

Camp II to Camp III. Later that afternoon we buried him in a crevasse. Klaus must have been thrown off balance by a wind squall and fallen. The expedition was abandoned.

ROBERT SCHAUER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Annapurna II.* A five-man team from Australia, led by Timothy Macartney-Snape climbed Annapurna II by its south face and south spur. They set up Base Camp and Advance Base at 8525 and 12,150 feet on August 19 and 20. Camp I at 16,000 feet, Camp II and Camp III at 23,300 feet were also set up. After a heavy snowstorm on September 9 and 10, the weather was fine until the 19th when an even bigger storm struck. Lincoln Ross Hall was hit in two separate rockfalls and was out of action for a few days after each. Macartney-Snape escaped a small avalanche about the same time. Hall, Macartney-Snape, Andrew Henderson and Gregory Mortimer left Camp III on October 6 and bivouacked at 24,950 feet for two nights. They reached the summit (7937 meters, 26,041 feet) on October 8.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna II Attempt.* A six-member team from South Korea was led by Jung Sang-Mo. They set up Base Camp and Camps I, II, IV and V at 11,500, 14,750, 16,725, 22,300 and 23,950 feet on September 3, 4, 7, October 1 and 8 respectively. They hoped to climb the north face to the west ridge. Although they set up Camp V on the north face on October 8, they could not stay there due to heavy snowfall and wind toward evening. They returned to Camp IV, where an avalanche struck them at eight P.M. on October 10. Jung was buried, but he was dug out and brought down to Camp III by the others. An avalanche then hit Camp III as well. He was carried down further but they had to bivouac on the way to Camp II. He was evacuated to Kathmandu because of frostbite. The expedition continued but was finally abandoned on October 23 because of heavy snowfall, high winds and avalanches.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna II, Winter Attempt.* A British team, which included Ronald Rutland and his wife, set up Base Camp and Camps I, II and III on the north face of Annapurna II at 11,975, 13,775, 17,050 and 18,375 feet on November 24, December 1, 5 and 10 respectively. Due to continuous avalanches, they decided to abandon the expedition on December 13 and evacuated Base Camp on December 15.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna IV.* Our expedition was made up of Osamu Yamamoto, Noboru Yokoyama, Mikio Takamatsu and me as leader. We set up Base Camp at 11,500 feet in the Salatang Khola above Pisang on April 2. We climbed Annapurna's

north ridge. Camps I, II, III and IV were established at 14,100, 17,225, 20,000 and 23,000 feet on April 8, 21, 29 and May 8 respectively. On May 9 Yokoyama, Takamatsu and Sirdar Ang Phuri Lama reached the summit (7525 meters, 24,688 feet).

YASUMITSU YAMANO, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Annapurna IV.* A guided expedition led by Austrian Adolf Weissensteiner had eight Swiss, five Austrians, one German and one Frenchman. After establishing three camps on the northwest ridge, on October 7 Austrian Franz Breitenbauer, Swiss Anton Karl Spring, Ueli Stahel and Pierre André Levet and Sherpa Pa Nima reached the summit (7525 meters, 24,688 feet).

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Annapurna III, Southeast Pillar Attempt and Tragedy.* Our team of Jon Tinker, Rob Uttley, Trevor Pilling and me reached Base Camp on September 5. The walk-in to the upper Seti Khola was awkward and in places dangerous. We were only the second expedition to venture so far. Base Camp was at 10,500 feet near the Seti Glacier. From September 6 to 12 we carried loads to Advance Base at 13,775 feet on the plateau just below the southeast pillar. Monsoon conditions prevailed until September 27. On the 28th we made our first acclimatization climb on the east ridge of Annapurna III. We made a snow hole at 20,000 feet and the next day continued to make a gear dump halfway along the lower part of the ridge. The weather deteriorated. On October 6 we returned to the dump and continued along the almost Peruvian-type corniced ridge to make another snow hole at 20,175 feet at the foot of the 3500-foot-high face of the east ridge. In view of the shortage of time, Pilling and Uttley decided to make an attempt on the summit via the east ridge, much less technical but more dangerous than the southeast pillar. On October 8 Tinker and I descended to prepare for an attempt on the pillar. As the weather turned worse that evening, Pilling and Uttley continued on to a bivouac at 20,675 feet. It started snowing and strong winds picked up. It continued thus without relenting for five days. Tinker and I retreated to Base Camp, calling off our attempt. On October 10 the east-ridge pair attempted to retreat and managed to descend 350 feet, finding a natural ice cave. It was obvious to Pilling that Uttley was not well and had chest pains and a bad cough, possibly oedema. His condition rapidly deteriorated. On October 12 Pilling tried in vain to prepare Uttley for descent, but the latter was too weak and at times delirious. Again on the 13th he tried to no avail. Pilling realized that the only way to get Uttley down was with the aid of other people. He descended to Advance Base on the 14th in very dangerous conditions and had to spend another night out before he met us. He was too fatigued to take part in the rescue. Tinker and I tried to climb a direct line to Uttley. It was a dangerous route but meant that Uttley could be lowered more easily. The weather continued bad and