

Borole and the high-altitude porter Datta climbed Jogin III (6116 meters, 20,065 feet) on June 10. Oka, Risbud and porter Nar set out at 2:30 A.M. on June 11 and reached the summit of Jogin III at 4:30 A.M. Oka and Risbud continued on and up the very steep southeast ice face to the summit of Jogin I (6465 meters, 21,210 feet) at nine A.M. The ridge was heavily corniced.

(MISS) NEETA BHOIR, *Girivihar, Bombay, India*

Gangotri I and Rudugaira. A second Indian Mountaineering Foundation Pre-Everest Expedition climbed Gangotri I (6672 meters, 21,890 feet) on October 15, 16, and 17, when eleven men and three women reached the summit. Eleven members also climbed Rudugaira (5819 meters, 19,420 feet) on October 9. Gangotri II was attempted on October 21, but deteriorating weather drove them back.

HARI C. SARIN, *Indian Mountaineering Foundation*

India—Himachal Pradesh

Leo Pargial. A ten-man Indian expedition led by Paritosh Das Gupta climbed Leo Pargial. Base Camp at 14,500 feet was set up on May 14 and Advance Base at 16,200 feet on May 16. Camp I was placed beside the Leo Pargial Glacier at 18,200 feet on May 18. They switched from the south face to the direct route via the northwest ridge. Camp II at 19,500 feet was higher than originally planned and eliminated the need for Camp III. On May 24 Jadu Gopal Acharya, Badal Datta, Utpalendu Das and Sherpas Marma and Sona set out from Camp II. The last 650 feet were steep and the gradient worsened as they went up. After a struggle of 10½ hours, they were on the summit (6791 meters, 22,280 feet). Another Indian expedition led by Usha Bhide Sathe also ascended the mountain later in the year.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Ninjeri, Chango Glacier, Spiti. The Chango Glacier lies at the northeastern end of the Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh on the Indo-Tibetan border. The glacier is surrounded by snowy peaks and Chamonix-type aiguilles, which had been viewed from Leo Pargial in 1933 by Marco Pallis but had remained unexplored. In June 1981 I was a member of the expedition which charted a route to the glacier, but we made no attempt to climb peaks. On May 27 our seven-member team of present and former members of St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, left Delhi for the village of Chango, our roadhead. The journey by road took two days via the Sutlej and Spiti valleys on the Hindustan-

Tibet road. Being behind the Inner Line, no foreign expeditions are allowed. The journey through the awesome granite walls of the Suttlej valley to the dry, barren Spiti valley is a fantastic experience. The people of Chango were friendly and honest. Porterage was ridiculously inexpensive and nine porters and eight mules ferried our food and equipment to the snout of the glacier in a two-day march from the village up the Chango gorge. With more snow than in 1981, members and porters ferried loads in three days from our approach camp at the glacial snout at 14,500 feet and established Base Camp on the medial moraine at 16,500 feet on June 7. There are ten major peaks above 20,000 feet. Except for Leo Pargial (6791 meters, 22,280 feet), the highest, at the head of the southern branch of the glacier, all others were unclimbed and unnamed. We chose P 21,800 (6645 meters), the second highest, at the head of the northern branch of the glacier. Advance Base was established at 18,000 feet at the base of the south ridge. The first 1500 feet of the ridge over steep rock and hard snow led to easier ground. After a gradual ascent of another 500 feet, we placed our high camp at 20,000 feet. At five A.M. on June 13 Sanjiv Saith, Rahul Sharma, Chering Namgyal, Deepak Chandnani and I left camp. We soon veered off the south ridge and were climbing on the west face. The last very steep 500 feet were on a wind-slab. Frightfully cold, we reached the summit at 9:40. The peak we climbed, though the second highest, was not the most difficult. We named the peak "Ninjeri." Ninje is Ladakhi for pure and Ri means mountain.

YOUSUF ZAHEER, *St. Stephen's College, Delhi, India*

Peaks in Himachal Pradesh. Dharamsura (White Sail; 6445 meters, 21,145 feet) was climbed by Scots led by A.N. Ridley. A peak in Bara Shigri (6225 meters, 20,424 feet), whose name was given by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation both as "Snow Cone" and "Snow Cave," was climbed by Indians led by Asit Kumar Moitra. The following Chandra Bhaya peaks were climbed: CB 10 (Tra Pahar; 6227 meters, 20,430 feet) by Japanese led by Takao Shimio by a new route on the snow northeast ridge; CB 13 (6264 meters, 20,560 feet) by Indian women led by Miss Arati De and by Japanese led by Osamu Sakiguchi; and CB 31 (6096 meters, 20,000 feet) by Japanese led by Yukio Munemori. Indians led by Debabrata Bhattacharya climbed Gangstang (6162 meters, 20,218 feet).

CB 14. A Japanese party made the first ascent of CB 14, climbing the east ridge. They climbed an icefall to reach a col on the east ridge at 17,500 feet. On September 10, after a bivouac on the col, Akira Yoshitomi and Toshio Kurihara reached the summit (6079 meters, 19,945 feet), followed the next day by leader Tadao Ito and Kurihara. More details and a photograph appear in *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 93.