

in three unsuccessful attempts on Brammah's Wife by Thornbery and Mabbs, who also suffered some frostbite. Nester and I climbed to the west col (16,000 feet) in two days before the first winter storm broke and trapped us. A lull on the fourth day before dawn enabled us to attempt the seemingly easy snow slope to the summit. At first light we were faced with 500 feet of steep slabs covered with ice and fresh snow. This gave very hard, steep mixed climbing. The storm reappeared before we had made it to the top on September 17. We descended through heavy snow. Winter had arrived and so we left without attempting the Eiger.

ANTHONY WHEATON, *England*

*Other Kishtwar Expeditions.* Mo Anthoine, Bill Barker, Joe Brown and Pete Minks attempted Brammah II (21,080 feet). They reached the southwest col at 18,000 feet and established camp, but bad weather and fresh snow prevented further progress. Thirty Japanese unsuccessfully attempted Brammah I (21,050 feet) and Sickie Moon (21,391 feet). They gave up on the north ridge of Brammah I due to bad weather. We do not know what they did on Sickie Moon, which they tried with siege tactics. A Polish expedition from Kraków made the second ascent of Brammah's Wife on September 15. The climbers were Ryszard Urabek, Wojciech Ciepela and Wojciech Mastowski. Other Poles from Warsaw, Mariusz Koras, Piotr Lipka, Józef Gozdek, Andrzej Zakrezewski and Jacek Luniak climbed P 6013 (19,728 feet), which lies east of the Eiger.

ANTHONY WHEATON, *England*

*Various Ascents.* A number of successful ascents were reported although details are lacking. Japanese led by Kazumasa Shibuya climbed P 21,516 (6558 meters), which lies north of Brammah and the Prul Glacier and south of the Chilung La. From Camp III on August 13 T. Matsushita and M. Omori climbed the north face to the summit. Their altimeter read only 6040 meters (19,817 feet), although they were clearly on the highest peak in the immediate vicinity. Menthosa was ascended by Günther Gruber's Austrian expedition. Japanese under the leadership of Kenryo Numa climbed Tra Pahar. An Indian army team led by Major Devinder Singh in October scaled four peaks between 19,000 and 20,000 feet in the Baskar Range.

*Kun.* Franz Bayerschmidt, Andreas Loferer, Sepp Madl, Jürgen Mecke, Othmar Urscheler, Christian Auer and Laurent Fautsch got to the top of Kun on August 12 and 15.

GÜNTER HAUSER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Kun.* I led the Graz Section of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) climb on Kun. Our route led across the Suru River halfway between

Parkachik and Rangdom Gompa to Base Camp and thence over Indian Ridge to the plateau and Camp II at 21,000 feet. The summit was reached by Adolf Deichstätter, Günther Buntrock, Dr. Erich Bosina, Helmut and Martina Hausmann, Dr. Manfred Hehl, Leo Graf and me.

GERWALT PICHLER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Kun and Nun.* Numerous ascents are now being made of Kun (23,250 feet) and Nun (23,410 feet). A Japanese group led by Kunihiro Kondo attempted both the northeast ridge and the west face of Kun in July. The liaison officer, Captain H.K. Joshi, accompanied the west-face group. On July 15 at 21,000 feet he showed the first signs of high-altitude pulmonary edema. He descended to 18,750 feet. A helicopter was called for by runner but could not arrive before the 19th. Joshi died in the hospital in Kargil. Another Japanese expedition led by Masato Katagiri was successful when on October 10 Jun'ichi Kawakami and Hiroaki Iwai reached the summit of Kun by the northeast ridge, the Czech route. Two Austrians were arrested for attempting Kun without permission. Nun was climbed by the first Indian civilian group when on July 11 Shrikanta Mitra, Pulak Mazumdar, Nitai Roy and Sherpas Mingma and Karma got to the top.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Saser Kangri, Second Ascent.* Saser Kangri (25,170 feet) was first climbed in 1973 by an Indian expedition led by Jogindar Singh. It was climbed again in 1979 by 13 of the 50-member Army team led by Colonel Jagjit Singh. Major Prem Chand was deputy leader. He reconnoitered in July 1978 hoping to find new routes from the west. An approach from the west or northwest appeared to be technically difficult. Later Colonel Jagjit Singh also made a survey and decided to repeat the first-ascent route from the east via the Shyok valley, North Shupka Kunchang Glacier and south ridge. The expedition left Delhi on April 7 to avoid problems created by melt-water in the Shyok River, which had to be crossed and recrossed forty times. They returned by a different route via the Changla Pass. Reaching Base Camp via Darbuk was in itself a mini-expedition, though they used mules. From Base Camp onwards the members carried everything themselves. Base Camp was set up at 15,000 feet at the snout of the glacier on April 19. Five more camps were placed at 16,500, 17,800, 20,900, 21,800 and 23,800 feet, the last on the south ridge. Most hazardous were icefalls between Camps II and III and Camps IV and V, where over 10,000 feet of rope were fixed. Major Prem Chand, Captain R.C. Patial, Havildar N.D. Sherpa and Sepoy Dhandup reached the summit on May 22. Major S.P. Sharma and eight *jawans* summited on May 24.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*