

who informed us that the Austrians some days before had attained the summit. Yet, the line we were following was beautiful, and to climb it would be sufficient reward. Before the fourth retreat we had established a snow cave above all the major technical difficulties, at 19,500 feet. September 2 saw North and me again in the cave. We left it at 2:45 on the 3rd. This was to be our final bid. We immediately encountered very bad snow conditions, which made progress slow, tedious and exhausting. However, some 12 hours later, we stepped onto the sharp crest of the frontier ridge and stood with one foot in Afghanistan and one in Pakistan. The route, at least, had been completed. By this time North's numbed feet were giving cause for concern; we wished to return as soon as possible. Therefore we selected a high point on the ridge 100 to 200 feet lower and perhaps a quarter mile from the true summit climbed by the Austrians. The poor snow conditions did not hinder the descent and we were back at the cave in 1½ hours. We arrived at Base two days later after a painful descent for North, who had seriously been frostbitten in the left foot. He has since lost the toes of this foot. Attempts were made on Koh-i-Mina (c. 21,000 feet) and Koh-i-Qala Panja (20,760 feet). Mellor and Tancred climbed Andaval or P 5712 (18,740 feet), which is the middle of the three peaks that lie between Kohe-James and the north and Kohe-Tirma.

IAN G. ROWE, *Corriemulzie Mountaineering Club (Scotland)*

*Shohgologh Zom, Lunkho Group.* Takao Nagamine, Tetsuo Shimada and I left Tokyo on July 21 and arrived in Chitral on the 24th, where we began the journey with 450 pounds of gear on four donkeys. We got to the last village, Phurgram, in the Rich Gol on August 1. The next day we came to the point the porters called Moghalang, where streams from the Noroghik and Anosha glaciers pour into the Rich Gol. We chose the left-hand glacier, the Noroghik and on the 3rd set up Base Camp on the moraine at 12,000 feet. The Phurgram porters were afraid of walking on the ice and so we had to carry our gear up the first icefall to set up Camp I at 13,000 feet. On the 6th we found the safest place we could above the second icefall for Camp II at 14,100 feet. This commanded a view of the upper part of the glacier and of many 6000ers and 5000ers. The upper part of Lunkho was seen high and great. Aiming at the saddle between two peaks on the ridge running south from Lunkho, we crossed the wide snow plateau and set up Camp III at 15,400 feet. Availing ourselves of the small glacier falling from the saddle, we struggled

to place Camp IV at 17,700 feet on August 9. Too exhausted from the altitude to try another 1000 meters of ascent, we gave up P 6442. On August 11 Shimada and I (Nagamine could not even get to his feet that day) followed the ridge south from the saddle and finally got to the steep rock peak towering between the Noroghik and Shohgologh glaciers. It was about 6000 meters or 19,685 feet. We should like to call it Shohgologh Zom. (This is the peak which lies between peaks 336 and 334 on the Wala map.—*Editor*.) We got back to Base Camp on the 14th and Chitral on August 22.

TORU YOSHITOMI, *Alpine Club of Tokyo University of Education*

*Peaks above Chhutidum Glacier.* Michael H. Westmacott, his wife Sally, Dr. H. R. Thomlinson and I placed our Base Camp at the junction of the Kotgaz and Chhutidum glaciers on July 31. We had hoped to climb Lunkho West but from a reconnaissance camp at 15,000 feet on the upper Chhutidum we judged that the only feasible route was too dangerous. We then set two camps at 14,850 and 17,000 feet in the northern basin of the glacier and we all made the first ascent P 18,640 (307 on Wala map). At least two 19,000-foot peaks appeared easily accessible but bad weather and lack of time forced us to return.

TREVOR H. BRAHAM, *Himalayan Club*

*Qala Panja, Wakhan.* A French expedition entered the Qala Panja valley, previously untouched by climbers. The glaciers descend to 10,000 feet from two glacial plateaus at 16,500 feet. The ice is particularly steep and broken for the first 1500 feet below the plateaus. The first Base Camp at 11,500 feet was later moved up to 13,000 feet. Camp I was 15,000 feet and Camp II at 16,500 on the edge of the plateau. The route between the last two was particularly difficult. Henri Agresti and his wife Isabelle spent 25 days at this high camp and Yves Dominoni, Lucien Agresti and Madame Renée Agresti were there for about ten. Henri and Isabelle Agresti made the following first ascents: Kohe Abs (18,373 feet) August 19; Kohe Rank (19,456 feet) August 20; P 5900 and P 5730 (19,357 and 18,799 feet) August 23; Kohe Sarkand (18,701 feet) August 24; Kohe Tirma (19,521 feet) September 4; and Kohe Setara (19,784 feet) September 6. Together with Dominoni these two made the second ascent of Kohe James (20,374 feet) by a new route from the northeast.

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