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, Nużyńska 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 Wrocław 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, Penejko on August 15; P 7 from the north via an ice couloir by Klincewicz, Panejko 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

* 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.