

above the Quebrada Yanganuco from a bivouac on the 19,200-foot saddle. Huber, with a Peruvian porter, meanwhile made the ascent of the 20,853-foot West Peak, which had been ascended a year before for the first time by our members Ortenburger, Irvin, and Matthews, and of the 20,981-foot main (North) peak, a third ascent. On July 19 Koch and Huber made the fourth ascent of the Nevado Pisco (18,875 feet), and on August 2 Huber, Schmidt and the Peruvian porter Pedro Méndez, reached the 22,205-foot summit of Huascaran, Peru's highest peak, just a day before Hoppenon, Walton and Sowles' ascent.

In August they climbed the 16,400-foot main summit of the Chaccha group in the Cordillera Negra, reconnoitered the northern slopes of Chacaraju, and climbed 16,700-foot Pucaraju, two 16,500-foot peaks of the Pyramid group and across the Rio Morañon, Acrotamba (15,750 feet). In September they reconnoitered the as yet unexplored Cordillera Raura, where they climbed the 10,000-foot north peak of Yarupa and 18,000-foot Pucaroura.

Sierra Vilcabamba. On July 21 the Germans, Dolf Meyer and Martl Schiessler, climbed the Nevado Chamas Chico, which is over 16,500 feet, but had to turn back the next day on the Nevado Chamas Grande (19,350 feet). Meyer alone later climbed Coropuna.

Cordillera Blanca. A Peruvian group left Huaraz on August 3 to spend the night at Camp Ishinca at 16,400 feet. The next day they climbed high on Palcaraju (19,750 feet), but did not reach the summit. The group, which included four women, were as follows: José Ayllón and his wife, Alberto Morales Arnao and his sister Elena, Elsa Garrido Klinge, Elena Lumbreras, Jorge Lumbreras, Mariano Romero, and Fabian Suazo. On the same day Jorge Fernández Stoll and César Morales Arnao reached the 18,537-foot southwest summit of Lasuntay.

BOLIVIA

Cordillera Real, Huayna Potosí Group. The Chileans Sergio Alvarado and Oscar González made the second ascent of Cunatin Coto (18,280 feet) on September 5, 1955.

CHILE

Paine Group, Patagonia. Although the Patagonian peaks are low when compared to the more northerly Andes, they rise sheer from sea level into murky and stormy skies and are often fantastically rugged and massive. Their glaciers end in ice cliffs in the sea. The towering granite spires of the Paine group have seen much climbing activity in the last several years. In December 1953 an Argentine expedition of the Club Andino Bari-