

northeast ridge descends. Camp I was placed at 14,500 feet below the pass and Camp II much higher at 19,095 feet at the summit of the pass. Several members of the expedition climbed Pik Spartak (20,026 feet); Vanis, Lavicka, and Grimmlinger continued from there along the long northwest ridge to the top of Pik Edunsta (21,894 feet) in the Sulumart chain. August 12 through 14 Hoyer, Kosa and Weilguny made the first ascent of Pik Lenin's east face by climbing a 6000-foot ice rib. Adolf Huber, Michlmayr and Weissensteiner traversed Pik Lenin from the Krylenko Pass, ascending the northeast ridge—Camp III was at 22,300 feet—and descending the northwest ridge and continuing on over Pik Rasdelnaja (20,170 feet) and two other lesser peaks. On August 15 Vanis and Lavicka made the second ascent of the 6500-foot north face, first climbed by Russians in 1958. Rolf Walter climbed Pik Lenin from Krylenko Pass in one day, repeating the 1928 feat of the first ascent party of Schneider, Allwein and Wien. Bad weather then cut operations short.

Pik Lenin, Pamirs. Emilio Frisia, Nino Oppio and Giorgio Gualco, Italians, climbed in the Pamirs during July and August. They made an ascent of Pik Lenin (23,406 feet).

ANTARCTICA

Cerro Francés, Amberer Island, Palmer Peninsula. The expedition was composed of Martin Donovan, Jorge Ruiz Luque, Ismael Palma, Alfredo Frageiro and me as leader. We left Ushuaia aboard the Argentine Navy transport *Bahía Aguirre* and after a fifteen-day voyage, touching at various Argentine Army and Navy bases, we were landed on Amberer Island, scene of our climbs, at 64° South Latitude on Gerlache Strait. The island measures some 12 by 25 miles. There after a few days of organizing camp, we decided to climb peaks in order to locate our main objective, Cerro Francés (c. 9200 feet). Therefore we ascended Cerro Verde (c. 4000 feet) in a two-day climb and another more modest peak, called Barry, of 3000 feet. After this reconnaissance, on February 2 I left with Donovan for Cerro Francés. After nine hours on skis, a bivouac at the peak's base, another bivouac 3000 feet below the summit, on the third day, February 5, we reached the top of Francés. The route led up the enormous central snow spur, which rises up the whole height of the mountain, nearly from sea level. There were no serious difficulties, except for the temperature, which was —25° F. at nine A.M. on the summit. The climate is excellent, there is no wind and the snow conditions are generally good.

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