

Chearoco, Southwest Spur and Ancohuma, East-Northeast Spur. An Italian expedition led by Cosimo Zappelli was composed of Franco Gugliatti, Giuseppe Lanfranconi, Kiki Marmorì, Marco Vitale, Angelo Gelmi and Giuseppe Ferrari. On June 26 they climbed the southwest spur of Chearoco (20,072 feet), which rises 4250 vertical feet. The first part was an ice slope of an angle up to 60°, then mixed climbing, which led to the summit mushroom of ice. From camp at 15,750 feet they climbed the ice slope, keeping left, past séracs and crevasses. They hit the rock-and-ice spur where it becomes sharper. They climbed the ice mushroom through a break at the left. The east-northeast spur of Ancohuma was climbed from July 9 to 15. The lower 2300 feet were of difficult, partially overhanging rock, which was completely fixed with rope. At the top was a 1150-foot ridge of ice. They left the rope and two metal ladders in place. Beginning at the left of the spur, they climbed four rope-lengths to the beginning of the overhangs. They turned the first of these on the left by means of a wide ice couloir before regaining the crest of the spur. Difficult cracks and dihedrals led to a huge dihedral, which they followed for three rope-lengths. Easier rock led to a final vertical section, above which the ice ridge led them to the top (21,095 feet). They descended the normal route.

Condoriri, North Face Direct, 1977. The Frenchmen, D. Chapuis, Christian Jacquier and A. Malatrait did this new route in January of 1977.

Huayna Potosí, 1977. Two ascents of the west face of Huayna Potosí were made by French, who apparently were unaware of the two routes put up earlier (1970 and 1974) by Americans. On April 27 and 28, 1977 Dominique Chapuis, Christian Charière and Christian Jacquier made the ascent and later Jean and Michel Afanassieff ascended the face. It is not known to us just what route they took.

Jankho Laya. Our expedition was made up of Pierre Faussurier, Daniel Barrera, Dr. Patrick Mure, my wife Francine and me as leader. We climbed northeast of Laguna Khara Kkota from May 18 to 31. We left La Paz on May 16 on the road to the Mina Fabulosa, went past the lakes, Khara Kkota and Jankho Kkota and left the vehicles at the foot of Cerro Wila Llojeta. We had to cross two passes (16,275 and 16,750 feet) between Jankho Huyo and Wila Llojeta to reach the Vinohuara plain at the southern foot of Jankho Laya (climbed by Austrians in 1973), where we placed Base Camp at 15,900 feet on May 18. The central spur of the south face of Jankho Laya rose majestically for 2500 feet. On May 19, while the rest of us reconnoitered, Faussurier and Barreras climbed the southeast ridge of Jankho Laya (5545 meters or 18,192 feet), a mixed route which took them seven hours. On May 20 Dr. Mure, my wife Francine and I climbed without too many technical problems to the west

col and up the north face, the route by which the others had descended. At the end of 6½ hours we were on top. On May 22 all the men climbed the central spur of the south face. The rock was an excellent compact granite. The difficulties were concentrated in the upper third where we had some 70° ice. On May 24 we all ascended a satellite summit, Jalli Huaykunka (5392 meters or 17,090 feet) (also climbed by the Austrians in 1973). Two days of bad weather tied us in Base Camp before we could leave it to be picked up on the road on May 30.

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Kimsakolyo, Lloca de Ancohuma and Other Peaks. Our expedition was composed of Pere Aymerich, Francesc Banqué, Jordi Canals, Dr. Marçal Castaño, Jaume Rovira and me. On July 30 Aymerich and Canals made a route in the Huayna Potosí region: the northwest ridge of Maria Lloco (or Mamailloca). We climbed in the northern part of the Cordillera Real near Sorata, above the Coocó valley, from August 4 to 15. We placed our Base Camp on Laguna Chearcota at 15,425 feet and Camps I and II at 17,400 and 18,050 feet on the Coocó Glacier. We made the following ascents: Buenavista II (18,537 feet) and traverse to Jancopiti I (19,292 feet) by Aymerich, Blanch, Canals on August 7; Buenavista I (18,045 feet) by Banqué, Castaño on August 8; Kimsakolyo (19,259 feet) and Lloca de Ancohuma (19,882 feet) by Aymerich, Blanch, Canals on August 10; Viluyo III (18,373 feet) by Blanch, Banqué on August 15; Haltatawa (18,373 feet) by Aymerich, Canals, Rovira on August 15. We set up a camp on the Ancohuma col but bad weather prevented our ascent.

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Illimani Sur. A new route was made in 1977 to the south summit of Illimani to the left (north) of the normal west ridge route. This was guided by José Eloriaga, a Spaniard living in La Paz. His client was the German Dr. Manfred Abelein. They took four days to complete the route.

JACK MILLER

Southern Bolivia

Ararat and Other Peaks. The purpose of the Argentinian-Italian 1978 Expedition to southern Bolivia was to locate signs of ancient Indian occupancy on high summits. Its program could not be fully carried out because of transportation problems. On August 22, Cerro Cora Cora (4835 meters, 15,862 feet), located near the town of Salinas and north of the Uyuni salt flat, was ascended by expedition members, together with the Bolivian Felipe Barrientos. On the summit it was ascertained that Indian ascents, both ancient and modern, had occurred. Sacrifice of llama hearts takes place there every year and the same applies to the