

to visitors and climbers, south and south-east along the line of summits that separate the Cuevas Oeste valley from the well known Horcones river basin, then from the summit of Cerro Agua Salada east to meet again the summit of Cerro Juan Pobre. The famous cemetery at Puente del Inca, although outside limits, is also a part of the park itself.

The Parque Provincial Tupungato came into being by decree 5026, September 8, 1985. Its limits are: north, from Cerro Penitentes to Navarro Pass, on the Chilean border, then southwards along the border until reaching the summit of Tupungato itself; then, east to El Fraile Pass and then north to meet again the summit of Cerro Penitentes. Thus, the great rock-and-ice peaks of Tupungato (6550 meters, 21,490 feet), Nevado Juncal (6110 meters, 20,046 feet), Nevado del Plomo (6050 meters, 19,849 feet) and Cerro Riso Patrón (5750 meters, 18,865 feet) are within the park.

The Aconcagua park has at present three huts, usable in spite of the 1984 avalanches and storms that destroyed three others and left a fourth partly ruined. As for Tupungato, there is only one military hut halfway along the Tupungato valley. New facilities are being contemplated and being created for both parks. A rescue service with helicopters is available, weather conditions permitting.

LUIS ALBERTO PARRA, *Club Andinista Mendoza*

*Aconcagua, South Face Solo, Yugoslav Route.* In the 1984-5 season, Swiss Ueli Bühler first climbed the classic French route with the Messner finish before returning to ascend solo the 1982 Yugoslav route. He took only three days to complete this very difficult route.

*Aconcagua, South Face, a new route on the Southeast Buttress to 6000 Meters.* To acclimatize Jean-Luc Bedouet, Jean-Marcel Dufour, Pierre Raveneau, Dr. Bernard Vallet, Jean-Pierre Chassagne and his wife Francine from January 16 to 22 climbed to 5900 meters on the north face of Aconcagua by the normal route but were turned back by very bad weather. Then they turned to their main objective, a new route on the south face by the southeast buttress. They reached Base Camp at 4000 meters on January 29, but bad weather hampered reconnaissance. On February 4 they left gear from a camp at the foot of the southeast buttress at 4700 meters but had to wait for three days for the new snow to clear off the face. On February 8 Raveneau and Chassagne climbed two pitches in a couloir to reach the buttress crest, which they followed for two more rope-lengths. On the 9th they ascended their fixed rope, then traversed right to a snow couloir which they climbed for one pitch. On February 10 these two, joined by Dufour and Vallet, climbed three more pitches in the couloir to the top of the first buttress, past the junction of three couloirs; they went up the left one. On February 11 they again climbed their fixed ropes from the 4700-meter camp, climbed to the top of the main buttress at 5100 meters and continued up the lower east snowfield to join the 1966 Argentine route and then the 1954 French route.