

the avalanche had hit, they were slouching about the camp. After they had dug themselves out, they were in different places. The camp was smashed, gear everywhere. They probed in the snow in vain with tent poles; Dave Sloan was gone." We struck Base Camp on April 28.

BRIAN J. AGNEW, *Captain, Australian Army*

Manaslu, Northeast Face. Thirteen members of the commercial Hausser Exkursionen International reached the summit of Manaslu (8156 meters, 26,760 feet). The leader was the Swiss Hans von Känel, who climbed his fifth 8000-meter peak. The summit was reached on May 7 by von Känel, Jürgen Mecke, *German*, and Wanchu Sherpa, on May 11 by Fredy Graf, Hansjürg Müller, *Swiss*, Karl Horn, Andreas Loferer and Hans Zebrowski, *Germans* and on May 19 by Walter Heimbach, Rüdiger Schleypen, *Germans*, Josef Millinger, Peter Wörgötter, *Austrians*, Stefan Wörner, Peter Weber, *Swiss* and Pasang Sherpa. Six made it to the top without oxygen. Loferer was 62 years old. Wörgötter and Millinger made the descent on skis.

Manaslu. Our three-man expedition climbed Manaslu (8156 meters, 26,760 feet) by the normal route, the northeast face. We arrived at Base Camp at 15,100 feet on October 1. In comparison with my expedition to Manaslu three years ago, the route was stable and good and we were able to make the ascent without oxygen in only two weeks. The weather was good and we had few snow slides. We established Camps I, II and III at 19,350, 21,325 and 23,450 feet on October 5, 10 and 11 respectively. Takashi Ozaki reached the summit on October 12 and Masaaki Tomita and I on October 14. The hard last day from Camp III to the summit, when we climbed 3300 feet, took eight hours in a strong wind. This was the third 8000er for both Ozaki and me.

YASUO KATO, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Himalchuli Attempt. Nine Japanese led by Ken Hashimoto attempted Himalchuli (7893 meters, 25,895 feet) by the unclimbed southwest ridge. Two members reached a high point of 24,925 feet on October 24 on this very difficult route. Their progress had been only 100 meters gained on that entire day. The next day another member was hit by such fierce wind at 23,625 feet that he was blown over but luckily did not fall. The climb was given up. They had established six high camps.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Himalchuli Attempt. An 11-man Japanese expedition from Gaku-shuin University, led by Hideo Nishigori, failed to climb Himalchuli by

its south ridge, which would have been a new route. They placed five camps on the mountain. On May 4 they reached 22,650 feet but the route was more difficult and longer than they had expected.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Nepal Mountaineering School in its Third Year. The school in the Manang valley near the small village of Sapche Khola, built by Yugoslavs, started in 1979. (See *A.A.J.*, 1980, page 621.) In June 1980 Den Cedilnik, in charge, Stane Belak, Zvone Kobencan, Vanja Matijevic, Bojan Pollak and I, Yugoslavs, and Lakhpa Tensing, Sona Ishi and Nima Norbu, Nepalese, instructed 48 trainees. In September, 1981 Borut Belehar, Roman Robas and I in charge were the Yugoslav instructors. The UIAA sent Robert Aschenbrenner, Edi Bohren, Jacek Ruskiewicz and Ivan Somlai from West Germany, Switzerland, Poland and Canada. There was only one Nepalese instructor, Pertemba Sherpa. There were 46 trainees. In both of the last two years the course was in the monsoon season and there was trouble with the weather.

VAKO SCHLAMBERGER, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Chulu West. A four-man Taiwanese team was under my leadership. On April 12 Chang Ming-lung and Jangbu Sherpa reached the summit of Chulu West (6583 meters, 21,598 feet) at 6:10 P.M. They had spent ten hours from Camp II at 20,000 feet because of the knee-deep snow. This is the highest peak climbed by Taiwanese.

CHANG WEN SHI, *Taiwan Mountaineering and Hiking Association*

Annapurna, Winter Attempt. The Japanese climber, Naoe Shaka-shita, made a reconnaissance for his planned winter ascent of Annapurna in October 1980 but he fell into a crevasse, breaking his thumb, and could not return until late January, rather than early December. He attempted the French route with two Sherpas. They made three camps but gave up the attempt on February 14 because of the severity of the weather.

Annapurna South Face, New Route. The members of the expedition of the Klub Wysokogórski, Zakopane, to the south face of Annapurna were Ryszard Szafirski, leader, Maciej Berbeka, Ryszard Gajewski, Zdzisław Kiszela, Maciej Pawlikowski, Bogusław Probulski, Włodzimierz Stoiński, Dr. Lech Korniszewski and cameraman Szymon Wdowiak. Despite bad weather, they successfully climbed this extraordinarily difficult route. Base Camp was set up on March 30 and 31 on Annapurna's south glacier at 14,100 feet. On April 2 Camp I stood at 17,400 feet and on April 8 airy Camp II was placed at 20,000 feet. It was there that the serious difficulties began. The climbers worked out the route on nearly

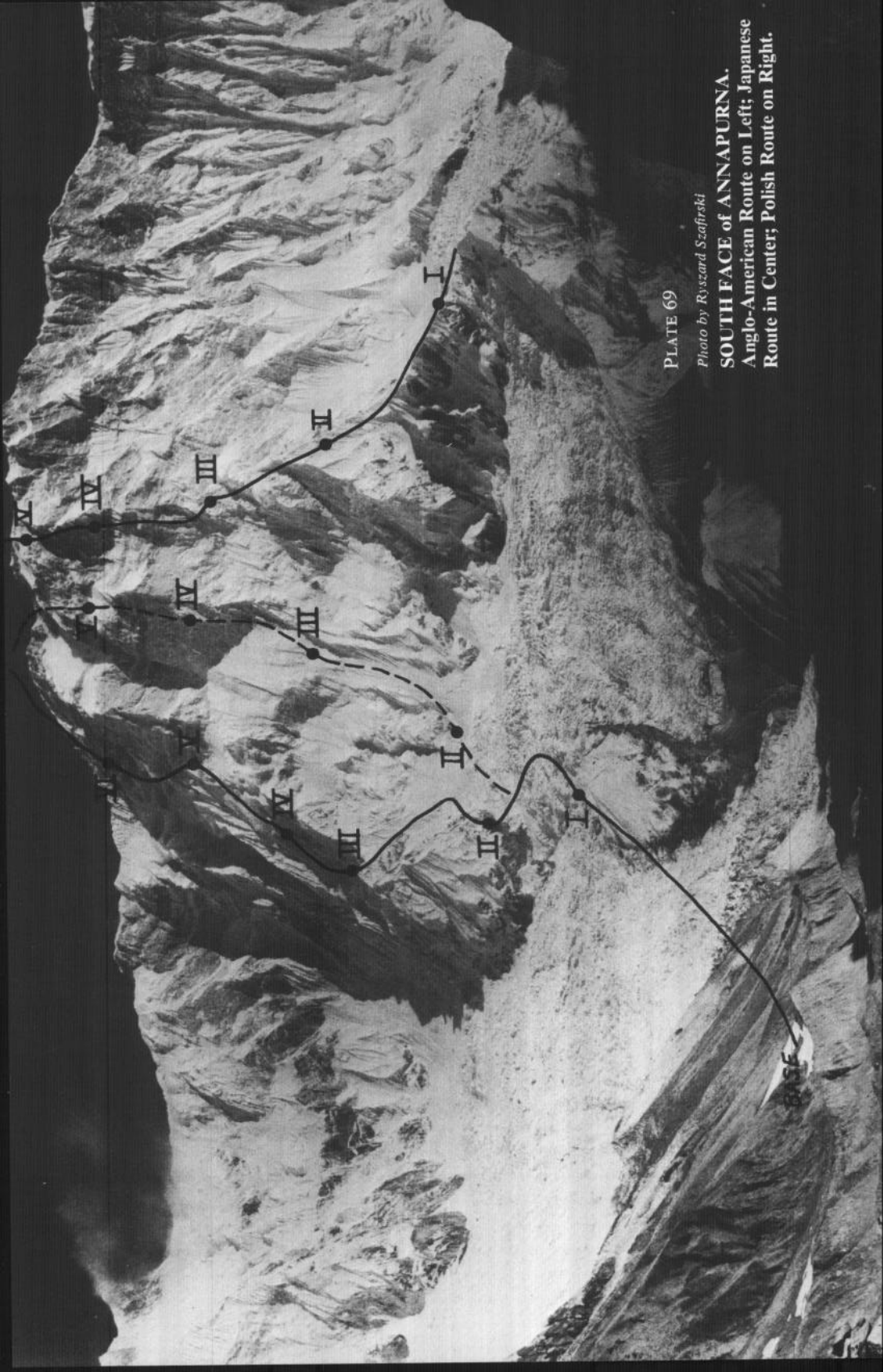


PLATE 69

Photo by Ryszard Szafranski

SOUTH FACE of ANNAPURNA.

Anglo-American Route on Left; Japanese Route in Center; Polish Route on Right.

vertical snow ribs. There were direct-aid ice pitches. On some days progress was limited to 150 feet. Since this section resembled the great walls of high peaks, they called it "Alpamayo." Only after three weeks of hard work, on April 28, could Camp III be established at 22,300 feet. The unfavorable weather up to that time now turned worse. After morning sun, thunder storms began around noon, accompanied by hours of snowfall. Since the terrain was so steep, there was much spindrift but work could continue. The final attack began on May 16. On the 19th, Pawlikowski, Stoiński, Berbeka and Probulski established Camp IV at 23,950 feet. The first two descended and the next day Berbeka and Probulski fixed 500 feet of rope up steep slabs. On May 21 they carried their only tent up to Camp V at 25,425 feet. A storm broke which prevented both advance and retreat. For 40 hours they were tent-bound, unable to sleep or cook. At ten A.M. on May 23 the wind suddenly died. They were off at eleven o'clock. First there was a 400-foot rock step of UIAA Grade V difficulty, followed by a knife-edged, corniced snow ridge that led to the main ridge. Using the lee north side of the main ridge, Berbeka and Probulski at 5:30 P.M. got to the summit of Annapurna Central (8051 meters, 26,414 feet). Clouds were approaching, announcing more bad weather. After hurried summit ceremonies, they began the descent, knowing that they still had ugly passages. They were back in Camp V at ten P.M., exhausted. The expedition had fixed 10,000 feet of rope. They used neither artificial oxygen nor Sherpas. Szafirski said, "I have to think of the north face of the Matterhorn for comparable technical difficulties of this level and continuity. The exposure is similar." This technically difficult route rises in the very center of the face. The team dedicated their climb to Pope John Paul II.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

Annapurna I Attempt, East Ridge. Our Swedish expedition was composed of Lars Back, Åke Back, Lars Cronlund, François Germain, Sten Göran Lindblad, Lennart Olin, Anders Thorbjörnsson, Ebbe Wahlund, Kenneth Westman and me as leader, Sherpas Pemba Lama, Chewang Rinja, Mingma Tsering and Sirdar Sarkay Tsering. We left Pokhara with 120 porters and arrived at Machapuchare Base Camp (11,500 feet) on March 29. Due to heavy snow, most of the porters could not continue. With 14 porters we ferried loads to Base Camp at 13,775 feet below the Annapurna West Glacier. Above Base Camp we established five camps, two on the glacier and three on the south face of Glacier Dome at 16,900, 19,200, 20,350, 21,825 and 23,250 feet, the latter just below the summit of Glacier Dome. On May 5 Cronlund, Germain and I reached this summit (7193 meters, 23,600 feet). Due to bad weather, we returned to Camp III. On May 12 Cronlund, Lindblad, Wahlund and I reached the summit of Glacier Dome. While Wahlund returned, we

others traversed toward Roc Noir, making a provisional camp beyond a steep ice tower. On the 13th we moved camp to 23,800 feet, below the steep snow flank of Roc Noir. Cronlund and Lindblad reconnoitered the snow flank all the way to the east ridge of Annapurna. On May 14 we had been for two exhausting weeks above Camp III without oxygen and Annapurna's summits were more than four kilometers away, but Cronlund and Lindblad were determined to have a try and I helped carrying equipment to the east ridge. We had to traverse a very steep ice slope to avoid the Roc Noir summit, for which we had no permit, and reached the east ridge at 24,550 feet. While I returned, Cronlund and Lindblad continued another 500 meters along the ridge and camped. The next day they attempted to reach Annapurna's east summit but they gave up 200 meters from the summit slope. On May 18 we were all back in Base Camp.

TOMMY SANDBERG, *Svenska Fjallklubben*

Annapurna Tragedy. A French expedition led by Jean-Paul Vion attempted the unclimbed northwest buttress of Annapurna. On September 26 André Durieux and Roland Girod-Roux reached 24,275 feet, above Camp IV at 23,450 feet. The expedition was abandoned after avalanches completely swept away Camps I and II, taking the lives of Durieux, Yves Favre and Sherpas Pemba Tsering and Ang Nima.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Annapurna Ascent and Tragedy. A Japanese expedition pioneered a new route between the 1970 British and the 1981 Polish routes on the south face of Annapurna. They established Base Camp at 13,400 feet in the upper Modi Khola on August 28. They had prepared the route to 21,000 feet by October 5 but the Sherpas could not climb the rock band above. They placed Camp V at 24,950 feet on October 20. Yukihiko Yanagisawa and Hiroshi Aota reached the summit on October 29. On the 31st Haruyuki Endo and Yasuji Kato were heading for the summit when Kato fell to his death. Endo did not continue the summit attempt. More details and pictures are found in *Iwa To Yuki* N° 86 and 87.

Annapurna II Tragedy. Our expedition, Kozo Sakai, Norio Nakanishi, Nobuhiko Arita, Tuneo Kondo, Hiroshi Okazoe, Takayuki Asada, Ky-oichi Ichikawa, Dr. Yoshiyasu Sawai and I as leader, hoped to climb a new route on the south face of Annapurna II. We set up camps as follows: Base Camp, Deposit Camp, Advanced Base Camp, Camps I, II, III, IV and V at 8500, 11,150, 13,125, 15,425, 17,400, 19,000, 21,000, and 23,250 feet on September 4, 8, 11, 16, 20, 23, October 1 and 9 respectively. On October 10 Arita and Okazoe prepared the route to 24,125 feet and descended to Camp IV. On the 11th Asada, Kondo and Ichi-

kawa set out with bivouac gear. At 24,275 feet (7400 meters) Ichikawa slipped, fell 1500 feet and was instantly killed. The expedition was abandoned.

NOBUO KUWAHARA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Annapurna II and IV Attempt. After ten days of approach, the first of our 19-man expedition arrived at Base Camp at Pisang at 12,475 feet. On a rainy September 7 the second group arrived, many of them sick. On the 8th some climbers got to 17,250 feet and established Camp I on a moraine opposite the north face of Annapurna II. A provisional camp was set up on September 16 at the foot of the spur that leads to the Dome and from there to Annapurna II. It took two days to fix ropes up to 18,975 feet, where we placed Camp II. On September 23 Camp III was placed at 21,000 feet. We intended that this camp should be comfortable enough to allow us to get along the 3-mile-long ridge to Annapurna II. When everything seemed ready for the climb, on September 26 it began to snow and it kept on for 72 hours. More than 10 feet of snow fell at Camp III. In a lull on September 30, all descended to Base Camp. On October 2 we began to climb again, but we now turned our efforts to Annapurna IV. Equipment and fixed rope had to be dug out. By the 7th we were back at Camp III. On October 9 we set up Camp IV at 22,650 feet. On the 10th the first group got to within 650 feet of the top of Annapurna IV but strong winds drove them back. That night the winds became even stronger and the situation of those high became precarious. It was necessary to give up. With much risk and fatigue, climbers and Sherpas returned to Base Camp and by a miracle we all got off safely.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Annapurna IV. Like last year, Annapurna IV was successfully climbed by a group organized by the German Alpine Club (DAV) on a commercial basis. We climbed the north face and northwest ridge and fixed some 4000 feet of rope, all of which we removed. Camps I, II, III and IV were placed at 14,100, 16,400, 20,000 and 22,000 feet on April 9, 10, 14 and 23 respectively. On April 25 Achim Musiol, Sherpas Nga Temba and Ang Dorjee and I as guide reached the summit (7525 meters, 24,688 feet).

FRANZ KRÖLL, *Kufstein, Austria*

Annapurna IV, Winter Ascent. The Canadian Annapurna IV Winter Expedition climbed the 7525-meter, 24,688-foot mountain by the normal north-face route as training for this year's Canadian Everest expedition. The leader was Gordon Smith and the other seven members were Roger Marshall, Don Serl, Steve Langley, Jay Straith, Carl Hannigan, my

brother Alan Burgess and I. Our 110 porters began the walk-in on November 7 but we did not reach Base Camp at 16,000 feet until November 24. The snow-line was at 9000 feet after very early heavy snows and we understandably had great difficulty in getting our ill-clad porters to carry all the way. The following week we organized food and equipment and began climbing on December 1. My brother Al and I established Ice-Cave I at 18,300 feet on December 4 and were joined by Marshall and Smith the next day. Heavy snow on the 7th delayed Langley, Marshall, Al and me from occupying Ice-Cave II at 20,000 feet until December 14. The cave was dug by our two high-altitude Sherpas, Sonam and Dawa. A final ice-cave was dug at 21,000 feet and Marshall, Al and I spent the night of December 21 there, prior to the summit day on the 22nd. We climbed the final 3700 feet in one long day. The temperature at Camp III was -30° C, but the greatest danger was from the "unreasonably strong" wind. We reached the summit at three P.M. with only two-and-a-half hours of daylight left. Fear of benightment drove us back to camp in two hours. A second attempt ended at 24,200 feet for Langley when he discovered his two companions were no longer with him.

ADRIAN BURGESS, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Annapurna III, Southeast Buttress Attempt. The expedition members were Tim Leach, leader, Steve Bell and I. We reached Base Camp in ten days from Pokhara via the top village of Imu. This was the first time an expedition had been to that side of the mountain and so there were no paths: consequently it was difficult for the porters and at times dangerous. They gave up one day from Base Camp, but luckily four stayed on at higher rates and ferried the loads to Base Camp (11,000 feet). Advanced Base was within easy reach of the buttress at 14,750 feet. To obtain a better view of the route we ascended the east ridge for a few days to 18,375 feet; we hoped this would aid our acclimatization. Knowing full well we still needed to acclimatize, we decided to climb halfway up the buttress, leave gear and descend. This we did, taking three days to reach a point 500 feet below the obvious step. During the descent we left our two climbing ropes at two loose, rocky sections; most of the climbing was in snow runnels on the north side of the buttress. Since Bell was not acclimatizing well, he decided not to go on the next attempt. On our actual attempt, we reached our previous high point in two days. For the next three, we climbed what we thought would be the most difficult section with climbing up to V or V+ UIAA difficulty. One chimney was particularly trying. Leach snapped the pick off his axe and dropped his hammer. He also suffered from being sick because the butane stove, which he kept warm in his sleeping bag at night, somehow got turned on. At about 21,325 feet (6500 meters) we decided to go down. The ridge

ahead looked dangerous and time-consuming and would require another four to six days before we started the descent. We were not properly acclimatized and already far extended. On the descent we left our 8-mm rope in place on a particularly difficult dogleg rappel between snow runnels.

NICHOLAS COLTON, *Alpine Club*

Gangapurna, South Face. James Blench, Dwayne Congdon, Dave McNab and I had been climbing together for the past three years and were close friends. We had learned to resolve our problems effectively. Four individuals with differing expectations, different amounts of drive but the same vehicle for expression and exploration—on a new route on the south face of Gangapurna. At 21,000 feet we faced a painful decision. We had been on the mountain for 23 days. We had travelled in a moving siege style on the lower stretches, shuttling loads through gullies and icefalls to the base of the south face. From Camp III at 18,000 feet we had our first clear view of the rock band and decided to leave our fixing ropes and much of our hardware behind. After setting off from our bergschrund camp at 19,000 feet, we had been caught in a violent storm in the middle of the ice face. We four spent the night crammed into a two-man tent half-pitched on the 55° slope. The next day we moved up to a safer spot at 21,000 feet. That day Dave McNab began to come down with mountain sickness. We spent two days there, fixing ropes ahead, hoping against hope that we could continue as a foursome through the rock wall above. It became obvious that Dave would have to go down. After hours of agonizing "negotiations" James Blench and I were chosen to continue. We said goodbye to Dave and Dwayne as they rappelled off towards thicker air. Blench and I turned the rock band in three more days. The first took us up steep water ice to the top of a small sérac. Then we followed a ramp-and-gully system of tricky mixed climbing and brittle ice. On our fourth day, April 30, a short rock pitch (F6) led us out of our exit gully onto the summit snow slopes. We plodded, exhausted, up the final 1200 feet to the summit (7454 meters, 24,457 feet). Physically deteriorated, we descended the route of ascent in two days to the schrund. Dave and Dwayne came back up from Base Camp and met us at 18,500 feet to help us down.

JOHN LAUCLAN, *Calgary Mountain Club, Canada*

Gangapurna Tragedy. A six-man expedition from Meiji University in Japan was led by Yuichi Suzuki. They made Base Camp at 16,550 feet on September 13. They attempted the unclimbed northwest ridge, which had been unsuccessfully tried ten years before. Camp II was established at 22,150 feet on September 23 and ropes were fixed up to 23,000

feet. The expedition was abandoned when Akira Suzuki and Takeshi Sakamoto were buried in an avalanche in Camp II on September 29.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Glacier Dome, North Face. An expedition from Macugnaga was successful in climbing Glacier Dome for the first time by its north face. On October 10 Claudio Schranz, Marco Roncaglioni, Gianni Tagliaferri and Sherpa Gombu reached the summit (7193 meters, 23,600 feet). The mountain is in the Annapurna massif. The expedition was led by Gabriele Marzorati and the other members were S. Cairolì and R. Morandi.

RENATO MORO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Nilgiri North. We established Base Camp at 12,650 feet north of Tilicho West on April 3. After reconnaissance, on April 7 we placed Camp I at 15,900 feet on the north ridge of Tilicho West. We prepared the route to Camp II with 3500 feet of fixed rope on snow and rotten rock. This camp at 18,600 feet was established on April 14. There was very steep going on snow to Camp III, set up on April 24 at 20,350 feet, below the summit of Tilicho West (6492 meters, 21,300 feet). From Tilicho West a thin ridge leads for 2½ miles west to Nilgiri North over two subsidiary peaks. Our task was to attack it alpine-style. On April 30 Etsuo Hino, Toyohumi Miyazaki and Ang Pasang left Base Camp, followed a day later by Kaoru Takao, Takeshi Hayashida, Taeko Noda, Takayoshi Kawata and me, the expedition's leader. The first attack team passed through Camp III on May 2 and bivouacked beyond the top of Tilicho West. They continued along the ridge, followed by us in support. On May 6 there was a blizzard and we could not move. On May 7 Pasang turned back but Hino and Miyazaki pushed forward and in 14 hours got to the summit of Nilgiri North (7061 meters, 23,165 feet) at 6:55 P.M. After a miserable bivouac at 21,325 feet, they were met by us of the support party. On May 10 we were all back at Camp III and on May 12 in Base Camp.

NOBUO SHIAISHI, *Fukuoka Glacier Climbers Club, Japan*

Nilgiri North Attempt. Seven Frenchmen under the leadership of Bernard Moreau had hoped in the post-monsoon season to climb the Netherlands route on the north face to the west ridge of Nilgiri North (7061 meters, 23,165 feet). They reached 19,300 feet on the face just below the west ridge but ran out of time. It would have taken them seven to ten days more in deep snow and cold.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Nilgiri South Attempt. A six-man Japanese expedition, led by Motoro Iwasaki, had hoped to make an alpine-style ascent of Nilgiri South by a new route, the south face in the pre-monsoon period, but failed at 18,800 feet because of deep snow.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Nilgiri South Attempt. A three-man Japanese party failed to climb a new route on Nilgiri South (6838 meters, 22,435 feet), the southwest ridge. The leader was hit by a falling rock, and had to return to Base Camp. One other member had altitude sickness and the other had to rush back to Japan at the end of his vacation. The highest point reached was 22,000 feet on October 12.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Hiunchuli, Southeast Face. The second ascent of this mountain, south of Annapurna, was accomplished by our expedition on October 8. Since the first ascent by a team of U.S. Peace Corps volunteers led by Craig Anderson in 1971, Hiunchuli had withstood at least six subsequent attempts. We established Base Camp at 13,200 feet on the south side of the prominent avalanche chute below the southeast face. To reach Base Camp we climbed up and left on steep grass and slabs from a point about one mile up the Modi Khola valley from Hinku Cave, near a waterfall. The end of the monsoon pinned us in Base Camp for a week with heavy rain. Higher, new snow avalanches ripped out ropes we had fixed below Camp I and buried a cache, later found after much digging. Above Camp I our route followed the gully climbed by Anderson. (See *A.A.J.*, 1973 page 333). Nine hundred feet of rope were fixed here. Camp II was placed on the upper hanging glacier at 17,500 feet. Above Camp II we decided to climb the prominent ice ridge to the east of the avalanche chute ascended by the original party. This is a safer alternative, giving excellent climbing. Camp III was placed at 18,700 feet near the top of this ridge. We climbed to the summit from Camp III, fixing several more ropes on the way on steep ice steps. On top our altimeter showed 20,200 feet (6157 meters), 900 feet less than shown on the map (6333 meters). Reaching the top were Bob Wilson, Peter Cummings, Bonnie Nobori, LaVerne Woods, Curt Hewitt, Gary Doyle, Tim Byrnes, Tony Townsend, and me as leader.

ERIC SIMONSON

Annapurna South. A Korean expedition climbed Annapurna South (7273 meters, 23,862 feet) via the northeast face and the north ridge. They had five high camps. On October 25 Han Sang Kook, leader, Kim Chang Sun, Won Jang Tae and Pinju Sherpa reached the summit.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhaulagiri. Our expedition was originally to attempt the southwest pillar but without enough tested Himalayan climbers living in Canada, we changed to the first-ascent route. We were Jon Jones, leader, Dr. Chuck Masters, Jim Elzinga, Don Gardner, my brother Alan and I. We arrived at the first Base Camp at 12,000 feet after 14 days of walking. We eventually established our upper Base Camp at 15,300 feet on April 7. The camps above were mostly at standard places. An intermediate Camp I at 17,000 feet, used only during the first week, was on the way to Advance Base at 18,300 feet. From this camp on the northeast col, the northeast ridge really begins. There were three camps above at 21,000, 23,000 and 24,400 feet. Rope was fixed between 21,500 feet and the last camp so that the less experienced members could move freely between camps. Actually, partly due to sickness, only Alan Burgess, Elzinga and I reached 23,000 feet, supported to 21,000 feet by Masters and Gardner. Shortly after, Elzinga left the expedition when altitude sickness meant he could no longer hope to attempt the summit. The summit was reached by Alan and me on May 17 after a 12-hour day beginning at 24,400 feet.

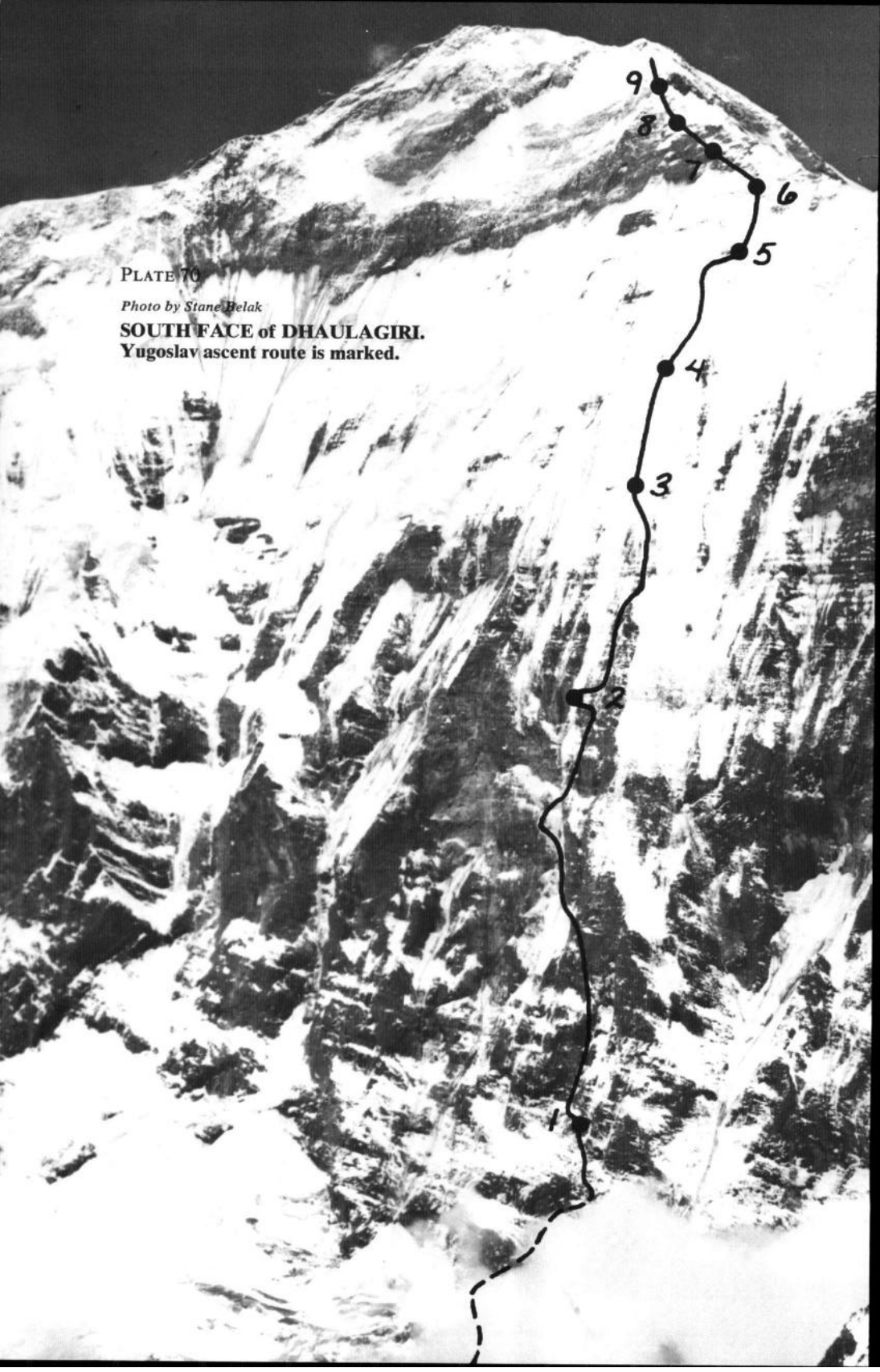
ADRIAN BURGESS, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Dhaulgiri Tragedy. The recent Argentine expedition chose the still unclimbed Pear route, pioneered in 1954 and 1956 by Argentines. Mario Serrano organized the expedition well and it got to the base of the climb by early March. By the end of April, the usual camps had been established and much of the Pear was fixed with rope. Serrano made a possible error, ordering a rest in Base Camp during good weather. The final attack began in the middle of May. The first summit-attempt team was composed of Serrano, Héctor Cuiñas, Alfredo Rosasco and Sherpa Sundare. They were to be followed by Marcelo Aguilar, Ulises Vitale and Bernardo Lyon. The first group got to the summit ridge of Dhaulagiri above the Pear at 7600 meters (24,935 feet), where they occupied Camp VI on May 22 after a bivouac. I believe that Serrano wanted to reach the summit on May 25, the Argentine national holiday. The weather was not good. On May 23 they decided to descend but not until 1:30 P.M. It was difficult to persuade Serrano to go down. They descended the fixed ropes separately. Before getting to Camp V, still above the Pear, Rosasco caught up with Serrano, who was having trouble with his crampons. They agreed that Serrano should remain in Camp V while Rosasco followed Cuiñas and the Sherpa. The three climbed down the Pear and got to Camp III (Advance Base) after nightfall. On the morning of May 24 all waited in vain for Serrano. Observing both from Base Camp and Camp III, they saw a black mass near where Rosasco had left Serrano and at 9:50 saw the mass begin to fall, rolling first down the Pear and then more to the east. It came hurtling down some 4000 feet before becoming lost in the crevasses of the glacier. During the plunge it

PLATE 70

Photo by Stane Belak

SOUTH FACE of DHAULAGIRI.
Yugoslav ascent route is marked.



was seen that it was a human body from which a pack separated. Those in Camp III tried to reach the place where the body had disappeared but snowfall erased all tracks. The expedition was given up.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

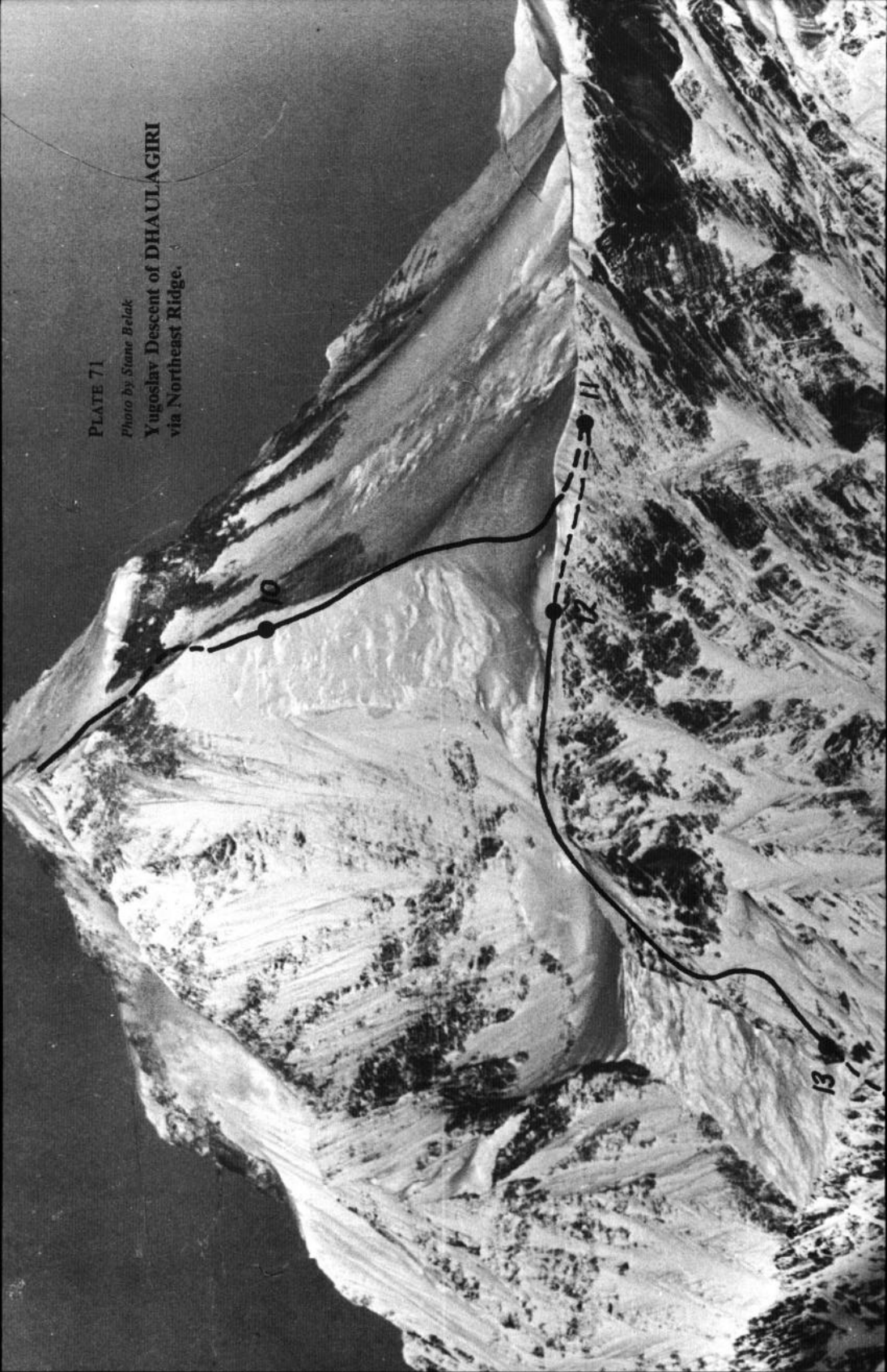
Dhaulagiri Solo. On June 2 the Japanese Hironobu Kamuro completed an alpine-style solo ascent of Dhaulagiri without oxygen on the northeast ridge, the normal route. Kamuro was supported by Dr. Makoto Hara's High Mountains Research Institute of Nagoya. He had worked for four years with the institute and had been on all of Dr. Hara's experimental expeditions. This climb was designed to prove Dr. Hara's acclimatization theories. This was not planned as a solo climb, but Kamuro's companion had to return to Japan and left him with only Base Camp manager Nobuko Takemoto and Sherpa Pasang. He made an acclimatization climb of a 6000er near Dhampus Pass on May 19 and the next day met the Anglo-Canadian party, who told him that they had left fixed rope on the ridge up to the upper part. They crossed the French Pass and set up Base Camp at 16,400 feet. Pasang accompanied Kamuro to 18,750 feet on the northeast col on May 28. Kamuro set out with a week's food alone on the 29th. He bivouacked at 21,150, 23,950 and 24,950 feet, rested on June 1 and on June 2 set out for the top at six A.M., reaching the summit only at 6:30 P.M. He returned to the 24,950-foot bivouac aided by fixed ropes. He got back to the northeast col on June 4. More details are found in *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 84, pages 108-9 with photographs between pages 42 and 50.

Dhaulagiri, South Face and Traverse. On September 23 Stane Belak, Cene Berčič, Emil Tratnik, Rok Kolar, Jože Zupan and Janez Sabolek reached Base Camp at 12,950 feet below the south face of Dhaulagiri. Despite bad weather, the lower part of the face was reconnoitered until October 13 and a tent was set up at 16,900 feet. On October 15 Belak, Berčič and Tratnik set out from Base Camp and left that tent at 2:35 A.M. on the 16th. At nine o'clock they were halted for seven hours by rockfall at 18,200 feet but later that day continued to 18,700 feet. On the 17th they climbed a 50° icefield and the third rock band at 19,350 feet. They bivouacked at 20,000 feet. On the 18th they bivouacked at 21,000 feet and on the 19th at 22,750 feet. On October 20 they joined the Japanese route at the rock band on the southeast ridge at 23,950 feet, finding fixed ropes. On the 21st and 22nd they gained only 250 meters. On the afternoon of October 23 they reached the right edge of huge snow slopes below the summit at 25,600 feet. From there on there were no further technical difficulties. The weather had been growing increasingly inclement. At noon on October 24 they reached the highest point of the southeast ridge at 7950 meters (24,600 feet) where they left

PLATE 71

Photo by Stane Belak

Yugoslav Descent of DHAULAGIRI
via Northeast Ridge.



behind tent, stove, food. From there they descended the northeast ridge to 23,625 feet, where they found a tent, probably Japanese. A gas-stove they dug out burst into flames and was destroyed. On October 25 they descended and bivouacked in worse weather in the open without food or shelter. On the 26th the weather deteriorated even more but they fought their way down to 19,700 feet and bivouacked in a crevasse on the northeast col. On the 27th, in two feet of new snow, they plowed over the col to descend the glacier (scene of the accident of the Americans in 1969—*Editor*) toward the Tak Khola. They camped at 15,750 feet. On the 28th they traversed the dangerous glacier for 12 hours to bivouac in the moraine. On October 29, for the first time in 16 days, they saw other people and got their first food in six days. By evening they were in the village of Kali Pani. They were rejoined by their companions on the 30th. Because of frostbitten feet, Berčič continued the journey on horseback.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Dhaulagiri Attempt. A nine-man Austrian expedition led by Adolf Huber attempted the standard route, the northeast ridge. They placed three camps and reached 22,650 feet on September 26. Then came a four-day storm that destroyed so much equipment and other supplies that it was impossible to continue.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhampus. Eight members of a French commercial expedition, including the leader Jean Coudray and a 60-year-old member, on October 26 climbed Dhampus via the west ridge from a camp at 16,400 feet.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Kang Guru, Southwest Ridge. Our expedition, made up of Yoshichiko Segi, Daizo Yamamoto, Hiruyasu Sugita, Kenji Murata, Seiki Iwabuchi, Ryuomaru Iwabuchi, Dr. Tadahiko Wada and me as leader, made the third ascent of Kang Guru by a new route, the southwest ridge. We established Base Camp on March 22 at 13,775 feet. We climbed the south side of the southwest ridge to place Camp I at 17,050 feet low on the ridge on March 29. It was loose rock to 16,400 feet and, in the early days, snow from there to Camp I. We followed the ridge from there, fixing some 8000 feet of rope. We made a temporary Camp II on April 7 at 18,700 feet at the beginning of the difficulties. This part was a knife-edged ridge. Camp II at 19,700 feet was established on the shoulder of the "Blue Pinnacle." We slabbed for some 650 feet on the south side of the Blue Pinnacle despite avalanche danger. Temporary Camp III was placed at 20,675 feet on the ridge just under an ice cliff on April 24. We then met a 65-foot-wide, 650-foot-long crevasse. We traversed to the right around it and climbed the 150-foot ice wall to place Camp III the

next day at 21,500 feet on the "Balcony." From there we climbed a broad snow face to the summit (6981 meters, 22,904 feet). On April 27 Segi, Yamamoto, Sugita and Sherpas Nawang Choklang and Ang Temba got to the top, followed on April 28 by Dr. Wada, Sherpa Nawang Chiri and me.

SOICHI KOBAYASHI, *Life and Mount Club, Japan*

Api Attempt. A Polish expedition of eight, led by Stanisław Rudzinski, attempted the northwest ridge in alpine style in the post-monsoon season but failed at 22,000 feet. Several members who were not in on the actual attempt did place two supporting camps in case they were needed.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club* and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

India—Garhwal

Nanda Devi. Our five-man, six-woman team left the road at Lata on August 12 and walked in the rain for a week to reach Base Camp at 16,400 feet on August 22. We were Misses Chandraprabha Aitwal, Sushama Mahajan, Rekha Sharma, Bharati Das, Dr. Kukum Saluja and Harsha Bisht and Rattan Singh, Lhatoo Dorjee, Nandalal Purohit, Sonam Paljor, Dr. R.S. Sanhu and I as leader. We followed the original south ridge route until it met the west ridge route. The camps were first occupied as follows: Camps I, II, III and IV at 18,375, 20,350, 22,300 and 24,275 feet on August 24, 27, 31 and September 9 respectively. Camp III was evacuated due to high winds and reoccupied on September 2 and Camp IV had to be left to be reoccupied on September 14. As we opened the route to Camp II, two members were hurt by stonefall. Deep snow lay between Camps II and III and we kept running out of snow stakes. Where the south ridge comes to the west ridge, it was iced and offered the hardest climbing of the expedition. An attempt by four women and three men on September 16 failed 1000 feet from the summit due to high winds. Winds prevented another attempt until the 19th when three women, Rekha Sharma, Chandraprabha Aitwal and Harsha Bisht, and three men, Rattan Singh, Lhatoo Dorjee and Sonam Paljor, left camp at three A.M. and reached the summit (7816 meters, 25,645 feet) between five and 6:30 P.M. They returned to Camp IV by five A.M. the next day. Rattan Singh suffered a frostbitten foot and later lost two toes. On September 20 Nandalal Purohit left Camp IV at sundown and was on the summit at five A.M. on September 21. We left Base Camp on September 23. The expedition had four high-altitude porters, of whom two worked above Camp II and only one above Camp III. We fixed about 10,000 feet of rope. We had 80 porters and 200 goats for the walk-in.

BALWANT S. SANDHU, *Nehru Institute of Mountaineering*