

Grade V and VI climbing on rotten, tropical ice. We bivouacked on the top of the second pillar at 19,200 feet. On the third day we attacked the dangerous summit ridge and at three P.M. of June 20 we four stood on the far-overhanging summit cornice of Nevado Jirishhanca. We bivouacked in a snow cave on the summit. On the fourth day we descended to under the first ice roof, not being able to climb free one single meter of the descent. On the fifth day we got back to Camp II, safe and sound but exhausted. This peak is one of the most beautiful and most difficult mountains in the world. We used the same equipment which had proved itself on difficult climbs in the Alps such as the Eiger North Face and the North Face of the Matterhorn in winter. We also all climbed Jirishhanca Chico (17,937 feet), Kuen and Sager making the fifth ascent in late June and Haim and I the seventh on July 7. (The sixth was made by the Siulá expedition.)

LEO SCHLÖMMER, *Austrian Army Climbing Guide*

*Attempt on Yerupajá.* The unsuccessful attempt of the Scottish Expedition of 1964 to Yerupajá (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 12:2 p. 447) left two of its members anxious to prove a route that seemed feasible. The 1966 party consisted of Dez Hadlum, Ian Howell and Mike Kosterlitz and of Rob Brookes and me of the 1964 group. We took 5000 feet of fixed rope and in every respect were well equipped. Base Camp was established on Carhuacocha on July 1 and Camp I at 16,000 feet two days later. A very dry season had created new difficulties on the glacier that falls from the east face, and it was not until the 7th that Brookes and I were reascending the overhanging start to the east spur of P 5660 (18,570 feet; Yerupajá Oeste). The route was forced without great difficulty to the final ridge about 200 feet below this summit, and thereafter a great length of double cornice led to the col at the foot of the east buttress of the main peak. As a good route of supply, it was out. By good luck the same glacier which had yielded no route in 1964 now led us to the east wall of the northeast ridge, and in the three days from the 12th to the 14th Kosterlitz and Howell fixed rope on this steep wall. Camp II was established at 17,000 feet. Brookes and Hedlum climbed on and fixed rope to a minute ledge at about 19,000 feet. By the end of July I had to leave. Some time had been lost by two spells of bad weather. From Camp III Howell and Kosterlitz made a route through the towers and ice overhangs that defended the access to the final east summit ridge of the mountain until they were driven down by bad weather just as they ran out of fixed rope. On August 6 all four climbers occupied Camp III, and with heavy loads they set out for the summit bid, expecting to

bivouac. They spent the night under difficult circumstances. The next day they faced a route of exceptionally steep, rotting snow. After reaching 20,250 feet, they turned back, gaining Camp III in the dark. Bad weather set in and the party regained Base Camp under difficult conditions. The attempt was abandoned as there was no further time

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*Yerupajá Sur, Rasac, and Other Peaks.* A Swiss expedition led by Ernst Schmied unsuccessfully attempted Yerupajá but on June 13 Schmied with Hermann Steuri and Rudolf Debrunner reached the 21,375-foot south summit, which an Argentine and a previous Swiss expedition had climbed before. On June 20 Hanspeter Rychen and Theo Marti also reached this summit. Steuri and Erst Schill made the sixth ascent of Rasac (19,817 feet). Steuri alone made the first ascent of Rasac Central (5617 meters or 18,429 feet), which lies two kilometers northwest of Rasac, while Rasac Norte (17,220 feet), which lies another kilometer farther northwest, was climbed first by Schill and Jost Felber and later, on June 18, by Paul Roth alone. Debrunner, Roth and Schill made the first ascent of TAM Sur (5545 meters or 18,192 feet), which lies across the glacier about a kilometer west of Yerupajá Chico. On June 19 Roth alone made the first ascent of Huacrish Norte (5167 meters or 16,952 feet), which lies between the head of the east branch of Quebrada Huacrish and the Quebrada Rasac, and climbed previously ascended Jahua Este (16,523 feet), which lies two kilometers to the northwest.

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

*Sarapo.* The Japanese Yamanoko (Children of the Mountains) Alpine Club expedition made the second ascent of Sarapo (20,155 feet) on July 6. (First ascent by Austrians Bachmann and Lugmayer in 1954.) Takayuki Musha and Hiroshi Nakatsubo made the ascent with two camps above Siulácocha by the northern moraine and the southeast ridge. On August 18 Nakatsubo and Takeo Kuribashi climbed Cochapata Oeste (18,340 feet) by the Yamanoko Glacier and the north face; that same day the leader, Izumi, Shimada, Musha and Motoyoshi Shirai climbed Cochapata Norte (18,242 feet) by the Castillo de Oro Glacier and the north face. These two peaks lie in the Cochapata group south of the Cordillera Huayhuash.

*Mexican Expedition to the Cordillera Huayhuash.* We left Chiquián on June 11 and spent until the 22nd in the region of the Jirishancas. We spent much of our time trying to find a way up the glacier to the base of Jirishanca, which was very steep, badly crevassed and threatened with séracs.