

section and covered with unstable powder snow. Above Camp III the route was threatened by powder-snow avalanches. Camps I, II, III and IV were placed at 16,700, 18,500, 20,400 and 21,800 feet on April 1, 16, 22 and 29 respectively. We fixed 10,000 feet of rope. Major M.G. LeG. Bridges and Sergeant J.L. Arthy on the first summit attempt were caught in Camp IV by a heavy snowstorm and their camp, sheltered in the bergschrund, was shot over by many avalanches. After a day and night of this, followed by a rest day, they started out at one A.M. on May 1. After three hours of wading up the upper glacier, they followed a low rib, protected from the continual snow slides. At ten A.M., 400 feet from the top, they turned back because of the poor ice, the dangerous snow, fatigue and Arthy's frostbitten hands. On May 2 Captain A.J.N. Simkins and Corporal J.R.F. Walsh on a second try were caught at the foot of the upper slopes by a severe thunderstorm. It was decided to evacuate the mountain.

SIR CRISPIN AGNEW OF LOCHNAW, *Major, Scottish Infantry*

India—Garhwal

Peaks Climbed by the India-Tibet Border Police. For some years the India-Tibet Border Police has been climbing in the Himalaya but they have generally kept from announcing what they have done. Although a few have appeared in print, for the first time the *Indian Mountaineer* has published a list of their climbs. Those done in Garhwal follow. Trisul (23,360 feet, 7120 meters) July 10, 1970; Kagbhusund* (19,210 feet, 5855 meters) May 17, 1970; Raj Rambha* (21,466 feet, 6537 meters) July 11, 1971; Gangotri III (21,578 feet, 6577 meters) June 26, 1971; Kedarnath Dome (22,410 feet, 6831 meters) September 15, 1971 and April 27, 1978; P 19,900* (6093 meters) in Kagbhusund Range June 10, 1972; Bhagirathi II (21,365 feet, 6512 meters) June 15, 1972; P. 20,013* (6100 meters) near Tirsuli July 3, 1972; P 21,310* (6495 meters) near Ganesh Parbat July 23, 1972; Panchchuli I* (22,652 feet, 6904 meters) October 17 and 18, 1972; Panchchuli II* (21,120 feet, 6437 meters) May 25, 1973; Nanda Pal* (20,690 feet, 6306 meters) June 8, 1973; Balakun* (21,230 feet, 6471 meters) July 9, 1973; Vasuki* (22,285 feet, 6793 meters) October 2, 1973; Kedarnath (22,770 feet, 6940 meters) May 19, 1974 and May 1, 1978; Shivling* (21,466 feet, 6543 meters) June 3, 1974; Chandra Parbat (22,073 feet, 6728 meters) September 29, 1974; Nilkanth (21,640 feet, 6596 meters) June 3, 1974; Bharte Khunta* (21,580 feet, 6578 meters) September 6, 1975; Suitilla* (20,910 feet, 6373 meters) October 2, 1974; and Hardeol* (23,460 feet, 7151 meters) May 31, 1978.

* First Ascent

Nanda Devi Attempt. An Indian Army Engineer Expedition of 24 was led by Captain Jai Bahuguna. They lost a porter in a crossing of the Rishi Ganga on the approach. Base Camp was placed at 16,800 feet on May 6. Up to Camp III at 20,800 feet all went well. The weather then turned violent. On June 2 a summit attempt was made from Camp IV at 23,100 feet, but winds forced them back. On June 11 Captain Bahuguna, G.K. Sharma and Captain Harshmani made another attempt. After a bivouac at 25,000 feet, Sharma had to give up. The other two continued on but abandoned their attempt 300 feet from the summit. (More details in *Indian Mountaineer*, Autumn, 1980.)

Changabang. Andrew Rothfield, Peter Allen, Max Berry, Paul Anderson, Malcolm Noble, John Dunlop, Patrick Miller, Timothy Hughes and I were on Changabang during the post-monsoon period. We spent eight days from Lata, with 20 porters and 70 goats, to reach the northern Nanda Devi Sanctuary. The goats were sent back from Ramani. Base Camp was established on September 10 at the junction of the Changabang and Northern Rishi Glaciers at 14,500 feet. Advanced Base Camp was located on the upper Changabang Glacier at 17,500 feet. We chose a variant of the original Bonington route. From September 25 to 27 Rothfield, Anderson, Allen, Noble and I traversed the Kalanka face utilizing two camps on the face and bivouacking on the northeast ridge of Changabang about 500 feet below the summit. On September 28 Rothfield, Anderson and I reached the summit. The descent was completed in two days and Base Camp was evacuated on October 2. During the return passage down the Rishi Gorge, in the vicinity of Budjara, Timothy Hughes suffered a fatal fall.

MICHAEL RHEINBERGER, *New Zealand Alpine Club,*
Southern Australian Section

Rishi Kot, Northwest Face, 1979. Tadeusz Karolczak and Ryszard Pawłowski on September 9, 1979 made the first ascent of the ice-covered northwest face of Rishi Kot (6236 meters, 20,460 feet). The 5000-foot-high wall is technically difficult, equally steep at 60° to 70° and without a place to take a rest. The weather was good at first but after two P.M. snowfall and cold winds made the climb hazardous. The alpine-style ascent took 16 hours, until ten P.M. The pair spent the night on the summit, descending the next day to Base Camp. Chris Bonington and Dougal Haston attempted the face during their 1974 Changabang expedition but retreated several hundred meters below the summit. In 1978 the Brown University expedition also unsuccessfully attempted this face.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Panwali Dwar, Southeast Ridge, and Vasuki Parbat, East Face. The four-man Japanese Ritsumeikan University party was composed of Keisuke Nakae, leader, Takeshi Kobayashi, Masahiro Nomura and Hiroshi Nomura. We set up Base Camp at 12,000 feet on the Pindari Glacier on May 4, south of Nanda Devi. Camp I was placed on the Buria Glacier at 15,425 feet on May 8 and Camp II on the 17,900-foot col between Bauljuri and Panwali Dwar on May 15. Camp III was established on the ridge at 20,175 feet on May 26 after 3000 feet of rope had been fixed above Camp II. Another 2700 feet of rope were fixed higher. On May 30 Kobayashi and I climbed to the summit (6663 meters, 21,861 feet). On May 31 the two Nomuras also ascended to the top. Kobayashi returned to Japan, but the other three stayed in India to climb Vasuki Parbat in the Gangotri region after the monsoon. We set up Base Camp on September 5 at 15,425 feet. After establishing Advanced Base on the 10th on the east face at 16,750 feet, we fixed rope to 18,700 feet the next day. The three climbers left Advanced Base with gear for seven days on September 12. We bivouacked at 18,500 and 20,675 feet on the east face and at 21,500 feet on the east ridge before reaching both the main summit (6792 meters, 22,283 feet) and the south summit (6750 meters, 22,146 feet) on September 15. We bivouacked twice more on the descent.

KEISUKE NAKAE, *Ritsumeikan University, Japan*

Mrigthuni. A four-man Spanish expedition was led by Gonzalo Suárez. The party made a four-day approach from Lata and placed Base Camp on September 2 at 16,250 feet below the south face of Mrigthuni. Advanced Base was at 17,225 feet and Camp I at 18,375 feet. On September 8, Camp II was established at 20,500 feet. On the 10th they set out for the summit but were halted by bad weather. They reached the top (6885 meters, 22,589 feet) on September 11 at noon.

RAMON BRAMONA I RAMS, *Unió Excursionista de Catalunya*

Maiktoli. This expedition was composed of Gillem Arias, leader, Josep Alvarez, Manuel Figueras, Joan Mallofré, Xavier Noguer and Joan Oliva. After a five-day approach up the Rishi Gorge, they reached Base Camp on September 25 at Sarsonpatal at 13,450 feet. The next day they placed Advanced Base at 15,600 feet. Camps I, II and III were placed at 18,375, 19,850 and 21,650 feet on September 27, 29 and 30 respectively. Five members reached the summit (6803 meters, 22,320 feet) on October 1. The route was by the north glacier from the South Rishi Gal up to the Maiktoli-Devistan col and then along the ridge. As they descended the Rishi Gorge, they found the route covered by soft snow and had to fix ropes.

RAMON BRAMONA I RAMS, *Unió Excursionista de Catalunya*

Dunagiri. Polish students led by Grzegorz Benke repeated the original Swiss route and made what is probably the seventh ascent of Dunagiri (7066 meters, 23,183 feet). Benke and Andrzej Hartmann reached the summit on August 18 after nights in camps at 19,000 and 19,700 feet and bivouacs at 21,000 and 22,300 feet. They bivouacked on the descent at 22,300 feet. On August 13 Marek Lukaszewski climbed Hanuman (6075 meters, 19,931 feet). They climbed in the monsoon; they are sure that the best weather for climbing in the region seems to be from June to September.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Dunagiri Attempt. Austrians Wolfgang Stefan, Peter Pavlag, and Oswald Duba and Swiss Hans Zebrowski left Reni on May 3 and ascended the Rishi Ganga to establish Base Camp near the Ramani Glacier on the 8th. Duba had to return to civilization because of respiratory problems. After a reconnaissance of the northeast side of Dunagiri, on May 15 they established Advanced Base at 16,800 feet below the south face. They placed Camp I on May 17 at 18,800 feet in a col southwest of the peak. From there they traversed a corniced ridge to a col on the southwest ridge, where they camped at 20,600 feet. They continued on May 22 up the ridge to 21,600 feet. They were about to camp there and Zebrowski had unroped. As Pavlag approached, the snow avalanched under him. He pulled Stefan off his belay point. Luckily the rope snagged and they were saved, though Stefan severely injured his hip. He was carried with difficulty to Advanced Base and evacuated from there by helicopter. (More details appear in *Indian Mountaineer, Autumn, 1980.*)

Nanda Ghunti. A 13-man expedition from Calcutta climbed Nanda Ghunti (6309 meters, 20,700 feet) on May 18 when Pranesh Charkraborty, Sukhendu Mukherjee and Sherpas Lakpa and Dawa reached the summit to make the third ascent. Four members, Nema Bose, Biswadeb Biswas, Dilip Banerjee and Dhruba Majumdar, had been members of the second ascent in 1960. Again this time they approached via Pangrani, Bangapani and Thargetta.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Kamet, 1979. Kamet (25,447 feet, 7756 meters) was climbed by a new route from southeast of Meade's Col on June 5, 1979 by Captain R. Yadav, Inder Singh, Amar Singh, Ajaib Singh, Dalchand, Bhuraram and Sangh Singh and on June 7 by Major Pratap Singh, Captain R.K. Chaturvedi and Bajarang Singh.

Kamet and Abi Gamin. A 16-man Indian Army expedition was led by Major J.K. Bajaj. They carried no oxygen and used no high-altitude

porters. Base Camp was set up at the junction of the Raikana and East Kamet Glaciers at 15,250 feet on May 12. Camps I, II, III and IV were set up at 17,500, 18,500, 20,500 and 22,000 feet on May 18, 21, 25 and 29 respectively. The route immediately below Camp IV was difficult and 1300 feet of rope were fixed. Camp IV was used by Naik Surjit Singh, Surinder, J.S. Sidhu and Sherpas Ratna and Nima for their climb of Abi Gamin. Camp V was placed on Meade's Col on May 30. Lieutenant Deepak Kalakoti, CHM S.S. Gill, Naik J.S. Dhinu and Sherpas Sangbu and Pasang set out from Camp V and got to the summit of Kamet (7756 meters, 25,447 feet) on June 1 at about one o'clock. The group from Camp IV arrived within five minutes of the same hour at the summit of Abi Gamin (7355 meters, 24,130 feet).

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Shivling, West Ridge. Our expedition was composed of Shiro Kurauchi, leader, Takao Kobayashi, Miss Kinuko Ihara, Yoshiyuki Inoue, Miss Hisako Adachi, Katsuji Yamasaki, Masatoshi Iwasa, Hiroshi Nishie, Miss Kazuko Minesaki, Yukitaka Inoue and me. Base Camp was established at 14,100 feet on May 27. We proceeded from Tapoban up the Meru Glacier around three ridges descending from Shivling and on June 6 established Camp I at 17,050 feet at the head of the glacier. We climbed the snow slope avoiding two big crevasses and placed Camp II on the rock col near the hanging glacier at 18,550 feet on June 10. We pitched Camp II at 19,350 feet on June 16 on the snow ridge 18 pitches up the rock-and-snow ridge above a 130-foot step. On a rock band between Camps II and III we found two snow pickets which the Indian party must have used for belays. Immediately above Camp III the ridge abutted a snow wall. We climbed this 50° wall for 500 feet to regain the ridge as it headed for a 200-foot-high hanging glacier. We climbed one pitch over the hanging glacier and over a schrund. After two more pitches there was another hanging glacier which we crossed to get to a snowfield leading to a col between Shivling and an unnamed peak at 20,500 feet. Kobayashi, Yoshiyuki Inoue, Nishie and Yukitaka Inoue bivouacked there. On June 20 they climbed 400 feet up from the right end of the 60° to 70° ice wall and reached the ridge crest. They came on a fixed line and recovered 200 feet of it. They climbed four more pitches and at last stood on the summit of Shivling (6543 meters, 21,467 feet) at two P.M.

MASAYORI KAYA, *Japan Workers' Alpine Federation*

Shivling, North Ridge. Masayuki Fujita, Masayoshi Yamamoto, Isao Kubo, Takayuki Akasu and I as leader visited the Gangotri area to climb Shivling by a new route. Indians had climbed the west ridge in 1974 but no other route had been done on the mountain. Although

delayed by monsoon rains, we arrived at Uttarkashi on July 13. On the 16th we left there with 42 porters. On July 20 our advance party reached Tapoban, east of Shivling's north ridge, where we set up Base Camp. Although we could not see the ridge because of bad weather, we set out for our objective. On July 28 we established Advanced Base Camp on a green hill at 15,525 feet, below "Baby" Shivling, a small peak of about 18,000 feet on the north ridge. From Advanced Base we had to climb up the side of the north ridge on rotten rock to the col between "Baby" Shivling and Shivling, where on August 4 we set up Camp I at 17,550 feet. From there we followed the north ridge to some big pinnacles. We climbed over the first one and traversed under the rest on the left to reach a snow gully on the east, which led us back to the ridge crest. There was some direct aid in this part. We fixed rope from Camp I to II, which was just beyond the pinnacles and before the gully. We found a flat place on the north ridge for Camp III, which we pitched on August 22. The weather continued bad. We climbed the steep ice face and then a very steep, thin, unsound snow ridge. At the end of the ridge, at 20,350 feet, just below where the north ridge is of overhanging rock, we established Camp IV. The north-west face was almost vertical but we found a snow band that traversed up across the rock of the face. We prepared the route slowly. On September 4 Fujita, Yamamoto and Kubo left Camp IV at 7:30 A.M. and after ten hours reached the summit. They were back in camp at eight P.M. We were all back in Base Camp on September 6 and left there on the 9th.

NORIO YASUDA, *Tokyo University Ski Alpine Club, Japan*

Thalay Sagar Attempt. Unfortunately, due to other commitments, we had to climb during the monsoon and out of four weeks on the mountain we had only two days without snow. Despite that, we climbed on all but two days. We attempted the north flank, from the east col, of Thalay Sagar. The route to the col, which lies between Thalay Sagar and Brigupanth, had previously been fixed by the American women, but we could not find the fixed ropes and spent a dangerous few days reaching the col on very unstable but easy snow. The route really begins at the col at about 20,000 feet. It provided very hard climbing on rock and ice. We reached 21,200 feet before returning to Base Camp. We have left all our equipment on the mountain for another attempt in 1981. (NCCS IV, F8 or 9, A2 or 3.) We were Peter Minks, Malcolm Howells, my wife Jacky and I.

J.V. ANTHOINE, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Kharchakund. Our expedition consisted of the following: Yoshiki Yamanaka, Masao Mizuno, Toshiharu Hashimoto, Yoshitaka Tanimura,

Kaoru Ueno and me as leader. We climbed the west ridge from the Ghanohim Glacier. There had been three unsuccessful Indian attempts on the mountain. We walked with 30 porters from Uttarkashi to Base Camp at Topoban at 14,100 feet. We began our climb on April 29. The mountain was so far away that we made Advanced Base on the Gangotri Glacier at 14,750 feet on May 13. Camp I was at 16,075 feet at the foot of the west ridge. We climbed a snow face to reach the west ridge and placed Camp II on the crest at 17,550 feet on May 17. A rock step prevented our continuing on the west ridge and we traversed steep snow toward the left and set up Camp III at 19,350 feet on a narrow snow ridge. There were many crevasses between Camp III and a col on the north ridge, where we established Camp IV at 20,500 feet on May 29. The north ridge was snow-covered hard ice. Also on May 29 Hashimoto and Tanimura left Camp III very early and reached the summit and eleven A.M. The following day Ueno and I left Camp IV and Yamanaka and Mizuno left Camp III and all of us got to the top at ten A.M.

SUEO MIYAHARA, *Torei Alpine Club, Japan*

Bhagirathi I, South Ridge Attempt. An expedition from Tokyo failed to climb Bhagirathi by its south ridge. Base Camp was established at Nandanban at 14,450 feet on August 14; Camps I, II and III were at 15,250, 16,750 and 19,550 feet. On September 1 the leader Toshio Matsunaga, Takeshi Furihata, Yakitaka Kaneko and Masao Someya were turned back at 20,175 feet by rotten rock.

Bhagirathi I, Southeast Ridge. All thirteen men and two women of the Japanese Kanagawa Prefecture Expedition completed the first ascent of the southeast ridge of Bhagirathi (6856 meters, 22,494 feet). Base Camp was set up on September 7 at Nandanban at 14,500 feet. After Advanced Base Camp was established on the 11th at 15,425 feet, the route was worked up a glacier which led to the col between Bhagirathi I and P 6477. Camps I and II were placed at 18,550 and 20,850 feet on September 20 and 27 on the southeast ridge. On September 29 Ken Kanazawa and two others reached the top, followed on September 30 by Hideaki Naoi and three others, on October 1 by Takao Sato and three others and on October 2 by the leader Hisatoshi Takabayashi, two others and the liaison officer.

Bhagirathi II and III, 1979. We had little information about this part of Garhwal. The only clear fact was that Bhagirathi II had been climbed. We found out after the expedition that the first ascent of Bhagirathi III had been made from the west, from the Gangotri Glacier in 1933 by Dr.

Charles Warren and C.F. Kirkus, but they had mistakenly called it Central Satopanth, confusing it with the peak that lies to the east of it. We arrived at Uttarkashi on September 15, 1979, where the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering gave us good help. The transport up the last 100 kilometers of the Bhagirathi valley was extraordinarily complicated. After heavy monsoon rains, the road to Gangotri was cut at two places, the first of them 30 kilometers from Uttarkashi, where a big landslide backed the water up into a lake 12 kilometers long. Further transport to Gangotri was made both by bus and on foot. It took us two days to reach the Gaumukh at the tongue of the Gangotri Glacier at 12,625 feet. After another 14 kilometers on the glacier, we reached Base Camp at Nandanban at 14,230 feet on September 21. We had only 19 days left above Base Camp. Because of the shortage of time, we did not attempt the steep west faces of rotten rock above the Gangotri Glacier. We wanted to do all climbs alpine-style and so established Camp I at 19,000 feet in the huge cirque below the east face of Bhagirathi II. A four-man Japanese reconnaissance team was looking for a route to the summit of Bhagirathi I (22,494 feet, 6856 meters). We decided to try the northeast ridge of that peak over the "Double Peak" and began fixing ropes. To test our acclimatization, on October 1, 1979 Jan Stráský, Jiří Vitha and I ascended Bhagirathi II (21,365 feet, 6512 meters). We ascended the southeast face and descended an icefield on the east face. We returned to the attempt on Bhagirathi I. Leopold Páleníček and Karel Jerhot slept at Camp II on October 2. Thomáš Šantavý and I were to follow the next day, but he fell ill and I continued by moonlight to catch the others at a higher bivouac. We three continued on the difficult, sharp ridge leading to the "Double Peak." We reached the untrodden northern summit (21,510 feet, 6556 meters) at 4:30 P.M. on October 4, 1979. It was clear that we could not continue along the technically complicated ridge to the summit of Bhagirathi I. We descended along the ridge toward the col between the "Double Peak" and Bhagirathi III, bivouacked and climbed through the col and down the broken glacier to Camp I. On October 7 we three moved back up to a little higher than the Bhagirathi II bivouac. On the next morning we traversed an icefield with little altitude gain to the Bhagirathi II-Bhagirathi III col. From there Bhagirathi III's north ridge rose at about 50°. All three of us reached the summit (21,175 feet, 6454 meters) at 4:30 P.M. on October 8, 1979. Other members of the expedition were climbers Pavel Hilbert and Mrs. Božena Kuklová, TV photographer Mrs. Božena Kroupová, physician Dr. Karel Kašpar and biologist Dr. Ivan Brtička. (Translated by Vlastimil Šmída.)

ZDENĚK LUKEŠ, *T.J. Banka Paraha Klub, Czechoslovakia*

Bhagirathi II. Our all-women expedition was composed of Satuki Kobayashi, Takako Kubozuka, Kimiko Hurushima, Iseko Masuda, Mituyo

Matumoto, Kumiko Hunamizu and me as leader. We made Base Camp at Nandanban at 14,100 feet on September 19. Camps I, II and III were pitched at 15,750, 17,400 and 19,700 feet on September 22, 24 and 29 respectively. The route from Base Camp to Camp III was not difficult. From Camp III to the top was mixed rock and snow on which we fixed 1000 feet of rope. On October 5 Satuki Kobayashi and I climbed to the summit (6512 meters, 21,365 feet). We had fine weather except on September 20 and 21 when there was a heavy snowfall.

HIDEKO ANNAKA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

P 21,750, near Sri Kailas, Gangotri, 1979. After failing to climb Sri Kailas, an Indian expedition ascended P 21,750 (6629 meters), which lies west of it. In September 1979 Ranvir Singh, leader and high-altitude porters Narayan Singh and Gopal Singh got to the summit.

Devtoli and Kedarnath, 1979. Two successful expeditions of 1979 not previously reported were a Tokyo expedition led by Fujiro Konno, which climbed Devtoli (22,270 feet, 6788 meters) in the Nanda Devi region, and an Indian expedition, which made the fourth ascent of Kedarnath (22,770 feet, 6940 meters) in September: Amiya Mukherjee, Pardip Kumar and Sherpas Chunje and Karona reached the top.

India—Himachal Pradesh

Peaks Climbed by the India-Tibet Border Police. This continues the list begun under Garhwal: Ladakhi (17,525 feet, 5342 meters) September 9, 1970; Friendship (17,353 feet, 5289 meters) September 17, 1970; Gushu Pishu (18,725 feet, 5767 meters) September 14 and 15, 1971; Leo Pargil (22,280 feet, 6790 meters) September 20 and 24, 1971; P 19,507 (5946 meters) near Chamba on July 23, 1973; P 20,050 (6111 meters) in Lahul August 23, 1973; Kinnaur Kailash (21,240 feet, 6474 meters) on May 26, 1974; M6 (20,283 feet, 6182 meters) September 9, 1974; and Manikang (21,630 feet, 6593 meters) September 2, 1976. Although a few had been reported as first ascents previously, no note of this was given here.

Leo Pargial. A 10-man team from the National Corps of Cadets (of India) was led by Major Kiran Kumar. The peak was climbed on September 27 by deputy leader Captain Lakhani Singh, four cadets and two non-commissioned officers. On the following day Major Kumar reached the summit along with three cadets and two NCOs. A third attempt was proposed, but the details are not known.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Mulkila IV and Koa Rong I, Lahul, 1979. A (British) Royal Air Force and Indian Air Force expedition led by Wing Commander N.W. Ridley climbed Mulkila IV (21,380 feet, 6517 meters) and Koa Rong I (20,201 feet, 6157 meters) in September 1979. There were 22 members. Base Camp for Mulkila IV was set up at 14,000 feet at the tongue of the Milag Glacier on August 24, 1979. Camps I and II were established on the 26th and 28th at 16,500 and 18,300 feet. Unusually good weather had melted most of the snow on the south side of the peak, exposing dangerous rotten rock. The first summit attempt failed, but on August 31, 1979 E. Rogers and P.N. Taylor climbed the dangerously loose south ridge. Rogers climbed to the summit while Taylor belayed, 150 feet below. They moved to the Koa Rong valley on September 8 and placed Camp I on the south ridge of Koa Rong I on September 10. On September 14 Rogers, Taylor and R. Francis got to the top.

CB53. This peak (6096 meters, 20,000 feet) lies east of Mulkila. It was climbed by the Japanese Gumma High School Alpine Club Teachers Association led by Taiku Murakami. From Camp II three groups made ascents on August 7, 8 and 11.

Menthosa. A group of seven Austrians under the leadership of Günther Gruber explored the northeastern approaches to Menthosa up the Miyar Nala but could not find a good route. They turned to the standard southeast route. They placed camps at 17,000 and 18,650 feet and on July 29 reached the summit (6444 meters, 21,140 feet).

Dharamsura, 1979. A Japanese expedition from Toyota climbed Dharamsura (22,205 feet, 6446 meters) from the Bara Shigri Glacier. All members reached the summit on September 10, 1979. They were Kazunori Tanaka, leader, Osamu Kamigori, Teruyoshi Yamaoka, Masanori Suga, Yakuta Saito, Yukihiro Hirano and Miyoshi Ishihara. Australians, led by Peter Allen, climbed the mountain from the East Tos Glacier. On October 4, 1979 Michael Rheinberger and Andrew Rothfield reached the summit from the White Sail-Andu Ri col. Allen, Ed Neve and Gary Wills got to the top on October 8.

India—Kashmir and Ladakh

Sickle Moon and Brammah I, 1979, Correction. On page 637 of *A.A.J.* 1980 we gave erroneous information about a Japanese expedition; a correct account appears on page 158 of *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 74. The 10-man Japanese Alpine Club expedition led by Katsuhiko Denda climbed both these mountains from the Brammah Glacier. From Base Camp at

11,500 feet from which they started on September 1, they set up Advanced Base and four more camps to reach the col on the 23rd on the southeast ridge of Sickle Moon at 18,375 feet. It took six days to prepare the route over a gendarme at 21,050 feet and place Camp V at 20,350 feet. All members of the expedition reached the summit (21,568 feet, 6574 meters) on either September 30, 1979 or October 1, 1979. They were Denda, Noboru Takenaka, Akio Miyamoto, Akira Suzuki, Hiro Komamiya, Tomonori Akimoto, Kazushige Obayashi, Shigeaki Haga, Akira Hayakawa and Takayuki Akasu. They started on Brammah on October 10 via the southern cwm and southeast ridge. Camp IV was made on October 22 at 19,700 feet. On October 23 Takenaka, Suzuki and Komamiya from Camp IV and Denda, Miyamoto, Haga and Hayakawa from Camp III at 19,000 feet reached the summit of Brammah (21,500 feet, 6416 meters). It was the second ascent of both peaks.

Peaks Climbed by the India-Tibet Border Police. This is a further continuation of the list given under Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh. The only one noted as a first ascent is Saser Kangri, about which an article appeared in *A.A.J.*, 1975 on pages 65-67. The list follows: Kanglacha (20,723 feet, 6316 meters) July 7, 1972; P 20,310 (6190 meters) in Pangong range September 20, 1972; K11 (21,136 feet, 6442 meters) October 22, 1973; Saser Kangri (25,170 feet, 7672 meters) June 6 and 7, 1973; P 21,150 (6446 meters) in Sangla valley September 19, 1974; P 22,060 (6724 meters) in Pangong range August 21, 1974; P 20,500 (6248 meters) in Sangla valley September 17, 1977; and P 21,608 (6586 meters) in Pangong range August 14, 1977.

Sickle Moon, Northwest Face Attempt, Kishtwar Himalaya. The Cumbria Himalayan Expedition, comprising Al Morgan, Dave Robbins, Mike Rafferty, Alan Deakin, Duncan Holdsworth, Lin Rutland and me as leader, attempted the northwest face of Sickle Moon (6663 meters, 21,870 feet). After a five-day walk-in, we established Base Camp at 11,500 feet on August 29. On the 30th Advanced Base Camp was established and stocked at the foot of the northwest face at 13,500 feet. We attempted a steep ice face leading directly to the summit. We found a route through the lower rock buttress and established a bivouac site at 17,000 feet, though interrupted by two spells of bad weather. On September 8 we left the bivouac for an alpine-style push for the summit. Deep snow slowed progress. A rapid deterioration in the weather caused a retreat from 19,000 feet to a snow hole. The next day we were left with no alternative but to retreat. It continued to snow for five days and the expedition was abandoned.

RON RUTLAND, *Lancashire Teachers
Mountaineering Club, England*

Bramah I, North-Northeast Ridge. Our expedition was made up of Christian Galli, Dominique Julien, Roland Stieger and me as leader. We approached Base Camp at 10,500 feet in the Nanth Nala from Kishtwar on September 13 and 16. From September 19 to 23 we established Advanced Base Camp at the foot of the north-northeast ridge at 14,450 feet. On the 26th we moved up steep mixed ground to bivouac at 17,400 feet. We climbed from there to 18,700 feet on the 27th, making slow progress because of deep snow and loose rock. The second bivouac was above the main difficulties. On the 28th we set out shortly after midnight with little equipment. At 9:30 A.M. we decided to stop immediately below the summit because of great avalanche danger. We descended in deep snow to the second bivouac and then made 30 rappels to Advanced Base Camp, arriving at 10:30 P.M. Galli had to leave us on September 15 because of an appendix crisis and had to return to France for an operation.

EMANUEL SCHMUTZ, *Club Alpin Français*

Peaks above Kiar Nala, 1979. A four-man party from Warsaw made two first ascents above the Kiar Nala. After an acclimatization climb of P 5135 (16,848 feet), they ascended two peaks on the north side of the valley on June 20, 1979. Marek Harisimiuk and Piotr Rachtan climbed P 5817 (19,085 feet) via the south spur, while Dariusz Naszyński and Jacek Krukowski scaled P 5600 (18,373 feet) via the west ridge. Both mountains were done from an ice plateau of 17,000 feet.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Kijai Nala, Kishtwar Himal, 1979. A Polish expedition, led by Krzysztof Łoziński, in 1979 visited the Kijai Nala. After a difficult approach, Base Camp was set up on September 6, 1979 at 10,825 feet, and Camps I and II at 13,800 and 17,725 feet on September 7 and 13. P 6013 (19,728 feet) on the western side of the valley was climbed on September 14 over two intermediate peaks, P 5450 (17,881 feet) and P 5800 (19,029 feet) by Łoziński, Stanisław Gorgoń, Jan Marczak, Józef Makinia and Stanisław Pelczarski. At the beginning of the expedition three members, Jacek Szczpański, Jan Oficjalski and his wife Barbara, left the main group and established a separate Base Camp to attempt Arjuna. Despite a heavy snowfall, on September 20 the two men made a two-day reconnaissance and did not return. (The main group had already left the valley.) After four days Barbara tried in vain to look for them. After eight days she began the long and dangerous descent, first in the high mountains and lower in the jungle. She walked for ten days and several times slipped and fell. Injured and ill, she was finally rescued by a

native hunter. An extensive helicopter search revealed no signs of the two climbers.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Barnaj II South and Central Peaks. Japanese from Tokyo University led by Yoisho Kubora established Base Camp at 13,125 feet and Advanced Base Camp at 15,100 feet on the glacier of the Barnaj Nala. Above Camp I the route ascended an icefall and also had difficult rock climbing. On August 14 Kei Komishi, Shoichi Sugaya, Hiroshi Matsui and Nobuyoshi Suzuki climbed the south (6150 meters, 20,177 feet) and central (6170 meters, 20,243 feet) summits of Barnaj II.

Kun and Nun. These two high peaks are being climbed frequently. An Austrian group led by Günther Hochhauser made its first attempt on July 24 but only Hans Stadlbauer got to the summit of Kun (7087 meters, 23,250 feet). The next day five more climbed to the top. On July 11 Austrians Walter Knezicek and Ignaz Gruber and Swiss Dr. Veronika Merz climbed Nun (7135 meters, 23,410 feet). On August 28 four of a five-man Japanese team reached the summit via the northeast ridge.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

White Needle, Southeast Ridge, Nun-Kun Group, 1979. Ewa Hara-simowicz, Krystyna Niederle and Andrzej Pelc established Base Camp on the Sapath Glacier at 14,100 feet and Camp I at 18,375 feet. On October 30 and November 1, 1979 they scaled a new route, the technically difficult, knife-edged ice southeast ridge of the White Needle (21,523 feet, 6560 meters). Some of the upper pitches were UIAA Grade IV+.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Zanskar I (Z 1) and P 18,045. These previously unclimbed peaks near Nun and Kun were climbed by a 12-man Japanese team from Hokkaido University led by Michizumi Ouchi. On August 15 Dr. T. Kato and the liaison officer Mandip Soin climbed P 18,045 (5500 meters). After setting up three high camps and fixing 4000 feet of rope, on August 20 the members climbed to the summit of Zanskar I (6131 meters, 20,115 feet).

Peaks above Durung Drung Glacier, Zanskar Range. Our Italian expedition was composed of 14 men and three women. After a day and a half by truck from Kargil to the Pensila Pass, we placed Base Camp on

July 30 at 13,900 feet on the 15-mile-long glacier. On August 2 Camp I was established at 15,525 feet on the upper part of the glacier, a mile west of Z3. On August 5 Graziano Ferrari, Stefano Mazzoli and Alberto Fogli placed Camp II at 17,700 feet and on the 8th climbed P 6110* (20,046 feet; 2 miles south of Camp I on the valley's east ridge). On August 9 Ferrari and Mazzoli climbed P 5930 (19,456 feet; 2 miles west of Camp I on the west ridge). That same day Ricardo Lorenzi, the 18-year-old girl Flavia Masini, Marco Rosa, Angelo Zatti, liaison officer Zagad and I set out from Camp I to establish Camp III at 5330 meters (17,487 feet; 3 miles southwest of Camp I near the head of the glacier). On August 10 we climbed P 5810 (19,062 feet; at the western side of the head of the glacier). On August 12 Ferrari and Ettore Nanni ascended P 5710 (18,734 feet; one mile south of P 5930). On August 13 Lorenzi, Nanni, Zatti and Rosa from Camp II again climbed P 6110. On August 15 Mazzoli and Fogli made the difficult ascent of P 5680 (18,635 feet; 3 miles southwest of Base Camp on the east ridge). We moved back to Base Camp. On August 16 Ferrari, Fabio Bertocelli, Marco Mairani and Rainer Stechel climbed P 5330 (17,487 feet; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile northwest of Z8). They found a cairn on top.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

* Altitudes determined by aneroid barometer.

La Schal. Our expedition was made up of Pierre Cier, Dr. Marc Koch, his wife Elisabeth, my wife Francine and me. Our objective was La Schal, near the Hagshu La, a pass which links the Chenab and Doda Rivers. The mountain lies just north of the Barnaj peaks. We established Base Camp on August 11 near the La Schal Glacier on the northern approaches of the pass. We fixed 1000 feet of rope between Base and Camp I at 17,400 feet. Camp II was at 18,500 feet above a second glacial plateau. The weather was bad as we advanced the camps. My wife and I set out from Base Camp finally in fine weather on August 20 to join the other three in Camp I. Dr. Koch fell sick and he and his wife descended to Base. My wife, Cier and I continued to Camp II. On August 22 we three attacked the northeast face and climbed to the summit of La Schal (6135 meters, 20,128 feet) after a seven-hour ascent.

JEAN-PAUL CHASSAGNE, *Club Alpin Français*

Pakistan

K2, West Ridge and Abruzzi Spur Attempts. Our team consisted of Doug Scott, Joe Tasker, Dick Renshaw and me. We left Skardu on May 10. Deep snow on the Baltoro Glacier hindered our progress.