

where Reinthaler had to turn back and return to the col alone. Rohrmoser and I kept on to camp at 7000 meters. On the 16th, Rohrmoser had to return to the col because of stomach trouble. I spent the day in the tent. On May 17, I climbed alone to bivouac at 7500 meters. After a stormy night, I climbed to the summit, reaching it at 11:30 A.M.

SEPP INHÖGER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Dhaulagiri Attempts.* Argentines led by Raúl Uranga failed to climb Dhaulagiri by the northeast ridge, getting to 7100 meters on April 10. Catalans Carles Galàn, Jaume Ganges and Luis Giner also attempted to climb Dhaulagiri by the same ridge. Their high point was 7200 meters, reached on May 1. After their unsuccessful try on Makalu, the 10-member Belgian team led by Jos Dewint were turned back by high winds on the northeast ridge at 7600 meters on May 17.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri Autumn Attempts.* Five expeditions attempted to climb the northeast ridge of Dhaulagiri. None of them was successful. Six Spaniards led by Ignacio Olaizola reached 6500 meters on September 21. Three Frenchmen and a Spaniard led by Alain Bigey got to 6500 meters on September 25. A French military group failed; they lost two Sherpas in an avalanche. (See below.) Spaniard Jordi Magriña and a companion had to give up at 6750 meters on September 26. French climber Christophe Profit and Spaniard Enric Lucas, accompanied by Sylvianne Tavernier, Ana Masip and Pierre-Louis Olland, were forced back by bad weather at 7800 meters on November 14.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri Attempt and Tragedy.* After our success on Indrasan in April, the Groupe Militaire de Haute Montagne hoped to climb Dhaulagiri in September and October, one group by the east face and the other by the normal route. In the second week of this climb, two members had to be evacuated, one with pulmonary edema and the other because of excessive fatigue. We decided to give up the east face try. Still present were Lieutenant Hubert Giot, Sergeants Bruno Prom, Eric Gramond, Dominique Gleizes and Philippe Renard, Adjutant Lionel Mailly, Captain Doctor Pierre Lavier and I as leader. We set up Camps I and II at 5700 and 6450 meters on September 14 and 18. The weather got worse and worse. On September 25, Giot, Gleizes and Sherpas Ajiba and Kami Sarki left Camp II for Camp III while it snowed lightly. When the weather worsened, they dropped their loads at 7100 meters at the base of the "Pear." They were overwhelmed by an avalanche. Giot and Gleizes were saved, being attached to a fixed rope. The Sherpas, 50 meters behind, disappeared over the north face, carried away by the avalanche. A long period of bad weather followed. On October 3, a team ascended to find Camp I completely

destroyed. On October 11, climbers went up to Camp II but there was too much avalanche danger. On the 15th, it was decided to abandon the expedition.

ALAIN ESTÈVE, *Captain, Groupe Militaire de Haute Montagne*

*Dhaulagiri Tragedy.* Two Catalans, Andorran Francesc Dalmases and Spaniard Jordi Cañameras, hoped to climb the west face of Dhaulagiri in the post-monsoon season. This route is technically difficult and was particularly so in the bad weather. In late September, at about 7000 meters, Cañameras decided to descend and returned to Base Camp with badly frozen feet. Dalmases insisted on keeping on and since he did not return from the mountain, it must be assumed that he has perished.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri Attempt.* On September 16, Oscar Cardiaich and I arrived at Base Camp at 4700 meters below the northeast ridge of Dhaulagiri after crossing Dhampus and French Passes. There we met two French expeditions, one civilian and one military, and a Basque one. We also talked with ill-fated Quicu Dalmases and Jordi Cañameras, who were to attempt the west face. On September 19, Cardiaich and I set out for Camp I at 5650 meters on the northeast col. The first part is easy but exposed to avalanches and rockfall from the Eiger. The second part took us through a very broken sérac barrier, where we fixed some rope. We spent two nights there before returning to Base Camp. We were back on the 23rd with worsening weather. Finally on the 26th, we set up Camp II at 6750 meters. This stretch should have been easy but snow and windslabs made it dangerous and we descended to Base Camp. The French military lost two Sherpas in an avalanche on the 27th. Much more snow fell. On October 2, we reascended to Camp I but were forced back the next day. After much snowfall, we plowed our way back up to Camp I on the 9th. We tried unsuccessfully to get back to Camp II on the 10th. We left Base Camp on October 13.

JORDI MAGRIÑÁ, *AAEET de Valls, Spain*

*Dhaulagiri Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Olivier Besson, Philippe Michaud, Guy Cousleix, Michel Beulné and me. We tried to climb the normal northeast ridge of Dhaulagiri. After an approach via the Mayagdi Khola we got to Base Camp on November 24. Six days of bad weather followed by sun still did not let us get to the north col despite four tries. The snow was belly-deep. We quit at 5200 meters. Then, Besson, Beulné and I climbed Tukuche Peak by the northeast ridge. When we returned to Base Camp, we learned that one of our approach porters, a lad of 17, had died in an avalanche. We called the attempt off on December 17.

LAURENT LUKIE, *CLUB ALPIN FRANÇAIS*