

than likely predictable. The wind off the Hielo Continental (the icecap) is generally southwest, fluctuating with west. The barometer may rise and good spots may appear, but nothing is stable. When the winds shift to a solid northwest and the barometer rises, it is a good prediction for fine weather for several days. Still, Patagonian weather is not good.

MUGS STUMP

Agujas Poincenot and Saint Exupéry. The expedition commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Club Andino Bariloche reached two important summits. For two days Guido Iglesias and Pablo Hülkamp fixed 1000 feet of rope on the most difficult part of the east face of the Aguja Poincenot, the route by which Don Whillans had made the first ascent. The next day, January 21, Gustavo Glickman and Gunnar Naslund, the latter an American who had been invited to take part, climbed the last 1000 feet, completing the fourth ascent of the mountain. They found great difficulties and passed first onto the north and then the west face. They bivouacked near the summit. It should be noted that the whole ascent from first setting foot on the base to the summit took only four days. Meanwhile Andrés Girón and Alejandro Castro fixed various rope lengths on the east face of Saint Exupéry. On January 21 Hernán and Jorge Abeledo started up this direct line on the face, following with minor variations the Italian route. They had to bivouac before completing the second ascent of the mountain on the 22nd. This route is of some 30 rope-lengths and is about as long as the Chouinard route on Fitz Roy.

VOJSLAV ARKO, *Club Andino Bariloche*

Aguja Guillaumet, Northeast Ridge and Other Climbs. Eduardo Brenner and Eduardo Moschioni (Centro Andino Buenos Aires) opened between January 3 and 25 a new route on Aguja Guillaumet. They climbed the northeast ridge, making a bivouac in the ascent and another in the descent. A second Argentinian expedition, composed of ten members of the same club and including an Alaskan visitor, made the second ascent of Aguja Saint-Exupéry (H. and J. Abeledo), while several other members made the fourth of Aguja Poincenot. A. Castro and P. Hülkamp also ascended Cerro Solo. This expedition took place throughout January; normal routes were used.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Cabeza del Indio, La Hoja, and La Espada, Paine Group. In November J-F. Lemoine, J-J. Jaouen, J-M. Boucansaud and I climbed on the Paine group despite bad weather. We climbed Cabeza del Indio (2350 meters, 7710 feet), La Hoja (The Blade; 1950 meters, 6398 feet)

by its north ridge and La Espada (The Sword; 2050 meters, 6726 feet) by its west face.

YVES ASTIER, *Club Alpin Français*

El Tronador, Pico Internacional, Northeast Face. On January 13 Alberto Bendiguer, Marcelo and Gabriel Aguilar, Petra Friedrich, Marcelo Pérez, Argentines, and I made the second ascent of the north-east face of the highest summit, the Pico Internacional, of El Tronador (3350 meters, 10,991 feet), above Bariloche. We made the climb from the Otto Meiling Hut. The principal difficulties were a rock band below the summit. This was partially covered with ice, which frequently fell off.

JERÓNIMO LÓPEZ, *Federación Castellana de Montañismo, Spain*

ANTARCTICA

Vinson Massif, Sentinel Range, 1979. In the *Alpenvereins-Jahrbuch*, 1980 (German Alpine Club's Annual) on pages 162-6 is described the second ascent of the Vinson Massif (5139 meters, 16,860 feet), the highest point in Antarctica. The first ascent was made in December, 1966 by an American Alpine Club expedition. (See *A.A.J.*, 1967, pages 251-7.) On December 20, 1979 Germans Peter von Gizycki and Werner Buggisch and Soviet Vladimir Samsonov were landed at 8200 feet. That same day, following the American route, they climbed the steep couloir to the 11,000-foot col on the ridge that descends from Mount Shinn. On the 21st they climbed the glacier to 13,125 feet, where they again camped. On December 22, 1979 they made the long climb to the summit, which they reached at five P.M. There they found flags left thirteen years before by the Americans.

ASIA

Nepal

Yalungkang Attempt. Both Cherie Bremerkamp and I were aware of the many advantages of climbing an 8000-meter peak with two people in alpine style. During the summer of 1980 we received permission to climb the west summit of Kanchenjunga, Yalungkang (27,625 feet, 8420 meters) from the north. It had been climbed twice from the south but was unattempted from the north. We arrived at Base Camp at Pang Pema (16,900 feet) with 21 loads on March 29 after a 17-day, 150-mile trek from Dharan. Pang Pema is at the corner of the Kanchenjunga Glacier where it branches into three lesser subsidiaries. The first week we spent establishing Camp I, getting our first view of the