

Nobuhisa Murayama and Mistuyoshi Mori.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Dharamsura or White Sail.* Captain Jagdish Singh, Captain U. Bhotnagar, Jamadar Paras Ram and Ladakhi porters Ringzin, Jungphu and Namgyal made the fourth ascent of Dharamsura or White Sail (21,148 feet) on September 13. They set out from Camp IV at 18,700 feet, which was just below the ridge linking Dharamsura to an unnamed peak to the east.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Papsura or Fabsor.* After crossing the Sara Umga pass from the Tos Nallah to establish Base Camp on May 28, Flight Officer A.K. Bhattacharyya, Havildar Lopsang and G.S. Malia of a 10-man Indian Air Force expedition climbed Papsura or Fabsor (21,165 feet) on June 4. (First ascent by Hall and Pritchard, 1967. *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, pp. 214-5.)

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Menthosa.* An expedition of the Frosinone section of the Club Alpino Italiano was composed of Vittorio Kulczycki, leader, Lorenzo Favè, Antonio Colasanti, Roberto Ferrante, Roberto Franceschetti, Luigi Lauro, Leone Mincio, Vincenzo Monti, Luciano Ploner and Cesare Stefanoli. After approaching via the Chandra valley, they set up Base Camp at 14,750 feet on the Menthosa Glacier on September 25. An Advanced Base was placed some 650 feet higher. Camp I at 17,000 feet was used for reconnaissance of the northwest ridge of Menthosa but they gave up this route in favor of that used by previous attempts. The chief difficulty was a 200-foot wall of ice. Camp II at 19,350 feet was in an enormous cirque, the left ridge of which is deceptively difficult. Finally on October 5 Ploner and Favè made the second ascent of Menthosa (21,140 feet). Other members climbed two lower peaks. (The first ascent of Menthosa was made on October 13, 1970 by the British Rae and Cape.) A Japanese expedition from Keio University, Makoto Tokemura, Kouhei Ikubo, Ken Uchida and Masayuki Yoshikawa, had failed to climb the mountain in June.

*Indrasan, Kulu.* Indrasan (20,410 feet) was climbed by a new route, the west ridge, by an expedition led by Tony Johnson on June 9 and again on June 13. Details are lacking.

## India — Kashmir

*Brammah Attempt, Kishtwar Himal.* The aim of our expedition was

to make the first ascent of Brammah (P 6416, 21,050 feet)\* between the Kibar and Nanth Nallahs of the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir. The trip followed our two expeditions of 1965 and 1969. (*A.A.J.*, 1966, 15:1, p. 196 and *A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, pp. 448-9; also photo.) H.N. Edmundson, D.R.T. Gundry, Dr. Sara Endean, Major A.P.S. Chauhan (liaison officer), my wife Ruth and I left New Delhi by bus for Kishtwar on May 4. From experience on our two previous visits we chose to attempt Brammah by its southeast ridge; this begins from a col in the snow basin above the Kibar icefall. We established Base Camp at 11,800 feet on May 11 at the head of the Kibar Nallah and climbed through the icefall at its northern edge to reach the col, though hampered by fresh snowfall, unusual for the time of year. On May 18 we set up Camp I at 17,400 feet at the base of the southeast ridge and began to reconnoitre the initial snow-covered section which rose in a series of small snow domes, sometimes steep and heavily corniced, to the north. Poor conditions and fresh snowfall again made progress slow but six days later we had Camp II well stocked. A long steep rock ridge runs upward from Camp II to the summit snow slope and on this section lie the principal difficulties. For four days we prepared the rock, fixing 600 feet of rope over difficult gendarmes, but we were unable to pass the last and highest pinnacle. On May 29 Edmundson and Gundry left Camp II for the summit attempt and after a bivouac below the final gendarme at about 20,000 feet, traversed its northern flank to gain the summit snow slope. Despite no great technical difficulties, deep loose snow lay on ice, and avalanches threatened to sweep down the south face. They turned back at four P.M. about 350 feet from the summit. After a second bivouac they rejoined me in Camp II. Almost immediately the ridge was struck by lightning and we were lucky to escape. We descended the following day to Base Camp. We felt that instead of gaining the last 350 feet on this difficult peak we would prefer to explore the highest peak in the area: P 6574 ("The Sickie Moon"). Major Chauhan, Edmundson and Gundry set off for the Kiar Nallah on June 8. The rest of us returned to Dacchan with the baggage.

CHARLES R.A. CLARKE, M.D., *Alpine Club*

*Sickle Moon Attempt, Kishtwar Himal.* The five-man Tokyo Agricultural University Expedition, led by Hiroshi Yamamoto, had Sickie Moon (21,568 feet) as its objective. They were turned back by a rock peak with a 1650-foot blue-ice slope and returned from the plateau at 18,000 feet.

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

---

\*The peak marked "Brammah" (6108 meters or 20,040 feet) in the Kibar Nallah on Sheet No. 52 c/3 does not correspond to the mountain local people have long revered and call Brammah, which is P 6416 and the one which we were climbing.