

Macario Angeles a 17,400-foot peak with an ice summit on the Cashan-Rurec ridge about a mile east of Cashan.

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*Peruvian Expeditions.* César Morales Arnao reports an active year by Peruvian climbers. Among other climbs he reports the first ascent of Rajunta (17,586 feet), which is not far from Lima, May 28, by Alberto Morales Arnao, Segundo Villanueva, Juvenal Acosta, Humberto Varillas, Carlos Maguiña, and Miguel Sotomayor Castro, of the Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca de Huaraz.

*British Geological Expedition.* Charles P. Booth and A. J. Ravenscroft made geological and glaciological studies from the end of May to mid-September in the southern Peruvian Andes. They explored the Cusipata, Tantamco, Ausangate, Nudo Huaynacapac, Chichicapac, and Allincapac regions, from Macusani, and returned to Sicuani through the Aricona and Quenemari groups. They ended their work in the glaciers of the Apurimac valley.

*Pumasillo, Cordillera Vilcabamba.* The Cambridge (England) Andean Expedition, under the leadership of John H. Longland and Simon G. McH. Clark, was in the Cordillera Vilcabamba from mid-June to mid-August. Knowing from the British and American parties of 1956 that approaches to Pumasillo (about 20,200 feet) from the west and from the east were pretty hopeless, we tried to come at the peak from the north and to work out a muleable route to its base. After three weeks we found that the northern approach was no good, but that we could enter the Pumasillo basin from the south through a gorge that had discouraged previous parties. On July 13, 1957 we set up Base Camp at 14,750 feet in the basin at the foot of the west ridge, probably the only safe route with current techniques. Advanced Base was below the West Buttress at 16,250 feet, Camp I at the top of the west glacier icefall at 18,000 feet, and Camp II above the west ridge ice-buttress at 18,700 feet. The icefall was difficult and complex but seemed generally stable; *most* of it is safe from the threat of avalanches from higher up. The ice buttress was very difficult, being steep and requiring artificial aid for an overhanging section with dangerous vertical unconsolidated snow above. We had the whole 700 feet protected with fixed ropes, many pitons, stirrups, and three-foot aluminum stakes; this was the crux of the climb. From there to 500 feet below the summit, the west ridge