

*Jugal Himal, Big White Peak.* The objective of our expedition, which was under the sponsorship of the Federation of All Japan Mountaineering Unions, was the Big White Peak (23,240 feet). The reason why we prefer this name to Lôngpo Gang, suggested by Toni Hagen, is that Lôngpo is simply the name of a small hamlet and that the mountain has many different names, even at the foot of the mountain. We reached Base Camp at 13,370 feet on March 24 after an eleven-day march from Kathmandu. Camps with altitudes and dates when established follow: Camp O, 14,275 feet, March 28; I, 14,500 feet, March 31; II, 16,470 feet, April 11; III, 17,650 feet, April 14; IV, 18,500 feet, April 16; V (Advance Base Camp), 19,950 feet, April 17; VI, 21,160 feet, April 28; VII, 22,475 feet, April 30. On May 3 Kuzunari Yasuhisa and Tadashi Morita started from Camp VII at six A.M. It was fine weather but strong wind was blowing from the west at 60-70 km.p.h. The climbing consisted of an almost perpendicular ice wall and a knife-edged ridge. After many technical difficulties they stood on the summit at 2:03 P.M., showing to the world the national flag of Nepal as well as that of Japan, and came back to camp in safety at 6:30. On May 5 Yukihiro Kato and Makoto Takashima stood on the summit at 9:30 A.M. and in succession Masahito Akiyama, Dr. Yoshikazu Ishida and Deputy Leader Mitsuri Nakano enjoyed the summit at 11:30. This means all members except Leader Takahashi succeeded in reaching the summit. Takahashi was staying at Camp VI then. From the summit we could command a view to Gosainthan to north, Everest to east and Langtang Lirung to west.

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*Mukut Himal and Churen Himal.* The Nihon University Expedition started from Pokhara on April 11 for the northwest of Dhaulagiri. We planned for about 100 days, using successively porters, mules and yaks for transport. The party consisted of four members, S. Ishizaka, Z. Hirayama, Y. Kumagai and T. Miyahara, five Sherpas under the sirdar Ang Temba, and a Nepali liaison officer, B. Roka. We arrived in Tukucho after one week. Until April 19 we acclimatized at Dambush Pass and Hidden Valley and climbed Dambush Peak (19,935 feet); then we made three more camps near the Mukut Himal. Hirayama, Miyahara and I and two Sherpas, Ang Temba and Ang Dawa, reached the highest point of the Mukut Himal, Hangde (6600 meters or 21,654 feet by our calculations) on May 8. As we returned, we climbed three other peaks of 6000 meters (one of them a second ascent for it had been climbed by the American expedition in 1959). (See *AAJ* 1961, 12:2, pp. 249-262. This

last peak is "Tongu Peak" ca. 20,500 feet.—*Editor*.) The two first ascents were of P6265 (20,554 feet), three miles east of Tongu on May 10 by Miyahara and me and of P6025 (19,767 feet), one mile northeast of Dambush Peak, on May 14 by Hirayama, Kumagai and Ang Dawa. On May 15 we came back to Tukuche and prepared to follow the course of the Kali Gandaki and Kehalungpa rivers. We reached the high pass (Mu La, 18,537 feet) but found the snow so deep that even the yaks could not cross. That day, May 26, we left all our baggage there and crossed to Mukutgaon to make arrangements for new yaks. After five days we reached Kakkotgaon in the Barbung Khola to climb in the Churen Himal. After three days we set up an advance camp at 15,000 feet. We made two more camps but came down after reconnaissance because of monsoon storms and shortage of time. There Hirayama and Ang Temba climbed Kantokal (ca. 21,325 feet), just north of Putha Hiunchuli on June 7. The return journey began on June 10. We crossed the Jang-La-Bhanjyang pass (14,272 feet) and reached Pokhara via Dhorpatan on July 1.

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*Reconnaissance of Dhaulagiri IV (Dhaulagiri IV).* Our small expedition, consisting of James Roberts, four Sherpa porters and a liaison officer, left Pokhara with 20 Tamang porters on September 10. Rain fell daily. Marching past Baglung and Beni and thence up the Mayandi Khola, we reached the small village of Lumsum on September 16. The weather remained fairly fine for the next four days. On the 17th we crossed a pass of about 10,700 feet and on the 18th arrived at the large village of Gurjakhani (8500 feet). Reconnaissance on the 19th and 20th north of Gurjakhani were inconclusive and served only to show that the existing survey map sheet was most inaccurate. The monsoon was active again until September 26. We left Gurjakhani on the 27th with 23 local porters and established a first base camp the following day at 13,800 feet. We reconnoitered from there and from other camps until October 5, on which date a proper base camp was finally chosen at about 13,700 feet by the side of a river flowing down from Dhaulagiri IV towards the Ghustung Khola. Meanwhile we had penetrated to a height of 16,000 feet on the glaciers and icefalls descending from the southwest side of Dhaulagiri IV. The outlook was not promising as all lines of ascent appeared to be heavily overhung by ice cliffs, liable to avalanche. To gain a more distant view of the mountains two Sherpas and I climbed a peak of about 19,000 feet immediately south of Putha Hiunchuli on October 9, after camping at 15,600 and 17,500 feet. As a result of views obtained during this ascent it was decided to