

at the foot of the wall, again sitting above the ice bulge in the upper third of the wall and finally on the summit. The lower part of the wall was 50°. The greatest problems were in the steep upper third of the wall, which can be climbed in the fall-line. The most difficult spot was a 15-foot section of vertical ice at 19,000 feet. From there it went at 60° to the summit. Both groups took a day to descend the southwest ridge.

PETER GLOGGNER, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

### Peru—Cordillera Huayhuash

*Yerupajá Sur, South Face; Rondoy, West Face; Rasac and Ancocancha.* Rab Carrington and I left Chiquián in late May for Base Camp at Jahuakocha. After several days of acclimatizing, we walked up the Quebrada Huacrish and bivouacked below Ancocancha Norte (18,528 feet). On June 3 we climbed this by the arête that drops to the Quebrada Huacrish on the north-northwest side. Our prominent rib lies well left of the line of the Argentines in 1964. On June 7 we approached the unclimbed south face of Rasac (19,817 feet) via Rasackocha and the next day started up a central line. The first day gave us eight pitches of very technical difficult climbing. We bivouacked a third of the way up the face. The second day was easier ice and snow climbing with a few difficult pitches at the end, when the snow turned to very loose powder. That night the weather turned bad with snow showers and spindrift. The third day, after four or five pitches, we reached the top and descended onto the Yerupajá Glacier and so back to Base Camp. After a brief rest, we turned to the west face of Rondoy. Having seen two massive avalanches cascade down the main part of the face, we decided that the safest line of ascent would be the west ridge, which bounds the left side of the face. On June 15 we headed for the col between Cerro México and Rondoy, which we reached after four hours. The next day, in doubtful weather, we climbed the buttress leading onto the west ridge and bivouacked in a bergschrund at the foot of the ridge. In the morning we discovered that snow mushrooms made the ridge nearly impossible but that we could climb just to the left of the ridge. That evening we continued in falling snow and managed to find a slot in the ice in which to take shelter. The slot was just under the cornices which guard the exit to the col joining the north and south peaks. On the 18th we climbed out onto the col. Knowing the extreme difficulty of the descent, we climbed only the north peak (19,095 feet), the lower of the two. Then ensued a five-hour traverse of the corniced, be-mushroomed ridge which, to say the least, was unstable. We eventually descended the east face, climbing down the 1963 English ascent route. On June 30 we once again left Base Camp and headed up Rasackocha, crossed Col 5129 and dropped to Seriakocha, where we spent the night. The next day, a short one, we crossed Col 5004 to Sarapokocha and headed north to bivouac below

our next objective, the 4250-foot unclimbed south face of Yerupajá. On July 2 we set off at four A.M., crossed the glacier and reached the foot of the face at dawn. We followed a line directly up the centre of the face, reaching and bivouacking in the rock band that night. The following day we continued through the rocky section before finally being forced to exit onto the southeast ridge which we followed to the summit of Yerupajá Sur (21,375 feet). After bivouacking just under the summit, we started our descent in practically nil visibility, reversing the normal route on the west face.

ALAN ROUSE, *Alpine Climbing Group*

*Yerupajá Sur, West Face Attempt, Tsacra Chico and Other Peaks.* The Stuttgart Section of the DAV Expedition had as members Ernst Schillinger, Gerhard Esche, Joachim Königer, Rainier Schlump, E. Strobel and me as leader. We climbed in June above the Quebrada Rasac. Strobel, Königer, Schillinger and Schlump climbed Tsacra Chico (18,254 feet) by the northeast face, which was hard snow up to 45°. This climb was later repeated by Esche and me. Esche and I climbed P 5036 (16,523 feet). Strobel and Schlump made the ascent of the east face of the middle summit of Rasac (c. 6000 meters or 19,685 feet) on very rotten rock. Schillinger, Königer, Esche and I made the second ascent of TAM Sur (17,907 feet) up the southwest face, the Stuarfer Buttress. (TAM Sur and Norte lie west of Jirishanca and Yerupajá Chico.) The first attempt on the west face of the south summit of Yerupajá by Strobel and Schlump ended on the south shoulder and the second one by Schillinger and Königer was stopped a rope-length from the top (21,375 feet) by cornices and threat of falling ice. I soloed P 5063 or Minapata (16,624 feet). Esche and Schillinger made the second ascent of TAM Norte (17,907 feet) and the first of the ice spur on the west buttress on 60° ice. I also soloed Rasac Norte (17,220 feet) by the west and north ridges.

ROLAND STIERLE, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Yerupajá, Northeast Face.* Our expedition was composed of Dr. Peter Soklič, Mato Podrekar, Radovan Riedl, Janko Ažman, Vojko Bučer, Izador Kofler, Kristijan Langus, Marjan Manfreda, Ljubo Nemeček, Dušan Polajnar, Joše Rožič, Miha Smolej and me. After three days of approach by way of Llamac, Poepa and Cacanán Pass, we reached Base Camp at Carhuacochoa. Rožič and Smolej were bothered by the altitude and had to leave, Smolej joined us later, but Rožič had to fly home. In Base Camp we chose the main objective, a route on Yerupajá's northeast face, first climbed in 1968 by Chris Jones and Paul Dix. (*A.A.J.*, 1969, pages 271 to 274.) This rises from a glacier between