

I returned to Base Camp on January 4. On January 8, I again set out and bivouacked at 5400 meters. On the 9th, I climbed to 6500 meters in bad weather with very strong winds. I could find no proper place for a bivouac. I returned to Base Camp on the 10th. We gave up the expedition on January 13.

ERIC MONIER, *Club Alpin Français*

Southeastern China

Kang Karpo and Meili Ranges. In October, Nicholas Clinch, Peter Davis, Gary Driggs, Brian and Diane Okonek, Peter Schoening and I, supported by Professor Zhou Zheng, Sun Po, Zhou Rong, Lin Cong and Cai Shun-Bo, visited the Kang Karpo and Meili ranges in northwestern Yunnan. [It is interesting that Zhou Zheng has learned that the use of Meili for the Kang Karpo range was a mistake. The mountains south of the Shu La are called the Kang Karpo range (Snow White Mountains) and those north of the pass are called the Meili range. Meili may mean "Chinese Medical Mountains" because of the herbs found there. — *Nicholas Clinch.*] We established Base Camp at Dotun at 14,000 feet on the Shu La trail, an old trade route leading into Tibet. We had good weather at the beginning of the trip and reconnoitered south both on the Yunnan and Tibetan sides of the Kang Karpo range. We found few acceptable routes. One we considered feasible was up the second highest of the Kang Karpo range, P 6509, from the Tibetan side. We decided to try this route, but a sudden storm closed the Shu La to animals. Meanwhile, Schoening and Driggs made the first ascent of Shulajaingoimarbo (5292 meters, 17,362 feet), the highest peak in the Meili range, north of the Shu La. It was mostly scrambling followed by a snow gully. After the storm, when we realized we could not move camp to our real objective, we crossed the Shu La to the Salween River over and back.

EDWARD LEAS

Siguniang, Sichuan. Japanese led by Chiharu Yoshimura climbed Siguniang (6250 meters, 20,506 feet) by its south face. They established Base Camp at 3500 meters on June 29 and Advance Base in the cirque below the face at 4600 meters on July 1. The route ascended the right-hand buttress on the left side of the cirque. They fixed 600 meters of rope on rock of 5.10, A2 difficulty. Camps I, II and III were placed on the buttress at 4900, 5200 and 5500 meters on July 6, 15 and 22. Above Camp III, the route joined the west ridge. A first summit attempt was turned back on July 23 at the second pinnacle on the west ridge. On July 24, Keiji Kodera, Isao Saita at 9:45 A.M. and Terumasa Ryokume and Shigeki Yamamoto at 12:30 P.M. reached the summit. On July 25, leader Chiharu Yoshimura, Ryuji Uchiyama and Ryo Moriyama also got to the top. Fuller accounts and impressive photographs appear in *Iwa To Yuki*, December, 1992 and February, 1993.