

mentary oxygen. We followed the spur between the two large couloirs that go up into the pinnacles on the northeast ridge. Starting on October 4 we made three attempts on this route. The first try ended at 23,000 feet with me descending to get overboots and Blanchard trading his ski pole for a second ice tool as the route was harder than we had expected. On October 5 we reached 24,500 feet and Blanchard got pulmonary edema. On the third try on October 12, we left Advance Base at ten P.M., bivouacked at 25,000 feet at seven A.M. and continued up to 26,400 feet, where Blanchard had to turn back with cerebral edema; he had a headache and loss of vision. To retreat, we traversed to the north ridge since we thought it too difficult to down-climb our route. At the North Col, the Wyoming team gave us a bottle of oxygen, which I suspect saved Blanchard's life. We descended to Base Camp at 17,000 feet. Two days later, we gave up on the new route and tried Messner's North Face-Great Couloir line. We went from 17,000 to 27,500 feet in 50 hours. I did not sleep or eat anything and threw up almost everything I drank. At the high point I could not keep my hands and feet warm and often fell asleep while climbing. Blanchard climbed 100 feet higher and retreated too.

MARC FRANCIS TWIGHT

*Everest Winter Attempt.* A Japanese expedition led by Tsuneo Hasegawa attempted to make a winter ascent of Mount Everest by a route on the eastern end of the north face. It reached 8000 meters on December 26 but had to give up.

ELIZABETH HAWLEY

*Changtse.* I was the leader of a 16-person Italian expedition to Changtse in July and August. We got to Base Camp at 5100 meters late in July. Camps I, II and III were at 5850, 6250 and 6900 meters, the latter on the ridge of Changtse. Because of much snow on the long ridge, we climbed to 6900 meters by a new route on the southeast face. On August 9, Zefferino Moreschini, Filippo Sala and Franco Vivarelli reached the summit of Changtse (7583 meters, 24,879 feet). On August 12, Stefano Mazzoli, Ermanno Boccolari, Duzzi Loris and Soci Roberto also got to the top.

ARTURO BERGAMASCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Changtse, South Face Attempt.* On September 3, Dan Langmade, Stan Mish, Guy and Yvette Toombs and I crossed the Nepalese border into Tibet and arrived at the Everest Base Camp on the 6th. On September 9 we made our Base Camp on the East Rongbuk Glacier at 6100 meters just under the northeast ridge of Changtse. After acclimatization, we made camp at 6550 meters at the traditional Everest camp site below the North Col. On September 21, all but Yvette Toombs began to climb the south face of Changtse, following a snow route close to a prominent buttress. We reached the top of the buttress at 7050 meters at 12:30

P.M. and Langmade headed down because of illness. We continued up the south face, but at 4:30 P.M. from 7300 meters we descended due to bad weather. On September 24, I tried the route solo, starting at ten P.M. At eleven o'clock A.M. on the 25th I stopped at 7490 meters, just short of the summit, at the base of the final summit pyramid, feeling that a windslab would slide if I continued. Finding no way around the windslab, I descended to Base Camp.

KEITH BROWN

*Changtse, Northeast Ridge Attempt.* We arrived at Everest Base Camp after a five-day motorcade adventure from Lhasa. Initially blessed with good weather, we were able to establish Camp I and Advance Base at 18,000 and 20,000 feet on September 13 and 16. Deteriorating weather delayed placing Camp III at 21,000 feet until the 19th. High winds and snowfall prevented establishment of Camp IV at 23,000 feet until September 25. We installed Camp IIIA at 22,000 feet on the 26th just below 600 feet of fixed line in the couloir leading to Changtse's upper plateau for logistical support above. While Mike Meyer, Ziggy Muhlhauser and I ferried loads from Camps IIIA to IV on September 28, Terry McNeil and David Tollakson made a summit bid from Camp IV. Waist-deep snow, hazardous winds and avalanche conditions on the long, knife-edged northeast ridge forced them to retreat from 23,750 feet, a mile from and 1000 feet below the summit. Further deteriorating weather caused our withdrawal.

PAUL PFAU

*Changtse Attempt.* New Zealand guides Shaun Norman and Mike Perry with clients Dave Massam, Gordon Hassell and Barry Bridgeman attempted the Japanese route on the north face of Changtse in the pre-monsoon period. They reached a high point of 7100 meters.

COLIN MONTEATH, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

*Cho Oyu Ascent and Tragedy.* Our expedition consisted of Swiss Stefan Wörner and Germans Hans Engl, Heinz Zembsch and me. We crossed into Tibet from Nepal via Kodari/Zhangmu, went to Tingri for a few days of acclimatization and continued by truck to Kyetrak. Although we set out with yaks on April 16, because of the drivers' strikes we got to Base Camp at 5400 meters only on the 20th. We climbed the standard route on the west face and northwest ridge. We set up Camps I, II and III at 6300, 6700 and 7350 meters on April 25, May 2 and 9. On May 10 at eight A.M., Engl and I started for the summit, Zembsch a half hour later and Wörner a half hour after him. Soon Zembsch turned back with frozen fingers. Wörner went on to the Yellow Band at 7500 meters but also turned back as he was not feeling well. At two o'clock, Engl and I got to the summit and at six P.M. were back in Camp III. It stormed in the night. Nevertheless, Wörner wanted to try it again. Zembsch declined to accompany