

climbs are taking place every weekend, with the help of a road through the park that leads to the 4790-meter-high (15,715 feet) ski lodge built by the Colombian Corporación de Turismo. As for other ranges, the threat posed to climbing expeditions by Kogi Indians in the Santa Marta range seems to have vanished. The "Resguardo Indígena" (Bureau of Indian Affairs) at the town of Valledupar was designated to protect both Indians and tourists, according to information I received in Bogotá from local climbers (December 1974).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

El Guardián, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. On October 16 Padre Giuseppe Ferrari and I climbed El Guardián by its west ridge. Also on the expedition was Giorgio Pettigiani.

GIUSEPPE AGNOLOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Peru—Cordillera Blanca

Huascarán. Fourteen expeditions with 71 climbers attempted Huascarán in 1974, of which 47 reached either the south or north summit. Katra, Milne and Andrews' second ascent of the ANZUS route of the east face is covered in Katra's article. Italians Danilo Saettone, Costantino Piazza, Tullio Vidoni and Emilio Detomasi made a fine new route, the northwest ridge of Huascarán Norte. Members of the Explorers Club of Pittsburgh, Iacovino, Patsiga, Bogel, Kobus, Max and Hoffman on July 11 and Colucci, Westfall and Niedra on July 13, a group from the Freelance Alpine Research Team¹ and seven Mexicans climbed the normal route of Huascarán Norte. Three Germans, Americans Seibel, Dunn, Cager and Romano, and four Swiss (see below) climbed Huascarán Sur by the normal route. Americans Mike Rourke and Curry Slaymaker, German Horst Ullrich and Australian Murray Johns climbed Huascarán Sur on September 10 and Huascarán Norte on September 12. One fatality occurred when the American Ted Limp slipped and fell. His companion, Gail Wilts, survived the fall.

Huascarán Norte, Northwest Ridge. Our party, Danilo Saettone, leader, Tullio Vidoni, Renzo Zaninetti, Gian Luigi Sterna, Emilio de Tomasi, Renato Andorno, Piero Soster and I, set up Base Camp on July 5 not far from the usual normal route to Huascarán above Mancos and Musho. We crossed the track of the 1970 avalanche, which gave us some difficulty, and placed Camp I at 17,400 feet on the northwest ridge. We followed the ridge to the summit rock barrier, placing Camp II at 18,700 feet. The long snow ridge with large cornices was difficult and

¹ Norma Viault, Diana Dee, Gail Wilts, Janet Nicholson, Steve Rodgers, Don Hudson, Ted and Tom Limp.

dangerous. We placed Camp III at 19,700 feet in the middle of the snow ridge. The final steep part of the ridge, partially rock, was started on the eastern side towards the Llanganuco, but we finished the climb on very difficult rock and ice (partially artificial) on the west face, following a deep dihedral, which we reached by a spectacular pendulum some 50 feet to the right. Four climbers reached the summit at 4:30 P.M. on July 25.

COSTANTINO PIAZZO, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Huascarán. On July 31 Andreas Brückner, Caspar Vogel, Mark Ebnetter and I reached the summit of Huascarán Sur. Since last year, the route to the Garganta goes over a ramp directly below the south peak, climbing a steep ice wall to the right of rocks for 100 feet before following left to the Garganta. Above the Garganta one climbs on the left side before traversing right and continuing up.

CHRISTIAN BRÜCKNER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Chopicalqui and Neighboring Peaks, 1973. The Swiss Tiziano Bacaglio, Renato Simona, Enrico Malli, Ugo Zaccheo and Armando Castellani of Locarno climbed Chopicalqui by the normal route on June 11, 1973. Primo Mella stayed in Camp II with respiratory difficulties.

Huantsán, Attempt on East Ridge. Our attempt on Huantsán (20,981 feet) failed on the summit rock band at about 20,500 feet. We arrived at Base Camp in the Quebrada Huantsán with six climbers: Bill Lahr, Chris Chandler, Craig McKibben, Malcolm Moore, Patrick Padden and me. We placed Camp I on the col after a few days in Base Camp and began moving up the ridge without ferrying loads. At Camp II Chandler got a slight case of pulmonary edema and Padden volunteered to descend with him. At Camp III McKibben's cut hand became so severely infected that Moore descended with him. That left Bill Lahr and me. We occupied Camp IV at 18,000 feet. The next day we proceeded to Camp V at 19,700 feet, at the base of the summit rock band. Our summit push from Camp V failed because of the lack of pickets and ice-screws to protect the leads on very soft, deep snow over rock as well as to provide anchors for a safe descent. It was a hard decision to turn around only 500 feet from the top when we were still in fine condition. I believe that we were higher than the high point of last year's French expedition. (They reached 19,700 feet.—*Editor.*) We followed their shredded fixed ropes except above Camp V for the summit push, where there was no evidence of anyone having been that high. The climb was a modified alpine-style. We used caves and schrunds except for the two tents on the col. Three of us used half sacks and the other three were sleeping in two bags zipped together, a real weight saving. We used only dehydrated food at high camps. We did carry 600 feet of fixed rope as far as Camp III. Half