found for a belay stance after climbing on loose rock with poor protection. Three pitches of scrambling took the party to the top of the route, from which one can look down to the west to the top of the Staircase Arête. Descent was made down to the southeast, using three rappels to reach the final talus leading to the valley floor. *Grand Teton, West Face, Variation.* On July 22, 1982, Renny Jackson and Peter Hollis made an important new variation on the Durrance-Coulter west-face route. This climb ascends the regular Black Ice Couloir for some 600 feet, until it veers to the left (east) just below the narrow crux of the Black Ice, into the chimney system to the right (south) of the standard west-face route. The first lead in this very steep chimney contains some vertical ice to reach a chockstone which is passed by climbing behind it. The next section also ascends extremely steep ice to a belay just below a giant jammed chockstone, which is passed on the left with difficulty. From this point the west face could be rejoined by traversing to the left (north). This party, however, joined a previously climbed variation which leads for some 300 feet back to the right and up to the Upper Saddle.

LEIGH N. ORTENBURGER

Faler Tower, Southwest Side, Wind River Range. On July 15, my father Jim and I climbed what we believe to have been a new route up P 12,607 (213w in Bonney guide, noted as Faler Tower). From our camp at the small lake on the southwest side of Island Lake we hiked to the col behind Elephant Head (Cairn Peak in Bonney guide) and then continued over to the higher col between Harrower and P 11,940. We descended to the large snow-covered shelf on the southwest side of the tower which led past a wet, slabby face to a convenient left-leaning ramp that ends at a tiny waterfall. A rotten scramble then brought us to an amphitheater walled with secure, fractured granite. We ascended this directly in two nice pitches noting later that a less solid route to the west looked as if it could probably go unroped. Above the rock, steep snow led up to the summit-ridge crest. We followed the crest leading to the northwest summit until forced by difficult gendarmes onto steep, rotten snow of the southwest face. Staying on the snow, we reached the final pinnacle which turned out to be an easy scramble which put us on top at five P.M. (II, 5.4; 14 hours round-trip.)

WILLIAM PETROSKE

West Twin Peak, Southeast Face, Titcomb Basin, Wind River Range. Jay Goodwin and I climbed what we believe is a new route on West Twin Peak. It is best seen in the early morning hours, when the sunlight isolates the prominent arête extending from the southeast face. The first pitch is distinguished by an excellent fingertip layback seen about 50 feet up the wall. After the first full 150-foot pitch, we traversed to the farthest left crack-and-dihedral system on the arête. The climb went up this difficult system and then up two more pitches of