

getting to the base of the wall up a rockfall-threatened couloir. The couloir is 800 meters high and has sections of 80° ice. Bad weather moved in shortly after our arrival at Base Camp and hindered us as we fixed rope in the couloir and moved up supplies. The face itself was mostly covered with new snow and the cracks were full of ice. On a second attempt on the wall from June 13 to 15, we climbed to 5200 meters, where we dug a snow cave. We were blocked there for two days by the weather. On the 17th, I had to head for home with a bad knee. More bad weather followed. From June 23 to 26, the group reoccupied the camps at the foot of the wall and on the wall and, with miserable conditions, got to 5500 meters before more bad weather moved in again. All rope and equipment was removed from the face. They started the trek out on June 29.

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*Uli Biaho Spire.* A New Zealand expedition was made up of leader Nicholas Craddock, Guy Cotter, Paul Rogers and Murray Judge. In July, they climbed the Uli Biaho Spire, although we do not know by which route. Details have not yet reached us.

*P 6100, Choktoi Glacier.* Spaniards Jon Lazcano and Javier Mugarra made the first ascent of a very difficult 6100-meters (29,013-foot) spire which rises above the Choktoi Glacier to the right of Baintha Brakk. They got to Base Camp on June 24. They then fixed rope up much of the first 600 meters of the 800-meter-high face. On July 29, they jumared up the 600 meters and climbed to the summit in a twenty-two hour day. An article on this climb with photographs appears in *Desnivel* of December, 1989, pages 33-39.

*Sosbun Tower Attempt.* Tilman described the peaks of the Hoh Valley as “an uncompromising rock wall crowned with jagged towers,” but the attraction of these towers is deceptive; the rock everywhere is dangerous: enormous, rotten loose rocks and cracks with sandy edges. The climbing is very hard because of it. It seems useless to continue further exploration there. However, innocently J-Ph. Dolby Monet, Y. Duverney and I attempted the very beautiful east face of Sosbun Tower (c. 6000 meters, 19,685 feet). The face is 1100-meters high, very steep and in part overhanging, but its rock is nonetheless treacherous. We prepared the route on July 10 and 11 and climbed the first 700 meters from July 27 to 30. We felt we were within a rope-length of easier ground and at the end of the difficulties, but we quit there. The objective danger from rockfall was enormous even though the route we chose was relatively sheltered. The weather was also mediocre. From July 4 to August 6, we had only 11 fine days. Italians Daniele Bosisio, Adriano Carnati, Tita Gianola and Paolo Vitali climbed one of the Sosbun Needles (5400 meters, 17,717 feet), which lies southwest of Sosbun Tower. On August 19 and 20 they fixed 350 meters of rope on the southeast ridge. They then bivouacked halfway up the wall