

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  $-20^{\circ}$  to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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

*Gurkarmo Winter Attempt, Jugal Himal.* Eight South Koreans led by Chun Young-Ho attempted to climb little-known Gurkarmo (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

heavier snow than usual. We followed the Nepalese route, climbing a southwest spur to the west ridge, placing Camps I and II at 4900 and 5500 meters on April 16 and 19. We climbed over the 6100-meter west peak and tried in vain to climb the knife-edged west ridge. We descended to the glacial basin on the south of the peak and placed Camp III at 6000 meters there on April 25. After crossing the basin, Sugita, Mrs. Kasho, Itai and Nepalese Nima Temba Sherpa, Phurba Gyalzen Sherpa and Damber Bahadur Gurung climbed on April 28 to the east ridge and the summit (7455 meters, 24,459 feet).

DAIZO YAMAMOTO, *Japan*

*Langtang Lirung Winter Attempt.* Eight Japanese led by Kouich Ezaki attempted to climb Langtang Lirung (7234 meters, 27,324 feet) by its southeast ridge. They were able to get only to 6250 meters on December 11.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Manaslu North Attempt.* Five Frenchmen led by Michel Richard attempted to climb Manaslu North (7157 meters, 23,481 feet) by the northeast face to reach the south ridge. On October 23, they reached their high point of 6400 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Manaslu.* Our expedition was the best and the most successful I have ever been on, not just because we reached the summit, but because of the warm relationship between the members. There was never a single quarrel among the eight of us. Arthur Haid is an outstanding leader who managed everything perfectly. We began our 12-day approach from Gorkha on March 24. There was much more snow than usual, beginning at 2900 meters. We had planned to have Base Camp at 4800 meters but had to set up an improvised Base Camp at 3700 meters just above the village of Samagaon. We ferried loads higher on skis with skins. Without skis we would never have had a chance for the summit. On April 5, we occupied our previously planned Base Camp at 4800 meters. The weather for the next three weeks remained unsettled, but we set up Camps I and II at 5700 and 6650 meters, breaking trail on skis. We made a first summit attempt on April 24. At 7000 meters, the Sherpas hesitated. One of them had slipped and fallen 25 meters without injury. We persuaded them to continue, but 100 meters higher, we came upon a climber's corpse hanging on a fixed rope from a sérac. That ended the attempt. Stormy weather drove us back to Base Camp. On April 28, when it improved, we climbed back to Camp II. Bad weather forced a rest day on us. From there on, we climbed alpine-style. Josef Brunner, Gerhard Flossmann, Josef Hinding and I spent the night of April 30 at 7000 meters in a cramped two-man tent. We had to leave our skis there and plow belly-deep from there on to spend the next night at 7520 meters. On May 2, in gloriously