

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, Berčić 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 Stanislaw 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*