

descended during the next two days. Meanwhile, Kozjek and I set out for another summit attempt. We began at nine P.M. and by dawn were at 7450 meters. The wind was strengthening and Kozjek was showing signs of pulmonary edema. By night we had descended to 5100 meters and continued to Base Camp on December 8.

STANE BELAK, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Dhaulagiri V Attempt. Four Spaniards hoped to climb Dhaulagiri V by the southeast ridge via White Peak, the route climbed by Japanese in 1979. Camp II was at 6400 meters on the summit of White Peak. Leader Angel Sierra and Xavier Robiro reached 7080 meters on October 6 and turned back because it was snowing. Bad weather continued. The ridge became dangerous without fixed rope, but their rope supply had been exhausted lower on the mountain. They abandoned the climb.

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

Churen Himal East Peak Attempt. An eight-man Korean expedition led by Do Chang-Ho attempted to climb the east peak of Churen Himal by its southeast ridge but they found the final summit ridge too difficult. It was very sharp, knife-edged, steep ice. By the time they got there, the weather was deteriorating again and the climbers were tired, having been on the mountain for a month. Their highest point was 7200 meters gained on May 11 by Kim Eun-Chang and Dawa Wangchu Sherpa.

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

Saipal Attempt. On October 24, Austrians Franz Kröll, Fritz Mross and Ang Chhepal Sherpa reached 6630 meters on the west ridge of Saipal, at a point called "Firnkopf" by Austrians in 1954. They then turned back. They estimated it would have taken them two weeks more to reach Saipal's summit.

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

India—Kumaon

Tharkot, 1986, and Laspa Dhura, 1987. Our two Kumaon expeditions were joint ventures between the Indian Himalaya's Beckon Club of Calcutta and British teams. In 1986 we travelled up the Sundardhunga valley and ascended Tharkot (6099 meters, 20,010 feet) by the southeastern ridge. The summit was reached on September 15, 1986 by Alison Worcester, Carl Schaschke, Keven Gheen and me and on September 16 by Rob Neath, Bivujit Mukhoty and Narayan Mitra. We established Base Camp at Sukram on September 2. Camps I, II and III were placed at 15,000, 17,000 and 19,000 feet on September 5, 7 and 14. In 1987 we followed the track to Pindari "O"

built by Mr. Traill, the First Commissioner of Kumaon, in 1830. From there, we explored access to Changuch (6322 meters, 20,740 feet). We gained the upper Kafni Glacier from the col at the head of the Shal Changuch Glacier. From a camp there, Laspa Dhura (5913 meters, 19,400 feet) received its first ascent via the north ridge; descent was by the west ridge. The summit was reached on September 1 by John McKeever, Aqil Chaudary, Duncan Hornby and Jonathan Preston and on the 2nd by Bivujit Mukhoty and me.

GEOFFREY M. HORNBY, *Comfort Wheeltappers and Shunters Club, England*

Bamba Dhura. Bamba Dhura is so remote and difficult of access that it took us 20 days to have our first glimpse of the peak. Munsiri was the last bus station, reached via Almora. From there it took us four days to get to Base Camp at 13,200 feet on the moraine of the Sankalpa Glacier. We went on for endless miles with Advance Base, Camps I, II and III at 15,800, 17,200, 18,500 and 19,500 feet. Although we left Munsiri on August 5, we established Camp III only on the 26th. After reconnaissance and the acclimatization climb of P 20,260, we had to descend to Advance Base for three days of bad weather. On September 2, Shirish Joshi, Lama Tashi and I reached Camp II and on the 3rd at 4:25 P.M. got to the summit (6334 meters, 20,780 feet) via the west ridge, a new route. Other members were Vasant Ghag, Nandu Agashe, Pramod Joshi and Satish Ranade.

SHRINIVAS DATAR, *Bharat Outward Bound Pioneers, Pune, India*

Nanda Kot. A joint Indo-Japanese expedition led by Kosuke Ota was composed of seven Japanese and two Indians. On October 17, Masaki Nomura, Tsuyoshi Takeda, Hiroaki Takeishi, Akira Tomita and two Sherpas reached the summit (6861 meters, 22,510 feet), followed the next day by the leader and Mitsumasa Ushikubo. The Japanese were all graduates or students of Rikkyo University; it was an expedition of Rikkyo University that made the first ascent of Nanda Kot in 1936.

Trisul. A Spanish expedition led by Jaime Izquierdo made the ascent of Trisul. Details are not yet available.

India—Garhwal

Kamet and Abi Gamin. An expedition of the Indian Border Security Force was led by Deputy Commander Chhering Ram. Bugged down by bad weather, landslides, road blocks and deep snow, they got to Base Camp only on May 17. Their last camp, Camp V at 7150 meters on Meade's Col, was set up on May 25. The first summit attempt was made on June 1. When 200 meters from the top in a blinding snowstorm, one climber slipped and pulled off his partner.