

Morado near Santiago, which in spite of five attempts has not yet been climbed.

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ALPS

Ski Traverse. A remarkable traverse of the entire range on ski was made last year by L. Zwingelstein from Grenoble to Vorarlberg and back, practically the entire trip being made alone. The complete excursion took from February 1st to May 1st and is the more noteworthy as a number of ski ascents of peaks was included in the itinerary.

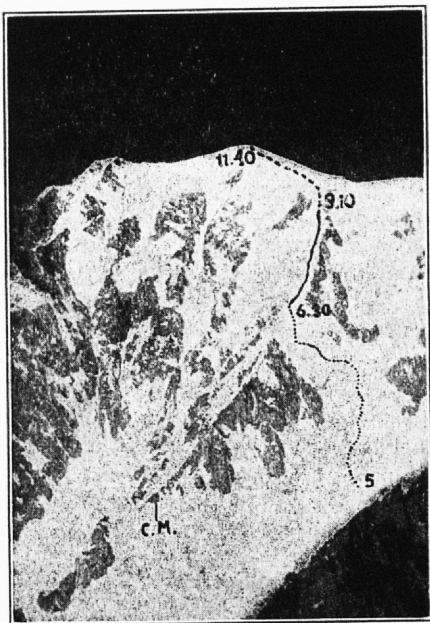
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Grosse Zinne. The north face of this forbidding pillar, one of the most impossible looking walls in the Dolomites, has at last succumbed to the "hardware" technique that in the Eastern Alps goes under the name of rock-climbing. A number of attempts have been made but on August 10th the guides, Josef Dimai and Dibona, with 90 pitons, 50 karabiner, over 750 ft. of climbing rope and 500 ft. of small line, made an attempt which placed them fairly high up on the wall. The next day they were joined by the amateur, Emilio Comici, and the guides, Angelo Dinai and Antonio Verzi, who brought with them a large number of pitons and karabiner and over 400 ft. more rope. The combined party was again forced back and the guides, Dibona and Verzi, gave up in disgust, but nothing daunted, the remaining three set out again on August 13th and after a night spent on the wall succeeded in completing the ascent. A German paper chronicles the climb as "die Erste Durchnagelung" of the north wall and we are inclined to agree that probably the conquerors are better blacksmiths than rock-climbers. They should certainly be made to join the quarrymen's union. Their work must, however, have been of an inferior quality as the two brothers, Peter and Paul Aschenbrenner, who repeated the ascent a month later, September 11th-12th, reported that many of the pitons were unusable owing to their looseness.

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THE BRENVIA FACE OF MT. BLANC IN 1933

The good condition of the ice climbs during most of the 1933 campaign made this climb rather popular. On July 25th the writer left Courmayeur in the afternoon with Evaristo Croux to spend the night at the Pavillon of Mt. Frety. On the following day we traversed the Aig. de la Brenva (3,274 m.) from the Glacier d'Entrèves over the northwest ridge and the west face. The descent was made by the southeast ridge and the west face to the Brenva bivouac of the C. A. A. I. On the following day (July 27th) the Tour Ronde (3,792 m.) was traversed from the Brenva glacier, with an acrobatic jump over the large bergshrund



THE BRENVIA FACE FROM THE
TOUR RONDE, JULY, 1933

..... Couloir Gussfeldt.
—— Ice arête (route Moore).
..... Route Coolidge, directly through the
upper seracs to summit.
C. M. Col Moore.
The numbers indicate time.

to reach the Glacier du Géant. After a few hours' rest at the Rifugio Torino the party left at 12.35 A.M. and crossed the Col. Est de la Tour Ronde by an extremely steep ice couloir, where a rock fall was experienced, although the night was very cold. The bergschrund at the base offered some difficulty. The summit of the col was reached at 4.10 A.M. and at 5.00 A.M. the party was at the base of the Gussfeldt couloir. This spectacular ice trough, hemmed in by threatening seracs, appeared to be sufficiently safe to be taken as a direct route to the summit ridge of the Grand Éperon. This was reached in about one and one-half hours. The inclination of this portion of the climb is not great and the difficulty generally less than

in the upper portion of the climb or in the couloir of the Col Est de la Tour Ronde.

The Moore route was then followed to the upper seracs which were reached at 9.10 A.M. From here the party cut directly to the left through the upper seracs and then followed the steep upper slopes directly to the summit which was reached at 11.40 A.M. The most difficult portion of the ascent was the passage of the upper portion of the seracs, where the party was subject to an ice fall, which fortunately went wide over their heads.

This route represents probably the most direct way to the summit of Mt. Blanc coming from the Glacier du Géant, it being the combination of three of the known routes, that is, the Gussfeldt couloir at the base, the Moore route over the icy arête of the middle portion, and the Coolidge route through the upper ice cliffs.

The descent was made by the way of the Bosses, the Dôme and the Glacier du Dôme to the Dôme hut (Rifugio Gonella) which was reached at 5.00 P.M., after much wandering around

the large crevasses in the Glacier du Dôme. The traverse is of great interest and difficult enough to tempt any well-trained party.

In the same season the following other ascents were completed: Aig. Trélatête (trav. four summits); Dôme de Miage (trav. five summits); Aig. de Bionnassay (trav. in the record time of three and one-half hours from the Rif. Durier to the Col de Bionnassay, including halts); Aig. Noire de Peuterey (in one day from Courmayeur); Aig. de Talèfre; Aig. de la Varappe; Aig. du Chardonnet (trav. northeast arête to Col Adams Reilly); in the Ampezzo Dolomites: Torre Grande (via Miriam).

M. M. STRUMIA.



REPORT OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ALPINISM
IN CORTINA D'AMPEZZO (ITALY) SEPTEMBER 9TH TO
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1933

The Congress was opened on September 9th by S. E. Angelo Manaresi, President of the Italian Alpine Club and of the Fourth International Congress of Alpinism. Immediately afterwards there was a general assembly of the representatives of the Alpine Clubs and Societies when the various members of the four sections were elected. The four sections were I Alpinism, II Alpine Tourism, III Science related to Mountains, and IV Art related to Mountains. Your representative was made secretary of the section on Science related to Mountains (III). At the same time the constitution of the U. I. A. A. (L'Union Internationale des Associations D'Alpinisme) was drafted. The constitution and by-laws of the U. I. A. A. were discussed on several occasions and finally approved at the last meeting.

The representatives spoke as a rule in the language of their own countries. It was, however, decided that all of the report would be published in the four official languages, that is, French, English, Italian and German. Your representative at the last meeting of the U. I. A. A. accepted for the American Alpine Club the affiliated membership (see article 4 of the by-laws).

The various sections then met during the following days and various papers were read and discussed. Several of these are of great practical importance. Your representative feels that a point of great importance which has not been given enough emphasis is the organization of a uniform system for emergency squads to help Alpinists in case of accident, and we propose herewith that such point be made part of the program of the next International Congress, which will take place in the late summer of 1934 in Switzerland.

On the afternoon of September 14th your representative presented three movie reels of climbing in the Canadian Rockies and