

*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, Hügli, 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 Diamo Glacier and to use skis as much as possible. We hoped to traverse the north summit into the Bazhin Basin but only reached the Diamo Col. After leaving the usual Camp I of the "German Route," we crossed the Diamo 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

hour above the upper icefall. From there we gained the ridge that connects Nanga Parbat and Ganalo Peak at 6300 meters west of the Diamir Col. Unusually dangerous snow caused difficulties. There was a meter-and-a-half of new snow with daily snowfall in the form of hailstones. Further progress toward Nanga Parbat on skis would seem possible.

JOSEF WALTER, *Deutsches Institut für Auslandsforschung*

*Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Slavko Cankar, Smiljan Smodiš, Brane Povše, Uroš Rupar, Stojan Burnik, Matjaž Ferarič, Izток Ivakič, Bojan Krajnc, Miran Meved, Miro Pogočar, Stojan Rampe, Matjaž Slapnik, Aleš Stopar, Robi Supin, Mijo Zorko and me as leader. We attempted the German route on the Diamir Face. We established Base Camp and Camps I, II and III at 4200, 5100, 6200 and 6800 meters on May 23, 24, 31 and June 13. Being the first expedition this year, we fixed the rope used by all, some 2200 meters in all. From June 19 to 22, our member Uroš Rupar and Poles Jacek Fluder and Mariusz Kupś made a summit attempt. The Poles had come with Dr. Herrligkoffer's expedition but were climbing separately. They had hoped to do the Mummery Rib but found it too dangerous. They then joined us. There was a meter of new snow between 7000 and 7600 meters. They were involved in an avalanche at 7700 meters and quit. On June 24 there was a big storm. High water destroyed all the bridges and a rock avalanche nearly buried the Bulgarian Base Camp. This caused us problems during our return trip.

BOJAN ŠROT, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

*Nanga Parbat, Ski Descent.* On July 1, South Tirolean Hans Kammerlander and Swiss Diego Wellig reached the summit of Nanga Parbat and from about 100 vertical feet below the summit began a ski descent which they continued to Base Camp except where it was necessary to rappel or rock climb. After their arrival in Pakistan, they experienced bureaucratic delays, difficulties in bus travel to where the trek to Base Camp began and porter problems. They did arrive on June 17 at their 4400-meter Base Camp below the Diamir Face with their film team, South Tirolean Wolfgang Thomaseth and Swiss Stefan Jorsen. The original plan had been to attempt the Mummery Rib and to ski down the very right side of the Diamir Face. However, after watching avalanches sweep both routes, they settled on the normal 1962 German route on the left side of that face. On June 21, they climbed nearly 2000 vertical meters to camp. The numerous other expeditions were using nearly all the available camp sites, but they managed to occupy a tiny spot off the route before being driven back by storm a day later. On July 29, Wellig, Kammerlander and Thomaseth were back in Camp I. Jorsen was sick. On the 30th, they continued up with light packs to bivouac at 7000 meters. Having taken only a tent and mattresses, they spent a miserably cold night. On July 1, the three set out for the summit, but Thomaseth had to quit, fearing frozen feet. Wellig and Kammerlander climbed up on skis to the foot of the summit pyramid below the north summit. They ascended a couloir somewhat to