

they were followed the next day by leader Fritzenwallner. Canadian Stephen Adamson led 6 *Canadians* and 2 *Americans*. On October 10, Canadians Don Belliveau, Norman Watts and American Mark Miller summited. An expedition of 5 *Spaniards* under the leadership of Miguel Angel Martín put the leader Martín, Pedro Redondo and Jorge Sánchez on the summit also on October 10. Under the leadership of Scot Colin Scott, 11 *Britons* failed to climb the south ridge, getting to 6600 meters on October 18.

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*Tukuche*. A Japanese expedition of four climbed Tukuche (6920 meters, 22,703 feet) by the northwest ridge. On October 7, leader Shingoro Tamai, Miss Mariko Arimoto and Danu Sherpa reached the summit.

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*Dhaulagiri Attempt*. An experienced climber from the Netherlands, Bart Vos, came to Nepal with a different sort of ambitious project, to solo Dhaulagiri via its standard northeast ridge without teammates, without climbing Sherpas and without any other expedition on the mountain. After three weeks, on April 30, he had reached 7100 meters, and two weeks later he abandoned the attempt because of constant heavy snowfall and serious avalanching. He had had to spend 22 nights in Base Camp and only 14 nights above it.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri, Ascents, Attempts and Tragedies in the Post-Monsoon*. There were eight expeditions in the fall to Dhaulagiri (8167 meters, 26,795 feet), all of them on the standard northeast ridge. An *International* party led by Italian Marco Berti until he was called home and then by Marco Bianchi was successful. This is described below. Led by Olivier Roduit, 7 *Swiss* climbed the mountain but suffered the loss of Robert Baehler, which is described in the report on the International expedition. The summit was reached on September 5 by Paul-Victor Amaudruz, on the 26th by Stéphane Albasini and on the 27th by Roduit, Nicolas Gex and Pierre Boven. The following also reached the summit: of 3 *Japanese* led by Ichita Ono, on September 27 Yukito Ueno, Pa Nima Sherpa, Man Bahadur Gurung; of 10 *Japanese* (all over 50 years) led by Tomiyasu Ishikawa, on October 1 leader Ishikawa, Kaneshige Ikeda, Masatsugu Konishi, Kiyokazu Netsu, Miss Tamae Watanabe, Sherpas Nima Dorje, Nima Temba, Wangchu; of 7 *Americans* and 1 *Briton* led by Richard Henke, on October 3 Americans leader Henke, Rick Taylor and on October 4 Robert Green, Brian Johnson; of 12 *Ukrainians* led by Ivan Valenia, on October 11 Igor Svergun, on October 13 Vladimir Gorbach, Igor Chaplinsky, Vladimir Lanko and on October 18 leader Valenia, Mrs. Galina Tchekanova, Miss Tamara Ena, Gennady Vasilenko. "Expedition" may not be the right word; in contrast to

Soviet-era teams, this group was not highly disciplined nor tightly structured. Those who wanted to climb the mountain and could pay came, and they climbed independently of each other, nominally led by Valenia, an engineer, diplomat, politician and former member of parliament. The leadership was reluctant to talk about the death of Mrs. Galina Tchekanova. Her name had not been included in the team's membership list (presumably to save money on the permit fee). It seems that she disappeared probably in a fall on October 18 after reaching the summit. Unsuccessful were 8 *Belgians* led by Bernard Mousny, who got to 6700 meters on October 16 and 7 *Frenchmen* and 1 *Swiss* led by Michel Richard who turned back at 7400 meters also on October 16.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Dhaulagiri Ascents and Tragedy.* Our international team consisted of Italian Marco Berti, leader, Italian Marco Bianchi, Italian (South Tirolean) Christian Kuntner, Poles Piotr Pustelnik and Józef Goździk, Portuguese João García and me from the United States. We left the trailhead at Baglung on August 29. On September 5, after trekking up the Kali Gandaki and over the French Pass, we were the third expedition to arrive in Base Camp. A Japanese team had already worked a route through the upper and lower icefalls. Unfortunately, Berti received an emergency note from Italy on the 7th and left to fly home. We regrouped, essentially dividing into two teams: Bianchi, Kuntner and García, and the two Poles and me. On September 9, we together established Camp I at 5800 meters. On the 16th, with some skepticism because of the weather, we made Camp II at 6850 meters. The next day, the weather worsened and the Italians headed down. Swiss Olivier Roduit and Pierrot Boven also arrived at Camp II that day. On the 18th, the storm got worse and we fought our way down in full storm conditions, surviving avalanche danger below Camp II, in the upper icefall below Camp I and on the Eiger traverse. After a few days in Base Camp, Bianchi and Kuntner left a day ahead of us others and kept a day ahead of us throughout. On September 23, our group arrived at Camp I in an easy five hours. This shows the effect of acclimatization, for it had taken me a miserable twelve hours on the first trip up. On September 24 and 25, we went to Camp II and III. At four P.M. on the 25th, Bianchi and Kuntner, along with Swiss François Perraudin and Paul-Victor Amaudruz returned from the summit. We four left on the 26th at four A.M. with Swiss Stéphane Albasini and Robert Baehler. Baehler turned back, but Albasini summited ahead of us. At 12:30, Pustelnik, Goździk, García and I reached the top. Our euphoria ended 600 meters lower down. As Goździk and I crossed a steep snow bowl which connects the summit traverse to the northeast ridge proper, to our horror we watched Baehler, who had stayed below, slip and fall over a steep rock cliff 1500 meters to his death. Roduit and Boven later went up and found his ice axe where he had fallen. It was a grim reminder of the effect of oxygen lack. Baehler