

and Joshi tried a mixed free-and-aid route on the main 2000-foot face, but were defeated by the extremely wet conditions, while Marek Danielek and I were successful on an easier (F9, AO) route on a shorter flanking wall. Several routes on Kazalnica have been done all free and obviously offer climbs of sustained difficulty. We also climbed on several limestone practice crags around Zakopane and outside of Kraków, finding climbs of very great technical difficulty. While many Polish climbers are still oriented to alpine-style techniques, increasing numbers are devoted to pure free-climbing and climbs of at least F12 have been made.

During the rainy spells we did some sightseeing, finding Kraków, which survived destruction during World War II, to be an especially intriguing old city while the reconstruction of Warsaw was fascinating. We left with warm feelings for the wonderful and brave Polish people, memories of beautiful climbs in spectacular scenery, and hopes to return again in the future. We both feel the Exchange to be a great success and hope that the AAC continues and expands the program in the future. We urge all climbers to participate, either as hosts to visiting climbers or as visitors themselves. Either way, you will have a highly rewarding experience.

ALAN RUBIN

SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia

Unnamed Peak, North Face, Ritacuba Group, Cordillera Oriental. Venezuelans Ricardo Hansen and I climbed on December 26, 1980 for the first time the steep north face of the sharp ice peak immediately south of Alto Ritacuba. Probable height is 5200 meters (c. 17,000 feet). We followed the same approach as for Alto Ritacuba itself. So far as it is known, this peak has no name and it may be P 17,460 ascended in July 1957 by the Cambridge expedition (A.A.J., 1958, page 106).

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Alto Ritacuba and Other Peaks, Cordillera Oriental. In late December 1980, I made alone the following ascents: from a camp near Laguna (lake) de Cardenillo, Nevado Alto Ritacuba (5464 meters, 17,926 feet) on December 24, Ritacuba Norte (Nevado de Güicán 5257 meters, 17,250 feet) on December 25 and Puntiaquito (5019 meters, 16,466 feet), the following day. I paid the Sierra Nevada de Cocuy a second visit in February 1981. With a Frenchman named Thierry, I ascended on February 17 Nevado Concovito (also called Pan de Azúcar, 5174 meters, 16,974 feet) and then traversed to the summit of Nevado del