**Bularung Sar, Hispar Mustagh.** Bularung Sar (7200 meters, 23,622 feet) lies between Disteghil Sar and Trivor. Although both of those summits had been reached, the first ascent of the impressive peak rising between them waited until 1990. Unfortunately I had to leave the expedition early and was replaced as leader by Heinz Hügli. Starting from Gilgit, we traveled by jeep through Hunza to Huru, a small meadow in the Hispar valley. From there, a four-or five-day walk leads up the Hispar and Kunyang Glaciers. On the trek to Base Camp, we could see Bularung’s avalanche-swept faces, but the south ridge represented a safe line of ascent. There is a rise of nearly 3000 meters, mostly of technical character. The lower part is mixed ice and rock. There is difficult rock climbing, especially a 200-meter-high granite tower. The upper part is primarily steep ice ridges and faces. The crux is a hanging glacier right on the ridge, which was climbed directly on difficult vertical ice. The final summit ridge is first heavily corniced and then broad and easy. We reached Base Camp at 4300 meters on June 18. We placed Camps I, II, III and IV at 5000, 5700, 6100 and 6600 meters. Ropes were fixed from Camp I to Camp IV. After reconnaissance, the climb began on June 24 and lasted for a month. On July 25, Thierry Bionda, Christian Meillard and Gérard Vouga reached the summit. On July 27, they were followed by Jacques Aymon, Vincent von Kaenel and Dr. Lothar Matter, while on July 28, Hugi, Carole Milz and Jean-Jacques Sauvain got to the top. Carole Milz was the only woman in the expedition.

Alain Vaucher, Club Alpin Suisse

**Bojohangur Duan Asir II or Ultar Sar Attempt.** A Japanese expedition led by Tsuneo Hasegawa had hoped to make the first ascent of Bojohangur Duan Asir II (7388 meters, 24,240 feet). They reached Base Camp at 3300 meters on the Ultar Glacier on September 11. Rope was fixed up the southwest face to the south ridge. Camp III was at 6020 meters. On October 13, Hasegawa, Osamu Tagaya and Kiyotaka Hoshino began a summit try. They bivouacked at 6700 meters and on the third day got to 7020 meters but had to give up there with deteriorating weather and threatened frostbite.

**Nanga Parbat, Ski Attempt.** Our expedition, organized by Dr. Karl Maria Herrligkoffer, had as members Rudolf Bilgram, Josef Stiller, Marianne Walter and me as leader. We were on the mountain from May 12 to June 28. Our objective was to reconnoiter a route from the Diamir Valley up the Diama Glacier and to use skis as much as possible. We hoped to traverse the north summit into the Bazhin Basin but only reached the Diama Col. After leaving the usual Camp I of the “German Route,” we crossed the Diama Glacier below the gigantic lower icefall. We were also able to pass the middle and upper icefalls on the Ganalo side. The middle one was troublesome with one possibility on a rock step or better on the glacier close to the rocks. Camp I at 5200 meters was placed in the middle of the glacier below the first icefall. Camp II at 5800 meters was an