

on July 27; P 5240 (17,192 feet; RAK 7) via south face and P 5250 (17,225 feet; RAK 8) via west ridge by Ochs, Seebauer on July 28; P 5620 (18,439 feet; RAK 24) by Zembsch, Pfnür on July 28 and P 5346 (17,540 feet; RAK 4) via southwest ridge by Ochs, Seebauer, Jechalke, Putz on July 29. On August 10 we left La Paz via Sorata by truck and got to the Candelaria Mine (13,300 feet) the next day. We continued on for a day and a half with five porters and llamas up the trackless slopes on the south side of the Coocó valley to Base Camp at 14,750 feet west of a brook that descends from the Ancohuma Glacier. Camp I was at 16,800 feet at the edge of the glacier that descends east from Illampu. Our plan was to divide there and for one group to climb the north ridge and descend the south ridge, which the second group would prepare as they ascended it. The south-ridge attempt failed because of illness. They did however achieve some success. They established Camp II at 18,900 feet an hour below the col between Illampu and Huayna Illampu. After Seebauer and Weigl were driven back from the east face of Huayna Illampu (19,767 feet) by an ice terrace and overhanging rock, on August 18 Seebauer and Pfnür found a route on the northeast face to complete the second ascent. *Penitentes*, rotten rock and cornices made the climb difficult. The same day the same pair climbed P 5910 (19,390 feet), a lovely snow pyramid south of Camp II up its knife-edged west ridge, a first ascent. Meanwhile the north-ridge party, Zembsch, the Bolivian Ernesto Sánchez and I, set out for the northeast ridge of Illampu. This is 1¼ miles long, mostly above 19,700 feet, knife-edged, corniced, beset with gendarmes and ice towers, with ice up to 55° and 60° and with rotten ice and rock. Our first problem was to cross the broken Illampu east glacier, which took a day. On August 17 we made the second ascent of Laramcota (19,160 feet) and continued over the peak to the col northeast of the Pico del Norte. On the 18th we made the second climb of the east ridge of the Pico del Norte (19,784 feet), the fourth ascent of the peak, and bivouacked just beyond in the Japanese col. The previously unclimbed northeast ridge leading to Illampu Norte (20,640 feet) was very difficult; we had to bivouac three times and did not get to this summit until August 22, the sixth day after leaving Camp I. Rotten snow, steep angles and huge cornices prevented decent protection and called for caution. We also had difficult rock pitches, daring rappels and balancing acts on sharp snow ridges. Finally at 4:15 P.M. we stood also on Illampu's highest summit (20,873 feet), a sixth ascent and by a new route. By radio we discovered the south-ridge party's failure and therefore descended via the west col to Ancoma, bivouacking on the way.

ANTON PUTZ, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

*Huayna Potosí, Illampu, Cordillera Real.* There were two Japanese expeditions to the Cordillera Real. The expedition of the Medical De-

partment of Nihon University was led by Yoshihiko Kawakubo and Kenichi Shibata and had twelve other members. They climbed Huayna Potosí (19,996 feet), Illampu (20,873 feet) and Pico Schulze (19,466 feet). The Old Boys of Meguro High School Alpine Club expedition was composed of Michio Yamamoto and Makoto Yamagishi. They climbed Huayna Potosí on July 7, with a bivouac in a crevasse just under the summit. They then climbed Illampu Sur with a high camp at 17,400 feet and bivouacs at 17,400 and 19,700 feet. They climbed to the summit on July 28.

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

*Illampu Group, Cordillera Real.* The members of the Imperial College Cordillera Real Expedition were Bruce W. Hooker, Nevelle P. Jordison, Paul J. McCartney, Stephen Ridgill, David P. Steel, Roger Scull, Richard W. Wroot, and I. Sad to say, Steel and Scull were killed as they descended from Illampu. They were near the top of the east face when apparently a cornice collapsed. Steel's body was never found, but Scull was 600 feet from the summit where he had dug in after coming down from the top after the accident. He died from exposure before we could get to him. We made the following ascents: Makatanya (18,433 feet) via north ridge and Haltatahua (18,370 feet) via south flank on July 30 by Hooker, Wroot; Musketanta (18,463 feet) via north flank and Monte Triángulo (18,609 feet) via south face on July 31 by Hooker, Wroot; Casiri Este (19,510 feet) via west face and southeast ridge on August 8 and 9 by Hooker, Wroot; Viluyo III, II, I and unnamed (18,350, 18,390, 18,500 and 18,300 feet; northwest ridge, northeast ridge, west face and northwest ridge respectively; unnamed lies southeast of Viluyo III) traversed on July 30 and 31 by Ridgill, Bunting; Hankopiti VII (19,010 feet) via northwest face on August 8 by Bunting, Ridgill; Hankopiti VI and III (18,940 and 18,930 feet; northeast gully and face and east ridge) on August 9 by Bunting, Ridgill; Hankopiti IV (19,090 feet) by west face on August 10 by Bunting, Ridgill; Pico del Norte (19,955 feet) via southeast ridge on July 31 and August 1 by Steel, Scull; Hankopiti VII (19,010 feet) via northeast ridge and traverse to unnamed via southwest ridge on August 7 by Steel, Scull; Illampu (20,872 feet) via east face on August 18 by Steel, Scull; Buena Vista I (18,200 feet) via northwest ridge on August 4 by McCartney, Jordison; Buena Vista II (18,200 feet) via southeast ridge and Hankopiti I (19,249 feet) via southeast ridge on August 5 by McCartney, Jordison; Kimsakolyo (19,333 feet) via north ridge on August 6 by McCartney, Jordison; and Kunotahua II (19,300 feet; east of Kunotahua) via northeast ridge on August 11 by McCartney, Jordison.

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