

This detour was the hardest part of the route and was from 75° to 80°. There we joined the true east ridge. The ridge top was easier but required constant belaying because of crevasses, cornices and unstable snow. We bivouacked on the foresummit some 125 feet below the summit. On June 15 the top was reached by Libor Anderle, Zoran Brešlin, Marjan Brišar, Edi Torkar, Jure Žvan and me. Other members of the expedition were Matjaž Deržaj and Dr. Borut Pirc. Because of lack of time and food, we left the fixed ropes in place. Our route was repeated by two Mexicans just after we left the mountain and a few days later by two Spanish and French teams.

JURE ULČAR, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Salcantay, Repeats of Yugoslavian Route. Our Basque expedition had hoped to climb the virgin west ridge of Salcantay but approach problems forced us to the other side of the mountain. Our muleteers left us at the foot of the Incacheriasca Pass and we had to carry our gear on to the Palcay Pass. The ferrying of loads added a total of some 85 miles for each member. Instead of taking five days to Base Camp, we spent 15. However above the Pampa Incacheriasca we climbed Cerro Incacheriasca (16,075 feet) by its southwest face and Cerro Gorya (16,586 feet) by its east ridge. Base Camp was at 14,830 feet, below the south face of Salcantay. We followed the route pioneered by the Yugoslavs two weeks before and used their fixed ropes. The route started at the eastern end of the face and ascended to above the séracs halfway up the face. Camp I at 17,325 feet in the séracs was occupied after four days of carries. There José Antonio Fernández de Aranguiz had to quit because of stomach trouble. The route ran east through and past the séracs. We ascended very steep pitches straight up to join the east ridge. One ice step up onto the ridge was 75°. We bivouacked just above this after 13 hours of difficult climbing. The next morning, July 3, it took us five hours to reach the summit plateau in deep, new snow. I stopped there while José Luis Conde and the brothers Iñigo and Jesús María Barandiarán went to the higher summit. We bivouacked on the plateau hoping to climb both summits, but the weather turned bad and we rapidly descended our ascent route all the way to Base Camp. This route, first climbed by the Yugoslavs on the 11th ascent of the mountain, was repeated on June 17. Our third ascent of the route was on July 3. We were followed on this same route by French and then by Spaniards from Asturias.

JESÚS MARÍA RODRÍGUEZ, *Escuela Nacional de Alta Montaña, Spain*

Salcantay, East Ridge. On July 27 we pitched Base Camp at 14,275 feet below the east ridge of Salcantay. We placed camps at 16,250, 17,400 and 19,300 feet. On August 4 and 5 Dr. Mario Quattrini, Giorgio Marconi, Antonio Mangononi, Consuelo Bonaldi, Franco Nodari, Sergio

Castellani and I reached the summit. We placed 2750 feet of rope to secure the descent.

AUGUSTO ZANOTTI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Peru—Cordillera Vilcanota

Ausangate Attempt, Campa I and Mariposa. In early August we attempted to climb Ausangate (20,945 feet) from the south. Waist-deep powder snow kept us from climbing to more than 17,725 feet, 150 feet above our highest camp. In retrospect we know that sufficiently strong climbers should approach the mountain from the north, technically more difficult but with good snow conditions. Our whole group all reached the summit of Campa I (17,996 feet). Heller, Moore and I climbed Mariposa (19,090 feet), a sustained climb up the north face culminating in 1200 feet of 45° to 60° snow and ice. Members of our group were Carl Heller, Ron Atkins, Dennis Burge, Al Green, Dianne Lucas, Terry Moore, Bob Westbrook and me.

ROBERT ROCKWELL

Bolivia—Cordillera Apolobamba

Salluyo and Other Peaks. A French expedition of sixteen established Base Camp on July 12 above Lake Chocñacota at 16,100 feet. A way was reconnoitered on July 14 to Camp I south of "Flor de Roca" at 17,725 feet. On July 16 Jean-Marie Galmiche, Patrick Bourbousson, Jean-Maurice Brun and Joannès Ciocca traversed from east to west Flor de Roca (19,056 feet). On July 17 Bourbousson and Galmiche climbed Palomani Cunca (18,472 feet), while Robert and Thérèse Gaillard, Eugène Laloy, Paul Genton, Yves and Brigitte Terisse and André Massonnet climbed "Manco Capac" (18,045 feet). (This peak lies south of the mountain called "Donegani" by the Italians in 1958 and north of the one the French call "Pico de las Lagunas.") On July 19 Galmiche and Bourbousson crossed the rock ridge that descends to the east from Flor de Roca to establish Camp II at 18,375 feet at the foot of Salluyo (19,830 feet), which they climbed on the 20th. On July 21 this pair traversed from "Tres Mujeres" over "Jorge Chávez" to Flor de Roca. Also on the 20th Bernard and Edith Genand, Ciocca, Brun, Genton and Pascal Bardy climbed Pico de las Lagunas (17,717 feet) and Ciocca, Brun and Genton traversed on to Manco Capac. On July 22 both Terisses and Massonnet ascended Salluyo, followed on July 24 by both Genands. On July 24 Galmiche and Bourbousson made the difficult climb of the south face of Flor de Roca. On July 25 Ciocca and Bardy climbed Palomani Cunca and Ciocco continued solo to Palomani (18,928 feet). Also on July 25 Genton, both Gaillards, both Terisses and Massonnet ascended the west