

the ridge were a confusion of cornices, which forced the climbers onto now the north and then the south side. One rope-length in the northwest face was extremely difficult. The great cornice of the north summit was circumvented by a traverse left onto the north ridge. For some 30 feet the angle was 65° to 70° . Meanwhile my wife Johanna, Schmidt and I climbed the north ridge to the junction of the north and west ridges. All five climbed together along the short, quite easy ridge to the highest southern summit (19,525 feet). This was the fourth ascent of the mountain. Gessner and I were halted by a huge crevasse that spread across the whole *Garganta* at 18,500 feet in our attempt to climb Huascarán

ALFRED KOCH, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Nevado Jancarurish. Fortunato Mautino and I made this ascent between August 10 and 20, 1965, having approached from Tarica through the Punta Carbón, Quebrada Racuay, Quebrada Quitaracsá, Quebrada Mayobamba and finally the Quebrada Tayapampa until after two days' travel we reached the eastern slopes of Alpamayo. On the 14th, after setting up camp near the glaciers, we explored the col between Jancarurish and Tayapampa and climbed a peak of 5300 meters (17,389 feet) on the east ridge of Jancarurish. We returned to the col on the 15th and climbed the north ridge of Jancarurish, reaching the summit at 2:35 P.M. Our altimeter recorded 5825 meters (19,193 feet) but I am sure this is too high and that it is about 5700 meters (18,701 feet). (This is the peak connected to Alpamayo and north of it. — *Editor.*)

ALCIDES AMES MÁRQUEZ, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

Yanapaccha, Chopicalqui, Pisco. Our expedition consisted of Tom Cosgrove, Bill Hunt, Ed Lane, Tom MacNicholas, my wife Ruth and myself as leader. We were accompanied by the Peruvian porters Román Paredes Caballero and Ricardo Jara Vega. On June 30 we established Base Camp at 13,100 feet in the Quebrada Llanganuco. During the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks we ascended three peaks, all by the normal routes. From a high camp at 16,000 feet Yanapaccha (17,914 feet) was climbed on July 2 by Cosgrove and Lane and on June 7 by Hunt, my wife and me. From a camp at 18,600 feet on the Chopicalqui-Huascarán ridge we climbed Chopicalqui (20,998 feet) under fine conditions via the southwest ridge, with step-cutting needed only on the summit pyramid. The ascent was made on July 8 by Cosgrove and Lane and on July 12 by Hunt, MacNicholas, my wife and me. From a camp on the Huandoy Este-Pisco saddle at 17,500 feet on July 16 Lane, my wife and I with the two porters climbed Pisco (c. 19,000 feet). That night back in Base Camp we described the beautiful

views of Artesonraju and the peaks north of the Quebrada Parón to Cosgrove. Although only one day remained before we had to leave Base Camp, the porters were eager to climb Pisco again and so Tom and they made the nearly 6000-foot climb to Pisco and back in ten hours!

ARKEL ERB, *Sierra Club*

Pisco. The Frenchmen C. Viennot and Mlle H. Lecumberri with the Peruvian Felipe Mautino climbed Pisco by the normal route on August 18. Also Serpinet climbed this peak with Donato Solano

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

Cajavilca. The Canadians John Ricker, Lisle Irwin and Dr. Karl Tomm were joined in the Quebrada Ulta by Scots David Todd and James Gardner. The latter two unsuccessfully tried a new route, the south ridge of Contrahierbas. The whole group then attempted its west ridge, but they had to give up a little beyond a subsidiary peak because of the length. The Scots left to try a peak on the ridge to Hualcán and Dr. Tomm departed, his vacation being over. Ricker and Irwin crossed the pass into the Quebrada Ichic Ulta, whence on July 22 they made the first ascent of Cajavilca (17,881 feet)* from a 15,250-foot camp on its northern slopes; they abandoned the traverse from Cajavilca to its southerly neighbor, P 5670 (18,603 feet) as too dangerous because of falling ice. Instead they climbed the latter on July 27 by its northwest ridge. After reaching the top, they continued south along the snowy crest to make another first ascent that day of P 5770 (18,931 feet).

Caullaraju. The Edelweiss Club's all-women's expedition successfully climbed Caullaraju (18,655 feet; first ascent on July 14, 1962 by Domingos Giobbi, Emilio and Macario Angeles). From a camp at 16,750 feet the climb was made on May 22 by Ryuko Matsuda with two others and on May 24 by Tamiko Miura and two others. In July they attempted Pucaranra but failed about 350 feet from the top where they met a huge crevasse. The leader was Tokiko Sakakura and other members were Dr. Ysune Kuroishi, Fumiko Suzuki, Hiroko Nemoto and Tsuta Ohsawa.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

Attempts on Chinchey and Huascarán. Graham Stephenson, leader, Russ and Donna Rasmussen, Erick Schmacher and I from the USA and David Corona, Ramón López, Humberto Zúñiga, Benjamin Casasola and Mariano Aguilera of Patrol 22 of the Mexican mountain rescue organization, Socorro

*The altitudes given by Ricker are considerably lower than those found on the German-Austrian Alpine Club map of 1932. On the latter, north of Contrahierbas, there are only two peaks shown, the more southerly P 5960 (19,534 feet) and Cajavilca (5775 meters or 18,947 feet).