

and I made a new route, the 2600-foot-high northwest face of Yahuaraju (5675 meters, 18,619 feet). We climbed onto the glacier to the right of the glacial tongue that descends to the lake at the foot of the face. The face was rock and ice, which in the upper part was difficult and up to 55°. The rock was very rotten. We descended the first-ascent route. From June 3 to 8 we were on Huantsán Norte. From Rajucoltacocha we took two days to find a way through the very broken glacier to the foot of the west face of the western summit of Huantsán Norte. The ice on the lower part of the 55° face was bare and brittle; we had bad belays. We bivouacked a third night in the middle of the 3000-foot-high face. In the upper half the ice became better. We reached the western peak (c. 6000 meters, 19,685 feet) late in the afternoon and bivouacked near the top. Snow fell during the cold, windy night. We started down the Ortenburger route early the next morning. Since the northwest ridge was heavily corniced, we kept somewhat on the north face, which was probably more difficult than the west face we had ascended. We found some frozen-in rope on the face. We bivouacked in the col at the foot of the northwest ridge (Ortenburger's Camp II). On the sixth day we climbed over P 5406 (17,737 feet) just west of the col and descended the flatter glacial basin back to Rajucoltacocha.

KARL KLINGER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Huantsán.* Our expedition placed Base Camp at Rajucolta Cocha on July 16. We placed Camp I at 16,900 feet on July 19, traversed the peak west of the col at the foot of the northwest ridge of the north peak of Huantsán and established Camp II in the col at 18,200 feet on July 26. On the 29th we placed Camp III just below the top of the north peak. On July 30 Tsugumasa Seki, Nobuyuki Itakura and I made a summit attempt but were turned back by bad weather. After a rest day, Itakura fell ill from mountain sickness and was brought down to Camp II. He became unconscious at midnight of August 2 and had to be carried on a stretcher to Camp I, where he began to recover. Meanwhile, Hidekazu Kudo and Nobuyoshi Chiba had started an attempt on August 2, bivouacked at the foot of the main peak on the 3rd and on the 4th got to within 150 feet of the summit. A third attempt was started on August 6 by Seki and Shigeru Yokota, who got to the summit the next day. We removed the fixed ropes and gear and evacuated Base Camp on August 11.

YASUYUKI KAWASHIMA, *Japanese Alpine Club*

*Toqllaraju, West Face, Huascarán, East Face, San Juan, South Ridge and Other Peaks.* During May, Abigail Fisher, Brad White, Robert Blatherwick and the Peruvian Hugo Colonia made ascents of Vallunaraju

and Chopicalqui by the normal routes and a first ascent on the west face of Toqllaraju. The new route takes a line up the right (south) part of the face and connects with the ridge 100 meters south of the summit. In June Blatherwick soloed the north face of Ranrapallka following the 1975 route from Ishinca. He also soloed a route on the east face of Huascarán, a variant of the 1971 ANZUS route. Starting at the high point on the glacier, he moved up and left following ice gullies in the center of the face and then back to the right into large snowfields below the summit ridge. He started slightly right (north) of the ANZUS route and joined it above the ice gullies. He took 2½ days with two bivouacs in the face. He reached the summit on July 4 and descended the normal route. On July 10 Blatherwick and I climbed the Nevado Parón by its long west ridge. The approach was from the Quebrada Santa Cruz. We made the climb in a long day from a camp just below the Parón-Artesonraju col. In late July and early August I made two solo ascents: San Juan by its south ridge in six hours from the Tumarinaraju-San Juan col and Maparaju by the east face. The route on Maparaju follows the obvious north-south diagonal snow-and-ice ramps to the south ridge 200 meters below the summit. It took seven hours to climb and descend Maparaju. Both climbs were approached from the Quebrada Carhuas-cancha.

MARK RICHEY

*Pucaranra, West Face Attempt.* We were a month in the Quebrada Cojup, but for the first three weeks the weather was bad. We were Esther Martín, Chiqui González-Betes, Carlos Gallego and I. On August 17 Gallego and I opened a new route to the right of the ridge climbed in 1977 by Nicolas Jaeger. After a bivouac and when we had still 350 feet to go to the summit, we had to give up because of respiratory problems. The 2500-foot-high face was very difficult. Only three rope-lengths were less than 60° and some approached 75°.

JAVIER DONÉS PASTOR, *Club Alpino Maliciosa Spain*

*Huascarán Norte, Northeast Face and Oqshapallka, South Face, and Other Peaks, 1979.* After acclimatizing on Yanapaqtsa, Pisco and Toqllaraju, all by their normal routes, Bruce Blatherwick and I climbed the north face of Ranrapallka by the 1975 route in ten hours from the highest lake in the Quebrada Ishinca in late July, 1979, descending on the second day. One week later Robert Blatherwick and I made an alpine ascent of the magnificent 5250-foot-high northeast face of Huascarán Norte by the 1973 route in two days to the summit. Climbers should note that the fixed ropes left by an earlier ascent party on the 500-foot vertical rock band are extremely rotten and cannot be trusted. With a