

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.

WON DAE-SHIK, *Ko-Ryong Alpine Club, South Korea*

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.

MAKOTO NEBUKA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

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

tried unsuccessfully to climb Kang Karpo. In May of 1988 Nick Clinch, Tom Hornbein, Peter Schoening, Lisa Schoening, Robert (Brownie) Schoene, Woodward Kingman and Richard Wilsey, supported by Bob Bates and me and wives, also attempted the peak. The monsoon arrived three weeks ahead of its usual time and the Americans were not able to get much above 5000 meters.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Haizi, Sichuan. The name for this peak was given as Haizi by the Chinese and as Genie by the Japanese. The editor is not sure of its exact location. The leader of a Japanese expedition was Kazuo Tobita. They established Base Camp at 4350 meters on May 30 and attacked the south ridge. Camps I and II were placed at 5150 and 5750 on May 31 and June 3 before bad weather halted operations. On June 11, Tobita, Tetsuro Ito and Osamu Takita went to the summit (6240 meters, 20,473 feet), followed the next day by Kasuhiko Amagi, Ms. Reiko Terasawa, Kuniharu Ohno and Ms. Kyoko Endo.

Tibet

Mount Everest Winter Attempt, 1987-1988. Our expedition consisted of Masayoshi Utsumi, Kiyotaka Hoshino, my wife Masami Hasegawa and me. As reported in *AAJ, 1988* on page 272, we were prevented from getting to the mountain earlier by the big snowstorm in October. We were given permission to continue during the winter. The route we attempted was a new one, which began east of the North Col. We climbed the northeast couloir and would have joined the northeast ridge below the northeast shoulder at about 7800 meters. We established Advance Base (Camp II) at 6450 meters on November 24, 1987. From there we climbed to 7000, 7200, 7450 and 7500 meters on December 11, 19, 24 and 27, 1987 respectively. We established Camp III at 7350 meters on January 20 and occupied it on February 7. On February 9, we climbed to 7700 meters. We removed Advance Base on February 23 and Base Camp on the 26th. During the mountaineering activity, the wind blew steadily from 150 to 200 kph. The tent at Camp III was damaged by falling rock and ice many times, since there was no safe tent site in the couloir.

TSUNEO HASEGAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Everest Traverse. The Chinese Mountaineering Association, the Japanese Alpine Club and the Nepal Mountaineering Association cooperated to organize a joint expedition to traverse Mount Everest from both north to south and from south to north. Shi Zhan Chun was the general leader of the Chinese, Toshio Imanishi of the Japanese and Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah of the Nepalese. The headquarters of the 283-member expedition was in Beijing. The 152-member north team, led by Tsuneo Shigehiro, planned to climb the East Rongbuk Glacier, the North Col and the northeast ridge. They set up Base Camp at 5155