

cagua. These were Gemelo Norte, 17,700 feet, January 13, 1956, and Torre del Campanario, 17,050 feet, January 16, by R. Vidone, R. Gallop, S. Chiartano; Krakus, 16,575 feet, January 14, by M. Czareba; Yeporá, 16,575 feet, January 15, by J. Casanova, F. Bellinaud, U. Vitale.

Near Bariloche. Already this spring [Written December 27, 1956, at the beginning of the southern hemisphere summer.—Ed.] there have been the following notable ascents made near Bariloche: (1) first ascent of Aguja Frey, another problem involving artificial aids, by W. Lerch, November 4; (2) first ascent of the north face of Punta Lürs, on Cerro López, a risky and airy climb on rotten rock with illusionary protection, by D. Jereb and H. Lantschner, December 9; (3) first ascent of the north face of the Cerro López, a route studied for several years which turned out to be easier than we had thought, by I. Arnvek and V. Arko on December 23; (4) third ascent of Campanile Esloveno, a 300-foot rock tower considered to be the most difficult climb yet made in Nahuel Huapí Park, by C. Sonntag, J. Iglesias, C. Bottazzi, December 15.

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Volcán Lanín. The only long new route made so far this season was on the south face of Volcán Lanín, 12,388 feet. The upper part of this peak has a cap of ice that guards its upper slopes. On November 17, 1956, Carlos Sonntag, Gregorio Ezguerra, Wenceslao Clerch, Juan Mager, Augusto Vallmitjana, Ivan Arnvek, and Carlos Bottazzi left camp at about 3500 feet. They climbed the rocky ridge that leads to the bottom of the cap of ice. At 7000 feet they saw close at hand the enormous overhangs that mark the whole of the lower edge of the icecap. The only route, difficult to be sure, but not exposed to falling ice, is the small glacier which Mazzoldi and Wiese climbed. [See *AAJ*, 1956, pp. 133-134.] All other possible variants lead to slopes swept by falling séracs. The hanging glacier seemed uninviting and was swept continually by rocks and ice. However, the group crossed towards the east ridge, where it bivouacked. On November 18 the climbers overcame a difficult passage that leads from the ridge to the glacier. Climbing the steep and relatively easy slope of the glacier, they reached the summit at 2 P.M. They descended by the same route.

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Chile

Monte Sarmiento, Tierra del Fuego. An Italian expedition under leadership of 74-year-old Padre Alberto M. de Agostini climbed Monte Sarmiento, the highest point in Tierra del Fuego and the goal of Sir Martin