

peak in the region on the col, called "Snow Col" by the Workman's. On July 26 Karl Kramer reached 20,000 feet, but was turned back by bad weather. An avalanche which buried three porters, who were rescued, made them give up a later attempt. Another party unsuccessfully reconnoitered Makrong (22,638 feet).

Chari Khand. Nasir Ali and I with two Hunza porters made a short attempt on Chari Khand (19,300 feet) from the Naltar valley north of Gilgit in November 1955. The only route appearing feasible was to try to gain the upper reaches of the glacier on its south side after ascending a spur just above the Naltar. From a dry camp at about 14,500 feet on the spur we climbed a couple of thousand feet higher to a good spot for a last camp; but as the bare rock had now become too steep for loaded men or for a safe descent in case of new snow, we decided to give it up. Pressure of my Navy orders would not allow time for another attempt.

DAVID COLLINS

JAPAN

Sakube Iwa, Honshu. Honshu, the southwestern island of Japan, offers little climbing of an original nature unless one can locate some of the small forgotten pinnacles projecting from timber covered slopes. Sakube Iwa is such a pinnacle in Ryu Mon north of Arita. Previous ascents had been made on the north side by Japanese climbers who shinnied up long bamboo poles to get up the overhang. In September 1954 Hirota Yoshinaga and I climbed the east side, the only face without pronounced overhang, using a few pitons for safety. This ascent was very similar to those in Pinnacles National Monument and was on the same type of conglomerate.

DAVID COLLINS

U. S. S. R.

Pamirs. A Soviet-Chinese expedition was active in the Trans-Alai Group in the western Pamirs. Nineteen members of the expedition made, on August 14, 1955, the first ascent of a 22,227-foot neighbor of Peak Lenin, which they named Peak of Unity "as a sign of the indissoluble friendship between the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese People's Republic." On August 15 they climbed the main summit of the Sulumart range, Peak Oktjabskri (22,251 feet), which had alternately difficult rock and ice.