

face of Chocñacota (18,537 feet; called CAI by the Italians in 1958), while Laloy and FanFan Berthet climbed Pico de las Lagunas. (Information kindly furnished by the leader, Bernard Genand.)

*Acamani Sur.* Our objective had been to reach the summit of Acamani (18,590 feet) via its south ridge. Unfortunately the ridge comes to a high point (17,455 feet) detached from the main peak, which could not be seen from the distance with binoculars nor from the foot of the mountain. My French wife Mireille, Frenchman Henri Roussilhe and I, who am English, reached this as our high point of July 31. We travelled by truck from La Paz to Charazani, walked from there to Canisaya and beyond to Base Camp by a lake at the foot of the south glacier of Acamani. The weather was sunny in the morning but drizzle and low clouds settled in around one o'clock. After spending the first day getting up the rotten-rock part of the ridge and camping in poor visibility at the foot of the snow, on the second day we moved up 800 feet over very steep snow (over 60°). We camped because of poor visibility on a windy platform facing another steep slope barred by a bergschrund. On the third day we gained another 800 feet, going over the schrund and up the 65° slope to arrive at a half-filled crevasse. On the fourth day, as we were now over 16,750 feet, we decided to leave most of our material in the crevasse and make a last attempt to get to the summit. After a knife-edged snow ridge, which had its south face covered with unstable powder snow but had hard snow on its north side, winding through crevasses and crossing two schrunds, we finally got to the top of Acamani Sur or P 5320. There we found the deep depression between where we were and the main peak. The ridge dipped much lower and led to a 650-foot ice slope below the main summit. We obviously could not go on. On the sixth day we were back in Base Camp. There are good opportunities for light expeditions in this region.

WILLIAM L. MARKS, *Club Alpin Français*

*Condorini, Acamani and Other Peaks, Southern Apolobamba\**. Our expedition was composed of Régis Cazes, Philippe Couture, Xavier Mes-saut, Serge Renner and me. While acclimatizing, we left La Paz on July 15, headed for Huayna Potosí and climbed to 17,725 feet before returning to the dam to camp at 15,750 feet. We all felt the altitude badly. The next day we moved up to 16,750 feet and on July 17 all climbed Huayna Potosí by the normal route without incident. On July 20 we left by taxi for the southern Apolobamba. The trip was interminable, our planned destination being the town of Curva. We actually got only to Callaya,

---

\* Both Evelio Echevarría and the Editor find it difficult to locate the peaks mentioned here. The Acamani Sur climbed by Marks and his companions can be located, but the peaks in this account are obviously different.

some 20 houses. There we got three horses. We left Callaya on July 22 and instead of ascending the Callaya valley, crossed two passes to come into a valley behind the mountains. We got the next day to a lake close to and just south of the village of Cañoma, called locally Chojñacota. That same afternoon we crossed the ridge east of us to the parallel valley, ascended the valley, bypassed séracs by means of a ridge and camped on the glacier. On July 24 we all climbed the east face of the peak called Condorini by the local people (18,800 feet). On July 25 we all climbed the north-northeast face of Ulla Caya (19,193 feet; named for the nearest town). The long snow slope had several false summits. This peak lies at the head of the valley, southwest of Condorini. After a rest at Base Camp on the lake, we crossed a pass on July 28 to the southwest and continued to another lake. The 29th was our longest day. We climbed east and at noon got to a 16,900-foot col where we set up camp. In the afternoon we climbed Acamani Chico (18,143 feet; local name) by its west face. We had to cross a rock band to get to a snow col, from which we followed the snow ridge to the top, turning crevasses on the south face. On July 30 we all climbed Acamani Grande (18,537 feet). We climbed the east face, which became very steep near the top. On August 1 Cazes, Messaut and I climbed Cañoma (18,307 feet). This mountain lies nearly due east of the village of Cañoma, above the valley which runs parallel to the one in which the village lies. The snow was execrably soft. We returned to La Paz on August 3.

YVES LAULAN, *Club Alpin Français*

### **Bolivia—Cordillera Real**

*Illampu, West Spur.* Our expedition was composed of Sebastia Figuerola, Francesc Magriñá, Enric Dalmau, Oscar Cadiac, Joan Roig, Xavier Azagra, Pere Benaiges, Alex Osso, Josep María Monserrat and me as leader. While we were waiting for our equipment to arrive and be cleared through customs, we left on July 14 for Huayna Potosí. We camped at 16,400 feet near the Zongo dam. On July 15 we all headed for the summit by the normal route but three were unable to reach the top for lack of acclimatization. On July 25 we drove by truck to Sorata at 9000 feet and the next day to Ancoma by a smaller truck, which was needed to manage the narrow, rough, curving road. We left Ancoma on July 27 with 22 porters and three mules for Base Camp at Aguas Calientes (15,100 feet), in a narrow valley southwest of Ancoma below the slopes of Laramcota. We crossed from our valley south over a ridge to a snowfield on the eastern foot of Pico Schulze and camped at 16,700 feet. Four of us, my brother Francesc, Dalmau, Benaiges and I, made a new route on the spur of the west face that leads to the 6310-meter foresummit of the main peak of Illampu. It was mixed climbing on a 60° slope for a 4000-foot rise. The actual climb took three days. We started up steep