

suffers thirteen Shepard routes. Some other peaks may have more than one route on them, but the vast majority of ridges and faces have not been touched, and there are secret places I am not ready to talk about yet. New routes this year included *Wila Joje* (5596 meters, 18,360 feet) south face indirect, solo, February; *Wila Manquilizani* (5324 meters, 17,467 feet) southwest snow face, with John Greenough, Jerry Perkins, November, 1979; *Purapurani Thojo* (5416 meters, 17,700 feet) south side, with Michael Betcher, March; *Huallomen* (c. 5400 meters, 17,717 feet) Canaleta de la Cascada, with Greenough, April; *Sora Patilla* (5225 meters, 17,142 feet) Espolón sin Rastros, with Ricardo Albert, May; *Condoriri* (5648 meters, 18,531 feet) La Cascada, with Betcher, June; *Charquini* (c. 5300 meters, 17,389 feet) Route Five, Route Four, Cumbre A Canaleta y Pilar, Nazi Suicide Traverse, Scottish Couloir, Cuarenta y Ocho Minutos. *Espolón sin Rastros* (the southeast ridge of Sora Patilla) is a long rock ridge which can be third-classed and gives terrific views of Charquini and the south side of Huayna Potosí. *Nazi Suicide Traverse* gives superb ice and mixed climbing, as do many of the Charquini routes. It took me a long seven hours to solo it under difficult conditions but probably is easy with dry rock. *La Cascada* (the obvious icefall beneath Condoriri) gives an enjoyable way to reach the upper mountain, and *Canaleta*, which forms the extreme right margin of *Cascada*, offers a spectacular climb with one moderate fixed pitch; it is safe enough when well frozen. The *Wila Joje South Face* is easily reached from the Hichuk-hota Valley road and would offer enjoyable climbing when frozen; stay off it in February.

STANLEY S. SHEPARD

Mururata and Other Peaks. A truck from La Paz took me to Mina San Francisco at 4300 meters. From this mine I hiked up valley to place a camp south of the west glacier of Mururata (5775 meters, 18,947 feet). On June 4 I reached the summit of this peak, without ice axe or crampons, since the snow was hard and the route easy. Three days later I placed another camp at 4800 meters, next to the terminal moraine west of Chearoco and Chachacomani. On June 8 I climbed Chearoco (6127 meters, 20,109 feet), by the southwest ridge, and on June 9, climbed Chachacomani (6074 meters, 19,930 feet) via the west and then north ridges.

MICHAEL R. KELSEY

Condoriri Area, Cordillera Real. Paul Stettner, Alan Johnson, John Herbst and I arrived in La Paz on June 10. After ascents of Cerro Milluni and Huayna Potosí, we turned to the Condoriri area. Stettner and I enjoyed a route on a small unnamed peak above the first cirque east

of Condoriri. We climbed 1000 feet of 60° snow to a small pyramid-shaped summit. On June 19 Stettner, Johnson and I climbed the direct south face of Condoriri (5648 meters, 18,531 feet), possibly a new variation. On June 24 we climbed the highest (south) summit of Illimani in one day from the parking area, descending by moonlight.

BRIAN DANIELL

Soral Este, Soral Oeste, Salluyo and Chaupi Orco, Cordillera Apolobamba. Italians Ostilio Campese, leader, Nico Bidese, Bortolo Fontana, Paolo Conte, Giancarlo Contalbrigo and Giuseppe Pierantoni traveled in June from La Paz to Peluchuco and thence to Base Camp at 14,275 feet, apparently north of the Soral peaks. They climbed to the col between these peaks. Fontana and Campese continued along the narrow but not too steep ridge to the summit of Soral Este (5470 meters, 17,946 feet). The other four climbed to the top of Soral Oeste (5630 meters, 18,471 feet). They then pitched a camp below Chaupi Orco at 16,400 feet. They all followed the long south glacier to the top of Salluyo (5808 meters, 19,056 feet), not a difficult climb. From that high camp Bidese, Pierantoni and Contalbrigo in twelve hours made a new route, the north face of Soral Oeste. The 2000-foot ice face was difficult low and very difficult high, ending in a final vertical wall of 250 feet. Bidese and Pierantoni moved camp to the north to the very foot of Chaupi Orco while Fontana, Campese and Conte explored a marvelous glacier in the opposite direction, surrounded by twelve peaks. Bidese and Pierantoni climbed Chaupi Orco (6044 meters, 19,830 feet) by its long but not difficult southwest ridge. Campese and Conte moved a camp to the east side of Chaupi Orco but failed to climb the peak from there, being turned back by an icefall at 18,950 feet.

Northern and Central Chile

Licancabur and Llullaillaco. From San Pedro de Atacama, I walked some 43 kilometers to the base of Licancabur (5921 meters, 19,424 feet) and I ascended to the summit on May 7. A week later from Socompa railroad station, I hiked to place a camp at 4700 meters on Llullaillaco (5-day round trip from Socompa). On May 18 I reached the summit (6723 meters, 22,057 feet). On both peaks I photographed ruins of pre-Columbian times.

MICHAEL R. KELSEY

Juriques and Other Peaks, Ancient and Modern Ascents. American anthropologist J. Rinehard, accompanied by J. Sarracino and Ana María Barón, Chilean researchers, made several ascents near Licancabur. On