

3200 meters of rope. The upper part of the buttress, climbed by Maciej Pawlikowski and me, had mixed pitches of UIAA V. Camp V at 7500 meters was established on October 30 by Maciej Berbeka and Mikołaj Czyżewski. The wind tore their tent apart that night. The next morning Berbeka climbed alone over easy snow to reach the southwest ridge, joining the Japanese route of 1978. Although the way to the summit was now without difficulties, the weather was bad and time had run out. We gave up and descended the same route. Base Camp was cleared on November 2.

EUGENIUSZ CHROBAK, *Klub Wysokogórski Kraków, Poland*

*Dhaulagiri Attempt.* Five French climbers led by James Merel climbed only to 6100 meters on Dhaulagiri's normal northeast-ridge route. They had frequent heavy snowfall. All five members and one Sherpa reached the high point on October 5 and then abandoned the climb since they felt they had no chance to reach the summit.

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

*Dhaulagiri Winter Attempt by Spaniards.* The Koreans agreed to share the normal northeast-ridge route with the Spanish Catalans. The highest point reached by this expedition was 7000 meters, where leader Enric Lucas and Joan Carlos Griso bivouacked on December 22. The next day they descended because Griso was developing high-altitude sickness. They had had bad weather and now a bad spell returned. By the time the weather turned fine, their food was running out and they decided on December 26 to quit.

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

*Dhaulagiri Winter Attempt by Koreans.* A Korean expedition led by Cho Jung-Sol ended its attempt on the normal northeast ridge on December 25 at 8025 meters, only 42 vertical meters below the summit. Strong wind and cold forced the summit-attack team back. They were Chung Sang-Kiun and sirdar Ang Dorje, both of whom got frostbitten toes and fingers. Another member, Kim Jin-Goun, had a seriously frostbitten toe from earlier climbing and so with two members and one Sherpa out of action, the climb was called off.

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

*Dhaulagiri II, Ascent and Tragedy.* A four-man Korean expedition to the south face and east ridge of Dhaulagiri II was led by Lee Don-Yong. They established an Advance Base at 4900 meters and Camps I, II and III at 5400, 5800 and 6900 meters. Camp IV was destroyed by a snow avalanche almost immediately after it was set up and it was not re-established. On May 12 Kim Sung-Kyu and Sherpas Dorje and Dakipa reached the summit (7751 meters, 25,429 feet) in a nearly 12-hour climb from Camp III at 6900 meters. During the