stomach. A bullet had exited his back, near the kidney. Another had been shot through his knee and upper leg. A bullet had hit the leader's testicles and passed within millimeters of his femoral artery and exited his right butt cheek. As first aid was being administered, three other guerrillas, one a woman of about 16 years, guarded the team. After two hours, the six guerrillas left our Base Camp with two horses to carry the wounded. The leader thanked me for our generous donation (?) of food, cigarettes and two watches as well as the help we had given them in first aid! Over ten shots had been fired into our group of eight persons. One bullet passed between the heads of two of our members. Our Peruvian staff of three was threatened with their lives and would be executed if the guerrillas saw them again with "gringo capitalists" in the future. Ten hours after the guerrillas had left, eight policemen rode into our camp armed with automatic weapons and the next day others arrived. Several hours later they returned with a body, covered with a poncho and draped over a horse. This was the man with the leg and stomach wound. He had been a biology professor at San Marcos University in Lima. A few days after this event, the Huayhuash area was closed to climbers and trekkers by the Chiquián police.

SHAUN PARENT, *Alpine Club of Canada*

Sarapo, South Face Ascent and West Face Ski Descent. Italians Toni Valeruz and Tita Weiss made the ascent of the west face of Sarapo in seven hours in late June. Valeruz had intended to descend by paraglider, but the winds seemed too strong. Instead he skied the very difficult west face, which in places was nearly 60°. The first ascent of the west face had been made some years ago by an Italian expedition led by Casimiro Ferrari.

Southern Peru

Pucacocha and Other Peaks, Cordillera de la Viuda. These rock-and-ice peaks lie between the Jatúnchacua range in the north, the Cochas system in the east and south and the desert valleys of the Lima hinterland to the west. In January 1987, I made solo the first ascent of the rock pyramid Incacancha 5146 meters, 16,885 feet), northeast of the Chinchán railroad station. I then noticed several knots of fine peaks, which I made a point of visiting in June 1988. From Chinchán I trucked and walked to the base of these peaks, which were near Rajuntay, the highest in the range. Besides some pleasant repeat climbs, I made solo the first ascents of Cerro Llaguapucro Chico by the northwest glacier and north ridge, Nevado Pucacocha by the west glacier and south ridge and an unnamed peak south of the latter to which I traversed from Pucacocha. All three are given as 5150 meters (16,897 feet) in the Peruvian sheet *Matucana* 24-K.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Ausangate and Other Peaks, Cordillera Vilcanota. Five Poles climbed in the Cordillera Vilcanota in June. We were Maciej Karoń, Andrzej Makaran,

Andrzej Pieta, Wiesław Szczepanek and me as leader. Yanajaja II (5400 meters, 17,717 feet), Santa Catalina (5808 meters, 19,056 feet) and Huamantilla II (5425 meters, 17,798 feet) were climbed. Two teams ascended Ausangate (6372 meters, 20,905 feet) by different routes: the right side of the south face by Szczepanek and me on June 23 and the east face and southeast ridge by Karoń and Makaran. The latter was a new route, mostly on snow and ice.

KRYSTIAN IGNAS, *Klub Wysokogórski Rzeszów, Poland*

Salcantay, North Face, Cordillera Vilcabamba. From June 19 to 21, Peruvian Alberto Callupe and I made a new route on the north face of Salcantay. We approached in three days from Mollepata to the north side of Paso Palcay. The southeast and the east ridges make a triangle which join at 5800 meters. On the right side, there is a large snow saddle in the east ridge which we reached easily by the glacier below the rock buttress for our first bivouac. From the saddle, we traversed horizontally for 300 meters into the lower part of the north face. Right of a rock ledge with dangerous séracs above it, we climbed a 40° ice gully for 100 meters to an ice ridge at the foot of an immense amphitheater of snow slopes that culminated in a giant rock tower that wore a hat of séracs. We ascended the slopes to the right edge of the tower where we escaped into a steep ice gully which led for 120 meters up beside the tower to the upper platform of the face. We traversed 200 meters to the right and climbed the final snow slopes more or less straight up to the flat east ridge, which led to the east summit. There were good bivouac sites on the way to the ridge. With this alpine-style ascent, Callupe made the first Peruvian ascent of Salcantay. He was the first Peruvian to make the direct west face of Yerupajá in 1983 and the southwest face of Sarapo in 1986.

HANS ZEBROWSKI, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Cleaning and Maintaining Climbing Base Camps in South America. In South America there are many beautiful climbing areas that are utilized by a large number of climbers. One feature that all these areas have in common is a lack of facilities for human waste and garbage. Feces and toilet paper are haphazardly and dangerously strewn throughout and near camp, often around water sources. While some climbers dig shallow pit toilets for their stay, little attention is paid by others to preserving sanitation, causing a serious health hazard. I believe that centrally located pit toilets would do much to alleviate the present problems. Using local labor or volunteers under proper supervision would cost little and vastly improve base camps. Digging holes with hand tools and constructing simple wood and metal toilets would be the simplest method. Signs showing the direction of the toilet would insure that the maximum number of people would use it. The problem of trash in base camps is also worldwide. Many people are not educated, not attuned or simply too lazy to deal with their own trash, let alone anyone else's. For those not inclined to haul out their own trash, it is necessary to establish a central dumping location in the base camp so that the