

5 and 6, and then via the north ridge, a new and difficult mixed route of 3600 feet, by Drlik, Kriššak, Pelc and Tatarka on July 6 and 7. They all descended to the camp on the Kotale Bardar. From there on July 8 and 9 they traversed Kohe Tez. On July 11 Drlik, Kriššak and Neumann traversed Shoghordok Zom (22,435 feet) and Shayok Zom (22,474 feet) and on the 12th P 6920 (22,704 feet) and Kohe Urgent (23,091 feet; 258) and came back to the Shoghordok An. They returned to Base Camp on July 13. Divald climbed Shoghordok Zom from the east on July 9.

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Polish-British Hindu Kush Expedition. An eleven-man expedition climbed in the Hindu Kush under the leadership of Andrzej Zawada. There were six Poles, four British and one American. They were divided into two groups. Group I climbed in the Mandaras valley, with Base Camp at 14,100 feet. This group was composed of Terry King, Peter Holden and Howard Lancashire, English; Zawada, Piotr Jasiński, Robert Janik, Marek Kowalczyk and toward the end Jan Wolf. On July 31 and August 1 Jasiński and Kowalczyk climbed from the east to the col between M9 and M10 and on August 2 and 3 to the summit of M9 (20,013 feet; Wala Peak 126) by the northeast spur, an ice and rock route. On August 2 to 4 Janik and Zawada repeated the climb. On August 1 and 2 King and Zawada climbed a new rock route on M5 (19,929 feet; Wala Peak 135), the west ridge. They descended the north ridge. On August 10 to 14 King and Zawada made another new route on rock and ice on Kohe Mandaras (21,746 feet; Wala Peak 129), the 5000-foot-high north face. They were followed to the summit eight hours later by Kowalczyk and Jasiński. They all descended the west face. On August 13 and 14 Holden and Lancashire climbed the 3500-foot-high center spur* of the northwest face of M7 (20,617 feet; Wala Peak 132). They descended the north ridge. On August 17 to 19 Wolf and Janik climbed the normal route on Noshaq (24,580 feet). Meanwhile Group II, composed of Wojciech Kurtyka, Jan Wolf, Poles, John Porter, American, and Alex MacIntyre, British, climbed in the Bandaka region from the Zidghan valley. Base Camp was at 13,775 feet at the base of the east face of Kohe Bandaka. All four climbed a new route on the ridge between P 4977 and M4 and then along the southeast ridge toward Kohe Bandaka to 19,700 feet. Wolf fell sick and they had to descend. They traversed Kohe Zerekho (19,380 feet) and Kohe Nol (18,350 feet) to the Zerekho Glacier.

* The British route was a completely new one. The Spanish climb noted below was on the spur well left on the central spur and led to the north ridge about halfway up.

On August 9, the remaining three minus Wolf set out on a six-day alpine-style ascent of the 8000-foot-high northeast face of Kohe Bandaka (22,450 feet). The rock and ice face was from 55° to 67° and swept by rockfall and ice avalanches. They reached the summit on August 14 and descended the southeast ridge. (*Editor's note:* We are also very grateful to John Porter for the following more detailed account of the climb, which we quote here. "This route resembles a gargantuan Eiger North Face of 8000 feet. The danger from falling rock was extreme at times, but overall the route was an excellent mixed climb with difficulties up to F8 on rock and with a number of sérac and cornice problems. The third day gave the most sustained climbing in a 1000-foot-high chimney which we named the "Cyclotron" for the speed at which things fell down it. The last three days provided good climbing and much sounder rock than in the bottom half, though the rock was never better than the Canadian Rockies variety. The final day was entirely on ice and we climbed through the summit cornice to land directly on top."—John Porter.)

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Polish Expeditions in the Hindu Kush. There were in 1977 some 22 Polish expeditions in the Hindu Kush with 180 members. They achieved much in the way of climbing and science. The greatest problem now is the requirement to spend \$20 (US) per man/day. The Polish expeditions could stay for only three weeks each, with a special arrangement of paying only \$130 per person for the period. There was one death on the western side of Kohe Nadir Shah. The most important climbs were the central buttress of the northeast face of Kohe Shakhaur, the northeast face of Kohe Bandaka,¹ the north face of Kohe Mandaras¹ and the north face of Kohe Uparisina.

Northeast Hindu Kush

Kohe Uparisina, Kohe Hevad and Other Peaks, Ishmurgh Valley. The Academic Alpine Club of Kraków Expedition was led by Janusz Maczka and composed of R. Bieniek, M. Kozik, L. Kozakiewicz, B. Strzelski, Ewa Panejko, A. Pawlik, J. Zajac, R. Urbanik, Ewa Domańska and Grzybowska. They placed Base Camp at 13,775 feet on the left side of the Ishmurgh Glacier. They made the following climbs: Kohe Spartakiada (16,667 feet; 380²) from the north via the ice slope by Strzelski, Urbanik, Bieniek on July 28; P 5850 (19,193 feet; 351) via

¹ These two climbs are described above. The others appear below.

² The numbers given after the altitudes refer to the numbers assigned to Hindu Kush peaks on Dr. Wala's excellent maps.