

climbed on the 5th and the 8th, they were able to make photographic panoramas and measurements of the high Hindu Kush. They climbed from the Kohrabohrt Glacier.

A. DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*Buni II and Gordoghan Zom.* The Munich section of the German Alpine Club (DAV) sent Horst Schürer, leader, Rudi Berger, Alfred Koch, and Ernst Lainer to the Buni Zom group. All four climbed Buni II (20,079 feet) on July 25. Koch and Lainer climbed Gordoghan Zom (20,374 feet) on August 8. They made valuable photographs of the peaks of the Laspur valley.

A. DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*Diran or Minapin.* This expedition of the Kyoto Mountaineering Federation was led by Ryuichi Kodani and consisted of Mitsugi Koyama, Mikio Nakayama, Shinichi Hotta, Naoki Takada, Yuzuru Tsuchimori, Tadashi Takahashi, and Dr. Sokichi Saito. A two-man reconnaissance party had already done its work from June to August in 1963. Starting from Japan in May, they got to work on the 23,862-foot peak in June. During the last five days of the expedition, Tsuchimori and Koyama pushed to within 250 feet of the summit but because of the strong wind and whirring snow, they turned their backs on the top and began their final descent toward their highest camp (22,000 feet); owing to the sunset they had to bivouac at about 23,500 feet. This was the last try of the expedition.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Attempt on Khinyang Chhish.* Our expedition was comprised of 13 graduates or students from the Tokyo University Ski Alpine Club: Dr. Hirotsugu Shiraki, leader, Dr. Shingi Ishikawa, deputy leader, Kuniyuki Ito, Katsuji Shimoishizaka, Shoji Seki, Kei Abe, Takeo Nakamura, Ryuko Nishitani, Keisuke Murakami, Akitake Makinouchi, Katsuhiko Kano, Kantaro Ogura, Kuniaki Inoue, and the Pakistani Mohammed Asif, whose language and climbing skills helped us a great deal. The reconnaissance party left Nagar on June 18 and spent five days on the Khinyang Glacier trying in vain to find any possible route to the summit on the western side. On the 27th Base Camp was established at 12,750 feet beside the Hispar Glacier, at the foot of the south ridge, which had been tried by the English-Pakistani team in 1962. We placed Camp I on the spur at 15,750 feet, Camp II at 17,400 feet where the spur meets the southeast ridge and Camp III beyond the junction of the southeast and southwest

ridges at the Bull's Head and before the Ogre, a vertical rock tower. By July 17, Camp IV was settled on the Snow Dome at 19,350 feet; a snowstorm from July 28 to August 7 forced us to stay there for nine days. Camp V was at 20,650 feet on the First Tier, Camp VI at 22,650 feet on the Ice Cake, and Camp VII at 23,000 feet just below the Rock Peak. Two more summits, Triangle Peak (24,275 feet) and Tent Peak (25,250 feet), still separated us from the summit of Khinyang Chhish (25,762 feet). Difficult rock, ice walls, sharp knife-edged ridges with complicated cornices and crevasses all the way from Camp II to Temporary Camp VIII had forced us to use up all the rope we had for fixing. On August 19, five climbers set out to Camp VIII just a day's climb from the summit. On their way, at 23,600 feet, a narrow snow ridge suddenly collapsed and Takeo Nakamura fell far below to the Khinyang Glacier. All the rest rushed back to Base Camp and began to search for his body, but nothing could be found. All in deep sorrow, we left Base Camp on August 27.

HIROTSUGI SHIRAKI, *Tokyo University Alpine Ski Club*

*Swat Kohistan.* A German expedition, Stefan Rausch, leader, Franz Grundner, Wolfgang Hasse, and Eugen Näf, climbed first in the Mankial and Siri Dara groups. They all climbed on July 7 the Central Peak (17,500 feet), a second ascent, and Mustagh (?) (c. 16,568 feet). Farther north they all made on July 18 the second ascent of Falak Sar (19,417 feet) and climbed P 4850 (15,912 feet), northeast of Falak Sar.

A. DIEMBERGER, *Österreichischer Alpenklub*

*False or Doubtful Claims of Ascents in 1964.* The accounts of three expeditions reported in the *American Alpine Journal*, 1965, 14:2 need further clarification in these pages. Attention was called to these details by *Alpinismus* of April, 1965. 1. On page 463 of last year's *Journal*, Fritz Stammberger was given credit for having made an ascent of Cho Oyu. It appears, however, that his "summit" pictures were not made on the top of the mountain, and although this does not definitely disprove his claim of ascent, it casts serious doubts on his veracity. 2. On page 476 we published a short account of the ascent of "Turpin Peak (c. 19,000 feet)." It appears that the expedition leader, Philip Rosenthal, was at least guilty of careless research. The region was mapped by Dr. Richard Finsterwalder of the German 1934 Nanga Parbat Expedition; in the course of the mapping, on June 26, 1934 Walter Raechl traversed the peak climbed by Rosenthal and called by him "Turpin Peak." The 1934 German map, presumably correct, gives the mountain an altitude of only