

was quite bad with heavy snowfall. On October 8 Porcellana and one other were caught in a windslab avalanche going between Camps I and II. Porcellana was killed with a broken neck. His death and continuing bad weather forced us to give up the attempt. The highest point reached was 21,500 feet.

PETER BRUCHHAUSEN

*Manaslu Attempt.* An Italian expedition led by Lorenzo Massarotto attempted the east ridge of Manaslu (26,760 feet), which had unsuccessfully been tried by the French in 1977. They set up Base Camp on April 7 at 12,700 feet. Terrin Elvio and Vittorio de Savorgnani along with two Sherpas were struck by an avalanche on May 5 in their tents at 24,100 feet at Camp V, which they had just established. They escaped by tearing the tents open but suffered frostbite and had to be flown out. Their companions continued but had to give up at 24,600 feet for lack of manpower.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Manaslu North II.* A Czechoslovakian expedition led by Vladimír Krupicka climbed Manaslu North II by its north ridge. They reported that there are two north peaks and that they climbed the second one of 7157 meters or 23,480 feet. Base Camp at 13,875 feet on the Larkya Glacier was set up on September 18. Despite bad weather, they established Camp V at 21,075 feet on October 15. On October 16 Jan Cervinka and Otakar Srovnal and on October 18 Krupicka and Dr. Miroslav Novotny reached the summit.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Himal Chuli. Attempt from the Southeast.* We intended to climb Himal Chuli (25,895 feet) via the east ridge, approaching it from the Dordi Khola (south). The team consisted of Dick Jackson, Kevin Beardsley, Dr. Rick St. Onge, Jack Miller, Mike Yager, Stacy Standley and me as leader. We left Kathmandu on September 21 and on the second day out of Dumre, our trailhead, we were crippled by a porter strike, a loathsomely increasing phenomenon on Nepal expeditions. Our approach march took twelve days and Base Camp was established on October 2 at 15,500 feet. The monsoon weather was predictably heavy up until now, but it continued to snow every day throughout the expedition. Camp I was set at 17,000 feet on October 6 on a snow plateau above a heavily crevassed glacier. It was soon moved up to 17,500 feet on a narrow col on a spur of the east ridge. This spur proved to be the undoing of the expedition, as it was a series of loose rock gendarmes that became more treacherous daily as the fresh snow piled up. We hammered away at it for almost two weeks, although for several days

we were pinned down by snow. On October 17 after reaching 19,700 feet it was decided that further progress could be made only under unjustifiable risk. At this point we turned our attention to the adjacent south ridge. On October 21 a new Base Camp was established at 15,500 feet beneath the new route, but Miller, Yager and Standley left the expedition. Jackson, Beardsley, St. Onge and I established Camp I at 17,900 feet on October 24, ascending a gun-barrel gully to gain access to the smooth glacier above, but at this point St. Onge had to leave the climb due to an intestinal illness. On October 29 the three of us who remained established Camp II at 20,000 feet trudging up an ever steepening crevasse slope. On Halloween however we elected to go no further due to severe snow conditions and the immense distance yet to be covered.

SKIP HORNER

*Nepalese Mountain Guide School.* The Alpine Federation of Yugoslavia and the Nepal Mountaineering Association have successfully begun the School of Mountain Guides. In the Marsyandi valley between Pisang and Braga at 10,000 feet a building for 40 to 50 students was built from May to September under the supervision of Yugoslavs. (Water will be heated by a solar heater.) I directed the first course in the autumn with 20 members, half the normal number. Dr. Jože Andlovic, Danilo Cedelnik and Jernej Zaplotnik were the other instructors. The students had very varied experience, from veterans of 16 expeditions to office employees of tourist agencies. All needed instruction in rock and ice techniques since even the veterans had not been instructed on expeditions. I have never before so enjoyed climbing in the Himalaya. We climbed Chulu Peak, Pisang Peak and two new 6000ers. Our Nepalese friends are preparing an official inauguration around May 15 and will begin the next course on June 1. With 50 students there will be six instructors from Yugoslavia and four from Nepal. We hope one day to have instructors from other countries.

ALEŠ KUNAVR, *Alpine Federation of Yugoslavia*

*Annapurna, Dutch Rib.* Our expedition was to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Federation of Shizuoka Prefecture Mountain Clubs. We were Hironobu Yagi, leader, Kazuo Ishikawa, Keizo Tanabe, Hiroyuki Takita, Hiroyuki Uno, Shuji Yanagisawa, Takashi Mitsui, Sadao Kudo, Seizo Tanaka, Yoshishige Morita, Katsuhiko Watanabe and I. We began our approach from Pokhara on March 6 with 230 porters. We placed Base Camp at 13,775 feet on the North Annapurna Glacier on March 28. Camps I, II, III, IV and V were established at 16,075, 17,725, 20,000, 22,475 and 24,600 feet on April 4,