

and Umarata (5717 meters, 18,758 feet) its first and second on August 13 and 14. The leader was Edmundo Lagos. In 1985, two university groups were active in the same region. On August 4, 1985, 37 mountaineers from the Catholic University of Santiago, led by Renato Campodónico, crossed the frontier into Bolivia and placed a camp on the slopes of Sajama (6520 or 6546 meters, 21,391 or 21,463 feet). Twelve reached the summit, including Julieta Mery, one of the first women to have climbed the highest mountain in Bolivia. At the same time a University of Chile group of 38, led by Claudio Gálvez, camped below the frontier massif of Larancagua. On August 5, 1985, 18 climbers ascended Cerro Guaneguane (5100 meters, 16,733 feet). On the 7th, six made the first ascent of Nevado Larancagua (5433 meters, 17,824) while six others made the first ascent of Nevado Condoriri (c. 5250 meters, 17,225 feet). An attempt on Sajama failed.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Nevados de Arhuelles, 1985. A belated report comes of climbs made in the Nevados de Arhuelles, eastern sources of the Maipo river. Between February 2 and 9, 1985, nine climbers led by Ramón Medina including four women made the first ascents of Torreón Antu Pirén (4830 meters, 15,847 feet), an imposing rock tower, and Alto del Pamir (c. 4500 meters, 14,764 feet) and the second ascent of Centinela del Pamir (c. 4700 meters, 15,420 feet).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Argentina

Nacimiento Massif and Other Peaks, 1986 and 1988. Our club has sent four expeditions into the region south of the Ojos del Salado in 1976, 1986, 1987 and 1988. In 1986 and 1988, we made first ascents. Our 1986 group had seven climbers. In January, 1986, I ascended alone P 6175 (20,258 feet), situated wholly in Argentina some ten kilometers south of Nevado del Muerto on the international border. I named it Cerro Medusa, since it rises above the lake of the same name. In 1988, Orlando Bravo, leader, Antonio Fons, Jorge Madozzo, Marcelino and Sergio Muntaner, Luis Salinas and I returned to the same area, approaching through Cazadero Grande and El Chorro. From the later, Salinas and I ascended P 4650 (15,256 feet), which we named Cerro Chango. We found wood scattered over the summit, perhaps left by pre-Columbian Indians. We continued the approach march along the Cazadero valley to Real del Rasguido. P 6660, which the Chileans call Nevado del Cazadero, was attempted but the snow was too deep. Salinas and I traversed to the Arenal valley and on January 12, 1988 ascended P 6050 (19,849 feet), ten kilometers south of Cerro Medusa. We named it Cerro Gendarme Argentino. A day later, Fons and Muntaner repeated the ascent. On January 14, O. Bravo and Madozzo climbed the impressive volcano (6200 meters, 20,342 feet) north of the Nacimiento massif. It seems to be the peak called Volcán del Viento by the Poles when Justyn