

*Dhaulagiri I, Southeast Ridge.* The extraordinarily difficult southeast ridge of Dhaulagiri, attempted unsuccessfully by the American party in 1973, was climbed by Japanese but at a high cost in lives. The 18-man party was led by Seiko Tanaka. On September 23 Yujiro Fukasawa, Hiroshi Akuzawa and Kiyoshi Kobayashi were killed by an avalanche between Camps IV and V. Six members succeeded in getting to the summit on October 19 and 20, but on October 20 the climbing leader, Katsuyoshi Kogure, who was ferrying loads from Camp IV to Camp V fell on a fixed rope and hung there until he died. (Information from *Iwa To Yuki*, December 1978 and February 1979.)

*Dhaulagiri II, East Ridge from the South.* A 10-man Japanese expedition from Nagoya was led by Yoshio Ogawa. Following the route attempted by other Japanese in 1975, they successfully made the second ascent of the mountain (25,430 feet) by this new route from the Tsaurabong Glacier. The summit was reached on May 8 from Camp V with a bivouac by the leader Ogawa and Shoji Koiko.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*

*Dhaulagiri II, Postmonsoon Attempt.* A second Japanese expedition, this one from Kyoto and led by Yasuo Onishi, attempted the same route climbed by the Nagoya expedition but failed. The highest point reached on a summit attempt was some 800 feet from the top.

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*Api, South Face and East Ridge.* The Italian expedition to Api was composed of Alberto Bianchi, Rolando Canuti, Claudio Cavenago, Cesare Cesa Bianchi, Luigi Leccardi, Maurizio Maggi, Ivano Meschini, Marco Polo, Angelo Rocca, Giampiero Rodari, Vittorio Tamagni, Marco Tedeschi, Franco Villa, and me as leader. This was the first Italian expedition to Api since the one led by P. Ghiglione in 1954 when three out of four members died. After this first attempt, two Japanese teams tried to reach the top from the south face. This is one of the less known areas of Nepal and it is very difficult to approach. The living conditions of the people are extremely poor. For an expedition it is very difficult both to collect porters and to supply food. After a ten-day approach route along the Chamlia valley, we reached Base Camp (13,000 feet) on September 29. We set then three higher camps: I at 16,350 feet; II at 18,450 feet; III at 20,675 feet at the Api-Nampa I col. Between Camps II and III there were UIAA difficulties of IV to V and 55° to 65° ice. We fixed rope along the whole section. From Camp III the route followed the east ridge, first sharp and corniced, then with great rock pillars. Only for the first 1300 feet of this part did we fix rope. The top (23,399 feet) was reached on October 16 by a four-member team: Cesare Cesa Bianchi,