



*Honboro Peak (right) and Daare Peak (left).* JOSE CARLOS TAMAYO

costumes like the ones used back in those days, and on July 14 we established Base Camp at 5000 meters. On the 27th we ascended to the col (ca. 6100m) between Snow Dome and Chogolisa using old-fashioned clothing. On August 3, we left BC following the death of our friend Felix Iñurrategi on GII.

JOSE CARLOS TAMAYO, *Spain*

*Shingu Charpa, First Ascent.* It was reported that Shin Dong-Chul, Bang Jung-Ho and Hwang Young-Soon, all of whom were part of the Korean team that attempted Amin Brakk in 1999, made the first ascent of Shingu Charpa (5600m) in July via the west face. After fixing 700 meters of an approach couloir to 4800 meters, the team started on the wall, encountering difficulties up to 5.11 A2 before summiting on July 23. Bad weather contributed to the threat of rockfall that endangered the route, particularly in the initial, lower-angled section. (See photo of Shingu Charpu on page v of this journal.) (*High Mountain Sports* 221)

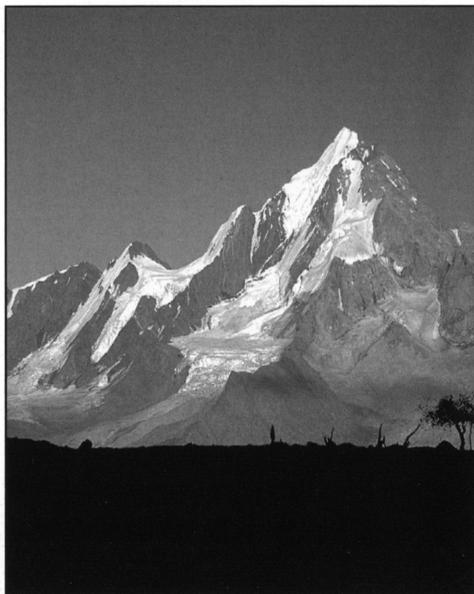
*Dhiang (a.k.a. Kampur), First Ascent.* Our group in the Nangma Valley was made up of Andrei Volkov, Andrei Mariev, Ivan Dusharin and myself. In early July, we traveled to the Nangma Valley in the eastern Karakoram. Though we were impressed by our surroundings and our objective, a Korean expedition had arrived several days before us to attempt the north ridge of Shingu Charpa, so we decided to change our objective. (The Koreans ended up making the first ascent of the mountain via a route on the west face.)

After several scouting days, we gave our attention to a new big wall line on Amin Brakk. Seven pitches up the wall, we realized that one of our team member's return schedule was too inflexible to continue with any hope of success. In the last week of July, we decided to move

our efforts to the largely unexplored Ishkoman Valley in the Hindu Kush mountains northwest of Pakistan.

In the refreshing weather window during the first week of August, Ivan Dusharin and I made the first ascent (according to Karakoram expert, Ashraf Aman, owner of the Adventure Tours Pakistan agency) of the strikingly beautiful 5499-meter peak known in Italy as Kampur. The mountain had been scouted, and named, by Italian climbers several years before when they explored possibilities in the area. Nevertheless, the locals call the mountain Dhiang (Peak), although it is difficult to know whether this refers to the peak or the high pastures surrounding the base of the mountain. Our route was predominantly an ice climb up the northwest face, taking a direct line just to the right of a rock rib in the center of the face. The last 100 meters were along the airy northwest ridge. From a bivouac at the foot of the face (4050 meters), we climbed to the summit and back in a demanding 19-hour marathon on August 5.

The mountain's idyllic base camp (3750m) is located on the shores of a three-kilometer-long lake, a two-day walk north of the village of Gotolti, in the scenic Ishkoman Valley. Gotolti is reached via a seven-hour jeep ride northwest of Gilgit. We made several other first ascents of smaller summits in the area, while sharing the valley with a large and very organized Italian expedition, which had come to map and climb the peaks along the Chiantar Glacier. For further information about the area, see the Italian web site <http://www.intraisass.it/chiantar>.



*Dhiang Peak from the north.* CARLOS BUHLER

CARLOS BUHLER\*

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*Chiantar Glacier Area, Exploration.* From the virgin summits reached during the course of the 1997 Karambar expedition (see *AAJ* 1998, p. 315), an incredible vision opened before our eyes to the south: the vast, incredible expanse of the Chiantar Glacier, the most extensive of the entire Hindu Kush. Its southern borders appeared to be delimited by a crown of splendid summits, of which only the most western—Garmush—has been climbed. The beauty of the place, the reliability of the weather and the ambience of the glacier prompted us to organize a second expedition to attempt some summits and thereby complete our climbing exploration of the area.

Koh-i-Chiantar, which delimits the eastern part from the vast Chiantar Glacier, was climbed for the first time in the 1970s by a Austrian-German expedition guided by Alfred Linsbauer. The climbers circumnavigated the mountain and climbed its south face. The south-