

*Cerro Torre, Southern Patagonian Icecap.* The Italians, Walter Bonatti and Carlo Mauri, failed some 1500 feet below the summit of the Cerro Torre (10,252 feet). They attempted a route up the west face from the western side. High camp was established in the gap between the Cerro Torre and the Cerro Adela, which lies south of Torre. After this attempt, on February 4, 1958 the two Italians joined by the Argentines, Folco Doro Altan and René Eggmann, climbed the highest summit of the Mariano Moreno massif (11,602 feet). On February 7 the Italians traversed the Adela group from north to south, climbing cerros Adela (9580 feet), Nato (9213 feet), Doblado (8776 feet), and both peaks of Cerro Grande (9199 and 9154 feet). (Doblado and Grande are noted as second ascents—*Editor.*)

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*Cerro Torre.* The *Revista Mensile* also notes that the two Detassis, Maestri, Stenico, and Eccher (Italians), and Fava and Lucchini (Argentines), also failed on the Cerro Torre in early 1958. They did make the first ascent of Cerro Grande in an 18-hour climb. They climbed the Cuerno Blanco (8432 feet) and Cerro Adela, where they arrived an hour after Bonatti and Mauri.

*Cerro Torre, Patagonia.* Just before this *Journal* went to press, the editor received, thanks to Sr. Rodolfo Benvenuti, of Buenos Aires, an account of the remarkable ascent of the Cerro Torre signed by all surviving members of the Austro-Argentine-Italian expedition: Cesare Maestri, Italian, and César Fava, of Buenos Aires, co-leaders, Augusto and Gianetto Dalbagni and Angelo Vincitorio, Italians living in the Argentine, and Juan Pedro Spikerman, Argentine. Toni Egger, Austrian, was killed on the descent. It was he who made the first ascent of Jirishhanca in Peru. (*A.A.J.* 1958, pp. 106-108.) Our correspondent, Sr. Vojslav Arko points out that with this ascent the Golden Age of Patagonian mountaineering has ended.

This fantastic ice-frosted granite spire rises above the southern Patagonian Ice-Cap, three miles southwest of Mt. Fitzroy. It rises needle-sharp some 7000 feet above the glaciers to an altitude of 10,263 feet. High winds are constant and bad weather the rule. Its ascent is perhaps the most difficult yet made in the Andes. A summary of the account follows:

From Camp I at 2500 feet on the Laguna Torre and Camp II at 3150 feet on the eastern flank of the Cerro Torre, all members of the expedition established Camp III at 5400 feet. The rest of the ascent up the northeast side was exceedingly difficult. Maestri, Egger, and Fava established Camp