

Peru—Cordillera Raura

Torre de Cristal, South Face. The Japanese Saburo Mizobuchi, Tetsuo Nagashino and Moritaka Yoda climbed a fine new route on the Torre de Cristal (18,140 feet), reaching the summit on July 25, 1976. They fixed rope on the lower 800 feet of the south face on mixed rock and ice for two days and then climbed the upper 1000 feet of a very steep ice couloir directly below the summit on the final day.

Condorsenga. Bruce Campbell-Watt, my wife Madeline and I spent six days camped near Mina Raura. Campbell-Watt and I climbed Yanku (16,897 feet) by the east ridge, Condorsenga (17,618 feet) via the east face after gaining the plateau between Condorsenga and Santa Rosa by climbing the short glacier beneath the north face of the former, and P 5250 (17,225 feet), just north of Santa Rosa, by the northwest ridge.

KEITH PYLE, *Mountain Club of Rhodesia*

Southern Peru

Peaks near Ausangate, Cordillera Vilcanota. On June 30 Herman Plugge, Margreet Hogeweg, Pauline Willinge, Bert Vonk and I left the Hacienda Tinquí for the mountains and on July 2 Hogeweg and I climbed Campa I (17,996 feet) on the way to Base Camp south of Ausangate, which we established on July 3. On the 5th all of us but Hogeweg climbed P 5680 (18,625 feet), which has been called Mariposa Chica and Mariposa Sureste; we were told its true name is Wekiriti. From July 7 to 14 we attempted the south ridge of Ausangate but bad snow conditions and weather prevented our completing the climb. On July 16 Plugge, Hogeweg and I climbed Ccapana (18,784 feet) from camp on the Jatunhuma Glacier. Plugge, Hogeweg and I walked up Palomani (17,060 feet) on July 18. In a second attempt Vonk and Willinge climbed the northeast ridge of the steep, isolated rock needle of Surimani (17,865 feet) on July 19.

ROBERT ECKHARDT, *Nederlandse Bergsportvereniging*

Ausangate, South Subsummit. After acclimatization, on August 13 we climbed the moraine of the glacier which comes off the south face of Ausangate and then traversed west through difficult ice slabs to the foot of a sérac barrier which crosses the face. There at 16,750 feet we placed Camp I, which we occupied on the 15th. On the 16th we climbed unstable snow slabs to the "plateau" of the south face. We climbed slowly because of the state of the snow, crossing a zone of avalanches which fall from the séracs that protect the north peak. We had to camp at 19,000 feet. On August 17 we continued up difficult and steep terrain

to a col formed by the south subsummit and the ridge. From there we climbed the north face for 350 feet on hard, very steep ice, getting to the south subsummit (6200 meters or 20,342 feet; first climbed by Japanese in 1959) at noon. The expedition members were Angel Vedo, Antonio Pérez, Antonio Albalate, Lluís Soler and I.

ANTONIO PAMPLONA, *Agrupació Excursionista Talaia, Spain*

Jatunhuma, West Face. On August 14 our expedition from the Brescia Section of the Italian Alpine Club from Hacienda Tinquí crossed the 16,650-foot Pacchanta Pass to place Base Camp on the shores of Ticllacocha at 15,750 feet. We established a high camp at 17,400 feet below the west face, fixing rope at the only difficult spot, the beginning of the glacier. Our objective was the left spur of the face, which led directly to the summit. On August 19 we pushed the route to the prominent first tower at 18,375 feet, having found our way through crevasses, up a steep couloir and then another nearly vertical 125-foot couloir. Above the tower the difficulties seemed to diminish. We descended to our high camp. On August 20 Italo Bazani, Gian Marco Pelizzari, our leader Pierangelo Chiaudano and I, with Massimo Sanavio in support up to the rock tower, headed for the summit. Above the tower, we skirted a steep icefall on the right and climbed back to the steep ridge. The traverse back onto the ridge crest ended in nearly vertical rotten ice, where we succeeded after various tries. We climbed another 500 feet up a steep open couloir to a frigid bivouac by a sérac at 19,000 feet. On August 21 we climbed a long, wide couloir under a barrier of threatening séracs. These forced us to cross the couloir to the extreme left and to emerge, using direct aid. From there one diagonal pitch and one straight up took us to the summit (19,996 feet). We rappelled down the face to the beginning of the fixed ropes.

PIERO FAVALLI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Qujoc (Punta de Lanzadera) and Waqaywilki (Verónica or Padre Eterno), Cordillera Urubamba. On August 12 Ray Sharples and I and the American Tom Hendrickson made the first ascent of Qujoc (16,404 feet; formerly known as Punta de Lanzadera) via the southwest glacier and north face. This peak was the highest unclimbed one in the Pateriyayoc group. The rock was up to UIAA Grade IV. On August 26 Hendrickson and I finished a new route and made the fifth ascent of Waqaywilki (19,336 feet; also known as Verónica and Padre Eterno). We climbed the long southwest rib. The climb took seven days, including two for the descent. The weather was good. There were ice pitches up to Scottish Grade 4.

RICHARD TOON, *St. Helens Mountaineering Club, England*