reach Camp I (5000 m). Another 500 meters of rope was fixed toward Camp II before an avalanche swept off E. Thiophilus while he was leading. He had a miraculous escape and survived virtually unhurt. The expedition was called off after the accident.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Chandra Parbat and Indradhanush, Attempts. An 11-member Indian team from Dimdoot, Calcutta, led by Debasish Kanji, attempted these peaks in the Gangotri area during the months of May and June. They established their last camp at 6100 meters on the ridge between Chandra Parbat (6728 m) and Indradhanush (6739 m). Five members reached 6400 meters on the west face, which was the high point of the expedition.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Trisul, Various Attempts. It was reported that during October three expeditions attempted Trisul (7120 m) from the west via the west face/west ridge. All failed. A Spanish team led by Lorenzo Buil stopped at 5200 meters due to heavy snow; a German team led by Gunther Steinmasl was stopped at 5900 meters by weather, and a Polish expedition reached 6400 meters before weather, snowfall and malfunctioning stoves stopped their attempt. (*High Mountain Sports* 174)

Changabang, North Face, Attempt. Our expedition, comprising Julie-Ann Clyma, Brendan Murphy, Roger Payne and Andy Perkins, made the first attempt on the north face of Changabang (6864 m) in May and June. After arriving in New Delhi on May 13, the team was active from Base Camp from May 21 to June 16 and departed India on June 23. The weather in this pre-monsoon period was unsettled. The chosen route took a buttress line on the left of the face. It was approximately 1400 meters long, with steep ice grooves and mixed ground leading to a central ice field, followed by rock ramps leading to a junction with the east ridge. The climb was attempted in capsule style. It took two days (with open bivouacs) to climb the initial ice grooves, and a third day to climb the mixed ground leading to the edge of the ice field. We then spent two days camping due to bad weather and illness. On the sixth day we traversed the central ice field, but had to turn back before reaching the rock ramps because of the continued illness of one of the team. This, combined with further bad weather, led to us retreating from the route on day seven. (*See photos on the opening pages of this journal.*)

JULIE-ANN CLYMA, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Rama Hanuman, Southwest Face, First Ascent. We made an ascent of Rama Hanuman (5860 m), a not very high but technical peak that wasn't even on our map. Our guide lent the peak its name, and we measured its altitude with our altimeter. Our first intention was to climb another peak; we made this ascent "because of bad weather" and without a permit. When we asked at the IMF in New Delhi, we were informed that no previous ascents had been registered.

The approach to Rama Hanuman is made from Joshimath by the Dhauli Ganga River to Malari. Upon reaching Juma the Dunagiri Gap is followed to Rumg. From this point the trekking starts. Following the Duragiri Valley one arrives at the Gannakui Bank from the west. The trail finishes in the cirque formed by Dunagiri I (7074 m) and the north face of Dunagiri II (6523 m).

Base Camp was established at 4660 meters. We used three porters to Camp I at 5100 meters. We (Luis Sorian and Kiki Escalante) made the ascent in alpine style from Camp I on September 21 and 22. The first 200 meters above the Dunagiri I glacier were without technical difficulty.

Dunagiri II (pointed peak on left), Rama Hanuman (rock peak in middle) and Dunagiri III (on right, partially hidden).
Kike Escalante

The route involves some technical climbing (V°, 650 meters). The route, *La Ley de Murphy*, was stripped of fixed gear except for the rappels.

KIKE ESCALANTE, *Spain*

Nanda Devi East, Ascent. A four-member Korean expedition, led by Jeong Jeon-Mo summitted Nanda Devi East (7434 m) on September 1 via the south ridge. Summitters included Jeong Jeon-Mo, SuJin Lee, Nati Sherpa and Mingma Sherpa. The south ridge route was first climbed by a 1939 Polish expedition. Since then, this technically difficult route has been repeated a few times. The Korean team was successful on this peak at the height of the monsoon. Their attempt was spread over the months of July to September.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Nar Parbat, Ascent. It was reported that Kalyan Banik and Susants Gayn from a 12-member Bengal expedition summited Nar Parbat (5885 m) on September 18. (*High Mountain Sports* 174)

ASSAM HIMALAYA

Gorichen I, Ascent. An Indian Army Expedition led by Major Anirudh Negi climbed Gorichen I (6858 m) via the same route as an earlier 1994 team, summitting on September 27.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Gorichen East, Ascent. An Indian expedition from Calcutta, led by Asit Kr. Paul, summitted Gorichen East (6422 m) on October 18. Summitters were Asit Paul, Sherpa Karma and Sherpa Dawa.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Editor, The Himalayan Journal*