

Nun and Kun. Of these twin peaks, Nun (23,410 feet), first climbed by French Mme Claude Kogan and Swiss Pierre Vittoz in 1953, is much more difficult than Kun (22,250 feet) first climbed in 1914. They were climbed this year by an expedition of the Indian National Defense Academy, Kadakvasla, Maharashtra, consisting of five officers, fourteen cadets and two instructors, with Flight Lieutenant K.P. Venu-gopal, leader and Captain S.S. Singh, deputy. Base Camp was established at 15,600 feet at the head of the Suru valley below Tanaka Peak (19,000 feet) on June 14. They approached from the north, not from the south as previous expeditions had. On Kun, Camp I was at 17,300 feet and Camp III at 21,000 feet. Four made the climb to the summit on June 25 and two other groups on June 26 and 27 brought the total to 15. Camp I on Nun was established on June 26 at 16,700 feet. After a storm beat back an attempt in early July, Camp II was reestablished on July 15 and Camp III was placed on the east ridge (a new route) at 22,000 feet on July 18. After waiting out a day of storm, on the 20th S.S. Singh, Phenjo, instructor from the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, and cadets M.S. Gill (18) and K.S. Rawal (17) climbed to the summit using much fixed rope. The cadets were badly frostbitten. On July 2 P.T. Joshi, R. Kochhan, B.P.S. Bhalla, Flight Lieutenant A.S. Krishnamurthy and Sherpas Thondup and Dorje climbed Tanaka.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Khinyang Chhish, Hispar Mustagh. This peak turned back a British expedition in 1962 and a Japanese one in 1965, on which climbers were killed. This year, a 13-man Polish group climbed a direct route up the south face from the Pumarikish Glacier to reach the south ridge, which was followed to the top (25,760 feet) from Camp IV at 23,500 feet. On August 26, the leader Andrzej Zawada, Zygmunt Heinrich, Jan Stryczynski and Ryszard Szafirski reached the top, having bivouacked with great discomfort 250 feet below the summit. Jan Franczuc was killed when he fell into a crevasse above Camp III.

Pakistan

Malubiting, Karakoram. The members of this year's expedition to Malubiting (24,451 feet) were the Austrians Horst Schindlbacher, leader, Kurt Pirker, Hilmer Sturm and me and the Pole Dr. Jerzy Hajdukiewicz as doctor. We left Graz, Austria on June 28 in two Volkswagen buses and traveled overland to arrive in Rawalpindi on July 6. Since we could not get a flight to Skardu, we drove our vehicles to Balakot and there rented three Jeeps to drive from July 16 to 18 the 300 miles to Skardu. On July 19 we drove with tractor and trailer through Shigar to Yuno. With 31 porters we crossed the Shigar River on a goatskin raft and got to the last town, Arandu, on July 22. We changed porters and ascended the orographic left lateral moraine of the

Chogolungma Glacier as far as Bolocho. On the fourth day we got onto the ice and set up Base Camp at Palichor at 14,100 feet, some 20 miles above the tongue of the glacier. The route from Base Camp to Camp I at 16,400 feet was troublesome; it led first up steep grass and rock for 500 feet after which we had two hours of steep moraine slopes on the left of the glacier. The glacier itself was badly broken up. It took an average of seven hours to climb the five miles to Camp I. The glacier was smooth above Camp I and led gently upward for 2½ hours to a steep, 925-foot-high slope below the Polish Pass. The main difficulty was a 200-foot-long traverse; the snow was affected by direct sun and often soft, and we could not belay on the difficult places. Camp II was on the Polish Pass at 19,150 feet. We continued up a very steep rock ridge on the north peak of Malubiting. We fixed the entire length of the 650-foot ridge with rope. Above, the steep snow slope and ridge led to a vertical ice step below which we set up Camp III at 20,350 feet. From Camp II to III took eight hours. We turned the step on the left and climbed back on the adjoining very steep snow slope to gain the upper glacial basin. Above this we could use skis. One rope-length was very steep on rotten ice. Then, with one interruption near an ice tower, we followed a relatively narrow ramp to the summit massif. Camp IV was placed at 21,500 feet. On August 23 all of us but Hajdukiewicz headed for the summit. Though one pair short, we continued to ski to 23,300 feet. We reached the col between the main and middle peaks some 250 feet higher. Then we climbed on hard snow along the east ridge. The 900-foot rise to the summit to complete the first ascent was in places relatively steep. This year we had much bad weather. On our first attempt we were tent-bound on the Polish Pass for seven days by a snow-storm. We had to descend after this on August 14 to Camp I in bad conditions and deep snow. The second attempt left Base Camp on August 19. From Camp II we carried everything in one load to Camp III and lugged the same things forward to Camp IV. From Camp II up we had brilliantly clear weather. On the summit it was beautiful, still and relatively warm.

HANNS SCHELL, *Öesterreichischer Alpenklub*

Malubiting. A Japanese expedition from Kyoto was led by Mitsugi Koyama. Their attempt to climb Malubiting (24,451 feet) was given up when on May 24 two Pakistani porters, Hidayat Shah and Arab Khan, were swept by an avalanche for 2000 feet down to their deaths. They made their attempt from the south.

Ogre, Karakoram. We spent considerable time searching for a route up the south face of the Ogre, but due to objective dangers, this face was eventually rejected and we trekked three days to reconnoitre the north face. A feasible route was discovered but because of the very early monsoon we were unable to get above 17,500 feet. The first ascent of