

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 Heintl, 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 Heintl 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. Heintl 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

bad weather after a bivouac of 40 hours some seven pitches from the top. We were pinned there all the next day. The second night went by but now we want to get out of this prison . . . indecision . . . shall we go up or down? During the whole next day we went up only three pitches but by now we were high and trustful of the weather. There was a cheerfulness that night in the tent. Early in the morning of July 7, still in the dark, we started to climb in fine weather and after a hard day we reached the base of the final wall. On July 8 the weather was still good but it was cold. It was hard work to dig through thick ice to find the bolts! The wind was still very strong but at that point it was not important. It was almost dark when at 6:15 P.M. we were on the summit. We descended 200 meters to find a place to sleep. In the morning we realized that the wind had swept away one rope. We continued to descend, accompanied by the wind, and with two threadbare ropes we reached the col. The next morning, in awful weather, we reached Base Camp. Only now could we say that we had reached the top!

ERMANNO SALVATERRA, *Club Alpino Italiano*

*Cerro Torre, East Face, 1986.* A nine-man Slovene expedition led by Stane Klemenc has completed what must be one of the most difficult climbs anywhere. Janez Jeglič, Silvo Karo, Franc Knez, Pavle Kozjek, Peter Podgornik and Matjaž Fištrovec completed the new route, the east face of Cerro Torre on January 16, 1986. They established Base Camp on Laguna Torre at 660 meters on December 11, bivouacked at the foot of the face at 1990 meters on the 12th and began the climb on December 13. In the 35 days they were in the area, the weather was good enough for climbing on only 14 days. (UIAA VII to VIII + , A3 and A4.) On January 15, 1986 another Slovene team reached the summit, climbing the Maestri route. The climbers were Bogdan Biščak, Rado Fabjan and Matevž Lenarčič.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska Zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

*Cerro Torre, Fitz Roy and Other Patagonian Ascents.* Swiss Marco Pedrini climbed the Cerro Torre *solo* in one day on November 26. He repeated the climb twice more with Italian Fulvio G. Mariani, who filmed the ascent. Swiss Martin Moosberger and Kurt Lochner reached the summit on November 11, French Jacques Janel, Bruno Thery, Pierre Faivre and Jean Lemoine on December 6 and Spaniards Claudio Sánchez and Fernando Cobo on December 29. All these were by the Maestri bolt route. Swiss Kurt Lochner and Marco Pedrini made a variation on the Casarotto buttress on Fitz Roy, reaching the summit on December 29. Two young Argentines, Sebastián de la Cruz and Gabriel Ruiz, the former only 16 years old, repeated the Argentine route on the southeast buttress, getting to the summit on January 15, 1986. They hope also to climb the Aguja Mermoz, but at this date, we have no news about it. Casimiro Ferrari climbed the Cerro Norte *solo* in early 1986. This was the second ascent, the first having been done in 1970 by the Skvarča brothers. Argentine Marcelo Aguilar and