

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

false summit, we retreated to find our camp frozen into a glacial pond that had formed during the day. On August 15, we retraced our steps to our previous high point and climbed the southwest ridge on mixed rock and ice over the false summit and along the corniced crest to the summit of Casiri (5857 meters, 19,216 feet). The round-trip took fifteen hours.

BILLY PETROSKE

Illampu West Face, Three Routes and Other Climbs. On June 25, Miha Vreča and Marko Vrečc climbed a new route on the west face of Illampu Norte (6342 meters, 20,798 feet). This is Number 1 on the accompanying drawing. They rated it UIAA VI–, 85°, A0. The 900-meter-high climb took twelve hours to complete. On June 28, Matjaž Jamnik and Miha Kajzelj climbed a new route on the right side of the west face of Illampu Sur (6368 meters, 20,891 feet). They first tried unsuccessfully on June 24. They rated the climb UIAA VI+, 75°. The 850-meter-high climb took them 20 hours. This is shown in the drawing as Number 2. From April 25 to 27, Dušan Debelak and Tomaž Žerovnik climbed a new route on the same face, shown as Number 3. The 1000-meter-high climb took them 30 hours of climbing over the three days. They rated the climb as UIAA VII–, 90°, A3. Bolivian climbers estimated the route as the most difficult in this part of the Andes. Other Slovene climbers made ascents, which were probably not new. Three women, Tatjana Cerar, Simona Košir and Nataša Pristov, climbed Mururata on June 20 and Huayna Potosí on July 5. Matjaž Jamnik and Marko Vrečc climbed a route in the center of the west face of Huayna Potosí, which probably followed one of the previously ascended routes.

FRANCI SAVENC, *Planinska zveza Slovenije, Yugoslavia*

Huayna Potosí, East Face, 1990. Juan Carlos Vázquez, Enrique Rey. Julián Hevia and I made a new route on the east face of Huayna Potosí on July 19, 1990. Our route ascended between the normal route and that of the French. It had a rise of 300 meters and ice up to 75°. We started up the right side of the east face and ascended a ramp of hard snow. We then traversed left under a series of séracs before ascending to the right onto the northeast ridge, which we followed to the summit.

ELISA GONZÁLEZ, *Spain*

Huayna Potosí, West Face, 1990. Argentines Horacio and Carolina Godó, Marcelo Pagani and Spaniard Alvaro Enríquez climbed a new route on the right side of the west face of Huayna Potosí, which rose 1000 meters with a maximum angle of 80°. Both of these routes are illustrated on page 23 of *Desnivel* N° 60.