

ostong (7516 meters, 24,660 feet) about eleven A.M. The next morning's attempt did not come off due to cloud and snow. On September 15 five more reached the summit in zero visibility. Two others and I had pulled out of the viewless climb and were rewarded on September 16 with a clear, windless morning. The wind discovered us and the clouds accompanied us up the last 150 feet. The weather had been fine from August 18 to September 2 but it was unsettled afterwards with high winds. At the beginning of the expedition our mail runner was drowned crossing a glacial stream. We used Indian food up to Base Camp and Japanese food thereafter.

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*Rimo Group.* An expedition of 25 Indian Army Engineers was led by Captain K.S. Sooch. From August 11 to 13 they divided up among seven different peaks and climbed them all. The highest one climbed was P 7159 (23,488 feet). The first ascent was made by Captain M.P. Yadav and G.K. Sharma in alpine style. They were followed by Sooch and Captain Y.C. Chibbar. The other six peaks were all about 6000 meters high.

*P 7428, Saltoro Group.* An Indian Army expedition of 54 members was led by Colonel Prem Chand. They established two camps on the Siachen Glacier before turning up a glacier north of the Saltoro group. They then placed three camps higher. Three climbers got to the summit of P 7428 (24,371 feet) by its west ridge on October 17. Further details are not yet available.

## **Pakistan**

*Chogolisa from the Northwest and Broad Peak.* Our group, Louis Deuber, Swiss, Richard Franzl and Harald Navé, *Austrians*, and my wife Alice Zebrowski and I, *Germans*, left Rawalpindi on May 16 and proceeded to Concordia on the Baltoro Glacier. For our first objective, Chogolisa, we set up Base Camp on the true left bank of the Vigne Glacier at 4900 meters on May 31. On June 8, after acclimatization ski trips, we ascended the Vigne to its head on the west of Chogolisa, where we set up Camp I at 5500 meters. On the east side of the cirque, an 800-meter (2600-foot) ice slope rises to a giant glacial plateau, which lies under the northern side of the summit trapezoid. Brosig and the Germans, who first climbed this route in 1983 (*A.A.J.*, 1984, page 289), climbed a rock spur. We could climb a snow gully left of the spur because of better conditions; in fact we skied all but the upper 100 meters. Camp II was on the plateau at 6300 meters. From this camp the whole team reached the summit (7654 meters, 25,112 feet) on June 10, my wife making the first female ascent. The 1300-meter (4250-foot) northwest summit slope was not difficult. We could ski

from the summit ridge to Base Camp except for a few meters. We then moved to the west side of Broad Peak. From June 23 to July 16 Deuber, Franzl and I climbed Broad Peak by the normal route. Deuber and Franzl got to the summit on June 26 and I on July 13. During a bivouac on the summit ridge, I froze toes, necessitating a helicopter evacuation from Base Camp to Skardu. Contrary to previous experiences, the Pakistani military is now prepared to land at the 4900-meter Broad Peak Base Camp and did land and take off without problems. However, when the request for the helicopter is made, the exact spot and height must be given and assurance that the landing site is suitable. There remains the problem of delay. In our case it was eight days from the time the people left to summon help. These took four days to Skardu. The other four days were needed to get the bureaucracy into motion.

HANS ZEBROWSKI, *Germany*

*Chogolisa Southwest Face Ascent and Tragedy.* Our expedition was composed of Mlle Brigitte Aucher, Lionel Desrivières, Philippe Dubois, Phillippe Dutilloy, Jean-Marie Salmiche, Roland Marill, Dr. Eric Ronnier and me as leader. We had planned to reach the Kaberi Glacier and the southwest face of Chogolisa by following the Salto and Kondus valleys to the Kaberi Glacier. This route, which was used by the Austrian west-ridge expedition in 1975, seemed the most logical. Nevertheless it was forbidden by the Pakistani authorities while we were in Skardu because of the Pakistani-Indian boundary dispute. While they offered us another objective, we decided to keep to our original one and to look for another way to the mountain. The long ridge between Chogolisa and K6 has many high-altitude passes and information we received in Skardu made us believe that we should be able to cross and reach the Kaberi Glacier. This information was incorrect and we had to make six reconnaissances before we could find a way. We left Skardu on June 26. Up to Base Camp at the confluence of the Chogolisa and Bueton Glaciers at 4700 meters, there was easy walking. We reached there on July 4 after the first three reconnaissances had failed. We reconnoitered more until July 11. We had easy going to reach a 5500-meter pass, but on the Kaberi side we placed 300 meters of fixed rope on a 45° to 50° snow slope. Camp I was at 4600 meters where the side glacier which we descended met the Kaberi, twelve hours from Base Camp. Camp II on a plateau at the bottom of the southwest face at 5500 meters and ten hours from Camp I was occupied on July 17. Camp III, on the south ridge at 7000 meters, was reached by very steep snow slopes on the southwest face. It would have been very difficult to place a camp between II and III without special equipment. We fixed rope from 5750 to 7000 meters. Camp III was established on July 24. At nine P.M. on July 25 Aucher, Dubois, Galmiche and Monier started for the summit. On July 26 the rest of the team reached Camp III in the morning intending to climb to the summit the next day. At eleven A.M. the four reached the summit, having completed a new route on the southwest face and the third ascent of the peak. At noon it began to snow. At one P.M. Aucher and Dubois