

country, Cesarino Fava, Fausto Barozzi, Mario Castellazo and Filippo Frasson, and the Argentine Alberto Aristarain. After arrival in the region on January 16, from the western side of the peak, they made four distinct attempts with nine bivouacs on their principal objective, the Torre Innominata (nameless tower) of the Paine Group. Although plagued by constant bad weather and high winds, they got to within 200 feet of the final ramp leading to the summit. They made the first ascents of seven lesser summits, none of which can be identified from their descriptions: one was a "Matterhorn-like" peak; the others were on two three-peaked ridges.

*Paine Group, North Tower.* A group from the Club Andino Córdoba led by Federico Laje attempted the North Tower, but was prevented by bad weather from getting above the Col Bich.

*Monte Buckland, Tierra del Fuego.* An Italian expedition under the leadership of Carlo Mauri made in February the first ascent of extremely difficult Monte Buckland (5905 feet), which rises above the Straits of Magellan. Other members of the party were Gigi Alippi, Casimiro Ferrari, Cesare Guidice, Guido Machetto, and Giuseppe Pirovano.

*Tierra del Fuego.* A Japanese expedition from Hokkaido University was active on this island between December 26, 1965 and March 2. The party, which was mainly interested in the geology and botany of Tierra del Fuego, was led by T. Tujii and composed of S. Amma, T. Nishimura, T. Endo, *geologists*, T. Haga, T. Ioriya, *botanists*, T. Saeki, *cameraman*, F. Yoshida and M. Hashimoto, *physicians*. They traveled in the Chilean naval vessel *Colo-Colo* to Escandallo Bay, at the eastern foot of Monte Sarmiento. In the fjord Contraalmirante Martínez they did geological work and in the Cordón Navarro behind it they climbed three peaks of some 6000 feet. Two camps, at 1000 and 2800 feet were placed on the Blanco Glacier of Monte Sarmiento. In spite of bad weather and the possibility of avalanches, they placed still another camp at 5000 feet but after ten days of bad weather, they had to retreat. In the last seven days of the expedition they traveled to the Paine massif, where they climbed Cerro Blanco (6234 feet).

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### *Argentina*

*Aconcagua, South Face.* I experienced with the Austrian Hans Schönberger a really great climb on the south face of Aconcagua. After a 20-day acclimatisation period in the Cordón de la Jaula, we arrived at the Plaza Francia on February 4 and set out the next day on the climb. We chose a variant of the French route, a little to the right of it at the bottom and

to the left in the upper part. At about 10,000 feet we followed about 500 meters of the old route. The first day took us up the access slopes, then up a couloir formed by gigantic avalanches which fall from the upper glacier and up the first snowfield (4000 feet of steep ice) to reach our first bivouac at 19,000 feet under a rock overhang (Camp III for the French). On the second day we climbed upwards in continuous snowfall, reaching the upper plateau at two P.M., where we bivouacked at 20,650 feet (French Camp V). The third day found us on ice slopes and tiring rock pitches; the altitude was very high for such difficulties. We bivouacked for the third time 200 feet below the summit ridge at 22,300 feet. The next day a storm held us pinned at the spot until the fifth day, February 9, when we arrived at the summit.

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*A further note on the above expedition.* This 22-man international expedition of primarily Austrian, German and Swiss climbers as well as the Argentine Fonrouge, was led by the Austrian Fritz Moravec. Before going to Aconcagua, they climbed in the Cordón de la Jaula, where they made six first ascents, one of a difficult 19,000-foot peak. One of the members of the expedition, a member of a party on Aconcagua's southeast ridge, Ferdinand Kritz, apparently strayed from a camp where he had been left. Several weeks later his body was found in a crevasse of the Glaciar Polaco.

*Aconcagua and Patagonia.* The joint expedition of Nagoya University and the Tokai Branch of the Japanese Alpine Club was led by Kentaro Takagi and composed of Kunitoshi Ishiwara, Shigeru Ando, Tetsuo Ando, Toshiyasu Takai, Takashi Nakaseko, Makoto Hara, Kazutoyo Hashimura, Shoko Ichikawa, Kenji Yanyu, Akihiko Kuroyama, Yoshihiro Oguri and Mitsumasa Takada. On December 30, 1965 deputy-leader Ishiwara reached the summit by the normal route. The south-face party established Base Camp at Plaza Francia on January 16 at 13,800 feet, Camp I on the 25th at 16,750 feet, Camp II on February 2 at 19,000 feet and Camp III on the 18th at 20,650 feet. On February 24 Hashimura, Hara, Ichikawa and Kuroyama completed the difficult ascent after a bivouac above Camp III. The route taken was almost the same as that of the French first-ascent party. It was the third ascent of the route, following the Argentine ascent by about a month. In March the expedition divided into three groups, climbing at Bariloche, exploring near FitzRoy and climbing Cerro Olivia in Tierra del Fuego.

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