

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.

east ridge, ice and rock, descent from small col on north ridge to the east with two rappels by Maczka, Kosakiewicz, Zajac from July 28 to 30; Kohe Dusti, north peak (20,965 feet; 362.2) from the east and up the northeast ridge on ice by Strzelski, Bieniek from July 30 to August 2; Kohe Hevad (22,450 feet; 353) from the east by the Czech route with two bivouacs on the glacier and one in the col by Strzelski, Bieniek, Zajac, Kosik from August 7 to 10; Kohe Dusti, south peak (21,111 feet; 362) and north peak, descent via northeast ridge by Kozik, Zajac on August 11; Kohe Uparisina, northeast peak (c. 20,500 feet; 381.3) first traverse, via north face and descent down northeast ridge by Bieniek, Strzelski, Urbanik from August 17 to 20; Lunkho-i Sharqi (c. 21,650 feet) first ascent, via north buttress, ice, by Ewa Panejko, Kosik, Zajac from August 18 to 21.

Kohe Hevad Attempt. A Kraków expedition was led by Karol Jakubowski and composed of W. Wisz, W. Burzyński, M. Kalmus, W. Biela, Krystyna Bieka, Dr. M. Paperz, W. Sekuła, M. Jopkiewicz and Z. Adamik. They placed Base Camp at 15,100 feet in the Khandud valley and a high camp at 16,750 feet on the glacier. On July 30 and 31 all but the Bielas and Jakubowski climbed P 5850 (19,193 feet; 351) from the west up the glacier. They attempted the south ridge of Kohe Hevad but quit after reaching the fourth tower at 21,325 feet, still 1000 feet below the summit.

Pegish Zom I. The Academic Section of the Beskiden Guides of Warsaw sent an expedition led by Edmund Kuna to the Urgente Bala valley and the Kotgaz Glacier. They were Z. Pawłowski, Dr. Barbara Tyczyńska, A. Wielocha, A. Sikova, P. Laskowski, J. Kowalczyk, Z. Pietruszka, W. Lewandowski and K. Stanek. Base Camp was at 15,100 feet and Advanced Base at 17,300 feet. They made the following ascents: Kohe Awal (19,029 feet; 281) by northeast ridge by Pawłowski, Laskowski, Lewandowski, Sikova, Kuna on July 19 and by Laskowski, Tyczyńska, Wielocha, Kowalczyk, Stanek on July 23; Kohe Koanen (17,454 feet; 293B) second ascent by a new route, the south ridge by Kuna, Sikova on July 22; Pegish Zom I, north peak (20,568 feet; 294) and south peak (19,948 feet; 294 A) by the southeast ridge to the south peak by Pawłowski, Kowalczyk, Pietruszka, Lewandowski, Wielocha on July 28 and the south and north peaks by the south ridge by Kuna, Sikova, Laskowski and Pietruszka on July 31.

Kohe Tez, Akher Chaq and other Peaks. An expedition of the Academic Alpine Club of the Silesian University of Katowice was led by Kazimierz Malczyk and composed of J. Dugała, T. Swiatkowski, M. Kulig, Dr. M. Rudnicki, R. Pawlowski, M. Stobierski, J. Mikolajczyk, M. Chwistek, A. Olszewski, R. Warecki, Z. Terlikowski and H. Szymik. They placed Base Camp at 16,250 feet in the Urgente Bala valley. They made the following climbs: Kohe Awal (19,029

feet; 281) by Satha-i Kraków and up the east ridge by all members from July 20 to 22; via new routes, the left couloir of the west face by Szymik, Rudnicki and the right couloir of the west face by Chwistek, Olszewski, Warecki both on July 24; P 5800 (19,029 feet; beside Kohe Awal) first ascent via south face by Pawłowski, Swiatkowski on July 24; Kohe Tez (23,015 feet; 268) via Shoghordok An and west ridge by Malczyk, Pawłowski, Kulig, Stobierski, Mikołajczyk, Dugała from July 26 to 28 and by Terlikowski, Rudnicki, Warecki, Olszewski, Chwistek, Swiatkowski from July 29 to 31; Camps were made at 19,000 feet and on the pass (Shoghordok An) at 21,325 feet; P 6920 (22,704 feet; 265) via the ridge from the Shoghordok An by Chwistek, Terlikowski on August 1; via a new route, the 7000-foot-high north face by Malczyk, Pawłowski, Kulig from July 31 to August 2; this peak has several names: Kohe Shan; Kohe Shah, Kohe Urgente Sharqi East, Gumbaze Urgent; Akher Chaq (23,032 feet) via a new route, the west buttress by Kulig, Pawłowski, Mikołajczyk from August 3 to 7.

Akher Chaq, Kohe Tez, Shayoz Zom. Led by Roman Tuliszka, the Academic Alpine Club of Poznań Expedition was composed of Dr. K. Flaczyński, T. Karolczak, J. Kolasa, J. Motyl, M. Paszkowski, P. Piasecki, M. Rutkowski, A. Sandowski, J. Smoczyński and J. Walczak. Base Camp was at 15,600 feet in the Urgente Bala valley and one high camp was at 17,225 feet on the Satha-i Kraków and another at 18,700 feet. They made the following ascents: Kohe Awal (19,029 feet) via Satha-i Kraków and the east ridge by Rutkowski, Sadowski, Motyl on July 21; Akher Chaq (23,032 feet) via Satha-i Kraków and the north slope (with camps at 18,700 and 20,375 feet), Kotale Bardar via the west ridge by Flaczyński, M. Paszkowski, Kolasa, Karolczak, Piasecki, Tuliszka from July 23 to 28; Kohe Dur (18,701 feet) from the south by Motyl, Smoczyński on July 27; Kohe Tez (23,015 feet; 268) via Shoghordok An and west ridge by Flaczynski, Motyl, Smoczyński from July 31 to August 1 and by Karolczak, Piasecki, Tuliszka on August 8; Shayok Zom (22,490 feet; 266) via a new route, the north ice face, 6500-feet-high, by Karolczak, Pawłowski (of the expedition immediately above) on July 31 to August 2; Shoghordan Zom (22,435 feet; 267) by Piasecki, Tuliszka, these latter two leaving the Shayok Zom route, high up on the north face.

Kohe Shakhaur, Two New Routes. An expedition of the Wrocław Mountain Club was led by Janusz Kuliś and composed of Dr. W. Jonak, A. Lwow, J. Pietkiewicz, M. Sajnog, S. Waclaw, K. Wielicki and J. Wilkoński. Base Camp was set up on August 8 where the Shakhaur and Atrafe Khale valleys join at 15,900 feet. They made two new routes on Kohe Shakhaur (23,347 feet; 168). The first was on the 8500-foot-high central buttress of the northeast face, done from August 9 to 13 by Lwow, Pietkiewicz and Wielicki, despite falling rock

and ice. The other was on the northwest buttress of the northwest face and then up the easy final west snow ridge. This was done from August 12 to 16 by Kuliś, Wacław and Wilkoński. The first group descended the west ridge to the upper cirque of the north face of Kohe Nadir Shah and rappelled to the lower cirque and the Nadir Shah Glacier. The second group went down the right spur and rappelled down to the Nadir Shah Glacier. They then both went over the Kotale Sagerdha. This was new territory.

Nadir Shah. An expedition of the Polish Mountain Club, Warsaw was composed of Piotr Młotecki, leader, S. Czerwiński, J. Wehr, Piotrowski, Turkiewicz, Kosiński, Urbiński, L. Radło, Krasieńska, M. Malinowski, F. and I. Stepień, Słupek, Z. Pawłowski, W. Malinowski and J. Zmija. Their Base Camp in the Shakhaur valley was at 13,125 feet. Radło and Słupek climbed Wala Peak 164, on a ridge next to Kohe Hawar from the south on July 30. Czerwiński, Młotecki and Wehr climbed Kohe Nadir Shah (22,356 feet; 137) from Yakhchale Shkawre Myani over the Kotale Sagerdha, the upper Nadir Shah Glacier, the Palane Safed col and the west ridge on August 8 and 9. They had wanted to continue on to Udren Zom, but after the second bivouac Czerwiński felt ill and they turned back. On the descent Jerzy Wehr fell 650 feet to his death.

Noshaq. An expedition from the Mountain Club of Toruń was led by Wojciech Szymański and composed of A. Kłos, K. Mosingiewicz, L. Zalewski, S. Kardasz, T. Sobiecki, W. Szczepaniak, Poles, and Dina Šterbova, Czech. On August 2 Kłos, Szczepaniak and Zalewski climbed Kharposhte Yakhi (18,597 feet; 86). Noshaq's summit was reached by the normal route on August 12 by Mosingiewicz and on August 18 by Dina Šterbova and Zalewski. This was a new high-altitude record for Czech women.

Zebak Hindu Kush

Yashek Valley. A scientific expedition was sent to the Yashek valley in the Zebak group of the northeastern Hindu Kush by the University of Gdańsk, Poland. The leader was Krzysztof Petelski. They were in the region from July 22 until August 16. The eight scientists undertook geomorphological, geological and glaciological studies, particularly of the Ratkhut Zom Glacier. On August 13 Adam Brzozowski, Kazimierz Furmańczyk, Bogusław Poczopko, Krzysztof Petelski, Henryk Roszman and Piotr Rzepecki made the first ascent of P c. 5400 (17,717 feet; Wala Zebak peak 185).

Munjan Hindu Kush

Kohe Morug and Other Peaks. The Kraków Section of the Polish Society of Earth Sciences sent out an expedition under the leadership