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SCOTTISH PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1976

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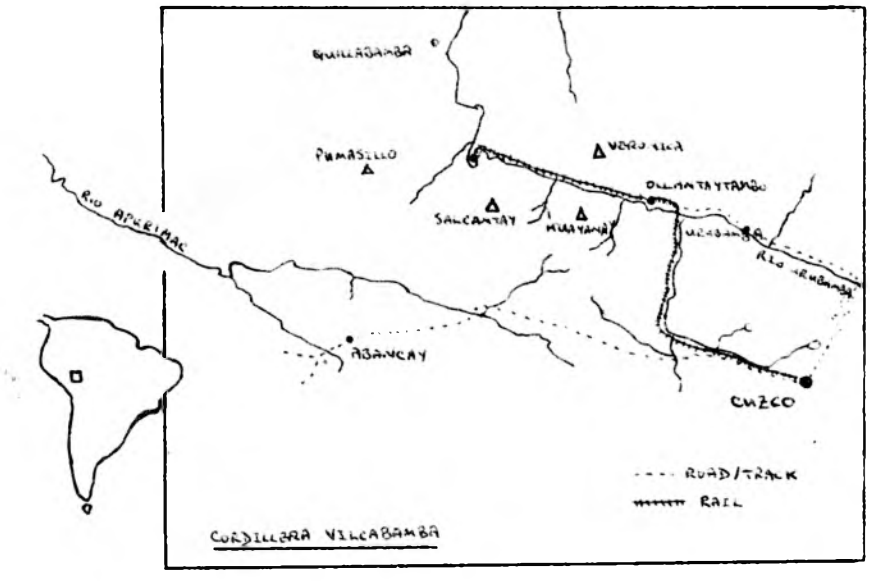
HUAYANAY GROUP

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The S.P.A.E. 1976 was a four man light-weight expedition to the Huayanay Group of the Cordillera Vilcabamba of Southern Peru. This relatively unexplored cluster of mainly virgin peaks lies to the South of the Rio Urubamba and some 20km east of Salcantay.

This venture followed the current trend towards small compact expeditions taking an Alpine approach to climbing in big mountains in the Andes, Himalayas and elsewhere. As well as being more esthetically pleasing, this style of expedition has the practical advantage of allowing all our equipment to be carried as flight baggage (44 lbs/person), hence avoiding potential difficulties with customs.



The expedition had its beginnings in the summer of 1975 and by October the team of four had been assembled and planning was proceeding apace. Three members lived in Scotland and one in London. This naturally made communication and preparation more difficult but it gave us the advantage of having ready access to the many information centres that London has. Several meetings were held in places of mutual convenience, such as the Lake District or the Malham area of the Yorkshire Dales. These meetings were invaluable for thrashing out policy and assigning tasks among ourselves.

J. WILSON M PAPWORTH G. WILLOUGHBY R LINDSAY

2.0 PREPARATIONS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

In selecting an objective area we tried to find a mountain range satisfying as many of the following criteria as possible. It had to be fairly accessible as the whole expedition had to be completed in six weeks, should be fairly unexplored, and if possible should contain some large unclimbed mountains. After a considerable amount of literature searching, we finally decided on the Huayanay Group.

The Huayanay Group is a chain of six peaks of between 5,000 and 5,500m in altitude, running south from the Rio Urubamba and delimited to the east and west by the Rios Silque and Salcantay respectively. Previous to our expedition it had been believed that there were five main peaks in the Huayanay Group. We found that there are in fact six. This mountain range is infrequently visited and contains some of the few remaining unclimbed 5,000m peaks in the Andes. The most southerly of the chain, Huayanay I (Corqo Histi) was climbed by a French Alpine Club Expedition in 1966 and Huayanay IV (S'Iruyane) was unsuccessfully attempted by a British group in 1971.

The primary objective of the S.P.A.E. was simply to climb as many of the mountains of the Huayanay Group as possible.

As a secondary objective, it was hoped to make a first British ascent of Padre Eterno (alternative names being Veronica or Waki Wilki). The route to be attempted would be a new one, either the S.W. ridge or the S.E. ridge which was unsuccessfully attempted by a Scottish party in 1964.

2.2 PERSONNEL

The expedition members were, Jim Wilson, Graham Willoughby, Roy Lindsay and Mick Papworth. The pairs Wilson and Willoughby, Lindsay and Papworth had been climbing together for several years and the intention was to maintain these partnerships, in a loose form for the climbing in Peru.

Each team member adopted responsibility for particular aspects of organisation as shown below:-

J. Wilson (Leader)	-	Liaison, Research, Resources, Publicity.
M. Papworth (Deputy Leader)	-	Research, Maps, Photographics.
G. Willoughby	-	Transport, Food.

R. Lindsay	- Equipment, Medical, Insurance.
A. McLeish	- Organising Secretary.

2.3 INFORMATION GATHERING

Extensive use was made of Public and University Libraries. The Alpine Club and Scottish Mountaineering Club libraries and National Geographic map rooms were also useful sources of information. Research centred round the Alpine Journal and its American and Canadian counterparts. Useful details of previous mountaineering in the Peruvian Andes were gleaned from Mountain World, the New Zealand Alpine Journal and Revista Peruanda Andinismo.

The Andean Society was a useful spring board in our initial efforts in seeking information and contacting previous expeditions.

Malcolm Slesser and Donald Bennet of the S.M.C., who visited the Padre Eterno area, 25Km north east of the Huayanay in 1964, were of great assistance to us, supplying valuable information on many aspects of mountaineering conditions, approach, travel, food supplies, local climate, etc., as were Kate Ross and Molly Porter of the recent all women expedition. Hamish Brown, another Andean enthusiast, lent us several very interesting books on the region and we spent several inspiring hours at his slide projector going through some of his mountain photographs of Peru.

The objective area was not well mapped, but sketch maps were obtained from the Alpine Club and the late Robin Fedden who led the 1971 British Expedition to the Vilcabamba. In addition, another sketch map was obtained in Lima. This map was for inclusion in John Rickers book on this section of the Andes. A revised version of this map is included in this report.

2.4 FUND RAISING

This aspect of the organisation of the expedition was, of course, very important. It was hampered, both, by the economic climate and the fact that we were only really interested in monetary contributions. Firms generally prefer to donate their product, but as we were carrying our entire equipment load within our flight luggage allowance, every gram had to be carefully considered.

We did however, receive some contributions both financial and material from various trusts, firms, and organisations, (a full list is given in Appendix F).

3.0 LONDON TO CHILLCA

3.1 DEPARTURE

The bulk of the expedition, that is to say Jim Wilson, Roy Lindsay and Mick Papworth, flew out from London on the 29th June, bound for Lima via Antigua and Venezuala. Graham Willoughby had preceded us by a few weeks to act as a one man advance team to buy and pack our food and generally smooth the way. A prodigious task which he managed admirably. We arrived in Lima the following day and stayed overnight with Bill Smith, (a British climber now living in Peru) and his wife. The following morning we had a fantastic flight over the main Andean chain to Cuzco.

At Cuzco, we were met by a grinning Willoughby and a Scottish Missionary we had been in correspondence with. We all piled into his truck and established ourselves in as cheap a hotel as we could find. The next two days were spent acclimatising, buying fresh food, talking to local mountaineers and Alberto Mauri who runs a trekking outfit in Cuzco, and generally preparing for the last stage of our journey before we would have to start walking. This was by rail from Cuzco to Chillca, the nearest point to the Huayanay Group we could get to by road or rail.

All seemed under control by the afternoon of the 1st July, and we were intending to catch the early morning train to Chillca the following day. Unfortunately, that day there was a minor coup d'etat in the Government, shooting, and a curfew imposed in some cities. This was to be followed by a general strike of indefinite length starting the next day. This meant, of course, no trains or buses and try as we might, no one who was willing to risk trouble on the roads and drive us down to Chillca by truck.

Our missionary friend earned our undying gratitude by offering us a lift in his truck. The following morning, we loaded the truck and set off in high spirits. On the far side of Pisac, we were warned by a couple of cycling Nuns that there was trouble at Calca, the next village along the road. Sure enough, we soon came on a road block made as a protest by the local people. We may have been able to get through but it would not have improved our friends standing in the local community. So we turned back and returned to Pisac which now had a military road block but we managed to get through this by waving our 'Credential' we had obtained from the Peruvian Government, (we had some doubts about doing this as we did not know who we should be claiming were our friends). The soldiers at Pisac had warned us of shootings in Cuzco, but, all seemed quiet when we arrived there. After a

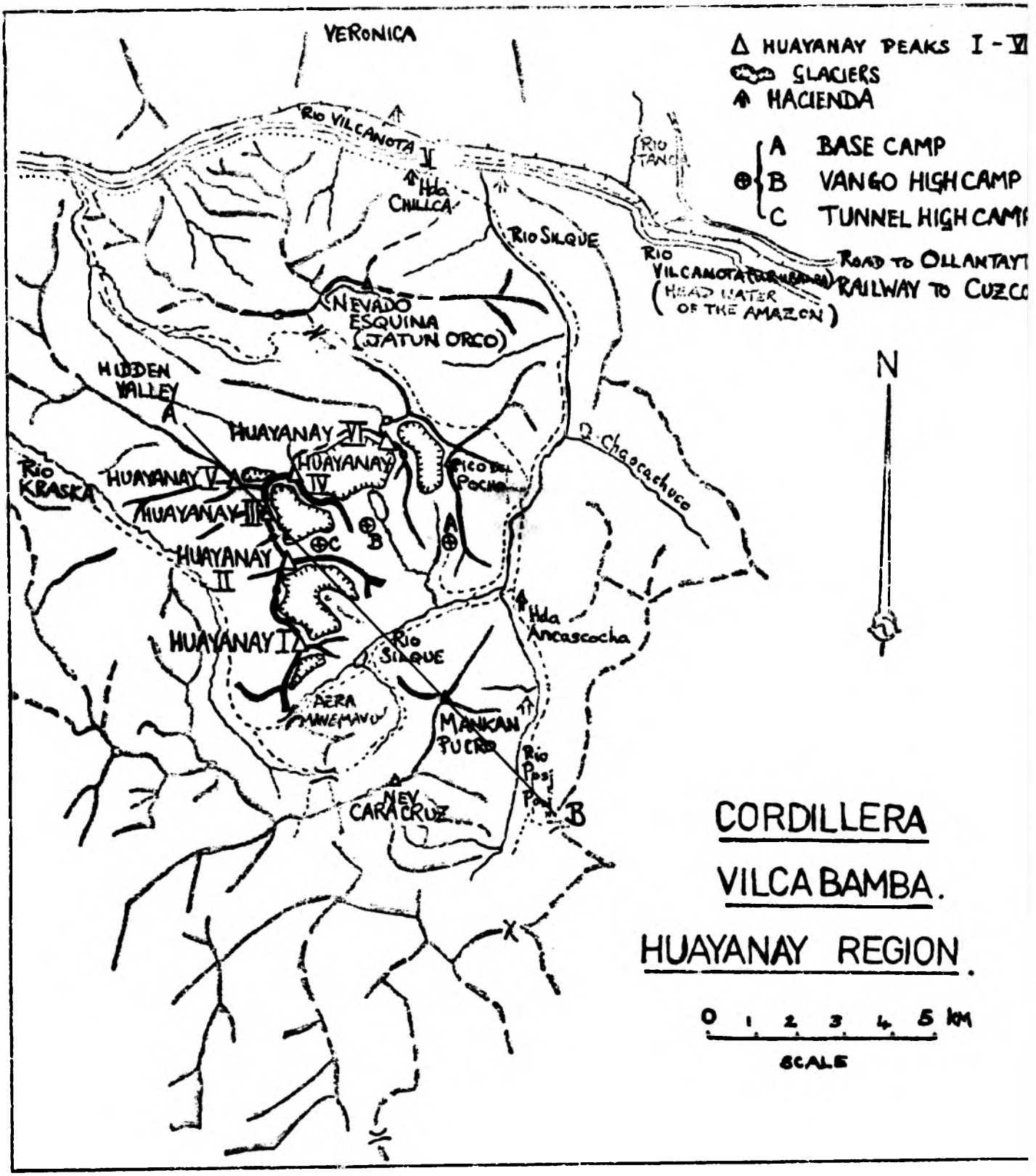
short break we set off once again, this time we took the back road via Anta to Urubamba, thus avoiding Calca. From this road we caught our first glimpse of the snow-clad Huayanay Group in the distance. From Urubamba we drove down the main valley, with terrific views of Padre Eterno and Esquina, and eventually arrived at Chillca.

4.0 WALK IN

Graham had been down to Chillca about a week previously and had been in contact with a local lad named Pocho, who was supposed to arrange burros and meet us there. Unfortunately he was not to be found, and we spent two frustrating days trying to hire pack animals in our pidgin Spanish. Happily, Pocho arrived eventually from Cuzco and agreed to help hire burros and to act as our arriero. The pack animals were collected from various crofts and hired to us for a reasonable fee, but the rate asked for a drover was so high that we decided to do the job ourselves.

The following day, 4th July, we set out for the Huayanay. This first day was a short one, really only to get out of the Urubamba valley and for us to get the hang of loading and driving the beasts. We stopped for the night at Pocho's house a few kilometres up the valley of the Rio Silque. It took us two more days walking behind our one speed burros to reach the mountains we had come to climb. There was, in fact, a well defined track through the bush vegetation of the Silque valley as far as Hascienda Ancassocha, as this is the drove route from Chillca to Limatambo. Our base camp was established on the 6th July, in a corrie below Huayanay VI (Huaman Repayocc) and a peak we called Pico del Pocho, after our arriero and friend.

The site was idyllic and as later transpired a little low. It would, however, have been difficult to get the burros any higher and an alternative placement was not obvious.


VERONICA
Δ HUAYANAY PEAKS I - VI
GLACIERS
HACIENDA
A BASE CAMP
B VANGO HIGH CAMP
C TUNNEL HIGH CAMP
RIO VILCANOTA
Hda CHILLCA
RIO SILQUE
RIO VILCANOTA (HEAD WATER OF THE AMAZON)
ROAD TO OLLANTAYT
RAILWAY TO CUZCO
NEVADO ESQUINA (JATUN ORCO)
HIDDEN VALLEY
HUAYANAY VI
HUAYANAY V
HUAYANAY IV
HUAYANAY III
HUAYANAY II
HUAYANAY I
RIO KRASKA
PICO DEL POCHO
Q. Chaccachuca
Hda Ancascocha
RIO SILQUE
AERA
MANKAN PUCRO
NEV CARACRUZ
N
CORDILLERA
VILCA BAMBA.
HUAYANAY REGION.
0 1 2 3 4 5 KM
SCALE

5.0 THE HUAYANAY GROUP

We decided that all four of us would make an attempt on Pico del Pocho the following day. This would enable us to sharpen our claws so to speak and hopefully would afford a good view over the Huayanay Group proper.

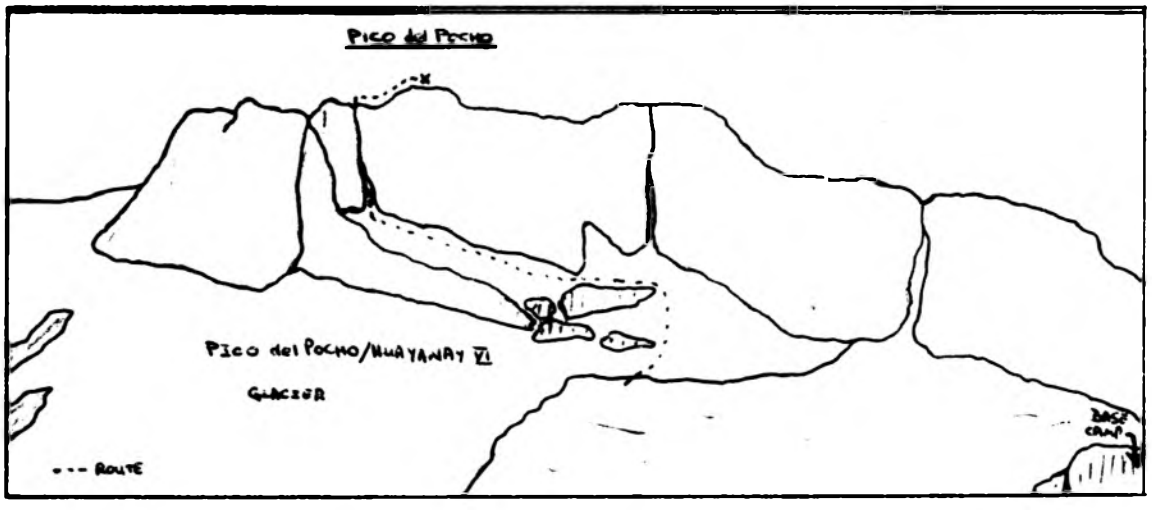


Fig. 1

The latter was particularly important as the sketch map we had of the area was erroneous and we were disorientated as to where we were with respect to the major peaks

After a rather tardy start and much floundering in steep powder snow, a route was eventually made up the South West face by Wilson and Willoughby. This was a snow and ice gully we christened 'Sunshine Gully' and was about grade III. Our first unclimbed summit and though smaller than the main peaks, a nice mountain climbed by a respectable route.

The information gathered that day enabled us to plan our assaults on the major peaks of the Huayanay Range. Huayanay VI, seperated from Pico del Pocho by a high glacier, seemed feasible from base camp, but the other peaks would require the establishment of higher strike camps in the glacial basins below Huayanay IV (S'Iruyane) and Huayanay II (T'Ellac'ocha). The following day all four of us set up a strike camp (hereafter referred to as High Orange) beside the glacial lake which was below the large ice fall between Huayanay VI and Huayanay IV. Roy Lindsay and Mick Papworth remained to make an attempt on Huayanay IV while, Jim Wilson and Graham Willoughby returned to base camp for an attempt on Huayanay VI.

July 9th was a very active day for us. Jim Wilson and Graham Willoughby climbed Huayanay VI from base by following the western edge of the glacier between Huayanay VI and Pico del Pocho, gaining the main ridge at a subsidiary tower, and hence following it to the summit in thick mist and very cold conditions.

Roy Lindsay and Mick Papworth made an unsuccessful attempt on Huayanay IV. They climbed the very steep and dangerous moraine, flanking the glacial lake to gain access to the glacier above the ice fall. A higher ice fall on Huayanay IV itself was avoided to the right, to reach a high plateau which gave onto ice slopes and rock buttresses, leading up to the summit. The summit buttress was attempted from the south on this occasion but unfortunately they were turned back by very unstable snow conditions only 100m from the top. A second attempt was made the next day but was abandoned due to route finding difficulties at night. That evening we all assembled back at base camp to compare notes and celebrate Roy's birthday on the 11th.

Unfortunately the weather broke at this point and we had several days of heavy snow. This did, however, give us the opportunity to restructure our plans in the light of what we had learned. We concluded that the Huayanay Group consisted of six major peaks, not five as had been previously thought. Presumably V and VI, when seen from the Salcantay and Silque valleys were thought to be the same mountain, whereas in fact they are seperate peaks. Huayanay V was on the far side of the main chain and it would involve a long trek to reach it. We decided against making any attempt on it, or on Huayanay III (Nevado Palchaioj) which looked difficult and was comparable in height to Huayanay IV. The Huayanay Group in general were proving much more demanding, both in technical and route finding problems, than we had anticipated and regretfully we decided to abandon our plans for Padre Eterno and concentrate all our efforts on the Huayanay mountains. To this end we spent the next few days fetching additional food supplies into base while the new snow consolidated. Unfortunately, we were robbed while the base camp was unoccupied and much of the dehydrated and concentrated food, so essential for our strike camps, was taken. We descended on the huts of the Indians in the valley below and by fairly ruthless searching, discovered the culprit and recovered some of our supplies. We would, however, be on short rations for the rest of our stay in the mountains. The plan now was to establish a high camp at the foot of the ice fall below Huayanay II which Jim Wilson and Graham Willoughby would use in attempting to find a route up this mountain. Roy Lindsay and Mick Papworth would continue their contest with Huayanay IV.

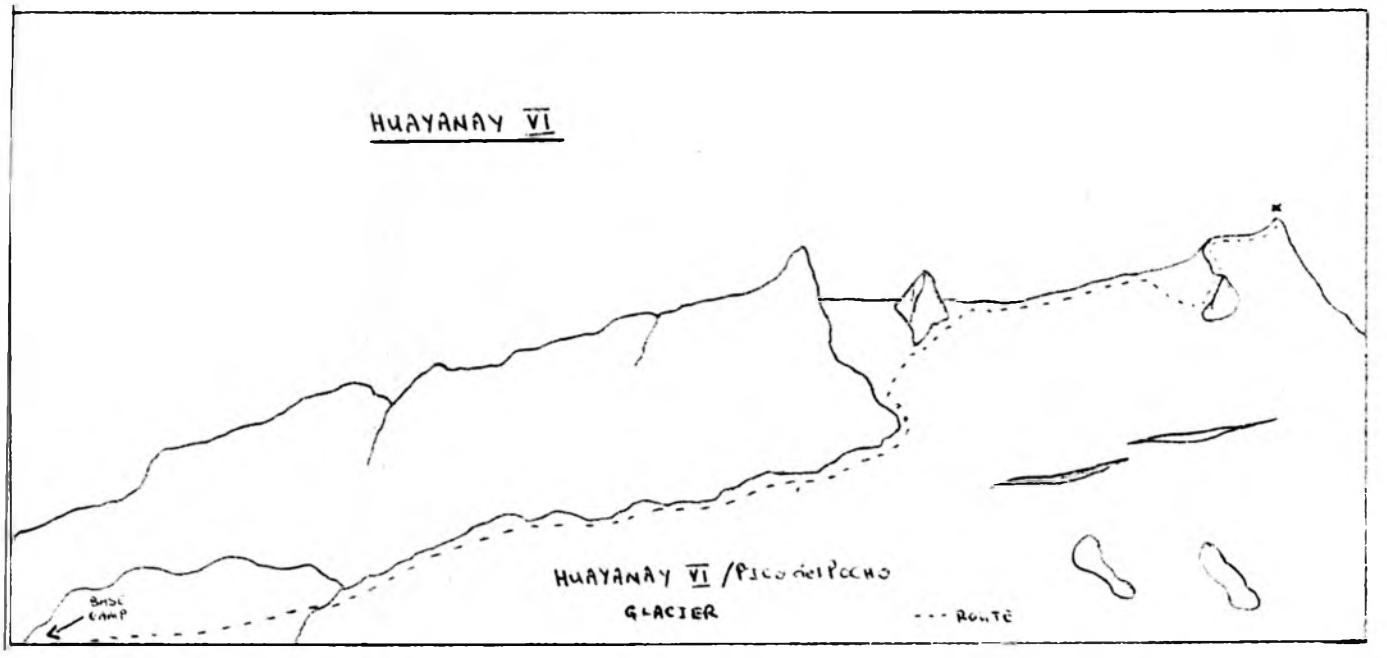

HUAYANAY VI
BASE CAMP
HUAYANAY VI / Pico del Pocho
GLACIER
--- ROUTE

FIG. 2

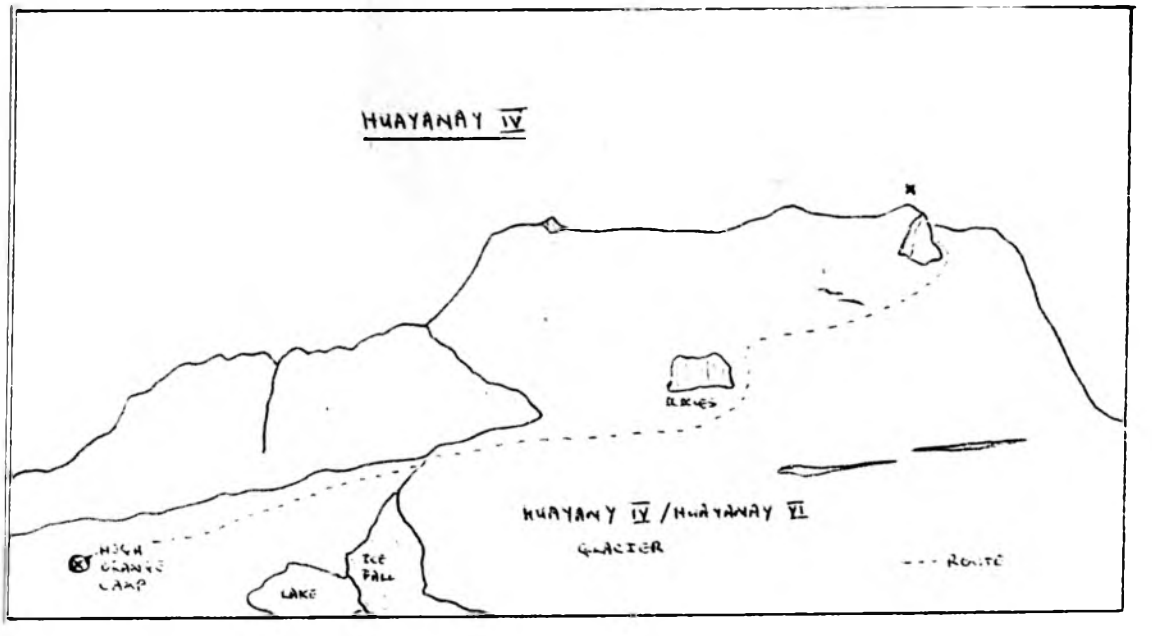
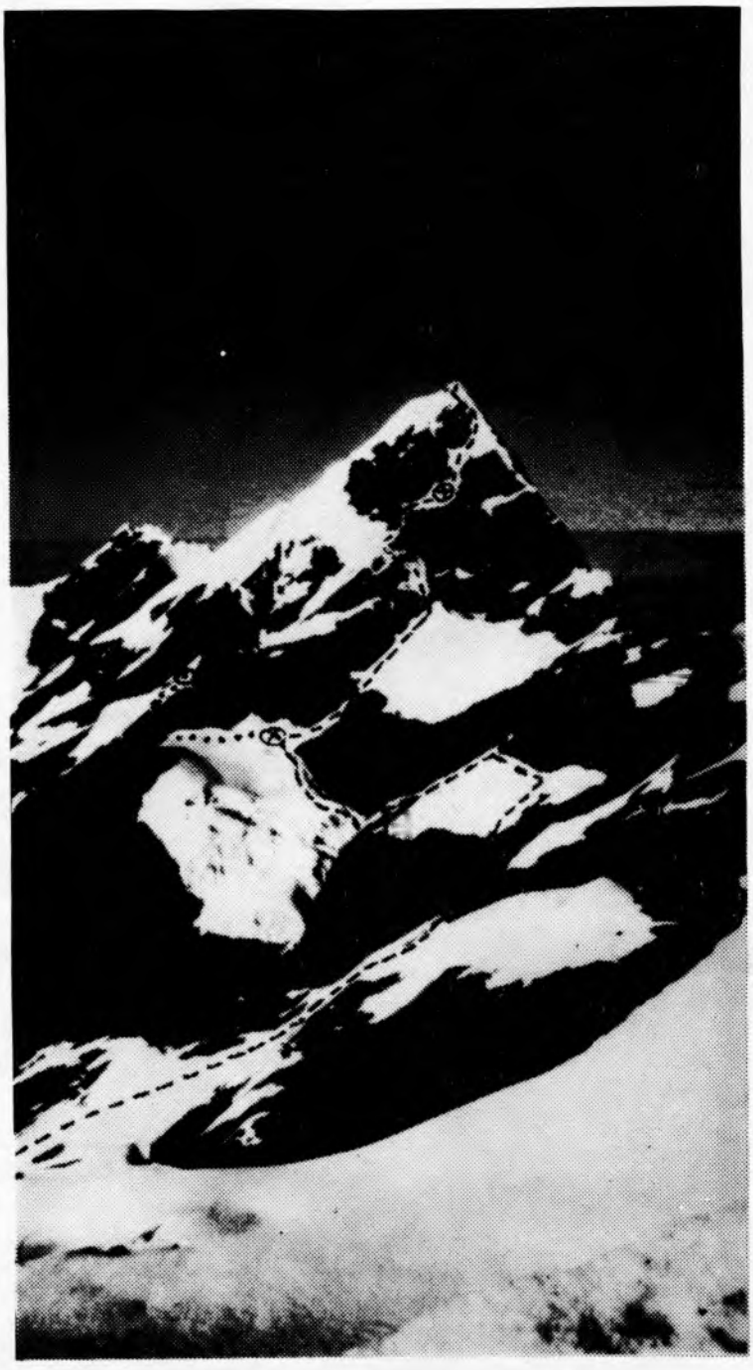

HUAYANAY IV
BLOCKS
HUAYANY IV / HUAYANAY VI
GLACIER
--- ROUTE
HIGH CAMP
ICE FALL
LAKE

FIG. 3



HUAYANAY II

⊗ BIVOUAC SITE

⊙ HIGH POINT ON 1ST ATTEMPT

⊕ HIGH POINT ON 2ND ATTEMPT

The strike camp below Huayanay II (high Red Camp), was established by Jim, Graham and Roy, on the 16th July, Mick having some stomach trouble. On the 17th and 18th July, Jim and Graham made their first attempt on Huayanay II but were turned back by a rock band on the S.E. ridge which had not been visible from below. Route finding on this mountain was a major problem. The original intention was to attempt the N.W. ridge which was to have been gained via a gully they called broken gully which slanted up right from the first ice field of the north face. The route from the strike camp was to avoid the ice fall above the camp on the left, then to walk up the main glacier between Huayanay II and IV, past the hanging glacier to the foot of the north face itself. The first ice field was gained via a very loose scree choked cleft in the lower cliffs. Broken Gully proved highly unstable and dangerous and in fact was swept by a fair sized avalanche soon after it was rejected as a possible route. In search of a more promising line, Jim and Graham traversed the first ice field and climbed to the top of the hanging glacier to a bivouac site at about 5,200m. From this point there were two alternatives; either to go right, and up a steepening snow and ice ramp and hope to gain the higher ice field of the north face, or, to go left across the top of the hanging glacier and up onto the S.E. ridge. The former was chosen on this occasion, but a combination of rock difficulties and sun stroke from the previous day proved too much.

At the same time, Roy and Mick climbed an outlying rock peak called Mankan Pucro from base camp, to gain an excellent panorama of the Huayanay Group and to test Mick's fitness. As this now seemed in no doubt, they returned to High Orange camp, and on the 18th July, launched their third and final assault on Huayanay IV. The summit was reached, after one bivouac, early on the 19th July. The route taken, was as for previous attempts save that this time the summit buttress was approached from the north.

All four met back at base that evening for congratulations and commiserations.

Two days later, Jim and Graham returned to High Red, Roy dismantled High Orange and Mick went on reconnaissance to the col at the head of the Silque. The plan was now for Jim and Graham to continue their assault on Huayanay II and for Roy and Mick to take the minimum of gear and make an attempt on Esquina, a rock peak to the north of the Huayanay Group.

Roy and Mick set off on the 22nd July, but unfortunately they found that Esquina was defended on the south by no fewer than three glaciers. Lacking in equipment, they had to be content with circumnavigating this group of mountains via a valley, probably unvisited by Europeans, and returning to base camp on the 25th July.

In the meantime, Jim and Graham had suffered bad weather at High Red camp and delayed their 2nd attempt on Huayanay II till the 23rd. The route to be attempted this time was to

go directly up the north face from their previous bivouac site and hope to be able to find connections between the three major ice fields. They reached the bivouac site just as dawn broke, and by going up, and to the right, gained the 2nd ice field. At this point, Jim was struck twice on the head by stone fall and suffered vomiting, dizziness and double vision as a consequence. This attempt was eventually abandoned on the 3rd ice field and only 150m below the summit. The retreat was arduous, and involved two abseils down the side of the hanging glacier.

The key had been found however, a snow ice ramp connected the 2nd and 3rd ice fields. This had to be climbed before the sun came up as it then became a veritable chute for stone fall.

A few days later when Jim had recovered from his concussion, he and Graham returned once again to the High Red camp. Bad weather enforced three days inactivity and existence on very meagre rations. On the 28th, the weather improved and they set off on their 3rd attempt on Huayanay II at 21.45 that evening. Following the same route as on the 2nd attempt, and climbing through the night, they reached their previous high point at about 04.00. The route from here was directly up through the bottle neck of the 3rd ice field and on up to the foot of a 100 ft. ice cliff (crux). This was climbed directly (grade IV) and gave immediately onto the transluscent pinnacle of ice which comprised the summit.

The top of Huayanay II was reached at 07.45 on the 29th July. The descent in the heat of the day was both dangerous and exhausting, but they reached the High Red strike camp at 18.45 that evening after 21 hours continuous climbing.

5.0 WALK OUT

Jim and Graham returned to base the following day to be greeted by Roy and Mick, and Pocho and his young brother Sancho, who had arrived with the burros for the walk out to the railway line at Chillca. It was time to go, as Roy's departure date was fast approaching and by now our food supplies were completely exhausted. Camp was struck on the 31st. and a pleasant and reflective walk down the gorge of the Rio Silque led us to Chillca.

After a few days sight seeing, Roy returned to the U.K. followed shortly by Jim and Mick, leaving Graham to continue his South American wanderings.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Despite the setbacks of political unrest, robbery, and unsettled weather, we feel that the Scottish Peruvian Andes Expedition 1976 was a success. We fully explored our primary objective areas, made the first British ascent of an outlying rock peak, the first ascent of an outlying snow peak, and three first ascents in the Huayanay Group itself, including the highest in the range.

The expedition members would like to express their thanks to the mountaineering organisations, clubs, companies, and individuals who assisted us with finance, information and moral support.

7.0 APPENDICES

(a) LIST OF ASCENTS

	Mountain		Altitude	Expedition Members	Date	Grade Hardest Pitch
FIRST ASCENT	T'Ellac'ocha	(HII)	5,484m (circa)	Wilson & Willoughby	29/7/76	IV (ice)
FIRST ASCENT	S'Iruyane	(HIV)	5,250m (circa)	Lindsay & Papworth	19/7/76	II (ice)
FIRST ASCENT	Huaman Repayocc	(HVI)	5,100m (circa)	Wilson & Willoughby	9/7/76	II (ice)
FIRST ASCENT	Pico del Pocho		4,800m (circa)	Wilson & Willoughby	7/7/76	III (ice)
FIRST BRITISH ASCENT	Mankan Pucro		4,768m	Lindsay & Papworth	17/7/76	Rock Scramble

The above altitudes were obtained by comparing notes and analysing them with respect to the few spot heights we had available. A final modification was done when the photographic record was seen.

The Quechua names were obtained from the Indian people who live at the foot of the Huayanay mountains.

(b) CHARACTER OF ROCK AND TERRAIN

The rock of the Huayanay Group is stratified, metamorphosed and tilted upwards towards the north-west. The Group is delimited to the north by the west flowing Rio Urubamba, one of the head waters of the Amazon and lies between the rivers Silque on the east and Salcantay on the west.

Taking a north-west/south-east section as shown on the sketch map, the stratification is most pronounced in the south-east region typified by Cara Cruz and Mankan Pucro. The rock in this area is friable and interspersed with marked bands of quartzite. As one travels north-west into the Huayanay peaks, the rock is more compacted, less friable and shows less indication of plane fracturing.

The stratified rock has been weathered and curved by rivers, leaving peaks with difficult and not so difficult sides. The Rio Silque side of Huayanay I has great boiler plate slabs, whereas in contrast the north-west side of Huayanay III is formed of steeply stepped buttresses that plummet into the Rio Salcantay valley.

The entire region shows signs of glaciation. Present glaciers are to be found above about 4,500m, but their previous much greater extent is indicated by the deeply scored rocks and erratics left as they receded. Glacial morraines, which so often impeded our approaches to the peaks abound below the present glacial level.

Below the rock, scree and morraine level, tufted grasses cover the hillsides and are only easily crossed where they have been heavily cropped by horses, sheep and cattle brought from the lower valleys to graze. It is only in the valleys below circa 3,000m level that the dry scrub and prickly jungle is to be found. The lower you travel down the valley from here the more severely are you restricted to the indian burro tracks. Not until you reach the Urubamba again can you find much unrestricted ground.

To conclude, the region is not a rock climbers paradise. The rock is generally friable in nature and in the lower reaches is heavily overgrown. The Huayanay Group offers Alpine terrain with six main peaks between 5,100 and 5,500m in altitude. The snow line is between 4,600 and 4,800m during the month of July. The equatorial sun makes fast work of turning perfect névé to slush.

(c) EQUIPMENT REPORT

The main problem in selecting equipment to be taken was that of knowing exactly what the climate and climbing were going to be like. We decided to work on the assumption of generally Alpine conditions and techniques, taking into account the need for light-weight equipment. The policy was to carry all the equipment within the flight baggage limit of 44 lbs.

A four-man base-camp tent was chosen. From this it was intended that pairs of climbers would operate using two-man tents which would be placed as strike-camps for Alpine style assaults. As it turned out, our assumptions were not far from the mark and the terrain lent itself to an Alpine approach.

Boots: Single boots were used by all four expedition members. Super R.D.'s were used for climbing.

Gaiters: Karrimor complete boot covering snow gaiters were used successfully. They were good.

Ropes: Two 45m lengths of Viking 9mm perlon and two 45m lengths of Edelrid 9mm perlon were taken for climbing. No fixed ropes were used.
The most useful general purpose rope taken was boot-lace (4mm) of which about 30m were used. This was adequate for all needs except tying loads onto pack animals. Ideally, to avoid slippage and cutting into pack animals, loads should have been roped with about ½" diameter hemp. This was available at Cuzco.

Tents: As a four-man base-camp tent, a Vango Mk V (19½ lbs.) was found to be excellent. As two-man strike-camp tents, a Vango Mk IV (13½ lbs.) light-weight and a Blacks Tunnel (9½ lbs.) were used. Ideally lighter weight strike tents should have been used, but cash constraints limited purchase. The Blacks Tunnel was awkward to assemble. There was condensation formed on its walls over night but this froze and gave no problems. A home made nylon tube (4 oz. nylon) weighing 2½ lbs. was used by one pair. This had draw-ties at each end and was supported at ⅓ and ⅔ length by two hoops of wire. Ice-axes and rucksacks were used as improvised support aids. Despite the obvious condensation problems this proved to be a useful emergency tent.

Bivouac Sacks: Two nylon bivouac sacks were used and these were ideal.

Sleeping Bags: Various were used. All were stuffed with additional down to give a final weight of four to five pounds. These were more than adequate.

Duvet Clothing: Each member of the team had a Mountain Equipment Snowline duvet jacket. These proved excellent at bivouacs. Duvet boots were a luxury item to those who possessed them.

Polar Wear: Yakjaks and Javlin Jackets were worn both for climbing and sleeping. They were good. Polar trousers were used on bivouacs and at base but were too warm for climbing. Still longs and ladies nylon tights were in fashion as under garments when climbing. The latter were popular.

Breeches: Stretch nylon breeches threw off snow well and were comfortable to wear but were not nearly as warm as their woollen counterpart.

Cagoules: Weatherwise cagoules were taken. These were rarely needed because of predicatable weather. They were light-weight and well designed.

Rucksacks: Various types were used; none with frames, carrying loads up to 80 lbs. A Karrimor KGT 90 was excellent for the walk-in but not suitable for climbing.

Climbing Hard-wear.

Ice-axes: Various were used. In the frequently soft snow after sun-up, longer axes were much more useful than the 50cm ones.

Dead-men: These were often difficult to place and remove.

Ice-Stakes: These proved more useful than dead-men for speed of placement and removal.

Snow Goggles: An assortment of cheap goggles were taken. These were adequate but not always comfortable and difficult to use with spectacles. One visor was used and found to be good. (Deposé, France).

Cooking Gear: Stores - Four half-pint Primus stoves were used. This gave flexibility, no specialised burners were used. Expendible gas lighters were useful. Meta tablets were used as primer fuel in all cases (taken out from G.B.). Paraffin was readily available but required filtering before use.
Pressure Cooker - A 7 pint "Prestige" pressure

cooker was used and substantially economised on time and fuel.

Flares: Four 'Handstars' (Pains-Wessex) were taken but not required. These were chosen, since at the time, no firearms licence or export licence was required. It caused a lot of bother gaining the captain's permission to take the flares on board a plane on one occasion on the way out to Peru.

Generally speaking, we could have bought much more of the equipment in Peru than we actually did. Medical supplies are generally available as are all the Kitchen utensils, general purpose rope etc. Films and batteries are expensive. Only specialised equipment such as climbing gear is not obtainable, even in Lima.

(d) MEDICAL REPORT

We took a base-camp medical kit which was as comprehensive as we could make it within a self imposed 4 lb weight limit. It was easily housed in a nylon satchel 7" x 8" x 3". Two small first aid kits (½lb. each) were made up, one for each climbing pair for use away from base-camp. Each climber was skilled in first-aid.

Medical Supplies	
Cream of Magnesia (indigestion)	40
Salt Tablets	300
Strepsil (throat lozenges)	50
Mogadon (sleeping tablets)	20
Tetracycline (Anti-biotic)	50
Frusemide (D	20
Slow K+ (taken with Frusemide)	40
Lomotil Meomycin } Diarrhoea	60
Lomotil } Diarrhoea	40
Senokot (Constipation)	50
Piriton (insect bites/rashes	40
Paracetamol (Pain killer)	100
DF 118 " "	30
Pethedene " "	20
Sterotabs (Water Purification)	300
Lipsalve	2
Caladryl Cream (Sunburn)	1
Anthisain (Insect bites)	3
Brulidine (Antiseptic ointment)	3
Neosporm (Eye infections)	3

Surgical Supplies	
Elastoplast dressing strip (2½")	3 yds.
Zinc oxide tape	1 yd.
Crepe bandages	2
Triangular bandages	2
Sterile dressings lge.	10
" " sm.	20
Cotton Wool (Sterile) (packs)	3
Standard dressings (No. 8)	4
" " (No.16)	2
Roll of adhesive plaster	1
Scissors	3
Forceps	2
Safety Pins (assorted)	100
Surgical suture	1
Marker Pencil	3
Eyebath	1
Clinical Thermometer	1
Soap	1
Lorexane DDT Powder	1
Body Talc.	2
Flypel (insect repellant)	6

Despite the use of lipsalve and Uvistat lip cream, the intense sun caused dried and split lips. Sonnen Braun No. 5 was used as a skin protective against intense sun. Six tubes lasted the expedition for six weeks. It gave adequate protection. On various occasions there were problems with sleeplessness and in one case Mogadon tablets gave no relief. A stronger potion would have been useful. All team members suffered from short-lived stomach/bowel upsets, usually, it was guessed through eating local served foods. The team generally adjusted quickly to altitude despite the fast approach from sea level to base camp (circa 4,000m). The diet was fairly varied with fish, meat, and fresh fruit, yet cuts did not appear to heal as quickly as normal.

The above mentioned were minor problems and are only notable in so much as there were no serious illnesses to add perspective to the situation. For this, we are thankful.

Refs. 1 Wilson, R. "Acute High Altitude Illness in Mountaineers and Problems of Rescue" - A Review. Annals of Internal Medicine 78, 421 - 428, (1973)

2 Steele, P. Expeditions and Your Health. Published by University of Bristol (Reviewed M.L. 19).

(e) ACCOUNTS

Receipts	£	Outlays	£
M.E.F.	100	Fares - U.K.to Peru to U.K.	1,800
B.M.C.	100	Travel in Peru	250
S.M.T.	200	Food and Accomodation	250
I.C.E.S.	200	Equipment	600
O.M.C.	15	Insurance	30
Radio Clyde	10	Various.	70
Cape Insulation	10		3,000
Plean Precast	10		
	645		
Other Receipts			
Sale of Photographs	25		
	670		
Personal Contributions			
	2,330		
£	3,000	£	3,000

(f) SPONSORS

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The Ochils Mountaineering Club

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