

Central on May 10 by R. Patrucco, M. Brevio, Stefano Varese and José Navarro and of Ishinka (18,045 feet) in the Cordillera Blanca on June 16 by R. Patrucco, Marcello Costa and Giorgio Costa.

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

### *Chile*

*Cerro Torre Region.* During February Argentines and Italians living in Buenos Aires entered the Cerro Torre region, hoping to find the body of Tony Egger, who fell after the successful climb of Cerro Torre in January, 1959. Expedition members were Cesare Fava, leader, Angel Vincitorio, José Mordini, Sergio Bossini, José María Fulugonio and I. Based on Andreas Madsen's Estancia FitzRoy, in consecutive marches we set up two other camps, one on the shores of the Laguna Torre and the other under the base of Cerro Mocho. On February 16 and again on the 24th, we searched the base of Torre for Egger's body, but there were about 20 meters (65 feet) more snow than at the time of the accident and there was no possibility of success. At the same time, because of bad weather in the inner Torre valley, Vincitorio, Bossini and I left to attempt Cerro Solo, which lies in the outer valley, above Laguna Torre. After a rock and ice climb of moderate difficulty, we completed the second ascent of Solo at 4:30 P.M. of the 21st but we had to bivouac during the descent. On the 28th Bossini climbed alone Techado Negro, one of the southeastern spires of the FitzRoy group. After following a class 3 route on very rotten rock up the eastern face, he reached the 6500-foot summit. The same day he climbed a lesser but similar summit, Cerro Ñire. On March 1 Fava, Bossini and I climbed Techado Negro again by a more difficult route on the south face. On March 4 Fava and Mordini climbed Mojón Rojo, a 6700-foot granite spire with class 4 and 5 pitches on firm rock which is near Techado Negro, overlooks Laguna Torre and is across the valley from Cerro Torre. In the upper part of the climb they had to traverse a very exposed pitch, about 3600 feet above the Torre valley. All except Cerro Solo were first ascents.

JUAN PEDRO SPIKERMANN, *Centro Andino Buenos Aires*

*Winter Exploration of the Southern Patagonian Icecap.* On June 6 an expedition of the Club Andino Bariloche left for the region of Laguna Eléctrica, north of FitzRoy, in order to find out about the winter conditions on the Patagonian icecaps. The leader of the group was Carlos Sonntag and the other members were Dr. José Iglesias, Ernst Gebauer, Gregorio Ezguerra, Víctor Enevoldsen, Otto Weisskopf, Manolo Puentes

Blanco, Teodoro Sifuentes, Renato Cattelani, Felipe, Olivieri, and Barrientos, the last three being from the Army. The primary objective was exploratory since this was the first winter expedition to these regions. The approach in vehicles took much more time than they had thought it would because of the deep snow and intense cold of the Patagonian plains. Out of the 50 days they were in the field, 40 were spent on the trip to and from the region and only 10 in the mountains. Therefore they were unable to cross the icecap or reach any summits. Nevertheless the twelve men all reached the plateau of the icecap, and Sonntag and Sifuentes went as far as the Paso de los Cuatro Glaciares (Pass of the Four Glaciers), while Iglesias and Gebauer climbed nearly to the top of Cerro Marconi North (first ascended in 1952 by Watzl and others of the Centro Andino Buenos Aires). The most valuable work of the expedition was done by Monolo Puentes, who completed the triangulation which Lliboutry began during the French expedition to FitzRoy in 1952; he also made meteorological observations and took excellent photographs. An interesting glaciological fact is that the Glaciar Marconi, which in 1952 discharged into Laguna Eléctrica, has receded some 400-500 meters from the lake. The expedition did confirm the old supposition that in the winter the climatic conditions are more favorable for this kind of undertaking (crossings, ascents to snow-covered summits, etc.) than those in the summer. There are many calm days, for the terrible Patagonian wind seems to take a vacation in the winter, and the temperatures are bearable.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

*Cuernos del Paine, Patagonia.* Our group of four university students, José P. Pagano, Norberto Sampietro, Carlos Luis Bonfico and I, left Puerto Natales by truck for the Paine region, where with the help of ranchers, who provided horses, we set up camp on January 6, 1962 at the foot of Paine Este. On the 7th we carried Camp I to the foot of the east face of the Cuerno Principal (Principal Horn) above where Río Leones enters into Lago Nordenskjöld. While the others set up camp on the 8th, Pagano and I made an attempt, but scrub thickets delayed us. Reinforced by Sampietro, we made two more attempts from bivouacs, but the wind drove us back on the 14th and rain on the 18th. Our final attempt, on January 24, was from a new high camp on the western face, but although the route had good possibilities, we returned after seven hours of climbing since the summit was covered by heavy clouds. We also explored the valley between Paine Grande and the Cuernos, which is flanked by towers and