

and, considering the limited time available to us, met with a certain amount of success. During the first five days we moved up the Chogo Lungma Glacier to establish an Advanced Base near the mouth of the Malubiting Glacier and then Camp I at the foot of Spantik below the southeast ridge of Malubiting. From Camp II, at 20,000 feet, Horniblow and I were able to establish Imrie and Jawed Akhter in Camp II at about 21,000 feet by mid-day of August 1 and leave them there to climb the next day by 12:30 P.M. to the summit of Malubiting East (23,000 feet). They had a fine climb. They were able to move together up to the unstable rock ridge, except where the new snow and *verglas* forced them to move with more caution. They were stopped by a snow wall 200 feet below the summit but managed to bypass this on a very steep snow slope to the left and a small rock tower leading to the summit snow slope.

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*Disteghil Sar.* An Austrian expedition under the leadership of Wolfgang Stefan climbed Disteghil Sar (25,868 feet) in the Hispar Muztagh of the Karakoram. Having left Nagar on May 12, they had ascended the Hispar and Khiang Glaciers and were ready to start reconnaissance on May 24 from Base Camp at something over 14,000 feet. The route attempted up the southwest ridge by the Swiss in 1959 looked too long to them and they preferred the British route of 1957, which winds up the south face. Camp I lay at 18,700 feet. Between there and Camp II at 21,235 feet the route was very nearly cut by a crevasse with a vertical upper wall. Camp III was just off the face on the western ridge at 23,000 feet. Until then, the weather had been nearly perfect, but on the morning of June 9 it appeared to be breaking. Consequently at 10:30 Günther Stärker and Diether Marchart left for the summit. Late in the afternoon they arrived at a little col between two peaks. They chose one but after arriving, noticed that the other was higher and so climbed that one too. They were back in camp, frostbitten, at 9:30 P.M. The storm broke and the climbers with Stefan, who had awaited them in the high camp, had several days of struggle under frightful conditions to reach Base Camp. Other members of the party were Herbert Raditschnig and Gottfried Mayr.

*K12.* The Saltoro Expedition spent three months in the region at the head of the Saltoro valley, in the eastern Karakoram, during late May, June, July and August. The members were P. J. Stephenson, Australian,

leader, K. J. Miller and D. Haffner, British, J. P. Hurley, American, and R. Sebastian Khan, Pakistani, liaison officer. We left Skardu on May 21 and took eight days to the uppermost village in the Saltoro valley, Goma. From there we followed up the Bilafond valley and glacier to the second major glacial tributary on the east side, opposite Naram, known locally as the Grachmo Lungba. Base Camp was established on June 1, three miles up this glacier at 15,000 feet. This glacier takes a sharp turn beyond this camp, rising close to the west face of K12 (24,503 feet), the exploration of which was our central objective. To try to reach a 19,500-foot pass west of the peak, we climbed the several icefalls on the upper part of the glacier and established two camps at 16,500 and 18,000 feet respectively, but failed initially to find a route through the final icefall, immediately below the pass. After bad weather, we reascended to Camp I to proceed with the plane-table survey. From Camp II a route was finally found through the upper icefall. On June 24, Camp III was set up in the pass. The weather again deteriorated for four days. At the earliest opportunity, a descent was made north from the pass into the extensive snow basin, first seen by Shipton's party in 1957. Two fine days, the only ones experienced, allowed us to survey it both by plane tabling and partially by photo-theodolite. While descending to Base from the pass, Miller was struck on the head by ice and had to return to Skardu. Hurley and I remained on the pass, hoping to reconnoitre the K12 ridge, but bad weather prevented this. We two joined the others at Base on July 4 but the next day reascended and on the 6th reoccupied the camp on the pass. On the 7th we cut a route up the first 1500 feet of the west ridge's steps. Hurley, without previous mountaineering experience, reached 20,500 feet, and after seeing the camp pitched, descended, leaving me the strongest porter, Choo, to continue the reconnaissance next day. We cut up the steep ice and snow buttresses on the ridge to reach the snow apron which covers the upper southwest face. I eventually reached a point on the apron close to 23,000 feet, but though the difficulties of the route had all been overcome, at three P.M. it was necessary to descend to rejoin Choo, who had rested at 22,500 feet with a severe headache. While Hurley left the group on July 12 to return to Skardu, making ethnological studies en route, we other three explored the Chumik Glacier. The glacier proved shorter than suggested by the original survey map, and from the gap reached at its head, we perceived that the country beyond, lying south and east of K12, is completely misrepresented on previous maps. After a return to Goma, Haffner had to leave. Captain Khan and I then spent ten days

exploring and mapping the Gyong Glacier system. Here considerable modifications to the known topography were made and in fact a large blank area existing on the 1/4-inch survey maps has been filled in.

P. J. STEPHENSON

*Trivor.* An Anglo-American expedition under the leadership of Wilfred Noyce made the first ascent of Trivor (25,325 feet) in the Hispar Muztagh. From the Trivor Glacier they reached the col between Trivor and Momhil Sar, where they established Camp III. Three more camps were pushed up the northwest ridge, the highest at about 23,000 feet. From there Noyce and the American Jack Sadler climbed to the summit in 8½ hours on August 17.

*Mount Ghent Massif, Kondus Group.* The German Institute for Foreign Research in Munich sent on June 29 its third expedition to the Himalayas. I was named leader of the "German-English-Pakistani Himalaya Expedition" (DEPAK). To the team also belonged the Austrian, Ernst Senn, my rope companion on Broad Peak in 1954, and the Rosenthal couple of Selb, Bavaria. Lavinia Rosenthal was to manage Base Camp, while her husband Philip hoped to join us two in climbing a 23,000-foot peak in the Kondus Region of the southern Karakoram. Two weeks after leaving Skardu, on a clear August morning, we left camp on skis at three o'clock and climbed upwards for some three hours on bone-hard snow. At six A.M. we reached the steep north flank of what we thought was Mount Ghent, where we exchanged the skis for crampons. The conditions were in part bad, and after I became tired, Senn had to make all the tracks. I had to rest every 30 paces. About noon we reached a ridge and shortly thereafter a 23,450-foot summit. From there we could see that the highest point of the Mount Ghent massif was separated from us by a deep col and lay farther south. Since I was tired and since we should have to have an intermediate camp on the col, we called it a day with the ascent of our peak, which we called "DEPAK Peak." After a planned and then an unplanned rest day, we started on an attempt on Silver Throne. We climbed for two hours to the southern spur and left all superfluous gear at the foot of the summit slope. The ascent went well at first and we alternated leads. The weather was not yet settled and we were off and on in a "steam laundry." We continued slowly upwards in such thick clouds that we had to keep to the spur. As we advanced, our speed decreased, but finally at about noon we stood on the tiny summit of Silver Throne (ca. 22,640 feet).

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