

Spelling corrections follow:

<i>Page</i>	<i>Printed Spelling</i>	<i>Correct Spelling</i>
112	Gurudingmar	Gurudongmar
135 & 136	Kangribingri	Kungribingri
136	Kalaband	Kalabaland
136	Urja Tirche	Uja Tirche
139	Chaukhama IV	Chaukhamba IV
140	Trimikhi	Trimukhi
140	Svetvarn	Swetvarn
140	Shyamvaran	Shayamvarn
140	Bharate Khunta	Bharte Khunta
140	Avalanche Peak 6190	Avalanche Peak 6196
141	Sumeri	Sumeru
141	Mandini	Mandani

We regret having misspelled the name of Dhiren Toolsidas on page 109.

We are particularly grateful to Harish Kapadia and Dhiren Toolsidas for calling our attention to many of these errors.

Bhutan

Jichu Drake, 1984. Our party consisted of Ataru Deguchi, Noboru Sudo, Keiichi Sudo, Masahiko Chigara, Takuo Kikuchi, Kenzo Shinmazu, Moriya Hara, Shoji Seki and me as leader. We made Base Camp on May 4, 1984 at 4500 meters by a glacial lake east of the east ridge of Jichu Drake. We took a route to escape the long one from the end of the east ridge where Japanese women had failed in 1983. We cut short to ascend to a col of 5300 meters on the east ridge and made Camp I on May 7. Camp II at 5600 meters was placed on the 13th. On May 20 K. Sudo, Hara, Deguchi, Shinmasu and I reached the summit (6790 meters, 22,277 feet).

KUNIAKI YAGIHARA, *Himalayan Association of Japan*

Kankar Pünzum Attempt. Although the Bhutanese government had granted a permit for the southeast or east ridge of Kankar Pünzum, it insisted that we approach the peak by going up the Chamkar Chu, a river system draining a cirque 10 to 15 kilometers east of the main peak. Gerry Roach and I departed from Jakar on September 12, arrived at Tsampey on September 15 and spent five days, from September 17 to 21, reconnoitering the Chamkar Chu Glacier. The main party, Yvon Chouinard, Dan Emmett, Frank Morgan, Rick Ridgeway, John Roskelley and Doug Tompkins, arrived at Tsampey on September 23 and continued to explore the area. We satisfied ourselves that there was no pass leading from our location to the Mengde Chu, from which we could have approached Kankar Pünzum. From September 30 to October 5 we climbed a number of small peaks of 18,000 to 19,500 feet east of the Chamkar Chu Gla-

cier. The government denied our repeated requests to change the valley or for permission to climb Melunghi Kang or other peaks accessible to us and so we returned to Thimpu.

PHILLIP R. TRIMBLE

Kankar Pünzum Attempt. The Himalayan Association of Japan expedition was composed of Michifumi Ohuchi, *leader*, Yoshio Ogata, *climbing leader*, Hitoshi Watanabe, Sadao Hangaya, Koichi Ezaki, Shinya Kobayashi, Makoto Miyoshi, Tetsuya Kudo, Fumie Kumeda and Shunji Nudeshima. They left Thimpu on August 19 and reached Base Camp on the 31st. They chose the central (south) ridge and established Camp I at 5220 meters on September 12, but from there the upper part of the ridge looked very difficult. They then tried the west ridge but that proved no better. They returned to the central ridge. They climbed over a snow dome of 6490 meters and a lower col of 6370 meters. They established Camp II at 6450 meters on September 22. There were two steep steps before they placed Camp III at 6880 meters on September 30. On October 1 Kudo came down with pulmonary edema at Camp II. All members were needed to carry him down. They then decided to give up the route as too dangerous.

SADAO TAMBE, *Himalayan Association of Japan*

Masang Kang. The Kyoto University expedition of 16 members was led by Ryohei Hori. On August 30 they left Thimpu and got to Base Camp at 4900 meters on September 11. They established Advance Base at 5200 meters on September 13. Camp III was established on October 12 and the next day Sohtaro Yokoyama, Goro Hitami, Shigeki Nakayama and Toshihiro Tsukihara climbed to the summit via the northeast spur. The mountain is c. 7200 meters high.

SADAO TAMBE, *Himalayan Association of Japan*

India—Sikkim

Kabru Dome. Our joint Franco-Indian Army expedition led by Colonel Balwant Sandhu and me had as its objective training for the expedition we hoped to carry out on Kangchenjunga. When permission for this was refused, we later turned to Kamet. (See below.) We were in the field from March 13 to 18. We made our approach from Yoksum to Base Camp at Jamlingang at 4150 meters from March 18 to 20. Advance Base was set up on March 24 at 4700 meters. After making a high camp on March 26, we reconnoitered the icefall on the Kabru Glacier but because of avalanche danger returned to Advance Base. We set up a new Camp I at the foot of the unclimbed south spur of Kabru Dome and then set up Camp II on April 2. On April 3 Sergeant L. Mailly and I with Indian climbers reached the summit (6600 meters, 21,655 feet). The try for Kabru East on the next two days was beaten back by wind and cold. On April 5 Chef de