

*South Atrak Zom, Istor-o-Nal Group.* The expedition of the Sapporo Medical University was led by Masaji Matsuura and composed of Toshio Murata, Akira Nishio and Tetsuhiko Nakamura. From Base Camp at 14,100 feet at the tongue of the South Atrak Glacier, camps were placed at 15,750 and 18,375 feet. On August 22 South Atrak Zom (20,476 feet) was climbed by Matsuura, Nishio and Nakamura via the 19,700-foot col between this peak and Istor-o-Nal East. The next day Murata, who had been staying at Camp II, was descending with the other members when he lost his balance and fell into a crevasse, seriously injuring his head. He was carried all the way to Barenis, not without difficulties, and there he breathed his last in spite of all the devotion of the members.

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### *Afghanistan*

*Attempt on Koh-e-Iblar, near Koh-e-Bandaka.* The Rissho University party consisted of Kyoichi Mochizuki, leader, Hideo Suzuki, Hiroshi Morita, Kikuo Goto, Toshio Mochizuki, Meiji Terada and Masaoki Ogawa. After leaving Kabul on July 10, they traveled up the Panjshir, over Anjuman Pass, through Anjuman to Keran. On July 19 they moved to the junction of the Iblar and Sakhi Darrahs and the next day placed Base Camp at 12,500 feet near Lake Iblar. Camp I was at 13,125 feet at the far end of the lake, which proved difficult to pass on its western shore. Camp II was pitched on July 25 to 15,100 feet. Suzuki and Goto left on July 26 in a summit attempt on P 5638 or Koh-e-Iblar (18,498 feet), which failed well below the summit. After evacuating their camps they heard of the accident to the Aichi University party, waited for them at the river junction and traveled back to Kabul with them.

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*Koh-e-Bandaka.* The Aichigakuin University Expedition climbed Koh-e-Bandaka (22,451 feet). Masami Namikawa was leader, Takuro Sakai headed scientific research and Michio Yuasa was climbing leader. Others were Hajime Hanamura, Yoshitaka Kuromiya, Norikazu Ono, Shuji Asai, Kazuyuki Ito, Masando Ito and Kenji Ito. They arrived on July 18 at Keran, having taken the northern route from Kabul to avoid troubles, including floods. Because they were already some twenty days late, they gave up their original objective, the east face, for the normal west or southwest route. Base Camp was at 14,450 feet and Advance Base at 17,000 feet. Yuasa and Kazuyuki Ito went up the rock wall and reached the southwest ridge, the normal route. Camp I at 18,700 feet was made

on July 24. All relayed to Camp II at 19,850 feet on the 27th. Kuromiya, Ono and M. Ito climbed upward the next day, reaching the knife-edge at two P.M. They bivouacked at four. On July 29 Ono remained at the bivouac because of an upset stomach, but the other two set out, reaching the summit at 12:30. On the descent Kuromiya disappeared at about 22,000 feet. Ito was ahead, Kuromiya having unroped from him. Rescue operations were in vain. It is probable that Kuromiya fell to the Sakhi Glacier. The expedition joined the Rissho University party at the junction of the Iblar and Sakhi valleys and traveled back to Kabul with them by the northern route.

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*Shah-i-Anjuman (Peak X).* The Ogaki expedition was headed by Yoshihiko Muto and consisted of Sakio Takagi, Yasua Takagi, Seiyo Hayashi, Osamu Sakuma, Susumu Inukai, Nobuo Kawai, Dr. Kosei Segawa and Yoshio Ando. After crossing the Anjuman Pass to Anjuman, they reconnoitered the Darrah-i-Pagar and placed a camp in the Jorjo valley, a side valley of the Pagar. On June 29 Sakuma, Inukai and Kawai made the first ascent of P 5050 (16,568 feet), which they called Koh-i-Stara. Others reconnoitered the Serton valley, where they saw Peak X, which they have called Shah-i-Anjuman. A camp was placed on July 4 at the end of the Nogorgai Glacier at the head of the Serton valley. On the 6th they reached the south col of Shah-i-Anjuman and got to 17,000 feet on the west ridge. By the 14th the upper part was reconnoitered and rope fixed on the central rock wall. On July 17 Inukai and Kawai made the first ascent of Shah-i-Anjuman (19,770 feet) from Camp II at 17,000 feet. On July 21 a high camp was placed on the upper Nogorgai Glacier. On July 22 at the head of the Serton valley Y. Takagi, Hayashi, Segawa, Inukai and Kawai made the first ascent of P 5585 (18,323 feet), which they called Koh-i-Ogaki.

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*Shah Fuladi, Western Hindu Kush.* After their try to climb Tirich Mir, (see above), the Tokai University group went to climb Fuladi Shah (16,862 feet), 90 miles west of Kabul. From Bamiyan they drove an hour by jeep up the Fuladi valley and continued with donkeys to camp at 12,500 feet. On August 20 they found two ponds an hour above camp. From a snow valley they climbed a rock ridge to meet the main ridge. The 130-foot summit tower was climbed on the north. In this ascent Tatsuyuki Okamoto, Masataka Suzuki and Hirobumi Wada were joined by Miss Hiroko Ashiya of the Japanese Women's West Asian Expedition.

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