

next week they climbed Huayna Potosí (19,996 feet) to the east of the pass and six peaks on the west of it: in the first ridge, from north to south Ayllaicu (17,389 and 17,340 feet), Cuticuchu (16,404 feet) and Pico Fraternidad (16,568 feet); in the second ridge, farther west, Maman-cota (17,061 feet) and Cunatincota (17,553 feet). From there they traveled directly to the Condoriri group, where they set up Base Camp at 15,000 feet. They set up two high camps, one under Condoriri (18,556 feet), which they climbed, as well as Ala Sur\* (17,985 feet) a half mile to the south; in the ridge north of Condoriri in order from south to north: Ala Norte (18,149 feet), P5380 (17,561 feet), P5395 (17,700 feet), P Medio\* (17,666 feet), Eslovenia\* (17,651 feet) and P5300 (17,389 feet); in the ridge to the northeast from north to south: Reya\* (18,029 feet), Yugoslavia\* (18,061 feet) and P5400 (17,717 feet); in the ridge to the west, from east to west: P5300 (17,389 feet), P5280 (17,323), Dolgi Hrbet\* (16,978 feet) and P5225 (17,142 feet). From camp under Wyoming they climbed that peak\* (17,924 feet) and in the ridge south of Wyoming from east to west Innominado\* (17,454 feet), Pequeño Alpamayo (17,487 feet), P5250 (17,225 feet), Tarija (17,192 feet), Diente\* (17,061 feet), Pirámide Blanca\* (17,159 feet), Ilusionita (16,897 feet), Ilusión (17,487 feet) and Aguja Negra (17,356 feet). (First ascents are marked thus: \*.) In all they made twenty-five ascents there, ten of them firsts. On August 17 they returned to LaPaz for ten days. They then moved to Base Camp at 14,000 feet at Aguas Calientes in order to climb in the Illampu group. On August 31 Golob and Mihelic climbed to the summit of Illampu (20,873 feet). Expedition members also climbed P5830 (19,128 feet) and P Schulze<sup>1</sup> (19,456 feet) to the east of Illampu and Pico del Norte (19,784 feet) as well as P5250 (17,225 feet), which lies south of Schulze. They descended to Ancoma on September 4.

*Pupuya Group, Cordillera Apolobamba.* Our group consisted of Keisuke Miyasaki, Shigekazu Jodai, Shigeyuki Okajima, Terushige Ohta, Hidekazu Ninomiya and myself as leader. We all belong to the Asano School Alpine Club in Yokohama. On May 12 we left LaPaz for Pupuya. Heading east from there we crossed the range just south of Cololo (or Cachuca, 19,408 feet; first ascent by Germans Karl and Wimmer on July 23, 1957). Base Camp was at 15,000 feet on the eastern slope. On May 20 Miyazaki, Okajima and Ohta made the second ascent of Cololo from a high camp south of the peak. On May 25 Miyazaki and Ninomiya climbed Huarín\*

1. Locally called Nevado de Cotaña. — *Editor.*

(or Hualin, 18,045 feet) while Jodai and I ascended Chuquillo II\* (17,881 feet). Both lay south of Base Camp. (First ascents are marked \*.) From Camp I west of Base Camp, on May 27 Miyazaki and Okajima climbed Chuquillo I\* (18,242), which lies south of Camp I and south-west of Chuquillo II. From May 30 to June 2 with three bivouacs, Miyazaki, Ohta and Okajima made a long traverse from south to north along the main ridge of the range; they climbed Acamani (18,590 feet) on May 30, Cabayani (18,720 feet) on May 31, Canisaya (18,714 feet) on June 1, Casarara\* (18,702 feet) and Huelancalloc (19,148 feet) on June 2. The first three were second ascents, having been climbed by Ichiro Yoshizawa's expedition in 1961 (*A.A.J.*, 1962, 13:1, pp. 253-4); both the Germans and Japanese had climbed the last-named. On June 5 Okajima and Ohta climbed Corohuari\* (18,597 feet), south of Huarín, while Miyazaki and Ninomiya climbed Coruquini\* (19,062 feet); just east of Huelancalloc. We returned to LaPaz on June 13 and left for Illimani on the 19th. We placed Base Camp at 14,750 feet, Camp I at 17,700 feet and Camp II at 19,350 feet on the west of the peak. On June 22 Miyazaki and the Bolivian Rony climbed Illimani's south peak (21,201 feet). On June 25 Miyazaki, Jodai, Okajima and Ohta climbed from Camp II to the north peak (21,103 feet). We were the third party on top of the north peak and the first to cross from the west ridge.

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### *Chile*

*Huallatire and Acotango, Northern Chile.* Our expedition — Sergio Kunstmann, Pedro Rosende, Claudio Maier, my wife Raquel and I — visited the north in October this time the region of Lake Chungará on the Bolivian frontier. Our objective was the volcano Huallatire (19,882 feet), which lies in Chile close to the frontier peaks, the Quimsallatas (Aymara for "three mountains": Umarata, Acotango and Capurata). The birds make this an ornithologist's paradise. (The author mentions many species, not listed here for reasons of space, such as American ostriches and white flamingos with orange and black patches. — *Editor*.) We drove to the southern end of the lake where we took mules as far as Base Camp at an ancient town at 14,900 feet. We covered the long distance to the base of the volcano on mules and camped that night on the volcano itself, with our tents marvelously protected from the wind by large rocks. Huallatire has a great fumarole whose smoke can be seen for more than 125 miles, and we feared getting into the fumes when we approached the summit. We decided to try our luck on October 12 and left our