

*Koz Sar or P 6885 Attempt.* A 15-man Japanese expedition led by Keiichi Tsukamoto was given permission to climb Koz Sar (6677 meters, 21,906 feet). The peak which they say they attempted was P 6885 (22,490 feet) on the ridge line between Batura and Kampire Dior above the Kukuar Glacier. It lies some 20 miles southeast of Koz Sar. They reached 20,550 feet on the west ridge, which they reached from the south, before they ran out of time.

*Karun Koh Attempt.* Unclimbed Karun Koh (6977 meters, 22,891 feet) was attempted by German Dr. Karl Hub, Pakistanis Saad Tarek and Sidiqi and me. The peak lies north of the Shimshal valley. We began our approach June 24 from Murkhan, 12 miles north of Pasu on the Karakoram Highway. After two days we set up Base Camp at 15,750 feet on the Karun Koh Glacier. We saw a possible route on the southwest which has three rock towers at middle height and a narrow corniced ridge above. After reconnaissance and a load-carry, Hub developed pneumonia. He was in the hospital in Gilgit two days later and flew home to Munich the next day. I was back in Base Camp on July 4. Meanwhile and in the next days, much snow fell. I reached 17,725 feet with Tarek but we gave up because of avalanche danger and bad weather.

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*Nanga Parbat Corrections.* There has been a certain amount of inexact reporting on routes on Nanga Parbat in the last two *American Alpine Journals*. The *Kinshofer Weg* or Route was first observed and unofficially so named during Herrligkoffer's 1963 German reconnaissance expedition of which Toni Kinshofer was a member. Herrligkoffer led another expedition in 1975 which attempted this route but failed. The following year Hanns Schell of Austria and his three companions succeeded in climbing the Kinshofer Route and so achieved the sixth ascent of Nanga Parbat. A confusion arises because in 1962 during the second ascent of Nanga Parbat from the Diamir side Herrligkoffer gave names to two features on the route: the Löw Eisrinne (a difficult couloir leading up from the Diamir Glacier toward Camp II) and the *Kinshofer Eisfeld* or Icefield, a little higher up, between their Camps II and III on the west side of the north summit. Therefore on page 281 of the *A.A.J.*, 1982 it should have stated that the Italians climbed the Diamir Face via the Kinshofer Icefield, not the Kinshofer route. There are also errors in the *A.A.J.*, 1983. The same mistake is repeated on page 288 about a Franco-German-Austrian party. On page 283 Zebrowski was obviously on the southwest and not the northwest ridge (the Kinshofer Route first climbed by Schell and party). The couloir climbed by Loretan (page 286) was obviously not the Kinshofer Couloir, which is not a feature of the Kinshofer Route.

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*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* A Japanese expedition of five climbers led by Tadakiyo Sakahara made an attempt to climb the first-ascent route on the