

made the first ascent of the south ridge of Mururata, approaching from the Bolsa Negra road in one day. The climb then took a day and a quarter over extremely unstable snow and slate. Hudson led every pitch on what he later described as the most perilous climb he had ever done. The rock and snow were too dangerously loose for retreat. On the summit (18,947 feet) they found a huge Anglo-Saxon obscenity trodden into the snow by Elspeth Whewell, Keith Miller and me, who had climbed the unpleasant regular route. They said we had taken the word out of their mouths.

ROMAN LABA

*Aniversario, Hampaturi Range.* Aniversario (c. 17,250 feet), the northernmost peak of the Hampaturi range, falls off steeply on the north and east into the Yungas, while the southern and western sides, separated from the other peaks in the range by a gap, are also precipitous. In November 1968 Richard Hartshorne and I attempted a narrow ice couloir on the south side, but were driven back by falling rock. On April 4, Hartshorne, Ted Tucker and I reached the peak from camp on the south by climbing a large couloir to a pass southwest of the peak and a traverse around to the northwest on a snowfield. Here a steep snow finger led to the base of a 5th-class rock pitch, which was followed by easier rock pitches to the summit. This was the first ascent.

CURT SAVILLE, *Peace Corps*

*Ascarani, Peaks in Soral Groups, Cordillera Apolobamba, and Illimani, North Ridge of North Peak, Cordillera Real.* Our expedition from Manresa, Spain, of the Centro Excursionista of the Bages district was highly successful. We carried out ethnological research in the native towns on life, customs and art. We made a study of acclimatization of the human body to altitudes over 13,000 feet. Our climbers, cooperating with the scientists, had brilliant mountaineering success. Our members were Arturo Bargay S., leader, Dr. Amando Redondo A., Dr. Calixto Sabater T., Antonio Bahí A., Ramon Majó L., Ricardo Cots T., Juan Frontera T., and myself as technical director. In the first phase we explored and made a topographic study of part of the Cordillera Apolobamba; in the second we ascended a difficult new route on Illimani. We climbed 19 virgin summits and made three second ascents. (These may be identified on the Imperial College Expedition's map found opposite pages 38 in the *A.A.J.*, 1960. — *Editor.*) They were P 5350 (17,553 feet; at head of the Río Sanches-cucho, 1-1/2 miles southwest of Soral Este and 1-3/4 miles northwest of Ascarani) on