

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

trash does not end up in every nook and cranny around camp. A central trash dump would do two things. It would keep the camp clean. It would centralize trash in a place where it would be easy for a clean-up crew to remove. Many pack animals which haul in food and gear for people go out empty. For a small cost, it would be possible to hire these animals to pack out bags of trash. Areas which I feel particularly should be attended to are as follows. Cordillera Blanca: Pisco road camp; base camps at Allpamayo, Pisco, Chopikalki, Huascarán, Ishinca; Cordillera Huayhuash: Jahuacocha; Aconcagua: all sites; Fitz Roy and Cerro Torre base camps; Torres del Paine base camps.

GLENN DUNMIRE, *Unaffiliated*

Bolivia

Cololo, West Ridge, Cordillera Apolobamba. We approached the Cordillera Apolobamba by jeep via Nubi Pampa. From Base Camp at 15,000 feet, David Hick and I made a new route, the west ridge, on Cololo (Ccachuca; 5916 meters, 18,734 feet) on August 9. Four days later, we two made the second ascent of Nubi (5710 meters, 18,734 feet), probably following the Austrian route of 1957. The other members were Harvey Lomas, David Martingale and John Sterland.

MICHAEL SMITH, *Yorkshire Ramblers, Sheffield, England*

Chile

Licancabur and Llullaillaco. On December 31, 1987, Americans Chuck Huss, Bill Koener, Gordie Vernon and I and Chileans Gastón Oyarzún and Peter Schlotterbeck climbed Licancabur (5921 meters, 19,424 feet) by the east ridge, a long trudge on loose scree. On January 5, 1988, Huss, Koener, Oyarzún and I reached the summit of Llullaillaco (6713 meters, 22,058 feet) via the large icefield on the northwest face.

KEN NOLAN

Cerro Azul, Maule Region, Winter Ascent. Cerro Azul (3800 meters, 12,467 feet) was ascended in winter and descended on skis for the first time on August 2 by José Loyola, Ricardo Bustos, Patricio Peñaloza, Alejandro Avedaño, Juan Cárdenas and Germán Thumm. The peak is near the Volcán Descabezado Grande. The ascent took seven days and was made by the northeast ridge and on snow-and-ice slopes up to 50°. The summit was of reddish volcanic rock. From their top camp, it took them six hours.

IVÁN VIGOUROUX, *Federación de Andinismo de Chile*

Argentina

Cerro Bonete Chico and Pilar de las Pailas, Northern Andes. Remote Bonete Chico (unofficial name) in Catamarca Province was ascended for the third time. Seven members of the Club Andino La Rioja approached via the Río de Oro and