Rakaposhi. The Irish Himalayan Expedition consisted of P. O'Leary, leader, G. Garrett, E. Goulding, T. Kavanagh, B. O'Flynn, S. Payne and myself. Captain Rafi Mohn was liaison officer and we had four Hunza high-altitude porters. After arriving at Base Camp on June 13, we reconnoitered the full length of the ridge over Secord Peak but decided it was too long after putting up two camps. We then tried a difficult rock rib plastered with snow which led to upper snow slopes below Tilman's Col. After taking a week to get 500 feet about Col Camp (II) at 14,250 feet, and with prospects the same for the next 1000 feet, we abandoned the route, which was not possible for laden porters. Our third try was up an icefall and upper snow slopes to Tilman's Col, probably a little to the right of his 1947 route. Above Camp III at 19,250 feet just below the crest of the ridge, we climbed a steep snow ramp and reached the ridge at the top of the first step above the col. The ridge was composed of gendarmes of rotten rock joined by cornices, also rotten, and would have required fixed ropes and siege tactics. As three climbers were unfit (two as a result of an avalanche which had destroyed Camp I), and as the porters refused to sleep above Base Camp, the remaining four climbers were too small a party for the work involved. We retreated, having probably reached 20,500 on July 11.

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Tirich Mir East. In 1950 Arne Naess headed an expedition which climbed to the highest summit of Tirich Mir (25,263 feet). This year he returned with his fellow Norwegians, Dr. Kjell Friis-Baastad, Ralph Höibakk, Anders Opdal and Per Vigerust. The transport officer was Lieutenant Sabir Kamal. They climbed the difficult south face to the eastern summit (25,236 feet), which is separated from the main peak by a ridge which dips to col of c. 24,775 feet. After flying to Chitral, they walked for four days to Base Camp (numbered as Camp I, 10,800 feet), arriving on May 26. They followed the 1950 route, through Camp II (14,100 feet) and Camp III (15,750 feet), to Advanced Base (Camp IV, 17,000 feet), which was occupied on July 6. During this period, seven peaks over 16,400 feet were climbed. Above Advanced Base, the route started sharply up, crossing an avalanche chute and ascended very steep snow, ice and rock to Camp V (19,700 feet), above which they were preparing the route with fixed ropes on July 16 when snow began to fall. The storm did not let up until July 21. They decided to make a quick assault by two men. The next day all moved to Camp V. The day after, they climbed over difficult rock and snow to another steep icefield and to the site of Camp VI just beyond at 21,325 feet on a comparatively flat snow rib which lay in

the face. On the 24th Höibakk and Opdal climbed a third icefield with packs of 55 pounds containing ten days' supplies to a bivouac spot at 23,000 feet. On July 25 they climbed a steep ice gully to a shoulder at 24,100 feet and thence reached the southeast ridge at 24,775 feet. They arrived on the summit in doubtful weather at four P.M.

Momhil Sar. Momhil Sar, the 24,090-foot peak which lies just west of Trivor, was climbed by an Austrian expedition from Styria. It was led by Hans Schell and included Rudolf Pischinger, Horst Schindelbacher, Leo Schlömmer and Rolf Widerhofer. After leaving Nagar on May 6, they reached Base Camp at 15,000 feet on the Gharesa Glacier four days later. They immediately attacked the approaches to the east, placing Camp I at 17,700 feet and Camp II at 19,350 feet. The weather was extremely bad and it was not until June 17 that Camp III was established at 21,300 feet below the col between Momhil Sar and Trivor. The next day they soon reached the col. (Thus far they followed the route of the successful British-American party on Trivor in 1960.) The east ridge above the col was too difficult without much route preparation and they had to return. Unfavorable weather continued but finally just after midnight on June 29 the whole party left Camp III, traversed up a steep, long ramp to the south ridge, which they reached early in the afternoon. They followed the ridge to the summit, getting there at 4:30. They had been out 22 hours by the time they returned to Camp III.

Shakhaur, Roshgol area. After their successful ascent of Momhil Sar, Rudolf Pischinger and Horst Schindelbacher joined fellow Austrians, Gerald Gruber, leader, and Reiner Göschl. Approaching via the Tirich and Tidren valleys, they climbed two new peaks and made a new route on the third during the last three weeks of August. Gruber and Pischinger made the first ascents of both Shakhaur (23,375 feet) on August 17 and Udren Zom (23,395 feet) on August 19. Schindelbacher and Göschl made a new route, the east ridge, of Nadir Shah (23,347 feet) on August 20, which was first climbed by Poles and French in 1962 from the Afghan side. Schindelbacher made a solo ascent, also by the north face of Udren Zom on August 22 when Göschl fell sick.

Nanga Parbat, Rupal Face Attempt. Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer's German expedition returned in the late winter to the face which had been reconnoitered in 1963. (*A.A.J.*, 1964, 14:1, p. 232.) After their arrival on February 28, they had bad weather nearly all the month of March. An avalanche swept off four of them, but without injury. Although they placed Camp I at 15,000 feet and Camp II at 17,400 feet, they reached no higher than 19,000 feet. The final straw, resulting from friction with their