

continue with a limited attempt on Dhuala IV, which could be expanded into an all-out attempt should favorable progress be made despite the unpromising appearance of the lower part of the mountain. Camps were established as follows on the southwest approaches to Dhuala IV: Camp I, 15,700 feet, October 13; Camp II, 17,700 feet, October 18; Camp III, 19,200 feet. On the 20th an enormous ice avalanche swept the route between Camps I and II, confirming the dangers of this route, the only feasible one on the mountain. Although a dump of equipment was lost, we decided to persevere. On October 22 Nawang Dorje, Ang Pema and I climbed a 21,200-foot peak to the immediate west of Peak 23,539 feet ("Gurja Himal"), for which the name of Ghustung Himal is proposed. On the 23rd these two Sherpas climbed to about 21,000 feet along the route to the summit of Dhuala IV. Watching progress from below, however, I saw that the way lay under ice cliffs and in view of the avalanche of the 20th decided that the route had to be judged unjustifiable under the prevailing conditions. On the 24th I descended with the two Sherpas to Camp I. That day the remainder of the party, Mingma Tsering, Pemba Tenzing and Angchering (L.O.), climbed Ghustung Himal. Base Camp was reached on October 25, Dhorpatan on November 7 and Pokhara on the 16th. Dhuala IV is climbable by a strong party by the route discovered and H.M. Government of Nepal has granted provisional permission for a U.K. expedition to this mountain in the autumn of 1964.

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*Dhaulagiri II.* A South Korean expedition of five climbers reconnoitered Dhaulagiri II but did not get far.

*Nilgiri.* The Netherlands Himalayan Expedition, led by myself with Dr. T. de Booy as deputy, further consisted of the following Dutchmen: Dr. J. W. A. Bodernhousen, H. J. Nijhuis, Dr. G. Schaar, (all heretofore mentioned are geologists), Dr. A. Tammes, surgeon, and P., P. F. J., and H. C. van Lookeren Campagne. The climbing team was led by our famous French friend Lionel Terray. This team worked with 10 Sherpas and 150 porters. After flying from Kathmandu to Pokhara, Nilgiri ("Blue Mountain") (23,071 feet) was reached via the Kali Gandaki gorge. On October 1 a general Base Camp was established near the village of Jomosom, north of Tukuhe. After a brief reconnaissance, it was decided to attack from the north, via the north face and west ridge. On October 6 an alpine base was established at the foot of the mountain at 13,500 feet, on the 7th Camp I at 17,700 feet and on the 10th Camp II at 19,350 feet on a promontory which stands out from the face of the mountain. From here the two summit parties took time preparing the route to the west ridge