

*Southern Continental Icccap Crossing and Cape Horn.* A French expedition, led by Jean-François Coste, set out in the last days of 1982 by yacht from the Argentine port, Mar del Plata, to reach, after a rough passage, the Fiordo Falcón via the Straits of Magellan. The skipper was Phillippe Facques. From the Chilean coast, they hoped to climb Riso Patrón, but accidents prevented even an attempt. After failing to force a way through the thickets beside the glacier, they turned to the moraine. There Thierry Leroy dislodged a huge block of rock and fell some 35 feet, suffering a fractured sacrum. He was evacuated with great difficulty. At the same time Denis Ducroz dislocated his shoulder. Finally on December 27, 1982 Jean-Marc Boivin, Dominique Marchal, Bernard Prud'homme and Dr. Jean-Louis Etienne set out. Despite miserable weather, they crossed the Southern Continental Icccap to the Fitz Roy region in ten days. (Previous crossings: H.W. Tilman from Fiordo Calvo to Lago Argentina, December 1955 to January 1956; E.E. Shipton from Canal Baker to Lago Argentina, December 1960 to January 1961; Takeo Yoshizawa from Fiordo Falcón to the height of land and back to Fiordo Europa, December 1971 to February 1972.) The four regained their yacht at Puerto Williams. the climbers and sailors sailed for Cape Horn. After most of them had climbed to the top of the cape by an easy route on January 20, Boivin and Marchal descended an easy couloir, traversed to the foot of the steep south face and climbed back up the face. The rock was good for the first 350 feet but the rest of the way to the 1500-foot-high top was of miserably loose blocks piled one on top of the other.

*Fitz Roy Attempts.* Yugoslavs Boris Simončič and Matevž Lenarčič attempted the American route on Fitz Roy in January but were driven back by the weather 350 feet from the summit. They then attempted the Super Couloir twice and the French route and again were driven back all three times. An attempt on the Aguja Guillaumet also failed 250 feet from the summit. Such bad weather is unfortunately all too typical in Patagonia.

*Fitz Roy, East Face Dihedral, and Aguja Mermoz, East Face.* Our Slovene expedition consisted of Franček Knez, Janez Jeglič, Silvo Karo and me as leader. We arrived in the Fitz Roy National Park on November 8. On the 10th we carried equipment to Base Camp on the Río Blanco. On the 11th the other three dug a snow cave below the east face but came back to Base because of bad weather. After more supply carries, on November 15 we started the climb. The weather was fine in the morning but by afternoon it was snowing and blowing. Jeglič, Knez and Karo made 350 feet in winter conditions on the first day, finding traces of previous attempts in the first two pitches. We normally had two climbers working on the route while a third rested and put the snow cave in order. I brought gear and food from Base Camp, carried wet clothing back there, dried it and returned it to the ice cave. In 23 days, there were only eight good enough for climbing and only three without snowfall and wind. All four of us set out on December 4, the route being prepared to within 1000 feet of the top of the

face. Jeglič and Karo led while Knez and I jümared, carrying bivouac gear. By nine P.M. we were 450 feet below the great corner. The wall became easier and we thought we could finish the next day in three hours. During the night the weather changed and we had a most difficult bivouac on a tiny shelf. At seven A.M. we began the descent, shivering with cold, with no visibility, in snowfall and wind, on iced ropes. On December 7 the other three returned to the ice cave and on the 8th they reached the top of the buttress at two P.M. in nice weather. The route there joined Casarotto's though it was still well below the summit. On December 9 Jeglič, Knez and Karo climbed a new route on the east face of the Aguja Mermoz, ascending a couloir in the extreme left side of the wall. This was the second ascent of the peak. On December 1, I soloed what is probably a new route on the northeast face of the highest summit between Lago los Tres and Lago Lucía.

STANE KLEMENC, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

*Fitz Roy, Aguja Guillaumet, Southeast Face.* Three days after their arrival in the national park, on December 2 Daniel Anker and Thomas Wüschnner climbed to the summit of Fitz Roy by the American route, the southwest ridge. On December 7 Anker soloed Cerro Eléctrico Oeste. On the 8th Anker and Wüschnner climbed the southeast face of the Aguja Guillaumet, which they believe is a new route. The ice couloir was up to 80°. On December 14 Anker and Wüschnner completed a six-day ascent of the Maestri route of Cerro Torre, the seventh ascent of the peak. During this period, bad weather effectively allowed movement on only two days. Anker and Wüschnner went on to central Argentina and climbed Aconcagua's south face by the French route with the Messner exit. They rejected the Yugoslav route since it was swept by falling ice.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

*Murallón, Northeast Face.* Casimiro Ferrari, Paolo Vitale and Carlo Adi climbed Murallón (2810 meters, 9212 feet) by its frightful northeast face. Ferrari, who has climbed Cerro Torre and Fitz Roy, considers this new route the most difficult yet done in this region.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

*Cerro Torre Tragedy.* A French climber, Pierre Paul Farges, who was attempting a solo climb of Cerro Torre in March, failed well short of his goal. His body was found deep in a crevasse on the glacier approach.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*