

of rock and ice below the west peak and then traverses west to the col between the north and west peaks. From Lake Parón we ascended moraine and broken glacier to the amphitheater at the head of the glacier and placed our tent at 18,500 feet. The following day, June 26, we enjoyed 13 pitches of steep rock and ice which led to the top of the apron, the crux being the initial vertical ice pitch at the bergschrund. A late-afternoon storm made route-finding impossible and caused us to spend an uncomfortable night in a crevasse at 20,000 feet. On June 27 in brilliant weather we reached the summit (20,980 feet, 6395 meters) without further difficulties by mid morning. Our descent was more direct and involved five rappels, one being an airy, overhanging one off the upper glacier below the col. On July 5 we placed our tent at the base of Cayesh on the unbroken glacier below the intimidating west face. We took a line which leads to the ridge just south of the peak. On July 6 we climbed 14 pitches of mixed difficulty, mostly on ice, to a wind-hollowed cave at the base of the ridge line. On July 7 the going was much slower as we encountered several pitches of unprotectable rock of moderate difficulty and unconsolidated snow on the ridge, where we had to back down because of unstable double cornices. On July 8 we avoided the summit ridge by traversing along the face, ascending intermittent couloirs to gain elevation. By midday we reached a point just below the summit (18,770 feet, 5721 meters) and did not climb a windslab mushroom on the very top. We descended more directly down the west face via rappels and down-climbing, spending the final night on a ledge 800 feet above the glacier. This was an excellent climb, though marked by such inconveniences as a broken crampon, a broken ice-axe and a broken tooth.

DAVID NETTLE, *Unaffiliated*

*Huandoy Traverse.* After acclimatization and training climbs on Pisco, Chopicalqui and Yanapaccha, on May 29 we started on our main objective, a traverse of the Huandoy group. We left our Base Camp on the Llanganuco Lakes and bivouacked at the foot of the Pisco Glacier. On the 30th we climbed the north ridge of Huandoy Este. The first part on rotten rock had numerous pitches of UIAA IV and a few of V. The second part was snow and ice, not too steep but a delicate ridge with rotten snow. We bivouacked at 18,700 feet and continued over some difficult ice on the 31st to the summit of Huandoy Este. Our third bivouac was in the col also at 18,700 feet. On June 1 we ascended 55° to 60° ice on the east face of the main peak of Huandoy, which we reached at seven P.M. We bivouacked 150 feet beyond the summit. The weather was bad on June 2 and so we continued no farther but descended to Base Camp. The members of the group making the traverse

were Patrice Bassand, Giles Burdin, André Chariglione, Michel Delorme, Jean-Marc Massonnat, Dominique Ridoll and I.

MARC D'ANGLESAN, *Club Alpin Français*

*Chopicalqui, Entire Northwest Ridge.* From the Llanganuco valley on July 30 Alberto Campanile and I climbed the trail towards the Portechuelo (pass), which we left before the high point. We climbed the moraine of Chopicalqui's north side to the beginning of the northwest ridge. (This ridge was climbed to the top of the 20,000-foot foresummit by Cooper, Janney, Everett and Phillips on July 12, 1968.—*Editor*.) In the first part we were threatened by rockfall and falling ice. It took us four hours to climb from the foot of the moraine at 14,100 feet to 16,700 feet. In the last 650 feet the slope averaged 50°. We followed the narrow ridge crest, which had two difficult steps. On the upper part of the first one we passed through a gap that gave access to the top. The second step was of rotten granite. It was a series of steep pitches between ledges, followed by a 50-foot dihedral with a chockstone and a final 50-foot wall. We climbed along the ridge to the top of the 20,000-foot northern foresummit. From the top of this, we made several rappels and continued up the final corniced ridge to the summit of Chopicalqui (6354 meters, 20,848 feet), which we reached on August 3. The alpine-style climb took us five days of which three were stormy.

RENATO CASAROTTO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Pisco and Chopicalqui.* Members of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club reached Base Camp in the Quebrada Llanganuco on June 23. Some of the group climbed Pisco and Chopicalqui by the normal route. In early July, Dailey and I made an unsuccessful attempt on Huascarán Norte via the Garganta but found bad ice and snow conditions, caused by the third consecutive drought season. Much of the normal snow covering has disappeared, leaving large open crevasses and broken icefalls and séracs.

DONALD D. MCINTYRE

*Chacaraju Rescue.* After Takao Hayashida, Koji Matsui and I had successfully climbed Huascarán Sur on August 5, we were asked to assist a Japanese party on Chacaraju, which had an injured member who could not move. From the Quebrada Ranincuray they had taken a route on the hanging glacier of the north face. While on the rock ridge which leads to the shoulder on Chacaraju's west peak, rockfall had injured a climber. The party descended to Camp II at 16,750 feet.