less offered by the Donachuí valley with Valledupar as the point of departure. The Donachuí valley divides into two upper valleys, the Donachuí itself and the Guatapuri. On the northern side of the latter rise various peaks that range from 17,000 to 17,600 feet, all unclimbed. There are also other virgin peaks of the same height to the west of Pico Colón, in the extreme western end of the group, which do not appear on maps and have been located only by airplane.

Evelio Echevarría C., Federación de Andinismo de Chile

Sierra Nevada de Cocuy. The Chilean Evelio Echevarría describes this little known region as a handsome glacial chain, located about 300 miles northeast of Bogotá, easy of access by road. When he visited the range in December 1956 he was plagued by typical bad weather, which prevented his climbing higher than 16,200 feet on the 17,360-foot Nevado de Chisblón. A Cambridge University group operated there from July to September 1957, making biological studies and climbing. They made the following climbs: second ascent of San Pablín (17,680 feet), July 30, by B. A. Curry and R. Perry; fourth and fifth ascents of Alto Ritacuba (18,020 feet), August 5, by Curry, Perry, and J. Moore, and August 7, by P. Grubb and I. Allnut; first ascents of Peak 17,460, September 4, by Moore and Perry, of Peak 17,320, September 6, by Curry, Perry, and Moore, and of Peak 17,112, September 7, by the same.

Ecuador

Cotopaxi and Chimborazo. Raymond Lambert and his wife Annette climbed Cotopaxi (19,848 feet) on March 9, 1957 and Chimborazo (20,702 feet) on March 17. This was the first time that a woman had ever climbed either of these peaks.

Peru

Jirishhanca and Yerupajá Chico, Cordillera Huayhuash, and Ascents in the Cordillera Raura. The expedition of the Österreichischer Alpenverein accomplished two of the most difficult ascents yet made in the Andes. The Austrian group was led by Dr. Heinrich Klier and consisted of Siegfried Jungmair, Erich Krenmayr, Herbert Raditschnig, and Toni Egger. On the approach march the latter two made the first ascent of Kichas, one of the Nevados de Quichas (16,750 feet). From Base Camp on the Carhuakocha (lake), June 8, 1957, Krenmayr and Jungmair made the first ascent of the Nevado Alcay (17,323 feet) from the Cerro Alcay (17,192 feet), which Egger and Raditschnig had already climbed by its
slabby east face. On June 9 all the climbers made the second ascent of Jirishhanca Chico (17,936 feet), climbed in 1954 by Mariner and Aeberli. The next day they turned their attention to Jirishhanca itself (20,100 feet), which they had previously reconnoitered. The northern glacier was not passable, but they ascended a rocky ridge along side it to an upper snowfield. Porters assisted them only to Camp II at the foot of the eastern cliffs of Jirishhanca. From there the Climbers were on their own and state that they found the difficulties greater than any they had ever encountered anywhere. They climbed perpendicular limestone to a huge overhanging cap of ice, through which they had to tunnel to reach the top of the first bastion. Thence they climbed three large patches of hanging ice to the base of a second bastion, which was much more difficult than the first. Notwithstanding bad weather, they had forced a route to the top of this second by June 29, but withdrew without attempting the powder-snow covered, corniced, 70° summit ridge, planning to return later when conditions might be more favorable.

Yerupajá Chico, or El Toro, as they called it (20,082 feet), was attacked by its northeast bastion and east ridge. Camp I was at the foot of the east face. It took them three days to work out a route up a 1650-foot limestone ridge, continually swept by rockfall, which led them to a hanging glacier at 18,400 feet. After a day's rest at Base Camp, Egger and Jungmair returned on June 4 to Camp I to find that Indians had stolen most of their food. They retraced their steps, nevertheless, to the hanging glacier camp. The next day they climbed the difficult rock and ice all day, barely escaping death when an ice avalanche swept close by them. They bivouacked at 19,350 feet in a small pulpit at the foot of the summit ridge. They followed the difficult ice ridge to the summit, which they reached at 10:30 A.M. July 7. Rather than retrace their steps, they rappelled down the south face and reached Base Camp on Carhua Lake at 7 P.M.

Meanwhile Krenmayr and Raditschnig failed at 18,700 feet on the Nevado Carnicero (19,620 feet) for lack of equipment.

All returned to Jirishhanca on July 10 and climbed to Camp II. The next day Egger and Jungmair climbed with 50-pound packs. The ice tunnel below the summit of the first bastion had to be recut. That afternoon, leaving their bivouac equipment, they prepared the third ice patch and fixed more ropes on the second bastion. On the morning of the 12th they reached their previous highest point at the top of the second bastion at 8 A.M. after only an hour of climbing. From there they had only six 160-leads to the summit, but the ridge was incredibly difficult. They
could not climb the ridge top but traversed under the cornices on the north face. They reached the top only by midafternoon in stormy weather. Their descent was entirely en rappel, but involved a bivouac at 19,000 feet in a snowstorm. They continued to rappel on 350-foot ropes to Camp II the next day. On July 15 Krenmayr and Raditschnig climbed Trapecito (18,500 feet).

The expedition, minus Klier, transferred its activities to the Cordillera Raura. On July 25 Egger and Krenmayr climbed Condorsenja (18,045 feet), while on the same day Raditschnig and Jungmair made the first ascents of six peaks between 17,000 and 17,400 feet in the Patron-Jaico group. They climbed Santa Rosa (18,500 feet), Cinco Caballeros (18,045 feet), and Yarupa (18,700 feet), before Raditschnig repeated, with the German Degerl Briegleb and the Peruvian Martín Fernández, the ascent of Condorsenja on July 31. The same day Krenmayr and Jungmair made the first ascent of the Torre de Cristal (17,700 feet).

*Pirámide de Garcilaso and Alpamayo in the Cordillera Blanca, and Jutunhuma and Cayungate I in the Cordillera Vilcanota.* An expedition of the Swabian Section of the Deutscher Alpenverein established its base camp on the eastern shore of Parrón Lake in the Cordillera Blanca. Their chief objective here, the Pirámide de Garcilaso (19,308 feet), had repelled the Germans in 1955 and the British in 1956. Nick Clinch’s expedition had hoped to attempt it later in the summer. The Germans established Camp I at 15,750 feet and Camp II at 18,200 feet on the north ridge of the north peak. After surmounting a 50-foot ice step and then another shorter one, the leader, Günter Hauser, with Bernhard Kuhn and Horst Wiedmann, on May 23 reached the summit of Pirámide’s north peak (18,537 feet), but the jagged snow ridge precluded any further advance towards the main peak. The following day they climbed a steep ice slope to a col between the peaks of the Nevados de Parrón. With the Peruvian porter, Emilio Angeles, they reached the summit of Parrón Chico (18,209 feet), only two rope-lengths above the col. The next day the Germans returned to the col and climbed Parrón Grande (18,537 feet). They returned to Pirámide, attacking the northwest face, in the middle of which they reached a terrace. Thence they climbed one of the 60° ice gulleys that leads to the top. After a bivouac just below the summit, they climbed the remaining two difficult rope-lengths on the morning of May 29. Their next ascent, June 20, was that of Alpamayo (20,079 feet), on which they were joined by the fourth member of the expedition, Frieder Knauss. The Peruvian César Morales Arnao points out that this