

great care. Hastings, Ravi Chandra and I repeated the ascent on August 1 with much better conditions.

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P 6000 and Z3, Durung Drung Glacier. A Japanese expedition of ten men and one woman ascended the Durung Drung Glacier to make what they state was the first ascent of P 6000 (19,685 feet) at the head of the glacier. Katsuo Sakai and three others set out from Camp II at 5200 meters and reached the summit at one P.M. on August 17. The rest of the expedition, except for the leader, got to the top the next day. Four members climbed Z3 (6270 meters, 20,571 feet) on August 29.

Kang Yisay. Kang Yisay (6400 meters, 20,998 feet) was climbed in August by Norwegian Olav Basen and T. Stromgren and in September by British S. Ehureuer, D. Galbraith, J.O. Neil, N. Richardson, I. Usuer, N. Adam, P.J. Jones, P. Cuesworth, P. Watkins and C. Fennel.

India—Karakoram

Mamostong. Five climbers from Japan and eight from India left Leh by truck, crossed the Khardung La and arrived after a tough drive at the roadhead, Sasoma, in the Nubra valley. Instead of waiting for the ponies that were to carry our gear to Base Camp, I set out with 14 Gorkha porters up the Tulum Puti Topko. On the third day, August 15, we set up Base Camp at Skyangpoche North at 15,100 feet on the Mamostong Glacier. The entire team was gathered by August 18 and we moved to Advance Base at 16,075 feet near a tarn north of the Mamostong Glacier. Previous plans were to ascend the Chong Kumdan Glacier but we were too late for this; too much snow melt was in the glacial streams. We went on up the Mamostong Glacier, a gentle walk despite the occasional jumble of boulders where glaciers join it. Hidden at its head is Mamostong, whose name means "Many Devils' Peak." None of us had as much as seen a picture of the peak with its sheer rock faces, crumbling narrow rock ribs and masses of hanging glaciers. The mountain seemed unclimbable from the south and east. A 20,000-foot col east of the peak leads to the Thangman Glacier. We fixed some ten pitches down to and across the Thangman and camped at about 20,000 feet. We then headed for a saddle that separates the Thangman and Chong Kumdan Glaciers northeast of the peak. By August 30 we had made Camp III in the col and fixed 20 pitches along the ridge as it weaved up ice of uncertain stability. We then made a tactical error and went down to Base Camp for a rest in clear sunshine. On September 2 clouds and high winds filled the valleys. After restless days we went up to occupy higher camps and were beaten back. We could occupy Camps II and III only on September 12. Five climbers left Camp III at 4:30 A.M. on September 13 and reached the summit of Mam-



PLATE 69

Photo by Bahwan Sandhu

MAMOSTONG

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