

On August 2 they moved to a 14,775-foot base in the valley opposite the one where the hut was. Camp I was placed at 16,750 feet below the south ridge. On August 6 Mario Conti, Carlo Dell'Oro and Luigino Airoldi fixed rope on the lower part of the ridge. These three, joined by Giancarlo Riva and Emilio Valsecchi, climbed the ridge on the 7th. They placed six snow pickets and ten rock pitons on the two rock steps. Thanks to the fixed ropes and good snow conditions they reached the top at two P.M.

Llongote Central, Cordillera Yauyos. Seven members of the High Mountain Club of Łódź took part in the expedition: Wojciech Jedliński, Bogdan Mac, Piotr Malinowski, Marek Rozniecki, Jerzy Star, Grzegorz Wasiak and I as leader. On May 29, 1974 we placed Base Camp on Huascacocha. On June 2 and 3, Mac, Rozniecki, Star, Wasiak and I climbed by its west ridge P 5280 (17,323 feet), which lies between Cotoní (or Ticlla) and Huaynacutuni. On June 4 and 5 Jedliński and Malinowski ascended from the northern side the three peaks of Nevado Huamalla, P 5297 (17,397 feet) and to the west of the main peak, P 5080 and P 5210 (16,667 and 17,093 feet). On June 6 and 7 Star and I made the ascent of Llongote Central (18,406 feet) by its north face. On June 9 and 10 Jedliński, Mac, Malinowski and I climbed Acopalca (17,866 feet) and P 5420 (17,782 feet) just east of it. On June 11, I soloed P 5057 (16,591 feet; 2 miles north of the western end of Huascacocha). For our Bolivian climbs, see that section.

JERZY MICHAELSKI, Łódź, Poland

Surihuiri and Minaspata, Cordillera Chila. I was in overall charge of the Japan Inner Amazon Expedition and Ichiyo Muko was leader. Ko Hagiwara and Kohichi Miura entered the Cordillera Chila, east of Coropuna and north of Ampato, the main and longest source of the Amazon River. They drove to Quencco and walked to the head of the Quebrada Pacopampa and Base Camp at 16,400 feet on September 5. On the 7th they left at 7:45 and walked for three miles along scree at about 17,000 feet to reach a col below Minaspata at 12:45. They traversed along the steep east side of the north ridge and reached the ridge crest in its middle, which was difficult walking with many *penitentes*. They reached the summit of Minaspata (18,061 feet) at 2:35. They descended the north side of the east ridge, past more *penitentes*, to a col at 3:50 and bivouac. On the 8th at 9:15 they traversed the northwest side of the peak opposite the col and climbed the north ridge to arrive on top at 11:25. They descended to the southwest to a col. From there they climbed the long northwest ridge of Surihuiri over *penitentes*, false summits and a rock peak on the north side to reach a gentle snow ridge. They got to the summit of Surihuiri (18,064 feet) at 2:50 P.M., a wide

snowfield in a thick fog. They returned by the same route to the bivouac. On the 9th they crossed along the eastern face of Minaspata to Base Camp.

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

Peru—Cordillera Vilcanota

Ritipampa del Quelccaya. A field party from the Institute of Polar Studies, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, made several ascents of the Ritipampa del Quelccaya, an ice plateau in the Cordillera Vilcanota, during the course of glaciological and geological investigations, in late June and early July, 1974. We approached the region from Sicuani, and climbed the icecap from the west. The field party was led by John Mercer, and included Cedomir Marangunic, Lonnie Thompson, and John Ricker. Our purpose was to conduct a preliminary study of the glaciology and glacial geology of the icecap and its environs to determine whether a large-scale investigation should be mounted. A snow pit was dug on the summit of the icecap to a depth of 3.8 meters and a 3-meter core was taken from the bottom of the pit. Preliminary analysis suggests an annual accumulation of about 3 meters. The icecap is probably temperate. Glacial geological studies were concentrated in the valley of the Río Huancane. The moraine belts, 1, 5, and 9 km from the present ice margin, were examined. Glaciological studies included an examination of the pit wall stratigraphy, firn temperature measurements, and laboratory analysis of snow samples for oxygen isotope and microparticle concentrations. Preliminary results have been published in the *Antarctic Journal of the United States* of January-February 1975.

JOHN RICKER, *A.A.C.* and PETER J. ANDERSON,
Institute of Polar Studies

Chicllarazo, Cordillera de la Apacheta, and other climbs. *Chuquichanca (Cordillera Vilcanota) revisited.* The Apacheta is the first high pass (15,436 feet, 4705 meters) on the Via de los Libertadores from Ayacucho to the coast, not far from Lircay's celebrated Tambrayco. I had been lured to the place by Clements Markham's narrative but felt that the charm has gone with the opening of the new road. I climbed Chicllarazo (16,925 feet, 5167 meters) from here on June 17 via Patahuasi and its west ridge. This is the gray glacier-hung peak seen east from the pass which on modern maps has unnecessarily been called "Nevado Portuguesa." It serves as a first order triangulation point and affords a view of the eastern Andes ranging from Huaytapallana to Salcantay, and of the mysterious obelisk of El Tambrayco, just 18 miles northwest. Late on June 22 I left Hacienda San José down the Pariahuanca for Panti where suspicious locals stopped me in the dark. Hours later I managed to escape uphill to Pucacocha and along the irrigation ditch northward