

us and we did Pisco for his acclimatization. We three, joined by Amandi Obregón, did a route, possibly a new one, on the south face of Ocshapalca on July 11. It ascended one of the flutes to the right of Grassi's and emerged on the rock ridge to the right of the summit. It averaged 60° to 70° with 85° to 90° in the last two pitches. Our last climb was the northwest face of Cayesh, where Amils, Sunyer and I on July 19 to 20 climbed the 1986 British route with a bivouac on the face.

TONI CASAS, *Barcelona, Spain*

Tocllaraju, Southwest Face. The expedition of our newly founded Club de Montañeros Américo Tordoya placed a Base Camp in the Quebrada Ishinca. While we climbed Urus and Tocllaraju by the normal routes, Mario Masuelos and Gonzalo Menacho headed for the unclimbed southwest face of Tocllaraju (6032 meters, 20,795 feet). On July 21, they left their high camp at 5350 meters and climbed 50° slopes that gradually steepened to 60°. They emerged on the ridge and got to the summit at 7:25 P.M. almost in total darkness. They rappelled down the same route.

WALTER LAZO, *Club de Montañeros Américo Tordoya, Lima, Perú*

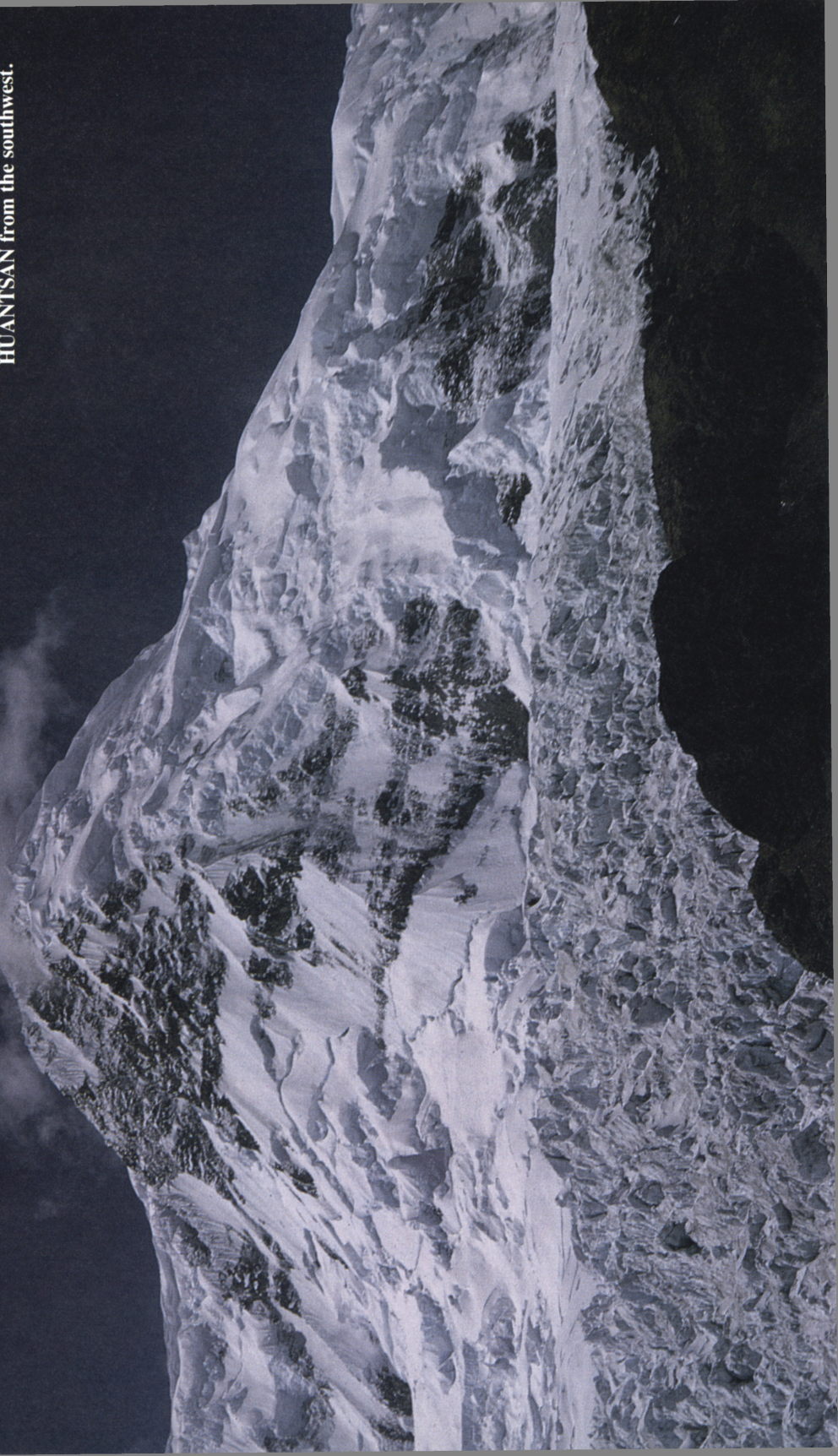
Huandoy, Correction. In *AAJ*, 1988, page 158, the climb given as Huascarán Norte was actually of Huandoy Norte. The same error appears in the caption of Plate 34.

Colque Cruz V and Other Peaks, Cordillera Vilcanota. Our expedition was composed of Jon Morgan, James Hall, Charles Halstead, Tim Dickinson and me as leader. In Malma we hired eight horses for the 16-kilometer trek to our 4825-meter-high Base Camp. On July 15, we established a bivouac site at 5050 meters on the glacier below Chuchillo and Kiru. The following day, we all made the second ascent of Kiru (5700 meters, 18,701 feet) by the north ridge. On July 17, we attempted Chuchillo but turned back at 5500 meters because of avalanche danger and altitude problems. On July 21, we all plodded up to 5520 meters on the northeast face of Colque Cruz IV and dug a snow hole. The next day, we climbed up and over a spur coming down from Colque Cruz IV, but only Dickinson and Hall carried on. They climbed up steep ground to reach the col between Colque Cruz V and VI, having bivouacked on the face. After a third bivouac on the 5800-meter col, they attempted the southeast ridge of Colque Cruz V. Poor conditions, cornices and snow mushrooms forced them back. On July 25, Morgan and I set off from Base Camp to climb Colque Cruz VI by its northeast face, a new direct line. Initially it was up relatively easy rock, ice and snow. The final 100 meters were 70° to 90° ice flutings to the summit (5980 meters, 19,620 feet). We reached the top two hours after sunset and had seven unenviable hours abseiling to a 5300-meter bivouac on the glacier. On July 28, we five set off for a second attempt on unclimbed Colque Cruz V. We bivouacked

COLOR PLATE 5

Photo by H. Adams Carter

HUANTSÁN from the southwest.



at 5300 meters on the glacier below the north face. The next day, we made good progress up fairly easy snow to a rock band that proved to be the crux. A short pitch of difficult rock led to a rock gully system that allowed us to reach the final 50 meters of steep ice before the ridge. From there it was a 20-meter wallow through powder snow to the summit (5965 meters, 19,570 feet). We got to the top at sundown and had five hours of exhausting abseiling to reach the bivouac site. Morgan and I made an attempt on Colque Cruz I and II but were turned back at 5650 meters by heavy snow at the start of a three-day storm.

SIMON COOKE, *Sheffield University Mountaineering Club, England*

Tacusiri, Ausangate and Other Peaks, Cordillera Vilcanota. Because of terrorism in the Cordillera Huayhuash, we changed our objective to the Vilcanota. On June 13, Bruce Jardine, Andy Bunnage, John Lyall and I established Base Camp on the banks of Jatun Pucacocha. To the north, the icefalls of Ausangate tumbled into the turquoise lake. The spectacular rock spires of the Surimani group rose to the south. During our stay, all four climbed Tacusiri by the northeast ridge and Ausangate (6372 meters, 20,905 feet) from the southeast. We made the first ascents of three peaks which lie west of Señal Nevado Extremo Ausangate. Lyall and I in 9½ hours climbed an obvious couloir directly up the center of the triangular south face of P 5300 (17,389 feet; Grid Reference 545745), an excellent 650 meters of steep ice and mixed climbing. The other two peaks lie east of the first. From a snow hole south of a col between them, Jardine, Bunnage and I climbed P 5370 (17,618 feet; GR 550750) and P 5400 (17,717 feet; GR 555745). Perhaps the most difficult route was Lyall and Bunnage's on Tacurani, the spectacular spire southwest of Base Camp. A couloir led to the notch south of the summit and was followed by steep mixed ground on the south face, 400 meters of very technical climbing. They descended the northeast ridge. At the same time, Jardine and I climbed the south peak of Jatunhuma. We failed to climb new routes on the north side of Ausangate and the impressive southwest face of Mariposa because of delicate snow conditions.

STEVEN AISTHORPE, *Scotland*

Bolivia

Iscacuchu, Cololo, Huelancallo and Other Peaks, Northern Pupuya Group, Cordillera Apolobamba. Steve Hillen, leader, Ian Burgess, Ian Diamond, David Lister, Tim and Kathy Mather, Ian Woolgar and I visited the southern Cordillera Apolobamba. This region had been previously visited by Germans in 1957 (AAJ, 1958, p. 102) and by Japanese in 1961 (AAJ, 1962, p. 254) and 1965 (AAJ, 1966, pp. 182-3). On July 28, we drove from La Paz to Paso Osipal between the Pupuya and the Cololo groups and the next day set up Base Camp two kilometers southeast of the pass at 4900 meters in a pasture below the glacier of Iscacuchu. During the next three weeks, we climbed most of the peaks near the pass. The triple-summitted peak of Iscacuchu (5665 meters, 18,586 feet) was