

*Sosbun Spires Attempt and P 5890 Ascent.* Heinz Zak, Toni Ponholzer, Dietmar Sinnhuber, Rudi Sailer, Michael Larcher, Hans Ganzberger and I as leader were in the Sosbun valley from May 15 to the end of June. We had hoped to climb some of the 1200-meter-high granite walls of the Sosbun Spires. Unfortunately, bad weather kept us from most of our objectives. During the five weeks there, nearly twenty feet (5.9 meters) of snow fell at Base Camp. All of us except for Ganzberger did make the ascent up the eastern side of a beautiful mountain, which is given on the maps as being 5890 meters high. (We feel that in reality it is some 300 meters higher, but in that case, it would have been illegal for us to climb, since peaks over 6000 meters require special permission.) The ascent took place on June 14 in a 17-hour day from our 4300-meter Base Camp. We were able to take advantage of a track from the day before when a sudden lightning storm drove us back when we were only 80 meters from the top. The climb was not difficult technically, but we had hard work breaking trail. There are many unclimbed peaks in the Sosbun valley, but the rock tends to be rotten.

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*Sosbun Spire.* In 1986, Poles led by Janusz Skorek reconnoitered the little known Sosbun valley, west of the Biafo Glacier. This inspired a five-person Italian expedition to visit the region. Led by Paolo Vitali, they established Base Camp at 3800 meters on August 15. Advance Base was on the moraine of the Sosbun Glacier at 4350 meters. They attacked a buttress to the left of the one unsuccessfully attempted by the Poles in 1986. In unstable weather on August 19 and 20, they climbed 350 meters and fixed rope. When the weather cleared, on August 21 and 22, they made the ascent. They bivouacked on a snowfield halfway up the buttress. They climbed 35 pitches of UIAA Grade IV to VI with sections of VI+ and A0 and A1. The last pitches were ascended in a blizzard. The summit (5500 meters, 18,045 feet) was reached by Vitali, Adriano Carnati, Gian Battista Gianola and Daniele Bosisio. Signorina Sonja Brambati waited for them in Advance Base. They left after only 12 days in the area. (It is not clear to the editor whether they were on the same or a different spire from the one climbed by the Austrians in June.)

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*Uzun Brakk Peaks.* Our expedition was to train young German climbers in the high mountains. Base Camp was placed on the Biafo Glacier at 4000 meters and Camp I on the Uzun Brakk Glacier at 4800 meters. We climbed two new routes above the Uzun Brakk Glacier. (In 1980, Scots climbed the 6000-meter peak at the head of the glacier, which they called Uzun Brakk. This was reported in *AAJ*, 1982, on pages 275-6. *Editor.*) The first (c. 5500 meters, 18,045 feet) had been climbed by its southwest side by Americans in 1987 and was called "Ogre Stump" by them (*AAJ*, 1988, page 19). This lies on the eastern side of the glacier. Stefan Köhler, Eduard Koch, Christian Fütterer, Bernd Eberle, Michael Saumweber and leader Ulrich Eberhardt climbed this peak by the southwest face