

Their route had ascended between the other two. They then descended, leaving all their fixed ropes in place. (This information was kindly supplied by Chamonix guide Jean-Paul Chassagne.)

*Aconcagua, Descent by Parachute.* A Frenchman, Alain Estève, first climbed Aconcagua solo but failed after four hours of effort to take off by a special kind of parachute (*parapente*). On January 10, accompanied by other French climbers, he returned to the summit. He was soon airborne but barely escaped being blown over the south face. He then successfully glided down over the normal Canaleta route.

*Aconcagua, South Face.* We two and Daniel Weitz made an ascent of the French route on the south face of Aconcagua. We began the route to the left of the buttress to avoid the danger of rockfall on the right side. After three bivouacs we got to the top via the Messner finish on February 20.

MONIQUE and FRÉDÉRIC FAURE, *Club Alpin Français*

*Aconcagua, First Chilean Winter Ascent.* From September 6 to 24 we made the first Chilean winter ascent of Aconcagua. We used skis from 3200 meters in the Horcones valley to the base of the Canaleta at 6800 meters. We climbed the north face, using the normal route to the Nido de Cóndores, our final camp. On September 21 Rivera and I climbed directly to the summit (6960 meters, 22,835 feet) in twelve hours. The others who participated were Miguel Sepúlveda, Ludwig Wulf, Elton, Ingunza, Martínez, Peña and Middleton.

GASTÓN OYARZÚN, *Federación de Andinismo de Chile*

*Aconcagua, Ski Descent and Speed Ascent.* Eric Soulié and I on November 21 had tried to ski down the Glaciar de los Polacos route on Aconcagua. After we had descended 400 meters, we found unskiable ice and so climbed back up to the summit. The next day we skied down the normal route. On November 24 I climbed the normal route to the summit in seven hours from Base Camp and was back there an hour and 50 minutes later. I had climbed 2300 vertical meters.

YVES ASTIER, *Club Alpin Français*

*Aconcagua Tragedy.* Shei Wada, Koichi Takeuchi and Yukinobu Koyama set off to try to make a winter ascent of the Yugoslav route on the south face of Aconcagua. They disappeared and have not been seen since September 21.

*Nuestra Señora de las Nieves, First Ascent.* In January, twelve climbers from San Juan made attempts to ascend the southern peak of Cerro de la Ramada (c. 5900 meters, or about 19,350 feet). Due to route-finding problems, the attempts had to be abandoned, but as a consolation prize, A. Largacha, D.

Muñoz and I made the first ascent of nearby Cerro Nuestra Señora de las Nieves (5100 meters, 16,733 feet).

ANTONIO BEORCHIA, *Club Andino Mercedario, Argentina*

*Cerro Catedral, Main Tower, South Face.* Eduardo Brenner, Marcos Couch and I made a new route above Bariloche on the south face of the main tower of Cerro Catedral. There had been only one ascent of the face, that of Fonrouge and Klenk many years ago. Our route, left of the previous one, had nine rope-lengths and was 350 meters high. We made one bivouac on the wall. There were slabs, chimneys, long cracks and difficult overhangs. We protected ourselves well with Friends, stoppers and knifeblades. Rarely below UIAA V in difficulty, there were passages of VI, A2 and A3.

PETER FRIEDRICH, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

*Campanile Esloveno, Cerro Catedral, Southeast Face.* In February Argentines Gabriel Ruiz and Sebastián de la Cruz climbed a new very difficult route on the 500-foot-high granite spire, Campanile Esloveno of the Cerro Catedral above Bariloche. Their route ascended to the left of the Fonrouge-Bertoncelj route, which it joined for the last rope length.

### Chile—Northern Andes

*Nevado de los Patos, Second Ascent.* Swiss climber Louis Glauser and I spent several weeks doing mountaineering combined with high-altitude archaeological research. We began in Christmas 1984 in the Chilean side of the Puna. We first explored the north and east sides of Llullaillaco, looking for a reported high altitude cemetery, which we failed to locate, but we did find new archaeological sites. We then entered the Argentinian side of the Puna (see above), to continue our activities and in late March 1985 we returned to Chile. We made the following ascents: Volcán Copiapó (6052 meters, 19,855 feet), March 21; Nevado de los Patos (6250 meters, 20,506 feet), whose main summit is wholly within Argentinian territory, March 27, a second ascent; and Peña Blanca (6019 meters, 19,748 feet), the 29th. I next ascended El Ermitaño (6146 meters, 20,165 feet), while Glauser climbed Ojos del Salado (March 29). In early April we drove north. We climbed Doña Inés (5073 meters, 16,645 feet), on April 1, Llullaillaco (6739 meters, 22,110 feet), the 10th., where we found archaeological sites already sacked, and nearby Cerro Chuculai (5416 meters, 17,770 feet), where we observed rather humble ruins. Reaching still farther north, nearing the Chilean-Bolivian border, we climbed Pabellón del Inca (5110 meters, 16,765 feet), April 17, Pumiri (4907 meters, 16,100 feet) the 22nd., and Tata Sabaya (5385 meters, 17,666 feet), the next day.

JOHAN REINHARD