

*Everest Attempt and Tragedy.* Peter Hillary led an expedition of two New Zealanders and four Australians on an attempt on the west ridge of Everest from the Western Cwm. They had three fixed camps above Base Camp plus a bivouac at 7900 meters. Five members set out for the summit on October 9 from the bivouac. At 8140 meters Hillary, Craig Nottle and John Muir decided to turn back because the wind was so strong and bitterly cold that they believed they could not reach the summit that day. Fred From and Kim Logan continued upwards and got to 8200 meters, the expedition's high point, when they saw something hurtling down the mountainside. They turned back in case they were needed for a rescue. During the first party's descent, Craig Nottle somehow lost his footing at the bottom of the Hornbein Couloir and fell about 500 meters down the north face. The object From and Logan had seen was Nottle's body falling. When From in his descent reached the same place as that from which Nottle had fallen, he too fell down the north face and was killed. The expedition was called off.

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

*Everest, Winter Attempts.* A team of six French and two Belgian climbers led by Eric Dossin attempted to climb the west ridge of Everest. South Koreans led by Oh In-Wan were on the South Col route. Strong winter winds kept both parties from climbing as high as 8000 meters.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Additional Articles from the 1981 American Medical Research Expedition to Everest.*

Blume, F.D., S.J. Boyer, L.E. Braverman, A. Cohen, J. Dirkse and J.P. Mordes. Impaired osmoregulation at high altitude. *J.A.M.A.* 252: 524-526, 1984.

Boyer, S.J. and F.D. Blume. "Weight loss and changes in body composition at high altitude." *J. Appl. Physiol.: Respirat. Environ. Exercise Physiol.* 57: 1580-1585, 1984.

Maret, K.H., J.O. Billups, R.M. Peters, Jr., and J.B. West. "Automatic mechanical alveolar gas sampler for multiple sample collection in the field." *J. Appl. Physiol.: Respirat. Environ. Exercise Physiol.* 56: 1435-1438, 1984.

Milledge, J.S., D.M. Catley, F.D. Blume, and J.B. West. "Renin, angiotensin converting enzyme and aldosterone in man on Mount Everest," *J. Appl. Physiol.: Respirat. Environ. Exercise Physiol.* 55: 1109-1112, 1983.

Schoene, R.B., S. Lahiri, P.H. Hackett, R.M. Peters, Jr., J.S. Milledge, C.J. Pizzo, F.H. Sarnquist, S.J. Boyer, D.J. Graber, K.H. Maret, and J.B. West. "Relationship of hypoxic ventilatory response to exercise performance on Mount Everest." *J. Appl. Physiol.: Respirat. Environ. Exercise Physiol.* 56: 1478-1483, 1984.

West, J.B. "Human Physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest." *Science* 223: 784-788, February 24, 1984. (This is a non-technical summary article for general scientists.)

West, J.B. and S. Lahiri (eds.) *High Altitude and Man*, Washington, DC: American Physiological Society, 1984. (This monograph contains several summary-type articles describing scientific findings of the expedition.)

A full account of the scientific findings of the expedition in non-technical language will be found in *Everest—The Testing Place* by John B. West, published by McGraw-Hill, June 1985.

If any reader would like a complete list of scientific papers from the expedition, write to John B. West, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Medicine, M-023A, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

JOHN B. WEST, M.D., PH.D.

*Nuptse Northwest Summit, Northwest Ridge.* A French expedition led by Raymond Renaud climbed Nuptse Northwest (7720 meters, 25,328 feet) by the northwest ridge from the south, a new approach to the ridge. They had four high camps. The French gave climbing instruction to the Sherpas every afternoon. A total of eight Frenchmen and six Sherpas got to the summit. On October 15 Jean-Marie Perrier, Sherpani Nima, her husband Lakpa Norbu and Sherpa Ang Kami got to the top. Nima, inexperienced before this climb, holds the altitude record for Nepalese women. On October 19 Yvan Estienne, René and Rémy Roux and Pierre Cinquin reached the summit. On October 20 and 21 Vionnet, Pailheret, Dr. Dantoine, Renaud and three other Sherpas got to the top. No attempt was made to continue to the main summit, which was very far away over an exposed ridge in high winds and for which they had insufficient climbing gear.

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*Pumori, Southeast Face to Northeast Ridge.* Our multi-national team of friends consisted of Australian Geoffrey Bartram, Englishman Chris Curry, Americans Peter Getzels, Steve Amstutz, Robert Schreiber and me, and Nepalese Narayan Shrestha. Our route was to scale the icefall beside the rock spur on the southeast face and to follow the northeast ridge to the summit. Our route lay left (south) of the American winter ascent of 1981. We left Jiri on April 4 and established Base Camp at 5200 meters on April 16. Advance Base was placed in the séracs of the southeast face at 5915 meters on April 20. A higher cache was located at 6100 meters, but daily storms piled two feet of snow on the glazed blue ice of the face and forced a retreat to Base Camp on April 27. Curry and Schreiber, who remained at Camp I, narrowly escaped disaster the next day when a massive avalanche swept the route. Advance Base was moved up to 6100 meters in one climb from Base Camp and occupied by all climbers on May 2. Two days later, after struggling with several steep ice cliffs, daily snow-