

*Chacaraju Este Attempts.* On July 18, Slovenes Pavle Kozjek and Gregor Kresal tackled the unclimbed east face of Chacaraju Este. The conditions were bad and so they were forced to bivouac after 500 meters. The next day, they climbed another 200 meters and reached the northeast ridge, where they joined the 1962 Terray route still some 250 meters below the summit. Fixed ropes were still visible. They descended the Terray route without continuing on to the summit. On July 28, the same pair repeated the 1979 Japanese route on the south face of Chacaraju Este, which is to the left of the Richey-Brewer route. The route ended some distance to the left of the summit. To get to the summit itself was virtually impossible because of enormous unstable cornices. They made the approach across the glacier, the ascent and descent along the same route took them only a total of 13 hours.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

*Cordillera Huayhuash.* The Cordillera Huayhuash has been practically unvisited since 1987, but interest is now being revived due to the decline of the activities of the Sendero Luminoso. Doris Walter and her French party unsuccessfully attempted the standard route on Rasac in 1992. A joint British-New Zealand-German party tried Yerupajá and Americans Mark Richey and Barry Rugo attempted a new line on Rondoy. All found the mountains significantly changed and the routes notably different.

ADAM HANLON, *England*

*Rondoy Attempt, Cordillera Huayhuash.* Mark Richey and I attempted a direct new route on the west face of Rondoy (5883 meters, 19,301 feet) from the Quebrada Jahuacocha. We left our Camp on August 8 and spent six hours on the approach to the wall's base across steep grassy slopes above the lake and through a convoluted glacier which spills down from Rondoy's neighbor, Yerupajá. The next day, we started up a steep, sometimes vertical, ice gully for 350 meters and then climbed a mixed rock-and-ice section of 150 meters to a sloping bivouac. On August 10, we continued up more steep ice and attempted to traverse below a rotten rock headwall, hoping to gain a lower-angled mixed face above. The traverse proved dangerous as the rock offered no points of protection and the ice below it was rotten. Richey, who was in the lead, observed a large ice band which was detached in places and threatened to fall. We opted for descent and reached the base of the wall in ten rappels.

BARRY RUGO

*Huascarán Norte Tragedy.* An Italian expedition had hoped to repeat the Casarotto route on the north face of Huascarán Norte. On August 8, Battistino Bonali and Giandomenico Ducoli fell to their deaths apparently from a height of about 6000 meters as they were ascending.