

Mulkila IV and Koa Rong I, Lahul, 1979. A (British) Royal Air Force and Indian Air Force expedition led by Wing Commander N.W. Ridley climbed Mulkila IV (21,380 feet, 6517 meters) and Koa Rong I (20,201 feet, 6157 meters) in September 1979. There were 22 members. Base Camp for Mulkila IV was set up at 14,000 feet at the tongue of the Milag Glacier on August 24, 1979. Camps I and II were established on the 26th and 28th at 16,500 and 18,300 feet. Unusually good weather had melted most of the snow on the south side of the peak, exposing dangerous rotten rock. The first summit attempt failed, but on August 31, 1979 E. Rogers and P.N. Taylor climbed the dangerously loose south ridge. Rogers climbed to the summit while Taylor belayed, 150 feet below. They moved to the Koa Rong valley on September 8 and placed Camp I on the south ridge of Koa Rong I on September 10. On September 14 Rogers, Taylor and R. Francis got to the top.

CB53. This peak (6096 meters, 20,000 feet) lies east of Mulkila. It was climbed by the Japanese Gumma High School Alpine Club Teachers Association led by Taiku Murakami. From Camp II three groups made ascents on August 7, 8 and 11.

Menthosa. A group of seven Austrians under the leadership of Günther Gruber explored the northeastern approaches to Menthosa up the Miyar Nala but could not find a good route. They turned to the standard southeast route. They placed camps at 17,000 and 18,650 feet and on July 29 reached the summit (6444 meters, 21,140 feet).

Dharamsura, 1979. A Japanese expedition from Toyota climbed Dharamsura (22,205 feet, 6446 meters) from the Bara Shigri Glacier. All members reached the summit on September 10, 1979. They were Kazunori Tanaka, leader, Osamu Kamigori, Teruyoshi Yamaoka, Masanori Suga, Yakuta Saito, Yukihiro Hirano and Miyoshi Ishihara. Australians, led by Peter Allen, climbed the mountain from the East Tos Glacier. On October 4, 1979 Michael Rheinberger and Andrew Rothfield reached the summit from the White Sail-Andu Ri col. Allen, Ed Neve and Gary Wills got to the top on October 8.

India—Kashmir and Ladakh

Sickle Moon and Brammah I, 1979, Correction. On page 637 of *A.A.J.* 1980 we gave erroneous information about a Japanese expedition; a correct account appears on page 158 of *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 74. The 10-man Japanese Alpine Club expedition led by Katsuhiko Denda climbed both these mountains from the Brammah Glacier. From Base Camp at

11,500 feet from which they started on September 1, they set up Advanced Base and four more camps to reach the col on the 23rd on the southeast ridge of Sickie Moon at 18,375 feet. It took six days to prepare the route over a gendarme at 21,050 feet and place Camp V at 20,350 feet. All members of the expedition reached the summit (21,568 feet, 6574 meters) on either September 30, 1979 or October 1, 1979. They were Denda, Noboru Takenaka, Akio Miyamoto, Akira Suzuki, Hiro Komamiya, Tomonori Akimoto, Kazushige Obayashi, Shigeaki Haga, Akira Hayakawa and Takayuki Akasu. They started on Brammah on October 10 via the southern cwm and southeast ridge. Camp IV was made on October 22 at 19,700 feet. On October 23 Takenaka, Suzuki and Komamiya from Camp IV and Denda, Miyamoto, Haga and Hayakawa from Camp III at 19,000 feet reached the summit of Brammah (21,500 feet, 6416 meters). It was the second ascent of both peaks.

Peaks Climbed by the India-Tibet Border Police. This is a further continuation of the list given under Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh. The only one noted as a first ascent is Saser Kangri, about which an article appeared in *A.A.J.*, 1975 on pages 65-67. The list follows: Kanglecha (20,723 feet, 6316 meters) July 7, 1972; P 20,310 (6190 meters) in Pangong range September 20, 1972; K11 (21,136 feet, 6442 meters) October 22, 1973; Saser Kangri (25,170 feet, 7672 meters) June 6 and 7, 1973; P 21,150 (6446 meters) in Sangla valley September 19, 1974; P 22,060 (6724 meters) in Pangong range August 21, 1974; P 20,500 (6248 meters) in Sangla valley September 17, 1977; and P 21,608 (6586 meters) in Pangong range August 14, 1977.

Sickle Moon, Northwest Face Attempt, Kishtwar Himalaya. The Cumbria Himalayan Expedition, comprising Al Morgan, Dave Robbins, Mike Rafferty, Alan Deakin, Duncan Holdsworth, Lin Rutland and me as leader, attempted the northwest face of Sickie Moon (6663 meters, 21,870 feet). After a five-day walk-in, we established Base Camp at 11,500 feet on August 29. On the 30th Advanced Base Camp was established and stocked at the foot of the northwest face at 13,500 feet. We attempted a steep ice face leading directly to the summit. We found a route through the lower rock buttress and established a bivouac site at 17,000 feet, though interrupted by two spells of bad weather. On September 8 we left the bivouac for an alpine-style push for the summit. Deep snow slowed progress. A rapid deterioration in the weather caused a retreat from 19,000 feet to a snow hole. The next day we were left with no alternative but to retreat. It continued to snow for five days and the expedition was abandoned.

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