

Early the following morning Kouniakis, Loudaros, and Titopoulos crossed the glacier and reached the ridge extending east from Pagoda (ca 5,790m, southeast of CB34). By following the crest west they planned to reach Pagoda East but stopped at a nearer summit they named Pagoda East East (Pagoda EE). The ridge ahead looked narrow, and as they were short on time, they turned around, reaching base after 12 hours' climbing. There had been no previous attempts on this peak from any side.

On the 12th Korvanidis and I tried to reach Tara Pahar [CB10, *which had been climbed five times through 1984, first in 1955 by a British expedition*]. At 5,325m we found many snow-covered crevasses, forcing us to turn back, cross the glacier much lower, and camp at 5,236m. We left this camp at midnight and climbed for two hours up the right side of the glacier to the southeast couloir of Tara Pahar. We climbed the 40-55° snow couloir to a col on the east ridge at 6,031m (800m, D). A huge serac overhung the south side of the crest above, so we tried to climb the north flank, but stopped at 6,088m due to deep snow and potential avalanche risk. We rappelled to the glacier and returned to base camp. Worsening weather prevented us trying more peaks, and we left base camp on July 19.

NIKOLAS KROUPIS, *Greece*



Ache seen from C Glacier. 2009 expedition climbed peak up broad north face/ridge on left. *Supplied by Tamotsu Nakamura*



Chemma from north. Kazuo Hoshi, *Supplied by Tamotsu Nakamura*

*Ache and Chemma.* The Tokai section of the Japanese Alpine Club (JAC Tokai) has made 11 expeditions to the Indian Himalaya since 1988, mainly in Ladakh, Lahaul, and Spiti, where they have climbed 15 summits over 6,000m. The 10th, in 2009, planned to attempt the well-known Karcha Parvat (6,271m), in Lahaul, but found the ridge completely snow-free, so they would have been unable to melt water at camps. Instead they turned to an unnamed 6,066m peak to the south, in the upper Karcha Nala, establishing Camp 1 on July 13 at 4,700m and Camp 2 four days later at 5,200m, on what they called the C Glacier. Four main glaciers rise south from the Karcha River; they have tentatively been designated, from east to west, A, B, C, and D. The headwaters of A Glacier include Peaks

6,060m and 5,968m. B Glacier has Peak 6,105m, C has Peaks 6,066m and 5,945m, and D has Peak 6,010m. D is the largest glacier, and its head forms the watershed with the Lower Bara Shigri Glacier.

On July 19 Naoyuki Adachi (66), Ritusya Matsubara (75), and climbing leader Tsuneo Suzuki (74), with four high-altitude porters, moved south up C Glacier toward the summit. Adachi, Suzuki, and a porter gave up at 5,400m, due to deep snow, but the rest continued and reached the top in early afternoon. They called the peak Ache, which means “daughter” in Lahaul dialect. [*This ascent was briefly mentioned in AAJ 2010, where a proposal was noted to call the peak Lower Karcha Parvat.*]

The 11th JAC Tokai expedition took place in July and August 2011, with the aim of climbing Peak 6,150m, at the head of B Glacier. The team comprised Hitoshi Ishii (68), Katsumi Kuze, (63), Yutaka Shinohara (72), and me (60) as leader. From a 4,400m base camp in the Karcha Nala we established Camp 1 at 4,700m, Camp 2 on B Glacier at 5,250m, and Camp 3 near the head of the glacier at 5,550m. We carried oxygen cylinders for medical safety. On August 9 all members reached the summit via the northeast face and ridge. We named the peak Chemma (officially recognized by the IMF).

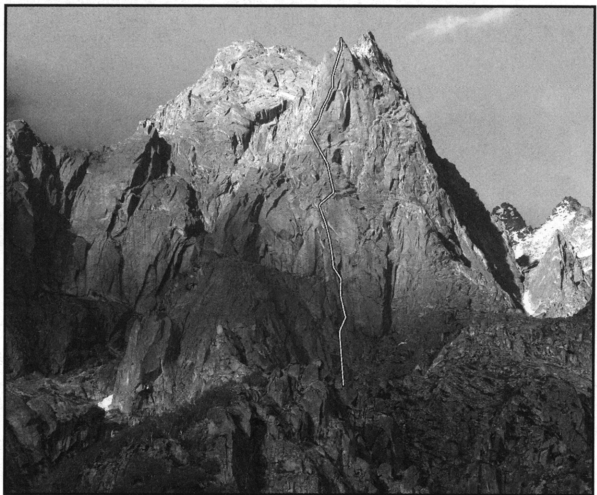
KAZUO HOSHI, JAC, Japan, provided by Tamotsu Nakamura

## KINNAUR

*Shoshala (ca 4,700m), Trishul Direct.* In spring 2010 Frederic Nicole, Bernd Zangerl, and I were exploring the Kinnaur region for new bouldering sites, when we discovered the Baspa Valley, a veritable Shangri-La for the rock climber. Returning to Switzerland I told Yannick Boissenot and Giovanni Quirici. A few minutes of description and two or three photos were enough to give birth to our project.

In April 2011 a 28-hour journey over rough roads took us from Delhi to the village of Raksham (Rakchham). The contrast of the overcrowded, overheated Indian plains with this little corner of paradise at 3,000m was extreme. Our goal was located just above the village: Shoshala, a virgin rock peak rising to ca 4,700m.

Reaching the foot of the face was complicated, and it took a week to find a feasible path for porters. We then took 18 days to climb 19 pitches up the middle of the face to the summit. We were delayed by storms, which hit almost daily and discouraged us from bivouacking on the wall. We fixed ropes and jumared to our high point each day, but this often proved slow and painful. As bad weather frequently arrived by early afternoon, it left little time to push the route forward. Lack of water was



Shoshala, with line of Trishul Direct. Yannick Boissenot