi (15) via west side and northwest ridge by Drach, Weglarczyk on July 31; Kohe Shaker Ab (16) from the west up a couloir and the northwest ridge by Drygajlo, Matlengiewicz, Nitzsche on August 2; and Kohe Mashkashoy (9) via north buttress and northeast ridge by Madey, Mokrosz, Mroczkiewicz, Poślednik on August 2.

Kohe Fergardi Group. K. Witek, Dr. A. Major and J. Kopydlow-ski climbed in the Ledjdi and neighboring Parkhar valleys. They made the first ascent of Qolla-i Nazar (c. 16,075 feet) from the east on September 23. This was the first climbing group in this glaciated region, with glaciers of one to two kilometers long and summits from 13,215 to 17,000 feet.

Western Hindu Kush

Ahmad Shah Hindu Kush (Salang Region). The Kraków expedition led by Jerzy Wala started its activities near the Khenjan valley. (See above for the later explorations and climbs) While geomorphic work was being carried out under the direction of L. Kaszowski, the following ascents were made: Kohe Tobatay (15,715 feet; S14) second ascent, from the southeast by Borowiec, Paulo on June 29; P c. 4700 north peak (17,420 feet) and its slightly higher south peak from the southeast by Borowiec and Paulo on June 28.

Khenjan Valley. The Warsaw expedition led by Bratkowski also climbed in the Salang region before it went to the Munjan. (See above.) They placed their Base Camp a kilometer up valley from the tunnel. On June 27 Grczyk, Kaczarowski, Nużynska and Pytlakowski climbed P 4516 (14,817 feet; S7) and P 4430 (14,534 feet) on the summit ridge of P 4516. The next day Bukowski, Graczyk and Pytlakowski climbed P 4200 (13,780 feet).

Other Expeditions. There were two other Polish expeditions in the Salang region. They reached summits, but information on which ones is not yet clear.

#### Kohe Baba

Fuladi Valley. Led by Zbigniew Szarejko, the Geographical-Scientific Expedition of the University of Wroclaw was made up of J. Sacewicz, Z. Łaczmański, J. Pietruszka, J. Szarejko, E. Szymański, Z. Kacuga, J. Klincewicz, W. Panejko and Dr. A. Chruściel. They worked from Base Camp at 13,825 feet east of Kohe Fuladi. They made eight ascents, most of them difficult and first ascents. (The numbers are those given by this expedition.) They climbed the following: Kohe Pieja (P 20) from the south by Kacuga, Klincewicz, Peneiko on August 15; P 7 from the north via an ice couloir by Klincewicz, Paneiko on August 17; Kohe Katanow (c. 14,600 feet, P 13) up left of north face by Kacuga, Klincewicz, Panejko on August 19 and 20; Kohe Bisut (15,092 feet; P 8) via north buttress by Klincewicz, Panejko; Kohe Spisangat (P 9) from the north by J. Szarejko, Chruściel, Szymański on August 23; Kohe Bathur (15,420 feet; P 30) via north face by Kacuga, Panejko from August 30 to September 2; Kohe Kotbam (P 3) from the north by J. Szarejko, Chrusciel, Peitruszka; and P 22 from the west by Łaczmański, Sacewicz, Szymański. They carried out geomorphological, glaciological and cartographic work.

JERZY WALA, Klub Wysokogórski, Kraków, Poland

M7, West Face, Mandaras Valley. A 12-man Catalan expedition was in the Mandaras valley from July 15 to August 15. After a two-

day approach from Qadzi-Deh with 16 porters we placed Base Camp at 13,750 feet. A high camp was placed at 16,750 feet at the foot of the west face of M7. From August 3 to 7 Emili Civis and Jaume Bonaventura completed the first ascent of the west face\*, four days on the 3700-foot wall. They followed the northwest spur which joined the north ridge 1200 feet below the summit (20.617 feet). They had snow and ice up to 60°. They bivouacked at 17,550 and 19,200 feet on the ascent and again at 19,200 feet on the descent. From the bivouac they descended the north ridge proper rather than the spur. (Audoubert's French expedition had made the first ascent of M7 in 1969 by the north ridge.) Meanwhile Josep Ponce, Pep Camarena, Joan Germà Casola and Lluís Belvis climbed the French couloir to the north ridge and supported the summit party. Others were Joan Creixams, leader, Enric Ribot, Josep Casanovas, Josep María Castan, Odette Viñas, Dr. Joseph Viñas and I. I had to be evacuated because of an attack of appendicitis.

## RICARD VILA, Centre Excursionista de Catalunya

Noshaq, Gumbaz-e-Safed, and Other Peaks. From August 1 to 22 our expedition of fourteen from Ljubljana climbed above the Qadzi Deh valley. Noshaq was climbed by the west ridge. We placed Base Camp at 14,950 feet on August 1. Camps I, II and III were established at 17,550, 20,276 and 22,650 feet on August 2, 4 and 8 respectively. That same day, August 8, we climbed Noshaq. I went to the main summit (24,580 feet); Danilo Cedilnik and Viktor Groselj reached the middle summit (24,115 feet). During the next ten days the other eleven members Marjan Brisar, Andrej Grasselli, Martin Gricar, Slavko Hamberger, Peter Janezic, Janez Marincic, Slava Mrezar, Matevz Suhac, Slavko Svegelj, Franc Sustarsic and Dr. Damjan Mesko, all conquered at least one of the four summits. Slava Mrezar set the Yugoslavian altitude for women by the ascent of Noshaq West (23,786 feet). On August 15 Cedilnik, Groselj and I made what we believe to be a new route on Gumbaz-e-Safed (22.310 feet) on the south face by the couloir that leads directly to the summit. The climb rose 6500 feet at 45° to 50° in the lower part and 55° in the last 2300 feet. We climbed for 13 hours without protection. We bivouacked on the descent, just below the top. On August 15 Grasselli, Gricar and Svegelj climbed a 4500-foot couloir at 45° to 50° on Gumbaz-e-Safed. They bivouacked on the ascent and again on the descent. Czechs are said to have done this route in 1974. On August 19 and 20 Brisar, Marincic

<sup>\*</sup> The Spaniards climbed the spur on the northwest (left) part of the face. The British route (see above) ascended the central spur which led directly to the summit.

and I climbed a new route on the southwest face of Noshaq, to the left of the Polish route of 1972. The route is 6000 feet high, the ice about 50° and the rock of UIAA Grade II to III. We climbed without belaying for 17 hours and bivouacked 500 feet below the top of the wall. On the 19th Cedilnik and Grošelj made the first ascent of the south face of Asp-e-Syah (20,834 feet). The next day they climbed Asp-e-Safed (21,349 feet). Other members climbed Kharposht-e-Yakhi (18,688 feet) and Gumbaz-e-Safed by its west ridge.

ZORAN BREŠLIN, Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia

Noshaq. Our first objective, Urgend, was not allowed us, since the Wakhan Corridor was closed to expeditions from Western countries. On August 9 Pedro Aymerich, Conrad Blanc and José Iglesias reached the summit of Noshaq and on the 11th I climbed to the top with a member of a Yugoslavian expedition.

Enrique Font, Centre Excursionista de Catalunya

Kohe Sakht. Our expedition made the first ascent of Kohe Sakht (18,964 feet; Wala Zebak Peak 57) by the northwest spur. We were Mesdames J. Gaillard and A. Sandoval and Messieurs J. Lacouture, C. Macouin, D. Métayer, J.M. Poirier, Y. Racault, Dr. C. Sandoval and I. We approached from Khashpak and headed southeast up the valley of the same name. Where the valley forks, we took the left fork, the Shyorpalas valley. Base Camp was established below the Shyorpalas Glacier at 13,125 feet. We ascended the glacier and turned east up a tributary glacier toward Kohe Sakht, where we placed Camp I at 15,100 feet on July 31. Above, the route followed the prominent northwest ridge. This ridge has four main parts: first a large, smooth, overhanging gendarme separated from the mountain by a horizontal ridge of rotten rock, then the rock section with three vertical steps and finally the summit snow slopes. We avoided the gendarme by climbing an ice couloir on the north side of the ridge. We thus got to the horizontal part of the ridge. We fixed ropes to 16,400 feet. The summit was reached alpine-style at two-day intervals with one or two bivouacs: Jackie Lacouture, Christian Macouin, Jean-Marc Poirier on August 10; Daniel Métayer, Yvon Racault on August 12; and Joëlle and Jean Gaillard on August 14.

JEAN GAILLARD, Club Alpin Français

Peaks in Noshaq Group and Kohe Zebak. Roger Everett, Lindsay Griffin, David Lund, Julia Yeomans and I spent 27 days in September and early October making alpine-type ascents in the Noshaq group and then on the south side of the Kalan wall of the Kohe Zebak

range. Base Camp was at 13,125 feet at the snout of the Qadzi Deh Glacier. In the Noshaq group Everett and I made the first ascent of the north face of Kakh-e-Kuchek (17,202 feet), with a bivouac at the top of the face. It was a mixed route up 45° ice and a rock rib. This was probably the second ascent of the peak. Everett, Lund and Yeomans did the normal route on Korpusht-e-Yakhi (18,695 feet), while Griffin soloed a hard mixed route, making the first ascent of the northeast ridge. Our attempt on Noshaq failed at 22,650 feet. In the Kohe Zebak range Everett, Griffin and I made the first ascent of the eastsoutheast ridge of Kohe Sakht (Wala Peak 57; 18,964 feet), descended the northeast ridge and traversed over Wala Peak 56 to the col between the latter and Wala Peak 55. This superb traverse was mixed, though mainly rock, with pitches of UIAA IV+ on excellent granite. It was the second ascent of Peak 57, the French having made the first ascent from the north during the summer of 1977. Everett, Lund, Yeomans and I made the first ascent of the southeast ridge of Kohe Zard (Wala Peak 16; 19,062 feet), also IV+. This was the second ascent of the mountain, which had been climbed by a Polish expedition in 1971.

STEVEN VENABLES, Oxford University Mountaineering Club

Zebak Region. The Manchester University Hindu Kush Expedition was composed of John Vogel, Richard Thomas, Ian Nightingale, Andrew Hamilton, Ian Grace and me as leader. All climbing was done from two camps in the Qalat valley near Eshkashem. Attempts on Sad Ishtragh and Wala Zebak Peak 83\* were both abandoned because of appalling terrain: deeply corrugated icefields and rotten rock. made the following first ascents: P 5070 (16,634 feet; WZ 70\*) and P 5060 (16,601 feet; WZ 71), a short ice climb on the north face and rock traverse of the ridge by Hamilton, Grace on July 30; Qalat (17,717 feet; WZ 75) north ridge and north face by Vogel on August 6; P 5600 (18,373 feet: WZ 89) via ice route on north face by Thomas, Nightingale on August 6; P 5045 (16,552 feet; WZ 99) via east ridge by Eastwood on August 6; P 5250 (17,225 feet; WZ 88) via north ice face by Hamilton, Grace on August 10; Kalisa-i-Sangi (18,504 feet; WZ 100) via north face by Nightingale, Eastwood on August 11; Sare Kalan (18,537 feet; WZ 92), a sustained three-day rock climb via the buttress on the northeast face by Thomas, Vogel, Nightingale on August 17. The Afghan authorities no longer demand a food tax from visiting expeditions, but they do make every group pay \$20 (US) per day for the services of an interpreter. Parties which include students can obtain a reduction in this fee. Prices for transport and porters are rising

<sup>\*</sup> We shall use WZ plus a number to indicate peaks thus identified by Dr. Jerzy Wala.

dramatically because some foreign visitors take no trouble to haggle for low prices.

RICHARD EASTWOOD, Manchester University, England

Koh-e-Bandaka Sakhi Attempt. The members of our expedition gathered in Kabul in the middle of July. We were Vincens Mans, Manuel Borch, Francesc Pañella, Joan Talarn, Miquel Castellsagué Josep Blasi and I as leader. After a delay of a week over permissions we drove in three days to Zebak at the beginning of the Sanglich valley. It took another four days up the valley to the western side of our peak. We hoped to climb the southeast couloir and the northeast ridge. Camp I was on the glacier and Camp II at the foot of the couloir. The upper part of the couloir was highly dangerous because of rotten rock and rockfall; the fixed ropes were cut various times. Camp III was on the col at 19,000 feet. On August 10 we continued a hundred meters up the northeast ridge, but lack of time and the poor quality of the rock made us give up the attempt.

EDUARD MARTIN, Spain

Koh-i-Bandaka Attempt. Our expedition attempted the normal route on the south summit of Koh-i-Bandaka (22,447 feet) but could get to only 21,000 feet because of difficulties caused by the Afghans. From now on a guide who receives \$20 (US) must accompany each expedition. We lost 15 days making arrangements in Kabul. All along the way there were difficulties with the authorities and individuals. Although we had six weeks in the country, it was not enough with the delays. To climb in Afghanistan one must have much money and patience. This year we know of three expeditions in Afghanistan that did not even arrive at their mountain for lack of time and money.

BERNARD GORGEON, Association Montagnes et Recherches

P 5578, Khwaja Muhammad Mountains. In the central Hindu Kush P 5578 (18,301 feet) was climbed by Takakiyo Sakahara, leader, Ms. Taeko Onoeh, Takao Hayashida and Eitaro Kusakabe on August 5 and 6. The fifth member of this Japanese expedition was also a woman.