

difficulties in three sections: a succession of rock towers from 5000 to 6000 meters, a narrow snow ridge with steps up to 60° and enormous rock-and-ice towers from 6000 to 6800 meters, and a vertical and partially overhanging step from 6800 to 7300 meters. A second group of the members wanted to repeat the Japanese route on the south face. The expedition members were from three countries: Igor Novák and I, co-leaders, Dr. Tomáš Skříčka, and Zoltán Demján, *Czechoslovaks*, Marco Fogliatti and Sergio Antoniazzi, *Italians*, Yuri Moiseev and Kazbek Valiev, *Soviets*. Base Camp was established at 3600 meters on September 16. Immediately bad weather with heavy snowfall followed. This complicated matters since the expedition was planned to last only until October 10 or 12. When the weather cleared on September 25, it became possible to move up to the southwest col at 5100 meters on the 26th. It was obvious that the Japanese route was out of the question for that group, which lacked acclimatization. However, the three southwest-buttress climbers, Demján, Moiseev and Valiev, had shortly before climbed in the Tien Shan and were acclimatized. They set out from the southwest col on September 29, alpine-style, with 15-kilogram packs. They bivouacked at 5650, 6100, 6500, 6700, 6900, again 6900, 7200, 7350 meters. They left their snow cave on October 6, the eleventh day above Base Camp, and climbed to the summit, despite a storm that began at 11:15 A.M., and returned that same night to that highest bivouac. The descent followed the ascent route, mostly rappelling, with bivouacs at 6900, 6500, 6100 and 5100 meters. They were back in Base Camp on October 10, having been climbing for 16 days. The most difficult part (UIAA VI, A2, 90°) was principally between 6750 and 7200 meters.

JIRÍ NOVÁK, *Československý Horolezecký Svaz*

*Dhaulagiri Attempts.* Two Japanese expeditions unsuccessfully attempted to climb Dhaulagiri by its northeast ridge. A three-man group led by Akihiro Yoshitani set up Base Camp and Camps I and II at 4720, 5700 and 6560 meters on September 2, 11 and October 2. They gave up on October 5 because of unfavorable weather, not having climbed higher than Camp II. A six-member expedition led by Kazufumi Watanabe also attempted the same route. They got to 6600 meters on October 7 and 15, but had to give up.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Editor, Himavanta, India*

*Dhaulagiri and Tukucho Northwest.* A 12-man Korean expedition led by Cho Chung-Sool made the 36th ascent of Dhaulagiri, climbing the northeast ridge. On November 14, Chol Tae-Sik and Sherpas Da Gombu and Wangyal got to the top. Expedition members also climbed to the northwest summit of Tukucho by its northwest ridge.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri VI, Gurja Himal and Ghustang North.* A nine-man expedition, led by Shin Young-Chul, climbed both Dhaulagiri VI and Gurja Himal. Camp

IV was placed at 6750 meters on the south ridge of Dhaulagiri VI on September 25 and the next day Shim Bong-Hyu and Ang Pasang Sherpa completed the fifth ascent of Dhaulagiri VI (7268 meters, 23,846 feet). On September 27, Lee Sang-Ho, Lee Seung-Hawn, Sohn Kyoung-Deug, Kook Hyeong-Jin and Pembalung Dorje Sherpa got to the summit. On September 26, Lee Sang-Ho, Lee Seung-Hawn and Maila Pemba Sherpa climbed the north ridge of Gurja Himal to the summit (7193 meters, 23,600 feet). On September 19, Lee Sang-Ho, Lee Seung-Hawn and Shin Young-Chul climbed Ghustang North 6529 meters, 21,419 feet) by its west face.

KIM YOUNG-DO, *Korean Alpine Institute*

*Churen Himal East Ascent and Tragedy.* A seven-man Korean expedition was led by Chi Hoon-Ku. They established Base Camp at 4750 meters on March 26 and began climbing the southeast face. On April 11, Kwon Dai-Shik fell 90 meters into a crevasse and was killed. They continued. On May 7, Shin Jang-Sup and Lee Hoong-Shik left Camp VI and after 5½ hours got to the summit (7371 meters, 24,184 feet).

KIM YOUNG-DO, *Korean Alpine Institute*

*Putha Hiunchuli Attempt.* Our expedition members were Kevin O'Meara, Jack Bennet, Madeleine Simmons, Barbara Pollyea, Celso Frazao, Steve Tripp, Peter Muller, Lyna Anderson and I as leader. On April 9, we placed Base Camp at 15,000 feet above the Karpe Glacier, southwest of the Dhaulagiri Himal. We hoped to provide expedition experience for newcomers to the Himalaya as well as to reach the summit. We attempted the south ridge. Two major shelves separated by an active icefall guarded the bottom two-thirds of the route. We avoided the icefall by a circuitous route that involved fixing 1000 feet of rope on mixed rock and ice. Due to a very dry winter, we encountered hundreds of feet of hard névé ice. During April, we established three camps. Camp III was at 19,400 feet below the final 1000-foot ice tower that led to the second shelf. We fixed rope up the ice wall to 20,000 feet. Daily afternoon snowstorms had not caused real delays, but at the end of April, a major storm pinned us in Camp II for four days. Muller and Anderson went back to Base Camp. The rest of us and Sonam Sherpa with difficulty reached Camp III on May 4. The next morning, O'Meara, Sonam and I climbed toward our high point on the ice. The wind-blown snow below the ice tower was a thick, avalanche-prone slab; the ground blizzard continued. Since we would have to go up and down this slope to establish Camp IV, we decided not to take a risk with the avalanche danger. Base Camp was evacuated on May 10.

HOOMAN APRIN

*Dhampus Attempt.* Hubert Blondeau, Guy Petermann, Alain Trouillet, Alain and Régine Roche, Claire and Jacques Libanet and I established Base Camp at