

into and ascended westward to its head below Chearoco a valley that rises from the town of Amaguaya. The natives informed us that they call it Chekap Kuchu, which means "Valley's End" in Aymara. Base Camp was at 14,100 feet. We placed one of our three high camps at 16,400 feet two miles north-northeast of Chachacomani. Our first attempt on the northeast ridge failed, but two days later, on June 6, Boulton, Delmissier, Norris, Spooner and I climbed the entire northeast ridge to the main northeast summit of Chachacomani (6066 meters, 19,902 feet). We also traversed on to the slightly lower southwest summit. From camp, we crossed the crazily broken northeastern icefall, about two miles of weaving crevasse work in a maze of ice pillars, and then traversed the ridge over a couple of tricky ice pitches on the north face and on to the summit. Delmissier skied down the northeastern slopes. On June 11, Delmissier, Norris and I by a new route made the second ascent of a peak first climbed in 1962 by the British Reading University Expedition, which they called Dome 2 (5706 meters, 18,781 feet). Our attempt on the northeast face of Chearoco failed.

JOHN HESSBURG

Huayna Potosí, Probable New Route on the West Face, Cordillera Real. Martin Wolf and I camped at the foot of the west face of Huayna Potosí and on July 28 started at 5100 meters up a relatively objectively safe spur on the right side of the face. After climbing about 400 meters, we left the spur and traversed upward to the left to ascend the summit wall to the highest point (6088 meters, 19,975 feet). The rock was granite of UIAA IV+ difficulty. There was mixed climbing in the upper part of the spur. We left the safe rock of the spur at 5500 meters and diagonaled left up a steep ice couloir. Since this is in the shade during the whole day, the ice is extremely hard and brittle. It is the crux and the most dangerous part as there is falling ice and rock. There were other blank ice sections on the summit wall so that at dark we had to bivouac in a bergschrund at 5950 meters with a -25°C temperature. We climbed the last 100 meters of the face on the morning of July 29 and found a gap in the summit cornice, which allowed us to emerge on the sunny summit at nine A.M.

ERICH GATT, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Condoriri and Huayna Potosí, Cordillera Real. From September 7 to October 4, Patrick Gabarrou and I made new routes, climbing ice gullies. The conditions were poor, with warm, unstable weather, little ice in the gullies and the rainy season two months ahead of time. On September 10, we succeeded in climbing on the west face a very difficult ice route to the top of the southern spur (5520 meters, 18,111 feet) of Condoriri, accompanied by Yvan Estienne. This was in the northernmost couloir, the farthest one to the left. Two days later, we two climbed another route farther left amid séracs and rock to the top of the southern spur and continued on also by a new route onto the 5700-meter

(18,701-foot) southeast spur of Condoriri. On September 19, we made a direct route in the center of the west face of Huayna Potosí.

YVES ASTIER, *Club Alpin Français*

Pirámide Blanca, Southwest Face, 1988. Geoffrey Bartram, Nevin White-law and David Peltier made a new route, the southwest face, on Pirámide Blanca (5230 meters, 17,159 feet) in the Cordillera Real in August, 1988.

DAVID MARSHALL

Quimsa Cruz. From May 28 to June 30, I carried out a solo reconnaissance of the Cordillera de Quimsa Cruz, south of Illimani. In a first campaign, I entered from Pongo by truck and explored the valleys of Pusi Cota, Coricampana and El Aguila at the southeast end of the range. I made two first ascents. Three different mountains all bear the same name of Coricampana. On June 2, I climbed by its west ridge the southernmost (5200 meters, 17,061 feet), a bold granodioritic pyramid east of Nevado San Juan. Three days later, I ascended the fine ice dome, P 5460 (17,914 feet) by its south ridge and glacier. This lies north of San Juan. I named it Anco Collo (Aimara for "White Peak"). In my second campaign, I circumambulated the entire range. From Pongo and the Argentina mine, I marched north along the eastern side past big Chatamarca lake to the Salvadora Apecheta (pass) in the extreme north. Along the way, I explored Bengala and Corichuyma valleys. From the Viloco mine, I walked south along the western side of the range, entering the Casarata, Jisca Coquecota, Choquecota and Atoromachuma valleys. In the last I climbed the rock peak, Ñuñu Collo (5215 meters, 17,108 feet), by its northeast gully and found a surveyor's cairn on the top.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Chile

Volcán Juriques, 1987. In September, 1987, nine women led by Julia Meza made a 12-day trip to the Licancabur district. On the 16th, all nine climbed Volcán Juriques (5704 meters, 18,713 feet) on the Chilean-Bolivian border.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Umarata and Other Peaks, 1984 and 1985. Important climbs have been belatedly filed with the Federación de Andinismo de Chile. In August 1984, 30 climbers, including four women, climbed in the Nevados de Quimsachata, in Lauca National Park on the Chilean-Bolivian border. Acontango (6052 meters, 19,855 feet) received its second, third and fourth ascents on August 11, 12 and 13, 1984, Capurata (5990 meters, 19,653 feet) its second on August 12, Guallatiri, an active volcano, (6071 meters, 19,918 feet) its fourth on August 13