Wojciech Szymański and there were also two Czechoslovaks and a German doctor. The Polish climbers first made acclimatization climbs on the normal northeast face route and on the third climb got to 7100 meters. They then turned their attention to a new route on the southeast face in what they hoped would be an extremely light, brief, alpine-style climb. The enormous difficulty of the line they tried and the snow conditions forced them on May 20 to abandon the attempt after three days at 6800 meters. They then thought of an ascent of the northeast face, but a big snowstorm blew up on May 21 and lasted for three days, by which time their supplies were nearly used up and the climb was over. They are convinced that their new route can be climbed but it would be best done in the winter when avalanche danger is minimal.

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

Manaslu. A 10-member Austrian expedition led by Arthur Haid climbed Manaslu by the normal northeast-face route. On October 7, from Camp IV Johann Etschmayer, Walter Hauser and Sonam Lhakpa Sherpa reached the summit.

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

Manaslu Attempt and Tragedy. A 15-member Japanese expedition to the east ridge of Manaslu was led by Seigo Matsushima. On October 27, Shinja Furukawa, Hiroshi Kokub, Hitoshi Kudo and Ichigi Kudo reached 6500 meters and descended. The next day Ichigi Kudo suddenly toppled over while eating supper at Base Camp. He was unconscious and died three hours later. His death and the great difficulty of the route above 6500 meters on the big rock pinnacle led the team to decide to abandon the climb.

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

Himlung Himal Attempt. Our party consisted of Steve Tenney, Bob Rosso, Kirk Bachman and me as leader. We had little information about the peak, knowing only that the summit had been reached once, by Japanese via the east ridge from the glacier above the Larkya La in 1984. Two other attempts, one in winter, were by the same route. Our attempt was by the south ridge. We left Kathmandu on April 3 and reached Base Camp at 13,700 feet on the Himlung Glacier on April 11. Fresh snow made moving up the glacier to the foot of the south face difficult. We cached food and fuel at Advance Base at 14,400 feet on April 15. We then explored the Ratna Icefall and left equipment and fuel at 16,400 feet. On April 18, we climbed back through the icefall and bivouacked at 17,000 feet on the south ridge. After a heavy snowfall we determined that the ridge would require more time and gear than we had and so we moved left to the "Wishbone Couloir." After spending all day climbing the couloir, at dark we still had not found a suitable bivouac site. We climbed a few pitches in the