

at eight A.M. Girme Dorje reported by radio to Camp III from the site of Camp II that Camp II had completely disappeared, presumably swept away by an avalanche on the afternoon of October 16. Six people were in Camp II and presumably killed: Japanese Iwao Ogiso, Dr. Hirotaka Sasakawa and Masano Nakoyama and Sherpas Ang Pemba, Ang Gyalzen and Nawang Chottar. After making his report, Girme Dorje said that he and Pemba Norbu would return to Camp III. The Japanese in Camp III told him not to do so since the route between Camps II and III was liable to be swept by avalanches. Girme Dorje and Pemba Norbu were not seen or heard of again. It is presumed that they were swept away by an avalanche between Camps II and III or that they fell into a crevasse.

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*Dhaulagiri IV.* The leader of this Japanese expedition was Mitsuhiro Hattori. From Base Camp at 11,150 feet on the Konaba Glacier, they continued presumably along the route attempted by the Austrians. They found the climb beyond Camp II difficult and dangerous but did on May 10 set up Camp III at 19,150 feet, where they found supplies left by the Austrians before they were killed. They are reported to have reached 20,675 feet on May 22. Aside from the difficulties of the route, they were seriously handicapped when 55 Sherpas, including the Sardar, abandoned them in early May, saying that the Japanese expected them to lead and that the route was too dangerous.

*Churen Himal, Dhaul Group.* (This account is included since the account in *A.A.J.*, 1971 was very brief. — *Editor.*) We first hoped to climb Churen Himal (24,183 feet) in 1963 but could not get permission until August, 1970. Colonel J.O.M. Roberts approached close to Churen Himal from the north in 1954 in the Kaya Khola. A Japanese expedition got to 18,850 feet from there in 1962. Roberts also pioneered routes to the base of Churen Himal from the south via the Kaphe Glacier in 1962 and 1965. In 1969 Italians led by Paolo Consiglio made an unsuccessful attempt along the south spur and west ridge to 21,600 feet. A Korean party was on the east peak in April, 1970. Our Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka party consisted of Ryoza Yamamoto, climbing leader, Atsushi Oishi, Masayoshi Fukui, Kozo Hasegawa, Eiji Doma and me as leader. We left Pokhara on September 12, 1970, traveling through Beni and Muna and arriving at Gurjakhani on September 21. We set up Base Camp on the 24th at 13,450 feet on the site of the Italian Base Camp of 1969. Camp I was placed the following day at 15,600 feet on the Kaphe Glacier. (The route swung upward above the southern edge of the glacier and traversed in a semi-circle around its head back north to the Churen Himal. — *Editor.*) We decided on the small rock ridge to Gustang North up to 18,700 feet. The route ascended séracs and a not steep rock ridge to 17,400 feet, where Camp II was

established on October 1. A 350-foot snow face just above Camp II and the steep, rocky rib above required 1000 feet of fixed rope to get to 18,700 feet. Above the rock ridge we had to cross a large snow plateau to establish Camp III on October 5 at 18,500 feet at the foot of the west face of Dhaula VI. Camp IV at 20,350 feet was placed on October 11 on the western side of Dhaula VI. We fixed 650 feet of rope on the steep, snowy upper part of the triangular rock ridge between Camps III and IV. Camp V was set up the following day at 21,650 feet on the upper plateau of the east peak. There seemed to be only this one way to climb to the summit from the southeast, through this plateau. Three days after our arrival at Camp V, Camp VI was established at 22,300 feet. Between Camp V and VI 1300 feet of rope were fixed for descending from the upper plateau down to the bottom of the cirque of the east peak. On October 23 Fukui and Hasegawa, supported by two Sherpas, moved to Camp VI. They set out at five A.M. the following morning in excellent weather, but the altitude was telling on Fukui. They reached the summit ridge at 10:40 and climbed the snow ridge for 150 feet before they stepped onto the summit of the central peak, which they thought would be the highest point. Observing that the west peak was of the same level or higher, they returned to Camp VI. On October 26 Doma, Sirdar Ang Norbu and Zangbu climbed the central peak again. The third summit party of Hasegawa and Ang Norbu left Camp VI at six o'clock on the 28th. After a long traverse of the south face of the main (west) peak, they climbed directly to the summit, which they reached at 11:13 A.M. The summit was like a spearhead. As supplies in our high camp had been used up, we could not attack the east peak from Camp V. On October 31, all members were at Base Camp.

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*Churen Himal.* An expedition of Tokyo University was led by Dr. Makoto Takahashi. They attempted both the east and west peaks of Churen Himal (both peaks 24,184 feet). Camp V on the east ridge was set up on May 10 at 20,700 feet and Camp V on the west ridge at 20,850 feet on May 16. They reached 22,000 feet on the more difficult west ridge and 23,800 feet on the east ridge, but bad weather prevented their plan to get to the summits and traverse the peaks.

*Dhaulagiri V.* The Kenryo Alpine Club expedition was led by Genichi Yasaki with Tesuro Terahata as climbing leader. They gave up their attempt on the southwest face of Dhaulagiri V (24,992 feet) when on May 4 Hidenobu Tezuka, Kenichi Aoki and Toshiumi Yanagisawa slipped from 23,000 feet and fell many thousands of feet to the Konaba Glacier. Apparently they had climbed to the site of Camp V at about 23,000 feet from Camp IV at 22,000 feet. Since Yanagisawa was feeling sick, they were descending. As Iimura Tomihiko was ascending alone,