

necessitated fixed rope all the way. The rock was indescribably loose and only rope and Jümar clamps made the climb safe and feasible. Despite the distance, we decided to climb Mukar Beh from Camp III, thinking to bivouac on the descent. The attempt was held up first by the weather and then trouble with our only stove at Camp III. Finally on June 23 Sonam Wangyal and John Ashburner reached the top in a day which lasted 16 hours. They managed to keep climbing and to return to Camp III the same night just as the weather broke. The climbing was difficult throughout, the summit rocks being the crux: 500 feet of steep, loose rocks. Descent next morning was rapid; all camps and personnel were back in Base that night, a descent of 7000 feet in thirteen hours.

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*P 21,760, Dibibokri Nala, Kulu.* Marino Tremonti led a light expedition consisting of Ferdinando Gaspard, Armando Perron, Claudio Zardini and Lorenzo Lorenzi into the Punjab Himalaya. After going up the Parbati valley, they ascended the Dibibokri Nala to place Base Camp at 13,000 feet. From Camp III above the main glacier in the col between P 21,760 and Dibibokri Pyramid they made the first ascent of the former peak on June 10. The Italians have suggested the name "Parbati Peak." (Compiled from information kindly supplied by Mario Fantin.)

*Kailas, Brahmaur.* An Indo-Japanese Ladies Expedition climbed Kailas (18,556 feet), which lies about 30 miles east of Chamba and 25 miles west of Mukar Beh. The leader was Miss Nandini M. Patel and the other Indian ladies were Dr. Meena Agarwal, Kolila B. Mehta, Dolly B. Shaher, Daphne Z. Kiangte and Mrs. Shashi Kanta. The Japanese were Hideko Mayazaki, deputy leader, Yoko Mishima, Noriko Suda and Masako Orii. They approached through Chamba and established Base Camp in the Pandi Forest above Kugti at 9000 feet on May 5. After reconnaissance, they all climbed Kailas on May 13. They then turned to reconnoiter Sanakden Jot (19,830 feet) which apparently lies above the Odhang Glacier east of Kugdi, but gave up the attempt on May 23. The next day barely 200 feet below the summit of an unnamed 18,290-foot peak Sherpa Sona was leading Dr. Agarwal, Miss Shaher and another Sherpa Nima. They were caught in an avalanche and Sona was swept down 1500 feet and killed. Their attempt on 19,200-foot Bara Kanda was also unsuccessful. They returned to Delhi on June 4. (Compiled from information from Kamal K. Guha and Ichiro Yoshizawa.)