

established Base Camp on the Raktvarn Glacier on the 28th. Camps I and II were placed on the Shyamvarn Glacier. The French decided at that time to abandon the climb. Camps III, IV and V were set up on August 2, 3 and 5. The first summit try was turned back by bad weather on August 7, but on the 8th, Ram Samir and Tej Bahadur reached the summit. The leader was Mrityunjoy Biswas and the deputy was Dominique Mathieux Goudier.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Editor, Himavanta, India*

*P 6210, Chaturangi Massif, Gangotri.* The team, consisting of Jayant Tulpule, Bharati Kale, Bipin Raje, Vajaya Gadre, Devendra Rana and me as leader, camped at Nandanban on May 18, went up the Chaturangi Glacier and camped at Vasuki Nala on the 24th. We crossed the Chaturangi Glacier near where the Sundar Glacier meets the Chaturangi. P 6210 lies north of the Chaturangi Glacier and south of P 6407 on the same ridge. We established Camp I at 5500 meters near a frozen lake and ascended a snow slope to the col between P 6407 and P 6210, placing Camp II at 5800 meters on the ridge. The summit of P 6210 (20,374 feet) was reached on May 29 by Rana, Kale and Raje. The summit is of triangular shape and lies above a snowfield. It was approached from the west and finally the north.

USHA PAGE, *Giripremi, Pune, India*

*Satopanth, Kedarnath and Kedarnath Dome.* There were successful climbs of Satopanth (7075 meters, 23,212 feet) by Germans, by Italians under the leadership of G. Federico and Swiss led by Wolfgang Stefan. Australians led by John Robert Muir and Italians under the leadership of Arturo Bergamaschi climbed both Kedarnath (6940 meters, 22,770 feet) and Kedarnath Dome (6831 meters, 22,410 feet). Kedarnath Dome was climbed by Poles led by Dariusz Kubik and by three Indian groups led by Dr. T. Venkatesh, Captain A.K. Vaid and P.K. Chatterjee.

*P 6561 Attempt.* Greg Collum, Steve Mascioli and I attempted the first ascent of P 6561 (21,525 feet), which might be called the western summit of Santopanth. We tried the south ridge, the same route attempted by the British in 1985. We established Base Camp at Nandanban on May 27 and reached the glacial basin below the southwest face at 17,000 feet on June 7, but storm kept us there until June 10. On the 11th, we climbed the broad snow couloir to a spectacular bivouac at the 19,000-foot col on the south ridge. The next day, insecure mixed pitches led left and up to a bivouac at 19,700 feet, directly below a steep rock buttress. Since a direct line through the rock proved impossible, we traversed several hundred feet left and climbed frozen cascades and mixed ground to bivouac at 20,000 feet back on the ridge crest. June 14 dawned clear and cold. As Steve was not well, he elected to stay at the bivy,