

first ascent of this ridge. On July 9 we moved Base Camp to a pampa near the junction of Quebradas Tulparaju and Cayesh. We carried five days' provisions up the Quebrada Cayesh to a small mossy area under a waterfall on the main cliff band. We followed an old Indian trail, switch-backing twice, to camp at a small ruins area. On July 10 we kept on the Indian trail to surmount the cliff bands and followed the trail up the west edge of the glacier to the base of Maparaju. We went onto the glacier and climbed by an obvious route the farthest south peak (c. 17,000 feet) in the Cayesh group. On July 11 Neff, Spezia and Pfeiffer traversed around the shoulder of San Juan, through major crevasse problems, traversing below the southeast face to arrive at a saddle at the base of the south ridge. They spent an uncomfortable night in a snow hole. On the 12th they climbed the south ridge of San Juan, encountering no great difficulties except for one high-angle lead with an 80° ice chimney, which they stemmed for 15 feet. This was a new route.

GARY L. CLARK, *Washington State University Alpine Club*

*Peaks Above Palcacocha.* I returned this year in July with my wife Jacqueline and Gérard and Monique Maillard. We established our base at Palcacocha at 14,700 feet. First, from a camp at 15,575 feet, we climbed Ishinca Chico (17,405 feet), between Palcaraju Oeste and Ishinca, which does not appear on the Austrian map. The way to the high camp was made more difficult by the retreat of the glacier and the moraine washed by the flood in 1941 when Palcacocha and Cojupcocha dumped their waters. Then, from another high camp, we climbed Jatunmontepuncu Sur (17,192 feet) and Nevado Choco (17,202 feet), which lies at the north of the Tsurup group, southwest of a 5125-meter pass. None of these were first ascents.

J. COFFIN, *Club Alpin Français*

*Huandoy Norte, Northeast Face.* Our party consisted of Michel Parmentier, Hubert Moreno, Alain Node Langlois, Evelyne Lyons, Laurence Arnaud, Michel's sister Poupy Parmentier and me. We established Base Camp on July 15 at the foot of the east glacier of Huandoy at 15,700 feet. The first week was spent acclimatizing and installing Camps I (17,000 feet) and II (18,000 feet), the latter at the foot of the difficulties. A steep ice and snow couloir, 1200 feet high and 45° at the beginning to 70° just below the col led to the col between the east and north (main) peaks of Huandoy. We were at the base of the northeast face of Huandoy Norte, 1800 feet high and 50° for the most part with some 60° places. We fixed 1800 feet of rope in the couloir during two days, using mainly aluminum pickets in the snow and rock pitons on the side of the couloir. We placed Camp III at 19,200 feet, hoping to finish the climb in two days. However at night strong winds tore down our tents. We decided on a one-day climb and set out at four A.M. on July

28, leaving Alain in camp, sick from the altitude. Good snow and ice conditions allowed safe progress. We had to leave Hubert 300 feet below the summit, tired from the bad night at Camp III. Michel Parmentier and I finished the last rock cliff of this new route and reached the summit at one P.M. We were back in Base Camp that same night. We later climbed Pisco with the girls on August 1 after we had cleaned the face of our equipment.

GILLES DE NAUROS, *Club Alpin Français*

*Santa Cruz Attempt and Huandoy Norte Tragedy.* Bill Hooker and I organized and led an eleven-man expedition in June to attempt new routes on Santa Cruz and Huandoy Norte. After establishing Base Camp at 14,700 feet in the Quebrada Raucolta, we began the difficult task of finding a route through the glacier and icefall to the lower west ridge of Santa Cruz. After many false starts, Ken Jern and Brent Miller found a route through the glacier only to be stopped at 16,500 feet by an 80-foot slightly overhanging ice wall. Ken put out a masterful effort, aiding up the wall and fixing a rope. Since our porters refused to jumar up the rope, we spent the next few days hauling hundreds of pounds of gear up 1000 feet of fixed rope to a camp at the base of the ridge at 17,500 feet. From there we climbed to 19,200 feet where, in a precarious spot, we established another camp. That night we were hit with a 24-hour storm. The high winds blew away one man's sleeping bag, and heavy snows and small avalanches collapsed our tents and morale to the point of retreat. From Santa Cruz we went to the Quebrada Parón and started immediately for the northwest side of Huandoy Norte. After four days of load carrying, we established a high camp at 18,000 feet. On the afternoon of July 15, Ken Jern, George Oetzel, Mel Wright and Tim Duffy were finishing their ninth pitch of ice at 20,000 feet when a huge ice avalanche broke off the face at their level and a quarter mile to the northeast. At that time Brent Miller and I, Bill Hooker and Glenn Converse, and two Peruvian porters were approaching the high camp below. The avalanche killed Bill and Glenn immediately. Brent and I were able to avoid injury by jumping into a crevasse, and the porters were able to run out of the way, being a bit ahead of us. The camp was destroyed and gear strewn all over the glacier. Our four friends above, who had witnessed the accident, started rappelling, arriving at midnight. We spent three days getting off the mountain.

THOMAS A. MCCRUMM

*Artesonraju.* From July 22 to August 8 Michael Jacobson, Mark Levinson, James Lingerfeld, Kim Meyers, David Paskin and I climbed Artesonraju (19,766 feet). The ascent was made in three groups on two successive days via the standard route up the northeast glacier to the north ridge. Base Camp was at the foot of the glacier at 16,400 feet and one