

is unmarked on Survey of India sheets. By traversing the névé at the foot of P 20,300 to the east we reached a good viewpoint on the south ridge of that mountain. Here, at 18,400 feet, we were on a divide between tributary glaciers flowing into the Tos and into the Chota Shigri. We examined the northwest and south ridges and west face of Papsura but could not trace a feasible route from this side. Ali Ratni Tibba (18,013 feet) and its foretop, known respectively by the local hillmen as Paptula and Dramtula, is a formidable mountain resembling the Aiguilles du Dru. To reconnoiter it, Langford, Wangyal and I circumnavigated its base by ascending the Ali Ratni Tibba East Glacier, crossing a 16,000-foot pass southwest of the peak and descending the Ali Ratni Tibba West Glacier, which emerges in the upper Malana *nullab* just below the snout of the Malana Glacier. Once gained, the southwest ridge offers the best chance of an ascent, but it would have to be reached by a route traversing the steep icefields of the south face, which would require considerable resources and prolonged preparation.

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Brammah, Kashmiri Himalaya. A group of Cambridge University students, Charles Clarke, leader; Simon Brown, Lieutenant Henry Day, Michael Tugendhat, Dilsher Singh Virk and Henry Edmundson, left Kishtwar in mid-July on a four-day trek to the Brammah Glacier. Their attempt on 21,500-foot Brammah failed only a few hundred feet from the summit.

Pakistan

Tirich-North and Ghul-Lasht-Zom. The Austrians Kurt Diemberger, his wife Maria Antonia, Herwig Handler, and Fritz Lindner left Chitral on August 2, ascended the Chitral valley and crossed the Zani Pass to Shagrom. They went up the Tirich Glacier to Base Camp at 16,400 feet, which they pitched on August 9 at the foot of the steep northern spur of Tirich-North, the highest (westernmost) summit of the northern Tirich group, the ridge which runs east and west some three miles north of Tirich Mir. After a quick reconnaissance showed that this mountain would be of considerable difficulty, they turned to the Ghul-Lasht-Zom group until they should be better acclimated. They moved their base some two miles west. On August 14 they camped at 18,000 feet on a tributary glacier that descends to the east from the eastern summit of Ghul-Lasht-Zom. Camp II was placed the 18th on its southwest ridge at 20,700 feet. The next day the three men climbed to the eastern summit

(21,680 feet) but bad weather prevented advance toward the main peak. A pair of crampons had been left behind at Camp I and so Diemberger descended to rejoin his wife there. Together they climbed a 20,000-foot peak just south of Ghul-Lasht-Zom's eastern summit. Handler and Lindner meanwhile returned to this eastern peak and traversed on to the main summit (21,867 feet). Reconnaissance of the west side of the Tirich-North group revealed avalanche danger and no obvious route. They returned to attack its northern spur. This ridge rose from Base Camp some 3500 feet up steep mixed rock and snow and for an equal distance to the summit on snow. Camp I was placed at 18,000 feet on August 27. Several difficult rock steps above necessitated fixed ropes. Camp was carried up with them as they worked their way gradually upwards until they were finally established at 20,350 feet above the rock on September 3. On the 4th, the three men climbed the steep snow to the summit (23,150 feet).

Darban Zom, Hindu Kush. An Austrian expedition traveled by Jeep over the Lowari Pass and through Chitral into the Mastuj valley. From there they went by pack train to Shagrom. Base Camp was at 15,000 feet by the Darban Glacier. Camp I was established at 17,300 feet and Camp II at 19,800 feet, but bad weather and avalanche danger drove them back. Several days later they set out again despite the precarious snow on Noshaq's northern slopes which they had to traverse to reach Darban Zom. After Markus Schmuck, Uli Kössler and Helmuth Larcher reached Camp II again, they moved a bivouac camp higher to 21,000 feet. On September 12 they climbed ice slopes to a ramp which gave access to the basin between Noshaq and Darban Zom, from which Kössler and Schmuck climbed an ice slope up the southern side to the summit of Darban Zom (23,688 feet). Larcher had to give up 800 feet from the top. Meanwhile on the same day Hans Egger, Dieter Drescher, and Schmuck's son Christian climbed the peaks north of Camp I, traversing from Q6 (20,473 feet) to M9 (20,538 feet). Drescher and Larcher climbed Udren Darban Zom (20,899 feet) on September 15. (Originally these were two separate expeditions that joined forces in the field.)

Buni Zom, North Peak. An Austrian expedition from Graz consisted of Dr. Gerald Gruber, leader, and his wife Hildegund, Dr. Herfried Gamerith and his wife Gertraud, Hanns Schell and Dr. Norbert Zernig. On August 10 G. Gruber, H. Gamerith and Schell climbed the north peak of Buni Zom (20,795 feet). Zernig climbed Kohraboht Zom (19,029 feet) on August 16. From Panorama Peak (18,701 feet), which they