

*Manaslu.* A Yugoslavian expedition led by the late Aleš Kunaver had hoped to ascend the unclimbed south ridge of Manaslu, but instead they made the fourth ascent of the south face, first climbed by the Tiroleans in 1972. They established Base Camp on the Thulagi Glacier at 4250 meters on April 18. They had no fixed camps but placed bivouacs at 5300, 5900, 6900, 7400 and 7800 meters. Relatively high temperatures caused unusual avalanche danger. An avalanche swept away a dump of gear at 5800 meters, preventing the attempt of the new route. After they had returned to the 5900-meter bivouac, Edo Retelj returned to Base Camp for more equipment, but did not return because of renewed avalanche danger. On May 1 Viktor Gröselj and Stipe Božič attempted to reach Bivouac IV but Božič broke his ice axe. Kunaver climbed through the night to bring him his, thereby sacrificing his chance for the summit. On May 2 and 3 Božič and Gröselj bivouacked at 7400 and 7800 meters and reached the summit (8163 meters, 26,780 feet) at 9:45 A.M. on May 4. (This information was graciously given by Kunaver's widow, Dušica, and Tone Škarja.)

*Manaslu, Northeast Face (Normal Route).* We were leader Hans Eitel, Peter Wörner, Germans, and Marcel Rüedi, Werner Burgener, Norbert Joos, Dr. Vinzenze Ullmann and I, Swiss. After a 12-day approach, we got to Base Camp at 3600 meters on March 28. We placed Camp I at 5300 meters on the 30th but had to descend until April 12 because of bad weather. We set up Camp II at 6300 meters on April 14 and Camp III at 7000 meters on April 15, where Rüedi and I had to wait on the 16th because of wind. On the 17th we two set up Camp IV at 7400 meters on the shoulder. Wind forced us back to Base Camp from April 18 to 26. On April 27 Rüedi, Joos, Burgener and I climbed to Camp II and on the 28th and 29th got to Camps III and IV. Despite the cold and wind, Rüedi, Burgener and I set out for the summit on April 30 but Burgener soon returned to Camp IV. Rüedi and I reached the summit (8163 meters, 26,780 feet) at 1:30 P.M. (This was the fifth 8000er for each of them!—*Editor.*) We had hoped to descend on skis but above 7500 meters it was blue ice. Joos continued climbing with the Germans mentioned below.

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*Manaslu.* After the German-Swiss expedition mentioned above had climbed the peak, Germans led by Günther Sturm repeated the ascent also by the normal route. They placed Camps I, II, III and IV at 5200, 6200, 6800 and 7400 meters on April 19 and 28 and May 5 and 6 respectively. On May 7 Michl Dacher and Fritz Zintl reached the summit, followed on May 11 by Sturm, Rudolf Schaidler, Dr. Wolfgang Schaffert, Norbert Joos from the above-mentioned expedition and Sherpas Ang Choppal and Wangyel. This was Dacher's seventh 8000er and Sturm's fifth.

*Manaslu from the South.* Our climbing party was composed of Janusz Kuliś, leader, Aleksander Lwow, Krzysztof Pankiewicz, Ludwik Wilczyński and me,

*Poles*, and Andreas Müller, *Swiss*. We set up Base Camp on September 13 at 4250 meters on the moraine of the Pungen Glacier. The next day Advance Base was established at 4850 meters. We aimed to climb Manaslu by the previously unascended south ridge and followed the route of the Polish expedition of 1980, which reached 6300 meters. Camp I at 5650 meters was occupied on September 17. The broad couloir leading to the Pungen La (the Manaslu-Peak 29 col) involved pitches of sustained difficult climbing. We fixed 1200 meters of rope. The ascent of the couloir took two weeks. On October 7 and 8 the Pungen La was reached and Camp II was established. The weather turned bad for eight days. On October 18 Wilczyński and I made an attempt, reaching 7400 meters. We climbed first left of the ridge and at 7300 meters we turned right, climbing on the southeast face. We descended to Camp II. On October 19 we started from Camp II in a four-man team and pitched a tent at 7400 meters. The next day Wilczyński descended and Pankiewicz stayed in the tent. Lwow and I started at 4:30 A.M. for the summit. We climbed steep snowfields with two vertical steps. Above 8000 meters the south ridge was again reached. Following the ridge, we arrived at 12:40 on the summit (8163 meters, 26,780 feet). Because of the cold and wind, we stayed there only a few minutes. Lwow descended to Camp II and I to Camp I. Our party made the first ascent of Manaslu from the Pungen Valley. The Pungen La had not been reached before. Without porters, we had to do all the load-carrying ourselves. None of us used supplementary oxygen. We had only two fixed camps. The south ridge had been unsuccessfully attempted by three previous expeditions: Polish in spring 1980 to 6300 meters, Yugoslav in spring 1983 to 7100 meters and German in autumn 1983. Only the 1980 Polish attempt was from the Pungen Glacier.

KRZYSZTOF WIELICKI, *Klub Wysokogórski, Wrocław*

*Manaslu Attempt*. A Swiss-Italian expedition was made up of four Swiss and two Italian climbers and an Italian couple with their seven-year-old daughter. The leader was Cesare Cesa-Bianchi. They attempted the normal northeast face route. Camp V at 7500 meters was the highest point reached. All four Swiss, the Italian leader and his wife and the sirdar were there for the nights of October 22 and 23, but fierce winds forced them to retreat instead of going to the summit.

MICHAEL J. CHENEY, *Himalayan Club*, and ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Himlung, Winter Attempt*. A Japanese expedition led by Iwao Maeda in the winter season of 1984-5 failed to get to the east ridge of Himlung and gave up at 6300 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Kang Guru Attempt*. Englishmen Michael Chapman and Nick Seely were attempting to climb Kang Guru via the west face to the northwest ridge. They reached a high point of 20,350 feet on April 24. They were moving up to the