

Cho Oyu, Scientific and Climbing Expedition. We had a medical team, Drs. Julio Alberdi, José Martínez, María Jesús Alvarado and me as leader, and climbers Juan José Amezgaray, Atxo Apellaniz, Iñaki Kerejeta, Xabier López de Gereñu, Juan Oiarzabal, Miguel Ruiz de Apodaca and Felipe Uriarte. We climbed Cho Oyu by the normal route. We reached Base Camp at 5200 meters on April 19. We established Advance Base, Camps I, II, III and IV at 5700, 5850, 6400, 7050 and 7500 meters on April 24, May 9, 11, 13 and 14. On May 15 Oiarzabal, Amezgaray, Ruiz de Apodaca and Kerejeta got to the summit, followed on May 17 by Uriarte, Apellaniz and me. We had a 280-kilogram aluminum hut for a lab. We got data from Oxylog recorders of the percent consumption of oxygen to 7050 meters. One member wore a Holter Avionics recorder to the summit. The rest of the scientific work, except for certain psychological tests, was done at Base Camp.

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Cho Oyu from Tibet. On April 1 a Tibetan expedition left Lhasa for Cho Oyu (8201 meters, 26,907 feet), the first expedition of the Tibetan Mountaineering Association to an 8000-meter peak. On April 4, they set up Base Camp on the Gyabrag Glacier* at 4959 meters. They set up Camps I, II, III, IV and V at 5400, 5700, 6300, 6900 and 7200 meters on April 14, 15, 18, 27 and 30 respectively. On the morning of May 1, before the climbers set off, it started to blow hard and to snow. But they knew that if they did not seize this good weather period, the rainy season would soon come. At 10:40 A.M., as soon as the wind and snow stopped, the assault climbers set out. After a hard struggle, at 5:50 P.M. they at long last put the five-star red flag on the summit. Nine climbers, Renqingpingchuo, Bianba, Ciren, Lawang, Danzhendunji, Gesang, (big) Duobujie, (small) Duobujie and Wangjia, reached the summit.

YING DAO-SHUI, *Chinese Mountaineering Association*

Ngojumba Kang and Cho Oyu. An expedition of twelve Poles and two Americans was led by Waclaw Otreba. The Americans were Mark Richey and Rick Wilcox. They hoped to climb the south face of Ngojumba Kang to the col just west of the summit of that peak and then follow the three-mile-long east ridge to the top of Cho Oyu. This route had defeated a British group the year before. The present expedition had been on the mountain for six weeks, had established three high camps and fixed much rope. They feared the onset of the monsoon. They decided to send the two strongest pairs to make an alpine-style attempt. Leader Otreba, another Pole and the two Americans set out and two days later were at Camp III at 7000 meters. The morning of May 15 the four moved up a low-angle glacier to establish Camp IV at the base of the south face

* The route appears to be identical to that by which Tichy made the first ascent with Pasang Dawa Lama in 1954, which is the normal route by which the mountain has usually been climbed.—*Editor.*