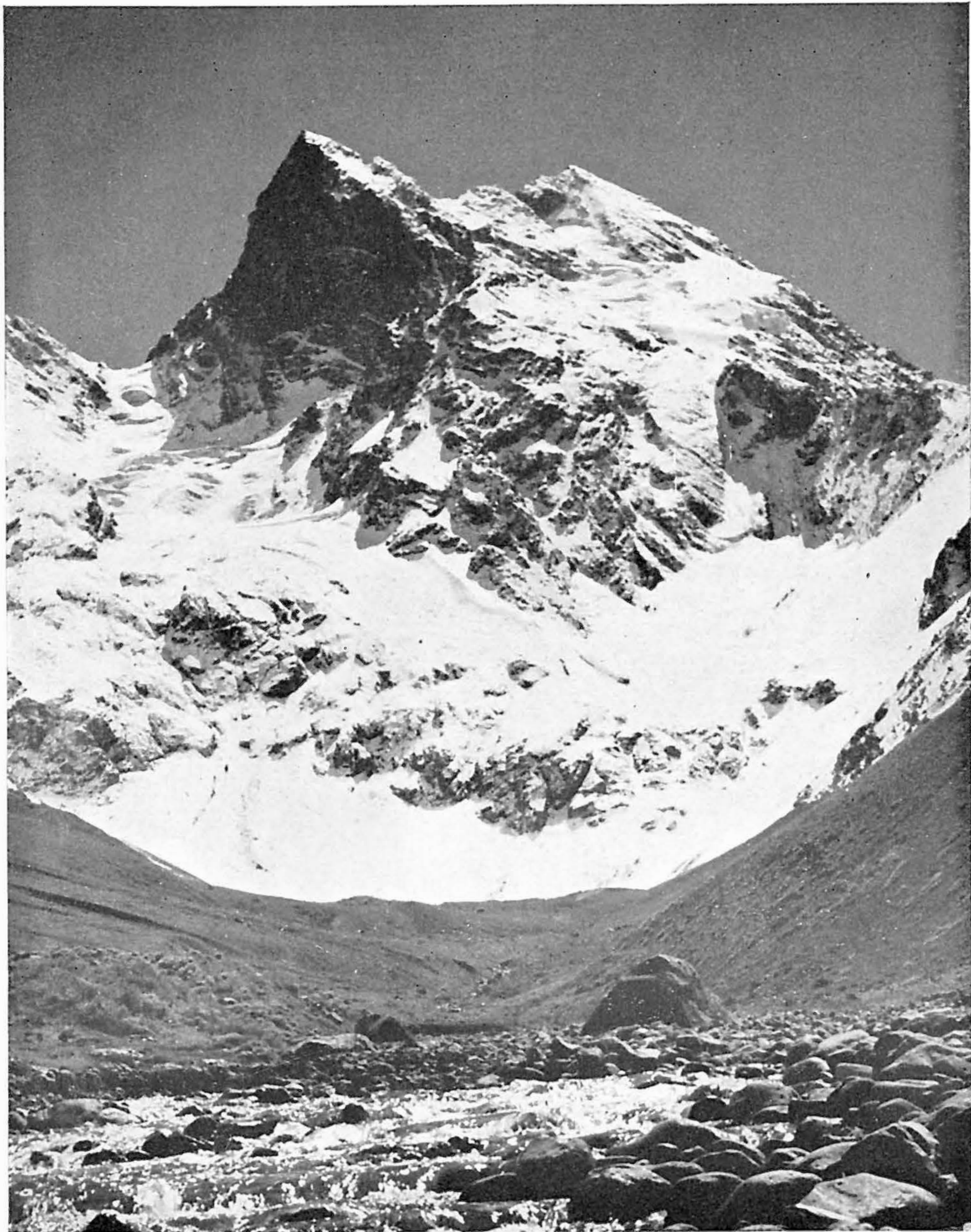




Photo, Manuel Bazán D.]

CENTRAL CHILE. CERRO FALSO MORADO, 16,208 FT., LEFT, AND MORADO, 16,601 FT. THE ROCK FACE OF THE PICTURE WAS CLIMBED DURING THE 1961 SEASON

[To face p. 170

ANDEAN NOTES

CHILE AND BOLIVIA, 1960-1

By EVELIO ECHEVARRIA C.

1. CHILE.

APPROXIMATELY eighty peaks, ranging from 12,000 to 20,000 ft., were ascended during the 1960-1 season (December to March), in the central and southern areas of the country. Regarding 'premières', seven peaks about 13,000 ft. high were claimed as first ascents, while a new and difficult route was opened up on the South face of Falso Morado (16,208 ft.); the latter climb, by Señores J. Tangol and C. Vásquez, took place on March 1 and required a previous attempt and four days of route engineering.

Also in Central Chile, the second ascent of the Northern face (ice) of Nevado Juncal (20,046 ft.) was made, in February, by five university students from Santiago; this face had been ascended in 1934 by two members of the Italian expedition under Count Aldo Bonacossa.

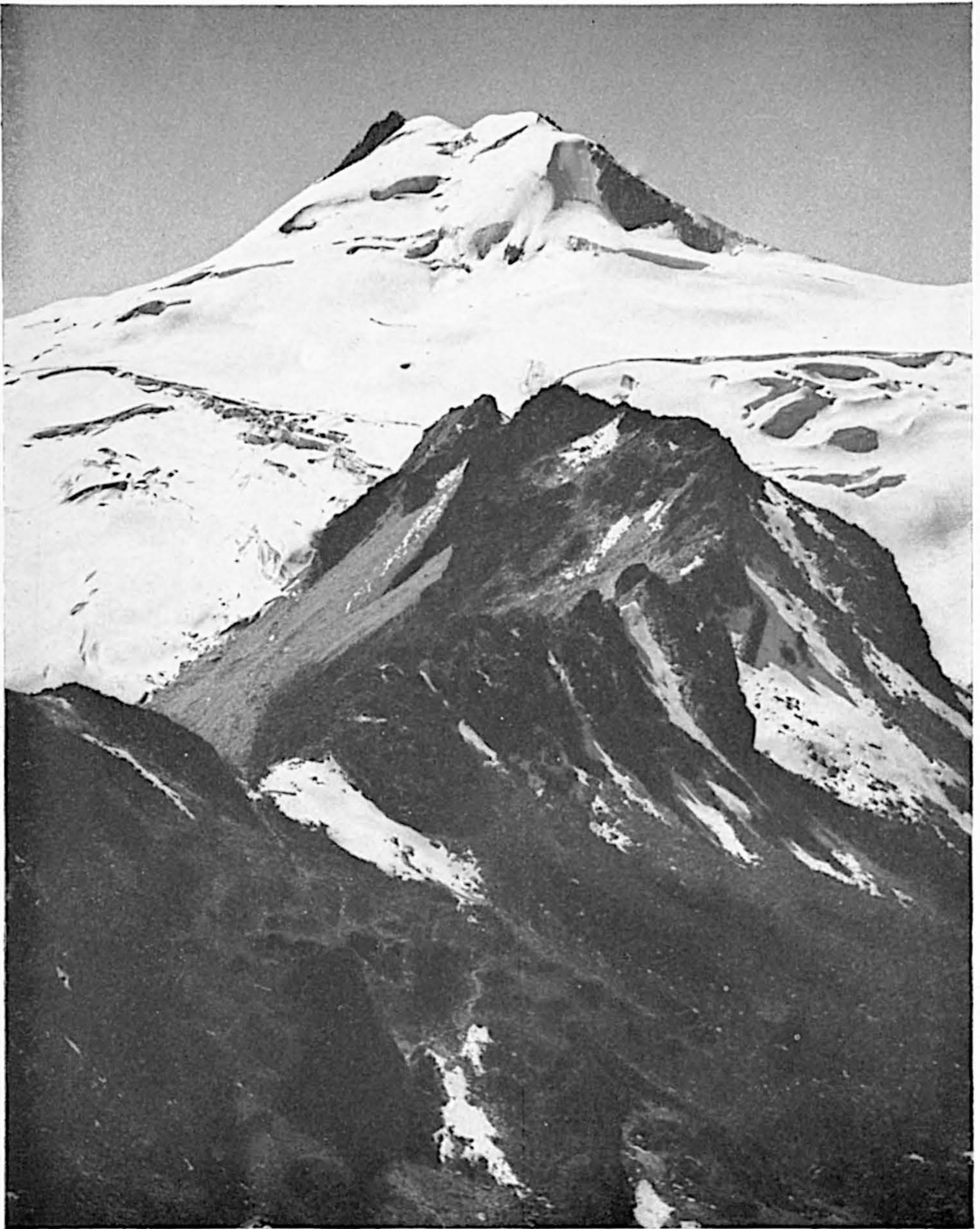
In Patagonia, besides the activity of Mr. Shipton's party, mention should be made of the results of the Italian expedition under Sig. C. Maestri, which set out to the FitzRoy area in order to recover the body of Toni Egger, killed on the Cerro Torre¹. In this mission the expedition was unsuccessful; however, the second ascent of Cerro Solo (7,766 ft.) and the first of Montón Rojo (7,408 ft.) and Techado Negro (7,240 ft.) were reported.

2. BOLIVIA.

A Mexican expedition, reinforced by Bolivian mountaineers, made during July and August a number of ascents in the Cordillera Real. Among the peaks climbed were Illimani (21,201 ft.), Cuna-tincota (18,373 ft.), Huallo-mén (18,209 ft.) and Cuticucho (17,061 ft.), all of which had been ascended previously a number of times; reported first ascents were Aguja Negra and Cuna-tincota Chico, both c. 17,800 ft. Apparently the Mexicans did not succeed in climbing the two peaks which were the declared objectives of their expedition, Huayna Potosí and Condoriri.

Huayna Potosí (Cacca Aca), 19,996 ft. high, one of the most beautiful ice peaks of the country, was climbed on August 19 by Mr. G. Cochran and Sr. H. Lazarte; both mountaineers had previously ascended Ayllaico (17,389 ft.) for acclimatisation purposes.

¹ See *A.J.* 64. 243-4.



Photo, Evelio Echevarría C.]

CORDILLERA REAL, BOLIVIA. NEVADO CUNATINCOTA, 18,373 FT. ASCENDED BY A JOINT BOLIVIAN-MEXICAN GROUP DURING THE 1960 SEASON; VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

3. NEW EXPEDITIONS.

For 1962, a German group plans to carry out a programme of new routes on the more difficult South faces of Central Chile; a Polish expedition, organised under the guidance of Mr. J. Szczepanski, plans to climb in Patagonia during January and February.²

In the near future, Bolivia's Cordillera Real may attract more expeditions than the more famous Peruvian ranges; three parties (one British, one Chilean and one Japanese) are scheduled for 1962. Of these, the Reading University Andean Expedition has chosen the uncharted sector east of Chearoco and Chachacomani, while the Chileans will operate between Illampu and Calzada; as for the Japanese, no objectives have as yet been announced. Mr. Robin Fedden is planning an expedition to the unexplored area between Vinohuara and Condoriri in 1963.

² We learn that Mr. Eric Shipton is leading an expedition to the Cordillera Darwin, Tierra del Fuego, from mid-January to mid-March. The party is four strong. In addition to scientific work, it plans to attempt Mount Darwin, the highest peak of the area, and Luis de Savoya, both of which are unclimbed. —EDITOR.