

below the summit, which was surmounted by a rock wall that proved to be the most difficult part of the climb. They reached the summit at 5 P.M. Darkness overtook them on the descent and they did not reach Camp II until 7 A.M. next morning.

The climbers traversed up the Quebrada de Huaripampa and crossed a pass to the north face of Taulliraju, 19,128 feet, where they set up Base Camp August 12. Camp I was pitched three days later, above difficult slopes at 17,400 feet. After bad weather all the climbers except Martin and Jenny climbed all day August 17, but were obliged to bivouac at the base of a 120-foot cliff. Next day the climb continued until they reached the summit at 2:30 P.M.

*Peruvian Ascents.* The following list of ascents in 1956 by Peruvians, as well as other important data, were provided by César Morales Arnao, of the Grupo Cordillera Blanca de Huaraz. Whether these are first ascents or not, is not clear. From the San Antonio de Esquilache mine, west of Puno, Gustavo Alencastre Montúfar climbed Sayhua, 18,996 feet, Caballuni, 18,964 feet, and Ankasillo, 18,340 feet. With Jorge Pakusich and Percy Cáceres, Alencastre climbed the west ridge of Huagochullo, 18,209 feet, in the same region. Alfredo del Arroyo and Elsa Garrido Klinge climbed the west peak of the Nevado Anticona, 17,389 feet, July 39, and, on August 4, César Morales Arnao and José Tord Nicolini climbed the central peak, 17,161 feet, of the same mountain, from Ticlio by the south glacier.

*Cordillera de Vilcanota.* A British expedition consisting of John Jewell, Pat O'Donaghue, Ralph Whitling, and Colin Darbyshire left Sicuari May 19, 1956 to establish Base Camp three and a half days later, at 16,000 feet, just south of the Chimboya Pass. They explored the region, including the Imata valley and the west side of the Quenamari ice plateau. They climbed Allcachaya, 18,955 feet, and Imata, 18,400 feet, and several other 18,000-foot peaks in the Imata, Pichiya, and Queccarani groups. They also did some mapping. On July 4 they began their return journey, which took them across the Chimboya Pass to Chabuca and thence to Santa Rosa.

## Nepal

*Dhaulagiri.* The Argentines made a second attempt on Dhaulagiri, (26,795 feet.) Under the leadership of Lt. Col. Emiliano Huerta were Mario Bertone, Sergeant Felipe Godoy (who was on the first expedition), Sergeant Humberto Vassalla, Vicente Cichitti, Benjamin Soria, Orlando Bravo, and Jaime Femenías. On April 6, 1956, the first four