

Steven Peters, Neil Regan, Andrew Robinson, Michelle Saltmarsh, Nathaniel Siddall, David Stehle, Timothy Stevens, Claudia Talland, Terry Tullis, Alexis Ward, and Elizabeth Wheeler.

THOMAS A. MUTCH

*Lampak and P 20,751.* A 12-man expedition of the Rajputana Rifles and the Rajputana Regiment consisted of four officers and eight jawans. It was led by Colonel Prem Lal Kukrety. On September 20 they reached the summit of virgin P 20,751 at nine A.M. and of Lampak (20,213 feet) at one P.M.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Kalanka, Southeast Face.* Allen Fyffe and I, ably assisted by our liaison officer, Mandip Singh Soin, established our Base Camp at the junction of the Changabang and Uttar Rishi glaciers on September 20 and Advanced Base on the Changabang Glacier beneath Changabang, Kalanka and the "Fang." We made a new route on Kalanka, starting up the broken rocky rib falling from the prominent prow on the southeast ridge. At about half height we left the rib and followed the steep face leftwards to join the southeast ridge a short way from the top, reaching the summit on October 11. The weather was generally good during our stay, but after the first week of October a bitterly cold wind that increased daily made climbing at altitude a difficult proposition. A snowfall on October 19, just before the porters arrived, made the upper Rishi Gorge, from Pathalkhan to Ramani very hazardous. It would have been advisable to start the walk out on October 15.

ROBERT D. BARTON, *Scottish Mountaineering Club*

*Trisul.* The Himalayan Association of Japan Garhwal Expedition was composed of Sadashige Inada, leader, Kazuo Nonaka, Fuji Tsunoda, Hideko Annaka and Keiko Tsurube, the latter two women, Setsuo Suzuki, Hideo Hatakeyama, Takao Iijima, Isato Kitagawa, Hisashi Nakaoka, Kazuo Tobita, Dr. Teruo Nojima, Kiyokazu Imai, Seiji Wada, Hiroshi Majima, Osamu Takahara, Shigeo Nishida, Kenichi Kuwabara and Hiroshi Yashima. They all had arrived at Base Camp at Tridang on the Trisul Glacier at 15,600 feet by September 19. Camp I, east of Trisul at 16,900 feet, and Camp II, southeast of the peak at 19,200 feet, were established on September 20 and 21. Kuwabara had to be evacuated by helicopter for altitude problems on September 24. On the 27th from Base Camp Hatakeyama and Suzuki climbed via the east ridge P 6100 (20,013 feet) in the ridge that extends north from Trisul. Also on September 27 other climbers slogged through new snow up the glacier south of the east ridge of Trisul and set up Camp III at 21,000 feet. At 2:30

A.M. on the 28th all set out for their respective summits. Nonoka, Iijima, Annaka, Kitagawa, Imai, Tsurube and Majima headed for the col between Trisul I and Trisul II and thence turned south to reach the summit of Trisul II (21,950 feet) at six A.M., despite crevasse problems below the col. Tsunoda, Yashima, Tobita, Nishida, Takahara and Nakao set out for the col and then continued up the south ridge of Trisul I, which they claim was a new route. They got to the top (23,360 feet) at ten o'clock. (Information kindly supplied by Sadashige Inada.)

*Trisul, West Rib.* An expedition of the British Army Royal Engineers made a successful climb of the Yugoslavian route on Trisul by its western rib, but quit just short of the summit since they had not received permission for the climb. On June 21 Pat Gunson and Tony Quinn reached the high point. The day after, Henry Day and Billy Atherton repeated the climb.

*Dunagiri, Southwest Ridge.* During April and May the Australian National University Mountaineering Club Expedition climbed Dunagiri (23,184 feet). We were J. Armstrong, K. Bell, K. Baldwin, A. Blakers, A. Bond, K. Burns, Peter Cocker, leader, J. Finnigan, L. Hall, T. Hooy, T. McCartney-Snape, B. Sandilands, Dr. M. Podkolinski, M. Stone, Liaison Officer A. Niyogi and I. Rejecting the original east-ridge objective, we concentrated on the southwest ridge, part of which was Roch's first-ascent route and the scene of the tragic 1976 American attempt. We placed Base Camp at 15,500 feet and Camps I, II and III at 17,500, 18,300 and 19,800 feet. Hall and McCartney-Snape failed because of bad weather in a nearly successful unofficial attempt on unclimbed Purbi Dunagiri, off Dunagiri's east ridge. They reported excellent steep rock-and-ice climbing. Bell, Hall, Hooy, McCartney-Snape, Stone and I subsequently fixed ropes up the rock band to within about 600 feet of the summit ridge. American fixed ropes were still obvious. During this time Podkolinski and Blakers climbed Bagini Peak. On May 29 the decision was made, due to limited time, to abandon the attempt. Lincoln Hall and Tim McCartney-Snape, instead of stripping the fixed ropes as planned, continued on a spur-of-the-moment decision to go for the summit. Without bivouac gear, food or spare clothing, they spent 49 hours on the summit climb. While Hall, suffering from the effects of a forced bivouac waited 600 feet from the top, McCartney-Snape went on alone, reaching the summit after noon on May 30. After climbing through a second night in a blizzard, the two returned to Camp III. Hall, suffering from frozen hands and feet, was carried in a stretcher to Base Camp and thence evacuated by Indian Air Force helicopter. A minor amputation of his big toe was necessary.

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