

We continued along the short corniced ridge to a higher summit of some 5100 meters (16,733 feet), the last prominent rise on the ridge. We also climbed a snow dome that rises north of the first peak.

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Taulliraju, Entire Southeast Ridge. Mark Miller and I made three unsuccessful attempts on the south face of Taulliraju in late May and early June which ended in bad weather. We decided to try the entire southeast ridge instead. On June 7 we approached up the Quebrada Santa Cruz, crossed the Punta Union and traversed down and northeast to reach the small glacial cirque under the east face of the mountain. This glacier is split by four spurs; we took the third which is the most prominent. We climbed directly up for three difficult rock pitches on the south face of the spur to reach its crest, where we bivouacked. Unable to follow the crest of the spur itself, we progressed the next day on the north side which was very icy and had some very sustained mixed climbing before we reached the broad plateau to the east of the main summit. The 1500-foot-high rock buttress took 12 hours to climb and was much harder than expected with pitches of UIAA VI and A2 on the rock and difficult mixed climbing higher up. We followed the flat southeast ridge, bypassing P 5240 ("Tuqtubamba") on the north, and bivouacked under the south-southeast col at 17,400 feet. The south-southeast ridge had been climbed from this point by a party of Chamonix guides in 1976. We set out early on June 9 and climbed the ridge, which really was an extremely steep icefield, to reach the summit at three P.M. The climbing became difficult over the final 500 feet and was steep, thinly iced mixed pitches. We descended in a storm and bivouacked at the col again. The weather continued bad the next day, and we descended our ascent route by abseil.

SIMON RICHARDSON, *Alpine Climbing Group*

Taulliraju, Southwest Buttress. Our climb of Taulliraju was not a new route but rather an alpine-style climb of the 1980 Italian route. Alex Lowe was my partner and it took us three days in June. The route is a real classic with difficult rock (excellent granite) and ice. Grade VI, 5.9, AI.

JEFF LOWE

Rinrijirca, South Face, 1982. On May 28, 1982 Italian Alberto Paleari climbed a direct route in the center of the south face of Rinrijirca (5810 meters, 19,062 feet) in seven hours from a camp at 16,725 feet. The lower part was mixed climbing and the upper part had unstable snow between ice flutes.

Chacaraju. A French expedition led by René Desmaison made a new route on Chacaraju in 1983 just to the right of the Bouchard route. They were seven days on the face and bivouacked six nights. The summit was reached by Michel Arizzi, Xavier Chappaz, Jacques Fouque and Desmaison.

Peru—Cordilleras Huayhuash and Raura

Rasac, Middle Buttress of West Face, and Yerupajá, West Face Direct. From June 23 to 26 Louis Deuber, my wife Alice and I climbed the west face of Rasac. From Rasaccocha we climbed east for four rope-lengths over polished cliffs to a small lake at the edge of the glacier, where we bivouacked at 16,000 feet. We ascended a not very steep glacial terrace to the foot of the middle buttress at 17,725 feet, then climbed the left side of the buttress to bivouac in the upper third. We reached the summit ridge 800 feet north of the highest point. This was an objectively safe, demanding and interesting ice climb with some pitches up to 60°. [The buttress was climbed by two Frenchmen and a German in 1980, though they approached the buttress differently, traversing from the col west of Rasac Oeste. See *A.A.J.*, 1981, page 226.—*Editor.*] From July 3 to 7 Deuber, Kurt Graf, Peruvian Alberto Callupe and I climbed alpine-style the direct west face of Yerupajá, emerging right on the summit. We bivouacked at 19,700 and 21,000 feet and a rope-length below the summit. We bivouacked again at 21,000 feet during the descent. Callupe, who is one of his country's best climbers, is the first Peruvian to climb the west face direct (and probably the first Peruvian to reach the summit).

HANS ZEBROWSKI, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Puscanturpa Norte, North Buttress. In June, I climbed solo the north buttress of Puscanturpa Norte. When I climbed it I had thought it was a first ascent but I later read that it had been done by Italians in 1981. (See *A.A.J.*, 1983, pages 196-7.) The previous ascent was spread over three weeks and required at least one full pitch of aid. I climbed from a bivouac at the base. I spent six hours on the rock from the beginning of the difficulties to reach the summit. I did it all free. The rock was excellent apart from scree on the ledges and the climbing ranged from 5.7 to 5.10 with the average difficulty being about 5.8.

JEFF LOWE

Yerupajá, East Spur Attempt, 1982. An Italian expedition composed of Ugo Vialardi, leader, Giovanni Boggio, Tiziano Fiorese, Fabrizio Badone and Mauro Penasa failed to complete a partially new route on the east spur of Yerupajá. The beginning of their route was different from that of Wurm and Majerl, who climbed the east spur to the summit on June 24, 1969 (*A.A.J.*, 1970, page 64). The Austrians climbed onto the spur from a camp at 5700 meters on the east