

new route on the prominent west spur of Ninashanca (5637 meters or 18,495 feet, ED) on June 3 and 4. We descended the northeast ridge and face. Meanwhile Jaeger was filming on Yerupajá. With Charliat and Morales he climbed the west face to the south col and then soloed the final ridge to the summit (6632 meters or 21,759 feet). We three then climbed on June 13 the southwest ridge of Trapecio (5653 meters or 18,547 feet, ED), probably making the second ascent. The next day we descended the much easier north ridge, making the first traverse of the mountain. We had thought of making an extensive traverse of the Huayhuash, but this idea was abandoned after the traverse of Trapecio. Jaeger later decided to try the traverse again and on June 6 repeated the itinerary we had already made on Trapecio but he abandoned the idea until a future year because of bad weather.

ALAN ROUSE, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Yerupajá, West Face. The best climb our group did was the west face of Yerupajá. Climbing alpine-style with a haul bag, a quart of water and a rack of ice screws, Tom Pulaski and Geoff Conley from July 9 to 11 managed to do the 28 pitches of blue ice slightly left of the center of the face, just to the left of the rock bands. I believe this was the first time the whole route has been done. Before going to the Huayhuash, we climbed in the Cordillera Blanca. On June 21 Conley and I did the regular route on Pisco while Pulaski and John Pearson did the direct south face route. On June 30 Pulaski and Pearson climbed Huandoy Norte by the southeast face.

JAMES NEWBERRY

Yerupajá, Ski Descent. Very difficult ski descents continue to be made. Patrick Vallençant skied down the west face of Yerupajá, starting in the col between the south and main summits.

Jirishanca, South Face. Our group, consisting of Matt Kerns, Tom Hargis, Gwen Hall, Hal Tompkins, Brian Cox and me, set up camp at Jahuacocha on June 14. We placed a higher camp at 16,500 feet on the Rasac ridge close to the Yerupajá Glacier. On June 19 Cox, Tompkins and I climbed Rasac via the east face and descended the southeast ridge to the col. The following day Hargis and Kerns repeated the ascent while Tompkins and I scouted a route from camp through the icefall of the Yerupajá Glacier to the foot of the west face of TAM Sur. After a rest day Kerns, Hargis, Tompkins and I crossed the icefall and skirted TAM Sur to gain the col to its south. From there we could see a promising bivouac site on the lip of the bergschrund part way up the south face of Jirishanca. (First ascent by Dean Caldwell and Jon Bowlin in 1971.



PLATE 86

Photo by H. Adams Carter

JIRISHANCA from Solteracocha.

See *A.A.J.*, 1972, pp. 43-5.) We arrived there in time to enjoy a spectacular sunset, but falling ice during the night made us realize that our choice of bivouac site left something to be desired. The next morning we turned the bergschrund on the left and soon gained the Ramp, the steep, uniform ice slope that sweeps up to the summit ridge. Although no further bivouac sites were visible from below, we climbed on into the night, hoping to come across something suitable. By midnight we gave up and spent a miserable night hanging from ice screws in the buffeting wind and whipping spindrift. A large part of the next day was spent chopping out an ample ledge. We got a late start on June 25 and did not complete the five pitches to the summit ridge until dusk in deteriorating weather. We rappelled the ascent route, using bollards as anchors. On July 2 Hargis, Kerns, Tompkins and I climbed to the top of Tsacra Chico by the north face.

DONALD FREDERICKSON

Sarapo, Northwest Face. A few brief moments under the west face of Siulá convinced Tom Sisson and me that we did not want to play Russian Roulette with our lives on that face. The snow-and-ice northwest face of Sarapo, a short way up the glacier, seemed fairly trivial in comparison. The best line would avoid the ice cliffs on one side and some rotten rock sections on the other. Though it looked short, it turned out to be one bivouac and 1500 feet to the ridge. There were interesting corniced and fluted sections on the ridge, but after that it was quite easy. Soft snow on the last 400 feet made the final section a tiring and time-consuming wallow. A windy bivouac near the summit and, in the morning, a spectacular view of the southern Huayhuash were our reward. We retraced our steps, at least knowing where they went in contrast to unending corniced ridges, that seemed to be the alternatives. One bivouac and several ice bollard rappels eventually returned us to the glacier. Our route differs from the Italians' by starting up the northwest face before joining the ridge they followed up from Sarapococha. We found much evidence of their fixed line on the corniced ridge section soon after we joined the ridge.

ROGER GOCKING

Sarapo, Southwest Face. In Cajatambo an Italian expedition, led by Casimiro Ferrari, met a Swiss one returning from having unsuccessfully tried the southwest face of Sarapo. In two days, on August 4, the Italians were in Base Camp. After several days of reconnaissance in doubtful weather, on August 9 they climbed two rock bands and established Camp I below the southwest face at 16,000 feet. At three A.M. on August 12 Ferrari, Bruno Lombardini, Sandro Liati, Vittorio Meles, Maurizio Scaioli and Giuliano Maresi set out up the face and con-