

*Kangchenjunga, North Face Solo Attempt.* Frenchman Eric Monier hoped to climb the north face of Kangchenjunga solo. He set out from Camp I at 5900 meters where the only other member of the party stayed. On April 24, the third day after leaving Camp I, he started from his bivouac at 6850 meters. At 7350 meters two toes became seriously frostbitten and he had to abandon his attempt. He began on the German route and then went over to the 1980 Japanese route.

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

*Kangchenjunga.* On October 10, Australians Michael Groom and John Coulton went to the summit of Kangchenjunga by the southwest face in semi-alpine-style without Sherpas and artificial oxygen and with four bivouacs. However, on the descent their vision became blurred and their thinking ability badly affected, with the result that they could not mentally cope with the fact that an avalanche had wiped out their track and they could not see their tent at 7900 meters. Groom fell into a crevasse which they had not seen, but no harm came of it. Indeed it provided shelter for them from the wind that night. They bivouacked there at nearly 8000 meters. Their hands and feet were seriously frozen and both men will lose parts of fingers and toes.

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

*Kangchenjunga, North Face Attempt.* Terry Tremble, Dr. Carol Brand-Maher and I attempted to climb the north face of Kangchenjunga. Dr. Brand-Maher had no prior experience in mountaineering. The walk-in from Hille to Pang Pema with 33 porters took 15 days. We arrived at Base Camp on August 31. Camp I was a temporary one on the glacier. Camp II was in the usual place. From there Tremble and I climbed between the north ridge and the north face, fixing 100 meters of rope on the ice cliffs below Camp III. We fixed another 500 meters above to the ridge where the site of Camp IV was reached on September 30. Our first summit attempt was called off on October 10 at 7500 meters below the rock step on the north ridge when Tremble developed altitude sickness. We returned safely. A second try was aborted on October 17 with the arrival of the huge storm. Thereafter there was very deep snow and high winds. Our third attempt failed at the base of the ice cliffs where an avalanche had wrecked our fixed ropes and we had no equipment left to reascend the cliffs. We left Base Camp on October 26. While at Base Camp, we made serial measurements of blood viscosities. The rise was much greater than had been predicted. We retrieved an ice axe with the name of Günter Dyhrenfurth on the head and the remains of a short person in prewar clothing, who we assume to be the Sherpa who died in the 1930 attempt.

JAMES VAN GELDER, *Australia*

*Kangchenjunga South Attempt.* The leader of three Belgians and a Nepalese on the southwest face of Kangchenjunga, Alain Hubert, reached