and there we bivouacked. On February 19 we climbed the lower glacier up to under the séracs. First we tried to climb the left side of the séracs, but because of heavy cracking we retreated 200 meters, turned right and started up the séracs on that side, in the middle of which we had to bivouac. On the 20th we climbed to the top of the séracs, where the slopes had been in part 90° or overhanging. A storm caught us in the afternoon and forced a bivouac below the ridge, where in the night we were frequently covered by avalanches. On February 21 we climbed onto the ridge and dried our equipment. On the 22nd we ascended the last of the rock and then the long ridge. We bivouacked in bitter cold 200 meters below the summit. We got to the summit on the morning of February 23, 1986 and descended the normal route to the Nido de Cóndores with bad weather from the Berlin shelter on. We were back at Puente del Inca on February 25.

**DANİLO TİC, Alpinsi̇ti̇ni Odsek Impol, Yugoslavia**

**Aconcagua.** Aconcagua was the goal of a Polish group led by Andrzej Gardas. Of the 14 members, 13 reached the summit and eight got there twice. Piotr Konopka and Zbigniew Winiarski climbed the French route on the south face in just two days. Anna Skowrońska and Ewa Szczęśniak made the first female ascent of the Argentine route up the Glaciar de los Polacos on January 25. The best success was the third ascent of the very difficult Slovene route on the left of the south face, done from January 25 to 31 by Leszek Cichy and Ryszard Kołakowski. Because of the cascades of water in the first 1000 meters, they had to make many variants. The rock was murderously rotten and both had minor rockfall injuries. There were UIAA difficulties up to V+ and ice up to 90°. Five climbed to the summit and back from the Plaza de Mulas on the normal route in a single day, a difference of 2760 meters or 9055 feet; Cichy and Konopka did the round-trip in 13 hours. With so many ascents now being made of Aconcagua, there are many cases of high-altitude sickness and frostbite, leading in some cases to tragedy. Dr. Anna Skowrońska persuaded an American to turn back; he was suffering from obvious cerebral edema and yet was continuing to crawl toward the summit. On the summit lay the body of an Argentine whose German companion did make it down, but with severe freezing injuries. Expert climbers Spaniard Felix de Pablos and Frenchman Dominique Radique died on the south face on January 27.

**JÓZEF NYKA, Editor, Taternik, Poland**

**Aconcagua, South Face, Winter Solo, 1986.** Spaniard Fernando Ruiz made the second winter ascent of the south face of Aconcagua solo in alpine style. At the beginning of September, 1986, he made a first attempt with Antonio de Lorenzo, but they were turned back by the weather at 5000 meters. On September 8, he set out again solo on the 1954 French route with the Messner finish. After five-and-a-half days he reached the summit on September 13. The
descent was a nightmare. He spent a frightful night in the Independencia Hut and seven nights in the Berlin Hut, awaiting better weather. He finally made it back to Puente del Inca on September 22, but with seriously frozen hands and feet.

*Aconcagua South Face*. From January 25 to 31 Leszek Cichy and I climbed the Yugoslav route on the left side of the south face of Aconcagua. Because of the lack of ice in the couloirs in the lower part, for the first 1000 meters we had to make a new variant to the right of the original route. It was difficult. We joined the original route under the sérac in the middle of the route.

**Ryszard Kołakowski, Klub Wysokogórski Warszawa, Poland**

*Cerro Barauca*. A large group of anthropologists, glaciologists and mountaineers from the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo explored the central part of the Cordillera del Tígre, near Mendoza, searching in the higher zones for ancient Indian occupancy. The Cordillera del Tígre runs north and south, east of Aconcagua and parallel to the Vacas valley, which gives access to the Polish route on that mountain. While they made findings on the lower slopes, no traces were located above the lake zone above 4400 meters or on the summits. F. Norton and F. Seufferheld made what is probably the seventh ascent of Cerro de los Tambillos (5570 meters, 18,275 feet) on February 9. Seufferheld and A. Rosell made the first ascent of Cerro Barauca (c. 5400 meters, 17,717 feet) on February 12. The expedition leader was Roberto Bárcena.

**Luis A. Parra, Club Andinista Mendoza, Argentina**

*Tupungato, Southeast Face, 1986*. Milan Romih and I approached the southeast face of Tupungato via Tupungato village and Fraile in four days. We bivouacked at 4800 meters on February 1, 1986 and climbed to the summit (6550 meters, 21,490 feet) on February 2. We descended the normal route, bivouacking the first night at 5200 meters and continuing on to reach Mendoza on February 4.

**Danilo Tič, Alpinistični Odsek Impol, Yugoslavia**

*Cerro Lomas Amarillas, South Face and Other Ascents*. Because of its easy access by way of the Vallejito ski resort, the massif of Cerro de la Plata has had all of its peaks and most of its difficult faces climbed. In late 1987, M. Sánchez and C. Tejerina, from Mendoza, did two of the remaining rock routes. On November 10, they climbed the northwest face of Cerro Morro Chato (c. 4600 meters, 15,092 feet) and a month later, did the rockfall-threatened south face of Lomas Amarillas (4750 meters, 15,584 feet). In the last days of December, I led a group of three to prospect a new access route to the base of Cerro Santa María (5023 meters, 16,480 feet), southeast of Aconcagua and