

maintained today. Finally, one would be grateful for a brief appendix on how to organize expeditions for the various routes—whom to contact, outfitters, hut reservations or camping possibilities, camp and park fees, cost of guides, etc. All of this information is readily available.

Today, Kilimanjaro offers a wide variety of experiences to the mountain lover. The “tourist” route is probably one of the easiest ways to climb an isolated peak of nearly 20,000 feet. Hikes on other parts of the mountain are true wilderness experiences, with only a handful of guides competent to lead them. Rock climbing on Mawenzi offers a wide choice of technical routes to heights of more than 5000 meters. Reinhold Messner described the ice pinnacle on the Breach Wall as perhaps his most difficult ice climb. Thanks to its considerable scientific and historical achievements, this book is an invaluable addition to the English-language literature available on Africa’s highest mountain. What the author set out to do, he has done very well indeed. Both those planning a visit to Kilimanjaro and armchair adventurers are urged to read this book.

FREDERICK JACOBSON

La Cordillera Real de los Andes, Bolivia. Alain Messili. Los Amigos del Libro, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 1984. 222 pages, 9 color and 80 black-and-white photographs, 14 sketch maps, bibliography. \$20.00.

Parque Nacional Huascarán, Ancash–Perú. Jim Bartle. Dai Nippon, Tokyo, 1985. 40 pages, 68 color and 4 black-and-white photographs, 3 sketch maps. Paper. \$8.00.

Chaltel (Fitzroy). Carlos Capellas, editor. Servicio General de Información de Montaña, Barcelona, 1985. 46 pages, 13 black-and-white photographs 22 line drawings and sketch maps. Paper. Pesetas 300.

The Cordillera Real has slowly been drawing greater attention in the last six years and the appearance of this guidebook is timely. Its text is arranged as per groups of peaks: Part I, Illimani and Mururata; II, Huayna Potosí and Tiquimani; III, Chearoco, Chachacomani and Condoriri; and IV, Illampu and Ancohuma. Many subsidiary peaks are also surveyed in all four parts. Unfortunately, this guidebook exhibits extremes. It is very useful for its coverage of means of transportation, access, approaches and, above all, routes, illustrated with panoramics (including the many remarkable climbs of the author himself). But listings display many errors in names of peaks and climbers, heights and ascents. Mountaineers who intend to visit the Cordillera Real should certainly obtain this guidebook, but before leaving for Bolivia, information about the mountain peaks and areas desired should be rechecked carefully and, once in Bolivia, climbers should continue to research up-to-date information.

Bartle’s book was published to support conservation projects in the mountains of Peru. It can be said that it is a beautiful pictorial complement to his own

well-known guidebook *Trails of the Cordilleras Blanca and Huayhuash* (reviewed by Leigh Ortenburger in *AAJ* 1984, pages 331-3). This album type of book offers a well balanced composition of mountains and mountain peoples, glaciers, lakes, flowers and sunsets. Peaks are well identified. Some pictures display great unclimbed walls. Both illustrations and text well betray the author's devotion to Peru's most imposing mountain land, where he has resided for the last six years.

The Servicio General de Información de Montaña some years back issued a first monograph, dealing with Aconcagua. *Chaltel* is the second, and forthcoming ones will treat the Hoggar, Paine and Huascarán. Each monograph is a compendium of what is so far known about a given mountain peak. Subjects covered are: history, routes, useful data, bibliography and maps, plus summaries in English, French and German. In spite of its title, this second monograph by the Servicio includes all the peaks of the group: Fitzroy itself, Poincenot, Guillaumet, St. Exupery, Mermoz and "Raphael" (unofficial name). Routes are described, analyzed and graded. Illustrations are both good and useful, while all information supplied, albeit laconic, is up to date (to December 1984 inclusive). All in all, this is a useful handbook for the Chaltel system of peaks.

Andean literature, meager in comparison to the literature of other great mountain ranges, continues nevertheless to grow and fortunately, instead of concentrating heavily on a single area (as Karakoram or China) it is more evenly distributed, as these three new publications on the Andes of Bolivia, Peru and Argentina will attest.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Konsaisu Gaikoku Sanmei Jiten (A Concise Dictionary of Names of Foreign Mountains). Ichiro Yoshizawa. Sanseido Publishing Co., Tokyo, 1984. 613 pages, 55 sketch maps and line drawings, Hardbound.

Wholly in Japanese characters, this dictionary surveys peaks, mountain ranges and passes, covering their location, heights, coordinates and, when applicable, data of first ascent. The 59-page index in the Roman alphabet lists 9020 entries—a most remarkable piece of work.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA