

meters which averages at least 55°. We made our approach in seven days and established three camps above Base Camp. We climbed the Brammah Glacier and ascended to the col between Flat Top and Brammah and up the south ridge. I skied the southeast face on June 26. I did not start from the summit but rather some 200 meters lower since the top was unskiable. The first 800 meters were particularly demanding. Halfway down, I had to rappel some 35 feet, where I again found myself on a 55° slope of loose, rotten, wet snow on ice, which was very treacherous. There was much ice and narrow icy gullies. The descent to Base Camp took me six hours.

DOMINIQUE NEUENSCHWANDER, *Club Alpin Suisse*

*Chomochior, East Kishtwar Himalaya.* During September, Roger Everett and I, with our wives Christine Richardson and Dairena Gaffney, visited the Haptal Nalla. We approached Kishtwar via Galhar, Athole, Machail and Sumcham in five days and set up Base Camp at Bujwas at 3400 meters opposite Kishtwar Shivaling on August 29. Our objective was Chomochior, the unofficial name of P 6322 (20,741 feet), which lies between the Haptal and Chomochior Glaciers about five kilometers south of the Muni La. We established Advance Base at 4100 meters up the Haptal Glacier. Everett and I originally planned to attempt the northwest spur but the approach was blocked by a steep, chaotic, 600-meter-high icefall. This lengthened our already long approach. By crossing the main Haptal Glacier, climbing two icefalls to reach the upper glacier and then taking the left branch, we reached an ice couloir which we climbed on September 6 for 700 meters to a bivouac at 5620 meters on the west ridge. A day was spent acclimatizing there before climbing the ridge via a mixture of rock-and-ice pitches to bivouac at 6030 meters. The weather turned bad in the night, but an early start let us take advantage of a brief clear period. Several mixed pitches and a diagonal abseil led to the final tower, which we turned on the south side. A snow ridge was followed to the summit, which we reached at ten A.M. on September 9. The descent to Base Camp took four days and was made by abseiling and downclimbing the ascent route. The climbing was sustained but never very difficult (UIAA IV and 60°). We climbed about 60 pitches on the 1400-meter-high route.

SIMON RICHARDSON, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Kalidaha Peak and Spire.* I was the leader of an Anglo-American expedition to the Kalidaha Spires. Our Base Camp was in the Dharlang Nala, a five-day walk from Kishtwar. From September 3 to 9, Britons Carl Schaschke and Jeff Knight made the first ascent of Kalidaha Peak (c 6000 meters, 19,685 feet) via the west ridge. The alpine-style climb was mainly on ice. Descent was by the same route. From September 3 to 11, Americans Conrad Anker and Kevin Gheen climbed the north ridge of Kalidaha Spire (c 5600 meters, 18,373 feet). The spire dominates the valley. The route followed the snow couloir to the col