of them may actually have stopped at a slightly lower summit than its highest point (8201 meters, 26,906 feet). This season, of the 39 who made the climb, all but four were on the normal route, first climbed in 1954 by Herbert Tichy. The many summiters belonged to 10 of the 15 teams on the mountain, eight of whom had permits from the Tibetan authorities while the other seven crossed the border from Nepal without permission. Several teams without Tibetan permits had earlier obtained Nepalese permission and planned to cross the border illegally, but after they heard of Tibetan security men demanding money last spring from climbers who had come across from Nepal, they cancelled their Nepalese permits and got Tibetan ones. They need not have bothered; none of the parties from Nepal encountered any police or army, and they were able to cross the border at will. Indeed, one small European group did not trouble to obtain permission from anyone; they simply went trekking, crossed the frontier, quickly climbed the mountain and came back to Nepal again in a nine-day round-trip journey from the Nepalese village of Thami. (They had very recently done a more leisurely unauthorized ascent of Shisha Pangma and were well acclimatized to high altitudes.) There is also a report of a Korean and two Sherpas arriving on Cho Oyu from Nepal without authorization, who climbed high, possibly to the summit. A number of expeditions did cross the frontier from Nepal. *Five Spaniards* were led by Juan Antonio Serrano. The leader joined Koreans led by Kang Tae-Sun, who came from Tibet, and they all reached the summit on September 10. (For the Korean ascent, see the section on Tibet.) Another expedition of *four Spaniards* led by Carles Figueras joined with *seven other Spaniards,* led by José Ramón Lasa. On September 21, Francesc Campos and Berenguer Sabadell from the first group got to the summit. On September 30, Joan Cardona teamed up with Lasa and climbed to the top. Jesús Gómez led *five Spaniards* to the mountain at the same time as Czech Ludek Ondrej brought *three Czechs* and *four Spaniards* there. On October 8, Jesús García of the first group and Carlos Pitarch of the second climbed to the summit. On October 10, Jesús Gómez, Yolanda Martín (f) and Joseba Agirrezabal (f) made the ascent. On October 31, *Spaniard* Manuel de la Matta and *Frenchwoman* Chantal Mauduit reached the summit. This was the third 8000er for her.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Cho Oyu Winter Ascent and Tragedy, 1994. The last of the winter expeditions to get to their Base Camp were two Swiss and four Spaniards, who got to the foot of Cho Oyu from Nepal on January 8, 1994. They were not a closely knit party but a collection of Europeans who wanted to climb Cho Oyu as cheaply as possible. The co-leaders were Swiss Jean-Luc Beausire and Juan Carlos Piedra (actually with dual Swiss-Spanish nationality), who wanted to share the $8000 peak fee and other costs. They advertised for more climbers. Spaniards Juanjo Garra and Joaquim Tell, who did not know each other, responded. Later, Jordi Magriñà and Albert Cucurull also joined. They expected

to climb as three separate groups, but Tell dropped out early, leaving the Swiss as one team and the Spaniards as the other. The Swiss pair set off from Base Camp at 5600 meters for their push to the summit as soon as the clouds cleared on the morning of January 19. The Spaniards followed the next day. The Swiss stayed ahead of the Spanish trio, who in the following days spotted them above from time to time. Then Beausire and Piedra disappeared. They were last seen alive on the 22nd, moving up in an area of séracs at 6700 meters. Their footprints continued on to just below the first foresummit of Cho Oyu, still an hour or two from the highest point. There was no indication that they reached either peak. They may either have fallen or collapsed from exhaustion and then frozen to death. One body in red down clothing was seen on the 25th two or three hundred yards to the right of the climbing route in a dangerous area of rock and ice. The Spaniards did not attempt to reach it, knowing that in temperatures of –20° to –40°C, no one could survive. The Swiss had left their tent, sleeping bags and gear at a bivouac site at only 7000 meters. Cucurull abandoned his attempt to reach the summit on the 25th, but Magriñà and Garra pressed on and finally on their seventh day up from Base Camp, at eleven A.M. on January 26, 1994, gained the highest point. They had spent the previous night out without a tent but had the protection of their sleeping bags. Despite frost-nipped toes, all returned safely to Base Camp.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Gurkarpo Winter Attempt, Jugal Himal. Eight South Koreans led by Chun Young-Ho attempted to climb little-known Gurkarpo (6891 meters, 22,608 feet) by its southwest ridge. They were stopped at 6100 meters on December 8 by a 500-meter-high rock wall, around which they could see no way. They wanted to try another approach from the southeast, but their liaison officer forbade another route without getting permission from the Tourism Ministry in Kathmandu. They did not have time to ask for this and left the mountain.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Ganchenpo Attempt. Six Britons and an Irishman led by Ray Delaney attempted to climb Ganchenpo (7455 meters, 24,459 feet) by its west ridge from the north. They got to a high point of 6000 meters on April 5.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

Ganchenpo. Our expedition was composed of Hiroyasu Sugita, Yoshichika Segi, Yoshiko Kasho (f), Tsuyoshi Itai, Yasushi Tatsumi, Shuichi Takeda, Yumi Kanaoka (f) and me as leader. On April 7, we started trekking from Dhunche. We acclimatized at 4500 meters above Kyangching. On April 14, we waded the Langtang Khola to establish Base Camp at 4400 meters. This was lower than the Nepalese team's, when they made the first ascent in 1990, because of