

feet of rope above camp on difficult rock, using some direct aid. On the 10th we climbed this crux section, which brought us above the first icefall; under rock fall we continued upward, turning séracs on rocks to the left. We finally reached the main ridge crest at 18,375 feet, where we camped. As we pitched Camp II, we were challenged by an armed patrol far below on the eastern glacier. On the morning of the 11th we heard bullets whistle past. Luckily clouds came in and we could continue to place Camp III at 19,000 feet. A radio message to Base dispatched an expedition member to search for the patrol, which he could not find until the next day. The ice ridge above was very steep. Then came a steep couloir. We camped at 20,175 feet in a schrund. On the morning of August 13 we climbed an ice couloir, then less steep slopes to the summit cone to reach the north summit at one P.M. The descent took two days, during which we made fifteen 200-foot rappels. We prefer not to disclose which three members of the expedition made the climb, since it was a team effort.

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Yacuma Group, Cordillera Real. Annibale Bonicelli was leader of an Italian expedition from Bergamo. Others were Rino Farina, Augusto Sugliani, Santino and Nino Calegari and Padre Giuseppe Vitali. They entered the Cordillera Real from Coocó and placed Base Camp on July 19 at 15,400 feet on the shore of Chearcocha below Pico del Norte and Illampu. From Camp II in the Yacuma group they ascended the still unclimbed peaks of the massif, which lies between Ancohuma and Illampu. Numbering the peaks from south to north, they first climbed Yacuma I (19,587 feet), the southernmost, on July 27. The climb was made on the good reddish granite of the northeast face by both Calegaris, Farina and Padre Vitali. All six climbed Yacuma II (19,536 feet) on July 28. They ascended Yacuma III on the 29th and Yacuma IV (19,849 feet) on the 31st. They did not repeat the climb of what they called Yacuma V, but which is often called P 6056 or Huayna Illampu, which the Japanese had climbed in 1964 (*A.A.J.*, 1965, 14:2, p. 455). Instead the Calegari brothers climbed a tower which looked like the Dent du Géant between Yacumas IV and V. The whole party made the third ascent of the northwest ridge of Ancohuma (21,095 feet). On August 10 the Calegari brothers climbed virgin Ancopiti V (19,157 feet), which they described as "an imposing rock tower that culminates in a sharp triangular tooth of ice, ornamented by cornices."

Cordillera Apolobamba and Illampu and Pico del Norte, Cordillera Real. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Sektion Berlin of the

Deutscher Alpenverein, an expedition was sent to Bolivia. The members were Klaus Dörschel, Werner Fiala, Jürgen Gorter, Dietrich Hasse, Wolfgang Helbig, Jürgen Lindenburger, Walter Schiemann and I. We left Berlin on May 11 and arrived at La Paz on May 14. One week later we hired a truck which took us to the Cordillera Apolobamba on the frontier between Bolivia and Peru. We camped at the head of the Pelechuco valley on the highest flat and dry place at 14,750 feet. West of camp and south of Pelechuco Huaracha is an icy peak of 5300 meters (17,389 feet), which was ascended on May 24 by all of us except for Fiala. Hasse, Schiemann and I went along the ridge to a 5350-meter (17,553-foot) neighboring peak to the south. After two days of reconnaissance, on May 27 four of us climbed from the north to a saddle in the ridge between Huayna Cuni and the Pelechuco Pass, between the two westernmost peaks of the ridge. (This ridge lies south of Pelechuco Pass.) Schiemann and Hasse climbed west to P 5450 (17,881 feet) while Dörschel and I ascended east to P 5400 (17,717 feet). Our main objective in this region was the south ice face of P 5630 (18,471 feet; 1-1/4 miles east of Pelechuco Huaracacha; see map opposite p. 38 in *A.A.J.*, 1960, 12:1; first ascent by Germans in 1968 as described in *A.A.J.*, 1969, 16:2, p. 443). On May 29 a small camp was carried to 16,750 feet. The next day Dörschel, Gorter, Hasse, Helbig, Schiemann and I reached the top. On May 31 Fiala climbed P 5050 (16,568 feet), north of the pass, while on June 2 Schiemann, Helbig, Dörschel and I climbed a snow dome (about 5450 meters or 17,881 feet) between Huayna Cuni and the still higher neighboring peak to the east. After a few days of rest in La Paz we went to the Candelaria mine above Coocó in the Cordillera Real. Our Base Camp was still higher at 14,750 feet. We placed Camp I at 16,500 feet and Camp II just underneath the south ridge of Illampu at 19,500 feet. From that camp we attacked the steep cliff east of the south ridge, which had turned back several previous parties. After preparing the route, on June 23 Dörschel, Hasse, Schiemann and I set out along the south ridge and reached the summit of Illampu (20,873 feet) the next day after a bivouac at 20,350 feet. As a last big climb, Dörschel and Gorter succeeded in climbing the Pico del Norte (19,784 feet) from the south via the east col and the east ridge. That same day Hasse, Helbig and Fiala ascended the south ridge of its small southeastern neighbor of about 5700 Meters (18,701 feet), which we called "Gorra de Hielo".

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