

Ogre in 1975 and 1978. The dangers of Death Alley are huge séracs which threaten much of the way to the col. On June 26 Bouyea and I set out from Base Camp for our summit bid. We used no tents above Base, relying on Gore-Tex bivouac bags and sometimes snow holes. Our first bivouac was between the icefall and Death Alley and the second on the col. From there we took food for five to six days. To leave the col we had to climb 45° slopes and then three ice pitches up to 75° to gain another large snowfield, where at 20,000 feet we made our third bivouac. Unfortunately it began to snow in the night and stormed for two nights and a day. Not having dug a snow hole and finding it impossible to dig one in the storm, we had to retreat to Base Camp. Gilley and Bennison left on a summit attempt on July 1. They reached 21,000 feet with four bivis but had to retreat after a bad bivouac and because of continued difficulties ahead. Above the snowfield where Bouyea and I bivouacked were 45° ice slopes which gradually changed to mixed climbing and mostly rock on the steeper final slopes. I fell ill with hepatitis but the other three attempted the south buttress. This turned out to be very steep and would need much aid climbing. We lacked food and equipment for a serious attempt. We left Base Camp on July 18.

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Pumari Chhish. Our expedition was composed of Susumu Ogasawara, Hideo Yokoyama, Yoshimasa Chiba, Katsutoshi Kariya, Kenji Hirooka, Koichi Minami, Michio Hayashi, Michihiro Kanno, Mitsuo Shiroishi, Masaki Ohashi, Shigeki Chiba and me as leader. We placed Temporary Base Camp at 13,775 feet and Base Camp on June 19 at 14,100 feet on the Kunyang Glacier. Camp I was also on the Kunyang Glacier at 17,400 feet at the foot of the pass to the Yazghil Glacier. The 2300-foot icefall leading to the col, where we placed Camp II at 19,700 feet, averages almost 60° . It took four days to prepare this part of the route with fixed ropes. Camp III was also at 19,700 feet, at the foot of the north ridge of Pumari Chhish on the upper Yazghil Glacier. The snow slope to Camp IV averaged 50° and took four days to prepare. Camp IV was established on July 14 on a fore-peak at 22,650 feet. In all we fixed 7500 feet of rope. On July 15 Yokoyama, Mimami, Ohashi and H. Chiba climbed to the top, followed on July 17 by Ogasawara, Y. Chiba, Hayashi, Kanno and Shiroishi. From Base Camp to the summit was 12 miles. We had difficulty over porter pay for four days in Nagar, finally paying 80 rupees per day plus 20 rupees for the return.

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Kunyang Chhish North. A Japanese expedition from Hokkaido University was led by Kohei Echizenya climbed the north ridge of Kunyang

Chhish (23,321 feet) to make the first ascent. Base Camp was placed on the Kunyang Glacier at 14,300 feet on June 17. They followed the same route as the expedition to Pumari Chhish as far as the north col. Three camps, the highest Camp IV at 22,000 feet, were established on the north ridge. All eight climbers got to the summit on July 11.

Trivor Attempt. Our expedition organized by the Czechoslovak Mountain Federation was led by me and composed of 14 climbers. We went to Nagar by Jeep and continued with 110 porters up the Gharesa valley and the Trivor (Gharesa) Glacier to Base Camp below the west side of Trivor (23,622 feet). We got there on June 28. Reconnaissance was very difficult due to heavy clouds on the massif. We explored the area below the west face but found the area endangered by hanging glaciers. We then turned to the south buttress. Camp I was at the upper end of the glacier. The route to where Camp II would have been in a saddle on the buttress was climbed but it was obvious that technical difficulties were such that some 15,000 feet of fixed rope would have been needed. We turned to the Anglo-American route on the west ridge, by which the mountain was climbed in 1960. Camp I was placed on the glacier on July 14 and Camp II above the dangerous icefall on the 16th. Bad weather and heavy snowfall stopped all climbing until July 24. Camp III was placed in the col between Trivor and Momhil Sar and Camps IV and V on the ridge. To reach the summit from there would have required one more camp. Approaching bad weather made us give up the climb.

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Lupghar Sar West. Our Tegernsee expedition was made up of Markus Fisser, Sepp Gloggner, Walter Janner, Alfred Müller, Sepp Öckler, Otto Parzhuber, Georg Wagner and me as leader. After an overland drive from Germany for six of the eight of us to Gilgit, we arrived at Nagar by Jeep on May 31. With 45 porters we set out up the Hispar River, forked left and ascended the Gharesa Glacier. At the glacier fork, we took the left branch north to reach Base Camp at Bardoom Tike at 16,250 feet on June 5. Above rose unclimbed Lupghar Sar, with its three summits of nearly equal height. We were at the foot of the southwest ridge, which rises to the western summit, the highest at 23,619 feet. The next day my brother Sepp and Müller climbed through very deep snow to a 19,350-foot forepeak on the southwest ridge, the site of Camp I. Four days later the same pair struggled upward from Camp I in hip-deep snow along a not too steep but corniced ridge. The ridge steepened and after a rock band, they cramponed to another ridge summit behind which they placed Camp II at 20,675 feet. Bad weather drove us back to Base Camp. When it finally cleared, on June 17 Sepp and I left Camp II for a summit