

Tilitso Attempt. This group of 34 French, Spaniards and a Belgian was really more like three trekking parties out to try a 7000er. The first group reached Base Camp on October 13 but deep snow prevented their porters from bringing the necessary baggage. The second group never got there because of deep snow. The third group, made up of Spaniards, got to Base Camp on October 18 and pitched two higher camps. Pablo González and Adolfo Sánchez got to 6600 meters before strong winds made them give up. They were trying the north face to the north ridge.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Tilitso, Winter Attempt. Canadians led by Stephen Adamson failed on the northeast ridge of Tilitso, getting only to 5800 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Nilgiri South and Annapurna Attempts. An expedition composed of five Japanese, four Slovaks and a Frenchman was led by Shunji Takegawa. They tried the east ridge from the north on Nilgiri South and the Dutch route on the north face of Annapurna. On October 2 Takao Kurosawa and Yuwa Yamazaki got to 6000 meters on Nilgiri South and on October 23 Yamazaki and Yoshikatsu Kumagai got to 6000 meters on Annapurna. They were defeated on Nilgiri South by big séracs and on Annapurna by very hard ice and one huge sérac avalanche.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhaulagiri Attempt. A North and South Tirolean expedition led by Wolfgang Nairz had hoped to climb Dhaulagiri by the standard northeast-ridge route. Reinhold Messner and another then wanted to descend the northwest ridge or the north face to complete a traverse. However, Camp III at 7400 meters was the highest point reached. It was set up by four climbers who occupied it on May 8. They were defeated by the weather; strong winds and heavy snowfall made progress slow and avalanche danger great. They decided on May 9 to abandon the climb.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhaulagiri, South Ridge. It was the goal for Jean-Noël Roche and me to climb the south ridge or spur of Dhaulagiri with no support whatsoever. The route had been climbed by a heavy Japanese expedition in 1978. A film crew of Philippe Lallet and Anthoine Morat accompanied us to Camp I at 5600 meters at the beginning of the climbing difficulties. Above that, we filmed our climb



PLATE 67

Photo by Jiří Novák

**Czechoslovakian Route of
DHAULAGIRI's West Face.**

ourselves. My wife Annie, Mélanie Roche, Dr. Jean Loup and Claude Roche completed the team. In the first 1000 meters of the spur we fixed 700 meters of rope to assist the descent. On October 1 we set out on the final push and bivouacked at 6400 meters. Our second bivouac was at 7100 meters. The difficulties above Camp I had begun with a 300-meter rock face, followed by a ridge bristling with snow mushrooms and unstable snow. At 7000 meters we confronted an overhanging rock step which we bypassed on the left on icy 60° slabs. On the 3rd we advanced up a vast gentle plateau, perhaps two kilometers long. We kept plodding along because somewhere deep down we felt we must. Finally we reached the summit, my third 8000er. Bivouacs on the descent were at 7400 and 6400 meters.

PIERRE BEGHIN, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

Dhaulagiri, West Face. Our aim was to make the first ascent of the giant, 14,750-foot-high, west face of Dhaulagiri. We were 15 Czechoslovak climbers and the Italian Gian Luigi Visintin. We used no oxygen equipment and had no high-altitude porters. We got to Base Camp at 3700 meters on August 27. After placing Camp I at 4600 meters on September 3, we could not climb for eight days because of rain and snow. Camp II was established on October 16 at 5600 meters on the prominent rock buttress in the center of the face. The most difficult part lay between Camps II and III, rock of UIAA difficulty IV and ice of 80°. Camp III was placed at 6300 meters on September 22. Camp IV was made on October 1 at 6700 meters above séracs on snow. Camp V at 7600 meters was placed on the northwest ridge, where our route met the 1982 Japanese route on the Pear on the north face. Although Camp V was fully established on October 6, we had to descend four times from there because of bad weather. Finally Jan Šimon, Karel Jakeš and Jaromír Stejskal got to Camp V under good conditions. Since it was only noon, they continued on and bivouacked in a snow cave at 7900 meters. On October 23 Šimon got to the top at 10:30 and the other two at eleven A.M. Tragically Šimon fell to his death during the descent.

JIŘI NOVÁK, *Czechoslovakia*

Dhaulagiri, Winter Ascent. Jerzy Kukuczka and Leszek Czok reached the summit of Dhaulagiri by the north face on the 1984-5 winter season, but Czok got frostbitten toes as the result of a bivouac made on the night after reaching the summit when they could not find the route to camp in the dark. This was Kukuczka's seventh 8000er. The entire team used no artificial oxygen. The Polish expedition leader was Adam Bilczewski.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Dhaulagiri, Winter Attempt. A Japanese team of three led by Haruyuki Endo gave up early in their attempt on the northeast ridge in winter because of strong winds and one member's illness.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY