

Nanga Parbat Attempt. The approach of the Felix Kuen Memorial Expedition, led by Dr. Karl Maria Herrligkoffer, was considerably complicated by their not being able to go along or cross the Karakoram Highway being built by the Chinese. Although they arrived in Pakistan on May 7, it was not until May 30 that the western part of the expedition was established at Base Camp at Dhaigiri, a little above their Base Camps of 1960, 1968 and 1970. They attempted three routes. The Toni Kinshofer route ascended the southwest ridge to the Felix Kuen Icefield and then was to continue up the Diamir side over the south peak and south shoulder to the 26,660-foot summit. Four camps were established, Camps II, III and IV at 19,350, 23,000 and 24,275 feet respectively. The weather was consistently bad. There were only two cloudless, windless days in the 40 they were on the mountain. Hillmaier, Beyerlein and Margret Schnait spent a whole week stormbound in Camp III. Hillmaier and Beyerlein were finally able to establish Camp IV and after reaching a high point of 24,775 feet descended 150 feet on the traverse to the Diamir side. Weather prevented their going further. A group reconnoitered the southeast buttress to 18,375 feet. The eastern part of the expedition established three high camps, the highest at 21,000 feet, just below Rakiot Peak. Manfred and Christa Sturm with Margret Schnait and one other made the second ascent of Toshain (c. 20,000 feet; for first ascent, see *A.A.J.*, 1975, 20:1, pages 213-4. —*Editor*). (We are very grateful to Dr. Herrligkoffer for supplying this information.)

Thui Group, Hindu Raj. The Edinburgh Hindu Raj Expedition was composed of Dave Broadhead, George Gibson, Dave Page, Des Rubens and me. We traveled by jeep from Gilgit to Yasin and continued for four days through Thui and Sholtali to Base Camp at 14,000 feet on the Borumbar Glacier. Thui I has two separate tops. The higher is 6660 meters (21,654 feet) and is marked as No. 27 on Diemberger's map of the Hindu Raj (*Himalayan Journal*, 1971, XXXI, p. 320). The second higher is No. 26, P 6400 (20,998 feet), at the head of the Panarillo and Borumbar Glaciers. P 6400 was climbed on August 5 by Gibson, Rubens and me from a camp on a plateau at 20,000 feet. A previous attempt on July 31 by Broadhead and Page reached a subsidiary peak between the two summits. It would seem that the difference between the heights of the two peaks is rather less than the 260 meters given by Diemberger. To the south of the peak we climbed there are four peaks on the east side of the Borumbar Glacier. We climbed them all. The northernmost pair (c. 20,000 and 20,300 feet) were climbed by Rubens and me on August 7. The southern ones (c. 18,500 and 18,000 feet) were climbed by various separate parties between July 19 and 26. We attempted Thui III twice from the Borumbar side. On the second attempt we climbed an obvious couloir which leads up from the glacier to the main watershed

and thence to a top which lies a half-mile east and a few hundred feet lower than the main summit. An attempt was also made on Thui II, crossing from the Borumbar to the Qalandar Gum Glacier. Rubens and I followed the latter to its head and traversed a subsidiary peak of 20,000 feet to a 19,800-foot col immediately north of Thui II. Bad weather foiled the final attempt, but the climb appears fairly straightforward.

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Thui III. Our expedition was composed of H.P. Doswald, Dr. A. Stöckli, Frl. Dr. V. Merz, J. de Vries, H. Bumbacher, M. Dubacher, J. Huber, J. Ineichen, H. Rieder, K. Stadlin, P. Lenggenhager, and me as leader. We placed Base Camp (12,625 feet) between the Qalandar Gum and Agost Bar Glaciers. After establishing Camps I and II (14,600 and 16,400 feet) on the Qalandar Gum Glacier, Doswald, Dubacher and Huber on July 23 climbed the 3300-foot-high southwest ice wall of Thui III (20,260 feet) to make the first ascent. On July 25 Merz, Bumbacher and Stadlin and on July 28 Dubacher, de Vries and I repeated the ascent. An attempt on 20,204-foot Thui Zom was given up when the camp at 15,100 feet below the very difficult north face was destroyed by rockfall. The risk on the 7200-foot-high face was too great. We made the following first ascents: P 5160 (16,929 feet; 2 kilometers northeast of Thui An) on July 30 by Bumbacher, Stöckli; P 5160 (16,929 feet; on the south bank of the Qalandar Gum Glacier and 5 kilometers southwest of Thui III) on July 31 by Dubacher, Huber; P 4920 (16,142 feet; 3 kilometers northeast and southeast of the latter two) on July 28 by Doswald, Huber; P 4900 (16,076 feet; 1300 meters east of Thui An) on July 16 by Dubacher, Huber; P 4580 (15,026 feet; 1 kilometer northeast of Base Camp) on July 22 by Ineichen, de Vries and on August 2 by Stadlin, Stöckli; P 4398 (14,430 feet; 1½ kilometers west of Base Camp) on July 29 by Lenggenhager, Merz, de Vries.

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Langar, 1974. In *A.A.J.*, 1975 on page 216 we reported that Italians had climbed Langar but details were lacking. On August 5, 1974 Sergio De Infanti, Mario Qualizza and Aldo Scalettari reached the summit of Wala Peak 193, which lies just north of Saraghrar North. Wala gives no altitude for this peak but the Italians give 7100* meters (23,294 feet); Wala gives a peak some two miles west of the Italian peak as Langar Main Peak at 7061 meters. The Italians established Base Camp at 13,550 feet at Totiraz Nohu alongside the Roshgol Glacier on July 17, 1974.

* The Hindu Kush expert, Dr. Diemberger, doubts that this peak is more than "nearly 7000 meters."