

members were chosen: Adrián Aponte Barrera, leader; Raúl Sánchez López, Jesús Corona del Rosal, José Luis Moreno Colunga, César Macip Cruz, Daniel Linares Mora, Antonio Hernández Moreno, Juan Manuel Avila Pacheco, and Benjamin Acosta Flores. Communications were made with the Federación Boliviano de Ski y Andinismo, the Club Andino Boliviano and the Club Alpino La Paz. The group arrived on June 2 in La Paz. We approached very close to Huayna Potosí in the Cordillera Real by mining road and climbed the normal route on this peak, the south face. On July 12 the north summit (Cacca Aca, 19,996 feet) was climbed by the Reverend Jorge Urioste, Bolivian, and the Reverend Luis Palomera, Spanish, who joined our group, with Linares, while the south summit (Milluni) was climbed by the Bolivians Alfredo Martínez, Dionicio Fernández, Ricardo Iraola and Rodolfo Aguirre with me. Ours was the first "official" reconnaissance of the Quimsa Cruz (or Three Crosses) on record with the Federación. We reached the mining settlement of Laran-cota and from there ascended the Larancota and Pacuni glaciers, which form great cirques with an infinite number of nameless peaks of incomparable beauty. We made three first ascents: Puebla (c. 5850 meters or 19,193 feet) on July 19 by Macip, Moreno, and me with the Bolivians Demetrio Rocha and Rodolfo Aguirre; Aguila (c. 5900 meters or 19,357 feet) on July 20 by Corona, Avila, Moreno, Acosta and me; and Victoria (c. 6000 meters or 19,685 feet) on July 20 by the Bolivian Carlos Castillo with Linares and Hernández. The Calzada group had been visited various times by local and foreign climbers. We made five first ascents: Universidad Mayor San Andrés and Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (both c. 5600 meters or 18,373 feet) on August 1 by the Bolivian Aguirre with Linares, Macip and Hernández; Enrique Izquierdo (c. 5900 meters or 19,357 feet) on August 1 by Sánchez, Moreno and me with the Bolivian Rocha; Reforma Agraria and Confraternidad (both c. 6200 meter or 20,342 feet) on August 2 by Sánchez, Moreno and me with the Bolivian Aguirre. Ours was solely a mountaineering expedition and so our altitudes are only approximate. The names and provisional altitudes were registered with the Federación Boliviano de Ski y Alpinismo. (Many of these altitudes seem too high. The highest peak of the Quimsa Cruz, Jachacuno-colla, is usually given as 5950 meters and Calzada as 5872 meters — *Editor.*)

ADRIÁN APONTE BARRERA, *Asociación Poblano de Excursionismo*

### *Chile*

*Journey across the North Patagonian Icecap.* The party, Cedomir Marangunic, Eduardo García, Miguel Gómez and I, reached Laguna San Rafael on November 25, 1963, in a launch kindly provided by the Intendente

of Aisen. Two days were spent getting the loads across a number of streams to the side of Glaciar San Rafael and a further nine days packing up the glacier over broken ice, for the most part in very bad weather. This was followed by five days relaying eastward through a series of crevassed areas, which brought us to the edge of a fairly level plateau at 4000 feet, where we were able to use our two sledges, hauling on skis. From December 11 to 18 (with one day's halt due to bad weather) we travelled 10° east of south between two ranges of spectacular granite peaks. From December 20 to 25 we crossed three passes which took us round the western flanks of Cerro Arenales. On the 25th and 27th we climbed Cerros Arco (9950 feet) and Arenales (11,400 feet); the latter had been climbed previously by a Japanese-Chilean expedition in 1958. Descending some steep ice-falls, we reached the snout of the Glaciar Colonia on January 2 and, after crossing the length of Lago Colonia by means of a rubber dinghy and a raft of air-mattresses, we arrived at the Río Baker three days later.

ERIC E. SHIPTON

*FitzRoy.* FitzRoy (11,072 feet) has finally been climbed for the second time and by a new route! (First ascent on February 2, 1952 by Magnone and Terray. — *Editor.*) The summit was reached on January 16, 1965 by José Luis Fonrouge and Jorge Comesaña after a very short approach march without intermediate camps. The route was the great couloir tried by the climbers from Bariloche in 1962. They were three days on the wall, ascending and descending. Preceding the successful climb, there was a rather quixotic attempt made by two of my friends from Bariloche: Otto Weisskopf and Carlos Bottazzi, who had both been members of the winter reconnaissance in 1962. Knowing of Fonrouge-Comesaña plans, they secretly organized a December attempt. Not having made any other ascents yet this season, the attempt was doomed to failure and got only as high as the winter 1962 attempt, despite favorable conditions. This year there is an enormous amount of activity in the range. Fonrouge and Comesaña also climbed the nearby Aguja Guillaumet (8507 feet), a massive granite tower 1¼ miles northeast of FitzRoy. Our two members from Buenos Aires (presumably also Fonrouge and Comesaña—*Editor.*) unsuccessfully attempted to make the second ascent of Poincenot. Another group of the Centro Andino Buenos Aires failed to climb the Cerro Marconi. Peterek's expedition is still in the field attempting to repeat the French route on FitzRoy. After a very difficult time getting along the shores of Lago San Martín, the Skvarca brothers were finally able on January 13 to enter the Mellizos region, where they are now climbing.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*