

the same time and got to a saddle to the west. An adjacent peak a half-mile to the east was, on the same day, soloed by Sherpa Pa Norbu, also intended as a training climb. These peaks lie on the Kulu-Lahul divide on a spur ridge southeast from the larger peaks Mukar Beh and Shikar Beh (called "Snowy Peak M" and "Gundla Peak" in Colonel Bruce's *Kulu and Lahoul*). The ridge on which these peaks lie continues to the east and descends eventually to Rohtang Pass. The climbs were straightforward and easy from the Base Camp of 13,000 feet in the Vyaskund valley. The Kulu valley is very accessible and is becoming popular for small climbing parties.

STEVEN R. MILLER, *unattached*

Matri, Garhwal. On June 20 three Indian girls climbed Matri (22,047 feet), which lies some four miles north of the Gaumukh, the source of the Bhagirathi River, above the Gangotri glacial system. They were members of a group of twelve climbers, both boys and girls, sponsored by the Paribhraman organization of Ahmedabad.

Pakistan

Baltoro Kangri. Our objective was 23,990-foot Baltoro Kangri, formerly often called Golden Throne. Our party was composed of Professor Seihei Kato, leader; Dr. Hyoriki Watanabe, deputy leader; Sumio Shima, Keiko Fujimoto, Kiyoki Okada, Takeo Shibata, Shoji Seki, Masaru Kono, Matoo Yanagisawa, Naoyuki Morita, Yoshichika Takenouchi, Tokutaro Noguchi; and the Pakistani liaison officer, Captain M. Afsar Khan. Travel to Skardu in Baltistan was accomplished on June 16. Three days later, crossing the Indus River, we set out with more than 200 native porters. During the march along the Shigar River, unfortunately the leader had to go back to Skardu because of the deterioration of his arthritis. The party, led by the deputy leader, reached Askole after eight days, where it was forced to stay a few days because of the unexpected flood of the Braldo River and the damage to the rope bridge over the Dumordo valley. However, the march was continued along the Baltoro Glacier until the party reached Base Camp (17,000 feet) at the foot of the South Gasherbrum Glacier on July 12. Mountaineering activity started immediately. Although the establishment of the advanced camps required us to swim in deep snow and do acrobatic feats on the bottomless crevasses, we set up successively: Camp I, Upper Abruzzi Glacier (18,375 feet) July 16; Camp II, on the way to Conway saddle (19,675 feet) July 20; Camp III, above Conway saddle (21,325 feet) July 26; Camp IV, beneath ridge of eastern peak of Baltoro Kangri (22,800 feet) August 2. Native porters were used only

up to Camp II; afterwards we carried all loads ourselves because we considered it more efficient to do so. Early on August 3, the two attack members, Shibata and Kono, left Camp IV, blessed with fine weather. Deep snow and a steep ice wall lay in ambush on their way to hinder their quick approach to the summit and forced them to bivouac on the main ridge of Baltoro Kangri. Next morning, after four hours of gasping struggle against the steep snow flank, they were at their goal. It was August 4. Another two climbers, Shima and Fujimoto, who started from Camp IV on the same morning followed the same route and stood on the summit 30 minutes after the first conquest. The party left Base Camp on August 12 and came back to Skardu on the 24th.

SEIHEI KATO, *Tokyo University*

Nanga Parbat, Rupal (South) Face Reconnaissance. The Germans, Karl M. Herrligkoffer, Toni Kinshofer, Gerhard Haller and Klaus Scheck, reconnoitered the Rupal face of Nanga Parbat, finding an avalanche-free route to their projected site for Camp I at 16,400 feet on the western portion of the wall. They also climbed Rupal Peak (19,590 feet). They plan to return to attempt the climb in 1965.

Rosh Gol Valley, Chitral, Hindu Kush Range. On July 7 Peter Farquhar, my husband Gene and I with 12 members of the newly formed University of Peshawar Mountaineering Club, led by Mr. Farzand Ali Durrani, left the town of Chitral for the Rosh Gol valley, north of Tirich Mir on the Afghan border. At Reshūn, 35 miles from Chitral, Gene and Peter made a reconnaissance of Buni Zom (21,494 feet) but found no feasible route for our party. We continued over Sarth An pass to Zandrangram, where we hired 20 coolies and 5 high-altitude porters. Base Camp was established at 11,000 feet in the Rosh Gol, surrounded by peaks ranging from 19,000 to 24,000 feet. A route was found to Ishpandar Sor (19,977 feet) and a slightly lower neighboring peak. Peter, Gene, Farz and a student Ali Nawaz, and I established with high-altitude porters Camp I at 14,000 feet and Camp II at 16,500 feet. On July 17, a runner came up with a message that Professor Wali Mohammad Khan of Peshawar University had died falling from a cliff near Base Camp. The whole Pakistani group decided to return and because we depended on them for porter food, we reluctantly turned back. This valley has many interesting peaks; only Saraghrar (24,110 feet) has been climbed. It is an ideal area for a small expedition because of its accessibility and the fact that no government permission is required for mountaineering.

ELIZABETH WHITE