

Hanuman Tibba. This peak of 19,450 feet was climbed on October 5 by a ladies' expedition led by M. C. Usha. The summit was reached by Miss Sobha Kapur, Miss Bharati Bannerji, Miss Sudha Talwar and Sherpa Lobsang. The expedition met bad weather all along.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Mukar Beh, Hanuman Tibba, Kulu. On October 14 Corradino Rabbi, leader, Bruno China, assistant leader, Alberto Re, the Ladakhi porter Wangyal and I made the third ascent of Mukar Beh (19,910 feet). We climbed the peak with three high camps, starting from the Solang valley. Rabbi, China, Giamba Campiglia, Re and Wangyal climbed Hanuman Tibba (19,450 feet) by a new route, the north ridge. They left Base Camp at 11,700 feet and climbed to a bivouac on the Solang Pass north of the peak at 16,400 feet. The north ridge was first snow-covered rock and then a final ice ridge. They bivouacked again 500 feet below the summit on a shelf carved out of the east face. They reached the summit at 11:30 A.M. on October 20. Also taking part in the expedition were Dr. Paolo Stani, and Annabella and Ottavio Bastrenta.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Hanuman Tibba and other Peaks, Kulu. The Jochi University expedition was led by Ryujiro Kanda and composed of Daikichi Nakamura, Kuniki Takeda, Koji Ishioka and Yoshihiko Iwasa. After leaving Manali on August 17, they crossed the Solang Pass on August 24 to reach Base Camp on the Ravi River on August 28. From Camp III, they climbed over an 17,525-foot peak to make an unsuccessful attempt on September 13 on Mukar Beh via its southwest ridge. Kanda and Nakamura went west via the Badar Glacier to the Kudy Glacier to make the first ascent on September 17 of P 19,470 feet. Takeda, Iwasa and Ishioka went to Hanuman Tibba, whose summit (19,450 feet) they reached on September 19. All but Nakamura went to Deo Tibba (19,690 feet); Kanda reached the summit on October 7.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

India — Ladakhi Karakoram

Saser Kangri. Saser Kangri (25,170 feet) was unsuccessfully attempted by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation expedition. They set out from

Panamik on June 12 and advanced up the Phukpoche river and glacier to Base Camp at 17,800 feet on June 14. In the process of searching for a suitable route, members of the team scaled four outlying unnamed summits above the north Phukpoche Glacier of 20,145, 20,300, 21,610 and 22,500 feet. On Saser Kangri they climbed to 21,500 feet on one route, abandoned it and took a slightly different one by which they got to a comparable altitude. The members were Major H. V. Bahuguna, leader, Dr. Lala D. V. Telang, N. Tashi, Lieutenant Kumar and Shyamal Chakraborty, Sonam Wangyal, Lieutenant Chandola, Gurcharan S. Bhangu, Flight Lieutenant V. P. Singh and Hemant Patel. (Information from Kamal K. Guha, Soli S. Mehta and Jagdish C. Nanavati.)

Phunangma. The first ascent of Phunangma (22,272 feet) in Ladakh was made on August 4 by Captain F. C. Bahaduri, Naik Satish Kumar Thapa, Naik Sonam Tashi, Hav S. S. Bhandari and two Sherpas. The peak was climbed again on August 5 by Captain N. K. Kalia, Naik Phuhchuk Stobdon and a porter. The 17-man expedition was led by Major R. C. Naidu.

SOLI S. MEHTA AND JAGDISH C. NANAVATI, *Himalayan Club*

Kishtwar Himal, Eastern Kashmir. The principal aims of our 1969 post-monsoon expedition were to climb and explore in the Kiar and Nanth Nallahs, in particular to investigate two virgin 21,000-foot peaks, Brammah (21,050 feet) and Sickle Moon (21,568 feet). Our 1965 reconnaissance made us elect to visit first the Brammah Glacier at the head of the Nanth Nallah and to place Base Camp in Sattar Chin at 11,150 feet. It was from this glacier that we hoped to attempt Brammah, but our logistic strength was embarrassed by the absence of two members who fell ill just before the expedition. We were now John C. Harriss, Miss Barbara Beeham, Lieutenant Kiran I. Kumar and I. We completed the exploration of the floor of the Brammah Glacier, including the four-mile eastern extension, a mass of tumbled moraine and ice which led into a large cwm; its walls and falling ice formed a potential avalanche trap. We climbed on September 11, 1969 an easy rock peak of about 17,400 feet on the ridge of Rash Galo in the western part of this glacier. We made three other sorties into different areas of this valley. First we reconnoitred P 5279 (17,320 feet), Brammah's western neighbor, from a northwest ridge above the forests of Mustily but at 15,000 feet we saw that a north-flowing icefall which