

is unmarked on Survey of India sheets. By traversing the névé at the foot of P 20,300 to the east we reached a good viewpoint on the south ridge of that mountain. Here, at 18,400 feet, we were on a divide between tributary glaciers flowing into the Tos and into the Chota Shigri. We examined the northwest and south ridges and west face of Papsura but could not trace a feasible route from this side. Ali Ratni Tibba (18,013 feet) and its foretop, known respectively by the local hillmen as Paptula and Dramtula, is a formidable mountain resembling the Aiguilles du Dru. To reconnoiter it, Langford, Wangyal and I circumnavigated its base by ascending the Ali Ratni Tibba East Glacier, crossing a 16,000-foot pass southwest of the peak and descending the Ali Ratni Tibba West Glacier, which emerges in the upper Malana *nullah* just below the snout of the Malana Glacier. Once gained, the southwest ridge offers the best chance of an ascent, but it would have to be reached by a route traversing the steep icefields of the south face, which would require considerable resources and prolonged preparation.

ROBERT PETTIGREW, *Alpine Club*

Brammah, Kashmiri Himalaya. A group of Cambridge University students, Charles Clarke, leader; Simon Brown, Lieutenant Henry Day, Michael Tugendhat, Dilsher Singh Virk and Henry Edmundson, left Kishtwar in mid-July on a four-day trek to the Brammah Glacier. Their attempt on 21,500-foot Brammah failed only a few hundred feet from the summit.

Pakistan

Tirich-North and Ghul-Lasht-Zom. The Austrians Kurt Diemberger, his wife Maria Antonia, Herwig Handler, and Fritz Lindner left Chitral on August 2, ascended the Chitral valley and crossed the Zani Pass to Shagrom. They went up the Tirich Glacier to Base Camp at 16,400 feet, which they pitched on August 9 at the foot of the steep northern spur of Tirich-North, the highest (westernmost) summit of the northern Tirich group, the ridge which runs east and west some three miles north of Tirich Mir. After a quick reconnaissance showed that this mountain would be of considerable difficulty, they turned to the Ghul-Lasht-Zom group until they should be better acclimated. They moved their base some two miles west. On August 14 they camped at 18,000 feet on a tributary glacier that descends to the east from the eastern summit of Ghul-Lasht-Zom. Camp II was placed the 18th on its southwest ridge at 20,700 feet. The next day the three men climbed to the eastern summit