

On August 1 they set up Base Camp on the southeast side of Chacaraju. On August 16, during the attack on Chacaraju Este, a cornice broke at 19,000 feet; Kochi fell 2000 feet directly to his death but Tanaka slipped only 100 feet from the ridge and hung in mid-air until he died.

ICHIRO YOSHIZAWA, *A.A.C. and Japanese Alpine Club*

*Tocllaraju.* Our group was composed of Catherine Krieg of Lima and Swiss Max Gubser, Hans Bockhorn, Peter Hersperger, Martin Ineichen, Erwin Krebs, Heinz Schudel and me. From the Quebrada Ishinca we made the following ascents: Urus Este (17,782 feet) on June 11 by Bockhorn, Ineichen, on June 17 by Hersperger, Krebs, Steiger and on June 19 by Gubser, Kreig, Schudel, Steiger; Tocllaraju (19,790 feet) on June 14 by Steiger, Schudel, Krebs, Hersperger; Ishinca (18,143 feet) on June 19 by Hersperger, Krebs, Bockhorn, Ineichen.

EUGEN STEIGER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

*Chinchey.* Our group consisted of Dennis Hegyi, E. Gregory Lee, Neil E. Paton, Timothy J. Ryan, Anthony W. Thompson, Joseph M. Weiss and me. We were international since Paton is from New Zealand and I am from the Netherlands, although the rest are Americans. Base Camp was established on June 20 just north and about 500 feet above Tullparajucocha. A week later we had two camps on the glacier and several caches and fixed ropes on the steepest sections to the col between Pucaranra and Chinchey when bad weather forced us back. On June 30, during the bad weather around Chinchey, all but Lee and Hegyi climbed Jatunmontepuncu (17,897 feet). Our route lay mostly on the south face and up the west ridge, which we reached a few hundred feet below the summit. After a day of rest at Base Camp we returned to Chinchey. We reached the previous high point easily and Camp III was placed in the col. On July 5 Lee, Ryan, Weiss and I set out for Chinchey. The snow slope is gentle at first but steepens up to a large bergschrund which cuts across the entire west face. We first tried unsuccessfully to climb ice chutes south of it. The north ridge of Chinchey was also too steep and we lacked protection. We dug a snow cave inside the bergschrund for the night. The next morning we used pickets and aid to get over the 10-foot-high gap. Then 400 feet of steep but delightful climbing put us on the small col between the north and south summits. An easy rope-length let us reach the top (20,413 feet) at noon. Five 150-foot rappels and seven hours later we were back to the col camp at 18,500 feet.

LEO F.P. VAN SWAM, *M.I.T. Mountaineering Club*

*Climbing in the Quebrada Rajucolta and Huascarán.* In early June, 1971, Laurie Skreslet, John Stanley and I climbed Huamashraju and then crossed the valley to climb to the *western* summit of Cashan Oeste, where

we followed the western ridge the whole way. Apparently the bergschrund was easier than on the previous two ascents and caused us no particular difficulty. This took six days. After a short stay in Huaraz we reascended the Quebrada Rajucolta and started up the south ridge of Huantsán but after reaching a subsidiary summit we had to turn back because of severe weather. In early July we climbed Huascarán in six days by two routes: Stanley and Tom Samway by the Garganta and Skreslet and I by the western spur.

LARRY DERBY, *Unaffiliated*

*Correction.* In *A.A.J.*, 1972, 18:1, p. 163 it states that the Germans climbed Jatunllacsha. That is correct. This is the summit east of Pongos Norte, which may be seen in Plate 72. In my account in *A.A.J.*, 1965, 14:2, p. 442 I wrote that I had climbed Pongos Norte (18,635 feet) *which was also called Jatunllacsha by the natives*. I understood at the time that the shepherds of Quebrada Pamparaju called Pongos Norte "Jatunllacsha" since it is what is visible from the *quebrada*, the other peak not being seen from there. What is important is that there are two separate peaks: Pongos Norte (18,635 feet) and Jatunllacsha (18,520 feet). I climbed the former and the Germans the latter, not as Echevarría states. Also, in the *A.A.J.*, 1965, my second ascent of Pongos Sur (18,737 feet) was given as up the south face and east ridge. It was actually up the south face and northeast ridge.

DOMINGOS GIOBBI, *Clube Alpino Paulista*

*Artesonraju, Rinrahirca, Taulliraju, Chopicalqui, Huascarán.* A 46-member Iowa Mountaineer expedition arrived in Peru on July 16. A group of 15 led by Sven Olof Swartling headed into the Quebrada Santa Cruz, where they climbed the following: Artesonraju (19,766 feet) via east ridge on July 23 by Larry Swanson, Dean Smith, on July 24 by Brent Miller, Art Maki, on July 25 by Bill Hooker, Tom McCrumm, Leo Slaggie and on July 31 by Swartling, John Sellers; Rinrahirca (19,062 feet) via northeast face (new route) on August 1 by Bernard Cabane, Swanson, via north ridge on August 1 by Miller, McCrumm, and August 2 by Hooker, Smith; Arhuekaka (17,717 feet) on August 3 by McCrumm, Miller; Pucrapucaraju\* (18,996 feet) via northeast face on July 28 by Miller, McCrumm, Don Schaeffer; Taulliraju (19,128 feet) via northeast ridge on August 3 by Cabane, Swanson, Smith. The group left as bad

---

\* Pucrapucaraju was first climbed by Italians in 1960 who gave it the name of Giovanni XXIII. This name was not accepted by the Peruvian authorities and so it had been called merely P 5790. In the 1972 Iowa expedition, Victorino Angeles determined it was called locally Pucrapucaraju. It lies between Rinrahirca and the Pucahircas.