

This influenced us. On September 24 our alpine-style team members, Rakoncaj, Božík and Demján, fell 400 meters in a windslab avalanche but luckily were not completely buried. That same day Anton Krížo fell 50 meters on the steep pillar between Camps I and II. All helped to carry out his three-day rescue. Three lovely days in early October raised hopes. The alpine-style team advanced to 6700 meters and the face climbers set up Camps II and III at 5900 and 6300 meters before the weather turned bad. Though food and time were running low, when the weather improved on October 14, we kept on with ten climbers on the face route. Drlík, Božík and Rakoncaj established Camp IV on the steep snowfield at 6900 meters. The greatest difficulties were below us. On October 25 Nežerka and Nicco climbed to 7250 meters and returned to Camp IV. That night Božík and Rakoncaj bivouacked in a snow cave at 7100 meters. The latter two climbed on the 26th to 7250 meters but furious winds drove them back. The same wind destroyed the tents in all the camps. All had to descend to survive. On the rock pillar between Camps I and II there were six rope-lengths of UIAA Grade V to VI+; between Camps II and III there were eight rope-lengths between V and VI+; and between Camps III and IV there were 14 rope-lengths between IV and VI+ and two of VII and ice up to 90°.

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Dhaulagiri Attempt and New Route up the East Face. Marjan Kregar, Andrej Štremfelj, Dr. Iztok Tomazin and I planned to climb a new route to the right of the Kurtyka-MacIntyre route on Dhaulagiri's 3500-meter-high east face alpine-style, reaching the standard northeast-ridge route at 7500 meters. We managed to complete our aim only partly because extremely bad weather gave us no more than three good days, October 2 to 4, during the 45 days we were on the mountain. We reached Base Camp at 4000 meters with 32 porters on September 18. The lower part is a 1800-meter-high rock-and-ice face on P 6014 to the right of the east glacier. An ice plateau at 5900 meters separates this slope from the 1700-meter-high 45° to 65° ice and snow face. We completed the ascent of the east face but were driven from the northeast ridge by cold and wind at 7600 meters. Despite variable weather, we managed to find a way across the east glacier to the foot of the wall but could not start seriously until October 1, when Tomazin and Štremfelj were able to climb a difficult rock section between 4900 and 5100 meters. On October 2 Kregar and I left Base Camp and climbed to the plateau at 5900 meters in 16 hours. We pitched a tent and descended the next day to Base Camp. The other two reached the plateau on October 4 and pitched another tent, returning to Base Camp on the 5th. The weather became a catastrophe; it snowed for 16 days. Štremfelj was ill in Base Camp and could not set out with us in bad weather on October 16. We other three did manage to reach the plateau in 18 hours and dug out one tent. After the tent was blown away, we dug a snow cave but were pinned down by winds. On October 19 we managed to find the other tent buried under three meters of snow and repaired it. On October 20 we descended to the lower glacier. Štremfelj came up from Base

Camp and during the night we all four climbed back up to the plateau with new supplies of food. Although it stopped snowing on October 21, the winds became much stronger and temperatures dropped to -25°C . On the night of October 22 we made an acclimatization climb on the northeast ridge to 7000 meters, where strong winds stopped us. We rested in the snow cave until October 26. We set out at five A.M. and climbed 1200 meters to bivouac under an ice overhang in increasing winds. On the 27th we climbed from nine A.M. to five P.M., getting to the standard route at 7500 meters and continued on to 7600 meters, where we barely managed to pitch the tent. At four A.M. on October 28 the tent was torn to pieces. We waited in the open for dawn to be able to descend the northeast ridge, despite physically being able to ascend. The wind forced us down onto the plateau. On October 29 the winds did not diminish. We were running out of food and so were forced to descend to Base Camp. Some of us had frostbitten feet.

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Dhaulagiri II Attempt. A four-man Japanese expedition led by Shuichi Torii had hoped to climb the east ridge of Dhaulagiri II. They established three high camps. Frequent snowfall, strong winds and an exhausted food supply defeated them and they gave up on October 21. That day Torii, Chiaki Inami, Kimio Narusaki and sirdar Ang Kami Sherpa reached their high point, 7200 meters on the east ridge after having traversed just beneath the summit of the "Snow Peak" to the east of Dhaulagiri II.

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

Tukche. Our expedition was composed of Kim Hak-Young, Lim Hea-Hoon, Yoon Hong-Kun, Jung Chang-Hyuk, Lee Dong-Hwan, Heo Young-Ho and me as leader. On March 2 we climbed to Dhampus Pass (5100 meters) and then descended to Hidden Valley where we established Base Camp at 4950 meters. After a snowstorm, five members on March 4 went up the north face to the north ridge of Junction Peak (5950 meters) and established Camp I, but the first summit attempt failed on March 6. We set out along a lengthy snow-and-rock ridge of technical difficulty and on March 9 reached only the top of Junction Peak (6850 meters). After this second try on Tukche failed, all members went back to Base Camp for a rest. On March 12 Yoon and Heo left a new Camp I, moved up to 6100 meters, at two A.M. At six A.M. they had to be careful and avoid the crest of the ridge with its huge overhanging cornices. From the lower col they traversed a very steep ice-and-snow slope of 50° to 60° . They were compelled to do laborious work to get to the summit. At 2:30 P.M. they finally stood on top of Tukche (6920 meters, 22,703 feet). They were there for 30 minutes and descended the same route, reaching Base Camp at 9:30 P.M.

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