

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.

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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

Bahía Broken, south of Seno Almirantazgo on the next morning. The same day we proceeded up the fjord in our inflatable rubber boat and established our Base Camp at the head of it with 45 days' food. One week was spent transporting food and equipment over a pass to Advanced Base at the head of Marinelli Glacier. On February 4 we reached the summit of the highest peak in the Cordillera Darwin. (N.B. This was the peak marked 2464 meters (8101 feet) on the 1:250,000 Chilean map. It seems more logical to call this peak Mount Darwin and not the one marked as such, 2438 meters, on the map to the southeast.) By a series of progressive aneroid readings we worked out the height at 8700 feet and are satisfied that this is fairly close to the mark. The ascent was repeated on the 5th owing to poor visibility on the first occasion. Two more peaks in the group were climbed on February 1 and 6; we referred to them as Darwin II and III (about 8400 and 8500 feet respectively). Later we crossed the range and on February 12 reached a fjord joining Canal Beagle west of Bahía Pía. On February 22 we climbed Cerro Luis de Savoya (which lies some three miles north of the point marked as such on the map). We renamed it Cerro Yagán for the Patagonian Indian tribe. Geological and entomological collections were made. Bad weather was experienced during most of the expedition with extremely severe weather and heavy snowfalls, but we were lucky to have clear weather on all the peaks. We were picked up on Bahía Broken on March 2 by the Patrol Ship *Cabrales*. Later Maragunic and I spent a fortnight making an interesting reconnaissance of Monte Burney and the unvisited country surrounding it. Except for two peaks, Cerros Italia and Francia, by the side of the Canal Beagle on the southeast corner of the range, which were climbed by the Italians in 1956 (See *AAJ* 1957, 10:2, pp. 165-166), the Cordillera Darwin had not been penetrated before. It contains many fine peaks and some of the most beautiful scenery I have seen anywhere. One must be of course prepared for abominable weather.

ERIC E. SHIPTON

Paine Towers. Two expeditions, one English and the other Italian, strove for the same objectives during the first days of 1963 in a most unfortunate rivalry. They were struggling to reach the unclimbed summits of two of the sheer granite spires of the Paine Towers, which rise to an altitude of over 8000 feet above the Patagonian glaciers. The Torre Norte (North Tower) had been climbed by Italians in 1958 and again by Argentines in 1960, but the Central and South Towers remained virgin. The British group, under the leadership of Dr. Barry Page, arrived in the region first. Its other members were Ian Clough, Don Whillans, Chris Bonington,