

Rakhiot side of Nanga Parbat. After establishing Base Camp on June 28, they placed four more camps on the mountain, the highest at 20,000 feet below the northeast ridge. They attempted to pitch Camp V at 22,650 feet on the Moor's Head (Mohrenkopf) but bad weather made them give up their attempt.

*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* The French couple, Liliane and Maurice Barrard, did not succeed in getting to the summit of Nanga Parbat in June, but they made a variant on the Diamir route. They climbed a gully and couloir to the left of the usual route and rejoined the normal way 2000 feet higher. They made two summit attempts which were stopped at 26,100 and 25,750 feet.

*Nanga Parbat, Japanese Tragedies.* Two Japanese expeditions unsuccessfully attempted Nanga Parbat and both lost members. An 11-man expedition to the Rupal Face led by Osamu Kunii established Base Camp, Camps I, II and III at 11,800, 16,750, 19,675 and 21,650 on the southwest ridge on April 23, May 6, 16 and 27 respectively. On June 4 they completed fixing rope to the proposed site of Camp IV at 24,275 feet and retired for a rest at Base Camp. On June 17 eight climbers were hoping to establish Camp IV. They were at 22,950 feet just short of the plateau when the snow gave way under the leader's feet and the whole slope avalanched. Three were seriously injured but stopped some 1500 feet lower. However Kazuo Shimura fell some 6000 feet to his death and was buried under the avalanche debris. A 16-man party led by Isao Shinkai arrived nearly a month after the first group to attempt the same route and all worked together. In fact, two of those caught in the first avalanche were from this second group. They continued after Kunii's group gave up. On July 12 Yuichiro Takamori, Satoshi Iida and Nobuyoshi Yamada lost their lives when an avalanche overwhelmed Camp I.

*Nanga Parbat.* Our expedition consisted of Dr. Christian Brückler, Franz Prasicek, Walter Lösch, Ewald Lidl, Monika Göttinger and me as leader, and later of Eduard Koblmüller and Fred Pressl. We hoped to climb the southwest ridge of Nanga Parbat, the Kinshofer or Schell route, principally without porters and without supplementary oxygen. When we arrived at Base Camp on June 29, we found the Japanese Fukuoka expedition already there and on the same route. There was much snow this year and we struck it first at 12,500 feet. Using five porters on only one day, we carried to Camp I at 16,750 feet from June 30 to July 3. Camp II was established at 20,000 feet on July 9. On July 12 a giant avalanche swept down from 1250 feet above Camp I, carrying away four of the six tents. Two of our team freed themselves and dug out one surviving Japanese. Tragically Iida, Takamori and Yamada died. Our injured members, Dr. Brückler and Lidl, were flown to Rawalpindi by helicopter and thence to Austria. We lost much equipment in the avalanche. After establishing Camp III at 22,650 feet on July 20, we returned to Base Camp because of bad weather and lack of acclimatization. Eight days of good weather began on July 28. Above

Camp III in all, one snow bivouac was made at 24,275 feet and two at 25,600 feet. Lösch and Prasicek got to 25,925 feet during this time but had to turn back because of wind-slab danger. Koblmüller and Pressl joined us, well acclimatized after their Batura I climb, getting to Camp I on July 10. They were in Camp II on the night of the avalanche. They continued alpine-style. On July 16 Koblmüller got to the summit solo. Pressl turned back at 25,925 feet because of frostbite suffered on Batura.

WALTER GÖTTINGER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

*Nanga Parbat, Diamir Face.* We left Bunar Bridge on June 2 with 155 porters and got to Base Camp at 14,300 feet on June 5. On June 10 we began route-finding and preparing the route. Camp I was placed across the glacier at 17,100 feet. Above was a steep ice couloir. Camp II was set up on July 3 at 20,550 feet on the rock ridge, Camp III on the 18th, Camp IV on July 23 on the snowfield at 24,125 feet. Mamoru Taniguchi, Norio Nakanishi and Masashi Saeki left Camp IV on July 25 but took so much time in the deep snow that they could get only to the Bazhin Notch. On the 27th the same climbers made another summit attempt but were turned back by the weather. On the 29th four members set up a temporary Camp V at 25,750 feet. The third bid by Taniguchi and Nakanishi started on July 30. They bivouacked at 26,475 feet and reached the summit at seven A.M. on July 31. This was the first Japanese ascent of Nanga Parbat. We followed the 1962 route of Herrligkoffer. The other members were Takeyoshi Takatsuka, Naoyuki Saeki, Kensei Ojima, Shuko Sakai, Takao Ito, Osamu Tagaya, Toshiyuki Shimada, Tomoyuki Kawajiri, Kensuke Saeki, Dr. Ryuichi Tanabe and I as leader.

SHIGEYOSHI KIDO, *Toyama Mountaineering Federation, Japan*

*Nanga Parbat.* Our expedition was composed of Kive de Pablo, Mikel Martinez, I. Alvarez, L. Tapia and me as leader. We approached up the Diamir valley with 29 porters and established Base Camp on July 15 at 13,125 feet. We set up Camps I and II at 16,750 and 20,350 feet and climbed to 22,650 feet for acclimatization. On August 3 we left Camp II for the summit alpine-style, bivouacking at 22,300 feet and in the Bazhin Basin at 23,950 feet. From there de Pablo and I kept on to the summit, which we reached at four P.M. on August 5, following the Italian variant. We were all back in Base Camp on August 7 after dismantling Camps II and I. Our route was the traditional one on this side, the Kinshofer route.

JOSÉ LUIS ZULOAGA, *Bizkaiko Expeditioa, Spain*

*Nanga Parbat Attempt.* Frenchmen Eric Beaud, Victor Lant and François Marsigny arrived at Base Camp on August 2. From August 13 to 18 they made a summit push on the Diamir Face of Nanga Parbat and reached 23,000 feet before they had to quit. Two were suffering from cerebral edema and the third from incipient frostbite.