

feet on September 14 and 20. On September 24 Camp II disappeared and Camp I was destroyed. We placed a new Camp II at 17,550 feet on the 28th but the weather was bad until October 5. On October 8 Besana and I placed Camp III at 20,350 feet, but heavy snow from October 9 to 12 made Camps II and III disappear from sight. We got back down on the 14th and 15th.

PAOLO PANZERI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Annapurna Attempt and Tragedy.* A nine-member South Korean expedition led by An Chang-Yeul attempted Annapurna's face by the Dutch Rib. They set up Camps I, II and III at 16,050, 17,725 and 20,350 feet on September 1, 5 and 9 respectively. On September 24 an avalanche swept through Camp II killing Chung Yang-Keun and two Nepalese porters, Malla Magar and Tikaram Magar. Kim Chung-Hwan miraculously escaped. Miss Kim Young-Ja and two Sherpas reached the high point of the expedition of 22,000 feet on October 1. They discovered that so much of the team's supplies had been lost up and down the mountain in avalanches that the climb was abandoned.

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

*Annapurna, Winter Attempt.* A four-man Japanese team led by Tadao Sugimoto attempted the north face of Annapurna. They set up Base Camp and Camps I, II and III at 13,950, 16,075, 17,725 and 20,000 feet on November 27, December 1, 3 and 10 respectively. On December 19 Yu Watanabe reached 22,310 feet. Two days later the expedition was abandoned due to strong winds.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Hiunchuli, Southeast Face.* Rising 10,000 feet above the Modi Khola gorge, Hiunchuli (6441 meters, 21,133 feet) presents a climbing and route-finding challenge. We arrived at our 13,200-foot Base Camp after a strenuous 3000-foot climb up grass slopes out of the gorge. Camps I and II were at 15,500 and 17,500 feet respectively below and above the rock band that guards the upper mountain. Camp III was at 18,800 feet among seracs on the glacier that descends from the summit. Our summit day, October 9, required laborious trail-breaking with several ice pitches. We descended our 3000 feet of fixed rope to Base Camp in a raging blizzard. Reaching the summit were Andy Politz, Ron Hight, Jim Waldron, Dick Wright, Daria Jezierska and I.

ERIC SIMONSON

*Tilitso, Winter Ascent.* A four-man team from South Korea had permission for Tilitso's northwest ridge, but they found the route dangerous and switched to the northeast ridge. All four climbed together and bivouacked for four nights, one without a tent. On December 10, Kim Yong-Un fell sick at 22,300 feet. The leader, Lee Yong-Ho, descended with him while the other two continued on.

Jong Bon-Wan and Yoon Dae-Pyu reached the summit (7134 meters, 23,405 feet) at 10:30 A.M. on December 11. On the way down they bivouacked twice. This is the second winter ascent of Tilitso and the first by a foreign team.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Nilgiri North.* The Australian Army Expedition was composed of Philip Pitham, David Evans, New Zealander Mark Whetu, Peter Allen, Peter Lambert, Dr. Bruce Fox, Terry McCullagh, sirdar Maila Pemba and me as leader. We arrived at Base Camp at 13,300 feet on October 8, only 20 minutes from Herzog's Base Camp on Annapurna I. The amount of rubbish accumulated there is staggering. I thoroughly briefed our sirdar. All our rubbish was collected throughout the expedition and burned at the end. (The Sherpas would not allow burning during the expedition.) Our campsites were left as clean as we found them. Most of our fixed rope was removed. We quickly established Camp I at the foot of the prominent couloir on the southeast aspect of the Nilgiri North buttress on October 9 at 14,750 feet. Four days of snowfall kept us tent-bound but when it cleared, we had continuous good weather until the end of the expedition. During the bad weather Dr. Fox contracted pneumonia and had to be evacuated by helicopter on October 15. Camp II at 17,725 feet at the top of the couloir on a very narrow col was occupied on October 16. Because of the exposed position, tents were not erected and advantage was taken of a small schrund. The route above Camp II involved technical climbing over a narrow ridge. This was the most enjoyable part of the climb. After seven days, rope had been fixed to just below an 800-foot face. Whetu, Pitham and Evans moved up to the end of the ropes on October 23 and then climbed up the face and around a large ice cliff to establish Camp III in the darkness. The next morning they reached the summit (7061 meters, 23,166 feet). On October 26 Maila Pemba, Allen, McCullagh, Lambert and I also reached the summit. On both occasions temperatures were down to  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and strong winds were prevalent. This was the second ascent of the southeast face and the fourth of Nilgiri North.

ZACHARAKIS ZAHARIAS, *Captain, Australian Army Alpine Association*

*Tukche.* A six-woman Japanese expedition, led by Mrs. Hisako Yamamoto, made the first female ascent of Tukche. We had camps at 17,725, 20,000 and 21,325 feet and one bivouac at 21,650 feet above Base Camp on the north ridge. On May 9 Fumie Shimamura, Kazuyo Fujikura, Emiko Maki, Sherpa Nawang Yonden and I reached the summit (6920 meters, 22,703 feet).

KIYOMI KURITA, *Bush Women's Mountaineering Club, Japan*

*Dhaulagiri.* A 12-person expedition from Toruń, led by Wojciech Szymański, included Austrian Sepp Kathrein and German Dr. Ewa Demand. After setting up Base Camp at 15,100 feet on April 22, they placed Camp I at 18,975