

last below the summit of Tarke Kang (Glacier Dome). On October 6, Joos and I made an igloo just beyond Khangsar Kang (Roc Noir) at 7490 meters. The next day we descended to Base Camp. From October 9 to 16 the weather was bad. On October 18, 19 and 20 Bühler and Durrer climbed to Camps I, II and III. On October 21 the other four of us left directly for Camp II. The pair in Camp III were tent-bound that day because of the wind. On October 22, Joos and I left early for Camp III and continued on from there with Bühler and Durrer towards the igloo. The latter two descended from Khangsar Kang. On the 23rd, Joos and I left at 5:30 A.M., reached the east summit (8047 meters, 26,400 feet) at two P.M. and continued to the col between the east and middle summits. In violent winds we bivouacked in an igloo at 8020 meters. At 8:30 A.M. on October 24 we left, passed over the central summit at ten A.M. and reached the main summit (8091 meters, 26,545 feet) at 1:30 P.M. That same day we descended the Dutch Spur with one 50-meter rope and one ice screw. This buttress is rather difficult and had no left-over fixed ropes on it. We descended to bivouac again at 5000 meters, before reaching the northern Base Camp on the 26th. Our friends on the other side of the mountain had no news of us until we all met in Kathmandu on November 4.

ERHARD LORETAN, *Club Alpin Suisse*

*Annapurna Attempt.* Swiss Jean Troillet and Pierre-Alain Steiner attempted a new route on the northwest face of Annapurna to the left of the attempted French route of the pre-monsoon and on the face itself. They made an alpine-style attempt without camps, fixed ropes, porters or artificial oxygen. They left Base Camp on October 6 and reached 7600 meters on the west face at the shoulder of the northwest ridge. They saw bad weather coming from the west and with only one gas bottle left, they descended. During their descent down the north face, they fell 200 meters and Steiner lost his pack. They later attempted to go up to retrieve the pack, but by now Steiner's fingers were frostbitten and they abandoned the attempt. They said that their main problem was fierce wind, plus some nearly nil visibility. The route was up steep ice of 55° to 90°.

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

*Annapurna, Winter Attempt.* After our success on Yalung Kang, Laurence de la Ferrière and I wanted to climb Annapurna by the 1950 French route on the north face. Knowing the dangers, we hoped to climb alpine-style, taking advantage of our acclimatization from Yalung Kang. We were accompanied to Base Camp by a support team. This camp was placed at 4350 meters on November 27. Camps I and II were established at 5100 and 6000 meters on December 1 and 2, before we returned to Base Camp. We set out for the summit on December 8 but a serious accident to the Korean expedition which was climbing a route parallel to ours happened when two of their Sherpas fell 1000 meters. We gave