

Yerupajá, First Completely Peruvian Ascent. On July 8 Rodrigo Callupe, Victorino Basilio, Félix Vicencio, Magno Camones, Alberto Simangas and Mario Mazuelos reached the summit of Yerupajá, the first completely Peruvian group to do so, although the summit had been reached in 1983 with a foreign expedition by Alberto Callupe.

JAMES BARTLE

Jirishanca Chico and Ninashanca. Italians, E. Rosso, G. Lanza and E. Contini, climbed the southeast face of Jirishanca Chico (5427 meters, 17,805 feet) by a new route on the southeast face, which went up 1000 feet of icefall and then up 1650 feet of steep mixed ice-and-rock face. The alpine-style climb was completed on August 2. They then turned to Ninashanca (5607 meters, 18,396 feet), where they made a new route on the left side of the south face. They first climbed a 1500-foot-high icefall to reach a plateau behind the east ridge of Rondoy. They climbed couloirs with angles of 75° to 90° up the south face of Ninashanca and reached the summit on August 7.

Rasac Central, West Spur. A. Antola, F. Ferraresi and A. Mantero made a new route, the west spur of Rasac Central (5617 meters, 18,429 feet) on August 5. From an average of 50°, the climb had passages of 70°.

Nevado Rasac, East Face Variant. Ecuadorians F. Espinoza, M. Purúncajas and H. Torres, from Ambato, made on August 3 a variant on the east face of Rasac (6040 meters, 19,817 feet) by keeping to its rock wall. They had to bivouac just below the top during the descent.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

El Toro, East Face. The east face of El Toro was climbed by Swiss, who reached the summit on June 20. They fixed some rope on this 3500-foot face. The climbers were Lucien Abbet, Patrick Delale, Jean-Pierre Frossard, Pierre-Antoine Hiroz and Stéphane Schaffter. They made 37 rappels on the descent.

Huayhuash Traverse Attempt. A very strong French team of leader René Desmaison, Michel Arizzi, Xaxier Chappaz, René Ghilini, Jacques Fouque and Christophe Profit had hoped to traverse the Cordillera Huayhuash from Rondoy over Jirishanca and other peaks to Yerupajá, more than 12 miles and of extreme difficulty at high altitudes. The plan was foiled by very bad weather. However, Desmaison, Ghilini and Profit did climb the west face of Yerupajá from 5100 meters in a single day.

Puscanturpa Norte, North Face. Our expedition was composed of Graziano Bianchi, leader, Corrado Brustia, Felice Boselli, Osvaldo Antonietti, Silvio Mondinelli, Gino Mora, Ambrogio Veronelli, Sergio Zambra, Mario Valsecchi and me. Bianchi was returning after an attempt in 1974 and an ascent in 1975 of

PLATE 55

Photo by Graziano Bianchi

**North Buttress of PUSCANTURPA
NORTE, Cordillera Huayhuash.**



the northwest face of Puscanturpa Norte (A.A.J., 1975, page 165 and A.A.J., 1976, page 489, both with photos). We left Lima on August 1 and traveled to Surasacho by bus. We walked to Lake Viconga and crossed the Cuyoc Pass to get to Base Camp at 4600 meters on August 4. We reconnoitered the next day. On August 6 we placed Camp I at the foot of the wall at 4750 meters and climbed the first 200 meters of the face. On the 7th we placed Camp II on a shelf at 5035 meters and climbed another 80 meters. The bottom and middle sections were of quite good compact dolomite rock. The weather turned bad. On August 11, Antonietti and Mondinelli climbed to Camp II and some 150 meters beyond. On August 12 they reached the summit (5621 meters, 18,441 feet) at 4:30 P.M. The last 50 meters of rock were loose blocks. On August 13 Bianchi and Mora also reached the summit.

ARISTIDE GALBUSERA, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Rosario Norte, Sarapo Oeste, Ancocancha Este and Other Peaks. On July 20 Peter Leeming, Cedric Marsh, William Patterson and I packed our gear onto four burros and set off on our two-day walk from Cajatambo to Base Camp at 4300 meters on the southwest corner of Laguna Jurau. Our first objective was Rosario Norte. We walked slowly up the Ruri Lelle and bivouacked at 5000 meters. The north ridge proved to be composed of extremely shattered rock and we turned back. The next day, July 25, Marsh and I left for the east ridge, a relatively straightforward snow climb except for a problematic rock step. We reached the summit of Rosario Norte (5596 meters, 18,350 feet) at 12:15 P.M. Patterson and Leeming went up the Jurau Glacier to investigate a possible ascent of Trapecio while Marsh and I planned a visit to the Ancocancha region on the west side of the Quebrada Seria. We two climbed to the foot of the long east ridge of Ancocancha Este. On the third day we got high but not to the summit. On our return to Base Camp we found that Patterson and Leeming had found the snow too deep on the west-southwest buttress of Trapecio but on July 28 had climbed P 5297 (17,379 feet) between Trapecio and Quesillo via some old fixed ropes on the west face. We then all headed for Sarapo Oeste (5567 meters, 18,266 feet), an apparently unclimbed satellite of Sarapo. We bivouacked at Sarapoqocha, below our peak's west ridge. On August 2 we four traversed around the west ridge and climbed by two different routes on the steep ice of the north face. Marsh and I opted for a new route up P 5297. We climbed a steep iced gully with little protection. This brought us to below a huge umbrella-shaped cornice. A long traverse right found us a break in the cornice and we got to the Trapecio-P 5297 col. Half an hour of scrambling brought us to the summit. Marsh and I then hoped to climb Ancocancha Este. From a bivouac at the foot of the east ridge, we reached our previous high point. We floundered through powder snow to reach a point above a large col below the summit. Beyond the col, the snow was avalanche-prone. A windslab parted from the line of our footprints. We reached the narrow domed summit (5600 meters, 18,373 feet) at 11:50 A.M. on August 8. This may have been a first ascent. The last