

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