

*Panwali Doar Attempt.* Our expedition was composed of Ryoji Ide, Tetsuo Mochizuki, Haruo Omori, Kenichi Takahashi and me as leader. We attempted the south ridge of Panwali Doar (21,854 feet), which lies just south of Nanda Devi. We climbed from May 1 to 30. Base Camp was at 12,150 feet. Camp II and III were on the Buri Glacier at 15,000 and 17,900 feet. The route rose from there up a rock ridge, a rock and then a snow face to Camp III at 20,175 feet. On May 27 three of us tried to climb to the summit but the weather turned very bad with heavy snowfall and we got to only 21,325 feet.

SHOJI SAKAMOTO, *Saku Ascent Club, Japan*

*Mrigthuni, South Face Attempt.* Our group was composed of Joaquín Susino, Teodoro Galán, Angel Sánchez, Jordi Plana and me. In September we approached from Bavari over the Dakuri Pass and up the Sundardhunga valley to place Base Camp at 12,800 feet at Sukhram. Camp I was on the Mrigthuni Glacier at 14,925 feet and Camp II at 16,900 feet at the foot of the difficulties. Unfortunately on the day we began the real attack on the mountain a fresh snow avalanche dragged me off as I was placing a piton in a rock gully. I fell 90 feet and hurt my back. We therefore abandoned our attempt on 22,490-foot Mrigthuni.

JOSÉ MIGUEL CUEVAS, *Spain*

*P 6648 Attempt, near Nanda Devi and Trisul, 1978.* Our expedition to Garhwal was organized by me and led by Stanislaw Zygmunt Zdrojewski. The other members were Marian Jarosz, Wojciech Jablonski, Ryszard Doniez, Pawel Murzyn, Józef, Lecki, Witold Gorzko and Dr. Tomasz Ruminski. We obtained permission to climb unnamed and probably virgin P 6648 (21,812 feet), which is between Devistan I and Devtoli. We left Lata on September 20, 1978 and arrived at Trisul Base Camp at Tridang (15,420 feet) on September 25. On the next day we established Advanced Base Camp on the left side of the Trisul Glacier at 16,400 feet. By September 30 we had established Camp I on a snow plateau at 18,000 feet. The route to there was not difficult but long. It led across two vast snow plateaus with separated, open crevasses. Snow above 16,750 feet was soft and heavy. On October 2 Murzyn and Zdrojewski, after a rest day at Camp I, climbed a snow slope and established Camp II at 19,700 feet below the col between P 6648 and Devtoli. The next day they reconnoitered to the col in part on steep snow, while Gorzko, Ruminski and I went to Camp I in support. Early on October 4 Murzyn and Zdrojewski started up P 6648's southwest ridge, which was mostly snow-covered slate (UIAA III and IV). At four P.M., in partially cloudy weather, they reached what they assumed was the summit. Camps were evacuated from October 5 to 7 and we were back

in Lata on October 10. Only after examination of our photos and slides and those of the 1978 Japanese Trisul and the Polish-English-American Changabang expeditions did it become apparent that Murzyn and Zdrojewski in partially cloudy weather had probably reached the small rocky tower close to the col and still a mile from P 6648. The tower is about 6350 meters or 20,834 feet.

ANDRZEJ LACH, *Klub Wysokogórski, Warsaw, Poland*

*P 6648.* P 6648 (21,812 feet), which lies between Devistan and Devtoli, was finally climbed by three members of a Japanese expedition on September 22. The six-man team, led by Kenji Hirasawa, approached by the Trisul Nala.

*Changabang Attempt.* Jim Logan and I tried to make a post-monsoon climb of the Japanese route on the southwest ridge and face of Changabang, but turned back at 19,000 feet.

DAKERS GOWANS

*Trisul.* Twelve girls of the National Cadet Corps (of India) were led on an expedition to Trisul by Colonel Jagjit Singh. Seven reached the summit.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Shrikanta.* Our group consisted of Peter J. Fuhrmann, technical leader, Thomas Anderson, Claire S. Israelson, Scipio Merler, my wife Sharon Virk and me, organizational leader, all Canadians, and the Indians Rattan Singh and liaison officer Gurdeep Singh Maliah. We had permission to climb Shrikanta (20,180 feet) at the western extremity of the Gangotri group. We assembled in Dehra Dun on September 25. An enormous landslide demolished some 14 kilometers of the Gangotri "highway," so it took us three days instead of one to get to the roadhead. The route to Base Camp followed the Dudh Nala, a tributary of the Bhagirathi River. Our 17 porters helped us to Base Camp below the snout of the Dudh Glacier at 12,500 feet in three days. It was usually sunny in the morning, rained or snowed in the early afternoon but cleared in the evening. The route from Base Camp followed the ablation valley to the west of the Dudh Glacier, heading due south. Advanced Base Camp was in the valley. Two more camps were put on the north ridge, the higher at 18,200 feet. Most of the severe technical difficulties were encountered in the steep, extremely hard ice above the last camp. Two ice axes were broken. After two days of route preparation, the final attempt was made on October 15. Blowing snow engulfed the summit party of Fuhrmann, Israelson, Merler and Rattan Singh at one P.M. However they persevered and attained the summit at four P.M. The retreat was