

Volcán San José, First Ski Ascent and Descent, 1984. In October 1984 Miguel Sepúlveda, Alejandro Manfredini, Ludwig Wulf and I made the first ski ascent and descent of the Volcán San José (5850 meters, 19,193 feet) in four days.

GASTÓN OYARZÚN, *Federación de Andinismo de Chile*

Cerro Arenas, East Face of East Summit. On November 30 Eric Soulié and I made the first ascent of the east face of the east summit of Cerro Arenas above the Cajón del Maipo. We lacked technical equipment to do the directissima.

YVES ASTIER, *Club Alpin Français*

Argentine—Chilean Patagonia

Fitz Roy, Argentine Route on Southeast Buttress. Austrians Rudi Mayr and Robert Purtscheller repeated the Argentine route on Fitz Roy a few days after Galen Rowell, from November 5 to 18. They noted, “We had good weather, much ice in the cracks. Finally when we were heading for the summit, a strong wind came up. It took us only 12 hours from the Brecha de los Italianos to the summit.”

Fitz Roy. In a letter to Tonček Arko, Solvenes Bogdan Biščak, Rado Fabjan and Matevž Lenarčič told of an ascent they made when they first arrived in the region. It would seem that they had not joined the rest of the Slovene expedition to Cerro Torre in the first days in the region. The letter reads, “We got to Base Camp at Río Blanco on December 15. We fixed 300 meters of rope on the south face of Fitz Roy on two lovely days. After some storm days, on December 21, we left Base Camp at seven P.M. to get to the Brecha de los Italianos at five A.M. We began our new route [Just how it differed from previous routes is not yet clear.—Editor.] at seven o’clock. Although the weather went bad at two P.M., we kept on and reached the summit at five P.M. It was windy and snowing. We were lucky to get down safe and sound before night and bivouacked in the Brecha de los Italianos. The next day we descended to Base between avalanches of fresh snow. We had been 44 hours almost without food or drink.”

Fitz Roy, North Face, 1986. A report has been received that Italians completed a new route on the north face of Fitz Roy on January 17, 1986. Details are missing.

Cerro Torre, The First Ten Ascents. Despite the doubts about whether the Cerro Torre was actually ascended in 1959, here in Argentina, we accept this as the first ascent. There have by January, 1985 been ten ascents of the peak: 1. Cesare Maestri (Italy) and Toni Egger (Austria), January 31, 1959, by north and northeast faces; (On December 2, 1970 Maestri, Carlo Claus and Ezio Alimonte (Italy) climbed the southeast buttress but did not climb the summit mushroom.)

2. Casimiro Ferrari, Daniele Chiappa, Mario Conti, Giuseppe Negri (Italy), January 13, 1974, by west face; 3. John Bragg, Jay Wilson, Dave Carman (USA) January 15, 1977, by west face; 4. Jim Bridwell, Steve Brewer (USA), January 4, 1979, by southeast buttress, the first complete ascent of this route; 5. Ermanno Salvaterra, Mauricio Giarolli (Italy), November 25, 1983, by southeast buttress; 6. Daniel Anker, Thomas Wüschner (Switzerland), December 27, 1983, by southeast buttress; 7. Elio Orlandi, Livio Rigotti (Italy), December 14, 1984, by southeast buttress; 8. Beda Fuster (Switzerland), Alan Kearney (USA), January 23, 1985, by southeast buttress; 9. Hans Bärnthaler, Manfred Lorenz (Austria), January 23, 1985, by southeast buttress; 10. Karl Schrag, Hartmut Münchenbach (Germany), January 30, 1985, by southeast buttress.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

Cerro Torre. On January 10 Josef Heidl, Karl Schrag and I began our Patagonian adventure. Although we had hoped to climb the Cerro Torre by a new route, we are pleased to have got to the summit by the 1970 Maestri route on the southeast buttress on our third try. The weather alternated from frightful to brilliant sunshine. Our first attempt in lovely weather failed when Heidl fell sick after we had climbed to the col where the buttress begins. After two rest days, we climbed the first 1000 feet of the buttress to bivouac and be driven back by storm. Again we had two rest days. On January 29 we set out despite drops of rain. Heidl did not come because of a swollen foot. The weather improved as we reascended the already ascended rope-lengths. We bivouacked at dusk on a good ledge 90 meters above the bolt traverse and froze toward morning under a full moon and starry night. After lovely, impressive climbing on ice and rime-covered granite slabs, we reached the headwall. This we climbed in five rope-lengths of aid and in a glorious late afternoon got up the summit mushroom. After another bivouac, we made 40 rappels on the third day and got to Base Camp at Laguna Torre at midnight. Two tries on the Chouinard route on Fitz Roy failed in bad weather.

HARTMUT MÜNCHENBACH, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Cerro Torre, Winter Ascent. On June 30 there was almost one meter of snow at Base Camp, but luckily Maurizio Giarolli, Andrea Sarchi, Paolo Caruso and I had skis. In about nine hours we reached the col on the southeast spur of Cerro Torre on the Maestri-Alimonta-Claus route. We were forced to stay in the snow cave for the next three days because of bad weather. On July 4 we set out again. In the afternoon the weather was getting frightful and we had to spend the night very awkwardly at the beginning of the great bolt traverse. The hours went slowly in the icy cold and it was impossible to sleep. We thought of how we had crossed 2000 miles of pampa a month before; we remembered the luck of meeting Colonel Balba, who carried two sacks of material by helicopter to the foot of the Mocho; we recollected our first unsuccessful attempt which failed due to