

at 3625 meters on August 5, 1991. They established Camp I at 4800 meters on the north face on August 12 and Camp II on the west ridge at 5900 meters the next day. They climbed to the summit on August 14, 1991.

*P 5550 and Badshani, above Pasu Glacier.* Jonathan Preston and I arrived at the Pasu Glacier on August 9, hoping for a month's climbing on worthwhile alpine objectives below 6000 meters to make full use of Pakistan's trekking regulations. One week into the expedition, we had to retreat to the valley since I was suffering from a severe bout of Acute Mountain Sickness. Preston returned to Base Camp soon after and soloed both of our main objectives. One was a 700-meter gully line on the south face of P 5550 (18,209 feet), just to the east of Darmyani (6090 meters) on the northern side of the glacier. The line climbed directly to the summit. Descent was via the east face. The second route was the beautiful 1400-meter-high north face of Badshani (5640 meters, 18,504 feet) on the south side of the glacier. The climb took two days on sustained ice with some mixed ground on the northwest ridge near the top (Alpine Grade TD, Scottish IV crux pitches). In the local Wakhi language, the peak is known as Fiyag. Both are probably first ascents.

ROY RUDDLE, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Bublimotin Attempts.* Frenchmen Michel Fauquet, Robert Balestra, Marc Guiot and Henri Vincens had hoped to climb the fantastically steep southeast face of Bublimotin, which soars to about 6000 meters on the southern edge of the Batura-Pasu massif. They had barely established Base Camp when the whole face seemed to explode, showering them with rock and ice. Luckily, they were able to take shelter from the falling debris, but they lost much of their gear and had to abandon the expedition. Slovenes Marko Lukič and Miha Praprotnik also had hoped to climb the same face but they backed off because of snow avalanches.

*Sani Pakkush, 1991.* Our expedition was composed of Arnfried Braun, Hans Jud, Daniel Ketterer, Leo Klimmer and me as leader. On July 13, 1991, we reached Bar at the end of the dirt road from Chalt in the Hunza Valley. We followed the East Kukuar Glacier for five days to Base Camp at 4200 meters below the west face of Sani Pakkush. After a reconnaissance, we left Base Camp on July 25 without Jud, who was ill. On the second day, we set up Camp II at 5700 meters. On the third day, Braun and I climbed the 400-meter-high ice face, which rose up to 65° with powder snow on the surface, while Ketterer and Klimmer returned to Camp I for ice screws and rope. On the fourth day, we four climbed the ice face and secured 200 meters on the very steep ridge between the west and north faces. At 6300 meters, we managed to find room for both tents on the edge of a crevasse. Because the weather seemed stable and after the exertions of the previous days, we took a rest day. On July 29, 1991, we had no difficulty in reaching the summit (6952 meters, 22,808 feet) in spite of deep powder snow

on the north face. We reached Base Camp in nine hours on the 30th in steadily worsening conditions.

HUBERT BLEICHER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Kohe Shkhawr.* Our expedition was composed of Giacomo Bornancini, Francesco Cappellari, Elena Guabello, Luca Proto, Gabriele Masiero, Fiorenza Testa, Dr. Donatella Noventa, Franco Paccagnella, Francesco Pavanini, Paolo Targhetta, Pierluigi Penon, Dr. Andrea Ponchia and me as leader. We hired small buses to Chitral and jeeps to the roadhead at Shagrom. With 40 porters we traveled three days up the Atrak Glacier to Base Camp at 4370 meters, which we reached on August 7. It lay below 6814-meter Kohe Nadir Shah. On August 10, we placed Camp I at 5000 meters on a rock ridge and then made a supply dump at 5600 meters. This was moved up and on August 16, ten members established Camp II at 6050 meters on a snow plateau near the foot of the northwest face of Kohe Shkhawr. Because of unsettled weather and food shortage, six climbers descended. On August 19, Bornancini, Cappellari, Paccagnella and I left Camp II in doubtful weather and reached the summit (7116 meters, 23,347 feet) at ten A.M. after eight hours of hard climbing. We were back in Base Camp on the 20th. Base Camp was evacuated on August 23.

LUCIO DE FRANCESCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Istor-O-Nal North Attempt.* We had hoped to climb Istor-O-Nal North (7373 meters, 24,190 feet) by the Lapuch route. The members were Germans Kurt Bartschlagel, Gerhard Grassl, Eckard Kunze, Norbert Pfab, Austrians Erich Bosina, Adolf Deichstetter, Icelander Ari Gudmudsson and I as leader. We were in the region from August 18 to September 4. It took us three days up the Tirich valley and the Tirich Glacier to reach Babu Base Camp at 4900 meters on the left side of the Upper Tirich Glacier. The route ascended the Nobaison Glacier to Camp I at 5700 meters. Camp I was on a rock spur which bordered the northern arm of the Nobaison Glacier on the right. We took a route different from the previous two ascents in the first icefall. Camp II was in a basin at 6050 meters and Camp III at the upper edge of the second sérac zone at 6800 meters. A case of pulmonary edema and other sickness reduced our strength. Not until August 31 could we make a final summit attempt. Just then the weather, which had been perfect, broke. Nevertheless, a summit push reached 7200 meters in bad weather. We left Base Camp on September 4.

ERNST SCHWARZENLANDER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Nanga Parbat Attempt via the Mazeno Ridge.* The west ridge of Nanga Parbat is about eight miles long from the Mazeno Pass. It is the longest ridge of any of the 8000ers and remains unclimbed. Although Nanga Parbat is very popular, there has been surprisingly little activity on this major feature. From July 20 to