

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.

*JIRÍ FOLTANEK, Czechoslovak Mountaineering Federation*

*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

attempt, aided by the trail breaking of Müller and Öckler up to some wild gendarmes which barred the way to the snow slope that led to the final buttress. Now alone, we two climbed four rope-lengths over terribly rotten rock. We bivouacked on the snow slope at 22,000 feet. The next morning, June 18, we climbed for hours unroped, since there was no possibility to belay on the incredibly rotten rock. Slabs and blocks of rock teetered on the slope, held by an insecure mortar of ice. We finally reached the top so late in the day that we had to make a miserable summit bivouac. The climb had been so dangerous that no further summit climbs were made.

HANS GLOGGNER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Lupghar Sar West and Central.* Our group was made up of Dr. Masatsugu Otaishi, Isao Uchida, Tatsuo Nazuka, Yuichi Watanabe, Kunio Kataoka, Hitoshi Shimizu, Toshiyuki Kawasaki and me as leader. We left Nagar on June 16 with 88 porters and got to Base Camp at 15,100 feet on the Gharesa Glacier on June 20. We climbed the south-west ridge over the west peak. From 20,000 to 20,675 feet and from 21,325 to 22,650 feet the loose rock was very dangerous. Camps I, II, III and IV were established at 18,375, 19,850, 21,150 and 22,975 feet on July 4, 19, 30 and August 3 respectively. The central peak was a mile beyond the west peak along a knife-edged snow ridge. On August 4 Nazuka, Watanabe and Shimizu left Camp IV at five A.M., got to the west summit at seven A.M. and to the central summit at 10:20 A.M. The three summits are nearly of the same altitude, but we guess that the central peak is slightly higher.

MASAKATSU DOI, *Hosei University Mountaineering Club, Japan*

*Rakaposhi, Second Ascent by New Route, Northwest and Southwest Ridges.* The first ascent of Rakaposhi (25,550 feet) was made in 1958 by Mike Banks and Tom Patey. Since then all other attempts had ended in failure. The Polish-Pakistani expedition 1979 had six Pakistani men, led by Lieutenant M. Sher Khan and two Polish women and five men, led by Ryszard Kowalewski. After the Japanese gave up on the north buttress, the Poles and Pakistanis started up the northwest ridge, which had been reconnoitered to 19,700 feet in 1964 by an Irish expedition. Base Camp was set up at 12,500 feet in a side basin of the Biro Glacier on June 5. Though the site seemed safe, on June 14 an ice wall collapsed on the big snow terrace of Rakaposhi. A gigantic ice avalanche fell into the Biro Icefall. The wind generated by it, though it stopped still 1½ to two miles away, destroyed the tents in Base Camp and covered the valley walls with a thick layer of wet snow down to 21,000 feet. Camp I was established on June 6 at 16,100 feet at the foot of the northwest ridge. The climbing