

*Tukuche Peak.* The Waseda University Alpine Club's expedition was composed of Naoji Sakai, Kenji Shiratori, Dr. Terumi Yatsuhashi, Shoichi Murata, Isamu Homma, Daishiro Kyushin, Hirosuke Kikuchi, Shotaro Miyake, Takao Yonemoto, Eiho Otani, Mitsuru Kinoshita, Makoto Hirano, Akiro Nagatani, Yutaka Watanabe, Harushige Yabuta, Masahiro Ikeda and me as leader. Advanced Base Camp was at 16,900 feet and Camps I and II on the north ridge at 19,000 and 20,675 feet. On April 30 Yonemoto, Otani and Kikuchi left Camp II at 2:30 A.M. for the summit (22,687 feet), which they reached in twelve hours of difficult climbing. The fatal accident happened at 8:30 just above Camp II. They came to rest after falling 1000 feet. All were hurt and unconscious. Without regaining consciousness Kikuchi slipped again and fell to the Mayandi Glacier. The others were rescued early the next morning.

SEIJI YAMAMOTO, *Waseda University Alpine Club*

*Churen Himal South.* On April 29 South Korean Kim Ho Sup and Sherpa Rin Sing Angyal left Camp VI at 21,650 feet and made the first ascent of Churen Himal South (24,184 (?) feet). The expedition was led by Kim Jung Sup and left Pokhara on April 9 and took six days to get to Base Camp in the Kapre Khola. (The Japanese Shizuoka expedition states that the Koreans were on the 23,000-foot east peak and that the route they claim to have taken seems impossible.)

*Churen Himal.* The Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka had as overall leader Takashi Serizawa and as climbing leader Ryoza Yamamoto. They placed Camp VI at 22,300 feet above the Ghustang Khola. The central peak (24,184 feet) was reached on October 24 by Masayoshi Fukui and Kozo Hasegawa and on October 26 by Eiji Dohma and the Sherpa Norbu. On October 28 Hasegawa and Norbu climbed the western summit. (The heights of the east, central and west peaks are about the same.) Juni Oshishi was also a member.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Dhaulagiri VI.* The Kansai Mountaineering Club sent an expedition to the western Dhaulagiri range in the pre-monsoon season. Our original plan was to aim from the southwest at Dhaulagiri IV (25,133 feet) via Dhaulagiri VI (24,002 feet). Unexpected difficulties — a longer distance from the top of Dhaulagiri VI and a steep ice cliff near the col — compelled us to give up going beyond Dhaulagiri VI. But we did get to the summit of the latter, attempted in 1965 by a Royal Air Force party when