

when the clouds closed them in. Their bodies were found at the foot of the 3500-foot face some days later.

Puscanturpa Group, Cordillera Huayhuash. A Swiss expedition, led by Christian Hauser and composed of Edwin Schelling, Julius Hensler, Heinz Gebauer, and Walter Schnyder, set up Base Camp on Juraukocha (lake). They made the first ascents of the following: Jurauraju Sur (17,520 feet) on June 25 by Gebauer, Hensler and Hauser along with Felix Marx, who joined the group for a short time; Jurauraju Norte (17,389 feet) on June 27 by Schnyder, Gebauer and Schelling; Cuyoraju (17,454 feet) on June 28 by Hensler and the Peruvian Eliseo Vargas; Cutatambo (17,209 feet) on June 30 by Hauser and the Peruvian Marcelino Morales; Suero-
raju (17,815 feet) on July 4 by Hauser and Vargas; and Puscanturpa Sur (18,209 feet) by Hensler and the Peruvian Pedro Baltazar. On June 30 Hensler and Baltazar made the second ascent of Puscanturpa Central (17,854 feet).

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

Colorado Mountain Club Expedition to Cordillera Blanca. In our first overseas expedition, 41 people went to the Cordillera Blanca. Base Camp was at the head of the Quebrada Honda, the longest valley on the west side of the range, above Vicos. During the three-week Base Camp period, two major peaks were climbed, Chinchey (20,413 feet) on July 4 by Dale Johnson, William Bassett, Joseph Fullop, John Walker, Harold Walton; on July 6 by John Filsinger, Arthur Lagace, Elton Young; on July 8 by James Moore, Stewart Turner; on July 13 by Richard Irvin, Jonathan Hough, Edward Gibson, James Petroske, Jane Wyss; and Tocllaraju (19,790 feet) on July 7 by Hough, Ross Watne, Gibson; on July 9 by Dale and Julie Johnson, Fullop, Jacinto de Paz (porter); on July 11 by Bassett, Robert Strader, Young, Walton; on July 14 by Filsinger, Robert Tripp; on July 15 by Irvin, Turner. Two routes were made to the previously untrodden Copap plateau, a high snowfield of some ten square miles. Six peaks were climbed for the first time. On June 29 Copapamparaju (5430 m or 17,250 feet) was climbed by Filsinger, Hough and Turner. This spectacular peak stands at the head of the lower section of the Quebrada Honda, east of the pass. The name was ascertained from local people by John Filsinger. It was quite difficult, owing to a steep and exposed section near the top. They climbed the north ridge from a camp at snow line directly west of the summit. On the same day Roger Neave, Frances Chamberlin, Norman Bullard, Robert Downey, Lagace, Janet Johnson and Young climbed Chaco (5320 m or 17,454 feet), a peak easily accessible from Base Camp, lying north of Palcaraju and the

Quebrada Pacliash. Peak 5566 (18,262 feet), on the south rim of the Copap plateau was ascended on July 3 by Hough and Turner. On July 5 Neave, Miss Chamberlin, Gibson, Roseanne Lagace and Turner climbed Copap (5300 m or 17,389 feet). Peak 5520 (18,111 feet), immediately northwest of Tocllaraju was ascended on July 14 by Fullop, Turner and Watne. Peak 5276 (17,310 feet) at the northwest corner of the Copap plateau (proposed name: Pacarish) was climbed on July 15 by Neave, Miss Chamberlin, Petroske and Strader. Two fine peaks were attempted unsuccessfully: Nevado Perlilla, on the north rim of the Copap plateau and the more northerly of the two sharp peaks on the ridge running north from Chinchey. Both had unstable and dangerous snow conditions near the summits. After the main period at Base Camp, Huascarán was climbed by the regular route on July 22 by Bassett, Filsinger, Moore and Tripp and on July 24 by Irvin, Fullop, Turner and Watne. The climbing leaders were John Filsinger and Jonathan Hough, who also scouted the Base Camp site and helped with preparations, Dick Irvin and Dale Johnson, who also organized the equipment; the medical officer was Yvonne Johnson, M.D.; general coordinator was Harold Walton. Twenty of the party were residents of Colorado; the other 21 came from all over the United States and Canada. Full details appear in *Trail and Timberline* for December 1963.

HAROLD F. WALTON

Tuco, Raria and Pongos Groups, Cordillera Blanca. After ascending the Quebrada Pachacoto, near Catac, we arrived at the Quebrada Ingenio which divides the Tuco and Caullaraju groups on the south from the Raria and Pongos groups on the north. A well maintained road to a modern lead mine permits easy access by truck to the low *pampa* of this region, where the characteristic vegetation is the *Puya Raimondi*. We explored the Tuco system, emerging from the Quebrada Pastururi (between Ingenio Pampa and Punta Huarapasca) in a southerly direction. After crossing the pass between the Nevado Tuco and Tuco Oeste, we reached the Quebrada Tuco, which we followed to the Condorjitanka Pass. This gave access to the Quebrada Huicsu, which divides the Caullaraju group in the south from the Tuco group. Macario and Eugenio Angeles and I climbed the following virgin peaks: Tuco (17,976 feet) on July 23, Condorjitanka (17,690 feet) and Condorjitanka Chico (c. 17,586 feet) on July 25 and Huicsu (17,838 feet) on July 26. In the Raria group we explored the Quebrada Huaiyacu. On August 2, D. Solano, M. Angeles and I made the first ascent of Raria Norte (18,340 feet). The two Angeles brothers and I climbed for the first time Raria Este (c. 17,979