

*Dhaulagiri, Winter Ascent.* A Japanese expedition led by So Anma made a successful winter ascent of Dhaulagiri on December 13 by the normal northeast ridge when Akio Koizumi and Sherpa Wangdu reached the summit. They bivouacked on the descent in a snow hole at 26,000 feet. Three other members made a summit attempt three days later but were thwarted by strong winds.

*Dhaulagiri II Attempt.* French climbers led by François Imbert attempted Dhaulagiri II by a new route, the south ridge. They established four high camps. They reached 22,300 feet on October 19 but gave up because of too much snow which threatened avalanches and slowed progress. One member had hoped to use a hang glider, but this was irreparably broken during the approach march. Two Sherpas suffered frostbite, one seriously, whilst carrying supplies over the French Col from the Kali Gandaki valley.

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

*Churen Himal Attempt.* A French expedition led by Gérard Grossan attempted Churen Himal (7371 meters, 24,184 feet) by the southeast face to the east ridge, hoping to reach the east peak. After establishing five camps, they reached 23,450 feet on November 3, but they gave up defeated by a very long route, no Sherpas, few remaining supplies and frequent snowfalls.

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

*Putha Hiunchuli.* An expedition led by Nicolaas van Lookern Campagne climbed Putha Hiunchuli (7246 meters, 23,775 feet) by the south ridge to the south face, much the same route as that climbed in 1972, 1978 and 1979. Netherlander Dr. Rinus Lamers, Luxemburger Roland Zeyen and Sherpa Ang Temba reached the summit on October 18. A second party was turned back some 250 feet below the summit by fierce winds.

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

*First Across the Roof of the World, Traverse of the Himalaya.* Graeme Dingle, Chewang Tashi and I formed the traverse party with other Indian and New Zealand members as a support team with which we rendezvoused every three or four weeks. Far more than a ten-month, 3000-mile trek from Kanchenjunga in Sikkim to K2 in Pakistan, we crossed dozens of high, glaciated passes, two over 20,000 feet in the Makalu-Everest region, and mixed with isolated and forgotten communities. Our life-style was of unexpected simplicity as we lived like nomadic cavemen, eating *tsampa* and *solja* (barley flour and Tibetan tea), sleeping under the stars or under bivouac rocks or within the dark, sooty confines of a villager's house. Starting in Sikkim during the late