

(4450 meters). The altitudes given were made by aneroid barometer; if the official altitude for Cerro Hermoso of 4639 meters (15,220 feet) is correct, our other figures should be raised proportionately. Eduardo Ruiz, Jorge Pérez and I returned in October, using the new Tena-Lake Agrio road to approach, and on the 14th to climb, the Volcán Sumaco (3732 meters, 12,244 feet).

JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ, *Club Iberia, Madrid, Spain*

Peru

Cordillera Blanca. In 1993, the apparent return of political stability and less activity by the Sendero Luminoso resulted in a new interest on the part of foreign climbers in climbing in the Cordillera Blanca. The weather was less normal with more snow on the mountains in August than in April. The usual settled weather from May to September failed to materialize. Slovenes were active. [See below.] Australians Chris Turner and Mary Ambrose had an active season, culminating in a probably new route on Jangyaraju II (5630 meters, 18,471 feet) on the east-northeast face. They turned south up the Jangya-Urán and approached the rock face up the glacier. They climbed six pitches on generally firm granite. They descended to the west to a col and then north down to névé and finally east to Base Camp. Turner and Briton Andy Etheridge made the grisly discovery of a body frozen into a runnel wall during an attempt on the Ferrari route on the southwest face of Alpamayo. They retreated but returned the next day, July 12, to complete the route. On June 28, Frenchmen Anthoine and Stephane Cayrol and Basques Aritza Monasterio, José Luis Domeño, Borja Gartzia and Santi Domínguez climbed a route on the left of the Ferrari route on Alpamayo. The 300-meter-high five-pitch climb was on 60° to 75° ice. In the Quebrada Santa Cruz, Argentines did a difficult new route on the left buttress of Taulliraju. The line follows a thin avalanche runnel to the ridge where it joins the Italian route. The climb took them 24 hours. Mexicans Luis Antonio Rodríguez and Juan Carlos Gavilanes climbed the north face of Chacaraju Oeste from a camp at the foot of the wall. They bivouacked four times on the face, reaching the summit on August 6. Rodríguez suffered frostbitten toes. At the same time, Juan José Venegas and Higenio Pintado with two Argentines climbed Chacaraju Este, reaching the summit ridge on August 2, but not continuing to the summit. An Italian team appears to have succeeded on a very hard new route on the north face of Huascarán Norte. The summit pair disappeared, presumably on the descent. Despite the eventual recovery of their bodies, more details are not available at this time. Our expedition, consisting of Claire Cooper, Mark Harvey, Cat Moreton and me, climbed Ishinca, Urus Este, Pisco Este and Maparaju.

ADAM HANLON, *England*

Cashan Oeste. Mark Richey and I made a new route and, we believe, the second ascent of Cashan Oeste (5701 meters, 18,705 feet). On July 25, we

approached the mountain from the Quebrada Rajucolta via the steep, complicated slopes that define the lower quebrada and bivouacked at the base of the distinct snow-and-ice ramp that leads to the col between Cashan Oeste and Cashan Este. The following day, we climbed this ramp which offered steep ice and snow to the col, a climb of 400 meters. We then gained another 100 meters up the northeast ridge on difficult mixed rock and snow. The final pitch to the tiny, sharp summit was particularly problematic as the snow was extremely rotten and unstable and the summit itself severely corniced. We reached the summit at one P.M. and made the long descent to camp in Rajucolta at nightfall.

BARRY RUGO

Huascarán, Anqosh (North) Face. Boštjan Ložar, Tomaž Petač and I made a new route on the Anqosh face, well to the left of the Buhler-Wood route. We climbed alpine-style 1300 vertical meters on the buttress on the left side of the face to reach the east ridge, which we then followed to the summit. We had much steep ice and snow and a few pitches of excellent, compact granite. After acclimatizing on Pisco Oeste and Artesonraju, we approached the Anqosh face on July 16. The beginning was very hard: a difficult overhang and then hard, vertical ice. We climbed a few pitches to the first rock band, which had icy cracks in excellent granite. On the afternoon of July 17, we climbed the most difficult rock pitches on our route in the second and third rock bands. On July 18, we spent all day on steep ice and snow where it was impossible to belay properly. We bivouacked a second time on the buttress at 5900 meters in wet sleeping bags. On July 19, we climbed steep and in two places vertical snow to reach the Spanish (east) ridge at two P.M. On to the sharp, corniced ridge, we climbed slowly and bivouacked twice more. We reached the summit of Huascarán on July 21, after 46 hours of actual climbing. We rate the climb as UIAA VI+, A1, 90°. We call it "Pot v Pekel" (The Road to Hell).

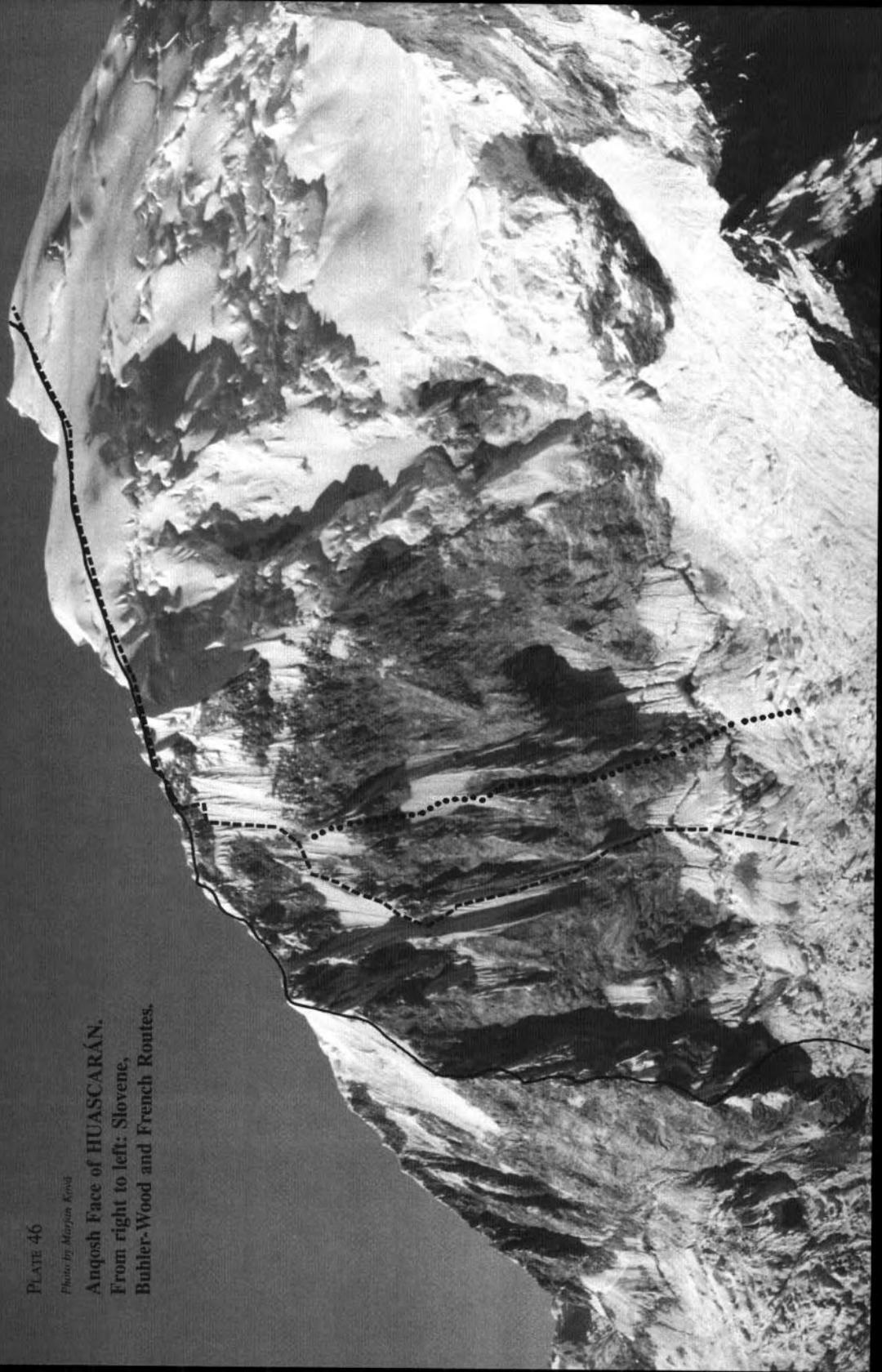
MARJAN KOVAČ, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

Artesonraju. There were two Slovene groups that climbed on Artesonraju this season. On June 1, Andrej Kecman and Dušan Košir climbed much of a new route on the southwest face. They ascended mostly snow except for 150 meters through séracs on the left side of the face. Halfway up the face, they headed for 40 meters between an ice tower on the left and a sérac shaped like an hourglass on the right at 70°, continued another 40 meters at 80° on the right and went up steeply to the plateau. After that they ascended at 60° to 70° to the top of the pyramid, where they joined the Austrian route. They did not continue on to the top because of unstable soft snow but descended the Austrian route. On July 9, Tomo Sbrizaj and Sebastjan Semrajc tackled the southeast face of Artesonraju, climbing the steep triangle as far as the normal route. On July 18, Borut Naglič joined them and they repeated the route. Naglič climbed on to the summit while the other two descended when they were about 100 meters from the top.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

Angosh Face of HUASCARÁN.

**From right to left: Slovene,
Buhler-Wood and French Routes.**



Chacaraju Este Attempts. On July 18, Slovenes Pavle Kozjek and Gregor Kresal tackled the unclimbed east face of Chacaraju Este. The conditions were bad and so they were forced to bivouac after 500 meters. The next day, they climbed another 200 meters and reached the northeast ridge, where they joined the 1962 Terray route still some 250 meters below the summit. Fixed ropes were still visible. They descended the Terray route without continuing on to the summit. On July 28, the same pair repeated the 1979 Japanese route on the south face of Chacaraju Este, which is to the left of the Richey-Brewer route. The route ended some distance to the left of the summit. To get to the summit itself was virtually impossible because of enormous unstable cornices. They made the approach across the glacier, the ascent and descent along the same route took them only a total of 13 hours.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*

Cordillera Huayhuash. The Cordillera Huayhuash has been practically unvisited since 1987, but interest is now being revived due to the decline of the activities of the Sendero Luminoso. Doris Walter and her French party unsuccessfully attempted the standard route on Rasac in 1992. A joint British-New Zealand-German party tried Yerupajá and Americans Mark Richey and Barry Rugo attempted a new line on Rondoy. All found the mountains significantly changed and the routes notably different.

ADAM HANLON, *England*

Rondoy Attempt, Cordillera Huayhuash. Mark Richey and I attempted a direct new route on the west face of Rondoy (5883 meters, 19,301 feet) from the Quebrada Jahuacocha. We left our Camp on August 8 and spent six hours on the approach to the wall's base across steep grassy slopes above the lake and through a convoluted glacier which spills down from Rondoy's neighbor, Yerupajá. The next day, we started up a steep, sometimes vertical, ice gully for 350 meters and then climbed a mixed rock-and-ice section of 150 meters to a sloping bivouac. On August 10, we continued up more steep ice and attempted to traverse below a rotten rock headwall, hoping to gain a lower-angled mixed face above. The traverse proved dangerous as the rock offered no points of protection and the ice below it was rotten. Richey, who was in the lead, observed a large ice band which was detached in places and threatened to fall. We opted for descent and reached the base of the wall in ten rappels.

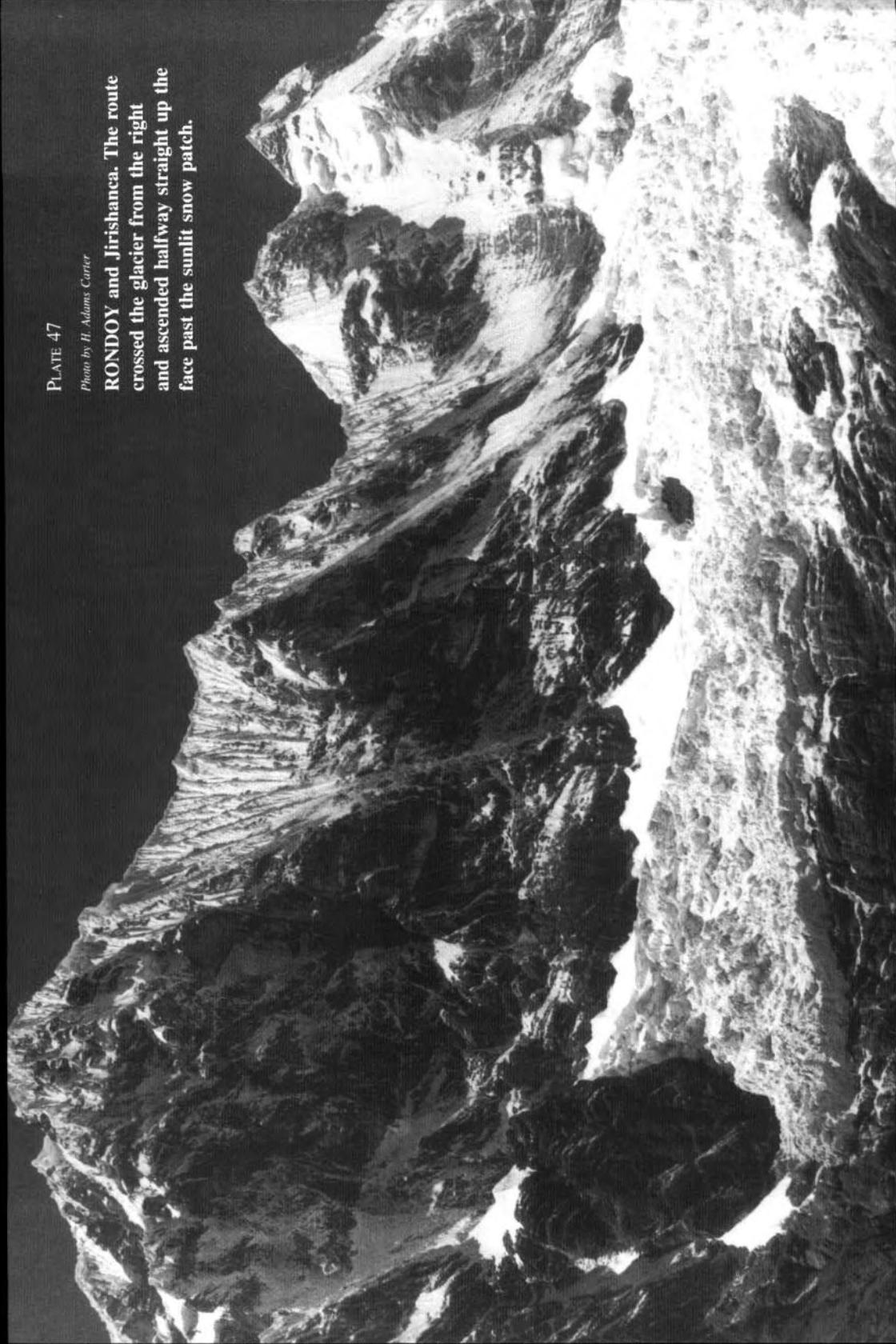
BARRY RUGO

Huascarán Norte Tragedy. An Italian expedition had hoped to repeat the Casarotto route on the north face of Huascarán Norte. On August 8, Battistino Bonali and Giandomenico Ducoli fell to their deaths apparently from a height of about 6000 meters as they were ascending.

PLATE 47

Photo by H. Adams Carter

RONDOY and Jirishanca. The route crossed the glacier from the right and ascended halfway straight up the face past the sunlit snow patch.



Salcantay Tragedy. Steve Kelsey, a South African living in North Wales, and Briton Graham Whittaker were tragically killed when they fell while trying to climb a new route on the west ridge of Salcantay.

Bolivia

Cordillera Apolobamba, 1992. Our expedition consisted of Ian Farmer, Steve Phillips, Rob Weight, Shona MacKenzie, Dr. Vivek Kulkarni and me as leader. We arrived in La Paz on June 26, 1992 and, after organizing food and transport, left for the Cordillera Apolobamba on July 3. We arrived at 4900-meter Huanacuni Base Camp on the 6th. This was at the head of the Huanacuni valley, southeast of Antaquilla, between the two lakes east of Lago Nubi. Our original objective was Huanacuni, but we failed to climb it due to poor conditions on our chosen route. We did climb Huanacuni Este*(c. 5500 meters, 18,045 feet) by the east couloir on July 19, 1992. Originally we planned to continue along the ridge to P 5760 but decided against this as it involved a traverse over difficult ground, followed by a steep snow couloir. On July 14, we climbed the German route, the southwest ridge, of Nubi (5710 meters, 18,734 feet) and traversed north to P 5760 (18,898 feet). On July 23, we took the bus to the Paso Pelechuco, our second Base Camp. On the 24th, from Antaquilla, we climbed two peaks southwest of Pelechuco Huaracha. The first was BJ 2 (5330 meters, 17,487 feet), climbed by the southeast glacier and ridge. We then traversed toward Pelechuco Huaracha to BJ 1 (5300 meters, 17,389 feet). Both were first climbed by Germans in 1969. On July 25, we climbed Katantica Oeste* (5630 meters, 18,461 feet) by the west face. On July 28, we traversed the three peaks north of Katantica Oeste, Apollo 11 (5650 meters, 18,537 feet), Bures (5560 meters, 18,242 feet) and Radioafición (5580 meters, 18,307 feet), having climbed the west face of Apollo 11*.

ADE MILLER, *Southampton University Mountaineering Club, England*

Peaks in Southern Cordillera Apolobamba. Ken Findlay, Les Holbert, Pamela Holt, Ray Dimmock, Ian Wadsworth, Sue Cooper, Ashley Hardwell and I visited the Cordillera Apolobamba, where we were able to locate a southern area which seems to have had no visits by British teams. We managed to make five British first ascents of named peaks and four of unnamed ones. The journey to our chosen Base Camp at Sunchuli was interrupted at Paso Osipal when our drivers ran out of petrol! Fortunately, two days later we were able to employ a passing miner and his truck to complete the journey. On July 30, Findlay, Dimmock, Holbert, Hardwell, Wadsworth and I climbed Cerro Sunchuli (5305 meters) northeast of the pass from its west col. On August 1, Hardwell, Findlay, Wadsworth and I traversed the central and southwest summits of Iscacachu (5650, 5585 meters) and Mita (5500 meters) south of the pass. That same day, Dimmock, Cooper and

*New route.