

*Jangyaraju, from the Southeast.* After an unsuccessful attempt on the west ridge of Huandoy Oeste by Trev Briggs, Les Brown, George Jackson and me, in early July Brown and Briggs climbed Janyaraju from the Quebrada Llaca from the southeast via the col between Jangyaraju and Vallunaraju. The difficulties of the ascent necessitated a descent to the southwest and a bivouac on the glacier.

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*Chopicalqui, South Face.* On August 3 H. Kamuro and I left Huaraz for Shilla and the next day continued on to the Mátara Glacier via the Quebradas Ulta and Mátara. We gave up our original objective, the east face of Huascarán as being too dangerous. We turned to the south face of Chopicalqui, which has a sérac belt low down, a steep face in the middle and a snow ridge at the top. We climbed the right side of the face. On August 5 we had a hard time finding the route and wasted much time in deep snow and on a vertical snow face. We bivouacked at the base of the middle part. On the 6th we climbed the face in a comfortably pitched ice gully with good belays. Having ascended two-thirds of the face we bivouacked at the mouth of an ice flute. On August 7 we followed the ice flute to reach the southeast ridge and bivouacked where the ridge meets the southwest ridge. The weather had turned bad the previous day and we were buried deep in the bivouac. On August 8 we climbed to the summit in deep powder snow, standing finally on the top at eleven A.M. Not knowing the best way down, we finally picked the southwest ridge, the normal ascent route. We had to descend to the Llanganuco; our ignorance of where the ridge would lead cost us a 21-hour continuous trip to get back to the Mátara.

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*Chacaraju Este Attempt and Chopicalqui, Southeast Ridge.* Jun'ichi Okabe and Shusuke Magara attempted in June to climb a route on Chacaraju Este to the left of the Japanese route of 1972. They gave up after being swept by an avalanche some 650 feet from the summit. They then climbed Chopicalqui by its southeast ridge. From camp at 18,000 feet, they climbed to bivouac at 18,700 and 20,350 feet and reached the summit on July 4.

*Nevado de Carás I.* A Spanish expedition from Gijón established its Base Camp at the eastern end of the Laguna Parón at 13,450 feet. They then placed Camp I at 16,750 feet at the foot of the glacier southeast of Carás I or Nevado de Carás de Parón. Two attempts were made on the southeast ridge, which ended in failure at about 18,500 feet because of the unconsolidated soft snow and porous ice. Juan José Iglesias, José