

were still committed to flights and other arrangements, so the team traveled out to Delhi, and with the support of the IMF managed to obtain an alternative permit for Meru (6660m) in the Gangotri region.

The expedition was comprised of climbers Julie-Ann Clyma and Roger Payne. The new aim was to make an alpine-style ascent of the unclimbed east face of Meru. They were joined for the walk-in to Base Camp by Nicholas Clyma (N.Z.) and Tony Martin (U.S.).

The expedition set up Base Camp at Tapovan (4480m) on May 24. The weather in the pre-monsoon period was excellent at the end of May, but extremely unsettled during June. The first attempt on the mountain began on May 31, with Payne and Clyma reaching a highpoint of ca. 6300 meters on June 3. Progress was stopped here because of bad weather and avalanche danger. Two more attempts were made, but the poor conditions did not allow progress beyond 5100 meters. The expedition departed from Base Camp on June 14 and arrived back in Delhi two days later.

ROGER PAYNE, *British Mountaineering Council*

Gorur Dome, First Ascent. Prasanta Roy led an expedition that made the first ascent of an unnamed peak (known locally as Gorur Dome, 6268m) in May and June. The summit was reached on June 9 after about eight to nine hours of climbing from CII by Arnab Banerjee, Arka Ghosh, Avijit Das and HAP Surinder Singh Rawat.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Honorary Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Chaturangi Glacier, First Ascents. From June to July, Amitabha Roy led a Rocks & Snow Expedition that succeeded in climbing two unnamed peaks in the Chaturangi Glacier area. Base Camp was established at 5030 meters on June 25, CI (5180m) on July 26, CII (5460m) July 27. The summit of a 6166-meter peak was reached by Mainak Das, Raghubir Singh and two HAPs, Balbir Singh and Lachman Singh, on July 29. The four then climbed an unnamed 6035-meter peak the same day.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Honorary Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Jaonli, Attempt, and Various Ascents. A British expedition to Jaonli (6632m) failed to climb the peak due to a six-day spell of heavy rain from September 20 to 25. Deep fresh snow prevented any advance beyond 5400 meters on the normal Northwest Flank route. The team also had considerable difficulty in reaching Base Camp up the Lod Gad Valley. The route had not been visited for two years and has been abandoned by local shepherds. The Bhagirathi River was crossed by a wire bridge three kilometers north of Dabrani, then a difficult crossing was made of the Lod Gad side stream. From there, the first six kilometers of the route up the south bank of the Lod Gad was badly overgrown and took three days. For compensation, the team climbed three 5000-meter peaks on the south side of the Jaonli Glacier: Pt. 5447m by its northeast face (PD), Pt. 5349m by its north ridge (PD), and an unnamed peak two kilometers west of Pt. 5447, which was climbed by its west face and traversed (AD). This summit was reckoned to be ca. 5480 meters, making it the highest in this attractive group of training peaks. The name Trimulti has been suggested.

Three members also crossed a new col linking the Jaonli and Din Gad valleys at 5120 meters to the west of Pt. 5447. The route then crossed a small glacier at the head of the Kola

Gad to gain a broad saddle at 4800 meters on the Din Gad watershed. The grade of the traverse was PD+.

MARTIN MORAN, *Alpine Climbing Group*

WESTERN GARHWAL

Banderpunch West, Ascent. An Institute of Climbers and Explorers expedition led by Sudipta Mitra made an ascent of Banderpunch West (6302m) in September. The team reached Base Camp on August 31. Camps were placed as follows: CI at 5210 meters; CII at 5640 meters; and CIII at 5640 meters. The summit was reached by Taruneshwar Sinha, Ranjit Das and HAP Himalaya, and Gopi Chand Rawat on September 4.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Honorary Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Trisul I, West Face. In August and September, a Korean expedition led by Yeon Soo Park made an ascent of Trisul I (7120m) via the seldom-climbed 1976 Yugoslavian West Face route. Two members, Hyung Yull Kim and Jong Young Park, reached the summit on August 29. Camp I was established at 5200 meters, Camp II at 5900 meters, Camp III at 6300 meters and the summit camp at 6500 meters.

HARISH KAPADIA, *Honorary Editor, The Himalayan Journal*

Trisul I, Attempt. Three years after a previous attempt, Iñaki Ruiz, Jesus Gómez and I returned to try Trisul I again. Our climbing style was simple: alpine-style, no fixed ropes, three high camps and two altitude tents for those three camps.

We arrived in Delhi on September 1, and reached Ghat on September 14. On September 19, we arrived at Sutol. After two rainy days, we pitched CI at 5000 meters, then returned to BC on September 22. After four more days of bad weather, we climbed up to CI on September 27. The next day we crossed the glacier through deep snow and after six hours we arrived at CII (5800m), 100 meters below the col. On October 2, we started for the final push from CI. On October 3, we reached CII in deep snow. The next day we climbed eight pitches (45-55°) from the col up to CIII (6300m). We set up camp in a narrow crevasse. The expedition was then called off due to bad weather.

On October 12 we departed for Ghat with 13 porters, arriving there two days later.

EDUARDO GÓMEZ TELLETXE, *Basque Country, Spain*

Changabang, North Face, The Lightning Route. Carlos Buhler (U.S.) led a five-member team, four of whom (Andrei Volkov, Andrei Marei, Ivan Dusharin, Pavel Chabaline) were Russian, on a capsule-style ascent of the direct north face of the 6864-meter Changabang in the Indian Garhwal Himalaya between April 13 and June 6. The team spent 20 days working on the 1700-meter face, using eight 50-meter 9- and 10-mm static ropes and three dynamic 10-mm lead ropes. They spent four days fixing ten pitches of snow and ice slopes, ice-filled corners and steep ice-covered slabs, then moved onto the wall for 16 days, summiting on May 29 and returning to ABC late on the evening of May 31. On the wall proper, they climbed "Russian-style," with each member of the team taking one task (leading, belaying, hauling, etc.) for the duration of the climb. They called their climb, the line of which resembles a jagged bolt of