Oeste on June 19. Thomas and I trudged further along the glacier to the obvious couloir on the southwest face of Pukahirca Sur. We reached the top (6039 meters, 19,814 feet) early on the morning of July 20 while Moorey and Davie were climbing the difficult south face of Pukarashta Este (5500 meters, 18,045 feet). Upon reaching the summit, Moorey fell in an abseiling accident, leaving Davie to solo down the route and seek help. Moorey subsequently died on June 21 whilst being evacuated.

DAVID SHARMAN, *Scotland*

Kurikashajana. On July 14, Briton Mick Davie soloed the southeast face of Kurikashajana (5510 meters, 18,078 feet) from the Quebrada Santa Cruz. He followed the obvious left-to-right traverse of the southeast face.

DAVID SHARMAN, *Scotland*

Abasraju Attempt, Paqtsaraju, San Juan, Shaqsha. I climbed the south side of Abasraju, thinking I was on a different mountain. Becoming confused in clouds, I did not go to the summit. Teamed up with Austrian Gerhard Feichtenschlager, I did the whole southwest ridge of Paqtsaraju (5741 meters, 18,835 feet), including two lesser summits on the way. On August 4, Duncan Thomas and I climbed San Juan (5843 meters, 19,170 feet) by a new route, the east arête. I finally soloed on August 14 a possibly new route on the west-northwest ridge of Shaqsha (5703 meters, 18,711 feet).

DAVID SHARMAN, *Scotland*

Cayesh, Cordillera Blanca. The west face of Cayesh has lost a great deal of snow and ice in the past few years. In 1988, Germans Jörg Steinsberger and Malte Roeper climbed a new direct route on the west face of Cayesh. (See *AAJ, 1989*, page 168.) On August 4 and 5, British climbers Manuel Anson and Paul Harrington repeated the route. They climbed rightward-slanting ramps for five pitches and then climbed eight pitches straight up to reach the south ridge just below the summit. Despite the lack of snow making the climbing on the face easier, they decided not to climb the last 15 meters of unstable mushrooms.

Bolivia

Casiri, Cordillera Real, 1990. After being attacked twice by locals on the three-day hike from Achacachi to the southern base of Casiri, Jim Petroske and I camped below the icefall that tumbles down the southeast section of the glaciers that cover Casiri's southern slopes. On August 13, 1990, we meandered for 500 meters through the icefall to the upper glacial bowl. We continued west up the bowl and up a 60° ice slope to the saddle beneath the striking granite finger a half-kilometer southwest of Casiri's main summit. After traversing toward a