

pushed ahead on very difficult terrain towards a rock step and reached the height of 23,125 feet on September 23. Snowstorms drove them out of all high camps on the 24th but Rava and Cerruti decided to stick it out at Camp II, well over a half-mile from the wall on the plateau. On the night of the 26th a colossal ice and rock avalanche, which had started from an altitude of over 24,000 feet, swept over the plateau. No sign of the climbers or of Camp II remained. The expedition was abandoned.

*Dhaulagiri III.* Our expedition climbed Dhaulagiri III (25,271 feet), the highest unclimbed peak in the group. The party was made up of Gerhard Haberl, Hans Saler, Klaus Süssmilch, Peter von Gizycki, Konrad Hiller, Bernd Schreckenbach and me as leader. We started from Pokhara on September 9 with 61 porters, reaching Jomsom on the 16th, where we changed to mules and yaks. We established Base Camp below Mukut (13,125 feet) north of the Dhaul Himal on September 21, after crossing the Sangda-la (16,750 feet) and the Mu-la (19,000 feet). On September 24 we established Camp I at 16,400 feet north of the Chorten Ridge. We climbed 2500 feet of steep grassy slopes and then made a rock traverse to the right with some fixed ropes. Only in the first week was there no snow below Camp I. After October 10 deep snow made it difficult and dangerous. On September 27 we established Camp II south of the Chorten Ridge at 17,400 feet. The route led up steep rock and ice couloirs over a 18,500-foot col in the ridge and down 1000 feet in a couloir. We fixed ropes. From September 30 to October 9 Haberl, Saler and I were trapped by avalanche danger in Camp II. On the 12th we three established Camp III, digging an ice cave at 19,200 feet. The route descended to 16,750 feet, then made a long and ice-avalanche-threatened traverse at the base of Dhaulagiri II and III before ascending the huge buttress. On October 17 Saler, Hiller and sirdar Dawa Norbu Chaukmaka established Camp IV at 22,800 feet in a snow cave after a bivouac. On October 20 Haberl, Saler and I left Camp IV at seven A.M. and reached the summit at 12:50. From Camp IV we went straight up a glacial basin at 23,500 feet. Because of strong winds we had to climb the southwest face directly on snow and rock instead of the planned west ridge. The sky was blue, but we could hardly stand on top because of the wind. We three descended to Camp II the next day. On the 23rd Süssmilch, von Gizycki, Hiller and sirdar Norbu reached the summit via the west ridge in windless weather under a cloudless sky. All camps were struck by November 1.

KLAUS SCHRECKENBACH, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Dhaulagiri IV Attempt.* A British expedition led by Anthony P. Johnson was composed of nine members. They were trying this very difficult peak from the south via Kangban Khola, the route attempted by the disastrous Austrian expedition of 1969. Various delays kept them from

getting to Base Camp before mid-October. The expedition was abandoned on November 20 when Alan Dewison was killed in a fall of 1500 feet when he and Johnson were descending after trying to establish Camp IX. On November 23 Sherpa Kancha was killed by an avalanche between Camp I and Base Camp as the expedition was withdrawing from the mountain.

*Putha Hiunchuli Attempt.* The Japanese Yokkaichi Alpine Club Expedition, led by Kunihiko Noro, was composed of six men and two women. They were attempting a new route, the northeast ridge. On October 12 an avalanche hit and destroyed Camp V at 21,000 feet. Two Japanese, Dr. Mistsuo Deguchi and Isamu Mizutani and Sherpa sirdar Ang Nima were killed. Their bodies were not found.

MICHAEL CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*P 20,430, Kanjiroba Himal.* The Kitasato University Expedition was composed of Kazuo Yago, Mitsuhiro Kikuchi, Eiken Moriyama, Hiromi Ichikawa, Morihiro Takechi and me as leader. We flew to Jumla on September 6, leaving there on the 9th. We traveled by Hurikot, Kagmara La, Punphun Khola, Punphun La (16,500 feet) and Junction Pass (between Junction Peak and Wedge Peak; 18,150 feet), Pungmo, Ringmo, Phoksumdo Tal, Phoksumdo Khola, Tso Karpo to Base Camp at 14,425 feet, where we arrived on September 29. We established the following camps: Advanced Base at 16,350 feet on October 6, Camps I at 17,050 feet on October 15, II at 17,975 feet on October 21, III at 18,375 feet on October 25 and IV at 19,075 on October 29. On October 30 Moriyama, Takechi and sirdar Annu Sherpa climbed to the summit, for which we suggest the name "Serku Dholina". "Serku" means "golden statue" and Dholina is a goddess of the Kanjiroba Himal.

EIJI KAWAMURA, *Kitasato Institute Hospital, Japan*

*Hiunchuli Patan.* Our party consisted of Roger Breakall, J. Darling, J. Gostling and me. We arrived in the vicinity of Hiunchuli Patan (28° 55'N, 82° 40'E) on September 30 but it took us two weeks to force a way through a trackless bamboo forest and establish Base Camp at the foot of the mountain. We all climbed the northeast ridge of the north summit on October 19, a fine climb, but once on the top, we found that the south summit (c. 19,600 feet) was about 150 feet higher. Our subsequent attempt on the east ridge of the main peak was abandoned some 800 feet below the top on October 28 due to dangerous snow conditions. Neither of the two ridges was technically easy. The other ridges and faces we saw appear considerably harder.

ANDREW RUSSELL, *Oxford University Mountaineering Club*