

glaciers that our access was finally made through the mountain rampart. One group operated there and climbed some of the high-grade towers by stylish and demanding routes, while the other group climbed from a hidden loch, ringed by attractive peaks, north of the valley and intermingled with the mountains visited by the 1971 St. Andrews expedition (*A.A.J.*, 1972. 18:1, p. 156). At the halfway stage we regrouped for new objectives in the side valleys close to Base Camp, while for the final efforts we placed another party by canoe amongst the most easterly of the smooth and sheer pinnacles of the "Land of the Towers," while another canoe party voyaged east to climb on the islands of Pamiagdruk and Quvernit. Weather conditions were excellent throughout the summer: most climbs were done on windless and sunny days and bivouacs were seldom contemplated by the parties abseiling down in the night gloom. Two mountains may illustrate the nature of the routes: Angiartarfik (1845 meters or 6053 feet; Grade III), a complex massive peak above Base Camp, was ascended by front-pointing in crampons up 2300 feet of frozen high-angled snow and then descended on the same slope in soft thawing slush: this, the easiest route on the peak, became impracticable by mid-July when the snow melted off to expose a crevassed slope of green ice; Twin Pillars of Pamiagdruk (1373 meters or 4505 feet; Grade V), a welded pair of abrupt pinnacles comprising the highest peak on this island, was climbed in a three-day sortie by traversing on to its steep slabby east wall and following a thin 300-metre line to the summit crest. The gradings for the mountains climbed were 5-Is, 15-IIs, 12-IIIs, 6-IVs, 6-Vs. We returned to Scotland at the end of August by the same route after a twelve-week stay. There were no accidents, illness, hunger, thirst, discomfort and drama; good fortune with a small dash of efficient organisation made this one of the most successful of our University expeditions to Greenland.

PHILIP GRIBBON, *Scottish Mountaineering Club*

Staunings Alper, Complete North-South Traverse. The very rugged mountains, the Staunings Alper, which lie at 72° north latitude, were traversed for the first time along their entire length between July 28 and August 30, from Kap Petersen to Syd Kap, a distance of 170 miles, and then another 100 miles back to Mesters Vig, another 100 miles. The Cambridge University party was led by Keith J. Miller and further composed of James Bishop, Christopher Padfield and John Thorogood. Though they climbed to no summits, they crossed numerous high passes and explored a considerable amount of virgin glacial country.

MEXICO

Baja California

Gran Trono Blanco. The Libro Abierto route on the north face follows a continuous right-facing dihedral for six pitches. There was a little

aid on the first three pitches, but these went largely free. The steep route is delightful, mostly cracks and jam chimneys. Except for part of the third pitch, the rock is very solid. The dihedral is just west of two routes done in 1974. It was climbed on March 24 by Alan Bartlett, Mike Graber and me. NCCS IV, F9, A2.

FRED BECKEY

Gran Trono Blanco, South Wall, Sierra Juárez. On November 9, 10 and 11, John Vawter, Dick Savidge and I completed a new route on the south face of El Gran Trono Blanco. It consists of 11 pitches, 7 completely free and 4 mixed (these involving only a few aid moves or a tension traverse). The route takes the only available crack system left of the previously done route, "Happy Hooker" (*A.A.J.*, 1975, p. 154), recognized by the huge right-facing chimney in the center of the south face. The climb starts just past the left-end of an obvious large roof and continues for four pitches to the "Hotel," a very spacious but sloping ledge on which we spent two nights. The crux is the next two pitches, involving delicate and varying mixed climbing. The climbing above the "Hotel" is superb and continually challenging, with an intimidating amount of exposure. We used only three pin placements (2 knifeblades, 1 lost-arrow); emphasis was on wired stoppers with a variety of skyhooks. NCCS V, F9, A3.

WERNER R. LANDRY

SOUTH AMERICA

Venezuela

Pico Vértigo, Sierra Nevada de Mérida. A Venezuelan party led by T. Viscarret made in January the second ascent of Pico Vértigo (c. 16,000 feet), a sharp rock peak which local climbers call the "Petit Dru of Venezuela." The first ascent had been made in 1962 by a joint British-Venezuelan group (*A.A.J.*, 1963, 13:2, pp. 503-4).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Colombia

Traverse of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; Pico Simmons. Tom Simpson and I entered the range from above Ciénaga Magdalena (San Pedro de la Sierra), went into the *paramo* by Cuchilla Cimaron, and continued along the western spine of the Viscungue valley and up this valley to the base of Pico Simmons, which we climbed. The two of us kept on around the "Horqueta" by a southern route, down past Noboba (lake), down the Donachui and on over to Atanquez. This I believe is the first complete traverse of the Sierra. We were there from December 29 to January 12, 1976.

PHILIP DE GRUYTER

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Western peaks. Ours was the third University of Vermont climbing and spider-collecting expedition to this range. Since Arhuaco Indians had apparently sealed off the sierra to all outsiders, we chose this time the western approach. Entering from San Pedro, we reached the highland after five days of ridge crossing and reconnaissances. Tom Buechner, John Kochalka and I climbed Mission Peak (14,300 feet), highest of the Donan Chucua ridge on March 7. Kochalka also ascended several other peaks around 14,000 feet, some for the first time. On March 14, all three climbers mentioned plus Dave Vreeland climbed Nevado Tesoro (5250 meters, 17,225 feet) and on the 15th, Pico Simmons (5660 meters, 18,570 feet) via the west glacier. We returned in five days to San Pedro, in which area Kochalka then did spider-collecting.

PIETER CROW, *Green Mountain Club*

Huila, Tolima and Cocuy peaks. "Andes-75," a Polish expedition from Gdansk composed of seven speleologists and climbers led by Walenty Fiut, explored the main caves of central Colombia and also did some mountaineering in the Cordillera Central and in the Sierra Nevada del Cocuy in the eastern part of the country. In the former, the Poles made the first ascent of the unnamed (southern) peak of the Huila massif (c. 5150 meters, 16,897 feet) in late December; they have asked the Colombian government to name this peak "Pico Polonia." With the German H. Frank and the Colombians H. González and J. Curzio they also made the third ascent of Pico Mayor del Huila (c. 5350 meters, 17,553 feet). On January 3, 1976, two expedition members ascended Nevado del Tolima (5215 meters, 17,112 feet). In the Cocuy range, W. Fiut, H. Frank, G. Goeggel, S. Gaviria and D. Otero climbed on January 19 and 20 Nevado Pan de Azúcar (Nevado del Pulpito, 5210 meters, 17,093 feet) and "Toti," locally known as Nevado Paloblanco (5074 meters, 16,646 feet). Fiut alone also climbed Pulpito del Diablo ("Devil's Pulpit"), a rock block about 16,000 feet, rising in the middle of the west glacier of Nevado Pan de Azúcar, probably a third ascent.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Nevado de Cocuy. Six Colombian students, Santiago Pérez, Pancho and Sergio Gaviria, Juan Manuel Díaz, Andrés Uribe and Pepe Luis Moreno, climbed Ritacuba Blanco (17,926 feet) on March 25. Moreno and S. Gaviria also made the first Colombian ascent of Ritacuba Negro (17,681 feet) the next day. A crevasse on the latter, where some equipment was found, appears to be the spot where Ian Harverson and Peter Jennings were lost in December 1973 (*A.A.J.*, 1974, p. 123).

Ecuador

Spanish Climbs in 1974. In August 1974 a Spanish expedition from Granada not only climbed Chimborazo, Cotopaxi and Illiniza Norte by the normal routes, but also ascended the Italian route on Obispo (17,451 feet) and Illiniza Sur (17,277 feet) by a new route, the northeast face. The climbers were R. Pinilla, leader, J. Conde, A. Muñoz, E. Sánchez, J. Sáez and A. Tinaut.

Ecuadorian ascents. Marco Cruz and the Frenchman Joseph Bergé made in October 1974 the first ascent of the north face of Quilindaña, the "Matterhorn of Ecuador" (4898 meters, 16,070 feet), the last 1000 feet being on a near vertical rock wall of not very good quality. Climbers of San Gabriel Institute, Quito, ascended Nevado Cayambe (5789 meters, 18,993 feet) by way of its west side, beginning at the Espinoza Glacier and then reaching the last part of the mountain by a detour to the east, a new route (late 1974). Also in late 1974 climbers of the National Polytechnical School made the second ascent of Fraile Grande, Altar group (5200 meters, 17,060 feet), which had been ascended, with difficulty, by the Italian Tremonti party in November 1972. In May 1975, another party from the Polytechnical climbed El Sangay, which according to surveys by this expedition is only 5160 meters (16,929 feet) high. (Information obtained through Patricio Torres, of *El Comercio*, Quito.)

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Sara Urco. Nevado Sara Urco (4676 meters, 15,343 feet) had remained a mysterious mountain. Since Whymper's ascent in 1880 it had been climbed only once, in 1955, by twelve members of the Club Nuevos Horizontes, who experienced poor visibility during the ascent and could not study the mountain itself and its surroundings. On December 6, six climbers of the Escuela Politécnica of Quito reached the top and again, on December 20, B. Chiriboga and M. Cruz climbed it, both parties having better luck with the weather. These two 1975 groups ascertained that the mountain has fairly large glaciers on its north, northeast and south sides, did not find proof of volcanic activity and discovered no less than 25 lakes on its northwest slopes.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Peru—Cordillera Blanca

Huascarán. Generally this was a disappointing year for climbers in the Cordillera Blanca. The weather never completely stabilized, a condition which has grown progressively worse in the last four years. Twenty-four groups composed of 134 climbers attempted the Garganta route to Huascarán south and north peaks in 1975, 58 reaching one or the other summit; three lost their lives. On June 11 German Peter Götz died at

18,000 feet, six hours after manifesting symptoms of pulmonary and cerebral edema. His companions were not familiar with the illness. On July 24 Reinhard Siegl and Heinrich Gentner departed from their Garganta camp towards the north summit in forceful winds; they did not return. Ascents follow: *South Peak*: Vincent Dubeň, Ivan Gálfy, Ivan Fiala, Taras Pacák, Czechs, May 20; Georg Brosig, Heinrich Schön, Germans, June 12; Wayne Cates, Dave Hansen, Peter Herwick, USA, June 13; Robert Broughton, Kenneth Groff, USA, June 24; Dan Langmade, David Ciochetti, USA, June 30; Walter and Barbara Pschorr, Germans, July 18; Tomás Gross, Czech, Felipe Mautino, Peruvian, July 23; Jon Jones, Canadian, John Leader, English, July 24; Tim Schuld, Mark Fried, Dennie Black, Joseph A. Vance, George Stransky, R.H. Seaper, Stephen Yeagle, Bruce Schneider, Rick Droker, USA, July 26; Pat Weidman and an Argentine companion, July 27; Adam Lewandowski, Kasimier Rosiak, Jan Wozniak, Polish, August 30. *North Peak*: Arthur Mudge, Sheldon Moomaw, Kesler Teter, Fred Lang, USA, July 25; María Elena Flores, Sofía Medina, Dolores Novia, Eliura Paredes, Mexicans, July 26; Michiko Abiko, Akie Toyama, Mosako Kokubu, Miwako Majima, Japanese women, August 10; Honorato Caldúa, Joaquín Vargas, Fortunato Lliuya, Marcelino Morales, Peruvians, July 26; Ferdinand Pfordte, Franz Bauer, Germans, July 29; Władysław Barowier, Ryszard Koziol, Andrzej Skirczynski, Polish, August 28. John Hawley, John Otter, Bud Ford and Dave Campbell, USA, climbed Huascarán Norte on July 12 and Huascarán Sur on July 15.

MICHAEL J. ROURKE, *Parque Nacional Huascarán*

Climbing in the Cordillera Blanca. Netherlanders M.A. Bonhomme, M.A. Briet, K.E.J. Dijk, P. Dekker, R. Staajtjes, J.K. Richert, H. Tollenaar and A.C.A. van Helbergen climbed the south (higher) summit of *Alpamayo* by the north ridge and over the north summit in early June. Mexican, German and French parties failed in their attempts on *Alpamayo*. In the southern part of the range, on August 20 New Zealanders John Atkinson and John Black climbed the east face of *Pucaráju* by its southern rib, mostly on rock. The final climb took six hours. A Spanish expedition led by Jordi Pons reached about 19,100 feet on *Chopicalqui's* southwest ridge before being turned back by bad weather. An attempt by a different Spanish expedition, led by Juan Hugas, to climb *Pucahírca Central* by the 1961 Italian route up the southeast ridge failed 150 feet from the summit, where a bergschrund halted progress. Michael Cohen, USA and Tony Parlane, New Zealand, climbed *Pucaranra* via the west face from the Quebrada Cojup on July 4. An Italian expedition failed on the north face of the same peak. Robert Boyd, Brock Wagstaff, Karl Gerdes and Paul Tamm, USA, climbed *Chinchey* by its west face on June 26. There were numerous ascents of *Pisco*, especially by European

trekking tours. The Base Camp area there has become a disgraceful mess! Various ascents were also made of *Copa*, whose southern summit is 6188 meters or 20,303 feet high; this peak is gaining attention by climbers whose one ambition is to "get high." Unfortunately, like Huascarán, it is mistakenly considered a "walk-up" and far too many ill-prepared climbers are attempting it. *Yanapaccha Norte* was climbed by members of the Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca: Gloria Cáceres, Alcides Ames, Curry Slaymaker, Dan Langmade, David Ciochetti, Joachim Packa, Pat Weidman and me.

MICHAEL J. ROURKE, *Parque Nacional Huascarán*

Correction: On page 156 of *A.A.J.*, 1975, it stated that Romano had climbed Huascarán, but he did not reach the top. However, from the expedition on which he took part Alberto Miori, Argentine, and William Smith, English, did get to the summit.

Nevado Santa Cruz. We four, Jean Baehler, Claude Guinans, Serge Claudet and I, started our approach from Colcas, an hacienda above Caraz with one porter and ten donkeys. We took three days to go past the lake, Cullicocha, between 14,100- and 15,100-foot passes, then to go by the village of Alpamayo and to reach Base Camp on July 11 at 14,775 feet on the northeast side of the Nevado Santa Cruz. Camp I was placed at 17,725 feet at the foot of the great northeast face, where the first ascent of the mountain had been made in 1948 by Swiss. We had hoped to climb the north ridge and began to fix ropes on the lower part, despite snowy weather. We gave up the route in favor of the 1948 route. Camp II was placed on the north ridge where we emerged from the face at 19,700 feet. On July 21 Baehler, Guinans and Claudet reached the summit (20,535 feet). The descent was made *en rappel* down the great face.

JEAN-JACQUES ASPER, *Club Montagnard de l'Androsace, Switzerland*

Alpamayo, Southwest Face. A very strong team of Italians, led by Casimiro Ferrari and composed of Angelo Zoia, Danilo Borgonovo, Pino Negri, Pinuccio Castelnovo and Dr. Sandro Liati supported by the industrialist Franco Busnelli, made the first ascent of the southwest face of Alpamayo. They placed Base Camp at 12,625 feet in the Quebrada Santa Cruz. Camp I was at 15,700 feet at the foot of the glacier on the southeast slope of the Quebrada. They fixed some 650 feet of rope to reach the pass (17,400 feet) at the south end of the south ridge of Alpamayo. Camp II was some 150 feet lower in full view of the southwest face. On June 16, 17 and 18 they fixed ropes to within 650 feet of the top of the 3000-foot-high, ice-fluted face, climbing almost always in the shade. On June 20 all six climbers reached the summit.

Alpamayo and Neighboring Peaks. Mike Yokell, Matt Wells, Dan Manning, Steve Kentz, Carol Harden, Sue Giller, Jane Bunin and I established Base Camp at 15,000 feet at Pucacocha, northeast of Alpamayo. We made alpine-style ascents, using no fixed ropes or established camps. We were hampered by snow or rain almost half the days. Ascents were *Alpamayo* (19,510 feet) via the complete north ridge from the lowest point on the ridge between Alpamayo and Jancarurish by Yokell and me. (Climbing the lower part of the ridge added a day of technical climbing on a corniced ridge.); via the north ridge by Wells, Manning and Kentz, who joined Yokell and me at the col before the steep rise in the ridge, all continuing on to the north and lower summit on July 10. (On the descent we removed 1000 feet of unnecessary fixed rope, deadmen and pickets.); via the east ridge by Manning and me, a second ascent. (Using a 270-foot rope, we belayed 25 pitches along this mile-long, heavily corniced ridge and descended the north ridge. We were hampered by heavy snowfall every day during the four we spent on the climb, from July 15 to 18); *Quitaraaju* west summit (c. 19,800 feet) by Wells, Kentz, Harden, Giller and Bunin on July 18 (Lack of time prevented climbing to the slightly higher east summit); *Pucarashta* (c. 18,200 feet) via the north side by Wells, Manning, Harden and Giller on July 23, a third ascent; *Jancarurish* (18,377 feet) via the southeast face by Wells, Kentz and me with Netherlander Frans Visser, a new route on this short, snow-and-ice face, just left of the east rock buttress on July 26; *Tayampampa* (18,618 feet) via the south ridge, approached by a prominent east buttress, on the next day by the same party. We spent our rest days around Base Camp flattening cans, burning trash and carrying out garbage. In addition we cleaned campsites and retrieved fixed rope high on Alpamayo. We hope future expeditions will have more respect for the area. It was clean when we left.

BRUCE A. CARSON

Hualcán, Southwest ridge. J. Curry Slaymaker and David Ciochetti made the first ascent of the southwest ridge of Hualcán (20,096 feet) on July 7. A camp was established at 17,000 feet above Laguna Cochca, where a third member of the group, Dan Langmade, stayed weak with dysentery. The two needed seven hours to complete the 50° to 60° ridge on stable snow. They then passed from the west to the slightly higher east summit. They bivouacked at 19,000 feet on the descent.

MICHAEL ROURKE

Climbs in Quebrada Ulta, 1974. My wife Jennifer, Chip Morgan, Rick Wilcox and I climbed in the Quebrada Ulta for about ten days. On July 2, 1974 we climbed P 5375 (17,634 feet), the highest point between the Nevado Ulta and the Punta Shilla (incorrectly marked on

the Austrian map as the *Pasaje de Ulta*). On July 4 we climbed P 5490 (18,012 feet), the southernmost of the Contrahierbas group. Later Rick, Chip and I climbed Tullparaju, which lies above the lower end of the quebrada, opposite Huascarán.

THOMAS G. LYMAN, JR.

Huandoy Oeste, West Ridge. A French expedition completed the first ascent of the west ridge of Huandoy Oeste (20,853 feet) on August 6, 1974. The climbers were J.-L. Guyonneau, J.-L. Joubert, V. Lant, G. Lemoine and A. Zagdoun. They ascended the Rajururi but then climbed to the left out of the valley to reach the ridge, which lies to the left of the south buttress route done by the Poles in 1973. This long and difficult snow and ice ridge was defended at the base by a 350-foot rock wall and ended with a 800-foot rock step. They placed some 4000 feet of fixed rope and established three high camps.

Huandoy Group. On July 14 an Italian expedition led by Carlo Zonta with Francesco Santon as deputy set up Base Camp at the Llanganuco Lakes at 12,300 feet. The next day they placed Camp I at 15,750 feet at the foot of the south face of Huandoy Sur. By July 24 they had a camp on the top of a buttress at 18,150 feet but realized the dangers were too great. They divided, some attempting the southeast spur of Chacaraju and others on the eastern side of the Huandoy group. Those who went to Chacaraju gave up that attempt after a couple of days because of falling ice. All turned to the Huandoy climbs. On August 3 Pisco was climbed by Franco Piana, Sergio Martini, Renato Casarotto and Eugenio Battaglia, on August 4 by Lorenzo Pomodoro and Alviano Baldan, and on August 8 by Toni Gnoato and Pierino Radin. From the Pisco-Huandoy Este col on August 4 Piana, Casarotto and Martini climbed the northeast ridge of Huandoy Este (19,898 feet) and returned to the col. On August 6 the same trio started up the east ridge of the same peak, a new route, and bivouacked 650 feet from the top. On the 7th they climbed over the summit and bivouacked in the col between the east and north peaks, before descending to Parón Lake. On August 5 Gnoato and Radin climbed towards Huandoy Norte (20,980 feet; the highest summit) through the Garganta; Gnoato had to quit some 650 feet from the top but Radin went on alone. The climb was repeated on August 6 by Franco Gessi, Renato Tessarolo, Dr. Walter De Stavola and Francesco Santon. On August 15 Gnoato and Radin made the first ascent of P 5455 (17,897 feet) by its south spur. It lies some two miles south of the main peak.

Huandoy. In early July Germans Heinrich Gentner and Reinhard Siegl climbed Huandoy Norte and Sur via the eastern couloir (Garganta)

route from the Cook Glacier; they established camp in the central basin. They reported technical ice conditions in the couloir complicated by avalanche hazard. These two later disappeared while climbing Huascarán. Bill Smith and Steve Belk, English, members of a Peruvian expedition, climbed Huandoy Norte by the same route on July 24.

MICHAEL ROURKE

Artesonraju. During July and August 1974, an Argentinian expedition of the Centro Andino Buenos Aires was active in the Cordillera Blanca. Bad weather defeated several attempts to climb Alpmayo by both the north and south ridges. An attempt on Artesonraju (6025 meters, 19,766 feet) was, however, successful. The peak was climbed in mid-August. Climbers were R. Alvarez, H. Cuiñas, F. Olaechea, A. Perazzo, M. Serrano, G. Varoli and G. Vieiro (leader).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Polish Climbs in the Cordillera Blanca, 1973. A party of the Polish Mountaineering Club was led by Ryszard Szafirski, accompanied by his wife Aleksandra, Walenty Fiut, Piotr Malinowski, Waclaw Otreba, Marian Pawlak, Krzysztof Szafranski and Bogdan Urganowicz. They were later joined by Richard Guzzy of Chicago, an American climber of Polish descent. They were four-and-a-half months in Peru. After caving activities, the first mountains they climbed in were the Cordillera Blanca. They later went to the Vilcabamba and Huaytapallana. (See below.) Base Camp was at 13,300 feet in the Llanganuco. On May 23 Fiut, Malinowski, Otreba, Mrs. Szafirska and Szafirski reached the summit of Huandoy Norte (20,980 feet) via the plateau. On May 26 Piut, Malinowski and Szafranski climbed Pisco. On the 28th Fiut and Otreba attempted the first ascent of the east ridge of Huandoy Sur but after three days had to retreat due to risky snow conditions. Also on May 28 Malinowski and Guzzy climbed the northwest ridge of Chopicalqui (20,998 feet) while Szafranski soloed the west ridge of Yanapaccha Sur (16,733 feet). On the 30th Szafirski soloed the west face of Yanapaccha Norte (17,651 feet). Using the Garganta route on June 9 Guzzy, Malinowski, Mrs. Szafirska and Szafirski climbed Huascarán Sur while Fiut, Otreba and Szafranski ascended Huascarán Norte. A new Base Camp was placed in the Quebrada Tayapampa. On June 16 they put up a high camp on the plateau at 17,400 feet, below Jancarurish. On June 17 Malinowski and Szafranski climbed the north ridge of Alpmayo and Otreba, Pawlak and Mrs. Szafirska reached the summit of Tayapampa (18,618 feet) by its southeast ridge. The following day Fiut and Malinowski ascended the southeast face of Jancarurish (18,377 feet).

MAREK BRNIAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Polish Climbers in the Cordillera Blanca. The Polish Earth Sciences Society Expedition carried out glaciological studies on the Broggi Glacier. They made the following ascents: Yanapaccha Oeste, Pisco, Huandoy Norte (via east couloir), Huasacarán Norte and Sur, Tocllaraju, Copa and Aquilpo. Expedition members were Wladyslaw Borowiec, Jerzy Dobrzynski, Jan Gyurczak, Ryszard Kosiol, Roman Krasowski, Andrzej Lenda, Adam Lewandowski, Jarek Moszinski, Jerzy Niewodniczanski, Andrzej Paulo, Kazimier Rosiak, Andrzej Skwiczynski and Jan Wozniak.

MICHAEL ROURKE

Chacaraju, East Ridge Attempt. A Yugoslavian expedition of the Akademsko Planinsko Drustvo of Ljubljana was led by Aleksander Blazina. On July 4 Igor Golli died after falling 1300 feet down the south face of Chacaraju when he was pulled from his belay near the rock band on the east ridge. Later other members of the expedition unsuccessfully attempted Huasacarán and climbed the southwest ridge of Chopicalqui on July 18.

MICHAEL ROURKE

Peaks Above Quebrada Honda. Our group all reached Base Camp on Viñollapampa at 13,775 feet in the Quebrada Honda on July 5. Despite bad weather we placed Camp I at 15,750 feet and Camp II at 18,000 feet up the Chinchey Glacier. Bad snow conditions prevented our reaching higher than 19,700 feet on Chinchey. On July 19 Salvador Boix, Enrique Font and I tried the south ridge and on the 20th Francisco Viñeta and Angel del Pozo attempted the northwest ridge. On July 23 Viñeta and del Pozo with the porter Humberto Henostroza climbed P 5300 (17,389 feet) in the Copap group and Font, José Fabre and Pedro Planas climbed Chaco (17,389 feet).

EMILIO BUSQUETS, *Unión Excursionista de Cataluña, Gerona*

Chinchey, Chaco. Our expedition, composed of Giacomo Casartelli, Luciano Gilardoni, Riccardo Soresini, Enrico Tettamanti, Marco Zappa and me as leader, climbed in the Quebrada Honda. Base Camp was on a lake at 14,600 feet. We placed Camp I up the icefall that heads the valley at 16,000 feet and Camp II at 18,000 feet on the Quilcayhuanca-Honda divide. Our attempts on Chinchey's north and south ridges were stopped by séracs but we put our main effort into a direct route on the west face. Our first attempt was halted by the weather but after a bivouac at 19,200 feet, Soresini, Tettamanti, Zappa, Casartelli and I climbed to the summit of Chinchey (20,413 feet) on August 18. Also on August 18 Gilardoni with the Peruvian Emilio Angeles climbed Chaco (17,454 feet) by its east face.

RINO ZOCCHI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Climbs above Quebrada Ishinca. The following summits were reached by members of the Iowa Mountaineers: Tocllaraju (19,790 feet) from Ishinca by Donnie Black, Norman Benton, Tim Schuld, Bruce Schneider, Cleveland Bell, Rick Droker on July 15; Sven Olof Swartling, William Hagan, Stuart Jones, Bruce Hamilton, Susan Cochrane, on July 24; Urus Este (17,783 feet) by Schuld, Mark Freed, Arthur Mudge, Bell, Schneider, Jones, Harold Goodro, Benton on July 9; John Ebert, Jim Ebert, Howard Higley, Joe Vance, Fred Lang, Richard Soaper on July 10; D. Black, George Stransky, Steven Yeagle, Droker, Hamilton, Joe Gross on July 11; Les Harms, Stan Engle on July 12; Swartling, Cochran, Hagan, Mudge on July 13; Kim and Nancy Malville, Reed Loefgren on July 15; Urus Oeste (17,881 feet) by Kesler Teter, Sheldon Moomaw, K. and N. Malville, Mudge, William Reenstra on July 10; Engle, Harms, Don Warte, John Reilly, Soaper, Loefgren on July 11; Swartling, Hagan, Cochran, Benton, Dave Broemel, Hamilton on July 12; Sam Black, Hudson, Millie Rose, Schuld, Hamilton, Jones, Bell, Tom Reilly on July 13; Goodro, Loefgren, Jim Ebert on July 14; Ishinca (18,143 feet) by Hamilton, Yeagle, Droker, Broemel, Swartling, Cochran, Hagan, J. Reilly on July 10; Goodro, Lang, Jones, Schneider, Schuld, Bell on June 11; Vance, Moomaw, S. Black, Higley on July 21; Teter, K. and N. Malville, Reenstra, Soaper, Stransky on July 13; Engle, Harms, Jon Lawyer, Yeagle, Hudson, S. Black, J. Reilly on June 14.

S. JOHN EBERT

Palcaraju Oeste. Our expedition was composed of Josep Piera, leader, Albert Altet, Lluís Ambròs, Eduard Ballbè, Esteva Cardellach and me. With the veteran porter Eustaquio Henostroza, we set up Base Camp in the Quebrada Ishinca at 14,400 feet on July 29, Camp I at 16,250 feet and Camp III on the Palcaraju Glacier at 17,400 feet. The first summit attempt failed at a great crevasse at 19,500 feet, but on August 12 Piera and I reached the top of Palcaraju Oeste (20,046 feet) via the southwest ridge and west face. We two had climbed Ishinca (18,143 feet) the day before. Urus Este (17,782 feet) was climbed on August 4 by Cardellach and Piera and on August 6 by Altet and Ballbè.

JOAQUIM PRUNÉS, *Grup d'Iniciatives de Muntanya, Terrassa, Spain*

Climbs in the Cordillera Blanca. Our party consisted of Ernest and Richard Hildner, Ernest Kuncl, and me. During a brief trip into Quebrada Ishinca we ascended two peaks, Ishinca (18,143 feet) on July 20, and Urus Este (18,012 feet) on July 23. A subsequent attempt on Huascarán by the Hildners and E. Kuncl was abandoned just short of the Garganta in order to render emergency medical treatment and evacuate two injured members of a Japanese women's expedition. On

August 1 Burl Mostul, Alberto Miori, Steve Belk, and I reached the summit of Vallunaraju (18,655 feet), starting from Laguna Llaca. Although excellent weather prevailed for all of our climbs, snow on south slopes was frequently knee to hip deep, the result of unseasonal snowfall during early July.

THOMAS BOWEN, *California State University, Fresno*

Spanish Climbs in 1974. An expedition from Tarrasa made the following climbs: Urus Este (17,782 feet) on August 4, 1974 by Esteban Cardellach and José Piera and on August 6 by Alberto Altet and Eduardo Ballbe; Ishinca (18,143 feet) on August 11 by Piera and Joaquín Prunes; and Palcaraju Oeste (19,686 feet) on August 12 by Piera and Prunes. In July, 1974 Jaime Fabrés Amoros and his wife Rosa joined ten French climbers led by Patrice de Bellefont and climbed Jancarurish (18,377 feet) and Tayapampa (18,618 feet).

*Jangyaraju and Vallunaraju Group**. On June 20, 28 members and friends of the Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca left Huaraz for the Quebrada Llaca as a weekend family affair. On June 21 the climbing members established camp at the base of the eastern glacier of Vallunaraju Sur directly below the south-ridge col. That afternoon Curry Slaymaker, Dan Langmade, David Ciochetti and I prepared a route through the soft crusted snow to the col. The following day three routes were made to the summit (18,389 feet) of Vallunaraju Sur: Mauro Arias, Pat Miller, César Aguirre and Joachim Packa via the central col and north ridge, Langmade and Slaymaker via the northwest face and north ridge and Ciochetti via the west face and south ridge. On August 1 Slaymaker and Ciochetti established camp at 16,400 feet in the Jangyaraju glacial basin. From there they climbed Jangyaraju Oeste (17,881 feet) via the west ridge and Vallunaraju Norte (18,675 feet) via the north ridge on August 2 and Jangyaraju Este (18,675 feet) via the northwest ridge and Jangyaraju Central (18,471 feet) via the southeast ridge.

MICHAEL ROURKE

* There has been confusion about these peaks in the past. They may be seen but not always named as such in the German Alpine Club map 1:100,000, 1939. Three Jangyaraju peaks are given there, from west to east, with the following altitudes: Jangyaraju Oeste (5450m), Jangyaraju Central (5630m) and Jangyaraju Este (5675m). In Evelio Echevarría's "Survey of Andean Ascents," *A.A.J.*, 1973, 18:2, pages 356, 354 and 353, they appear as Bolívar, San Martín and P 5675 respectively. The Vallunaraju peaks appear with altitudes of 5688m for the northern and 5605m for the southern one. They lie south of Jangyaraju Central and northwest of Laguna Llaca.—*Editor.*

Uruashraju. On July 27 Joachim Packa, David Ciochetti, Dan Langmade, Curry Slaymaker and I made the second ascent of Uruashraju via the unclimbed south ridge. Domingos Giobbi describes the peak in *A.A.J.*, 1967, pp. 386 as "tent-shaped with west, north, northeast and southeast ridges." Actually the peak displays west, north, east and south (slightly southwest) ridges. On July 26 we placed camp at 17,000 feet above the Quebrada Pumahuacanca about 300 feet below the lowest point on the south ridge. The following day we climbed the ridge and followed it to the south buttress. A crest as described by Giobbi in his 1965 and 1967 accounts connects this point to the summit. The crest was heavily corniced to the west but we found adequate opportunity to protect our progress by going out on the southeast wall.

MICHAEL ROURKE

Ango. Felix Golling, German, Tom Hardy, American, Keith Woodford, Australian, and I approached Ango (16,811 feet) from the Quebrada Pajush and climbed the snow slopes on the northwest shoulder to reach its summit on August 13, 1974, ascending from the Ango-Chúcaro col. The next day we climbed Chúcaro.

JOHN RICKER

Peru—Cordillera Huayhuash

Sarapo, Southwest Ridge, 1974. The members of our expedition to Sarapo were Giovanni Albertelli, Italo Bazzani, Pietro Favalli, Erminio Guerrini, Alfredo Rocca, Guido Rocco, Francesco Veclani, Franco Aliprandi and I as leader. From Cajatambo we crossed the San Cristóbal Pass to Pumarinri valley, which we descended to the river junctions, ascended and went up the Huallapa valley to where it branches, the right going to Lake Jurau. We kept left up a very steep section which opened into the broad Quebrada Sarapococha, at the end of which we placed Base Camp at 14,100 feet. On July 18 we went past Sarapococha (lake) and climbed moraine to reach the Siulá Glacier. We placed Camp I up the glacier at 15,850 feet. From Camp I we headed east and then south when wide crevasses prevented progress, skirting under the enormous walls of Siulá Chico and Siulá Grande. Camp II was at 16,925 feet. It was 200 yards south to the base of the center of the northwest face of Sarapo. On July 29 Bazzani and Rocco set out, supported by Guerrini and Veclani. The upper lip of the bergschrund overhung and had to be crossed on the right side of a small hanging sérac. The face was 1300 feet high and presented difficulties because of its 70° angle and unstable snow and ice. When they reached the southwest ridge at 18,475 feet, they had to climb the crest for 800 feet with great difficulty because of unstable snow and vertical steps. They dug out a bivouac at

18,900 feet on the ridge. On July 30 they climbed the rest of the ridge to reach a great funnel in the south face. They climbed the funnel straight up until they veered right up an ice spur which led to a steep, dangerous couloir that ended on the summit (20,155 feet).

TULLIO CORBELLINI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Puscanturpa Norte, Northwest Face. An Italian expedition led by Graziano Bianchi and composed of Felice Boselli, Giuseppe Buizza, Giuseppe Caneva, Agostino Da Polenza, Carlo Milani, Gino Mora and Edoardo Pozzoli returned to Puscanturpa Norte, which they had unsuccessfully attempted in 1974 (*A.A.J.*, 1975, 20:1, p. 165; photo p. 167). They traveled by truck through Oyón to Surasaca Lake (14,450 feet). The approach took them two days from there via Viconga Lake and Cuyoc Pass to arrive on July 27 at Base Camp at 15,250 feet. Reconnaissance and ferrying loads went on immediately. They found they could use some but not all of the rope fixed the year before. On July 29 they were already at the 1974 high point at 17,000 feet. Camp I was set up near there on July 30, a veritable eagle's nest. The difficulties were continuous, extreme and comparable to those of the Dolomites, first on rock and then on mixed terrain. Finally on August 4 they placed a camp on a little saddle below the last 500-foot rock pitch. Bianchi and Da Polenza found a route to the right of the overhangs. They prepared the route on August 5 and nearly reached the summit snow ridge. On the 6th they climbed the last 250 feet of rock to reach the snow-covered ice of the final ridge, which they followed to the summit (18,541 feet) of this precipitous and difficult peak. (Compiled from information graciously sent by Signor Bianchi.)

Yerupajá Sur, 1974. Spaniards Alfonso Arias, Miguel and Luis López, Eduardo Barroso, André Fernández, Emilio Torrico and Emilio García climbed Yerupajá Sur in late July, 1974.

Yanacaico or Mitopunta, Southern Cordillera Huayhuash. On June 20 David Isles, Harry Eldridge, Elliott Fisher, Nan Cochran, Charles (Chip) Morgan, Hall Hutchison and I headed over the small pass north of Cajatambo and dropped into the Pumarinri valley, which we ascended towards the east until we were below the Quebrada Yanacaico. We then climbed steeply to the north into that valley to place Base Camp at 14,500 feet at the edge of vegetation. Camp I was established on June 24 at the upper end of the valley at 16,000 feet above two lovely glacial lakes on the left lateral moraine. The next day all except for Nan Cochran climbed a couloir above camp to the col between what the local shepherds call Yanacaico (but which appears on the Instituto Geográfico Militar *Yanahuanca* map as "Mitopunta") and Yanacaico Norte (c.

PLATE 67

On the overhanging slab on
Puscanturpa Norte.

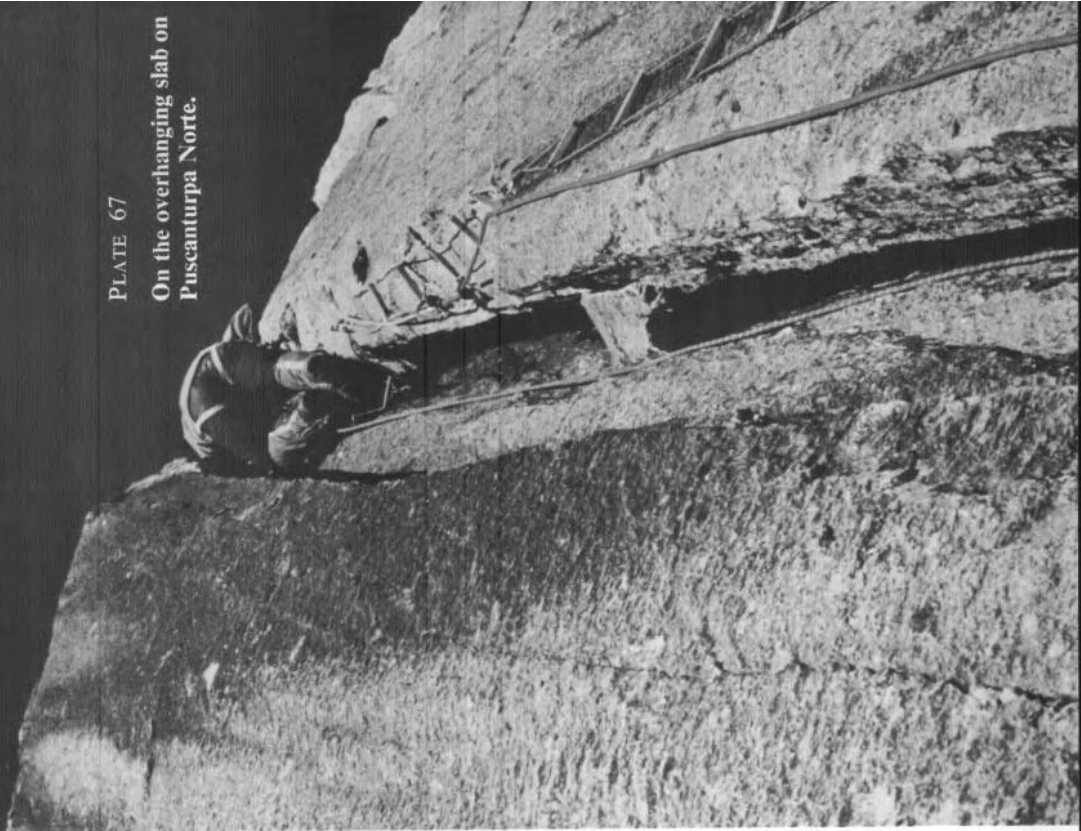
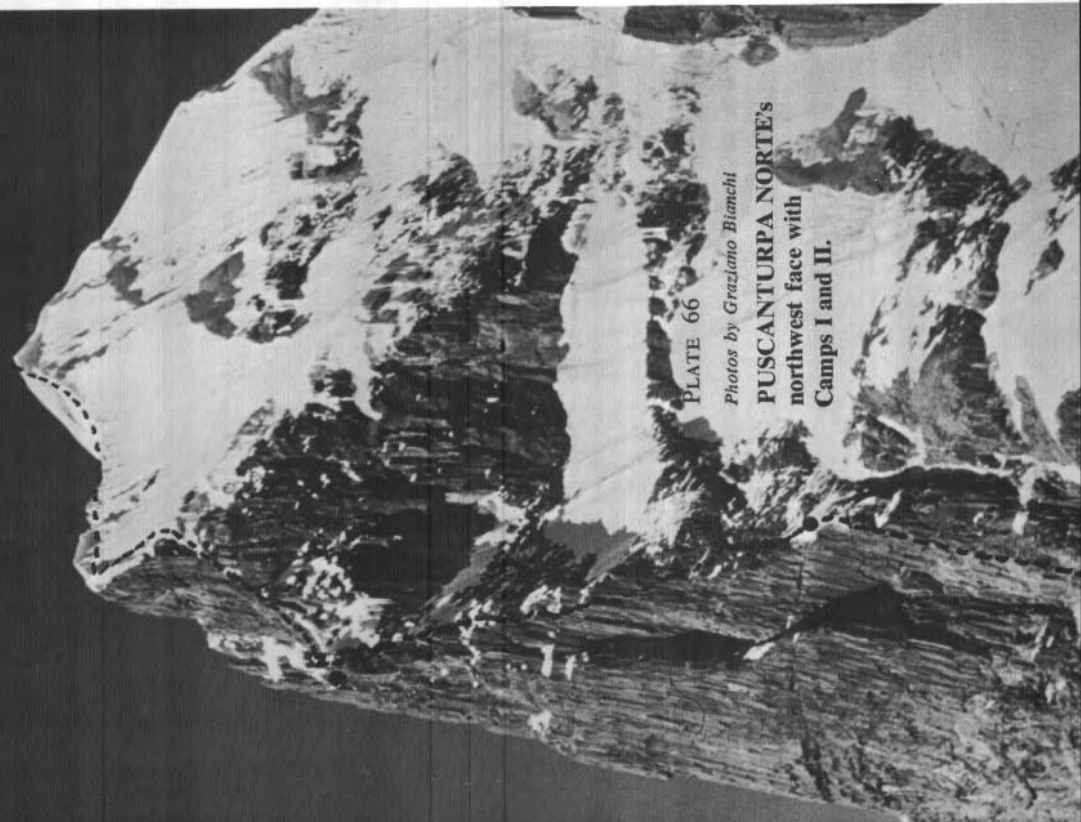


PLATE 66

Photos by Graziano Bianchi
PUSCANTURPA NORTE'S
northwest face with
Camps I and II.



18,000 feet). We climbed to the summit of Yanacaico Norte, only the last rope-length being really steep. Fisher, Nan Cochran and I made the second ascent two days later. Most of the party continued on north along the western side of the ridge, hoping to climb the next peak to the north, P 5572, but a blank wall of perpendicular, smooth rock interrupted progress. On June 29, all but Nan and I again climbed the couloir and headed south along the ridge of Yanacaico (18,278 feet). They passed two false summits, climbed steep and corniced sections and finally reached the summit, a huge cornice which hung out to the west. We traveled for four days along the whole eastern flank of the Cordillera Huayhuash to emerge at Chiquián in our return to civilization.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Notes on Names of Peaks in the Cordillera Huayhuash. The Quechua of different regions of Peru differs considerably. On the eastern slope of the Cordillera Huayhuash it is quite different from that of the Cordillera Blanca. For that reason and because my investigations were limited to a few days, these findings are somewhat tentative. The maps of the Instituto Geográfico Militar of Peru seem to be excellent topographically but the nomenclature is hopelessly inaccurate; for instance the pampa on the southwestern shore of Lago Viconga is really Matipaqui (broken gourd) but it appears as Matiraqui on the map. Some of the names which appear on the map are completely unknown locally; on the southern rim of the range the peak which appears on the map as "Mito-punta" is actually called Yanacaico (black corral from *yana* (black) + *caico* (corral)), getting its name from the enclosed valley of the same name above which it rises. Jirishanca comes from *jirish* (hummingbird) + *janca* or *shanca* (cold place or snow mountain); there is no mention of the hummingbird's bill, usually given as part of the meaning of the name, though this may be implied because of the shape of the peak. Ninashanca comes from *nina* (fire) + *janca* or *shanca*, possibly getting its name from red rock. *Siulá* means cold. *Rasac* means toad. *Puscanturpa* means distaff. (The first part should be pronounced *putskan*, which signifies spinning.) *Tsacra* is an animal lair and *Puyoc* means rotten or moth-eaten. One informant told me that *Sarapo* means funnel, but this I could not confirm.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Nudo Millpo, 1974. On our expedition from Italy, I was accompanied by my wife Maria, Giuseppe Cazzaniga, Italo Valmaggia, Giancarlo Del Zotto and Celso Salvetti. From July 28 to August 22, 1974 we were in the mountains, which lie just south of the Huayhuash and west of the Raura. We explored the Pumarinri valley up to Laguna Viconga. Above and east of the Quebrada Alpayacu, all of us on August

3, 1974 climbed P 5190 (17,028 feet), the first peak on the ridge which runs southwest from Millpo Grande to Cerro Piruyapunta, and P 5160 (16,929 feet). On the 6th Cazzaniga and Valmaggia climbed Millpo Chico (17,323 feet) along its southwest ridge. On the 8th Cazzaniga, Valmaggia and Del Zotto ascended Jancacuta (17,684 feet) while Maria and I climbed P 5120 (16,962 feet), which lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Millpo Chico and east of Jancacuta.

FABIO MASCIADRI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Millpo Grande. The Millpo group lies south of the Huayhuash and separated from it by the Pumarinri valley and west of the Raura and separated from it by the Surasaca valley. After the 1974 Italian expedition, the eastern side of the group remained to be explored and the highest point to be climbed. Those who took part in the expedition were Celso Salvetti, leader, Fabio Masciadri, Vittorio Meroni, Italo Valmaggia and I. Leaving Lima on July 29, we set up camp in the Champahuaypampa valley at 15,500 feet on August 1 and a high camp in the col between Millpo Grande and Millpo Chico on August 3. On the following day, Meroni and I climbed the ice-covered south face and overcoming difficulties with ice pitons, reached the summit of Millpo Grande (18,400 feet)*. On August 6 all members reached the summit of Millpo Norte (17,700 feet), climbing the east face alternately on rock and snow. During the following days we climbed three other minor peaks of about 16,500 feet.

LODOVICO GAETANI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Huacshash, Southern Cordillera Huayhuash. After our Bolivian climbs (see that section), we went through Cajatambo and ascended the Quebrada Ularagra to establish Base Camp a mile northeast of Huacshash at 16,400 feet on the slopes of P 5295 (17,372 feet; "Cerro Amistad"). On April 6 Jaskuła, Lisiecki, my wife and I made a new route on the latter, the great chimney in the northeast ridge. On April 10 Wawrzyniak, Gutowski and Zimny made another new route on the peak, the west buttress. On April 8 Wawrzyniak, my wife and I made the second ascent of P 5265¹ (17,273 feet; 1 mile north-northeast of Huacshash) by its northeast ridge; this climb was repeated on April 13 by Chrzan and Lisiecki and on April 14 by Zimny and Jaskuła. On April 9 Wawrzyniak, my wife and I made the second ascent of Copan¹ (18,061 feet) by its

* This altitude seems too high from personal observations and from the Peruvian I.G.M. maps. Possibly 5500 meters or 18,045 feet would be a more accurate height.—*Editor.*

¹ First ascent by P. Malinowski and W. Jedliński in 1974.

southwest ridge, a climb repeated on April 14 by Jaskula and Zimny. On April 8 to 10 Chrzan, Jaskuła made the second ascent of Huacshash² (18,517 feet) by a new route, the northwest ridge. On April 11 and 12 Wawrzyniak, my wife and I, followed by Zimny and Gutowski, made another new route, the center of the southwest glacier. On April 13 and 14 Chrzan, Lisiecki, Wawrzyniak, my wife and I made the second ascent of P 5495¹ (18,028 feet; northeast of P 5265) by its southwest ridge. We suffered from bad conditions as we were there in the rainy season.

MARIUSZ GREBIENIOW, *Akademicka Wyprawa Górska, Poland*

Central Peru

Huagaruncho, Northeast Ridge. The Workers' Mountain Club of Takamatsu Expedition was composed of Hideaki Naoi, leader, Akira Yamada, Hiroshi Kuriyama, Tomomi Akiyama (female), Yoshiki Mitsumoto (female), Kazuhiro Oka and Masao Hashimoto. Leaving Huachón on June 10, they packed over three passes to the Quebrada Huagaruncho and on June 11 over another pass to place Base Camp at 14,000 feet on a terrace near a lake up in Río Huarancayo. They decided on the unclimbed northeast ridge. Camp I was placed on June 17 at 15,950 feet on the col south of Peak 29. They prepared the route in the next days, reaching a minor summit at 17,925 feet on June 28. On the 29th they prepared the route to the col in the northeast ridge at 17,625 feet beyond the minor peak. They placed Camp II in the col on July 1. The route was then prepared to 18,000 feet on the 3rd. On July 4 Hashimoto, Yamada and Oka reached the summit (18,799 feet), followed on July 6 by Akiyama, Mitsumoto, Oka and Naoi.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

Lasontay, Cordillera Huaytapallana, 1973. Having already climbed in the Cordilleras Blanca and Vilcabamba (see above), on August 6, 1973 Fiut, Guzzy and Malinowski made the first ascent of the west ridge of Lasontay Sur or Yuracrumi (18,230 feet) and Fiut and Malinowski went on to make the first ascent of the east ridge of Lasontay Norte (18,045 feet). On August 8 they climbed the south ridge of Huaytapallana (c. 16,400 feet).

MAREK BRNIAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Rajuntay, South Ridge, Cordillera Central. An experienced Italian group traveled to the Italian Alpine Club hut in the Santa Eulalia valley.

¹ First ascent by P. Malinowski and W. Jedliński in 1974.

² First ascent by three members of the Club Andino Oyen, Máximo Luna, Sergio Zúñiga and Abel Lozano, in 1957.

On August 2 they moved to a 14,775-foot base in the valley opposite the one where the hut was. Camp I was placed at 16,750 feet below the south ridge. On August 6 Mario Conti, Carlo Dell'Oro and Luigino Airoidi fixed rope on the lower part of the ridge. These three, joined by Giancarlo Riva and Emilio Valsecchi, climbed the ridge on the 7th. They placed six snow pickets and ten rock pitons on the two rock steps. Thanks to the fixed ropes and good snow conditions they reached the top at two P.M.

Llongote Central, Cordillera Yauyos. Seven members of the High Mountain Club of Łódź took part in the expedition: Wojciech Jedliński, Bogdan Mac, Piotr Malinowski, Marek Rozniecki, Jerzy Star, Grzegorz Wasiak and I as leader. On May 29, 1974 we placed Base Camp on Huascacocha. On June 2 and 3, Mac, Rozniecki, Star, Wasiak and I climbed by its west ridge P 5280 (17,323 feet), which lies between Cotoni (or Ticlla) and Huaynacutuni. On June 4 and 5 Jedliński and Malinowski ascended from the northern side the three peaks of Nevado Huamalla, P 5297 (17,397 feet) and to the west of the main peak, P 5080 and P 5210 (16,667 and 17,093 feet). On June 6 and 7 Star and I made the ascent of Llongote Central (18,406 feet) by its north face. On June 9 and 10 Jedliński, Mac, Malinowski and I climbed Acopalca (17,866 feet) and P 5420 (17,782 feet) just east of it. On June 11, I soloed P 5057 (16,591 feet; 2 miles north of the western end of Huascacocha). For our Bolivian climbs, see that section.

JERZY MICHAELSKI, Łódź, Poland

Surihuiri and Minaspata, Cordillera Chila. I was in overall charge of the Japan Inner Amazon Expedition and Ichiyo Muko was leader. Ko Hagiwara and Kohichi Miura entered the Cordillera Chila, east of Coropuna and north of Ampato, the main and longest source of the Amazon River. They drove to Quencco and walked to the head of the Quebrada Pacopampa and Base Camp at 16,400 feet on September 5. On the 7th they left at 7:45 and walked for three miles along scree at about 17,000 feet to reach a col below Minaspata at 12:45. They traversed along the steep east side of the north ridge and reached the ridge crest in its middle, which was difficult walking with many *penitentes*. They reached the summit of Minaspata (18,061 feet) at 2:35. They descended the north side of the east ridge, past more *penitentes*, to a col at 3:50 and bivouac. On the 8th at 9:15 they traversed the northwest side of the peak opposite the col and climbed the north ridge to arrive on top at 11:25. They descended to the southwest to a col. From there they climbed the long northwest ridge of Surihuiri over *penitentes*, false summits and a rock peak on the north side to reach a gentle snow ridge. They got to the summit of Surihuiri (18,064 feet) at 2:50 P.M., a wide

snowfield in a thick fog. They returned by the same route to the bivouac. On the 9th they crossed along the eastern face of Minaspata to Base Camp.

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

Peru—Cordillera Vilcanota

Ritipampa del Quelccaya. A field party from the Institute of Polar Studies, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, made several ascents of the Ritipampa del Quelccaya, an ice plateau in the Cordillera Vilcanota, during the course of glaciological and geological investigations, in late June and early July, 1974. We approached the region from Sicuani, and climbed the icecap from the west. The field party was led by John Mercer, and included Cedomir Marangunic, Lonnie Thompson, and John Ricker. Our purpose was to conduct a preliminary study of the glaciology and glacial geology of the icecap and its environs to determine whether a large-scale investigation should be mounted. A snow pit was dug on the summit of the icecap to a depth of 3.8 meters and a 3-meter core was taken from the bottom of the pit. Preliminary analysis suggests an annual accumulation of about 3 meters. The icecap is probably temperate. Glacial geological studies were concentrated in the valley of the Río Huancane. The moraine belts, 1, 5, and 9 km from the present ice margin, were examined. Glaciological studies included an examination of the pit wall stratigraphy, firn temperature measurements, and laboratory analysis of snow samples for oxygen isotope and microparticle concentrations. Preliminary results have been published in the *Antarctic Journal of the United States* of January-February 1975.

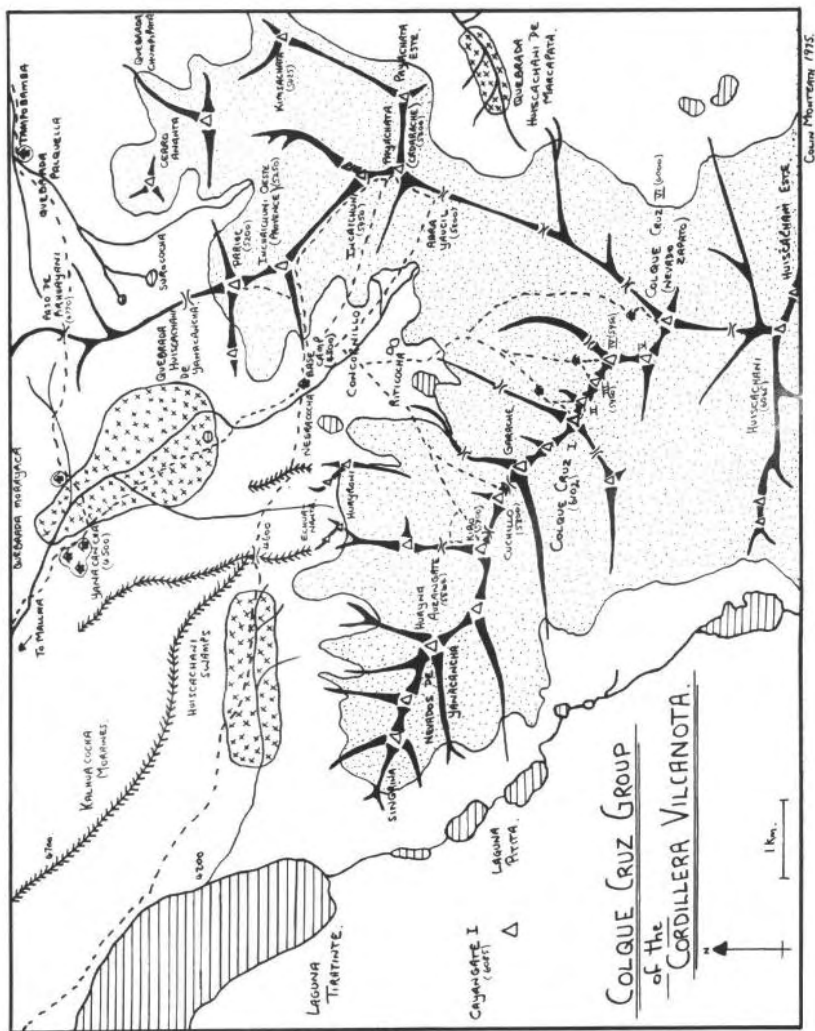
JOHN RICKER, *A.A.C.* and PETER J. ANDERSON,
Institute of Polar Studies

Chicllarazo, Cordillera de la Apacheta, and other climbs. Chuquichanca (Cordillera Vilcanota) revisited. The Apacheta is the first high pass (15,436 feet, 4705 meters) on the Via de los Libertadores from Ayacucho to the coast, not far from Lircay's celebrated Tambrayco. I had been lured to the place by Clements Markham's narrative but felt that the charm has gone with the opening of the new road. I climbed Chicllarazo (16,925 feet, 5167 meters) from here on June 17 via Patahuasi and its west ridge. This is the gray glacier-hung peak seen east from the pass which on modern maps has unnecessarily been called "Nevado Portuguesa." It serves as a first order triangulation point and affords a view of the eastern Andes ranging from Huaytapallana to Salcantay, and of the mysterious obelisk of El Tambrayco, just 18 miles northwest. Late on June 22 I left Hacienda San José down the Pariahuanca for Panti where suspicious locals stopped me in the dark. Hours later I managed to escape uphill to Pucacocha and along the irrigation ditch northward

into Quebrada Taulibamba and a dense *ceja* vegetation. The inner valley turns west and leads up to Illaycocha. At nine A.M. I was just in time to see the green lake before fog closed in. An icefall descends all along the south ridge of Illayrazo to its end in the lake. The lower part of the ridge is an amazingly well carved knife-edge, called Laso Tumi—glacier's knife—on Hacienda maps. I spent a night on Cerro Illaycocha (south of the lake, P 4690), quickly climbed Jatun Suni (16,010 feet, 4880 meters) and traversed into Jallalampa in almost constant fog and clouds. Jatun Suni refers to the flat-topped and southernmost glacier peak of the Huaytapallana Karu range, south-southwest of Illayrazo. A two-day excursion from Pucará, northwest of the Huarón mine, led me to the Chuchon entrance of Cordillera Callejón and up the Yuracyacu trail to a bivouac near Janchaycocha, Quebrada Ushpas, on June 27. At dawn I climbed Chururuyo (17,756 feet; P 5412 of the Miller survey) by its north side and east ridge. Locals rather seem to pronounce it Churuyoc. It provides a splendid view of all the lakes of the high puna, particularly in the morning, and of the distant Nevado Ulcumayo due east. On July 4 I passed the Cordillera Huaritanga from Huancayo to Huari, Chiquiac Pampa and the lake Yanacocha and climbed Cerro Asapara (15,879 feet, 4840 meters) the next day with excellent weather, then out to Añas and Trancapampa. A west-to-east traverse of the Acuyac ridge (16,404 feet, 5000 meters) offered a panorama of the lovely Laguna Pomacanchi (6 miles south) and the remote snow-peaks of Chumbivilcas and Coropuna. There is no water on Acuyac, the highest source found near Maychani (July 16). In the Marcapata valley, I made my way into the Chuquichanca granite area from San Isidro (see map in *A.A.J.*, 1971, p. 418) and climbed Nevado de Comercio (3 miles north of Yungate, c. 15,584 feet, 4750 meters); Yungate (c. 16,076 feet, 4900 meters), and Ananta (halfway between Nevado de Comercio and Kiruyoj, c. 15,748 feet, 4800 meters) on July 26 and 28 respectively. On Yungate the route was up the northwest gully and the south ridge to the north (main) summit and down the west side.

OLAF HARTMANN, *Göttingen University*

Colque Cruz Group, Cordillera Vilcanota, 1974. The British Commonwealth Andean Expedition consisted of Dr. Jeff Boyd, Howard Dengate and me, Australians; Mike Browne, Jim Jolly, Miss Jos Lang and Keith Woodford, New Zealanders; and Arthur Twomey, Canadian. With 19 horses hired from Mallma and Yanacancha, we moved to the head of the Quebrada Huiscachani de Yanacancha to establish Base Camp under the north face of Colque Cruz I at 15,750 feet. Weather and snow conditions were perfect during the whole stay. Colque Cruz had first been climbed by the Germans März, Steinmetz and Wellenkamp in 1953 from the south from the next valley parallel to ours, and again



in 1965 by Japanese. Colque Cruz VI had been climbed by the Harvard Expedition in 1957. The other peaks appeared to have been virgin. No attempts had been made from our valley. During six weeks we made the following major ascents: Colque Cruz I² (20,019 feet) via north face on June 4 to 6, 1974 by Twomey, Monteath, Woodford, Browne (a really fine, though relatively straightforward snow and ice route. We were caught out on the descent by wind and darkness at 19,000 feet and bivouacked until the moon came out before descending to Camp at

17,500 feet); Colque Cruz IV¹ (19,521 feet) via north face by Woodford, Monteath and northeast ridge by Twomey, Jolly on June 15 and via a variation on the north face by Browne, Boyd on June 16; Colque Cruz VI² (c. 19,685 feet) via northeast ridge by Woodford, Jolly, Boyd, Lang, Monteath on June 23 (We decided against the complete traverse of the Colque Cruz group because of dangerous cornices.); Colque Cruz III¹ (19,521 feet) via a difficult ice route on the north face by Woodford, Jolly on June 27; Colque Cruz VI² via difficult northeast face by Browne, Twomey on June 27; Colque Cruz III¹ (19,685 feet) via north face by Lang, Boyd on June 26; Colque Cruz I² via southeast ridge by Lang, Boyd on June 30 (200 feet from the summit on this new route, Miss Lang fell 60 feet into a hidden crevasse and spent two agonizing hours prusiking and climbing out). This ascent was the ninth new route on the Colque Cruz massif; three of them led to virgin summits. Other ascents included the following: Payachata or Cadarache² (17,717 feet) via south ridge from Abra Yaucil by Browne, Monteath, Twomey, Woodford on May 29; Incaichuni¹ (17,881 feet) via northwest face by Browne, Monteath, Twomey, Woodford on May 31 and via southeast ridge by Boyd, Jolly, Lang on June 11; Parioc¹ (17,061 feet) via southwest face by Boyd, Lang on June 14 and via southwest-north traverse by Browne, Twomey on June 23; Kiru (18,767 feet) via northeast face by Jolly, Lang, Twomey, Woodford and via north ridge² by Boyd, Monteath, both on June 17; and Incaichuni Oeste (17,225 feet) via west ridge by Monteath on May 28, by Jolly, Boyd on June 9, by Monteath, Lang, Betty Heslip on June 19 and by Pauline O'Connor on June 24. After a complete circle around the Vilcanota range, we moved into the Auzangate area and camped under its southwest wall. From here Browne and Twomey made on July 15 via the northeast ridge an ascent of Tacirani (17,553 feet), a fine rock and ice spire. In late July Jolly and the Australian Howard Bevan climbed the northeast ridge of Cayangate I (19,964 feet), apparently a new route.

COLIN MONTEATH, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

Peru—Cordillera Vilcabamba

Salcantay, 1973. After their climbs in the Cordillera Blanca (see that section), five of the climbers moved to the Vilcabamba, the rest having left for Poland. Base Camp was at 15,600 feet at the foot of Salcantay. On July 13, 1973 Guzzy and Pawlak climbed Chuycan (17,553 feet) and on the 15th Malinowski and Szafirski reached the summit of Salcantay (20,574 feet) via its north ridge.

MAREK BRNIAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

¹ First ascent.

² New route.

Pumasillo, 1974. New Zealanders Alison Watkins and Howard Conway completed the west ridge on Pumasillo on June 17, 1974 after two-and-a-half days of climbing.

Bolivia

Huayna Potosí, West Face. Jim States, John Roskelley and I climbed the west face of Huayna Potosí in two days with the second bivouac on the summit. The mountain has two west faces. The left one was climbed by Janney and party in 1970. The right one is a triangle of rock and ice ending on the south summit and is 3600 feet high. It was consistently steep with several difficult pitches in thin ice gullies which we followed to get through the rock bands. To acclimatize we did the Tres Picos above the Mina Fabulosa. The southernmost and lowest (about 16,400 feet) was done by Roskelley and States. The highest and northernmost (c. 16,725 feet) and the central peaks were climbed by all. These may be the first ascents of all three. The approach was made from the Zongo valley by way of the Estancia Coscapa.

ROMAN LABA

Condoriri, Huayna Potosí, Huacaña and Other Peaks, Cordillera Real, Sajama, and Parinacota (Chile). Our Bayerische Naturfreunde (Bavarian Friends of Nature) expedition was composed of Theo Dowbenka, Alois Wolfram, Peter Rotter, Heinrich Händel, Josef Klingshirn and me as leader. We first unsuccessfully attempted a route on Condoriri (18,531 feet) from the southeast but were beaten back by the weather and new snow. On May 17 Rotter and Händel climbed by its north slope P 5328 (17,481 feet), south of Condoriri Oeste. On May 20 and 21 all of us but Rotter climbed Condoriri Oeste (18,149 feet) by its western ridge and descended the north face. Rotter climbed Estaño (16,897 feet) solo by its west face on May 22. We moved to the Huayna Potosí group, where we all climbed Huayna Potosí (19,996 feet) by its east ridge and east face. Dowbenka and Wolfram went on to the slightly lower south summit. We then traveled north to Huacaña (20,360 feet), which Dowbenka and I climbed on June 12 by its east ridge. On June 8 Dowbenka and Wolfram climbed by its southwest side P 5121 (16,801 feet), north of Lago San Francisco; Dowbenka continued solo along the ridge to the north over P 5315 and P 5329 (17,438 and 17,484 feet). On the 9th Klingshirn climbed P 5111 and P 5390 (16,768 and 17,684 feet), northeast of the lake, while Dowbenka climbed by its east side P 5380 (17,651 feet), which lies 2½ miles north of the north end of the lake. Rotter repeated this on June 11. On June 12 Händel and Wolfram climbed P 5963 (19,564 feet) by its west face; this lies a mile east of Huacaña. Also on June 12 Klingshirn soloed three peaks northwest of the lake from south to north: P 5185, P 5196 and P 5297 (17,012, 17,048,

and 17,379 feet). We had to call our stay short because of nightly raids by shepherds. We then climbed to within about 250 feet of the top of Sajama but were turned back by storms. On June 27 Dowbenka and Wolfram climbed the northeast slope of Parinacota (20,768 feet), across the frontier in Chile.

HERBERT ZIEGENHARDT, *Bayerische Naturfreunde*

Condoriri, Southeast ridge. A party sent by the Federación de Andinismo de Chile tackled the southeast ridge of Condoriri (5648 meters, 18,531 feet), a shapely peak in the central district of the Cordillera Real. From Base Camp at 14,000 feet in the Tuni valley, the group climbed to 16,000 and 17,200 feet to set up high camps, which proved to be very cold. On July 21, all expedition members climbed the east face and at 18,000 feet they connected the route to the narrow southeast ridge and reached the summit with bad weather and poor visibility. Participants were C. Gálvez, R. Lamilla, M. Puig, P. Rosende and C. Sepulveda. This route appears to be a second ascent, since the Italian Agnolotti expedition had climbed the route in 1967.

HUMBERTO BARRERA, *Club Andino de Chile*

Condoriri, Wila Lloje, Jiskha Pata, Warawarani and Other Neighboring Peaks, Cordillera Real. In the first part of August a group composed of Andrea Facchetti, Melchiorre and Giovanni Foresti and me from Bergamo with Missionary Fathers Angelo Gelmi, Giuseppe Ferrari and Giuseppe Rizzi from La Paz climbed in the Cordillera Real. Because of their comparatively modest altitudes, the mountains are generally predominantly rock on the north faces and ice on the south. We made the following ascents: Condoriri (18,547 feet) via south ridge on August 3 by Gelmi, G. and M. Foresti, Calegari; Culin Thojo (17,612 feet) via west face on August 8 by Ferrari, Rizzi (3rd ascent); Jiskha Pata (18,072 feet) via southeast face (1st ascent) and Wila Jiskha Pata* (17,815 feet) via northwest ridge and down south spur (2nd ascent) both on August 9 by Calegari, M. and G. Foresti, Rizzi; Wila Lloje (18,353 feet) via north face and east ridge on August 10 by Calegari, Ferrari, Rizzi (4th ascent); Jankho Huyo (18,084 feet) via south face on August 11 by Calegari, G. Foresti, Ferrari, Rizzi (3rd ascent); Warawarani (18,182 feet) via east face on August 12 by Calegari, G. and M. Foresti, Ferrari (1st ascent).

SANTINO CALEGARI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

* The name of this snowy point between Jiskha Pata and Jankho Huyo means Little Jiskha Pata. It seems to be the same as WKE 27, climbed by the Germans in 1973, although we got a different altitude. The altitude does not appear on the Lago Khara Kkota 1:50,000 map.

Peaks East of Huayna Potosí, Cordillera Real. Ours was the first expedition to the Andes from Poznań. It was both scientific and mountaineering. We made biological, geological, ethnological and meteorological studies during our seven months in the field. The following participated: Krzysztof Blauth, Tomasz Chrzan, Jacek Gutowski, Andrzej Jaskuła, Andrzej Lisiecki, Leon Wawrzyniak, Zbigniew Zimny, my wife Aleksandra Grebieniow as doctor and I as leader. Our first climbing activity took place in the Cordillera Real from February 26 to March 17. Our Base Camp was on Lake Zongo at 15,785 feet, 2½ miles southeast of Huayna Potosí. We made six high camps. We made the following ascents: Khala Cruz (17,142 feet; 1 mile southwest of Lake Zonga) via north buttress on March 1 and Alhuayco (17,372 feet; east of Khala Cruz) via south ridge on March 2 by M. and A. Grebieniow, Wawrzyniak; Grincuni (16,568 feet; northeast of the former) via southeast spur by Chrzan, Lisiecki on March 1; Huiyata (16,706 feet; north of Grincuni) via south ridge by Zimny, Jaskuła, Lisiecki on March 5; Charquini Norte (17,422 feet; east of Alhuayco) via north ridge by M. and A. Grebieniow, Gutowski, Wawrzyniak on March 5. All were done in rainy weather. Alhuayco was the only first ascent. (For Peruvian climbs, see that section.)

MARIUSZ GREBIENIOW, *Akademicka Wyprawa Górska, Poland*

Illimani, Huayna Potosí, Cordillera Real. After climbing in the Cordillera Yauyos in Peru, we went to the Cordillera Real. (See full names there.) On July 8 Mac and I and on July 10 Jedlinski, Malinowski, Star and Wasiak climbed Illimani by the normal route. On July 15 Mac, Malinowski, Wasiak and I climbed the normal route on Huayna Potosí.

JERZY MICHAELSKI, *Lódz, Poland*

Northern Chile

Pasto Salado and other peaks. In different trips to the mountains located some 15 miles west of Vicuña, Coquimbo province, northern Chile, youths of the Colegio Inglés of the town of La Serena made the first recorded ascents in late 1974 of Diablos Parados (4200 meters, 13,780 feet) and El Toro (4300 meters, 14,108 feet) as training for higher summits. In November, 1974, six youths of the same school made the first ascent of Pasto Salado (4845 meters, 15,895 feet). Participants of this climb were G. Pereira, E. Rodríguez, M. Bitrán and the brothers Alberto, Hernán and Jorge Corral, all between 11 to 17.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Volcán Colorado, Puna de Atacama. In December the Volcán Colorado (18,838 feet) was climbed by Antonio Beorchia Nigris, who found ceremonial sites from pre-Columbian times.

MARIO FANTIN, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Argentina

Mercedario, East Face. An Italian expedition from Padua made the first ascent of the east face of Mercedario (21,894 feet). The leader was Toni Mastellaro and the members were Sergio Billoro, Andrea Cassutti, Dr. Pier Paolo Cago, Franco Cremonese, Almo Giambisi, Graziano Mingardo, Nino Portolan and Armando Ragana. From San Juan they traveled via Laguna Blanca to arrive at Base Camp at 13,000 feet on January 8. Two days later Camp I was placed at the foot of the face at 15,200 feet. Camps II and III were established at 16,950 and 18,050 feet on January 13 and 15. On the 16th Giambisi and Portolan left in a push for the summit, establishing Camp IV at 19,850 feet and bivouacking at 20,700 feet before reaching the summit on January 18. A second assault team had difficulties and had to be evacuated by helicopter. The first of the face was gentle (35° to 40°) and the technical difficulties came in the middle, the key being a 50° couloir between Camps III and IV which runs behind the rock rib ("Caballito") and séracs.

Tupungato. Germans Josef Heinel, leader, Peter Vogler and Georg Peter Menz made a new route on Tupungato (21,490 feet) on January 3. They approached from Santa Clara, Argentina, and placed Base Camp below the northeast ridge of Yesera. On December 25, 1974 Vogler, Menz and Wolfgang Niederacher made the first ascent of the northeast ridge of Yesera (15,730 feet). They then crossed the 15,250-foot Fraile Pass and dropped to the Tupungato Glacier. On January 1 they climbed a rib which divides the east face from the southeast-face glacier and camped at 17,000 feet. Difficult ice and rock brought them to a bivouac 1000 feet below the summit, which they finally reached up gentler snow.

Cerro Catedral, South Face. An eight-man team of the Croatian Alpine Association, the oldest in Yugoslavia, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the association with a two-month expedition to the Andes of central Argentina. After climbing the normal route on Aconcagua, they made the first ascent of the south face of Cerro Catedral (17,553 feet), near Aconcagua. On February 15, Marijan Čepelak and Vladimir Mesarič climbed the 3000-foot, 40° face.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Yugoslavia*

Correction. On page 181 of *A.A.J.*, 1975 La Mesa and Alma Negra were placed in Chile. Both peaks lie completely within the borders of the Argentine.

Chile and Argentina—Patagonia

Cerro Stanhardt Attempt. Our expedition team comprised Jim Donini and John Bragg, USA, and Brian Wyvill and me, UK, with assistance from Larry Bruce, USA, and Mick Coffey, UK. We made Base Camp at the end of the road and on the next day, November 9, 1974 started our hike through the woods to the glacier leading to the foot of Cerro Torre, Torre Egger and Cerro Stanhardt. That night we slept in a snow cave at the foot of Cerro Torre. Dawn arrived with the good weather still holding and Donini and I set off to reconnoitre a possible line on the unclimbed walls of Cerro Stanhardt, the third of the towers north of Cerro Torre. A four-hour climb across glacier and steep snowfields brought us to a col separating Stanhardt from the Bifida. Two pitches of rock climbing led to the overhanging, ice-encrusted north wall and, at its base, a slender snowfield leading to the great diagonal ramps slashing across the east face. By following the snowfield and ramps, we could avoid the avalanche-swept lower walls of the east face and get within striking distance of the summit ridge. A nearly invisible chimney was recessed into a great corner, its walls bristling with incredible bulges of ice. As darkness fell, we saw that this was the line to take. We hacked out a tiny bivouac platform in the ice at the base of the chimney and left two climbing ropes for a dawn start. That night the spectacular spell of fine weather came to an end. In rapidly deteriorating weather we all left and retreated to our base in the woods. Endless storm and wind swept down for three weeks. On December 4 fine weather hurried us back up, but a malfunctioning stove prevented our staying. Two good days were wasted and the weather turned bad. This was the last good spell until December 26. On New Years Day, 1975 the weather looked fair and we were all at the previous high point. A heavy coating of ice started cascading down the chimney. The expected full storm did not arrive but we found ourselves out of position two days later when the weather became stable and sunny. On January 7 we arrived at the col again and rested on the 8th as the weather settled. January 9 was faultless. The climbing was much harder than we had anticipated because of rotten ice and loose rock. By six P.M. the four of us were gazing up through mist at the clouds over the summit ridge only 150 feet above our heads. Wet and aware of our exposed position we made a unanimous decision for down. After a wild night in our bivouac box below the north face, we made our way thankfully off the mountain. In December during one of our retreats from the col, we spotted a boot, containing part of a leg and foot, lying on the lower reaches of the glacier coming down from Cerro Torre. Further

search revealed other remnants of clothing and equipment. We concluded that these were the remains of Toni Egger, killed by an avalanche while descending with Cesare Maestri from Cerro Torre in 1959. This climb has aroused controversy and any photographic proof disappeared with Egger's body. We found parts of his rucksack, ripped to pieces, but the camera had disappeared and an intensive search over a large area of the glacier revealed nothing.

BEN CAMPBELL-KELLY, *Alpine Climbing Group, Aspirant*

Fitz Roy Group, 1974. A Polish expedition was active in various parts of the Andes from October, 1973 to September, 1974. They were Ryszard Rodziński, Henryk Cioncka, Stanislaw Jaworski, Zbigniew Kursa, Andrzej Lapinski, Antoni Panta and Zdzislaw Ryn. In February and March they climbed in Patagonia despite bad weather. They approached Fitz Roy late in the season. They attempted the American route. Two camps were established and they reached a high point 1500 feet below the summit in two attempts, on February 2 and 26. They were forced to retreat by deterioration of the weather and a minor accident from rockfall. They also made the following climbs, none first ascents: Punta Velluda (6595 feet) from the Río Blanco by Cioncka, Jaworski on February 11, 1974; Techado Negro (7130 feet) from the Río Blanco by Jaworski, Panta on February 24; Cerro Madsen (c. 6890 feet) from the Río Blanco by Panta on March 12; Cerro Solo (7375 feet) from Lago Torre by Panta, Ryn on March 15; Mojón Rojo (7297 feet) from Lago Sucio in the Río Blanco valley by Cioncka, Ryn on March 8, Cerro Eléctrico (7175 feet) from north from Río Blanco by Kursa, Panta on March 16; P 2270 (7748 feet; between Cerro Eléctrico and Aguja Guillamet) by Jaworski, Lapinski; Loma de las Pizarras (5548 feet) from Lago Sucio by Jaworski on March 14, Panta on March 21 and Cioncka, Ryn on March 24.

MAREK BRNIAK, *Klub Wysokogórski, Poland*

Fitz Roy Region, 1975. We can add a few names and details to the preliminary report given in *A.A.J.*, 1975 on page 188. The Swiss who made a one-day ascent from the col of the American route on Fitz Roy in early 1975 were Hans Peter Trachsel, Paul von Kanel and Ernst von Allmen. Trachsel and von Kanel then made the first ascent of the southern and slightly lower summit of Aguja Bífida, a needle north of Cerro Torre. They climbed to the col which separates Bífida from Cerro Stanhardt and forced their way up the southwest ridge. They did not have sufficient ice gear or rope to ascend the northern summit. The Australians who attempted the north face (northeast buttress) of Fitz Roy alpine-style were Rick White and Bob Staszewski. After several attempts they

finally climbed two-thirds of the face before bad weather drove them off for the last time.

Cerro Moyano. After six unsuccessful attempts on Cerro Moyano, our expedition reached the summit (9350 feet) on February 2, 1976. This was the last unclimbed major peak in the range between Lakes Viedma and Argentino; it is only slightly less difficult than Cerro Torre and Fitz Roy. Our expedition was composed of Dr. Luis Estevez, Guillermo Vieiro, Héctor Cuiñas, Pablo Nicola, Luciano Pera, Mario Serrano and me as leader. We flew to Río Gallegos and traveled by truck to Lago Viedma. From there we took horses to reach Base Camp at 1300 feet on January 25. We placed Camp I at 5900 feet on February 1. Cuiñas, Vieiro and I climbed the north face and northeast ridge. We started up a snow couloir to reach the 2000-foot-high face (UIAA V to VI, A1). From a little col we climbed the ridge with its towers (V to VI) to a 350-foot-high mushroom of ice. On the top of the mushroom we had to traverse 250 feet before the slope eased off to the summit. We got to the top at nine P.M. and descended after a bivouac the next day.

JORGE SKVARČA, *Club Andino Bariloche*

The Name, "Paine." The Paine peaks of Patagonia did not receive their name from some wandering Gringo. (The name is pronounced "pine-eh.") The name originated around 1886 when an Argentine traveler, trekking into southernmost Chile, saw the peak and christened it Paine because the Chilean massif has three peaks looking very much like an Argentine massif called "Paine" which was of religious importance to the Huilliches, an Argentine branch of the Araucanians of Chile. The word means "sky-blue." The Argentine writer Estanislao Zeballos has written novels about those Indians. One refers to a princess of the Paine.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Patagonian Season, 1976. As we go to press, we receive the first news of climbing in the current season from Vojslav Arko, who writes: "The expedition of the Club Andino Bariloche headed by Jorge Skvarca finally made the first ascent of Cerro Moyano on February 2, 1976. This rises between Lakes Viedma and Argentino. Jack Miller has just appeared here in Bariloche with the news that he has climbed the Cuerno Principal of Paine by a different route than the one climbed by the Chileans in 1968. New Zealanders tried Cerro Torre unsuccessfully and gave up after they lost a climber in a crevasse accident. The Americans John Bragg, Jim Donini and Jay Wilson climbed difficult Torre Egger. Italians led by Casimiro Ferrari finally succeeded in climbing the much-attempted northeast buttress of Fitz Roy. They reached the summit on February 23."



PLATE 68

Photo by Jorge Skvarča

CERRO MOYANO. The route ascends
the buttress where the sun and shade
meet.

Torre Egger. Our expedition consisted of Jim Donini, Jay Wilson and me, supported by Jane Hunter, Jane and Sherm Wilson and Maureen Donahue. We arrived in the area on December 1 and after much load carrying started the climb on December 10. Beautiful alpine free climbing on perfect granite under a brilliant sun let Jay and me fix ropes up the first 500 feet. One stormy month later, we were only 100 feet higher. When the weather finally started to improve on January 20 we found our snow cave and our equipment at the top of the glacier buried under 30 feet of fresh snow. After two hard, frustrating days, we were in our new quarters. After two more days of storm we started again. Two days of climbing took us to the top of the large snowfield almost halfway to the "Col of Conquest" between Cerros Torre and Egger. A brief storm slowed things, but after four more days we reached the col at sunset on February 4. A cold bivouac preceded descending the ropes the next day in wind and rain. February 16 saw us back at the cave and the next day we chopped a platform and pitched our box tent 2000 feet higher up the ropes. We continued fixing ropes in unsettled weather until finally, after a bad icing storm on the 21st, we three pushed the last three pitches in high winds and heavy cloud to the top on February 22, 1976. We descended to the box that night, cleaned the route the next day and were back at Base Camp on the 24th. Up to the col we were on the northeast face of Cerro Torre, following a line close to that of Maestri and Egger in 1958. From the col we were on the south face of Torre Egger. NCCS VI, F9, A4; 4500 feet of technical climbing; 4000 feet of fixed rope; ice up to 75°; 37 pitches of which 13 were on ice and 18 with substantial aid; 11 bolts, all but one for anchors.

JOHN BRAGG

EUROPE

New Routes in Chamonix: North Faces of Grands Charmoz and Grand Pilier d'Angle. During the Rassemblement International, Americans did some fine climbs in the Chamonix region. Steve Zajchowski and I were the representatives of the American Alpine Club. On July 8 with Roger Martin I did the first one-day ascent of the North Face Direct of les Droites. On the 14th I soloed the north face of the Grand Pilier d'Angle. Zajchowski did the Northeast Spur Direct on les Droites with the French climber Xavier Fourger. Zajchowski and I did the third ascent of the Couloir Nord de la Brèche des Drus in one day on July 22; previously the best time was three days. On July 28 and 29 Steve Arsenaault and I did the Walker Spur. On the 30th Zajchowski soloed the Swiss route on the north face of les Courtes. On August 7 Zajchowski and I did a new route on the north face of les Grands Charmoz. *Grand Pilier d'Angle North Face:* The route follows narrow gullies in the pillar