

dition led by Lieutenant Commander Joginder Singh. Dawa Norbu, Thondup, Nima Tenzing and Dawa Tenzing reached the summit at 10:45 on June 6 and at 1:35 Deputy Leader Y.C. Khanna, G.S. Bhangu, Temba Tarkey, Dawa Temba, Roshan Lal, Bidhiman, Rinjee and Rabgias also got to the top. Surrounded by three satellites all above 24,000 feet, it is a difficult mountain to approach. The long supply line went up the Shyok River and the 22-mile Shukpa Kunchang Glacier. They faced difficult weather. The mountain had beaten off five previous attempts.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Pakistan

Gamugal, Hindu Raj. An expedition led by Franco Alletto and composed of Sergio Kociancich, Luigi Lauro, Giorgio Mallucci, Leone Mimcio, Vincenzo Momti, Carlo Platter, Silvo Riz, Cesare Stefanoli and Ludovico Vaia made the first ascent of Gamugal (21,385 feet) on September 24. They had three high camps.

MARIO FANTIN, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Hindu Kush—Pakistani-Afghan Frontier Area

Tirich Mir. On July 22 our Spanish expedition established Base Camp in Babou Kapoun at 15,400 feet. We were Antonio Bahí, Dr. Amando Redondo, Jorge Camprubí, Ramón Majó, Enrique Bonastre, José Lleonart, José María Díaz, Juan Frontera, Franz Ludwig (Swedish) and I as leader. With the help of four high-altitude porters, we established four high camps at 17,400, 19,000, 20,350 and 21,650 feet on the Upper Tirich Glacier. To there it was relatively easy, apart from acclimatization problems. It took us more than seven days to prepare the big face between Camp IV and the shoulder of Tirich Mir. It was hard work during which we fixed more than 2150 feet of nylon rope. On August 7 the face was ready. Two climbers started up into a difficult 250-foot chimney covered with ice, but they had to bivouac under it, owing to fatigue and altitude. The next day a second group of three managed to reach the first group on a tiny platform. From there, at 23,000 feet, four men started up the chimney with UIAA difficulty of V. The weather had been good, but clouds began to obscure the sky and soon a storm started. The chimney led up onto a slope where violent wind was drifting the snow, which hurt the men's eyes. They went up the couloir toward the dreamed-about shoulder, but before arriving there, they again had to bivouac on a tiny rock platform beside the ice. A rucksack with all the bivouac equipment fell. Now at 23,625 feet, the weather got steadily worse. It was a miserable night in the open air. The next day two had to quit with frostbitten hands and feet. They descended to Base Camp. The remaining climbers ascended to the shoulder, where Camp

V was established at 23,800 feet. At last, on August 10, at 3:10 P.M. Camprubí and I succeeded in setting up the pennants of Pakistan, Spain and Catalonia on the summit of Tirich Mir (25,286 feet), the highest mountain reached by Spaniards. On August 11 Ludwig and Lleonart made the second ascent of Dir Gol Zom (22,238 feet), a beautiful ice and rock peak. The same climbers on August 12 moved up to the Tirich Mir shoulder and on the 13th climbed over P 7352 (24,121 feet) to the pure white, beautiful summit of Tirich Mir West (24,564 feet).

JOSÉ MARÍA MONTFORT, *Centro Excursionista de Bages, Manresa, Spain*

Tirich Mir Attempt. Bill Dunaway, Chuck Hall, Fritz Stammberger, Vern Read and I attempted the South Barum Glacier route followed by the successful Norwegian party in 1950. We organized the trip in less than a month. After leaving Aspen on May 5, we were at Base Camp at 11,400 feet on May 11. Camp I at 14,500 feet was set up in three days. Camps II and III (17,000 and 19,500 feet) were established without porters. Baseless snow made all progress laborious and especially tedious in reaching the saddle, the 21,500-foot site for Camp IV. Heavy snowfall during the night produced endless avalanches from all flanks of the peak. We could not wait for improved conditions and in three days were back in lovely Chitral and the airport on June 4.

DAVID MICHAEL

Noshaq, First Winter Ascent. A ten-man Polish team climbed Noshaq on February 13. Led by Andrzej Zawada, the other members were Tadeusz Piotrowski, Budny, Czechowki, Dmoch, Fijałkowski, Jedliński, Koisar, Mierzejewski and Woźniak. Base Camp was established on January 21 at 11,225 feet; Camps I and II were at 13,775 and 15,600 feet. They operated fast because although the weather was good, the conditions were severe: strong winds and temperatures from -15° to -30° F. After a short period of bad weather they fixed ropes up a smooth section of ice and on January 27 established Camp III at 18,000 feet, where Camp I usually is in the summer. Next they fixed more ropes and after more bad weather established Camp IV on February 5 at 20,350 feet. They had to weight the tents with stones because of wind. The temperature was getting lower and lower. On February 12 Zawada, Piotrowski, Dmoch and Woźniak placed Camp V at 22,000 feet. The first two stayed to attack the peak the next day after nightfall because the wind was not so strong at night. On February 13 they set out at 11 A.M. After three and a half hours they reached the plateau where they found remains of old camps. They were horror-struck at the sight of a human hand sticking out of the ice. It was the body of a member of the 1971 Bulgarian expedition. At five P.M. they went on and at 11:30 reached the summit of Noshaq (24,580 feet). It was -53°