

Yerupajá. Sturm became so ill with an intestinal infection that he had to be picked up on May 19 by a helicopter of the Peruvian Air Force. Mechanical difficulties forced a landing not far away where they had to stay until mechanics could be sent in who had the plane repaired by May 30. Emergency medical treatment by Major Oswaldo Cabrera had meanwhile brought Sturm through the crisis and he was soon able to return from the hospital in Lima to the mountain. He arrived from Chiquián by mule and on foot at Base Camp before the fatal accident occurred. During his absence the other climbers made the third ascent of Jirishanka Chico (17,936 feet) on May 31. (First ascent by the Austrians W. Mariner and S. Aeberli, July 29, 1954; second ascent by T. Egger, H. Raditschnig, S. Jungmeier and E. Krenmayr, May 9, 1957.) On June 6 they climbed Jurau (18,111 feet) and an unnamed peak of 18,166 feet. Wels, Buncsack, Jordan, Albrecht and Wolf made the first ascent of Carnicero (19,620 feet) on June 9. After being rejoined by Sturm, the entire party was attempting to climb Siulá Chico (20,554 feet) and to traverse the whole Siulá group. They left camp at 18,200 feet at dawn on June 15 and climbed a steep slope to a snowy shoulder and the ridge top. Late in the day they were climbing on two separate ropes, Sturm, Wels and Buncsack having fallen far behind. While Buncsack stayed with the rucksacks to prepare a bivouac, Wels and Sturm climbed onto the third Siulá summit to the south and there saw that their three other companions had descended into the notch between Siulá Grande and Siulá Chico and had followed the ridge towards the latter. (It appears that they must have traversed below the summit of Siulá Chico, for that summit also lies to the south of Siulá Grande.) Since clouds were coming in and night was falling, the pair returned to the bivouac, where they waited in vain for the return of Jordan, Wolf and Albrecht. In the clear light of dawn they saw that the trio's tracks stopped just short of the summit of Siulá Chico, where a section of 150 feet of cornice had broken off. After seeing what appeared to be three bodies lying 3000 feet below, they returned to their high camp. The next day they visited the scene of the accident but could find no way to descent the western slope of the mountain, the opposite one to their line of approach. In the final work of recovering the bodies, the climbers were joined by the German Rudolf Ludeke and the Peruvians Arturo Bernadini, Segundo Villanueva and Apolonio Yánac.

*Rondoy, Cordillera Huayhuash.* Walter Bonatti led an expedition of the Monza section of the Club Alpino Italiano to the Cordillera Huayhuash. With him were Bruno Ferrario, Giancarlo Frigieri and Andrea Oggioni. (The latter died tragically on the Grand Pilier du Fréney within a few weeks of his return from Peru.) They set up Base Camp on May 24 at

13,775 feet on the Mitucocha (lake), at the foot of Rondoy, Jirishanca and Ninashanca. From their high camp on Rondoy at 16,750 feet, after a spell of bad weather Bonatti and Oggioni tried the ridge to the left, but snow and ice conditions prevented their being able to continue. This pair started off again in the evening of June 5 despite poor weather, this time attacking the ridge to their right. It was difficult climbing. They finally tunneled through the ice of the ridge to reach the other side, where they found a steep ice couloir, which they followed to the summit (19,302 feet).<sup>\*</sup> They arrived at 5:30 P.M. on June 6. Bad weather forced them to bivouac in an ice cave only a short distance from the top. Since the weather was better the next morning, they made the half hour climb back to the summit to take photographs, arriving at 7:30. On May 27 Bonatti, Oggioni and Ferrario made the first ascent of Paria Norte (16,968 feet) and on May 31 all of the climbers made the second ascent of Ninashanca (18,495 feet). (First ascent by Klier and Gruber, 1954.)

*Cordillera Raura.* A British expedition from the University of London School of Economics, led by Peter C. Bebbington and composed of Edward Booth, Christopher Jones, Beverley Clark and Dr. Patrick Thomas, climbed principally in the Cordillera Raura. They established Base Camp on the shores of the Laguna Santa Ana near the Raura mine at 15,200 feet on July 27. Joined by the Frenchmen Olivier Dollfus and François Mégard, two days later these two and Jones climbed a peak which they were told was called "Pigeon Slaughterer" (17,390 feet). On July 31 Bebbington and two other members of the Club Andino Peruano, Colin Darbyshire and Tomás Lama, made the first ascent of a 17,160-foot peak, which they called "Alexander." Then began a week's work for the whole party on the Torre de Cristal (17,717 feet), which rose above Base Camp. Finally on August 8 Clark and Bebbington established a bivouac at the foot of the northeast ridge and climbed the peak the next day. (First ascent by Jungmeier and Krenmayr, July 25, 1957.) Between August 13 and 18, Bebbington and Booth climbed all the twelve peaks on the western arm of the range, all but Santa Rosa being claimed as first ascents. The latter (18,758 feet) had been climbed twice before. From camp halfway up the icefall below Santa Rosa, they climbed the severe snow and ice face of this peak on August 14. To avoid difficult crevasses on the face, they descended the southwest ridge over a 16,900-foot peak. In the next few days they traversed the entire western arm of the range, climbing some ten peaks of altitudes between 17,225 and 17,725 feet. The final climb was the third ascent of Yarupa (18,173 feet), made in 16 hours on

---

<sup>\*</sup>According to *La Montagne* of February, 1962, Bonatti has informed Terray that they reached a subsidiary summit and not the main one.