

some 20 houses. There we got three horses. We left Callaya on July 22 and instead of ascending the Callaya valley, crossed two passes to come into a valley behind the mountains. We got the next day to a lake close to and just south of the village of Cañoma, called locally Chojñacota. That same afternoon we crossed the ridge east of us to the parallel valley, ascended the valley, bypassed séracs by means of a ridge and camped on the glacier. On July 24 we all climbed the east face of the peak called Condorini by the local people (18,800 feet). On July 25 we all climbed the north-northeast face of Ulla Caya (19,193 feet; named for the nearest town). The long snow slope had several false summits. This peak lies at the head of the valley, southwest of Condorini. After a rest at Base Camp on the lake, we crossed a pass on July 28 to the southwest and continued to another lake. The 29th was our longest day. We climbed east and at noon got to a 16,900-foot col where we set up camp. In the afternoon we climbed Acamani Chico (18,143 feet; local name) by its west face. We had to cross a rock band to get to a snow col, from which we followed the snow ridge to the top, turning crevasses on the south face. On July 30 we all climbed Acamani Grande (18,537 feet). We climbed the east face, which became very steep near the top. On August 1 Cazes, Messaut and I climbed Cañoma (18,307 feet). This mountain lies nearly due east of the village of Cañoma, above the valley which runs parallel to the one in which the village lies. The snow was execrably soft. We returned to La Paz on August 3.

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Bolivia—Cordillera Real

Illampu, West Spur. Our expedition was composed of Sebastia Figuerola, Francesc Magriñá, Enric Dalmau, Oscar Cadiac, Joan Roig, Xavier Azagra, Pere Benaiges, Alex Osso, Josep María Monserrat and me as leader. While we were waiting for our equipment to arrive and be cleared through customs, we left on July 14 for Huayna Potosí. We camped at 16,400 feet near the Zongo dam. On July 15 we all headed for the summit by the normal route but three were unable to reach the top for lack of acclimatization. On July 25 we drove by truck to Sorata at 9000 feet and the next day to Ancoma by a smaller truck, which was needed to manage the narrow, rough, curving road. We left Ancoma on July 27 with 22 porters and three mules for Base Camp at Aguas Calientes (15,100 feet), in a narrow valley southwest of Ancoma below the slopes of Laramcota. We crossed from our valley south over a ridge to a snowfield on the eastern foot of Pico Schulze and camped at 16,700 feet. Four of us, my brother Francesc, Dalmau, Benaiges and I, made a new route on the spur of the west face that leads to the 6310-meter foresummit of the main peak of Illampu. It was mixed climbing on a 60° slope for a 4000-foot rise. The actual climb took three days. We started up steep

snow about 300 yards south of the end of the spur and gained 1000 feet to reach rock of UIAA Class IV difficulty. This gave access to a second steep snow patch, above which we bivouacked. The second day began with steep, difficult mixed climbing. We next ascended a 65° couloir, where rockfall threatened. From the top of the couloir we climbed some 650 feet diagonally left to the final crest of the spur. We bivouacked just before getting to this crest. On August 4 we climbed the ridge to the 6310-meter (20,702-foot) foresummit and from there spent four hours on the last of the ridge between the Pico del Norte and the main summit of Illampu (20,872 feet). The corniced ridge was not stable and belaying was difficult. We descended the southwest ridge, which runs to the Pico Schulze, and then the north face. Figuerola, Cardiach, Osso and Roig *ascended* this route. They moved up the snowfield to a 1650-foot ice slope which took them to the col between Illampu and Pico Schulze, where they bivouacked at 17,700 feet. They followed the southwest ridge to the summit, which they also reached on August 4. This route had been descended in 1971 by Germans. (*A.A.J.*, 1973, p. 470.)

JORDI MAGRIÑA, *AAEEMI, Spain*

East of Illampu and Ancohumá. The eastern cirques formed by Illampu and Ancohumá, two great 6000-meter peaks, and the vast ridge that connects them was so remote that it seemed best to share the benefits of group travel and a common Base Camp. Climbing, from easy snow climbs to granite walls at 6000 meters, attracted thirteen climbers. We traveled by bus from La Paz to Sorata. Then a remarkable old truck hauled us over the 15,700-foot Tipuani Pass to Ancoma. From there llamas and horses carried the bulk of our gear while we hiked past Cooco. At one point we saw 17 male condors circling. Base Camp at 14,800 feet was centrally situated for reaching the spectacular peaks. We enjoyed two weeks of almost perfect weather. The following is a summary of our activities. The climbs are given counter-clockwise on the map, starting at Base Camp. P 5350 (17,553 feet) and P 5200 (17,061 feet) both from east by Dennis Leahy, George Derrick on June 5; Peak III (c. 5200 meters or 17,061 feet) via east ridge by Douglas Cannalte on June 11 and by Derrick on June 15; Peak IV (c. 5500 meters (?) or 18,045 feet) from its west col by Lin Murphy, Derrick, Cannalte on June 11; P 5950 (19,521 feet; a snow dome) from east by Murphy, Cannalte on June 10; Aguja Yacuma (19,869 feet; a prominent rock needle in the col north of Illampu; four rock pitches of F9) from north by Del Young, Ellen Harpham on June 7; Ancohumá (21,086 feet) approached from east and climbed by south knife-edged ridge by Glenn Garland, Jack Miller on June 7; "Joroba de Camello" North Peak (our name; 19,865 feet) from east and South Peak (19,685 feet) from west, "Espalda" (our name; 18,701 feet) from south, and "Hancopuro" (our