

well below the north wall of Huayna Potosí, one of the most impressive walls in the Andes. Castelli was sick and a few days later flew back to Italy, still in poor condition. On July 11 Agnolotti, Ferrero, Lazzarino and I climbed all day and made a bivouac at the bottom of the steep west wall. On the 12th we ascended 60° ice to the southwest ridge. Our second bivouac was spent on the exposed col. The next morning the weather had deteriorated badly. Strong gales swept the summit. We decided that in the present conditions only two men should go for the summit. Agnolotti and Ferrero reached the top of Milluni or the south peak of Huayna Potosí (19,078 feet) after two hours of climbing. On the way down to Base Camp we were caught in a very severe storm. We reached camp at two A.M. the next morning. After this first ascent of the west wall of Milluni, I had to leave the Italians, who still did an ascent of Condoriri (18,837\* feet) by a new route, the east face, before going back to Italy.

JORGE L. URIOSTE, S.J., *Dios y Montaña*

*Kunatinkuta.* On September 11, Giuseppe Ferrari and I drove to the Abra de Zongo that divides Huayna Potosí from Kunatinkuta. From Base Camp in the high valley just below the west glacier, we climbed the next morning to the crevassed west wall and reached the top of Kunatinkuta (18,247 feet) a little after noon. We descended the rocky north ridge because the steps cut on the way up had melted in the hot September sun.

JORGE L. URIOSTE, S.J., *Dios y Montaña*

*Ancobuma, Illampu, Illimani, Cordillera Real, and Sajama.* In the first part of our stay in Bolivia we intended to climb peaks in the Cordillera Real. Horst Caha and I traveled by truck to Sorata in the northern

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\* The question of altitudes in Bolivia is always a difficult one, since many altitudes are only approximate or the result of unreliable measurements. The Italian expedition has generally given heights that are much higher than those usually accepted. Padre Urioste has given us these altitudes. The Italian mountain historian, Mario Fantin, who was not a part of the expedition, in his *Alpinismo Italiano Extraeuropeo* gives us lower altitudes for the peaks climbed by this expedition. The greatest variation is in the height of Chicani, given by the expedition as 6015 meters (19,735 feet), by Fantin as 5815 (19,078 feet), but as only 5435 meters (17,831 feet) by Dauelsberg, who made the first ascent and surveyed the mountain. When questioned about the altitude, Dauelsberg said that he believes his maximum possible error is  $\pm 20$  meters. Coronado and San Calixto are reported by the expedition to be considerably lower than Chicani. Coronado is reported by the expedition as being 5525 meters (18,127 feet) but by both Fantin and Dauelsberg as 5305 meters (17,505 feet). The expedition gives Condoriri as 5742 meters (18,838 feet), but Fantin agrees with the Troll-Hein survey, which gives 5656 meters (18,557 feet).

portion of the range, hoping to climb Ancochuma and Illampu. Hindered by a rather inexact map, on July 17 and 18 we traversed the whole Ancochuma massif from west to east to reach the summit, climbing P 5900 (19,357 feet), Haukaña (20,496 feet) and Ancochuma (21,082 feet), the latter by its northwest ridge. We descended the west face of Ancochuma and returned to Sorata on the 20th. On July 24 we headed toward Illampu from the unclimbed western side, from the *Altiplano*. We made the first ascent of the southwest face on July 27 and thus the fourth ascent of Illampu (20,873 feet). The 3300-foot wall rose at an angle of 50° to 60° for the first 2300 feet. After our return to La Paz we met an expedition of the Academic Section, Munich, of the DAV and took three\* of them with us to make on August 3 the ascent of the south peak of Illimani (21,201 feet), a pleasant climb. Some days later we drove onto the *Altiplano* to the volcano Sajama (21,424 feet), Bolivia's highest peak, which we climbed on August 13 by its south face and the adjacent west ridge.

WERNER KABL, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Huayna Potosí.* Michiko Sekita, Fusako Shimizu and Masako Abe, all women, climbed in the Córdillera Real. For acclimatization, on June 18 they all climbed a nameless 17,400-foot peak, attempted Wila Llojeta (17,205 feet) the next day and on the 22nd climbed Cerro Jachichapata (17,782 feet). On July 1 they moved to camp at 16,000 feet at the foot of Huayna Potosí, camped on the 3rd at 18,700 feet and on July 4 climbed to the highest peak (Ccaca Aca, 19,994 feet). Their attempt on Illimani failed at about 19,000 feet when Miss Shimizu became ill.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

## Chile

*La Fortaleza, Paine Group, Patagonia.* A very strong British expedition made the first ascent on January 5, 1968 of La Fortaleza (9040 feet) in the Paine group. We are grateful to the leader, Ian Clough, for details of the climb. Clough was accompanied by his wife Niki, Chris Jackson, John Gregory, Gordon Hibberd, David Nicol and Derek Walker. In December they ferried supplies across Lago Nordenskjöld, despite a storm which blew their rubber boat over and punctured it. They found

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\* The climbers were Ekke Rubel, Jochen Edrich and Gunther Bram. Two days later the climb was repeated by Peter Mirwald and Hans Huber.