

*Casa de Guías, Huaraz.* The Asociación de Guías (guides) del Perú has managed to have its own home built in Huaraz, which has been named the Casa de Guías. President of the association is Celio Villón and address of the Casa is Centro Comercial 28-G, Huaraz, Peru. The 23 guides that belong to the association were trained by Swiss professional guides and state that they are able to lead climbers to any peak in the cordilleras Blanca and Huayhuash. Fees are US \$30 a day for 1 guide to 3 clients, or \$40 a day for 1 to 6 clients. The building, at present being finished, will have a cafeteria and facilities to lodge clients. Future plans also contemplate a small museum and a library.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

*Huayna Potosí, First All-Woman Ascent.* The Unión Panamericana de Montañismo and the Federación de Andinismo de Chile jointly sponsored a South American all-woman expedition to the Cordillera Real of Bolivia. Twelve climbers with a distinguished record participated and were led by Magaly Campos, of Chile. An attempt on Chearoco had to be abandoned at 19,400 feet when a collapsing sérac injured one member, who had to be evacuated. As a consolation prize, Huayna Potosí (6088 meters, 19,975 feet) was climbed on August 3 by its normal route in only one day from La Paz and back by five members of the expedition (Carina Vaca, Argentina, Narda Wurth, Chile, Vicky Reaño, Colombia, Luisa Gallardo, Ecuador, and myself, Venezuela.

ROSA PABÓN, *Club Universitario de Andinismo, Mérida, Venezuela*

*Nevado Apachita Cuno, First Ascent, and other Climbs, 1983.* From July 10 to 28, 1983, a party of ten, sent by the Club Andino Córdoba, was active in the area of Chachacomani. We placed a Base Camp in Hichucota valley. Several of us ascended first Janco Anco (c. 5300 meters, 17,389 feet) and Huila Llojeta (5244 meters, 17,207 feet) in order to become acclimatized. On July 13, Janco Huyo (5512 meters, 18,084 feet) was climbed via its southeast ridge by M. Badra, J. Gudiño and M. Schneider, while the rather difficult southeast face and glacier was climbed by F. Marocchi, G. Raynié, A. Vargas and me. The two women that were part of our party, María Bustos and Amalia Agued, unsuccessfully attempted the northwest glacier of Cerro Negruni (5400 meters, 17,717 feet). We then transferred our Base Camp over the Mallo pass to the Escondido Lake basin, from which the two women, Schneider and M. Aprile ascended Jiska Pata (5430 meters, 17,815 feet) while Marocchi, Raynié, Vargas and I climbed Janco Laya (5545 meters, 18,190 feet) by its northwest glacier (both on July 19). The first ascent of the fine rock tower of Torre Aimara (c. 4800 meters, 15,748 feet) was performed the 21st by Aprile, Raynié, Schneider and Vargas. We again transferred our Base Camp, this time into the Chachacomani valley. At no time did we have any outside help. We made attempts on several peaks of the Chachacomani group but we only succeeded in accom-

plishing the first ascent of Nevado Apachita Cuno (c. 5600 meters, 18,375 feet) by its northwest glacier (Aprile, Badra, Raynié and Schneider, July 27).

ALBERTO TARDITTI, *Club Andino Córdoba, Argentina*

*Zongo Pass Area Ski Descents; Cunatincuta (Chekhapa) and Ayllayco.* In early July, Don Pattison and Jimmy Katz attempted to nordic ski 19,996-foot Huayna Potosí, but encountered exceptionally windy and sun-crusted conditions and did not reach the summit. During the climb, they noticed a lower peak across the valley which appeared to offer better snow conditions: 17,445-foot Ayllayco. A few days later, they made what they consider to be the first nordic ski descent of this peak. (It has also been skied on alpine equipment.) The angle was a moderate, but interesting 40°-45° and the snow conditions were firm on the northwest face. In mid July, I joined the two skiers in Bolivia. After some fascinating touring on the shores of Lake Titicaca, we struck into the Zongo Pass region again. This time we hiked five or six miles to Cunatincuta (also called Chekhapa), 18,400 feet according to Alain Mesili's guidebook to the Cordillera Real, and made what we suspect was the first ski descent (none are listed in Mesili's book). I was on alpine skis, my partners on nordic gear (Rossignol skis and Merrell boots). We reached the top in perfect weather, but waited several hours until two P.M. for the sun to warm the northwest face enough to melt some of the surface ice. On the steepest section (45°), the snow had softened to corn, but on lower-angled slopes soft ice prevailed. The snow (and skiing) occupied the upper 2500 feet of the mountain. Though we are unaware of any previous nordic skiing in Bolivia, the Cordillera Real seems more suited to such skiing than Peru's Cordillera Blanca. Had the mountains not been subjected to an exceptionally dry spell before our arrival, adequate snow would likely have been encountered on most peaks. Huayna Potosí would be a superb nordic descent because of its moderate angle and lengthy slope. We hired expensive taxis from an agency to get to the mountains, but one could probably do better by flagging down taxis in the street and bargaining for their services.

JOHN HARLIN

*Illampu, East Face.* On July 9 two Spaniards from the Canary Islands, César Tejador and Antonio Ramos reached the summit of Illampu (6362 meters, 20,873 feet) by a new route on the left side of the east face, left of the buttress climbed in 1975 by A. Mesili. The first part was on rock of UIAA Grade V and the middle and upper sections were 60° ice. They descended to the left of the new route via previously unclimbed and dangerous terrain. They bivouacked at about 6000 meters.

JÓZEF NYKA, *Editor, Tatarnik, Poland*

*Sajama.* On June 1 Dr. Cleve Armstrong, Robin McIntosh, Karen Ann Young, Richard Markham and I reached the summit of Sajama (6542 meters,