

route, a lovely ridge which allowed a fine chance to acclimatize. From June 29 to July 3 we climbed a very difficult new route, the west-northwest spur of Chopicalqui, which lies well to the right of the previously climbed northwest ridge. The route ascends the prominent 3000-foot-high spur which rises on the left side of the west face of Chopicalqui. The spur ends in an ice tower on the north ridge close to the summit (6356 meters, 20,854 feet). The principal difficulties are on ice with very steep and vertical passages, but there are also some pitches of often delicate mixed and rock climbing. The difficulties are sustained. We used ice screws and pitons. The climbing was beautiful, varied and never monotonous. On June 29 we ascended a boulder field and the glacier, crossed the bergschrund on the left side of the spur and ascended two rope-lengths. On the 30th we climbed 13 rope-lengths principally on ice, keeping on the left edge of the spur. We bivouacked at 18,750 feet. On July 1 we had delicate climbing, traversed right and kept on the crest of the spur to large snow slopes below the northwest ridge. We traversed right and bivouacked at 19,700 feet. We reached the northwest ridge in the morning of the 2nd and plowed through deep snow to the summit. We descended the south ridge with a bivouac on the moraine.

HENRI SIGAYRET, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Chopicalqui, Northwest Ridge, 1980.* In June, 1980, after climbing Pisco, a Czechoslovakian group led by Igor Norak and composed of Jakoslava Tallora, Sylva Talla, Zdenek Brebec and Josef Kada climbed the northwest ridge of Chopicalqui, pioneered to the 20,000-foot fore-summit by Americans in 1968. Apparently the Czechoslovaks made the first ascent of the entire ridge, which was later climbed by Renato Casarotto and Alberto Campanile in August, 1980. (See A.A.J., 1981, page 215.)

*Pisco Oeste, South Face.* Frenchman Christian Bougnard and I made what may have been a new route on the south face of Pisco Oeste. [Several routes have been made on this face, but it is hard to know where each one went. Since Bougnard made a previous ascent on the face, as reported in A.A.J., 1979, page 235, it would appear that at least it was different from that one.—*Editor.*] On June 24 we reached the traditional Base Camp at the foot of the glacier south of the Pisco Oeste-Huandoy Este col. The next morning we traversed the glacier to the east to the base of Pisco Oeste's south face. We crossed the bergschrund at the highest point, almost directly below the summit. We climbed straight up the face over 45° to 60° snow and ice, crossed a 20-foot-high rock band of moderate difficulty in the upper third of the face and exited just left of a large cornice. We were on top six hours after leaving camp.

ROBERT WILSON

*Pisco Este, South Ridge, Pukarashta, West Ridge and Other Peaks, 1980.* Englishmen Derek Howard and Nick Kekus made a new route on Pisco Este from July 1 to 3, 1980. They climbed a direct line up the south ridge after a difficult icefall approach. They climbed a south spur on Yanapaqtsa, a route some 3500-foot-high. They then climbed a new route on Pukarashta, the west ridge, but stopped a rope-length from the summit, which was an unstable ice mushroom. They were then joined by Nick Tritton. After climbing the north face of Kitaraju on July 17 and 18, they had to retreat on July 27, 1980 from Artesonraju's north ridge because of bad ice. On the descent the side of a crevasse collapsed, killing Tritton.

*Artesonraju and Caraz I, 1980.* French guides Bernard Richermoz and Frédéric Pouye on June 2, 1980 made a new route on Artesonraju between the south face and the east ridge, after bivouacking at 17,400 feet. A Spanish expedition from Pamplona composed of Miguel Madoz, leader, J. Alberdi, E. Emmanuel, J. Errea, J. Mediluce, A. Gorraiz, C. Ochoa and A. Romeo climbed the south face of Artesonraju on July 16, 1980. After climbing Parón (5600 meters, 18,373 feet) the next day they climbed the previously unclimbed southeast face of Caraz I on July 19, 1980. They climbed the normal route of Huascarán on July 26.

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

*Artesonraju, South Face.* Our expedition comprised five members of the Club Andino Peruano. We crossed Laguna Parón by boat and ascended toward the Pirámide de Garcilaso, but we were surprised to discover that the north side of this mountain was now not an ice problem, but a rock problem, for which we were not equipped. We therefore changed our objective and chose instead the south face of Artesonraju. We placed a high camp at 17,200 feet and on August 20 B. Morales and I set out, encountering soft snow in most of the route and hard, blue ice in the last 1000 feet. We reached the top with strong winds.

AMÉRICO TORDOYA, *Club Andino Peruano*

*Chacaraju South Face Solo, 1979.* The French climber Yves Astier made a new route solo on the south face of Chacaraju on May 24, 1979. The route ascended the couloir to the right of the one ascended in 1977 by John Bouchard and Marie-Odile Meunier. It reaches the ridge at the low point between the summits. Astier is quoted in *La Montagne* as saying that these are the two most difficult ice routes yet done in the Peruvian Andes.

*Huandoy Sur, Northeast Face, 1979.* A very direct route on this face was done solo by the Frenchman Yves Astier in 1979.