

Nima Dorje, Ang Phutar, Prithvi Prasad, Kunwar Singh and Tripan Singh reached the summit (21,580 feet) on September 6.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*P 20,240.* Chanchal Mitra, Harsha Muni Nautiyal and Debi Ram claim to have climbed this virgin peak due north of Suvarna on August 9. They left for the summit from camp on the Kalindi Pass.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Jogin III.* A ladies' expedition, organized by the Bharat Outward Bound Pioneers of Poona, set up Base Camp on the true right bank of the Kedar Ganga at 14,000 feet on May 29. Camps I, II and III were placed at 15,200, 16,100 and 17,000 feet. On June 13 Dr. Miss K.B. Sorab and Sherpa Chewang Thondup reached the summit (20,065 feet) from their 17,500-foot Camp IV.

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*Swargarohini.* On October 25, 1974, Englishman Charles Clarke, Canadians Dilsher Singh Virk, Peter Fuhrman and Bruce MacKinnon and Indians Mohan Singh and Rattan Singh made the first ascent of Swargarohini's western summit from Camp IV at 17,700 feet from the west. The Indian maps give the western summit as 6247 meters (20,496 feet) and the eastern as 6252 (20,512 feet), but they claim to have reached the higher peak.

*Bandar Punchh I.* Seven male trainees of the Nehru Institute, led by its principal Colonel L.P. Sharma, climbed Bandar Punchh I (20,720 feet) by a new route on May 16. Five girls from the NIM climbed to the summit on June 19 by the normal route.

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*Phabrang.* Keshab Mukherjee, Asit Roy, Bidhu Sarkar and Sankat Ali Mondal from Calcutta made the third ascent of Phabrang (20,250 feet) on July 19.

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#### **India—Himachal Pradesh**

*Mukerbeh.* An Indian all-woman expedition climbed Mukerbeh (19,910 feet). From Camp III on May 29 six women and two Sherpas climbed to the nearby summit of Manali Peak (18,600 feet). On May 30 two of the women, Thrity Birdy and Bharati Banerjee, and three

Sherpas, Sonam Lama, Tasi Thondup and Nawang Tsering, placed Camp IV along the ridge towards Mukerbeh. On May 31 they left in doubtful weather for the summit, which they reached at 1:45. The most difficult part was a 200-foot ice step.

*Tos Valley, Kulu.* The North of England Expedition went from the Hindu Kush on to Kulu. In this part of the expedition were Michael Hosted, Miss Terry Funk (Swiss), John Darling, Ernest Shield, the local Sherpa Rinzing, my wife Dawn and I. We set off on September 2 to approach Base Camp at the head of the Tos valley via the Parbati valley. The monsoon ran very late and for a while we were restricted to reconnaissance with ascents of two 5000-meter peaks above Base Camp and establishing Camp I on the East Tos Glacier at 14,175 feet. In the final two weeks we made the following first ascents: Tiger Tooth (5880 meters or 19,292 feet; north above the head of the East Tos and the Tichu Glaciers) via west ridge on September 30 by P. Bean, Shield, Darling; Angdu Ri (5800 meters or 19,029 feet; north of East Tos Glacier between White Sail and P 20,495) via east ridge on September 30 by Hosted, Funk, Rinzing; and P 5880 (19,029 feet; north of East Tos Glacier between P 20,495 and Tiger Tooth) via west ridge on October 3 by Darling, Rinzing. For Tiger Tooth we had to camp first at the end of the upper East Tos Glacier and then over a 5000-meter barrier ridge on the upper Tichu Glacier.

PAUL BEAN, *Cleveland Mountaineering Club, England*

*Brammah II, Kishtwar Himal.* The Sapporo Alpine Club Expedition was led by Kosaku Keiryō. They set up Base Camp on August 21 on the Brammah Glacier, west of the peak up the North Nullah. On September 15 Hideo Yokoyama and Shizuo Noku reached the summit (21,080 feet).

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

*Kishtwar Himal.* An expedition comprising Simon and Elizabeth Brown, Pete Butler, Nicki and Jane Clough, Rob and Netti Collister and, for a short time, a liaison officer, was in the Padar region, based on Athole (Arthal), during September and October with the object of climbing Brammah II. We could not find a viable approach and failed to set foot on the mountain. A route into the Kijai Nullah from the east via the village of Ligri proved impossible. The route into and up the Kijai Nullah from the south via La was investigated at the end and found long and difficult and impracticable for loaded men unless a way was first cleared with machetes. Seen from the east the north face and ridge appear to be the only feasible route up Brammah II. The