

*Annapurna I.* An Austrian expedition led by Ernst Gritzner gave up attempting the French route on Annapurna I on May 8 after Rudolf Widmann was injured in an avalanche between Camps II and III.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna II.* A Tyrolean-Bavarian expedition led by Johann Scharnagel, which had hoped to climb the south face of Annapurna II to the west ridge, gave up on May 3 at the 23,300-foot col on the west ridge.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna II Attempt.* Rob Collister and I planned a two-man ascent of Annapurna II (26,041 feet) from Pisang in the Manang valley. We placed Base Camp at 17,000 feet directly below the north face of Annapurna II, hoping to find a new and fairly direct route to the summit. The face was, however, considerably steeper and more dangerous than we had expected, and we could find no reasonable alternative to the original route climbed by Colonel Jimmy Roberts' party in 1960. This ascends the northwest spur and passes over the shoulder of Annapurna IV to reach Annapurna II. We left Base Camp on September 26, carrying a light tent, food and fuel for up to ten days. With starting loads of more than 50 pounds, we made slow progress although the route was straightforward. We reached 23,000 feet on the shoulder of Annapurna IV after four days but had to descend from that point in bad weather and with dangerous snow conditions. We were back in Base Camp on October 2.

RICHARD J. ISHERWOOD, *Alpine Club*

*Annapurna IV.* A South Korean expedition was led by Chun Byung-Koo. Climbing the northwest ridge of Annapurna IV (24,688 feet), on April 23 Dong Ok-Yu, Sirdar Pasang Norbu Sherpa and Pemba Sherpa climbed to the summit from Camp IV at 21,650 feet.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna South, Southwest Ridge.* The Meiji University expedition was made up of Yoshio Miyagawa, Toichi Mitani, Norio Nakanishi, Masayuki Tsunakawa, Dr. Yoshio Kato and me as leader. The southwest ridge, which we selected, had been attempted by another Japanese party in 1974, but they gave up at 20,000 feet because of steep rock and knife-edges. We set out on September 7 and got to Temporary Base Camp at 13,300 feet on the west side of the glacier that descends south from Annapurna South into the Kyumrun Kholo. On September 20 we placed Base Camp at 15,750 feet under the southernmost rock peak on the

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*Photo by Teruyuki Kouno*

**ANNAPURNA SOUTH'S  
South Ridge.**



southwest ridge. We fixed ropes and gained the ridge crest to place Camp I at 18,700 feet on the 27th. We continued to prepare the route up the ridge over the second rock peak, and on October 3 placed Camp II at 18,925 feet in a col. The knife-edged ridge got much steeper above 20,000 feet. On October 13 we pitched Camp III at 21,000 feet. We had to remove 1300 feet of fixed rope from between Base Camp and Camp I to supplement the rope we still had. Above Camp III we left the ridge and climbed the south face to the right. On October 14 and 15 we prepared the route up the 60° to 70° face. On October 16 Mitani and Nakanishi left Camp III at four A.M. and stood on the summit (23,685 feet) at 8:45. On the 17th Miyagawa and I climbed to the summit as well.

TERUYUKI KOUNO, *Meiji University, Japan*

*Nilgiri South.* Our Shinshu University Expedition was composed of Taichi Fujimatsu, Hideki Yoshida, Nobuhito Morota, Seiji Tanaka, Yoshiaki Kato and me as leader. We left Pokhara on September 5 and got to Base Camp at 13,300 feet beside the Miristi Glacier on the 16th. We placed Camp I at 15,600 feet on September 24. There is a big icefall that descends from between Nilgiri Central and Nilgiri South. We pitched Camp II at 17,900 feet in the middle of this on October 1. Camp III at 20,175 feet was established on October 8 on a plateau on the east ridge of Nilgiri South. On the 10th all of us climbed the snow face and ridge to the summit (22,438 feet), completing the first ascent.

KAZUO MITSUI, *Shinshu University, Japan*

*Tukuche Peak.* The Nagai Alpine Club of Japan Expedition to Tukuche Peak was led by Teruo Kurosawa and had Kensaku Takeda as climbing leader. They attempted in the post-monsoon season an all new route up the southeast ridge from the Kali Kandaki valley. However they failed at 17,000 feet after several minor and one serious accident to Sherpas.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Dhaulagiri, South Buttress.* At 11:30 in the morning of May 10, the long-awaited radio message came from Toshiaki Koyayashi that he and Tatsuji Shigeno were the first two successful climbers of our expedition to reach the summit of Dhaulagiri (26,795 feet). This was our second trial; in 1975 we had attempted the same route but an avalanche had killed two members and three Sherpas at 20,000 feet. The route lies up the buttress at the extreme left of the south face. We set off on February 27 with 450 porters and got to Base Camp at 12,000 feet above the Maryandi Khola on March 11. Camp I was established at 17,000 feet on March 28, Camp II at 19,000 feet on April 7 and Camp III at 21,325