

rope found their mountain very difficult with numerous icefalls and large crevasses; after two days of cutting a route towards the summit they reluctantly had to descend. The Nevado Chearoco (20,072 feet), although apparently better fortified with ice ramparts, nevertheless did succumb on August 19 to Floodpage, Quicke and myself after an exciting struggle. The lower part of the mountain consisted of steep glaciers and minor icefalls together with enormously deep crevasses but, luckily for us, these normally advertised their whereabouts. However, above the glacial section the mountain steepened considerably and a ridge had to be taken which went most of the way to the summit snowfield, but stopped some 500 feet short; the intervening section consisted of bulging cliffs of pure ice. We spent the rest of the day cutting an exposed route up one of the ice cliffs, a task made even more hazardous by a crevasse at the very foot of the cliff. After traversing around an overhanging corner, the angle of the cliff relented to facilitate an assault the next day. This duly took place and gaining the summit snowfield by means of a fixed rope we had *all* the three summits of Chearoco in our grasp. In addition to the survey, we also collected geological and botanical specimens.

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Condoriri Region, Cordillera Real. My wife Irene and I left La Paz on August 17. From a point 20 kilometers from the end of the road north of Lake Tuni, we made our way up the valley which runs due south from Condoriri and reached Base Camp in 3½ hours in the Condoriri-Aguja Negra Cirque, 100 meters from the snout of the largest (Tarija) glacier. From Base we climbed to a col between Huallomén and Tarija in four hours over a gentle glacier. There we set our high camp, some 150 meters below the summit of Tarija (5060 meters or 16,601 feet), first climbed in 1959 by Alfredo Martínez and Douglas Moore. On August 24 we ascended our chosen objective, which we named "Fabulosa" (5370 meters or 17,618 feet), which lies southeast along the ridge between Tarisa and Cerro Bruja. To reach it, we traversed Tarija, descending rocks beyond to reach the sharp, corniced northwest ridge. After reconnaissance on Condoriri's glaciers and two days in La Paz, we were reinstalled in Base Camp on August 31, a party of four, Arnaldo González (Valparaíso), Alfredo Martínez (La Paz) and we two, but summer rains broke and heavy snow buried camp for two days. Thereafter the mornings were often fine before afternoon snowstorms. Three of us climbed the lower, east summit of unclimbed Cerro "Ilusión" in a heavy storm, ascending via a hanging glacier to the saddle and an unstable snow ridge. We named it "Ilusioncita". Two days later we four made the second ascent of Aguja

Negra, scaling the western face to gain a notch two-thirds of the way up, where we crossed to the northeast face, on sound rock and without great difficulties. On September 4 we climbed Cerro "Ilusión", a fine prominence of rock and snow perched on a dome of ice (5290 meters or 17,356 feet). After a day of preparation, we climbed heavily loaded in deep snow to set camp on the Condoriri Alto Glacier. The next morning three of the party broke trail to the bergschrund at the base of Condoriri's southeast face. The next day, the 8th, beyond the schrund the gully led out onto difficult, iced rocks, by which the south-southwest ridge was reached. On the exposed, steep knife-edge of bare ice, we had to cut steps the whole way to the top (5656 meters or 18,556 feet). (The relative heights of the summits were estimated and altitudes calculated from that of Condoriri. This reduces the height of Aguja Negra, previously estimated at 5400 meters.)

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Chile

Pier Giorgio, Patagonia. A group from Buenos Aires, consisting of Eduardo and Jenny Monelos, Peter and Jure Skvarca, Mario Castelazzo, Carlos Porta and Serif Pasic, finally managed to climb often attempted Pier Giorgio (8515 feet). They approached via the Río Eléctrico and Polloné valleys, passing across the glacier between FitzRoy and Pollone. They established Base Camp at the Piedra del Fraile (Friar's Rock) on the Río Eléctrico on January 5, 1963. High camp was placed under the south wall of Pier Giorgio on January 9. The summit pair, Peter and Jure Skvarca, young Slovenes living in Argentina, began work on January 16, bivouacked on the face, and reached the summit at 7 P.M. on January 17. They had to bivouac again on the descent. The climb was of a superior degree of technical difficulty.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

FitzRoy. The expedition of the Centro Andino Buenos Aires was unsuccessful in its attempt to climb FitzRoy although it was composed of some of the best Argentine mountaineers, José Luis Fonrouge, Jorge Peterek, Carlos Comesaña and Jorge Insúa.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

Tierra del Fuego. The Chileans Eduardo García, Cedomir Marangunic, Francisco Vivanco and I left Punta Arenas on the Chilean Naval Patrol Ship *Lientur* on January 18, 1962, and were landed near the entrance of