

of Aconcagua (22,835 feet). The ascent took them seven days from the Plaza de Mulás. The route led up two chutes. They established a high camp at 17,000 feet below the upper chute. The latter was ice-filled but gave access by a broad ledge to the northern side of the peak at 19,000 feet.

*Aconcagua, South Face.* As we go to press, news reaches us of two new ascents on the south face of Aconcagua, previously climbed only by the French expedition of 1954. An Argentine group followed the French route, setting to work on January 5, 1966. After preparing the route and establishing two camps, on January 19 Omar Pellegrini and Jorge Aikes, supported by Willy Noll, Horacio Thidcke and Jean Pierre Demay, pushed their way upwards. They finally reached the summit on February 2. Meanwhile an international expedition was planning to attempt a new route on the south face, which would lead directly to the south rather than the north summit, where the French had gone. The leader was the Austrian Fritz Moravec. He was accompanied by twelve Austrians, four Germans, four Swiss, an American, Dr. Robert Charles Eberle, and the Argentine José Luis Fonrouge. After some training climbs in the Cordón de la Jaula, they turned to Aconcagua. On February 9, 1966 Fonrouge and the Austrian Hans Schönberger, reached the summit after a final push of three days. The expedition plans to continue its activities in the Mercedario group.

*Nevado de Chañi.* An expedition of the Centro Andino Buenos Aires made a new route on the Nevado de Chañi (19,882 feet) in northern Argentina. Cesarino Fava, Augusto Mengelle and Felipe Frasson climbed the central spur of the north face in early October. The first ascent of the peak was made in 1901 by Hofsten and Mercado.

*Nevado Palomares and Marmolejo Norte.* The first ascent of Nevado Palomares (19,423 feet) was made by a joint expedition of Brazilians of the Club Alpinista Carioca and Argentines of the Club Andinista Mendoza on February 25. (No names are available.) Twelve hours later on the same day, the Chileans Roberto Roa, Antonio Amigo and Carlos Pereda made the second ascent. Neither group knew anything of the other. The Chileans traversed into the Argentine from Chile, making the second ascent of Marmolejo Norte (19,465 feet) on that same day.

LUIS ALLENDE G., *Federación de Andinismo de Chile*

*Puna de Atacama.* The International Atacama Expedition was active in the southern part of the Puna de Atacama during the first quarter of 1965.

The members were Mathias Rebitsch, Austrian; Benjamin Dixon, Sergio and Joan Domicelj, Argentines; and Verena and Anders Bolinder, Swedes. We started from Fiambalá, Cajamarca Province, Argentina. Our first Base Camp was at Tres Quebradas, at 14,000 feet, from which Rebitsch and Dixon went to Chile to climb the Volcán Azufre or Copiapó (19,921 feet; third ascent in this century, following prehistoric Indian ascents). At the same time Sergio Domicelj alone made the first ascent of the west peak (19,520 feet) of the Cerro de los Patos. After moving farther north, we divided into two groups. My wife and I succeeded in making the first ascent of Cerro Bertrand (c. 18,000 feet) and from the summit discovered an enormous volcanic crater more than two miles wide. Shortly afterwards I climbed Cerro Morocho II (17,780 feet) with the muleteer V. Bustamante and then completed a photographic panorama of the whole Ojos del Salado chain. Rebitsch and S. Domicelj meanwhile climbed the Cerros dos Conos I (19,225 feet). Unfavorable snow conditions prevented all ascents above 20,000 feet. The expedition ended in April.

ANDERS BOLINDER, *Sweden*

*Cordón de los Chorrillos and Nevado Plomo.* We of the Spanish Alpine Club Expedition managed to reach all our objectives, making 14 first ascents and a new route on the Nevado Plomo. Twelve of the first ascents were in the Cordón de los Chorrillos. On January 10 we set up Base Camp at 12,000 feet. The next day Miguel Gómez and Antonio Riaño explored the approaches to the Chorrillos range and climbed Cerro Rojo Spur (14,173 feet) and Cerro Rojo (14,764 feet) while Carlos Fernández, Dr. Mariano Anglada, Miguel Moreno and Adolfo Jiménez reconnoitered. From camp at 13,750 feet on the 13th Gómez, Moreno, Riaño and Jiménez climbed the Contrafuerte de los Españoles (15,748 feet). The first two then climbed the Central Spur of the Glacier de los Españoles (16,568 feet) and Cerro Acuña-Brasas (16,897 feet), while the other two explored the upper part of the same glacier and climbed Cerro Rabadá-Navarro (16,929 feet). On the 14th Gómez and Moreno explored the lower part of the Glacier de los Españoles and climbed the Glacier de los Cerros del Potrero Escondido, ascending Cerro del Gaucho (16,568 feet), Cerro Gredord (16,634 feet) and Cerro Francisco Ibáñez (17,257 feet). Jiménez and Fernández climbed Cuerno Sur (16,076 feet). The next day Gómez and Moreno reached the summits of Hispanidad (17,487 feet), C.A.E. (17,881 feet) and Amezua (17,553 feet). On the 18th Gómez, Moreno and Riaño climbed to a bivouac camp at 16,500 feet to try a new route on the east-northeast face of the Nevado del Plomo