

ridge. An expedition from Bombay led by Professor A. R. Chandekar ascended the mountain from the east, climbing the slopes below the ridge attempted by the Scots. Chandekar, D. C. Arora and the Sherpas Lobsang and Dorje made the ascent on June 1 and M. D. Gharat, T. S. Venkatraman, P. A. Shrigarpure and Lobsang repeated it on June 3. Other members of the party were M. V. Mali, R. G. Desai, S. D. OMLEKAR and Dr. V. N. Desai.

Tirsuli. This twin-peaked mountain, which rises near Hardeol above the Milam Glacier in eastern Garhwal, should not be confused with Trisul, which lies on the other side of Nanda Devi. It had first been attempted in 1939 by a Polish expedition but the climb was abandoned when Karpinski and Bernadzikiewicz were buried in an avalanche. Two Indian expeditions led by M. S. Kohli in 1964 and by K. P. Sharma in 1965 also failed. The Himalayan Association Calcutta Expedition of 1966 under the leadership of Chanchal Mitra was successful. Base Camp was established at Nital Thaur on the left side of the Milam Glacier at 14,000 feet. Camp I was at 15,500 feet at the foot of the southeast ridge of Tirsuli. Camp III was placed at 19,000 feet on September 29 and Camp IV was pitched at 20,500 feet on the east face near the icefall at the junction of the Tirsuli and Chilab Glaciers. From Camp V at 21,800 feet the assistant leader N. Mallik and S. Chakravorty and two Sherpas climbed to the higher eastern summit (23,210 feet) of this difficult mountain on October 9. Details appear in *Alpinismus* of February, 1967.

Ascents in 1965. A number of climbs were made in 1965 which were not reported in time to be included in the *A.A.J.*, 1966. In Garhwal Ganesh Parbat (21,430 feet) was climbed on June 16 by an Indian Police expedition led by Shivraj Singh. The leader reached the summit with R. C. Sahi, P. Singh, B. Singh, Ang Chatter, Sherpas Sang Boo Aila and Hisse, and Garhwalis Puran and Kalyan Singh. The second ascent of Chandra Parbat (22,073 feet) was made on May 22 by Indians A. S. Kashyap and A. Sen and Sherpas Ang Dawa and Gyalzen. In the Punjab an expedition from Bombay made another ascent of Deo Tibba (19,687 feet) under the leadership of M. L. Chari. A. H. Mistry, M. Tandon, Pasang Tsering and Ang Chhota got to the summit. During the Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering course in Lahul in July and August, the first ascent of Mulkila (21,380 feet) was finally made by Dhan Kumar and the Ladakhi porter Palgun on July 23. The same day Pannu made a solo ascent of M5, the fourth.

Corrections. The ascent of M5 (20,900 feet) in central Lahul as reported in the *A.A.J.*, 1965, 14:2, p. 471 was in fact a second ascent, the first having been made a month earlier on July 24, 1964 by climbers from

the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Manali, Dhan Kumar and Gian Chand. The H.I.M. climbers did not climb Mukar Bey, as reported on the next page, but rather a lower point on the same ridge.

India—Northeast Frontier Agency

Gori Chen. In little known NEFA an Indian Army and civilian expedition was active under the leadership of T. Haralu, with Major J. C. Joshi second in command. They climbed c. 22,500-foot Gori Chen.

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Tibet

Mount Everest. Rumors exist of a Chinese expedition to Mount Everest in May. No further news has come, leaving one to wonder if the group failed or if it ever went.

Nepal

Pemthang Karpo, Lantrang Himal. Previously unreported in this *Journal* was the ascent of Pemthang Karpo (22,447 feet) on October 22, 1964. Hiroaki Tamura was accompanied by his two Sherpas to the foot of the final ridge. The Japanese climber continued on alone to the top.

U.S.S.R.

Climbs in Soviet Asia, 1965. According to *Der Berkamerad*, on August 12, 1965 twenty-nine members of a Lithuanian-Esthonian expedition to the Pamir-Alai Range climbed Pik Lenin (23,406 feet) from the Krilenko Pass via the first-ascent route. Pik Kommunisma (formerly Pik Stalin; 24,590 feet) was climbed from the Beliava Glacier on August 12 to 19 by a group from the Army Sports Club. The north face of 16,962-foot Dschigiti (Jigiti (?)) in the Tien Shan was climbed for the first time by Aleksander Riabukhin, Vladimir Samokhvalov, Valentin Makovetzki and Olga Trubnikova. It was the third ascent of the peak, which is the second highest of the Terskey-Ala-Tau Range. *Alpinismus* reports that a Czech expedition on July 28 climbed Pik Lenin. The climbers were Miroslav Maly and his wife Marta, František Lehár, Rostislav Caletka and Pavel Winternitz. Eight members of a Lithuanian expedition climbed Pamir-of-the-Pamirs (18,061 feet), which is a southern spur of the Transalai in the northeastern Pamirs. The climb which received the prize for the most difficult climb above 5000 meters of the year 1965 was the first ascent under the leadership of E. Eltshibekov of Pik Kommacademie (21,129 feet), which had previously been attempted three times. On July 14 A. Piankov, V. Voronin, A. Liabin, H. Yakhin and G. Krukovsky left their Fedchenko Glacier Base Camp and attacked the precipitous southwest face. It took them eleven days and eight camps or bivouacs to reach the summit up steep rock and ice, and three more days to descend.