

of Nanga Parbat. We established Base Camp, Camps I, II, III and Bivouac Camp at 3965, 4500, 5250, 6100 and 6850 meters on May 16, 20, 25, June 12 and 14. At Camp II we changed from the original route to avoid avalanche danger from between Rakhiot Peak and the Silver Saddle and headed toward the left glacier. We had difficulty crossing the icefall and had deep snow. Jung and I made the first summit attempt starting on June 13. We bivouacked at 6680 meters after climbing four pitches of the 400-meter-high Rakhiot ice wall, part of which was 70°, and got back to Camp III on June 15 in bad weather. On June 18, Hwang and Kim left the bivouac at 1:40 A.M., finished climbing the ice wall, using the fixed ropes on the first four pitches, and got to the summit at 1:50 P.M.

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Chongra Attempt. A four-man British team led by Thomas Middleton unsuccessfully attempted Chongra (6830 meters, 22,376 feet).

Sani Pokukush Tragedy. A nine-man Japanese expedition was led by Mineo Kawai. They had hoped to climb Sani Pokukush (6885 meters, 22,600 feet) but the expedition was called off when on July 15 Jin Tokuda died of Acute Mountain Sickness.

Shahan Dok, Central Hindu Raj. Last year we made an unsuccessful attempt on this mountain of which we made the first ascent this year. We set up Base Camp on July 2 at 3800 meters. We again followed the same route along the east ridge from Shahan Dok II to the main peak. We established Camps I and II at 4800 and 5300 meters. Camp III was placed on July 21 on the shoulder of the main peak at 5600 meters. Although in 1987 we had climbed the ice ridge to the midpoint, in 1988 there was much less snow. On July 22 at 5:30 A.M. Junichi Tanaka, Yoshiki Yoneyama and I left Camp III and reached the summit, (6320 meters, 20,735 feet) at 2:20 P.M. mainly on steep ice and snow. Shahan Dok III (5893 meters, 19,333 feet) was climbed by Japanese in 1986.

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Southeast China

Kang Karpo, Yünnan. Kang Karpo (6840 meters, 22,441 feet) is the highest mountain in Yünnan. It rises in the ridge above the deep gorges of the Mekong and the Salween as an eastern extension of the Himalaya. Although the region is completely of Tibetan culture, the Chinese have given the mountain the name of Mei-Li, but the only name used for the peak in the region is Tibetan, Kang Karpo, which means "Snow White Mountain." It is a holy mountain and Tibetans make the complete circuit around the peak as pilgrimages. Until 1987, the region was off limits for foreign climbers. In the fall of both 1987 and 1988, Japanese climbers under the leadership of Goro Iwatsubo of Kyoto University