

Several hundred feet of easy rock on this ramp leads to an obvious bush-topped slab (halfway up the wall) from which climbing begins in earnest. From the slab-top we ascended the left of two parallel cracks (A3) ending as a niche which gives access to a ledge running left. From the end of the ledge, many fine pitches of free climbing lead along a left-trending crack system which leads to the top. This is a tremendous route with less than 200 feet of direct aid. Protection was with nuts, the only exception occurring on the aid pitch where a few pitons were used also. NCCS IV or V, F9, A3.

LEE DEXTER, *Unaffiliated*

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Colombia

*Pico Daniel, Sierra Nevada de Cocuy.* Two Swiss, François Petitpierre and Jean Antolin, entered the Sierra Nevada de Cocuy through the town of Cocuy in late December, 1970. They made the second ascent of Pico Daniel (17,222 feet). (First ascent by Augusto Gansser and Georges-Henri Cuénet in 1939.) The next day they made the first ascent of a peak of about 16,400 feet which lies on the ridge between Pico Daniel and Pan de Azúcar\* east of the Laguna de la Sierra. A full account appears in *Die Alpen*, third quarterly, 1971.

### Peru — Cordillera Blanca

*Ranrapalca, Southwest Ridge.* After having faced the Customs bureaucrats of Callao, we split into two groups. Five of us packed the equipment we brought in the plane and went beyond Huaraz to reconnoiter. The last two of us hired a customs-broker, but even with him in daily action, it took us two weeks and a lot of *soles* to get our things. Finally on June 16 we had seven men and 1500 pounds of baggage at Base Camp at 14,400 feet. We were Trond Aas, Birger Hammeraas, Erik Boehlke, Knut Bjerger, Ulf Geir-Hansen, Per Gren and I. We had no leader. Burros carried things to Base Camp from Huaraz. It took a week to set up Advanced Base Camp (17,400 feet) at the lowest point of the southwest ridge. Two days of reconnaissance convinced us that it was impossible to follow the ridge dead on and so we traversed into the southwest wall, hampered by heavy new snow. During the first week four climbed, one man stayed in Advanced Base and two more rested at Base Camp. The route climbed straight up a steep rib in the face back to the ridge. As it grew longer, we had to make another camp, the Condor Nest, at 19,200 feet near the top of the rib. It was in two snow holes beautifully placed with a drop of 8000 feet into the Palcacocha

\*The name Pan de Azúcar seemed to be locally unknown when I was there. At least six different hillsmen told me it is "Nevado del Pulpito". — *Evelio Echevarría*.

valley. From the Condor Nest, the route went straight up to the ridge and followed this to the southwest summit (19,751 feet), which we reached on July 7. The ridge to the main summit was a kilometer long and looked not good at all. We had fixed ropes from Advanced Base to the Condor Nest and for four rope-lengths above.

HARALD EKIENSEN, *Norsk Tindeklubb*

*Vallunaraju, First Ascent of North Ridge.* Beryl Howarth, Vicki Thompson, my wife Lucille and I set out on July 5 from camp in the Llaca valley and climbed along the base of the cliffs as they curved upwards, then broke out onto open moraine and eventually ascended the snout of the glacier and then easier snow slopes, where for the first time we had a view of our objective. To our surprise the north ridge of the peak was completely cut off from our glacier by a rock wall. We had expected easy access to the col between Vallunaraju and Ocschapalca and were attempting to gain 4500 feet in one day. We headed for the lowest point in the rock wall and found a way through the lower sections. We were soon amongst steep mixed climbing and finally had a short ice step before plugging up snow slopes to the col. Though there were few difficulties between us and the summit, Lucille and I were twice forced onto the steep eastern slopes by double-edged cornices before reaching the top (18,655 feet) at 1:30. Beryl who had no crampons, and Vicki had stopped where we traversed onto the eastern slopes for the second time.

ROBERT RYAN, *Unaffiliated*

*Ishinca and Urus.* A light Italian expedition was composed of Santino Calegari, leader, Carlo Nembrini, Graziano Bianchi, Andrea Facchetti and Giuliana Pergo. On August 11, along with the Peruvian Emilio Angeles, all five climbed Ishinca (18,143 feet) by the normal southwest ridge. On August 17 Nembrini, Bianchi and Calegari climbed the long east ridge or Urus (18,012 feet). An attempt on Tocclaraju failed because of bad weather.

*Palcaraju Este and Copap Group.* Although our expedition was away from Switzerland from May 22 to September 11, we climbed for only five weeks. We were Pierre-André Jaunin, Lucien Rentchnik, Michel Duport and I. After three weeks struggling with the Customs in Lima, we got to Huaraz and then left Vicos on June 19 for a two-day march up the Quebrada Honda to Base Camp at the foot of Chinchey at 13,600 feet. Our attempt on Chinchey during ten days of bad weather failed on July 1 in two feet of new snow and high winds some 500 feet below the summit. We turned to Palcaraju Este when the good weather returned and all four got to the summit (20,046 feet) on July 12. The principal difficulties were on the glacier that separates Toelliaraju from Palcaraju. We finished our climbing in the Copap group, where we climbed the

four peaks directly south of Perlilla: Yanatsilca Norte and Sur (5579 and 5567 meters or 18,304 and 18,265 feet) on July 18, Condormina Sur‡ (5566 meters or 18,262 feet) on July 19 by its north ridge, and Condormina Norte (5551 meters or 18,212 feet) on July 20. The latter was the most interesting; we climbed it up flutes on the west face.

PHILIPPE STAUB, *Club Alpin Suisse*

*Hualcán Sur.* I returned in July to the Cordillera Blanca to climb in the Hualcán\* group, which had been explored primarily by Austro-German climbers in 1932 and 1939. We also learned from porter friends in Huaraz that an Austrian group in 1954 and a Swiss one had tried to cross the plateau glacier from Hualcán to Copa but failed in bottomless powder snow. We penetrated into the group from Carhuaz up the Quebrada Hualcán, crossing the Rio Chuchun. With me were Macario, Emilio and Victorino Angeles and my wife Adriana. On July 14, after a lovely day's march with views of Hualcán and of Huascarán to the north, we set up an intermediate camp at Matecunchu Pampa at 12,150 feet below Rajupakinar Lake (13,125 feet; Quechua: "where the ice falls"). This was a marvelous spot to see the northern summits and the ridge. It was obvious that access to the Hualcán plateau above the lake was threatened by séracs; the ice reaches the lake, and this is one of the few points where a glacier descends so low in the whole range. Geologists of the Corporación del Santa are particularly worried that this lake and two others at the western foot of Hualcán may spill. Therefore we slabbed south on July 17 along rocky slopes above Huinacpampa to locate Base Camp at 13,625 feet on a little flat. From there the slopes led directly to the glacier plateau without passing through the séracs. On the 18th we set up Camp I at 15,600 feet, high on the rock and nearly on the ice. From that central point we could scan the whole Hualcán group. To the north were P 6125 and P 6104, highest in the group, climbed in 1939 by S. Rohrer and K. Schmid. Then came P 5850, similar to Ocshapalca, still unclimbed and our objective. Next south were two peaks of about 5600 meters (18,373 feet) not on the map of the 1939 Alpenverein, southern part. The ridge ended in a lovely pyramid of 5645 meters (18,520 feet), Hualcán Sur, and descended to the glacial plateau at 17,700 feet. Bad weather had built cornices and created avalanche danger that put P 5850 out of the question for 1971 and this remains the goal of the 1972 Brazilian expedition. We set up Camp II on July 18 at 16,900 feet below the three southernmost summits. It took several days from Camp II to prepare a route through a series of crevasses that run from north to south along the whole plateau glacier. Finally on July 22, despite bad weather which cleared as we reached the final pyramid, Marcario and Emilio Angeles and I completed the first ascent of Hualcán Sur or P 5645, ascending on hard

‡ First ascent by Hough and Turner, July 3, 1963. See *A.A.J.*, 1964, p. 215.

\*The name is Quechua and should be spelled Hualcan; it means "Necklace." — Editor.

snow the 50° slopes on the northeast. On July 24, still in bad weather, we three climbed the southernmost of the two P 5600s after a long slog in deep snow on the west face. We tried to continue to the twin summit but crevasses prevented this. Neither of these peaks is what Kinzl calls in *Cordillera Blanca* Hualcán Central (5500 m), climbed by him, Borchers and Hoerlin in 1932 and later climbed by César Morales Arnao and called Hualcán Oeste (5500 m) by him in *Andinismo en la Cordillera Blanca*. Dr. Hoerlin explains, "My 5500 m cosmic ray station was south of P 5645. None of us climbed P 5645 nor any point of 5600 m north of it."

DOMINGOS GIOBBI, *Clube Alpino Paulista*

*Chekiajaju, Winter Ascent.* Although according to the position of the sun from December to March it is summer, this season with much unfavorable weather is generally called "winter" throughout the Andean regions of Peru. David Teegardin, Andy Bell and I hiked from Shilla up the Quebrada Ichic Shonquel to the lake, Acquiscocha, to camp a few yards south of the outlet among overhanging rocks which obviated the need for a tent. We climbed on December 27 to the col between Tulparaju and Chekiajaju and followed the southwest ridge to the summit of Chekiajaju (17,342 feet). The inhabitants of the area call the peak "Kunkaraju" ("Necklace Peak"). It appears on some maps as Tulparaju and in some Peruvian literature as Pariakaka.

HUGH R. CLARK, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

*Quebrada Uta.* An Italian expedition led by Giuseppe Dionisi had a very frustrating time. Their objectives were already being climbed by expeditions that had got into the field ahead of them. Expedition members fell ill and the weather was the worst in years. They accomplished very little. Signor Dionisi has written the Editor that he was pleased with training they gave their porters in rock and ice technique.

*Huantsán, Attempt on East Ridge.* Jeffrey Duenwald, Andrew Harvard, Del Langbauer, James Janney, Paul and Chela Kunasz, my wife Nola and I left Olleros on July 21 and trekked for three days along an ancient Inca road over 15,700-foot Punta Yanashallash to Jatoc, where we turned north up to the head of the Quebrada Huantsán and Base Camp at 14,700 feet. On July 25 Louis and Cathy Reichardt arrived in camp, having been delayed by illness. The Reichardt-Kunasz foursome left to attempt Uruashraju's north ridge. They turned back only 500 feet from the summit because one of them developed the early stages of pulmonary edema after they had overcome the difficulties of the climb. On July 26 we made a carry to the Huantsán col at 17,000 feet and occupied a camp there on July 28, while Nola remained to guard Base Camp. Duenwald, Harvard and Langbauer reconnoitered the lower reaches of the ridge, which we called the "Ridge of Mushrooms". It

was far more broken up than photographs taken prior to the earthquake would indicate. Several days were spent attempting to overcome or circumvent the lower ice mushroom (18,700 feet), the base of which was a bergschrund leading to direct aid ice climbing. Meanwhile, Janney and I climbed to within a few yards of the summit of P 5369 (17,615 feet), east of the col. The excellent view we had of the ridge confirmed our suspicion that similar technical difficulties could be found below each mushroom. We had hoped to climb it alpine-style and were not prepared for a siege. The attempt was abandoned on July 30 and we returned to Huaraz via Chavín in one long day from Base Camp.

JAMES MORRISSEY

*Purísima.* Our expedition to the Ruri Chinchey was plagued by bad weather. We failed to climb objectives at the head of the valley. Finally on July 13, the first day of really good weather in several weeks, Hugh Thompson, Harry Eldridge, Eric White and Glicerio Henostroza made the second ascent of Purísima, of which Glicerio and Eustaquio Henostroza, Rómulo Aranda and I had made the first ascent in 1968.

H. ADAMS CARTER

*Pongos Group and Chopicalqui.* The German Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature) was led by Rolf Röcker and composed W. Weber, F. Wibmer, H. Güner, W. Hummel, Dr. Schwenkglenks, P. Schiml and me. We first climbed nearly all the peaks in the Pongos group from a high camp at 14,750 feet in the Quebrada Queshque. All members climbed Pongos Sur (18,737 feet) on June 3, a third ascent by a new route, the north ridge. On May 27 Wibmer and Hummel made the second ascent of Queshque (17,924 feet) by the south face. All other climbs were first ascents.\* These were every peak on the ridge starting southwest from Pongos Sur: Karacuta (17,750 feet) via north face and P 5320 (17,454 feet) both on May 17 by Hummel, Fritz; Acoraju (17,149 feet) via north face, P 5190 (17,028 feet), P 5180 (16,995 feet) and P 5200 (17,061 feet) all three by southwest ridges on May 18 by Röcker, Weber; P 5100 (16,733 feet) via north face on June 7 by Fritz, Schiml; Acorumi Norte (16,697 feet) via north face on May 14 by Röcker, Weber; P 5040 (16,536 feet) via west ridge on May 14 by Güner, Schiml; Acorumi Central (16,611 feet) via southwest ridge on May 14 by Schwenkglenks; Acorumi Sur (16,601 feet) via west ridge on May 15 by Hummel, Fritz; every peak south to north on the ridge north of Pongos Sur: P 5280 (17,323 feet), Cayacpunta (17,536 feet) and P 5315 (17,438 feet) by south ridges on May 25 by Hummel, Fritz, Wibmer, Röcker, Schiml; P 5250 (17,225 feet) via west face on May 22 by Wibmer, Schiml; P 5320 (17,454

\*Several of these had already been ascended. Giobbi climbed Jatunllacsha in the mid-1960s. Loyaapani, the first snow-capped peak north of Pongos Sur, was climbed by Terborgh, Diamond, Jamanca on July 9, 1963 — *Evelio Echevarría*.

feet), P 5350 (17,553 feet) and P 5400 (17,717 feet) all by east ridges on May 21 by Hummel, Fritz; Jatunllacsha (18,520 feet) via southeast face on May 23 by Schiml, Hummel, Fritz, Wibmer and on May 26 by Schwenkglenks, Weber, Röcker, Güner; each peak except the southernmost on the ridge starting southwest from Queshque: P 5415 (17,766 feet) via east ridge on May 27 by Wibmer, Hummel, Röcker; P 5380 (17,651 feet), P 5420 (17,782 feet) and P 5335 (17,503 feet) by southeast faces on May 27 by Weber, Schiml; Mareteca (17,602 feet) via west ridge on May 17 by Wibmer, Schiml; P 5250 (17,225 feet) via west ridge on May 17 by Schwenkglenks; P 5360 (17,586 feet) and P 5380 (17,651 feet) via southwest faces on June 2 by whole party; and the peak that lies on a spur southeast of Queshque: P 5360 (17,586 feet) via west ridge on May 27 by Wibmer, Hummel, Röcker. Then we went to the central Cordillera Blanca, entering the Quebrada Ulta from Shilla. Base Camp was in the Quebrada Cancahua, a tributary of Ulta. Our attempt on Chopicalqui's east ridge failed at a corniced ridge at 18,900 feet. We then made a second ascent of Chopicalqui's southeast ridge, first climbed by the New Zealanders in 1969. We had four camps and bad snow conditions. The climb was made from July 1 to 5 by Weber, Röcker and me and from July 2 to 6 by Wibmer, Hummel and Schiml.

DIETRICH FRITZ, *Deutsche Naturfreunde*

*Chacaraju Este, South Face Accident.* Up the south face we went, first climbing a hanging glacier, up and around ice bulges, across a schrund and onto the nearly vertical main upper wall. The southern exposure and continual stormy weather meant intense cold. Rob Coppock was our cinematographer assisted by Dr. Dan Garnett and Barbara Roach. One climbing team was composed of Gerry Roach, Randy Berg and Mike Hane. The second included Garry Palmer, Bill Hackett and me. Roach had just taken over the lead from Berg and was going for the top of the face, 20 vertical feet above him. Although the wall was vertical here, they were both in a little gully. Moving on aid, Gerry Roach found a hole through an ice rib to his right and decided to enlarge it for a stance. The ice rib Gerry was chopping was apparently holding part of the wall under tension. Suddenly the rib gave way, taking part of the wall with it. Gerry somehow managed to hang on by grabbing the nearest ice screw. The avalanche swept straight down at Randy Berg, who was hit, bent double and knocked out of the way. A rope-length lower, Mike Hane was directly in the path belaying, tied to several ice screws. The force of the avalanche smashed some of his carabiners and one ice screw. Gerry and Randy found Mike hanging from his ropes below the belay station, unconscious, breathing irregularly and in critical shape. After Palmer and I arrived with necessary equipment from below, the evacuation began. A litter was constructed from pack frames. Inside a sleeping bag, Mike was lashed to the litter, which then was lowered, pitch by pitch, a thousand feet down the wall. We got down to an ice cave at 18,500 feet that night. Our doctor examined him there. Despite his hard hat, the main problem was head



injury. He seemed to be breathing more easily now. The next day the lowering operation continued, but it was hard work in deep powder snow. We reached Base Camp after dark. We carried him down the lower slopes of the mountain and the thirteen miles to the beginning of the road. We arrived by mid-afternoon. Luckily Coppock managed to have a vehicle waiting for us. By evening he was in the hospital in Huaraz. Mike's condition, unfortunately, began to deteriorate. At 6:30 the next morning, he died. An autopsy showed that the cause of death was head injury complicated by aspiration pneumonia.

#### WARREN BLESER

*P5720 and Nevado de Caraz de Santa Cruz.* Giuseppe Loss and Carlo Marchiodi were killed on July 6 as they descended from the summit of the Nevado de Caraz de Santa Cruz (19,751 feet), on which they had made a new route, the north face. (First ascent by Huber, Koch, Schmidt, June 16, 1955.) The expedition from Trento left Italy on June 20 and had established its base in the Quebrada Santa Cruz. On July 4 Vincenzo DeGaperi, Remo Nicolini, Marco Pilati and Bruno Tabarelli de Fatis climbed P 5720 (18,767 feet), which lies on the ridge between the Nevados de Caraz and Artesonraju. Meanwhile the expedition leader Loss with Marchiodi, Franco Pedrotti and Piero Franceschini were heading for the Nevado de Caraz de Santa Cruz (the northwestern peak), but altitude sickness forced the latter two back. For three days Loss and Marchiodi worked their way up the north face and on July 6 were seen arriving at the summit. They began the descent but Pedrotti and Franceschini soon lost sight of them as a storm closed in. The latter pair left high camp and descended to Base Camp. When the pair did not arrive, a search was begun. On July 8 their bodies were found at the foot of the wall.

*Ango.* On September 16 the Italian priest Gianni Ventura Libardini claimed with the Austrian nurse Erminia Zopf to have made the first ascent of a snow peak of 5500+ meters (18,045 feet) at the head of the Quebrada Pajush, which rises east of San Marcos in the Mosna valley, which he called Cima Bolzano. The only snow peak in that range, the next to the east from the Cordillera Blanca, does lie at the head of the Quebrada Pajush and is 16,811-foot Ango, the first ascent of which was made July 10, 1968 by Adams Carter, Richard Goody, Donald Morton, David Redmond and Glicerio Henostroza. This latest ascent was a second ascent by a new route.

*Alpamayo Attempt.* We four Canadians, Scipio Merler, Fips Broda, Jack Cade and I, attempted Alpamayo in early June, approaching it from Palo Seco and the new road being built to Safuna. That road should be ready in 1973, making it possible to drive to within three hours of a glacier camp at 16,600 feet, but in 1971 highway damage in

the main valleys delayed approach, the weather was poor, the snow deep and unconsolidated. We reached the ridge between Alpamayo and Jancarurish at 18,000 feet, but because of conditions and lack of time decided against the glacier traverse and ascent of the couloir to the north ridge.

PATRICK SHERMAN

*Champara' Group.* In July we spent ten days in the Champara' group. We entered the Quebrada Coronquillo from the Hacienda Mira Santa by a circuitous route dictated by the earthquake damage of the previous year. We climbed P 5273 (17,300 feet) and two 5000-meter peaks on the north side of Coronquillo. The party consisted of Donald and Winifred Morton, J. and J. Guckenheimer, Eric Adelberger, Philip Hocker and me with the Peruvians Juan Zúñiga and Maximiliano Morales.

RICHARD GOODY

*Huascarán.* Philip Hocker, Eric Adelberger and I joined forces with the remnant of the Bleser party, Gerry Roach, Gary Palmer and Dan Garnett, and the six of us reached the south summit on July 30. As we neared the top a mild blizzard descended on us.

DONALD C. MORTON

*Huandoy Sur, South Buttress.* In *A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, p. 400 it stated that the Japanese Kyoto expedition had repeated the American route of 1964. Up to 18,500 feet the two routes were separate; the Japanese climbed the right side of the buttress and the Americans the left. On June 30, 1970 Tohru Sasaki, Mitsuo Nishiki, Eiji Noda and Yorio Nakejima started up a 50° ice couloir at 16,750 feet and continued up difficult rock and ice to reach the American route. They got to the summit on July 3.

*Alpamayo Norte.* On Alpamayo we were plagued by bad weather and sickness. The upper ridge had more ice and snow than usual, covering the fixed ropes that have been left behind there. Steve Moore and I had an enjoyable climb to the north summit but decided not to go on to the slightly higher main summit.

WARREN T. BLESER

*Attempt on Uruashraju and Ascent of Huascarán.* Timothy K. Griffin and I attempted Uruashraju (18,815 feet) via the south ridge, which was climbed by Giobbi and Mauri in 1966. Leaving Base Camp at the head of the Quebrada Rurec on July 13, we placed a single high camp in the col just below the summit of Pumahuacanca Chico. One of our porters contracted *soroche* and we were left with very heavy loads



to force up a steep ice couloir to the col. After a rest day we descended on the 15th to the southwest side of the Uruashraju Glacier and then climbed to the south ridge. However from 650 feet below the summit to the very top, the ridge narrowed until both east and west faces met beneath a cornice that projected in both directions. After continuing a few slow rope-lengths in extremely deep snow, we felt it wiser to return. Leaving Musho on July 23 without porters or burros, we placed two camps on Huascarán before reaching the Garganta. Fair and cloudy weather alternated; we had a foot of new snow. Before the Garganta we struck south, placing our third camp on a steep snow slope on a crevasse ledge for avalanche protection. On the 26th we ascended directly toward the summit on an ice rib, by-passing the Garganta. By eleven A.M. we grew weary of the severe exposure and high winds and we cut into the icefall in a white-out. Vertical ice walls required direct aid and it was 4:30 when we arrived on the summit ridge at 21,000 feet, where we dug a cave. At dawn we crawled out and two hours later were on the summit. I suffered a minor case of deep frostbite in my right hand.

EDWARD R. BALDWIN, Alpine Club of Canada

*Cordilleras Blanca, Huaytapallana and Yauyos.* Peter Barry, Archie Simpson and E. Pahl climbed Lasontay Sur (18,701 feet) in the Huaytapallana. Simpson and Barry then went to the Cordillera Blanca where they made the second ascent of Santa Cruz Chico (19,125 feet) and Quitaraju (19,850 feet) but failed to climb Alpamayo. Then Barry, Frank Hepburn and P. Redcliff climbed Cotoní (18,757 feet) and Pariacaca in the Cordillera Yauyos.

CEŠAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

*Cordilleras Blanca, Raura, Chacua, Volcánica and Central.* The names of the members of our expedition were Jan Weigel, Adam Zyzak, Tadeusz Marek, Alina Chytros, Zbigniew Bojarski, Jan Junger, Adam Bilczewski, Bronislaw Korzec, Roman Trzeszewski, Josef Bakalarski and I as leader. In the Cordillera Blanca we had Base Camp on the upper Llanganuco lake. On June 12 to 14 Zyzak, Weigel, Junger, Bojarski, Korzec, Bakalarski, the Peruvian Alex Sanchez and I ascended Pisco (18,635 feet). Marek and Weigel climbed Yanapaccha Sur (17,011 feet) on June 17. Zyzak, Bilczewski and I climbed Huascarán on June 21. On July 14 Zyzak, Bilczewski, Weigel, Junger and Korzec ascended Chopicalqui (20,998 feet). In the Cordillera Raura we had two Base Camps: on Lake Surasaca and on the pass near the gateway to the Mina Raura. We made the following ascents: Pucacalle (17,634 feet) on July 29 by Junger, Korzec; P 5452\* (17,887 feet) on July 29 by Furmanik, Weigel; P 5162\* (16,935 feet) on July 29 by Zyzak, Bilczewski;

\*First Ascent.

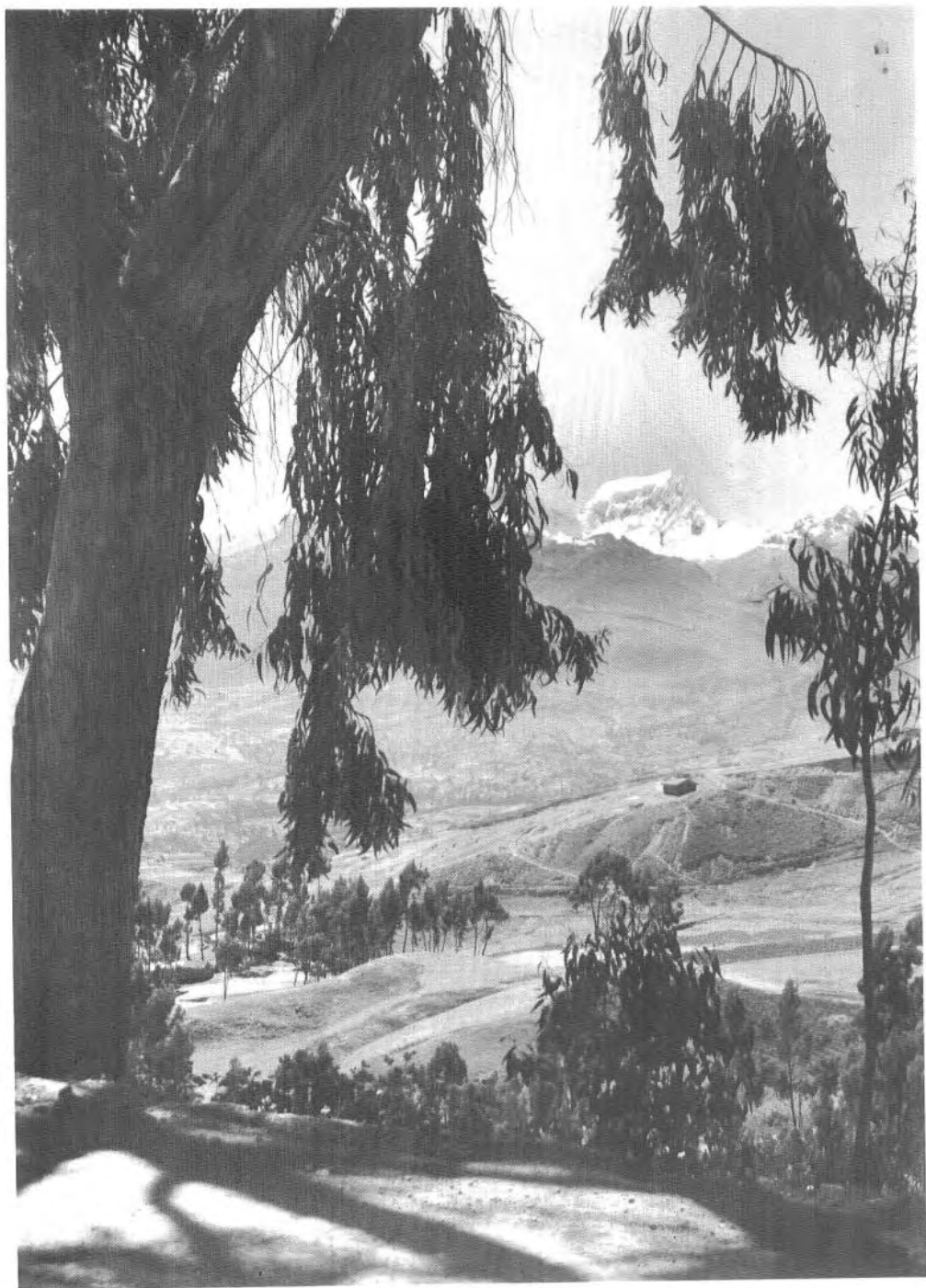


PLATE 70

Photo by H. Adams Carter

**RANRAPALCA from the Cordillera Negra. The Norwegian route ascends the right skyline.**

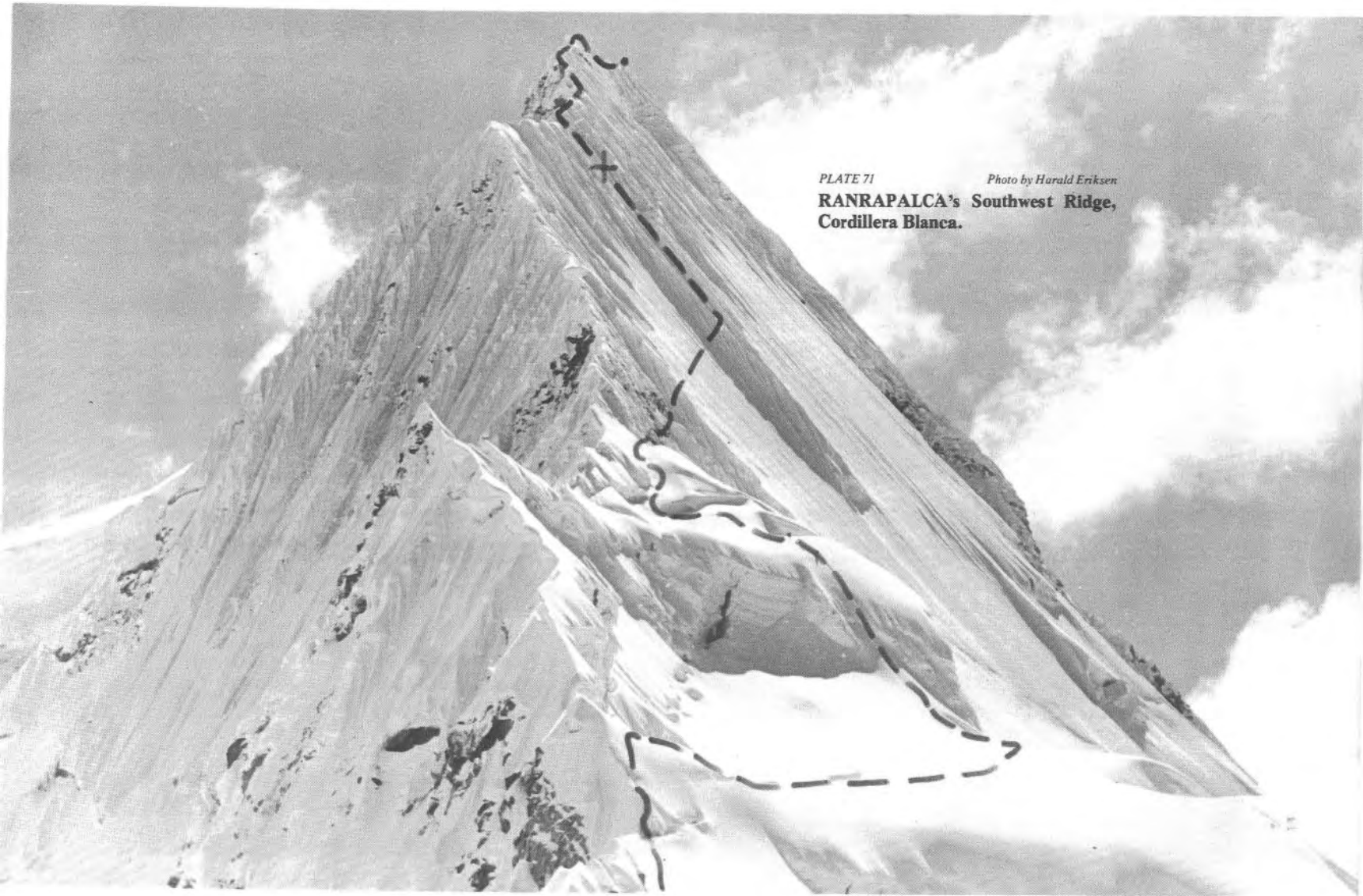


PLATE 71

Photo by Harald Eriksen

**RANRAPALCA's Southwest Ridge,  
Cordillera Blanca.**



PLATE 72

Photo by Dietrich Fritz

**Pongos Norte (center) and Jatunllacsha seen  
from North Ridge of Pongos Sur.**



PLATE 73

Photos by Dietrich Fritz

**P 5360 and Pongos Norte.**



PLATE 74

**Pongos Sur with North Ridge on left.**

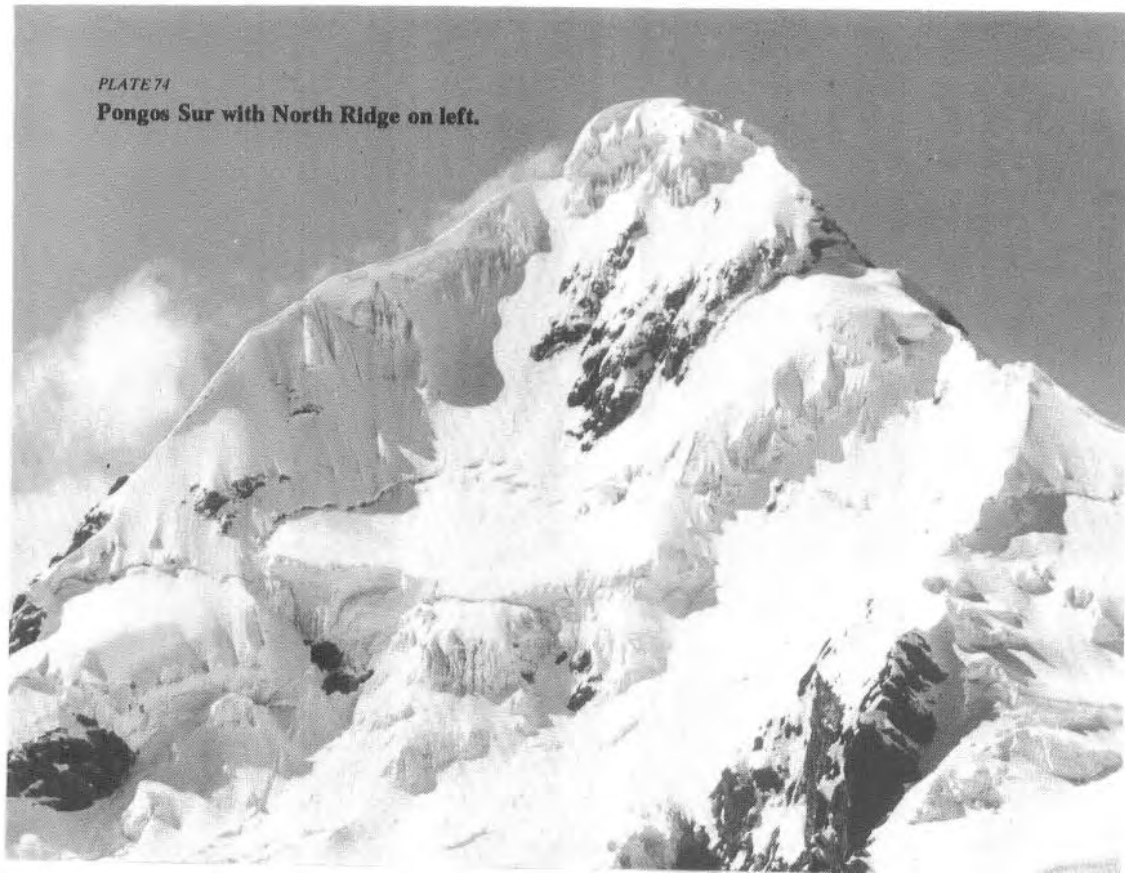




PLATE 76

*Photo by Hugh R. Clark*

**Above Pachapaqui rise Tancan  
and Jipisucu, Cordillera  
Huallanca**



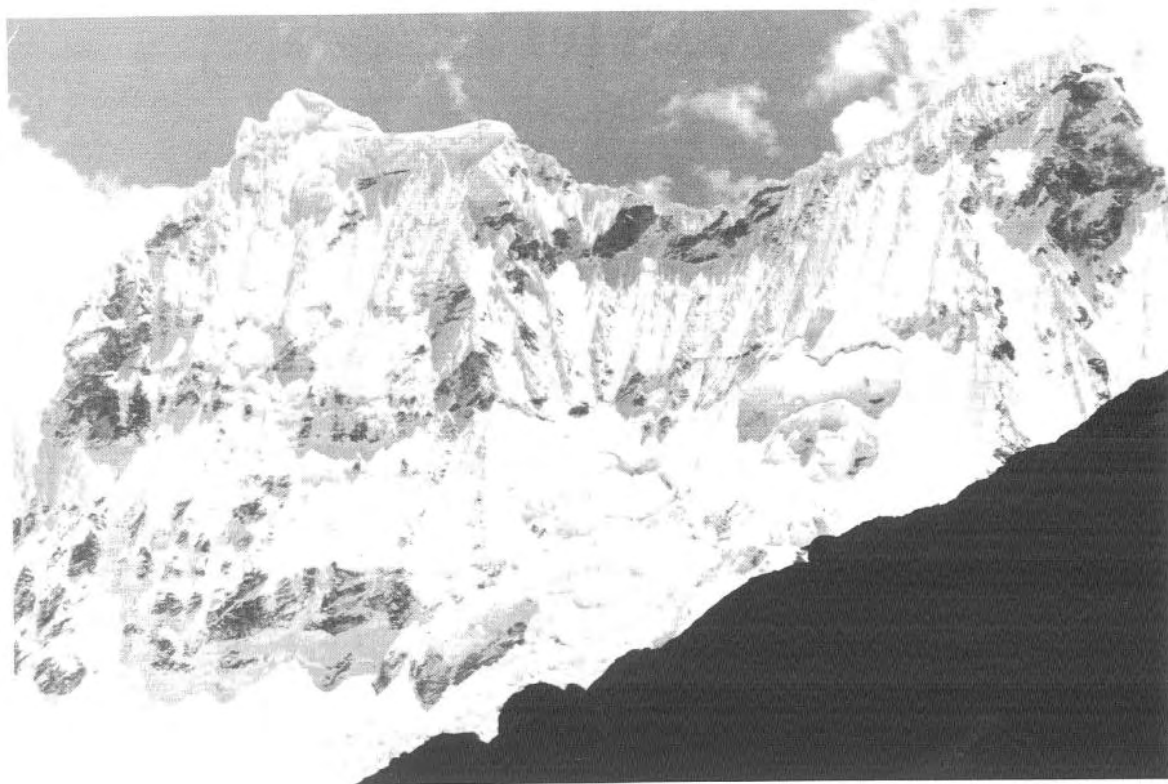


PLATE 75

*Photo by Warren Bleser*

**CHACRARAJU.** Arrows indicate site of the accident.

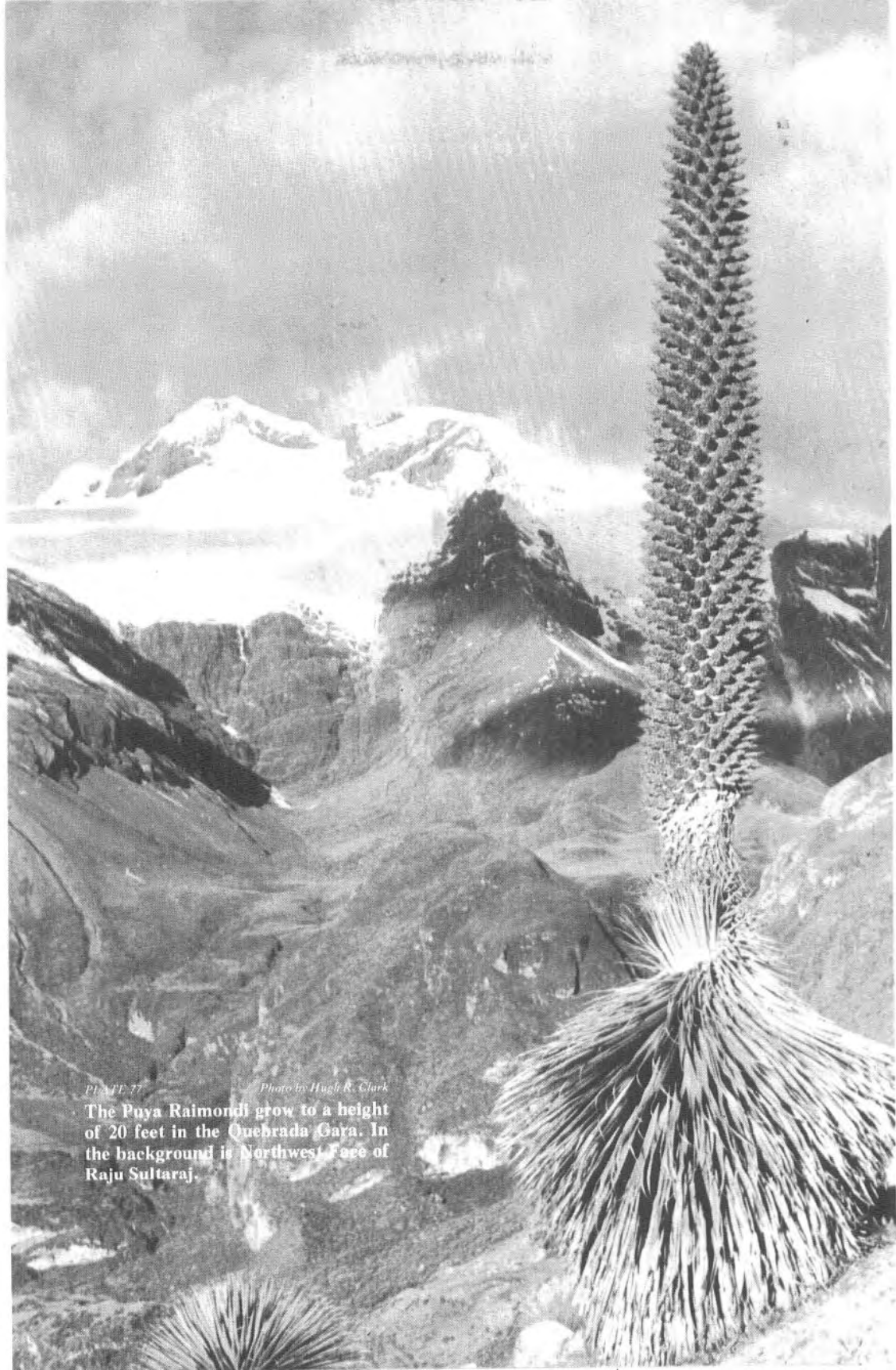


PLATE 77

Photo by Hugh R. Clark

The Puya Raimondi grow to a height of 20 feet in the Quebrada Gara. In the background is Northwest Face of Raju Sultaraj.

Condorcena (17,460 feet) on August 1 by Zyzak, Bilczewski; Santa Rosa (18,471 feet) on August 3 by Zyzak, Bilczewski; Pichuycocha (18,143 feet) on August 3 by Weigel, Furmanik; Matapaloma (17,412 feet) on August 3 by Junger, Korzec. From the Estancia Tabladas in the Cordillera Chacua on August 6 Zyzak and Bilczewski climbed Chacua Grande\* (17,553 feet) and Korzec and Weigel P 5185 (17,011 feet). The next day Zyzak and Korzec ascended Yancapata\* (16,536 feet). In the Cordillera Volcánica Junger, Korzec, Weigel and Bakalarski climbed Chachani (19,918 feet) and Zyzak and I Misti (19,144 feet) on August 19. On July 25 Bakalarski and the Peruvian Alfredo del Arroyo climbed Ticlio in the Cordillera Central.

HENRYK FURMANIK, *Klub Wysokoński*  
(*Polish Mountaineering Club*)

*Cordillera Blanca.* A group of 17 people organized by Mountain Travel and led by John Filsinger and me made moderate ascents during a three-week circular trek north of Huascarán. Two climbs are worthy of note. One was a new route on Rajucaca ("Punta Munich"; c. 16,725 feet), which lies on the ridge running south from Punta Unión. From Taullipampa, at the head of the Quebrada Huaripampa, slabs were climbed to a 16,000-foot summit. From there Filsinger, the Peruvians Pablo Morales, Donato Solano and Felipe Mautino, along with Dr. George Povey, Trudy Healy, Brian Pease and John Jamieson, crossed the beautiful snow arêtes and rock to Rajucaca. That same day Peruvian Floriano Solano, Russ Huse and Fred Camphausen made the second ascent of the Pucaraju (16,686 feet) which lies east of Taullipampa.

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

*Cordillera Blanca.* We organized a very light expedition, composed of Vincent Bourges and his wife, Michel Bertinoti, François Lospinasse, François Ucay, Veronique de Colombil, my wife and me. We left France with only 110 pounds of excess baggage and so were able to climb the following summits, alpine style: Pisco (c. 19,000 feet) by all on July 22 via the normal route; Yanapaccha (17,914 feet) by Bertinoti, J. Kelle, Ucay on July 17 via northwest face, a fine route with 50° slopes and difficult bergschrunds; Chopicalqui (20,998 feet) by all but Mme Bourge and Mme Kelle on August 29 via the normal (west ridge) route; Alpamayo (19,511 feet) by V. Bourges, Ucay, J. Kelle on August 17 via the normal (north ridge) route; Copa (20,351 feet) by Vincent and Pascale Bourges on August 27 via the normal route. We also attempted the northeast ridge of Chopicalqui but after two days of climbing gave up at 19,000 feet because of bad weather.

JACQUES KELLE, *Club Alpin Français*

**Peru — Cordilleras Huallanca, Huayhuash and Raura**

*Nevado Shicra Shicra, and Other Peaks, Cordillera Huallanca.* Steve Moore, Dave McClung, Rob Wilson and I hitched a ride on a mining truck to the village of Pachapaqui on the west slope of the Huallanca range. A reconnaissance turned up some interesting peaks in the central part to the south of Nevado Huallanca, the highest in the range. They appeared to be accessible from the west up the Quebrada Gara above Pachapaqui. With donkeys from near the head of the Quebrada Gara, we started up the grassy valley of Matipaccana. On the slopes above us were scattered groves of *Puya Raimondi*. In the afternoon we made camp by a waterfall at the upper limit of a lovely hanging valley called Shicra Shicra. In good weather on July 3 we worked over scree slopes and finally got to a snow ridge where we had a perfect view of the Shicra Shicra group, a fine main peak with three satellites. An interesting mixed route led up the north ridge of Shicra Shicra. In trying to get to the base of the ridge, we found ourselves forced onto the west ridge of Shicra Shicra Norte (17,000 + feet), which took us up onto its west face below a 20-foot bulging cornice. Traversing to a weak spot in the cornice, Rob cut through and brought us up to the summit. A different approach to Nevado Shicra Shicra brought us onto the western glacier. Wilson, McClung and Moore went for the west face. The pickets and belay plates were put to good use on the left side of the face and onto the north ridge, which they climbed a few hundred feet to the summit (17,333 feet). After a rest day three of us moved over onto the west glacier of Raju Sultaraj. The weather turned bad as we reached the col between the twin summits and we turned back after a couple of pitches up the south ridge of the main north summit. Plates and 3-foot belay pickets were useless in this corniced nightmare. From Shicra Shicra, on July 8, Moore, McClung and I looked for a route on Shicrakunti, the west peak. Disillusioned by ridges, we decided on the northwest face. The 1¾-inch-diameter pickets provided ideal protection on the last few pitches leading directly to the summit (17,200+feet). From Pachapaqui we took a truck up to Punta Yanashallash, the pass on the continental divide at the northern end of the cordillera; we camped an hour east of the pass. Nevado Tancan (16,972 feet; also called Chuspi) is the northernmost ice peak of the range. On July 11 we got onto its northwest ridge from the east. Occasional pitches were protected and belayed with pickets and rock pins. We belayed one at a time onto the bulging corniced summit. Night caught us descending the ridge and we used headlamps to avoid a bivouac. Back to the pass and another mining truck down to the lake west of Jipisucu, the peak south of Nevado Tancan. On July 14 from the north col we worked along the east flank of the north ridge on what turned out to be increasingly rotten limestone. The unavoidable and continuous rockfall generated by the peak and by Wilson and me forced the other two to forego the summit (16,700 feet).

HUGH R. CLARK, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

*Cordillera Huallanca.* Our team of ten included climbers and doctors: Mario Guiliano Mainini, Desiderio Dottori, Renato Beretta, Mario Corsalini, Diomiro Mancini, Mario Moretti, Dr. Dino Checchia, Dr. Enzo Bianchini, Celso Salvetti and me as leader. Our climbing was constantly hindered by bad weather, but the whole party but me did manage to climb a virgin peak of 5205 meters (17,077 feet) by aneroid at the head of the Quebrada Nupacuta on August 12 (Condorhuay or Solitario? — *Editor*.) We are making a precise map of the region. The scientific work consisted of meteorology, botany, medical studies on members of the expedition and on the local population. I had to be evacuated with bronchial pneumonia (high-altitude pulmonary edema? — *Editor*) from Base Camp at 13,125 feet in the Quebrada Gara to Lima.

SERGIO MACCIÒ, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Rasac Oeste, Cordillera Huayhuash.* Tiziano Nardella led an Italian expedition composed of Elena Bordogni, Giorgio Brianzi, Franco Gastaldelli, Gianluigi Marini and Tullio Sprechtenhauser. From Base Camp at Jahuacocha, they set up Camp I at Rasacocha on July 24 and Camp II the next day at 16,400 feet below the very difficult west face of Rasac. The first 1150-foot step of the face was both hard and dangerous, threatened by cornices and séracs. On August 8 Gastaldelli, Brianzi, and the Peruvian porters Baldomero Harbaiza and Catalino Rocas established Camp III at 17,725 feet at the top of the first step and went on to climb to the summit of Rasac Oeste (18,700 feet) by its east face. This climb was repeated on August 14 by two others. The attack on the main summit of Rasac (19,817 feet) up very steep ice slopes failed.

*Cordillera Raura.* From July 8 through July 22, I conducted a climbing school in the Tinquicocha area of the Raura. My companions were Leslie Vanden Brock, Keith Jimmerson, Julie and Robert Carpenter and Ed Anderson. Having spent June in the Cordillera Vilcabamba doing anthropological studies, we were well acclimatized and were able to start climbing the day after our arrival at the Raura mine. None of our group excluding myself, had any previous snow or ice climbing experience so the first few days were practical exercises in the techniques and theory of alpine climbing. Choosing an easy nearby summit for our first climb, Julie, Keith, Ed and I climbed Patrón Noroeste (17,317 feet) by its east face on July 11. The weather, as it would be for all of July, was perfect and our thermometer gave a reading of 65°F at noon on the glacier. For the next week we concentrated our efforts on the nine summits of the misnamed Siete Caballeros group. Between July 13 and 15 we climbed three of the Caballeros which probably could be called south to north, peaks 4, 6, and 7. I am currently working on a map based upon data from the mine and measurements that we took ourselves during the climbing, which should help clarify the confusion

of misplaced peaks in the Raura. On July 16, Julie, Robert, and I placed a high camp north of the Tinquicocha Basin. The same day we did a reconnaissance on a splendid, unclimbed, ice and rock peak north of the Caballeros, Chirajanca (5000 m. ? 16,404 feet), the peak above the lake, Patarcocha. The following day, Robert and I reached its pointed summit by a complicated route, which started on the west face and finished on the east. The climbing was difficult on mixed rock and ice; a fitting climax to a pleasant stay in Raura.

GARY ZIEGLER

### Central Peru

*Huaytapallana Karu.* Owing to the new road, this little range has since 1968 lost much of its pleasant remoteness. In order to climb its central peaks I looked for a campsite at Pucará, high pastures above the valley of Otorongo, northwest of Abra Apucasa. After Peter Barry, Frank Hepburn, Bill Lahr and Archie Simpson arrived on June 28, the weather improved. The next day I climbed Sucsulazo (west of Pucará, 17,382 feet, P 5298 of Pre-Carda 1:100,000, 1965) via the ice pass of Huaracayoc, the east side and the upper half of the north ridge. On the way back I ascended the single rock peak north of the pass which resembled a finger when seen from camp. The next morning I got a still better view from Sucsulazo at 7 A.M. when all of us, except Lahr, climbed it. Using my steps cut the day before, we could do it in two hours from Pucara. Lahr climbed the finger. Despite fog and clouds Simpson climbed Huaillaslazo (a mile southeast of Apucasa, c.5180m, 16,995 feet) by the north face on July 1. Lahr and I visited Otorongo the following day to ask about the names of places. For Sucsulazo, the name Pucaralazo is also used. On July 3 we all except Lahr climbed Illaycuchuna (1½ miles north of Sucsulazo, c.17,225 feet, 5250m) by the east ridge which runs towards Ingualazo, half a mile farther east. Past noon three of us also climbed Ingualazo, the main peak (nearly same height as Sucsulazo) by its fluted south face. After almost two hours cutting steps Simpson, Barry and I got out onto the short southwest summit ridge. After the next day, when Bill made the third ascent of Sucsulazo, the weather deteriorated again. We made a three-day excursion into the northern adjacent valley in constant fog and snow. In *A.A.J.*, 1969, 16:2, p.441 the southern main peak of the range, east of Jayalampa, was called Apucasa. It is evident now that it is called Illayrazo. Its southern summit coincides with P 5270. Apucasa refers to the pass only.

OLAF HARTMANN, Göttingen

*Correction.* The photograph shown as Plate 26 in *A.A.J.*, 1971 was incorrectly credited. It was actually taken by Leif-Norman Patterson.



*Carrizal, Cordillera Central.* A German group led by the Austrian, Hannes Gasser of the Alpenschule Innsbruck, was prevented by the earthquake from going to the Cordillera Blanca in June 1970. Instead, they left the Lima-La Oroya road just north of Chicla and drove up a mine road to Laguna Carrizal at 15,250 feet. On June 9, 1970 thirteen climbed Nevado Chuchicocha (c. 17,000 feet) and on June 11 ten climbed Nevado Carrizal (17,392 feet). Both lie just northwest of Chicla.

### Southern Peru

*Huayanay IV, Cordillera Vilcabamba.* Robin and Renee Fedden and Carl Nater of the Andean Society approached from Chillca in the Río Vilcanota valley. They entered the first prominent valley, the Huayabamba, which separates the Huayanay group from the Salcantay group. They ascended the Río Kkeska to the pass, Abra Moyoc Moyoc and descended the Río Silque to enter a small tributary on the northwest side. From there they climbed Huayanay IV (c. 17,000 feet), the fourth in this chain, north of the higher peaks. They attempted Cara Cruz but failed 100 feet from the top.

*Spelling of Quechua words.* There are three systems being used to write Quechua of the Cuzco dialect. (This does not apply in Ancash.) For new words I prefer the simpler system which eliminates the extra markings. For words already established it is often well to use the conventional spelling but one could put the phonetic spelling afterwards in parentheses.

Linguistic shorthand script		
normal	aspirated	glottalized
p	p''	p'
t	t''	t'
ê	ê''	ê'
k	k''	k'
q	q''	q'
System without extra markings		
normal	aspirated	glottalized
p	ph	pp
t	th	tt
ch	chh	cch
k	kh	kk
q	qh	qq

## Spanish variants

normal	aspirated	glottalized
p	ph/pp	pp/ph
t	th/tt	tt/th
ch	ch	ch
k/c/qu		kk/cc/kqu
k/c/qu		kk/cc,kq/qq

The k-sounds are pre-velar as in the English word "cut". The post-velar q comes from low in the throat and the sound of vowels accompanying it always reduces u to o and i to e.

JOHN RICKER

*Nevado Cara Cruz, Cordillera Vilcabamba.* Sue Tatum of Canada and I climbed this peak (17,123 feet) by its east ridge and descended its northwest ridge on May 15, 1970. We were on a short excursion from the pass (Hacienda Chamacaya) on the Cuzco-Limatambo road to Kori on the Machu Picchu railway. This peak is one of the isolated outliers south of the Huayanay group.

JOHN RICKER

*Plateriyayoq and Palanganayoq Groups, Cordillera Urubamba.* Seven members of the London University Graduate Mountaineering Club (M. C. Avis, F. W. Barnes, D. C. Lindsey, M. Mason, W. A. Towlson, R. J. Woollett and I) spent ten days climbing from Base Camp in the Quebrada Pampaminas. Another English climbing party, J. Monks, M. Higgins and T. Welling shared the same Base Camp. From Cuzco we travelled by bus via Calca and Amparaes to Paucarpata, where we hired ponies for the four-day journey to Base Camp, which was established on August 7. On August 9 we made three first ascents. Parioq (15,700 feet; a mile north of Abra Platerivayoq) was climbed by Lindsey and me on sound granite along the east and then the north ridge and independently later on the same day by Mason, Barnes and Woollett. Awqa (15,500 feet; a mile north of Parioq) was climbed by Towlson and Avis using the east ridge to gain the southwest glacier and then via rock to the summit. Welling, Higgins and Monks meanwhile traversed the ridge containing Naranqa (15,500 feet; a mile east of Awqa). On August 14, while returning from an unsuccessful attempt on Punta de Lanzadera, Barnes, Lindsey, Towlson and I made the third ascent of Q'ente Oeste (16,650 feet), an ascent repeated on August 16 by Mason, Barnes, Woollett, Welling, Monks and Higgins. On August 16 Avis, Lindsey, Towlson and I made the first ascent of Altu Nañu (15,900 feet; 1½ miles south of Abra Plateriyayoq) via the glacier to the east and up the rocky north ridge.

MICHAEL J. ESTEN, *London University Graduate  
Mountaineering Club*

*Qanqan Group, Cordillera Urubamba.* Dennis Kemp, my wife Mickie and I ascended some minor peaks above Base Camp at 15,000 feet in the Quebrada Qanqan. We numbered the peaks from left to right. We made the following climbs: N°7 (16,000 feet) on August 19 by Kemp and me; N°1 (16,000 feet) and N°3 (16,300 feet) on August 20 and N°4 (16,200 feet) on August 21 by all three; N°5 (16,200 feet) on August 21 by Kemp. All were pleasant, easy rock peaks, providing little more than scrambling on firm sandstone. Kemp climbed Pitusiray (16,587 feet) solo on August 29. This stands farther east and is easily visible from the plaza of Calca. He ascended a valley north of town. It was a 12-hour day during which a condor tried to frighten him into falling by dive-bombing him.

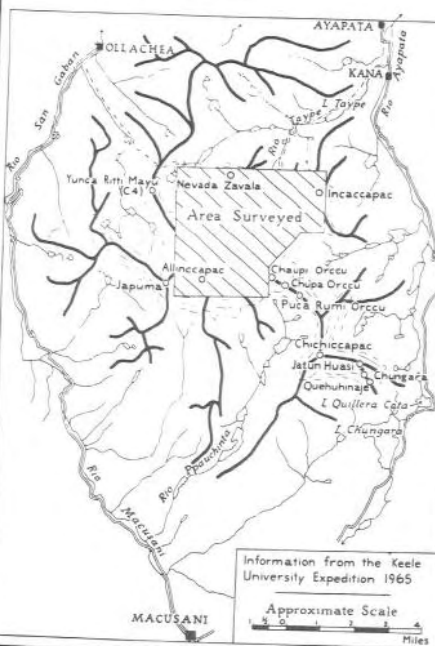
JOHN A. TAYLOR, *Andean Society (England)*

*Sahuasiray Group, Cordillera Urubamba.* Robin Hildrew, John Turner, Paul Krebs, David Winsor, Beryl Griffiths and Bruce Grierson of the Andean Society climbed two peaks above Wasanqocha in the Quebrada Humanchoque: P 16,250, a rock peak previously climbed by John Ricker and Jonas Osauskas in 1970 (*A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, p. 410) on August 11 and 12 and P 16,700. They attempted unsuccessfully the southwest ridge of Sahuasiray (which is also called Pitusiray and Qolqe Cruz in this valley).

*Japuma and Four Nearby First Ascents, Cordillera Carabaya.* Mollie Porter, Barbara Spark, Carol McNeill, Janet Richards and I climbed in the Cordillera Carabaya. We hired llamas to carry our gear the six-hour walk from Macusani to Base Camp southeast of Allinccapac and southwest of Chichiccapac. On August 13 we all climbed Japuma (18,141 feet) from the north. We made the following first ascents: "Orcco Ccahuac" ("Sentinel"; 17,500 feet) up the south side and down the west ("Minor"; 17,500 feet) via south face and west ridge by us all and "Curac" ("Major"; 17,800 feet) via east ridge and south face by Porter, McNeill, Spark and me both on August 16 (these three peaks lie from east to west on the ridge which extends west from Japuma); and "Muyu Orcco" ("Spiral Peak"; 17,000 feet; 1 mile north of Chichiccapac) by southwest ridge by Spark, Porter, Richards on August 20. Also on August 20 Carol McNeill and I climbed Triángulo (17,000 feet) from the west and Pirámide (17,400 feet) from the north. We were forced back on the southwest face of Chichiccapac (18,426 feet) by altitude sickness 800 feet from the top. All routes provided good mixed climbing.

KATE DILWORTH, *Bangor (North Wales) Mountaineering Club*

*Map of Part of the Cordillera Carabaya from the Survey of the New Zealand Andean Expedition, 1967.* We used a Kern DKM1 Theodolite. The heights and location of the main peaks within the range were de-



terminated by theodolite triangulation (approximately fourth order) which was connected to a Bench Mark in the main square of Macusani. A half mile long control base line was initially established in a North-South direction, a short distance above Base Camp in the Taype Valley. This base line was then extended by means of theodolite triangulation (braced quadrilateral) to an East-West control base of approximately one mile in length and in turn through a further braced quadrilateral to an extended control line between Destornillador (Screwdriver) and Nevada Zavala (C2). The latter extended base provided the primary control for the bulk of the mapping-work carried out. Azimuth control was obtained from a series of ex-meridian sun observations along the second base extension. The theodolite (weight approximately 7 lbs) was carried up Nevada Zavala (16,645 feet, Destornillador (18,184 feet) Ollachea Ritti (C3) (17,164 feet), Kimsa Quiro (17,989 feet), Toccapac (18,435 feet), and Allinccapac (18,859 feet), and observations taken to all major observable summits together with a full panorama of photographs. The initial 25-mile triangulation closure connecting Macusani to the main network showed a vertical misclose of 3 feet. The heights of the peaks observed are all accurate to within  $\pm 3$  feet of relative height.

A. G. PARTON, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

*Cayangate IV, North Face, Cordillera Vilcanota.* Our expedition was composed of Dr. Pierre Barnola, Pierre Chapoutot, Paul Giroud, Jean-Jacques and Martine Rolland, my wife Elizabeth and me. We accomplished our chief objective, a new route on the north face of Cayangate IV (20,230 feet).\* It was a magnificent 3300-foot ice climb, comparable to the great routes on the Italian face of Mont Blanc. We climbed a steep, difficult icefall, which ended on the summit ridge some 650 feet below the summit. All of us reached that point and established Camp III there on August 23 after some days of route preparation. On August 24, after having overcome the principal difficulties, we had to turn back some 200 yards from the top because of bad weather. On August 25 solo and on August 26 with Chapoutot and me, Giroud climbed an isolated 17,000-foot rock peak which dominated Base Camp and lay west of Cayangate IV. It was rather difficult climbing on bad rock but it gave us a fine view of Cayangate and Ausangate.

JEAN-PAUL ZUANON, *Grenoble-Universit  Montagne*

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\*Monsieur Zuanon wrote that they had climbed Cayangate I but he was also kind enough to send us a photograph of the peak, from which it becomes apparent that they were on Cayangate IV. The confusion may well have come about because Cayangate IV is the highest peak in the group; the peaks are numbered from north to south rather than in order of their altitude. — Editor.

*Cordillera Vilcanota.* An expedition of the Paris-Chamonix section of the French Alpine Club was composed of Guy Collard, Jacques Martinet, Léon Carron, Suzanne Valentini, Jean-Pierre de Légise, Bernard Lock, Annik Wates, Françoise Dot and me. We climbed three peaks in the Colloriti group with very bad snow conditions in an attempt to reach the main peak. We tried the south ridge on August 7 but had to turn back from a snow dome. On the 8th we climbed a 5300-meter (17,389-foot) peak on the ridge that extends southwest from Colloriti and on August 9 a 5400-meter (17,717-foot) peak on the east ridge. In the Colque Cruz massif we placed Base Camp on the southeast end of Laguna Tingrina and Camp II northwest of Colque Cruz. On August 11 Carron and Wates climbed Huayna Ausangate (18,373 feet) while Valentini and I climbed Cuchillo (18,701 feet). These two lie northwest of Colque Cruz.

JEAN DOT, *Club Alpin Français*

*Pumachanca Group, Cordillera Vilcanota.* Faye Kerr, Mary Fulford and Esme Speakman, an English ladies group, climbed during the middle of August in the Pumachanca group, which rises above a snowfield at the head of the Quebrada San Lorenzo. (See map on p. 418 of *A.A.J.*, 1971.) They ascended beyond Socapata and entered the group either through the Quebrada Kira Kira or the Río Socapata. They climbed two 17,000 and two 16,000-foot peaks, which we have not yet definitely identified.

### **Bolivia**

*Cordillera Apolobamba.* Solo, I did a short journey from Pelechuco into the Chaupi Orco basin, where on November 25, 1970 I climbed P 5230 (17,159 feet) from the north. This lies on the north ridge of Soral Oeste, north of P 5320 (on Melbourne's map in *A.A.J.*, 1960). I then walked from Pelechuco to Poto via Lago Suches and Sina Pass, climbing two mountains en route: Huanchuchiri (5400 meters or 17,717 feet according to Melbourne; this seems too high as my altimeter gave 17,325 feet) just south of Lago Suches on November 28; Huanacuni (c. 17,325 feet) on November 29. The latter is in Peru west of Palomani Cunca and just east of the Trapiche-Abra Sina road at Caserío Chofñacota.

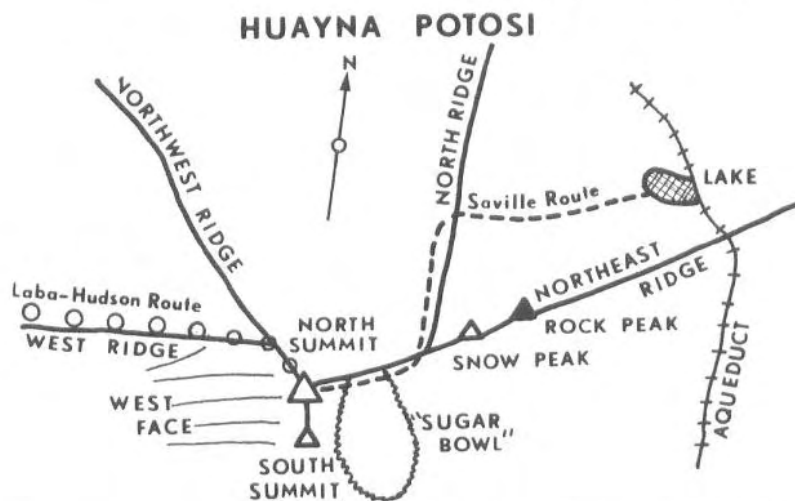
JOHN RICKER

*Huayna Potosí, North Ridge.* At Easter I hiked from the Zongo Pass on the east side of Huayna Potosí along the aqueduct to a small lake below the northeast (see correction below) and north ridges. From here, between snow squalls, I could see that a glacier led up to the base of a wall, the top of which was the north ridge. On May 1 Marshall Danker,



Peter Williams and I climbed scree above the lake and then ascended the glacier as quickly as possible to the base of the wall to get out from under overhanging ice sculptures. The first pitch up the wall was an enjoyable rock chimney, where I used three pitons for protection. Then came a steep snow finger which led to a bergschrund with a good belay point for the beautiful ice and snow couloir above. I protected my next lead with two pickets followed by two pitons placed in the rock to the right. The couloir steepened to  $75^\circ$ , where I had to settle for a piton driven between the ice and rock for protection. The very last part of the couloir overhung; I used a picket to pull myself up to where I could worm my right boot into the crack between the ice and rock and clamber onto a ledge. Next came a steep snowpatch to the base of a rock cliff. After a lead up the rock it got dark and so we roped ourselves to a ledge for the night. In the morning three rope-lengths of easier rock brought us to the crest of the north ridge and the edge of another glacier. Threading our way around crevasses, we continued up to where the north ridge joins the northeast. Several rope-lengths up this icy knife-edge brought us to the "Sugar Bowl". From there we cramponed to the summit.

CURT SAVILLE, *Peace Corps*



*Correction about the Ridges on Huayna Potosí.* In the *A.A.J.*, 1970, 17:1, pp. 51-2, "The Northeast Ridge of Huayna Potosí" by Roman Laba should have been called "The West Ridge", since it runs up the west side of the mountain and joins the northwest ridge below the summit. We had many good views of the real northeast ridge. With its beautiful rock peak and snow peak, it will be a fine new route.

CURT SAVILLE, *Peace Corps*

*Cordillera Real.* In September, 1970 an expedition consisting of Ichiyo Muko, leader, Go Nishimura, Fumihiko Imamura, Koya Takeshita, Akinobu Nakamura, Norio Yamamoto, Ryoseki Kanai and Ichiu Muko climbed in the Cordillera Real before going to the Puna de Atacama. (See below under Chile.) They were carried by truck to the west side of the range and entered the Itchucuta valley, which lies south of of Chachcomani. Base Camp was placed at 15,425 feet on the northeast corner of Jancocota on September 16. They made the following ascents: P5400 (17,717 feet) by Takeshita, Yamamoto and Huachapata (17,881 feet) by Ichiyo Muko, Kanai on September 18; Jancohuyo (18,084 feet) by Imamura, Nakamura, Huilallojeta (17,205 feet) by Ichiyo Muko, Yamamoto, and Huilaroje (18,360 feet) by Takeshita, Kanai on September 20. On September 22 they moved Base Camp to 14,750 feet behind the 16,430-foot pass. The next day Takeshita and Yamamoto climbed Jancoracaya (18,192 feet) and Kanai and Ichiu Muko ascended Crintoj (17,612 feet). Ichiyo Muko and Kanai climbed Potrelcuchu (17,061 feet) on the 30th.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club

#### Chile.

*Ojos del Salado, Puna de Atacama.* After climbing in Bolivia, Ichiyo Muko, Go Nishimura, Fumihiko Imamura, Koya Takeshita, Akinobu Nakamura, Norio Yamamoto, Ryosecki Kanai and Ichiu Muko were joined by the Chileans, Sergio Kunstmann, Juan Tangol, José Erla, Marfa Echepare, Daniel Muñoz and Pedro Rosende. They left Copiapó on December 7, 1970 for the Salar de Maricunga. Takeshita, Kunstmann and Rosendo climbed Los Perdidos (20,670 feet) on December 12 and Cazadero (21,851 feet) and Nevado Amarillo (19,849 feet) on the 14th. Kanai climbed Cerro Juaro (18,701 feet) solo on the 14th. (Los Perdidos and Nevado Amarillo lie east to west on the ridge descending from the Ojos del Salado before reaching Cerro Solo. Cazadero is some six miles southwest of the Ojos del Salado. Cerro Juaro is the first summit on the ridge to the northwest.) On December 19 Takeshita and Kanai climbed the Ojos del Salado (22,590 feet.)

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club

*Nevado Juncal, Portillo district.* This very high mountain, located on the Chilean-Argentinian border, some 15 miles south of the ski resort of Portillo, was visited by a party of two members of the mountain club of the Universidad de Chile at Santiago, Francisco Vivanco and José Carrasco, and Police Major Pedro Rosende. They approached the mountain from the north, via the high valley of Monos de Agua and placing three camps, reached the main summit of Nevado Juncal (6110 meters or 20,046 feet) on January 7, 1972, with all their equipment. Since their aim was to attempt some of the various summits of

the mountain, they placed a camp on the main summit and the following day, Rosende and Vivanco tackled the southern Chilean summit (5910 meters or 19,390 feet), which had been ascended in 1965 by a joint Chilean-Japanese party. The second ascent was accomplished after dropping some 1200 feet from the main summit and also scaling the last steep 150 feet, all on ice. The top was reached in the late afternoon and the two climbers did not return to the high camp until midnight. There still remain two other apparently unclimbed summits in the massif. (From *El Mercurio*, Santiago).

### Argentina

*Mercedario, South Face, and Other Peaks.* The Austrian Naturfreunde Andean Expedition, led by Othmar Kucera, climbed the 8000-foot north face of Mercedario (21,884 feet) in two days. They made a solo ascent of the south face of Cerro Negro (19,029 feet). They climbed the very difficult east side of Cerro La Mesa (20,177 feet) and traversed Alma Negra (20,637 feet) from east to northwest. They also climbed the southeast rib of Pico Polaco (19,423 feet).

### Chilean and Argentine Patagonia

*Fitz Roy.* The weather in early 1971 was extremely bad in all the southern Andes with nearly constant storms from early December to mid-February. An expedition of the Club Andino Bariloche, Jorge Aikes, Hugo Bela and others attempted Fitz Roy, following first the route opened two years ago by Aikes and Kopcke from the Torre Glacier to the *Silla* (saddle), in hopes of continuing from there on the Californian route up the southwest ridge. (See *A.A.J.*, 1969, 16:2, pp. 263-9.) On March 17 there was an accident in which Hugo Bela was killed just below the *Silla*.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

*Peaks in Marscarello Group, Southern Patagonian Icecap.* In early 1971 we were in the practically unexplored region between Lago Viedma and Lago Argentino east of The Seno Moyano, hoping to climb Cerro Risopatrón on the western edge of the Southern Patagonian Icecap. Because of incredibly bad weather, the worst in 60 years, we waited in the Marscarello group for improved weather. On February 4 we had a relatively good day and made three summits. Pedro Skvarca and Ryszard Czerniawski climbed Cerro Anders (8530 feet) while Mario Serrano and I ascended Cerro CAB (8860 feet) and Cerro Cacique (8530 feet). All were first ascents and named by us. There were no technical difficulties, aside from crevasses and soft snow, except in the mushrooms of snow.

JURE P. SKVARCA, *Club Andino Bariloche*

*Cerro Rincón, Fitz Roy Group.* This unclimbed peak ( $49^{\circ}16' S$ ;  $73^{\circ}10' W$ ) lies some 10 miles from Fitz Roy at the western end of the granite intrusion which forms Fitz Roy, Cerro Torre and Pier Giorgio. The main summit (8136 feet) is of ice fortified by ice mushrooms, against which lie several granite needles. The mountain had been unsuccessfully attempted in 1965, twice in 1966 and in 1970; these expeditions failed on the northeast glacier, where all headed for the Portezuelo Cuadrado on the left of the peak and went too far into the center or left, where the glacier is heavily crevassed. Our group consisted of Ismael Palma, Fernando Bosch, Alfredo Fragueiro and me. Because of the weather of the region, we planned a lightning attack from a camp just below the final wall. We flew from Buenos Aires to Río Gallegos on February 13 and reached Base Camp at Piedra del Fraile on the Río Fitz Roy on the 17th. We ascended on February 19 the eight-mile-long, crevassed Glaciar Marconi on its right side to the Morro couloir, where we turned  $90^{\circ}$  to the south to reach the foot of the west face of Pier Giorgio, where we camped. On the 20th we gained 2300 feet on the northeast glacier, which we climbed on its right side; there we waited out two more days of snowstorm in a snow cave. On February 23 Palma and I crossed the bergschrund at its left end and climbed the couloir. We then turned a little left to gain the ridge in order to avoid snow sloughs (it continued to snow hard), but we went back onto the face to avoid the wind. We regained the ridge between the third and fourth mushrooms; the fourth is the summit. We also climbed the sharp subsidiary peak, 150 yards to the west. We reached the summit at two P.M., having gained 1500 feet; the slope was up to  $60^{\circ}$  around the mushrooms. The weather, which had been stormy since our arrival in the region, began to improve at noon. We were back at the snow cave at nine P.M. The weather was fine on the return trip.

CARLOS COMESAÑA, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

*Fitz Roy and other Patagonian Peaks.* Our expedition was composed of Ricardo Czerniawski, César Fava, Guillermo Espouey and me. We had hoped to climb the whole west face of Fitz Roy from the Cerro Torre valley, which would have been a new route to the Col de la Silla, where we would have joined the Californian route. On December 8 we set up Base Camp and on the 9th placed Camp I at the foot of the face. Not until December 20 and 21 could we make a first attempt with a bivouac, but we were driven back by high winds. We could see that our route was all exposed to avalanches from the hanging Silla Glacier. We gave up that attempt and felt justified when the *whole* couloir was swept away by an enormous avalanche on December 29. Leaving Base Camp on December 30 we climbed around to the east and reached the Silla from the other side, but winter conditions prevailed and we gave up. . . . The British expedition to Cerro Torre failed because of bad weather. The same was true of the Italian expedition, which attempted

the 4000-foot eastern pillar which was tried several years ago by the French. Yesterday I met Armando Aste, Mariano Frizzera, Sergio Martini and Angelo Miorandi here in Buenos Aires, who told me that they had climbed about one-third of the pillar and had lost all their technical gear in a cave below the face after 20 days of continual snow-storm. A Buenos Aires expedition unsuccessfully attempted the Aguja Mermoz, north of and attached to Fitz Roy. After our attempt, an expedition from Tucumán tried our route but without success.

PETER SKVARČA, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

### Chile — Tierra del Fuego

*Monte Sarmiento, Attempt on Unclimbed West Summit, Tierra del Fuego.* November 16 was the only stormless day in the 42 we spent on the expedition. At seven A.M. it stopped raining and the wind dropped at Base Camp on the Canal Magdalena at the northwest base of Sarmiento. We left our tents and climbed through tangled forest, then grass slopes and finally into the zone of rock and snow. From Camp I at 2350 feet we picked up our climbing gear and food and staggered on under heavy loads along a snow and ice ridge and then along the glacier to Vittore Col (3050 feet). Before us lay the Conway Glacier and the north col (4250 feet) where Camp II was set up inside a crevasse. For us the north col up till then had meant two things: wind and storm. But now, at two P.M., in the calm we could see the twin summits of Sarmiento (7710 and 7050 feet) like giant cauliflowers. The col between the two peaks was accessible by climbing a steep ice slope; from there the higher east peak rose above a ridge with apparently impossible ice steps. The western summit seemed more possible except for one 135-foot vertical ice step which barred the ridge. In cloudy but not threatening weather we set out for the col in deep new snow through crevasses and séracs to the foot of the steep slope below the col where at 6000 feet we were only 1000 feet below the summit. Because of high temperatures we waited for a freeze to lessen avalanche danger. At eight o'clock it had frozen enough to proceed, but almost immediately lead-colored clouds spewed over us. We descended to Camp II where we waited for four days before we staggered down to Base Camp, still battered by the storm. Our group was composed of Ezio La Boria, Aldo Bonino, Giuseppe Ferrari and I plus Lieutenant Fernando Martínez and Sergeant Víctor Sáez of the Chilean Army.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

## ASIA

### Nepal

*Makalu, West Ridge.* On February 16 the French expedition to the west ridge of Makalu headed for Nepal. It was composed of Lucien