

*Langtang Lirung, Winter Ascent.* Two Japanese teams went to the normal southeast ridge of Langtang Lirung (7234 meters, 23,734 feet). Our group led by Koichi Ezaki consisted of Masayuki Sano, Manabu Kuboki, Kimihiro Moriya, Chie Takeuchi (f), Hiroshi Kudo, Yukifumi Ito and me. Ezaki, Kuboki and Sano had been to the mountain the previous winter, but they had been unable to get higher than 6200 meters because of the need to fix more than the 1400 meters they already had. Now we came better supplied and fixed a total of 2250 meters. We established Base Camp at 4800 meters on the Lirung Glacier on November 28. We climbed a gully to place Camp I at 5600 meters on December 1. We put Camps II and III up the snow-and-ice ridge and above the rock band at 6200 and 6600 meters on December 4 and 8. A strong wind then prevailed, destroying Camp III and half ruining Camp II. All returned to Base Camp. We then attacked the mountain from Camp II. Kuboki, Sano and Lopsang Jangbu Sherpa stood on the summit on December 14 twelve hours after leaving Camp II.

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*Langtang Lirung, Winter Attempt.* Another team of three Japanese and one Nepalese, led by Ichiro Hosoda, arrived at their 4200-meter Base Camp on December 11, 16 days after the others. They used their compatriots' ropes. They pitched Advance Base next to Ezaki's Base Camp. They had to wait for heavy snowfall and avalanching to stop before making Camp I where Ezaki's had been. On December 24, in the face of very strong winds, they reached their high point of 6200 meters, where Hosoda and a Nepalese placed Camp II. Hosoda waited there alone for two more days hoping the wind would drop, but it did not abate and he gave up.

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*Ganesh V.* An expedition of 7 Slovenes led by Stane Belak established Base Camp and Camps I and II at 4150, 5150 and 6000 meters. They followed the 1989 Nepalese-Japanese route on Ganesh V as far as Camp II. On November 13, Belak and Tomaž Humar climbed the rest of the way to the summit (6986 meters, 22,919 feet) by a variant of the previous route. They reported the final 100 meters were difficult (IV+, 75°).

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

*Chamar Attempt.* An expedition of ten Englishmen and an American led by Robert Brown hoped to climb Chamar, Shringi Himal (7187 meters, 23,579 feet) by its northeast ridge, but they were not able to get higher than 5400 meters, which they reached on November 6.

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