

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.

More than 20 Japanese were engaged in the rescue. On August 13 we succeeded in completing the evacuation.

TADAKIYO SAKAHARA, *Kawasaki Teachers' Party, Japan*

*Pukajirca Central, West Face.* An Italian expedition led by Mario Curnis climbed the difficult 3000-foot west face of Pukajirca Central but did not make the final few meters to the summit because of extremely bad weather. The other members were Augusto Azzoni, Attilio Bianchetti, Annibale Bonicelli, Renato Fassi, Dario Rota, Gianni Scarpelini, Piero Nava and Umberto Testa.

*Taulliraju, North Face, 1979.* On July 16, 1979 Peter Busch and I set up Base Camp in the Quebrada Jancapampa. The climb was hard from the beginning. To get out of Base Camp, we had to fix 500 feet of rope up the 2000-foot-high bluffs. We then climbed up the icefall and walked a mile and a half across the glacier to reach the peak. It took us eleven days to do this and establish and supply Camp III for a good try at the wall. On July 27 Camp III was in place and we were thankful for the first clear day so far. The next morning at 4:30 we could only see ten feet, but at nine A.M. we set out in the fog up straightforward ice climbing of 55° to 60°. Then it turned into good hard mixed climbing and finally granite, where we would have preferred EBs to climbing on crampons. We bivouacked without food, stove or sleeping bags 150 feet from the summit, but also without fog. On July 29, 1979 we overcame the usual overhanging Andean summit mushroom and reached the top (5830 meters, 19,128 feet). We rappelled all the way back to Camp III. On the descent we had a large rockfall, but luckily neither of us was hit. Then after our arrival in Camp III the mountain released an incredible rock-and-ice avalanche which completely obliterated our descent route; this was east of the prominent rib in the center of the face which we had ascended. (Though Terray's first-ascent route started up the north face, it continued up the northeast ridge.—*Editor.*)

JOSEPH P. BAJAN, *Alpine Club of Canada*

*Artesonraju, Southwest Face, Ski Descent.* Our expedition was made up of Mssrs. Paret, Cortial, Chartier and me. After failing to climb Quitaraju and climbing Huascarán, on July 13 I climbed Artesonraju and made the first ski descent of the southwest face. A thousand feet from the top the face, which has an angle up to 60°, is cut by a line of séracs. Icy snow on a traverse left was hardly pleasant. Then I found myself at the top of a narrow gully that cut for 100 meters through the séracs. It was horribly steep. The lower slope became less steep and was