

Charles Warren and C.F. Kirkus, but they had mistakenly called it Central Satopanth, confusing it with the peak that lies to the east of it. We arrived at Uttarkashi on September 15, 1979, where the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering gave us good help. The transport up the last 100 kilometers of the Bhagirathi valley was extraordinarily complicated. After heavy monsoon rains, the road to Gangotri was cut at two places, the first of them 30 kilometers from Uttarkashi, where a big landslide backed the water up into a lake 12 kilometers long. Further transport to Gangotri was made both by bus and on foot. It took us two days to reach the Gaumukh at the tongue of the Gangotri Glacier at 12,625 feet. After another 14 kilometers on the glacier, we reached Base Camp at Nandanban at 14,230 feet on September 21. We had only 19 days left above Base Camp. Because of the shortage of time, we did not attempt the steep west faces of rotten rock above the Gangotri Glacier. We wanted to do all climbs alpine-style and so established Camp I at 19,000 feet in the huge cirque below the east face of Bhagirathi II. A four-man Japanese reconnaissance team was looking for a route to the summit of Bhagirathi I (22,494 feet, 6856 meters). We decided to try the northeast ridge of that peak over the "Double Peak" and began fixing ropes. To test our acclimatization, on October 1, 1979 Jan Stráský, Jiří Vitha and I ascended Bhagirathi II (21,365 feet, 6512 meters). We ascended the southeast face and descended an icefield on the east face. We returned to the attempt on Bhagirathi I. Leopold Páleníček and Karel Jerhot slept at Camp II on October 2. Thomáš Šantavý and I were to follow the next day, but he fell ill and I continued by moonlight to catch the others at a higher bivouac. We three continued on the difficult, sharp ridge leading to the "Double Peak." We reached the untrodden northern summit (21,510 feet, 6556 meters) at 4:30 P.M. on October 4, 1979. It was clear that we could not continue along the technically complicated ridge to the summit of Bhagirathi I. We descended along the ridge toward the col between the "Double Peak" and Bhagirathi III, bivouacked and climbed through the col and down the broken glacier to Camp I. On October 7 we three moved back up to a little higher than the Bhagirathi II bivouac. On the next morning we traversed an icefield with little altitude gain to the Bhagirathi II-Bhagirathi III col. From there Bhagirathi III's north ridge rose at about 50°. All three of us reached the summit (21,175 feet, 6454 meters) at 4:30 P.M. on October 8, 1979. Other members of the expedition were climbers Pavel Hilbert and Mrs. Božena Kuklová, TV photographer Mrs. Božena Kroupová, physician Dr. Karel Kašpar and biologist Dr. Ivan Brtička. (Translated by Vlastimil Šmída.)

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Bhagirathi II. Our all-women expedition was composed of Satuki Kobayashi, Takako Kubozuka, Kimiko Hurushima, Iseko Masuda, Mituyo

Matumoto, Kumiko Hunamizu and me as leader. We made Base Camp at Nandanban at 14,100 feet on September 19. Camps I, II and III were pitched at 15,750, 17,400 and 19,700 feet on September 22, 24 and 29 respectively. The route from Base Camp to Camp III was not difficult. From Camp III to the top was mixed rock and snow on which we fixed 1000 feet of rope. On October 5 Satuki Kobayashi and I climbed to the summit (6512 meters, 21,365 feet). We had fine weather except on September 20 and 21 when there was a heavy snowfall.

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P 21,750, near Sri Kailas, Gangotri, 1979. After failing to climb Sri Kailas, an Indian expedition ascended P 21,750 (6629 meters), which lies west of it. In September 1979 Ranvir Singh, leader and high-altitude porters Narayan Singh and Gopal Singh got to the summit.

Devtoli and Kedarnath, 1979. Two successful expeditions of 1979 not previously reported were a Tokyo expedition led by Fujiro Konno, which climbed Devtoli (22,270 feet, 6788 meters) in the Nanda Devi region, and an Indian expedition, which made the fourth ascent of Kedarnath (22,770 feet, 6940 meters) in September; Amiya Mukherjee, Pardip Kumar and Sherpas Chunje and Karona reached the top.

India—Himachal Pradesh

Peaks Climbed by the India-Tibet Border Police. This continues the list begun under Garhwal: Ladakhi (17,525 feet, 5342 meters) September 9, 1970; Friendship (17,353 feet, 5289 meters) September 17, 1970; Gushu Pishu (18,725 feet, 5767 meters) September 14 and 15, 1971; Leo Pargil (22,280 feet, 6790 meters) September 20 and 24, 1971; P 19,507 (5946 meters) near Chamba on July 23, 1973; P 20,050 (6111 meters) in Lahul August 23, 1973; Kinnaur Kailash (21,240 feet, 6474 meters) on May 26, 1974; M6 (20,283 feet, 6182 meters) September 9, 1974; and Manikang (21,630 feet, 6593 meters) September 2, 1976. Although a few had been reported as first ascents previously, no note of this was given here.

Leo Pargial. A 10-man team from the National Corps of Cadets (of India) was led by Major Kiran Kumar. The peak was climbed on September 27 by deputy leader Captain Lakhani Singh, four cadets and two non-commissioned officers. On the following day Major Kumar reached the summit along with three cadets and two NCOs. A third attempt was proposed, but the details are not known.

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