

*Satopanth, South Face Attempt and Tragedy, 1983.* A Hungarian expedition of seven, led by Peter Dékány, made an attempt on the south face of Satopanth. After establishing Base Camp at Nandanban on October 4, 1983 and Camp I at 18,375 feet on October 9, they started an alpine-style attempt on October 18. They climbed the right side of the south face and, after a bivouac at 19,700 feet, reached the east ridge, fixing 500 feet of rope. They bivouacked on below the crest of the east ridge at 21,000 and 22,000 feet. On October 21 Dékány and Attila Oszváth traversed toward the center of the south face. This pair was trapped for three days in a crevasse at 22,300 feet by bad weather and eventually had to return because of avalanche danger. The other four descended from the 21,000-foot camp on October 22; Laszlo Jankovics was killed when he slipped descending the ice face. A photograph of the route appears on page 81 of *Iwa To Yuki* N° 103.

*Satopanth.* On April 27 an Austrian expedition set up Base Camp at 4400 meters. They transported their gear on skis without porters to Camp I and II at 5150 and 6100 meters. Camp II was at the foot of the northeast ridge, which merges into the face at 6500 meters. The first summit attempt on May 11 by Kurt Kirchner and Klaus Keller failed at 6950 meters in bad weather. On May 12 Gottfried Mayr and Dieter Blümel reached the summit (7075 meters, 23,212 feet), followed solo on May 16 by Kirchner, whose companion Rolf Wiederhofen had to turn back at 6800 meters.

*Satopanth.* Germans Viktor Stangassinger, Jürgen Grohall, leader Herbert Streibel, Sherpa Dorje and I reached the summit of Satopanth (7075 meters, 23,212 feet) by the northeast ridge on June 16.

ČESTMIR LUKEŠ, *Czechoslovakian living in Switzerland*

*Gangotri Region.* Our four-man team of Dave Cuthbertson, Pat Littlejohn, John Mothersele and me came to attempt the east face of Kedarnath Dome in late September. Unfortunately Cuthbertson developed pneumonia soon after arrival at Base Camp, necessitating his speedy evacuation to a hospital. Therefore we decided not to try the impressive 5000-foot-high rock wall which forms the central prow of the east face. Instead we undertook shorter climbs from an Advance Base on the Ganohim Bamak. Littlejohn and Mothersele attempted the west ridge of Kharchakund alpine-style by the German route but failed due to a lack of time and exhaustion less than 250 metres from the top. I teamed up with New Zealander Don French and between October 10 and 13 climbed the fine 600-metre-high rock spur which falls from the subsidiary ridge of Kedarnath Dome's east flank. It gave a magnificent 20-pitch route on perfect granite with a summit altitude of around 5800 metres or 19,000 feet. The pillar was approached by the side glacier of the Ganohim Glacier which flows close beneath the main east face. We bivouacked at the bottom of the pillar, in a notch at