

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.

TAKASHI SEIZAWA, *Academic Alpine Club of Shizuoka*

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,

he saw the three 100 yards above him. One slipped pulling off the other two.

Dhaulagiri V. Dr. Tesuo Matsumura was the field leader of the Kyusho University Alpine Club expedition to Dhaulagiri V (24,992 feet). While attempting the south ridge, Fukashi Chijiwa, Yukio Asano and two Sherpas were on October 5 swept down 2000 feet by an avalanche from just above Camp II (19,300 feet). Chijiwa was buried and suffocated, while the others miraculously survived. The expedition was given up.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

Putha Hiunchuli. The Japanese Zao Alpine Club had six members, including one woman and was led by Toyomi Oishi. They had plans to ski down the whole mountain. After establishing Camp III on April 18, they reached 18,735 feet, but bad weather put an end to their operations.

P 19,580, Patrasi Himal. The Anglo-Welsh Expedition consisted of Edwin Hammond, leader, Dewi Jones, John Cheesmond, John Vincent, Dr. Ieuan Jones and me as deputy leader. We were to make an attempt on the main peak of the Patrasi Himal (21,742 feet; often referred to as Patrasi North), just west of the Kanjiroba massif. We flew from Kathmandu to Jumla, approached and set up Base Camp in the valley west of the main peak on October 3. We did not like the approach from here to the south col and so, after reconnaissance moved Base Camp into the valley south of the peak, intending to go over an 18,500-foot pass to the south col and the summit. Camp I had been established on this col when from October 15 to 18 continuous heavy snow fell and altered conditions on the mountain. We continued the snowplough work but, after establishing Camp III, were only able to climb a peak of 19,580 feet on October 28 before running out of food. Food had been very restricted by the payload of the aircraft that had flown us in. The summit of Patrasi Himal remains untrdden after some four attempts.

DAVID N. DRAPER, *White Hall Centre for
Open Country Pursuits*

P c21,325, Kanjiroba Himal. The Shigakukai Osaka Alpine Club expedition was led by Kazuyuki Abe, accompanied by three others. On October 25 from Camp III at 18,375 feet Koji Mizutani and Shoji Miyoshi climbed to the summit of P c21,325, which lies some eight miles east of the highest peak in the range, a first ascent.

Api. An eight-man expedition from Matsumoto Alpine Club was led by Katsuyuki Fukuzawa. After having delays on their approach due to porters being injured in a heavy snowstorm at Luwakhola from March 2 to 4, they got to Base Camp on March 24. Their attempt on the south-