

ridge, which dropped to a glacier between Camps II and III. Camp III at 17,000 feet was established on May 22 and Brede Arkless and I spent the night there, hoping for a summit the next day but we were forced back to Base by bad weather which lasted for several days. Brede Arkless, Janet Rogers and I were back at Camp III by the 27th and on the 28th climbed an unnamed peak of 17,520 feet, following a line directly up a steep rock face, where there were route-finding problems and climbing up to a very difficult standard. We descended the easier west ridge and traversed back under the face to Camp III. On the 29th Brede and I left camp at 3:30 A.M., dropping 500 feet on the glacier east of the rock peak, crossed the glacier for a mile and then went directly up a steep snow slope to a snow ridge. Though the angle continued steep the whole way, the snow was perfect for cramponing. We reached the 18,390-foot summit at seven o'clock. From there it was obvious that the other climbs we hoped to do from Camp III would require further camps and were more difficult than anticipated. We dismantled the camps and made plans to attempt a 20,971-foot peak farther east. We had reached Camp II at 17,000 feet on the new objective when the news of Ian Clough's death reached us and the climb was abandoned.

NIKI CLOUGH, *unaffiliated*

Pakistan

K6. At the beginning of June our young expedition (average age 24) from the Academic Section, Vienna, of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) arrived in Pakistan. We were Dietmar Entlesberger, Gerhard Haberl, Christian von der Hecken, Helmut Krech, Erich Lackner, Gerd Pressl, Fred Pressl, Heinz Thallinger and I as leader. On June 16 we finally managed to overcome monstrous difficulties with the authorities in Rawalpindi. (They were given permission in turn for Khiangyang-Kish and Malubiting and had it withdrawn before they were allowed to go to K6. — *Editor*.) We flew by chartered plane to Skardu and reached Kapalu after a 65-mile, exciting Jeep ride. Two days later we crossed the Shyok River on an inflated-skin raft and marched up the Hushe valley to Kunde with 100 porters. From there we went east up the Nangmah valley, where on June 21 we set up Base Camp at 14,100 feet at the edge of the Nangmah Glacier. The K6 group are mountains of wild beauty, a nameless world of hard, red-brown granite, somber ice walls and shattered glaciers. K6 itself, seen from the south, presents no peak, but climbs endlessly into the sky, without the elegance of Masherbrum or Chogolisa. It is a broad, massive,

threatening bulk. This mountain had been attempted three times previously, the last time by Italians in 1969. Wolfgang Axt called it perhaps the "most difficult Karakoram 7000er", and G. O. Dyhrenfurth called it "an ideal work zone for the youthful extremist." The first days' reconnaissances brought us to the conclusion not to follow the Italian route on the southwest wall and revealed an hitherto unknown glacial basin that descended east from the peak into the Nangmah valley. From the basin a narrow hanging glacier on the southeast face rose to the "K6 shoulder" and ended on the southeast ridge. Camp I was set up at 16,750 feet on June 24. The route led from there to a 17,400-foot col, where we fixed 800 feet of rope. Steep, objectively dangerous ice couloirs and difficult rock climbing led in the next days to Camp II (19,350 feet); some 1100 feet of additional rope was fixed. On June 30 Lackner, Gerd Pressl and I pushed on to the shoulder at 21,650 feet and established Camp III at 22,000 feet at the beginning of the southeast ridge. After a six-hour climb the next day along the heavily corniced ridge we stood at the foot of the summit tower. Although only 800 feet below the top, K6 was not yet beaten. Exhaustion from the exertions of the past days, insufficient acclimatization (we had been in the region only ten days) and insufficient technical rock-climbing gear brought our improvised lightning attack to an end. Catastrophic weather forced us back to Base Camp, where for two weeks daily snowfalls prevented our getting beyond Camp I. Finally the attack went on. After post-holing, we dug Camps II and III out of the snow. On July 16 Gerd Pressl and I climbed, in part with direct aid, the first perpendicular section of the summit tower, a tremendous effort, and left fixed a 350-foot rope. It was in part UIAA V+, A2. Late that evening Haberl and von der Hecken greeted us in Camp III. Despite threatening weather on July 17, we decided to try our luck. On two ropes in snow squalls and mist we worked up to the top of the fixed rope, struggled up a steep ice and rock couloir (similar to the Matterhorn north face) and climbed the ice-covered final rock cliff. By afternoon we four stood on the summit of K6 (23,890 feet). For ten days we could not even consider a second summit attempt. Lackner, Fred Pressl, Krech, Entlesberger and I reached Camp III on July 27 but in the night the weather went bad. With the greatest difficulty we managed to evacuate the camps but the ropes remain fixed on the mountain. We left the region at the beginning of August.

EDUARD KOBLMÜLLER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Attempt on Malubiting. After driving to Pakistan, we had to wait for three weeks before we were granted permission on June 3 for Malubiting (24,451 feet). Our original objective in the Batura was not allowed. Four expeditions had previously unsuccessfully attempted Malubiting. With our liaison officer, Captain Asghar Hussain, Dr. Bernd Melzer, Horst Caha, my brother Michael Gizycki and I had a dream-like flight past Nanga Parbat to Skardu. After two days we drove 30 miles along the Indus and into the Shigar valley to Yuno. The next morning was spent getting us, our 29 porters and equipment across the Shigar on a goat-bladder raft. We went on to Chutrun and up the Basha, which springs from the Chogo-Lungma Glacier. On June 11 we got onto the glacier. Once on the ice we could use only five porters, for whom we had boots and socks, and together we relayed loads to Base Camp on the glacier at 14,100 feet at the base of an eastern spur of Spantik. Base Camp was set up on June 18. On June 19 Caha and I reconnoitered and avoided an icefall in the Chogo-Lungma by traversing on the spur of Spantik. The main (west summit) lay behind the eastern, middle and northern summits. We studied the northeast face which led to the saddle between the eastern and middle summits, which seemed avalanche free. The ridges seemed too long. We set up a tent at 16,400 feet where Camp I was to be. All four of us set out again from Base next day at one A.M. While the other two set up Camp I, Michael and I went higher. There was a full moon and the daytime heat was such in the basin that we could not climb by day. The next night we left at midnight and after route-finding difficulties in an icefall in the dark, we set up Camp II at 18,000 feet. After a rest at Base Camp, Michael and I set out at ten P.M. of June 23 and reached Camp II at nine A.M. We left again at eleven P.M. by flashlight but were disappointed to find bad snow conditions: breakable crust. By early morning we were on a spur at nearly 20,000 feet where we camped until midnight. We had to rope at two difficult spots and had to battle more bad snow. We set up our tent again at 21,150 feet. We could see Caha and Melzer at Camp II. At midnight we left and worked past crevasses and difficult spots until we reached the col between the eastern and middle summits. We again set up the tent at 22,500 feet and went for a stretch along the south ridge of the middle peak. There seemed to be practically no possibility to cross to the col between the middle and main peaks as it had appeared from below. There was nothing else to do but to cross to the northeast face of the main peak and climb the wall. We left just after midnight on June 28 to do this. We had reached a 50° gully that led to the middle summit at 23,000 feet when one of my brother's crampons loosened. He lost his balance but caught himself, although the crampon fell. The weather was getting worse. Without a crampon we could not go on. Back in the col it began to snow. The wind picked up so much

that one tent pole broke. On the 29th the weather luckily improved so that we could descend the face. To our horror we saw that Camp II had been overwhelmed by an avalanche. Lower down we found strewn equipment. Then we came on Melzer — dead. Where was Caha? We struggled down to Camp I that night and to Base Camp the next day, where we found Caha. They had left Base Camp on June 25 and taken two days to get to Camp II. After leaving at nine P.M., at one A.M. on June 27 they heard a crack and sensed that an avalanche had sweep over Camp II. They kept on. At two o'clock there was another crack and Caha was flung by falling ice into a crevasse, from which he could crawl after regaining consciousness. He then found Melzer, who had died instantly with a snapped spinal column. Caha dragged himself to Camp I and the next day to Base.

PETER VON GIZYCKI, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Nanga Parbat, Rupal Face. Nanga Parbat (26,660 feet) has now been climbed three times, each time by an expedition led by Dr. Karl Maria Herrligkoffer and each time by a different route. Each ascent has been followed by the most awesome dissent between the members of the expedition and also in mountaineering circles. On each of the last two ascents one of the summit climbers has died during the descent. Herrligkoffer led previous expeditions, in 1964 and 1968, on the Rupal face, one of the world's highest from base to top. In 1970 the other members of the party were Michl Anderl, deputy leader, Peter Scholz, Gerhard Mändl, Hans Saler, Günter Kroh, Dr. Hermann Kühn, Peter Vogeler, Gerhard Baur, Jürgen Winkler, Reinhold and Günther Messner, Werner Haim, Felix Kuen, Wolf-Dietrich Bitterling and Alice von Hobe. Base Camp was established at 12,000 feet on May 15. The route explored on the two previous expeditions was followed. By June 26 Camp V at 23,625 feet was established and all in readiness for the summit attempt. At noon on the 26th Herrligkoffer conferred by radio with Reinhold Messner. Gerhard Baur, Reinhold and Günther Messner would climb that afternoon to Camp V beyond radio contact. If the weather report was good, Herrligkoffer would send up a blue rocket and the climbers would prepare the ropes in the difficult Merkl Gully. If the weather report was bad, a red rocket would be fired and Reinhold Messner would race solo for the summit while his brother Günther and Baur fixed what ropes they could for his return down the gully. That night, unaccountably, a red rocket was fired despite a good weather report. Reinhold Messner set out at three A.M. on

June 27 with no rope and only two space blankets, extra clothing and dried fruit. He compared the not inconsiderable difficulties to the north face of the Matterhorn. Baur and Günther Messner were out shortly after dawn to fix ropes. In a fit of rage at a rope salad, Günther hurled the rope down and stormed up after his brother, who was at the top of the couloir. Together they climbed the long traverse that led to the right under the southern shoulder to the top of the shoulder and at five P.M. they reached the summit of Nanga Parbat. They descended to bivouac at about 26,000 feet just above the Merkl Gully. Günther's condition was rapidly deteriorating and rather than risk an unroped descent down the gully, they headed down the Diamir face. By nightfall they were down to 20,500 feet on the Mummery Rib. At dawn they continued on down. Reinhold went ahead. After waiting some time for Günther, he returned to look for him. Apparently Günther had been buried by an ice avalanche. After hours of fruitless search Reinhold staggered on down on frost-bitten feet. Finally he found a shepherd who gave him his first food in three days. He struggled on, finally had to be carried and eventually was picked up by a Jeep, which took him towards Gilgit. Meanwhile, on June 27 Felix Kuen and Peter Scholz had moved up to Camp V. They set out shortly after midnight on the 28th and reached the summit late in the afternoon. After a planned bivouac, they descended the Merkl Gully, now in part fixed with ropes. On the ascent this pair had had a shouted conversation with Reinhold Messner and heard of their plans to descend the Diamir face but were completely unable to give them any help.

Rinzho Gol and Gordoghan Gol Regions. The Todorei Hindu Raj Expedition was made up of Chuji Sato, Toyoo Yamamoto, Yasuo Yaguchi and Miss Shuko Kuribayashi. On July 14 Yakuchi, Yamamoto and Miss Kuribayashi climbed P 5100 (16,733 feet) above the Rinzho Gol. On July 17 they all climbed another peak of 5500 meters or 18,045 feet just northeast. Both are southwestern outliers of Shupel Zom West. After crossing the Phargham An (16,588 feet) on July 27 they climbed high on Gordoghan Zom (20,473 feet) and found a note left by the Hosei University expedition in 1968 though they were still distant from the summit. It therefore appears that the highest point reached by either party was the shoulder of the peak. On August 2 Sato, Yaguchi and Yamamoto climbed Sohnyoan Zom (18,455 feet), east of the head of the Sohnyoan Glacier.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club

Noghor Zom, Pegish II, Kotgaz Glacier Region, Eastern Hindu Kush. The Yokohama Sanryokai expedition was led by Miki Yanagishima and further composed of Nobuo Saito, Miss Tsuneko Kobayashi and Miss Midori Noji. After leaving Chitral on July 3, they passed through Uzhnu and placed Base Camp on the Kotgaz Glacier at 13,125 feet. Camp I at 14,300 feet (July 14) and Camp II (July 16) were put on the northwest ridge of Noghor Zom. After a bivouac 350 feet below the summit, on July 25 the two men reached the top (19,508 feet; first ascent by Austrians Gassner, Iglar, Peer on August 1, 1968). A camp was established at 15,700 feet on the rock ridge which extends from Pegish II (20,233 feet) on July 31. On August 1 all four made the second ascent of Pegish II. (First ascent by the same Austrians on July 25, 1968.)

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Falak Sar, Swat Kohistan. After the Meijo University expedition (Kohtaro Ohyama, Yutaka Arita, Munechika Sawada, Yamamasa Ueno and Hironari Hirabayashi) had climbed Mir Samir in Afghanistan, they went through Kalam and Matiltan to the Falak Sar valley, where they established Base Camp at 12,800 feet on August 7. From camp at 16,000 feet, Sawada and Ueno climbed Falak Sar (19,417 feet) on August 19, a climb which has already been made a number of times.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

P 5334, Gabral Glacier, Swat Kohistan. The Gifu Mountaineering Association expedition was made up of Masaru Tsuzuki, Masanori Sujita, Yoshihiro Iwasa, Harumi Hibino and Ryozei Nakahara. From Kalam they went to establish Base Camp on June 2 at the end of the Gabral valley at 11,500 feet. Camps were placed at 13,800 feet on June 7 and at 15,425 feet on June 19. On June 21 Iwasa and Nakahara made the first ascent of P 5334 (17,500 feet). They then crossed a 16,450-foot pass to the Laspur valley and eventually ended up at Chitral.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Bashkargolo Zom, Ishporili Gol, Hindu Raj. The Keio University expedition, made up of Takeshi Fuanki, Tetsuro Kubota and Mitsuru Yatabe left Chitral on July 17 and traveled through the Golen Gol, Koghozi and Sachiokuh village to place its first Base Camp at the western

foot of the Laspur An on July 22. On the 26th they reconnoitered to the head of the Shachiokuh Glacier. Their second Base Camp was on the North Ishporili Glacier. All three made the second ascent of Bashkargolo Zom (5400 meters or 17,717 feet) via the col south of P 5930. (First ascent by Austrians Badura and Sturm, August 4, 1968. *A.A.J.*, 1969, 16:2, p 458.) From a camp at the head of the South Ishporili Glacier, they made an unsuccessful attempt on Ishporili (5900 meters or 19,357 feet). From a col west of camp and north of the peak, they climbed on August 9 over the north peak of Ishporili but failed to get to the main summit after reaching 18,850 feet.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Attempt on Thui I, Hindu Raj. The Unpyo Club sent Takaaki Asaga, Toshiaki Miyoshi and Masami Ikeda to attempt Thui I (21,654 feet). After leaving Chitral on June 19 they established Base Camp on July on the Panarillo Glacier at 13,125 feet on July 1. They climbed P 4850 (15,912 feet) near Base Camp. After making a camp at 14,750 feet and a dump at 15,750 feet, on July 15 they reached a point at 17,000 feet on the northwest face of Thui I. Continued bad weather forced them to give up the attempt.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Shupel Zom, Hindu Raj. Ken Kariyama and Huroaki Seki of Chiba University of Technology climbed in the area south of Buni Zom. On August 1 they climbed Shupel Zom (19,433 feet) and on August 5, P 5265 (17,273 feet).

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Malana Glacier, Hindu Raj. An expedition from Bregenz, Austria was led by Heinz Koors. They approached the Malana Glacier, above which they climbed two 5000-meter peaks from Swat via the Kachhikhani Pass. They returned over the Thalo Pass.

Pakistani – Afghan Frontier

Noshaq. On August 15 Günter Virt, leader, and Edmund Prandstetter of the Austrian Hindu Kush Expedition (Austria Section, Vienna) climbed both the west summit (24,580 feet) of Noshaq. On the 20th Michael Hasslinger, Karl Mahrer and Peter Reischer climbed the west summit. On

August 19 Virt and Prandstetter traversed Rakhe Myani I and II (both 17,050 feet). They began below the saddle which plunges some 700 to 1000 feet to the Wakhan Gol between Rakhe Myani and the westernmost Rakhe Kuchek. They gained the ridge by means of a rotten-rock gully and got to the western summit of Rakhe Myani* (Peak 91 on the Wala map) by difficult rock climbing (UIAA IV) at 3:30 P.M. The traverse to the eastern summit* (Wala peak 92) was equally difficult. They got there at seven o'clock and improvised a bivouac. On August 24 and 25 Prandstetter, Reischer and Virt traversed Aspe Safed I (21,325+ feet), II (c. 21,000 feet) and III* (c. 20,925 feet). After climbing the main peak, they bivouacked in a tent on the summit and spent the next day traversing the corniced ridge in deep snow over Aspe Safed II and III. The north face plunges off steeply. Although their altimeter broke on Noshag, they felt that previous altitudes for the main peak of Aspe Safed had been given as about 100 meters too high. They descended some 500 feet between Aspe Safed I and II and climbed back up some 150 feet. The descent between Aspe Safed II and III was about 350 feet. Unclimbed Aspe Safed IV is much lower (c. 19,700 feet); the ridge descends from there to a steep gully that divides the four Aspe Safed peaks from a jagged ridge that leads to Rakhe Daroz (Wala peak 85). Mahrer and Pradstetter climbed Kharposhte Yakchi (18,695 feet) on August 27.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Noshag Ski Expedition. Dr. Roland Schulz, leader of the expedition of the Academic Alpine Club of Innsbruck, had to escort back to Kabul their doctor, Jörg Schmidl, who had contracted encephalitis. Meanwhile, on July 11, Karl Gabl, Gerd Ganter, Gerhard Markl, Hansjörg Meser and Ullrich Schwabe made the first ski descent from the summit of Kharposhte Yakchi (18,695 feet). Their ski descent from Noshag (24,580 feet) was a particular feat. They placed three camps on the Austrian route. New snow kept bothering them. Rejoined by Schulz, they all reached the west and main summits of Noshag on July 25. Starting from the very highest point, they descended to Base Camp that same day. They had to carry their skis some 800 feet on the rock band below Camp III during this vertical drop of 8000 feet. Gabl and Markl were away from Base Camp for only two days on this summit push, the others for three days. They marked the route with red flags which were left here by Dr. Richard Hechtel's 1969 American-Austrian expedition. They also discovered a board with names

*First ascent.

carved into it of a Swiss group that had been in the Qadzi-Deh valley in the fall of 1969. Nothing further is yet known at the moment of this group.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Ascent of Keshnikhan and Scientific Research. The Academic Section, Graz, of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV) was led by Roger S. de Grancy, and further composed of Dr. Herfried Gamerith, Robert Kostka, Dr. Gert Glaser, Fritz Ebster, Dr. Karl Gratzl, Walter Kuschel, Gedeon Kofler, Dr. Rolf Widerhofer, Dave Breslau (USA) and H. Shahir as liaison officer. They explored the Wark, Keshnikhan and Mandaras valleys, where they began a systematic ground-controlled, photogrammetric cartographic project. A 1:25,000 map is to be published of the valleys, glaciers and peaks. At the same time geological and glaciological studies were carried out and a large number of botanic specimens collected. Ethnological studies were made. Working from their base at Wark, they explored the valleys. One team set up camps in the Keshnikhan valley. On the west ridge of Koh-i-Keshnikhan they set up Camp II (18,700 feet) and Camp III (19,850 feet). At the latter they set up a station to survey also the Mandaras basin by photogrammetry. On August 11 from Camp II and not using Camp III, Kostka and Kuschel climbed Keshnikhan (c. 22,000 feet) repeating the 1963 Austrian route of S. Kutschera. Gratzl climbed Kohe Kalat (c. 18,375 feet) on August 9. Because of the inaccuracies of elevations in this part of the high Hindu Kush, the work of this highly scientific expedition is particularly welcomed. Well known from his cartographic work in the Everest region, Fritz Ebster was active here, despite his age of 70. The leader, de Grancy, was in the Keshnikhan valley in 1962. Dr. Gamerith is also an old Hindu Kush explorer (Buni Zom in the Hindu Raj).

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Kohe Larissa, Shir Koh, Kohe Hevad, Kohe Dusti, Ishmurgh Valley. The Biomedical Hindu Kush Expedition of the German Alpine Club (DAV) and the University of Munich was led by Dr. Roman Zink and composed of Dr. Udo Irmeler, Dr. Sylvester Lechner, Max Pause and Bertold Schwartz. The Chap Darrah basin, the western tributary at the head of the Ishmurgh valley, with Base Camp at 13,775 feet, was a favorable center of activities. On September 2 Pause and Zink climbed P 5230* (17,159 feet; between Wala Peaks 363 & 364; south of Kohe Larissa) via west face. Kohe Larissa* (20,200 feet; peak 355 on the Wala map) was climbed on September 4 by Pause and Schwartz up the northeast face by two short icefalls and a steep glacier. Zink, Irmeler and

Lechner repeated the climb the next day. Zink and Irmeler continued on along the ridge over a 20,095-foot peak* a three-day ridge traverse over its northwest ridge to Shir Koh (20,971 feet; Wala peak 354). (The name has only just been discovered. It was climbed by Austrians from the Khandud valley in 1968 and by Japanese from the Chap Darrah in 1969.) Pause made an interesting solo ascent of Kohe Hevad (22,471 feet) on September 9, a climb which Zink and Irmeler repeated the next day. They had two high camps. They had a relatively long approach from the north up the flat Nale Daruni Glacier, followed by a crevassed section and steep snow slopes toward the top. It was not difficult. From Camp II on the connecting ridge between Kohe Hevad and Shir Koh, Zink and Irmeler headed for Kohe Dusti. Czechs under Sedivy climbed the northeast summit from the Ushmurgh valley in 1965. The Munich pair on September 11 first climbed the easy western summit and continued to the main summit* (21,012 feet) of Kohe Dusti with rock and ice climbing of UIAA III+ difficulty. (This peak was formerly called "Kohe Meena" or "Kohe Mina".)

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Attempt on Kohe Langar. A French group led by Denis Van De Velde in which D. Charron took part was interested in peaks in the Shar Shkhawr (formerly Langar) valley. The undersigned was able to give them details of the successful German expedition of D. von Dobeneck. The French managed to climb the difficult west ridge to the foresummit of c. 20,175 feet. (Similarly, the Germans had to battle the weather and after a stormy bivouac only Otto Huber was still fit to forge his way to the main and southeast summits of the Langar group.) In 1970 the French also had to bivouac in a snowstorm. Deep snow prevented any further progress along the snow plateaus of the frontier ridge.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Pegish Zom. The Prague Badhakshan Expedition was led by Dr. Václav Lachout. Zdeněk Brabec, Zdeněk Filla, Dobrosław Metelka, Petr Mareš, Antonín Srb, and Jaromír Wolf also took part. They made the following ascents: Kohe Kabul (17,287 feet; Wala peak 302) first ascent on July 19 by Brabec, Filla; Pegish Zom I (20,568 feet) by east ridge on July 26 by Srb, Brabec, on August 1 by Mareš, Metelka and August 3 by Filla, Lachout, Wolf; Kohe Praha (17,782; southwest of Kohe Kabul) first ascent

*First Ascent.

on August 27 by Brabec, Srb; Pegish Zom II (20,233 feet) by north ridge on August 1 by Brabec, Srb. The Czechs did not know that Pegish Zom I and II had been climbed by the 1968 Austrian expedition from Rottenmann led by H. Gassner from the Chitral Glacier in Chitral. How important it is to interchange information internationally through our respective alpine organizations! Kohe Praha does not appear on the Wala map.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Nadir Shah and Keshnikhan. The second Yugoslav Hindu Kush Expedition in the Mandaras valley was led by Lojze Šteblaj, and further composed of Stane Belak, Danilo Cedilnik, Boris Krivic, Mitja Košir and Dr. Tomaz Azman. On July 31 Krivic and Belak reached the top of Kohe Nadir Shah (22,310+ feet), climbing the Polish route with camps at 16,750, 19,675 and 22,000 feet. Nasere Khosran Tsuka (20,834 feet; also called M2) was climbed from a col between it and M3 on August 1 by Šteblaj and Cedilnik and on the 5th by Belak and Košir. Camp I was the same as for Nadir Shah and Camp II was in the col at 18,700 feet. Koh-i-Keshnikhan (c. 22,000 feet) was ascended on August 12 by Krivic and Cedilnik and on the 13th by Belak and Košir. They climbed it via the col between it and M2 and then up the south ridge. Camp I was the same as for the previous climbs, Camp II (20,350 feet) was on the M2 ridge and Camp III (20,000 feet) on the M2-Keshnikhan col. This last climb was a new route from the Madaras valley. (In a publication dedicated to Albert Pradal about the French expedition to the Mandaras valley it states that he and L. Audoubert climbed the south-southwest buttress and descended the south face.)

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

M 8 and Attempt on Noshaq. Our expedition was composed of seven Italians, Dr. Silvano Castelnovo, Luciano Gilardoni, Riccardo Soresini, Bruno De Angeli, Elio Scarabelli, Marco Zappa and me as leader, Captain Mohammad Niwaz of the Pakistani Army, four high-altitude porters, Ayat-u-Din, Wilet Cha, Ali Khan and Ali Mush, and 55 Chitrali porters. After leaving Chitral, we went through Kuragh, Kila Drashan, Shagrom, and up the Udren Gol, where after a nine-day approach we set up Base Camp at 15,750 feet. After two days for acclimatization, De Angeli made a solo first ascent of Marianne Zom (6390 meters or 20,965 feet; Wala peak 119) by its north face. Zappa, Soresini, Gilardoni and I made the first ascent of M 8 (6530 meters or 21,424 feet; Wala peak 128) by its south face. Our

major objective was the north face of Noshag (24,580 feet) on which we placed three camps and reached an altitude of 21,000 feet. After having got up a 1300-foot icefall, we were planning to continue when the monsoon, particularly impetuous this year, forced us to fall back in terrible weather and to leave behind three isothermic tents. We returned by the same route with 30 porters from Shagrom. Medical examinations with electro-cardiograms were carried out up to an altitude of 18,200 feet, which we believe has never been done before.

RINO ZOCCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Owir Zom. Franco Cena, Nello Delù, Alexa Braun, Guido Botto, Giorgio Vicentini and I traveled from Italy to Peshawar by Volkswagen, to Chitral by Land Rover and to Owir by Jeep. We took three days to ascend the Owir valley to Base Camp at 11,500 feet. Camp I was at 13,500 feet. On August 8 Cena and I reached the summit of the mountain at the head of the Owir valley, which our altimeter showed at 5125 meters (16,814 feet).

VITTORIO LAZZARINO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Tirich Mir Attempt. The Innsbruck Mountain Rescue expedition led by Kurt Pittracher and composed of Horst Bergmann, Dr. Peter Mangutsch, Manfred Mehrli and Dr. Raimund Margreiter hoped to climb Tirich Mir by the Carinthian route. It will be remembered that H. Thomaser and F. Samonig were last seen at about 21,650 feet while attempting this route in 1967. (*A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, p. 221.) This Carinthian buttress would have led to the south ridge above the S Glacier Col and eventually to the top of the Norwegian route of 1950. (S Glacier is not "South" Glacier but just S Glacier because this tributary of the South Barum Glacier is shaped like the letter S.) In 1968 the Japanese were prevented by crevasses from reaching the buttress. The Tyroleans in 1970 left Chitral on June 27 by Jeep for Shogot in the Arkari valley and continued with porters through Arkari up the Dir Gol to Base Camp at 13,800 feet in the northern branch of the Dir Gol. Reconnaissance on July 1 showed the Carinthian buttress impractical with icefalls, séracs and ice avalanches. They looked for a route farther right (south) which would lead over S Glacier Peak to the S Glacier Col. The route led over difficult terrain to a glacial basin where Camp I was placed at 16,700 feet. Continuous bad weather hampered further operations although one tent was set up at Camp II above an icefall. On July 27, north of Base Camp and west of Tirich Mir, they all climbed

Malgiri Zom I, II and III (18,304, 18,209 and 18,111 feet). The latter two, which lie west of Malgiri Zom I, were first ascents. Margreiter and Pittracher climbed P 4800 (15,748 feet) and just north of it P 4760 (15,617 feet) on a spur which juts north into the southern branch of the Dir Gol.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Tirich Mir East Attempt. A German expedition from Trostberg led by Stefan Rausch had as its objective climbing Tirich Mir by the southeast ridge from the South Barum Glacier. They arrived in Chitral on July 23. They placed three camps on the sites used by the Norwegians; Base Camp at 14,100 feet above the first icefall, Camp I at 15,750 feet below the second icefall and Camp II at 17,000 above it. They climbed from there to a col on the southeast ridge at 18,850 feet and established Camp III just above it. Their high point, 20,350 feet, which was to have been the site of Camp IV, was reached on August 11 by Rausch and Strohschneider. Rausch felt sick and stayed at Camp III on the 13th. After coughing fits he suddenly died as the others were about to carry him down. It seems to have been exhaustion or pneumonia. (Or pulmonary edema? —Editor.) This well known climber and expedition leader was buried at Camp III.

ADOLF DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

Istor-o-Nal Group. Two German Alpine Club (DAV) expeditions combined in Pakistan for most of their climbing. From Munich were H. Hesslinger, L. Jaumann, H. Wagner, and H. Wiessmeier. From Garmisch-Partenkirchen were K. and U. Schoenwald, N. Hendrichs, and F. Reuter. They made the following climbs, none of them first ascents: Dertona Peak (c. 20,000 feet) on August 18 by K. and U. Schoenwald, Hendrichs, Reuter from an 18,700 feet high camp to the east on the upper Tirich Glacier; Ghul Lasht Zom East (21,690 feet) on August 21 by Wagner and Jaumann from the upper Tirich Glacier; Ghul Lasht Zom South (21,828 feet according to Wala but probably only c. 21,000 feet) on August 21 by Wiessmeier, K. Schoenwald, Reuter from the north (all three from the same camp); Istor-o-Nal West I (23,950 feet) on August 30 by Wagner and Wiessmeier by the southwest ridge with camps at 19,000 and 21,650 feet. It is not absolutely clear which peak on the ridge they reached.

THOMAS TRÜBSWETTER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*