

ridge; Payachata Central (5400 meters, 17,717 feet; 4th ascent, new route) by Sieland, Sauer, August 20, via northwest face and ridge; Incaichuni Oeste (5250 meters, 17,225 feet; 9th ascent) by whole party minus Funke, August 11, via west ridge and by W. and K. Scharl, Funke, Büttner, Rollenmiller, August 12, via southeast ridge, a new route; Parioc Este (5200 meters, 17,061 feet; 3rd ascent, new route) by W. Scharl, Funke, via northeast couloir; Huarani (5200 meters, 17,061 feet) by Wolf, Sauer, Sieland, Sporer, August 13, via south ridge; P 5150 (16,897 feet) and P 5100 (16,733 feet) by Wolf, Sauer, Sieland, Sporer, August 13, via south-north traverse; Parioc Oeste (5150 meters, 16,897 feet) by Funke, W. Scharl, Thiele, August 28, via northeast side; Parioc Central (5100 meters, 16,733 feet) by Wolf, Stiegler, August 20, via north side; Parihuachana I (4900 meters, 16,076 feet) by Thiele, Rollenmiller, August 13, via north side, by W. Scharl, August 15, via east side, and by Sieland, Sporer, August 21, via traverse; Parihuachana II (4920 meters, 16,142 feet) by Thiele, Rollenmiller, August 13, via north side, by W. Scharl, August 15, via east side, and by Sieland, Sporer, August 21, via traverse; Parihuac III (4920 meters, 16,142 feet) and Parihuac IV (4820 meters, 15,912 feet) by W. Scharl, August 15, by east side and northeast ridge, and by Sieland, Sporer, August 21, via traverse and northeast ridge; Huayruruni (5100 meters, 16,733 feet) by W. and K. Scharl, Büttner, Zinsmeister, August 10.

CHRISTIAN FUNKE, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Ausangate, Northwest Face Attempt, Cordillera Vilcanota, 1982. On pages 206 and 208 of *A.A.J.*, 1984, an ascent of Ausangate's northwest face was described. A photograph of the route appears on page 207. In *Lo Scarpone* of July 1, 1984, an account appears of a previous attempt made on August 9, 1982 by Fausto De Stefani, Luigi Mignocchi and Carlo Santus. They reported that this route, entirely on ice, had two 25-foot overhangs at 17,400 feet. The face averaged 65° to 70°. They reached the top of the face but did not climb the final 900 feet to the summit.

Bolivia

Cordillera Real and Cordillera Occidental. My wife Ria and I were in the field from August 3 to September 14. We first climbed in the Cordillera Real from the valley of Río Palcoco and Laguna Khunu Kkota. Base Camp was at 4800 meters at the tongue of the glacier northeast of the lake. We made the following climbs: P 5342 (17,526 feet) by the northwest rock ridge and Pura-purani Thojo (5416 meters, 17,770 feet) by the northeast ridge connecting it to P5342, both on August 11; P 5396 (17,704 feet; north of P 5396) by the south snow ridge on August 12; P 5398 (17,711 feet; north of P 5396) by the northeast ridge on August 13; and Catanani (5468 meters, 17,940 feet) by the rotten-rock south rib to the snow south ridge on August 14. Some of these may have been climbed by the Bavarian Naturfreunde in 1969. The weather was usually bad.

It snowed every day and we had deep new snow. We then jeeped to the Cordillera Occidental in the south near the Salar de Uyuni. From San Pedro de Quemes on August 22 we climbed Cerro Caltama (5385 meters, 17,667 feet) from the south to the high points on the east and west crater rims. From Laguna Cañapa on August 25 we climbed 6000 vertical feet to Cerro Caquella (5950 meters, 19,521 feet) from the west up steep snow to the summit on the southern crater rim. On August 27 we ascended also 6000 vertical feet from Chiguana by the southeast slopes and south ridge to the summit of Cerro Luxsar (5510 meters, 18,078 feet). On August 31 we climbed Cerro Chiguana (5278 meters, 17,317 feet) up the northwest slopes. The climbing is wearying with great distances and differences in altitude. We returned to the Cordillera Real and made a final climb of Condoriri (5648 meters, 18,531 feet) by its south ridge on September 9.

ANTON PUTZ, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Illimani, West Ridge, Illampu, Northwest Face, Huayna Potosí, West Face. Janez Zupanz and I spent two months in the Cordillera Real. After acclimatizing by climbing Condoriri and Alpamayo Chico, we climbed the west ridge of Illimani Norte (6402 meters, 21,004 feet). It took three days, May 25 to 27, to climb the 6000-foot-high route under unfavorable conditions. Some pitches were of 65°. On June 6, after severe approach problems, we made what local information claims is a new route on Illampu. From a bivouac at 17,400 feet we climbed the northwest face on its right side to join the southwest ridge at 18,975 feet. The first pitch was 75° and the rest 50° to 60°. We followed the southwest ridge to the summit (6367 meters, 20,890 feet), which we reached after six hours of climbing. We descended the southwest ridge that same day. [This route is far to the right of the Yugoslavian route reported in *A.A.J.*, 1984, pages 210-1. The previous route was on the left side of the face and emerged on the ridge to the left of the summit as viewed from below.—Editor.] On June 15 we climbed the west face of Huayna Potosí on its right side in ten hours.

ALEŠ ROTAR, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

History and Relative Heights of Tiquimani's Three Peaks. Tiquimani, one of the finest peaks in the Cordillera Real, has long posed a problem for Andean historians. Two fundamental questions have gone unanswered: which is the true summit, the west, central, or east peak? and who made the first ascent of the mountain? Recent research provides some answers: the true summit is the west peak; and Friedrich Fritz and Wilfrid Kühm made the first ascent in July 1940. This ascent, undoubtedly the best rock climb undertaken in Bolivia up to that time, was a fine achievement, especially so since Fritz and Kühm climbed unroped. An account written by Fritz appeared in the obscure and long-defunct *Boletín de Ski y Andinismo* of the Club Andino Boliviano ("Un Problema de Roca," No. 4, 1946, pages 10-11). Germans, resident in La Paz, Fritz and Kühm ascended the mountain from the north, accompanied part of the way by