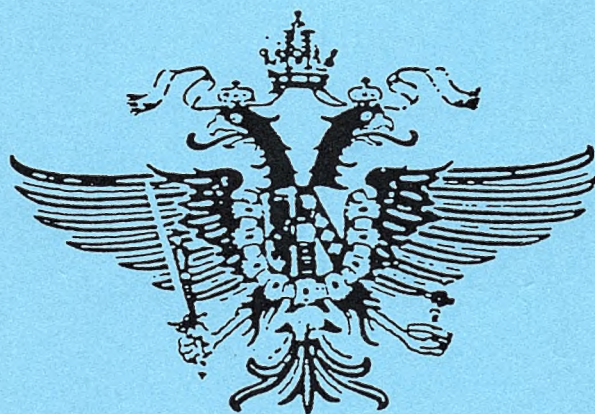


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1ST THE QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS



EXPEDITION TO CHOGOLUNGMA 1986

REPORT

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EXPEDITION TO CHOGOLUNGMA 1986SUMMARY REPORT

1. EXPEDITION TO CHOGOLUNGMA 1986. (An Army expedition, mounted by the 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards).

2. Expedition Leader: Lieutenant Alistair M Roxburgh QDG

Climbing Leader) : Colonel Richard H Hardie
 Doctor)

Treasurer: Captain (Army Reserve) John James F Farquharson QDG

Liaison Officer: Captain Naeem Akbar (from our affiliated regiment in the Pakistani Army, The 11th Cavalry (Frontier Force)).

Expedition Team: Lieutenant Peter Robson QDG

Lance Corporal Anthony Williams QDG

Trooper Stephen Williams QDG

Trooper Simon Prince

Trooper Ulrich Rompf

3. Lieutenant A M Roxburgh
 Wiggshall House
 Wiggshall St Mary
 King's Lynn
 Norfolk
 PE34 3DN

Tel: St German's 333

4. This was a purely mountaineering expedition.

Objective: An unnamed peak, 19,100', in the Rakaposhi Range in the Karakoram Mountains of Upper Northern Territory in Pakistan. All eight British members of the expedition reached the summit via the north ridge. This is thought to be the first ascent of this peak. We have applied to the Tourist Division of the Pakistani Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism to call it Cavalry Peak.

Grid Reference DK 8198 on 'Baltit' NJ 43-14 Series U502 US Army.

5. Dates: 28 June-26 July 1986

28 June-1 July: Flew Heathrow-Islamabad, hired bus Islamabad-Aliabad, Hunza valley, jeeps Aliabad-Hoppar Rest House.

2-3 July: Walk-in to Base Camp with 26 porters.

4-16 July: Recce, established Camps I and II, and put all three teams on the summit.

17 July: Walk out to hotel in Karimabad in Hunza Valley.

18-22 July: R & R in Karimabad.

22-23 July: Bus from Karimabad-Rawalpindi.

23-26 July: R & R in Rawalpindi.

26 July: Advance Party flew back to UK. Rear Party stayed till 2 August for a visit to 11th Cavalry in Lahore.

6. We were blessed with very good weather on the whole: clear blue skies, no wind (except for an occasional cool breeze at dawn or at dusk), a fiercely hot sun, accentuated by the glacier. We had two days of snowfall which delayed our progress for a total of three days. Once off the mountain, it seemed that the tail-end of the monsoon just reached this part of the Karakoram (which it normally does not do), as the cloud level dropped to about 14,000' and a great deal of snow must have fallen above the snowline as we had a considerable amount of rain at 5,000' when resting in the Hunza Valley.

7. No accidents or injuries to expedition members or porters. Acclimatisation problems were not serious; all symptoms disappeared in due course.

8. Base Camp(14,000') was located on moraine just below snout of Koro Glacier. Route to Camp I by-passed the glacier by contouring across the snowfields that dropped into the glacier from the NW side of the valley.

Camp I (16,000') was located on the bend in the Koro Glacier, which is a most treacherous and heavily-crevassed glacier that was loaded with objective danger from huge overhanging ice cliffs. Route to Camp II, a snowcave at 18,200', involved ascending the glacier, skirting past one icefall just above Camp I and climbing through another one (400' high) just below Camp II. We put in 600' of fixed rope on this upper icefall due to its angle and dicey snow bridges across its numerous crevasses.

Camp II was large enough to accommodate three. From this camp it was a simple climb for 200' up a snow slope to the col north of the peak, from which we could join the north ridge, a stepped, snow-covered ridge that angled up to about 60/70 degrees before levelling off to the summit, estimated to be at 19,100'.

9. Estimated total cost = £ 7300

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The Koro Glacier with the expedition's objective, now christened Cavalry Peak, prominent at the far end



THE CHOGOLUNGMA EXPEDITION TEAM

L-R On armoured car: Tpr Rompf, Tpr Prince, Lt Roxburgh, Capt Farquharson. Standing: Lt Robson, Col Hardie. Sitting: LCpl Williams, Tpr Williams.

EXERCISE HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA

FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Reference: UKLFSI No2

GENERAL

1. This expedition was inspired by the success of two previous expeditions, namely, to KR3 in 1980 (organised by Hohne Garrison Climbing Club, with substantial QDG representation), and to KR4 in 1982 (organised by QDG). Members of the 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards (QDG) gained excellent high altitude expedition experience on both of these ventures and thus this expedition aimed at continuing that record.

AIM OF THIS REPORT

2. The purpose of this report is threefold:
- a. To give a detailed account of the expedition which might serve to help future expeditions to this region of the Karakoram Mountains.
 - b. In order to thank all who helped make the expedition a success.
 - c. To be a record for the participants for whom it was hopefully a memorable experience.

RATIONALE

3. The rationale of the expedition was as follows:
- a. To give younger members of the regiment the opportunity of scaling a Himalayan-sized peak in reasonable safety with maximum participation and with a fair chance of success (with a corresponding sense of achievement).
 - b. It was to be a lightweight expedition in order to keep costs down.

THE CHOICE OF PEAK

4. The Karakoram Mountains are a desert mountain range and have no monsoon (normally). Hence climbing can take place from June to September, although July and August are intensely hot up to 5000m. They enjoy very low rainfall and so surface water is scarce and frequent dust storms occur.

5. The initial plan was to tackle a peak in the Haramosh area, but FARQUHARSON reconnoitred the final choice of objective during a private trekking holiday in October 1985. This peak was thought to be more suitable for the type of climbing team that was being planned. Since the planning was tightly restricted by having only a four week window of opportunity in June/July 1986 due to military commitments, as little time as possible had to be spent on the walk-in to the peak. A short walk-in, of course, helps to keep costs down; since porters are not exactly cheap in Pakistan (compared with Nepal and India) this was also another influential factor in choosing this peak for the walk-in was estimated to be only two days.

6. Not only was the objective attractive by being unclimbed, but it had the added advantage of being just under 6000 metres high, which meant that it is classified by the Pakistani authorities as a 'trekking', as opposed to a 'mountaineering', peak. Consequently the need for climbing permits, the paying of peak fees and having a compulsory Liaison Officer (LO) were avoided.

7. Some problems over obtaining permission to climb in Pakistan nearly arose. Although it was not necessary to apply to the Ministry of Tourism for permits et al, military expeditions need a separate type of clearance irrespective of their mountaineering intentions. An early approach to the Defence and Military Attache (DMA) in Islamabad is suggested; he needs at least six weeks notice in order to obtain this clearance. Also any personnel preparing to mount a recce for a military expedition should contact the DMA in advance out of courtesy as well as the fact that he should be able to offer advice.

EXPEDITION PATRONS AND MEMBERS

8. The expedition patrons and members are shown below:

Patrons - Major General DHG Rice CVO CBE

Sir Cennydd Traherne KG TD LLD

<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Rank, Name</u>	<u>Posting</u>
Leader	Lt A M ROXBURGH	Exeter University OTC
Climbing Leader	Col R H HARDIE	COMD Med 3 Armd Div
Treasurer	Capt(Res) J J F FARQUHARSON	INSEAD Business School
Rations	Lt P N ROBSON	Troop Leader B Sqn
	LCpl A A D D WILLIAMS	A Sqn
	Tpr S WILLIAMS	B Sqn
	Tpr M U ROMPF	A Sqn

Tpr S J PRINCE

B Sqn

Liaison Officer Capt N AKBAR

11th Cavalry (FF)

TOPOGRAPHY

9. The objective, estimated to be 19,200' (5852m) high, lies 25 kms due east of Rakaposhi (25,550') in Upper Northern Territory, in a salient of mountains formed by the Bualtar, Barpu and Miar glaciers along its western, northern and eastern sides respectively (see maps on pp 11 & 15). It has a small glacier approaching it from the NE which provides access to the peak itself. The Hunza and Nagar Valleys are the obvious routes to the immediate vicinity of the peak, since the former has the impressive Karakoram Highway (KKH) running along it.

10. Both of these valleys used to be separate kingdoms prior to 1947 and are inhabited by different peoples: the Hunza tribe are Ishmali Muslims and claim to be descended from some of Alexander the Great's soldiers, whilst their longstanding rivals, the Nagir people, are Shia Muslims, and are thought to be a mixture of Balti, Gilgiti, and, later, Dogra blood.

11. The Hunza Valley is dominated by the Rakaposhi massif to the south and was once thought to be one of the remotest regions in the world. Before the KKH was completed in the late 'seventies, access was by a very narrow and precarious mule track which was the old Silk Trade Route. With the opening of the Khunjerab Pass to tourist traffic in May 1986 has come a major increase in tourism and commercial traffic along the whole length of the KKH.

12. The rivers that flow along these awe-inspiring valleys, the Hunza and the Hispar which joins it at the head of the Nagir Valley, have carved out riverbeds that sometimes lie up to about 800-1,000' below the level of the actual cultivated ground on the sides of the valleys themselves. The well-irrigated terraced fields and innumerable fruit trees that cover the land between the steep mountain sides and the cliffs that drop into the rivers are a stark contrast to the arid nature of the mountains, which themselves have occasional lush patches of vegetation dotted in the nullahs (re-entrants) that drain off the melt water from the retreating glaciers.

13. Forty kilometres south of Rakaposhi lies Gilgit, a dusty township which occupies a magnificent location surrounded by a wall of mountains; within a radius of 100kms there are eleven peaks from 18,000' to 20,000', seven from 20,500' to 22,000', six from 22,000' to 24,000', and eight from 24,000' to 26,000'. Gilgit not only has a small airport but also lies on the KKH which winds its way southwards to Rawalpindi/Islamabad along the breath-taking Indus Valley into which the Gilgit River flows 33 kms SE of the town itself.

SUMMARY OF CLIMBING

14. The expedition spent 14 days at Base Camp or above, during which all eight British members of the team reached the summit (approx. 19,200'). Three camps were used in the process: Base Camp was at 14,000' (4270 m) and lay below the snout of the Koro Glacier (see map on p18 and sketch on p20); Camp I was sited at 16,000' (4880 m) at a distinct bend in the glacier, and Camp II was a snow-cave at 18,100' dug halfway between the upper icefall and the north col. The snowline lay at 14,800'.

15. The first team reached the summit after ten days spent putting the route up the mountain. The other two teams, each of three climbers, rotated through the short system of camps over the next two days. Only three climbing days were lost to adverse weather, which was generally very fine.

16. All of the teams reached the summit via the north col and NW ridge, which consisted of an ever-narrowing snow slope, angled at 50 degrees. Approaches to the south col were blocked or threatened by a dangerous series of ice cliffs and ice falls, which avalanched throughout the expedition; consequently this route was discounted from the beginning of the planning on arrival at the site of Camp I. Between Camps I and II lay two icefalls: the lower could be negotiated without too much difficulty, and the upper needed 180 m of fixed rope on it. The standard of the route above Camp II was about Scottish Grade I, whilst the whole route might be graded at UIAA AD.

17. A Chronology of the expedition is in Annex A.

PLANNING AND PREPARATION

18. Planning for the expedition started in July 1984. Two years is an advisable lead time, especially if co-ordination with affiliated regiments in foreign armies is being contemplated. Two years allows a regiment flexibility when planning an expedition around a very tight UK schedule of commitments.

INFORMATION

19. Information for planning the expedition was gleaned from the following sources:

a. 'Pakistan, a travel survival kit' by Jose Roleo Santiago. An excellent Lonely Planet publication.

b. Expedition Planners Handbook & Directory 1984/85. This mine of information is an absolute must. It is available from the Expedition Advisory Centre, at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR.

c. 'The Trekker's Guide to the Himalaya and Karakoram' by Hugh Swift (Hodder and Stoughton).

d. Mountaineering and Trekking Rules and Regulations of Pakistan. These two small booklets are available from The Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism, Tourism Division, College Road, F-7/2 Sector, Islamabad.

e. Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation, House No.2, Street 61, F-7/4, Islamabad.

Selection and training of the team

20. A training week was held in the Cairngorm Mountains in Scotland in late March 1986. Most of the team was able to attend this week, making it a highly valuable period. Snow and ice techniques were taught and much useful practice in climbing and camping in the severest weather was obtained. FARQUHARSON flew from France to give the team a slide show on the KR 3 and 4 expeditions, and some preparatory briefings were held.

21. Climbing training after the week in Scotland was done at Carver Barracks, and consisted of jumar practice and general mountaineering rope work. Fitness training was done by individual expedition members.

THE MOVE TO BASE CAMP

22. UK - Pakistan:

The expedition flew by PIA from Heathrow to Islamabad (Left UK at 1430 hrs local, 28 June, and landed at Islamabad at 0500 hrs local, 29 June). There the team was met by Captains Khalid and Akbar, 11th Cavalry. The baggage went through customs very smoothly, and by 0900 hrs the expedition was sorting out the kit at Capt Khalid's house in nearby Rawalpindi. The rest of the day was spent arranging the hire of a 42-seater bus which would take the team to the Hunza Valley, and enjoying a sight-seeing tour of Islamabad.

23. Islamabad - Hunza Valley:

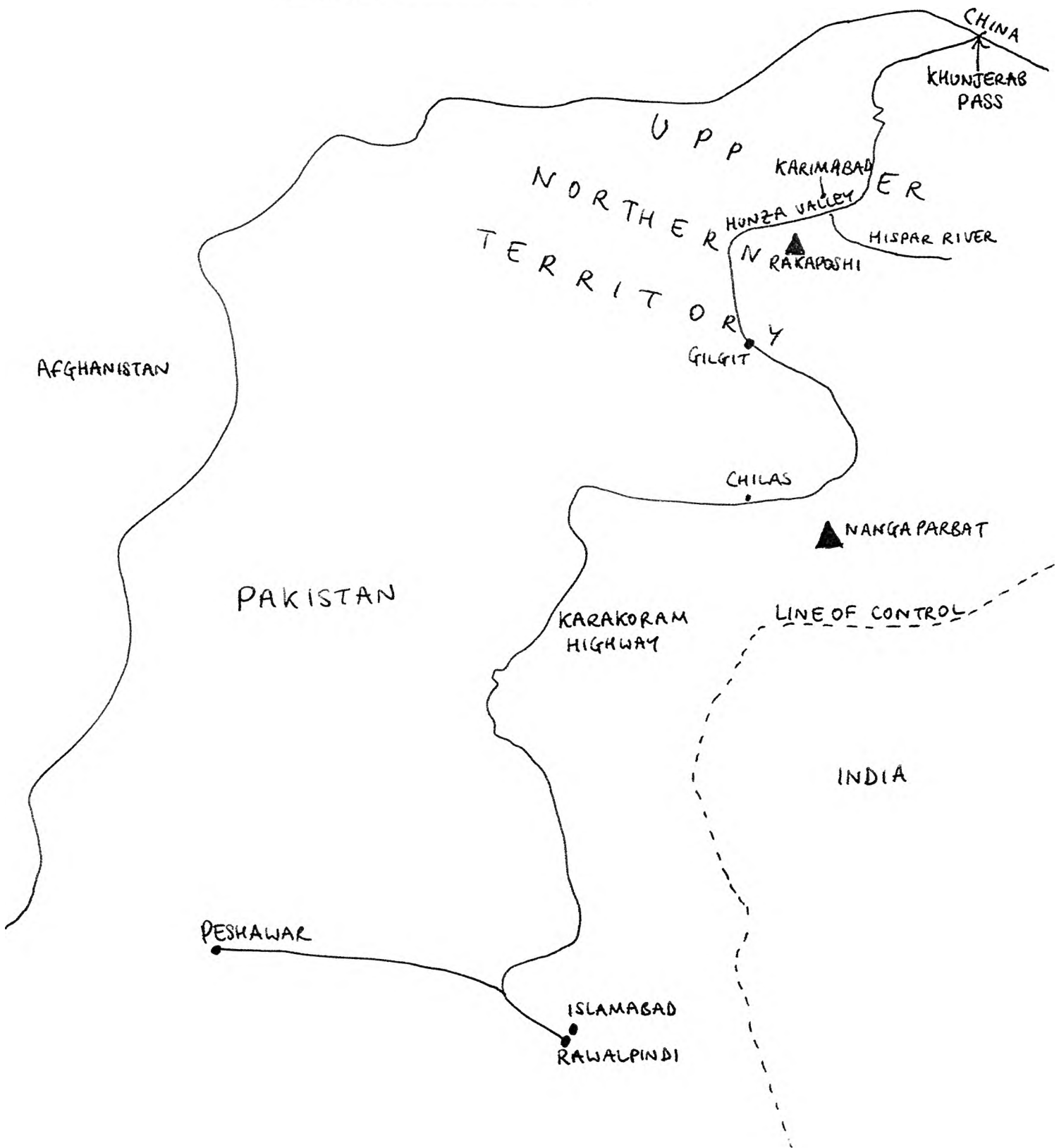
At 1800 hrs, the bus, fully laden with equipment and stores, departed on the 24 hour journey up the KKH to Aliabad in the Hunza Valley. The magnificent route was quite an introduction to northern Pakistan. At 1400 hrs Gilgit was reached, and an hour was spent purchasing bulk foodstuffs and cooking utensils. At 1900 hrs, the bus reached Aliabad, and disgorged the expedition and its kit at the PTDC campsite. It then returned to Islamabad.

24. Hunza Valley - Rest House at Hepar:

The four jeeps, which had been arranged the evening before, turned up at 0630 hrs (1 July), and within 30 minutes the expedition was motoring

eastwards along the KKH. Soon the jeeps turned off the metalled road and joined a dusty track that led to the Nagir valley via the Hispar River. By midday the expedition was at the rest house at the roadhead in Hopar (also called Holshal). The afternoon was spent preparing 25 kg loads for the 30 porters who had been recruited at the same time from the large crowd that had immediately developed around the rest house once the expedition had arrived. Each porter was allocated a load, which he was to collect at 0600 hrs the next day, the first day of the walk into Base Camp.

NORTHERN PAKISTAN



SCALE : 0 ————— KMS ————— 250

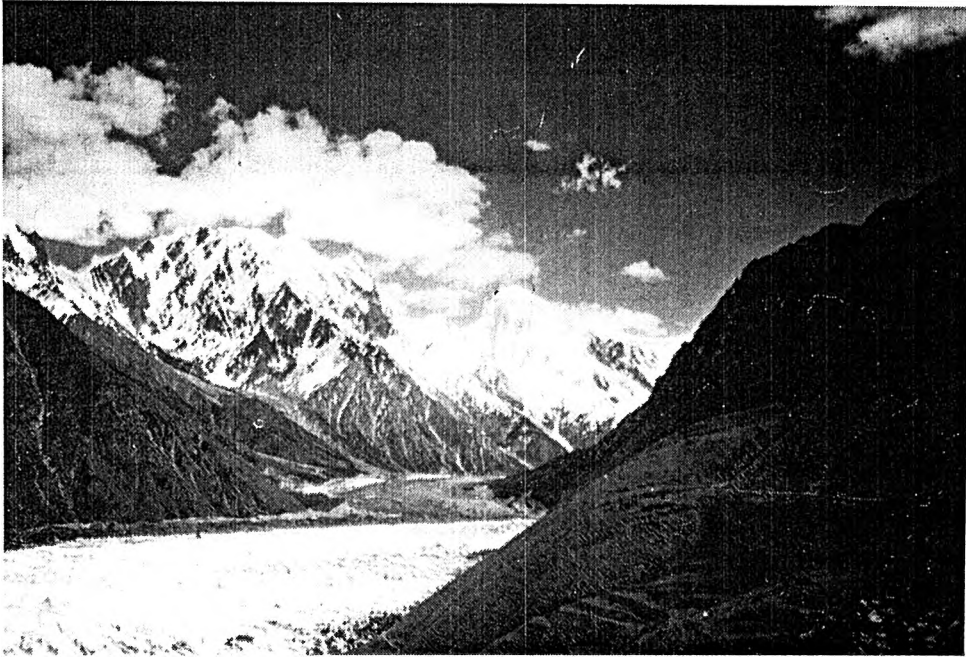
DISTANCES : RAWALPINDI - KARIMABAD \approx 720 KMS
RAWALPINDI - GILGIT \approx 620 KMS
RAWALPINDI - CHILAS \approx 480 KMS



On the Karakoram Highway



On the dusty, precarious track above the Hispar River



Day One of the Walk-in; a view towards 20,000' peaks on the left, and Golden Peak (Spantik, 23,056') on the right. Below lies the Barpu Glacier



The camp at the end of Day One of the Walk-in, just below Hopa Kund

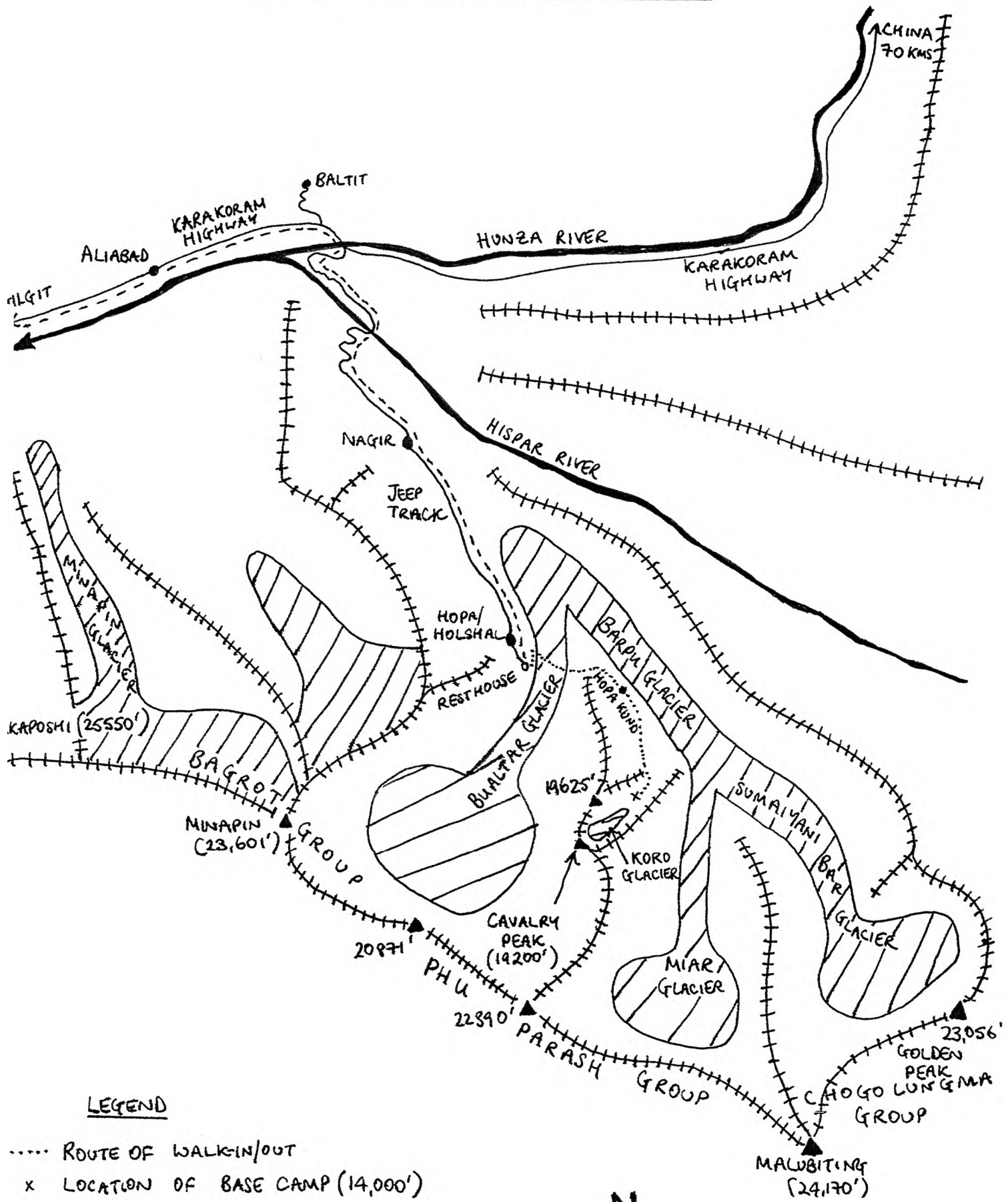


The porters being paid off at Base camp
Capt Farquharson hands a porter his money,
whilst Capt Akbar acts as interpreter



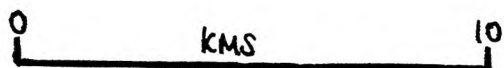
Capt Farquharson and Col Hardie on the Koro
Glacier during the recce on 4 July

THE APPROACH ROUTE TO BASE CAMP



LEGEND

- ROUTE OF WALK-IN/OUT
- x LOCATION OF BASE CAMP (14,000')
- ▨ GLACIER
- +++ APPROXIMATE LINE OF MOUNTAINS
- ROUTE TO REST HOUSE



THE CLIMBING OF CAVALRY PEAK

The Approach

2 July: Day One of Approach March

25. By 0645 hrs the team and its 30 porters were ready to leave the rest house at Hopar. The route from here to that evening's camp site wound its way down a steep escarpment, over the Bualtar Glacier, and then contoured gradually upwards on the SW side of the Barpu Glacier. The tents were to have been pitched at Hamdar, a small collection of summer grazing huts; as it turned out, the porters decided to stop at Hopa Kund, a similar sort of summer village two kilometres short of Hamdar. This was because they knew that the path up to the Koro Glacier, where Base Camp (BC) was to be sited, was easier from Hopa Kund than from Hamdar.

26. The weather was perfect and the walk-in provided team members with a good opportunity to acclimatise to altitude, and also to loosen up their muscles. This camp was set on some flat ground just below the huts at Hopa Kund, overlooking the Barpu Glacier. During the afternoon, HARDIE, ROXBURGH, and FARQUHARSON climbed up the steep sides of the re-entrant that led up to the Koro Glacier to recce the route for the morrow. After some exciting unaided scrambling up exposed slopes, they returned to camp by 1700 hours. Ironically such a recce turned out to be unnecessary since the sirdar, NABBI, knew the route exactly.

27. The height gain from the rest house (9,500') to the campsite was about 1500', and the distance was 7 kms.

3 July: Day Two of Approach March

28. Another very hot and clear day for the second and final day of the walk-in. The route climbed steeply up the bare grass slopes of the numerous spurs that descended into the Barpu Glacier. The porters moved more enthusiastically since they knew that it was their final day, at the end of which they would be paid. Incidentally, they carried loads of around 25 kgs.

29. Judging by the recce photos taken by FARQUHARSON, the entrance into the Koro Valley seemed to be blocked by a rock band which might have made access into the valley difficult. As it turned out, a very steep path zig-zagged its way up a razor-like spur between a stream and the rock band, so access into the valley was not a problem. At the top of this path was an alpine-like plateau, where some cattle were grazing; from here the objective which lay at the top of the Koro Glacier could be seen for the first time.

30. A suitable location for BC was spotted and the porters dumped their loads there, roughly 300' below the high ridges of the glacial moraine that marked the end of the glacier. After a little rumpus over the actual rates of pay and the issue of goggles, the porters were all paid off and went on their way. Unfortunately this location was not as good

as originally thought, so everyone was tasked to range far and wide over the moraine to find a more level and less rocky spot. Eventually a site was found which lay on the western side of the valley and near a sizeable stream which was a perfect water supply.

31. This site needed much manual labour before four two-man Vango tents and the eight-man bell tent could be erected: rocks and earth had to be removed and low juniper bushes uprooted. Even at 14,000', some felt the effects of the lack of oxygen, especially during exertions with pick and shovel. A dump was made with all the boxes of food and the now-empty porter rucksacks. Nearby was made an equipment store covered with plastic sheets (IPKs).

32. The sirdar, NABBI, and TATARIO, his assistant, stayed at BC for the duration of the expedition acting as cooks and security whilst everyone was away.

Recce of the mountain.

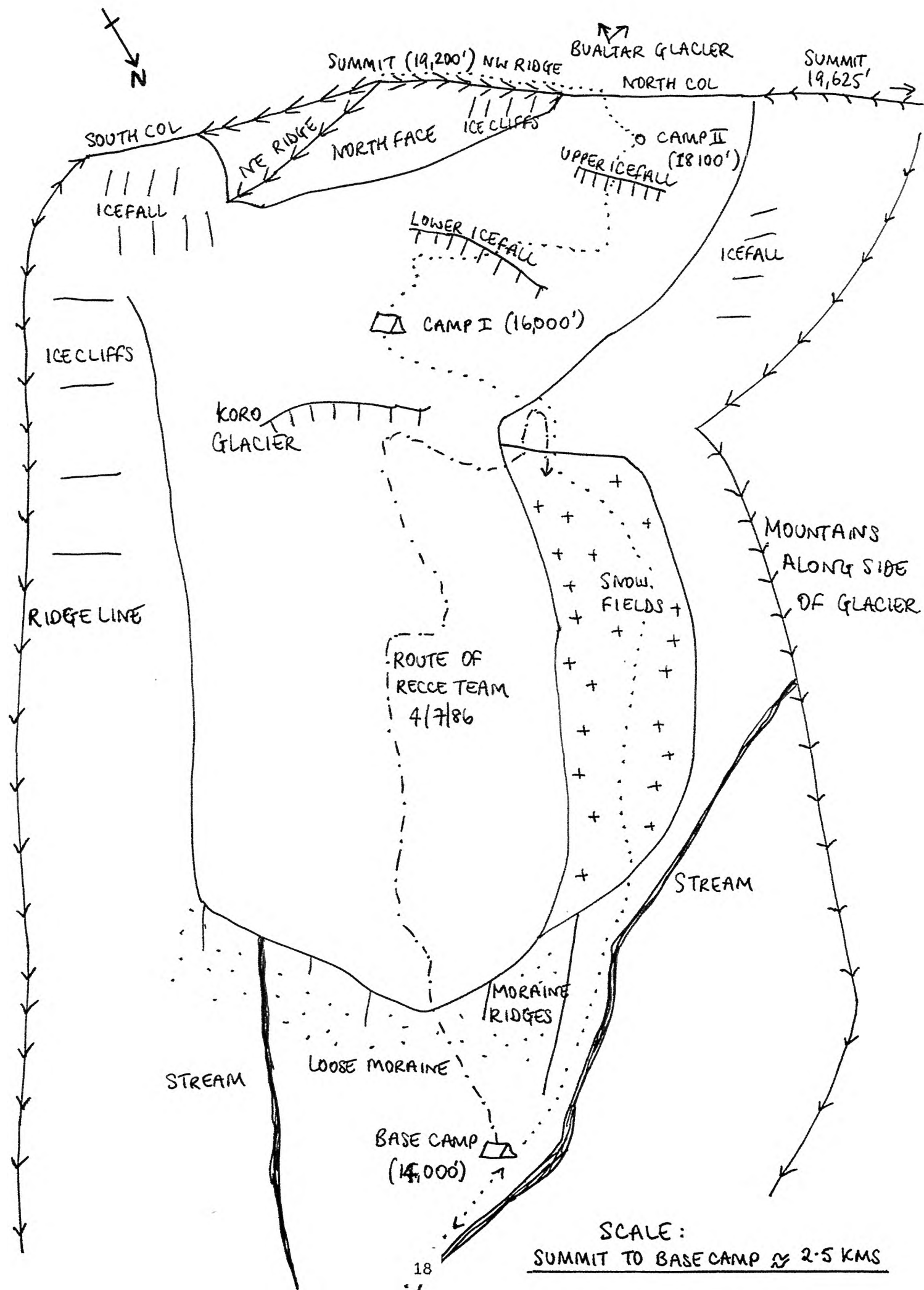
4 July

33. The next morning was another perfect day. HARDIE, ROXBURGH, FARQUHARSON, and S WILLIAMS set off up the glacier to recce a site for advanced base camp (to be called Camp I). The glacier became more complex and hazardous as the team worked its way towards the base of the peak. FARQUHARSON put a leg into a crevasse, but as the team was roped up there was no problem extracting him. The heat on the glacier was terrible and by midday, it had become almost unbearable. Since the going had become so bad by this stage and the route was soon to be blocked by a huge icefall, the recce team moved to the NW side of the glacier where snow slopes tumbled into the small pools and bergschrunds on that side of the glacier. This icefall was outflanked by ascending the moraine slopes that constituted the inside of the bend in the glacier.

34. Now the whole of the mountain's eastern aspect could be seen, and HARDIE chose a likely site for Camp I (CI). The slopes on that side of the glacier were too steep and prone to rockfall, so it was decided to place this camp on the glacier itself. The site chosen was the lesser of two evils, because of the inherent objective danger from ice and snow avalanche. That end of the Koro Glacier had considerable ice cliffs hanging high on the sides of the surrounding valley walls. The recce party returned to BC by keeping above the NW side of the glacier and this route was to be used hereon as the standard way of travelling between BC and CI.

35. Meanwhile, the rest of the expedition team had been organising the sanitary and water arrangements at BC. The latter involved filling the two 20 litre plastic containers very early in the morning before the stream became laden with glacial silt. The Millbank bags for filtrating the water did not work, probably due to the dry wind that tended to whistle through BC from the glacier and dried the outside surface of the bag.

PLAN OF ROUTES USED ON CAVALRY PEAK



SCALE:
SUMMIT TO BASE CAMP \approx 2.5 KMS

36. ROBSON continued to suffer mild altitude sickness which had started the day before on arrival at BC. It was to take him a week to feel fit enough to carry loads to CI. That evening loads were prepared for the first effort to set up CI.

The Big Push begins

5 July

37. Eight loads were carried to CI by HARDIE, ROXBURGH, FARQUHARSON, S and A WILLIAMS, PRINCE, ROMPF, and AKBAR. Each load weighed 7.5 kgs; that light so that team members could adapt to the height gradually (CI was at 16,000'). A two-man tent was erected at CI and the rest of the stores placed inside. Most of the team were suffering from the lack of oxygen. By midday, everyone was back in BC. In order to avoid the slushy snow caused by the intense sunlight, travelling between camps would begin with tea served to the team in their sleeping bags by NABBI at 0415 hrs. After a breakfast consisting of porridge or hot alpen with the occasional fried chapatti, camp would be left at around 0500 hrs. As the team became fitter the journey time between BC and CI became reduced to about 5 hrs round trip.

38. That afternoon another five loads were prepared for the carry up to CI on the morrow, when HARDIE and S WILLIAMS were to be ensconced there.

6 July

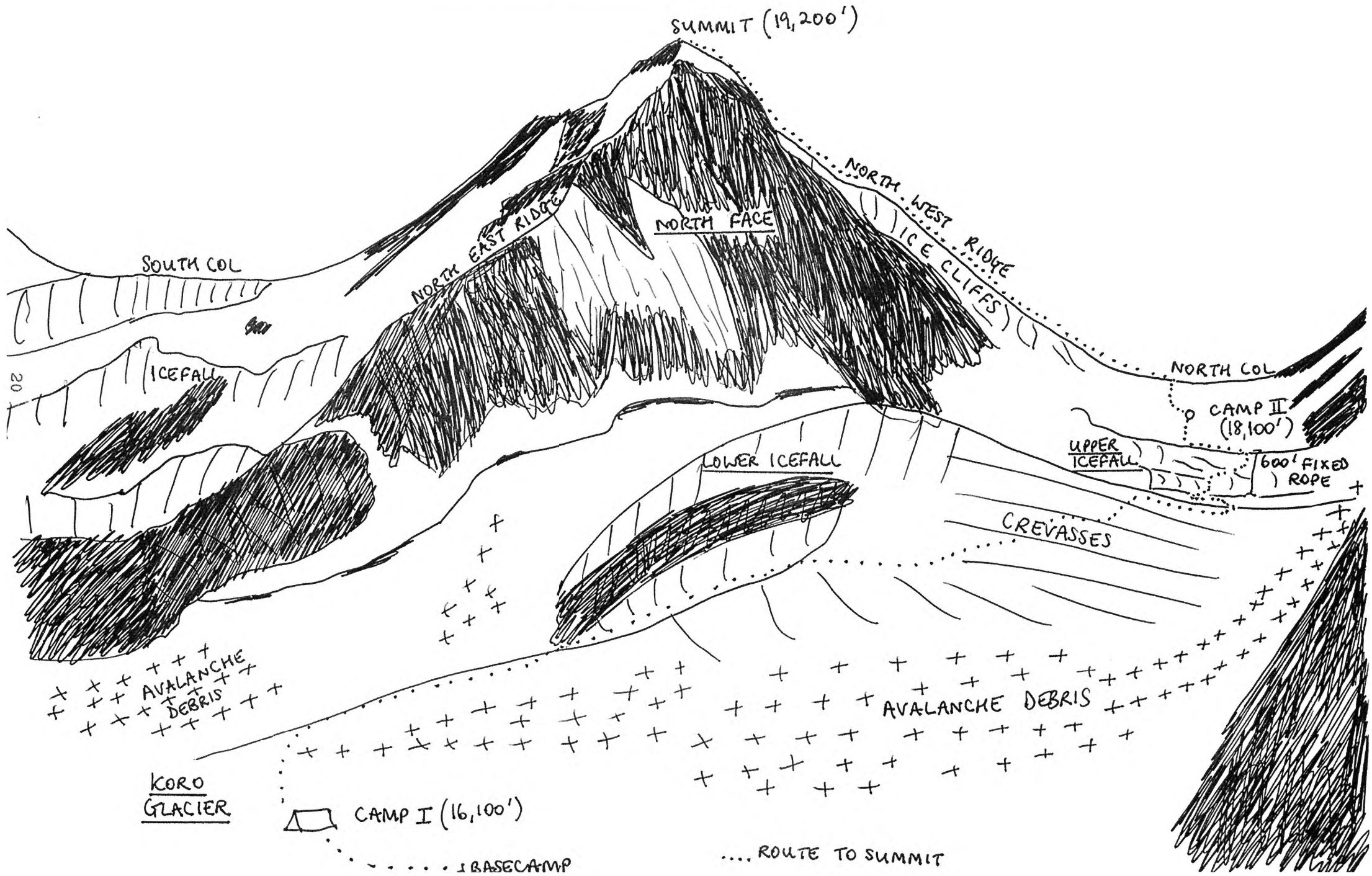
39. The weather continued fine. HARDIE and S WILLIAMS settled into CI, which by now had plentiful stocks of food and fuel, as well as a second two-man tent. The loads were carried by ROXBURGH, FARQUHARSON, PRINCE, A WILLIAMS, and ROMPF.

7 July

40. The lead pair at CI probed through the lower icefall that was just above CI, and managed to find a way up the upper icefall where they fixed one 45m length of rope. As the load carriers, ROXBURGH, AKBAR, ROMPF and A WILLIAMS, and the second pair to be installed in CI, FARQUHARSON and PRINCE, reached CI, the lead pair could be seen descending to CI. The good news was that there was a route through the icefalls to the north col, but that that route required great care due to the serious crevasses and fragile-looking snow bridges that crossed them.

41. The day ended with two pairs well-poised for the setting up of CII, which was to be a snowcave half-way up the snow slope between the upper icefall and the north col, and the rest getting fitter and more acclimatised at BC. Life at BC was pretty relaxed and comfortable. There was cordon bleu cooking by our Pakistani cooks, plenty of sunbathing, and hot and cold running water from the stream. Since the hard work carrying loads to CI used to be over by midday, there was much time for reading and personal admin.

CENTRE OF THE MOUNTAIN SHOWING THE ROUTE
FROM CAMP I TO THE SUMMIT



8 July

42. Both pairs at CI moved through the icefalls to establish the snowcave that was to become CII (18,100'). The lead pair, HARDIE and S WILLIAMS, fixed two more 45m lengths of rope on the upper icefall and had to re-fix most of the icescrews that held the first rope onto the icefall, which had been loosened by the sun. Whilst the first pair dug out the snowcave at 18,000', the second pair returned to CI, not reaching it till 1500 hrs after an epic journey through the icefalls which had been made treacherous by the fierce sun.

43. Meanwhile the third team consisting of ROXBURGH, ROMPF, and A WILLIAMS moved into a cramped second tent at CI. AKBAR and ROBSON both carried loads to CI. Now there was a pair ready for an attempt on the summit itself.

9 July

44. The weather unfortunately began to go against the expedition. A moderate snowfall encrusted the mountain, and with it many of the crevasses. At 0600 hrs movement was spotted at CII and it turned out that HARDIE and S WILLIAMS were descending to CI and not going for the top: a wise decision. When this pair reached CI, it was decided that ROXBURGH's team (minus A WILLIAMS) and S WILLIAMS would return to BC, whilst HARDIE would team up with PRINCE, and FARQUHARSON with A WILLIAMS.

45. The weather was miserable all over the mountain throughout the day. BC even had some heavy rain. Meanwhile everyone prayed that this was not the start of a long spell of poor weather; the expedition's timetable did not have much leeway for bad weather.

10 July

46. The weather cleared up this morning so ROXBURGH and a recovered ROBSON took two light loads to CI, where the climbers were sitting tight whilst the sun consolidated the snow on the mountain. There it was decided that ROXBURGH, S WILLIAMS, and ROMPF would move up to CI the next day. On the way to CI, they passed what were probably a bear's footprints; fortunately he or she never sniffed out the food dump.

47. Back at BC, S WILLIAMS and ROMPF scambled up a gully onto the ridge on the southern side of the valley, where they had a brilliant view of the Phuparash and Chogolungma Groups (22-23,000') to the SE, and the Momhil and Disteghil Groups (23-25,000') to the NE.

11 July

48. The weather continued settled and clear, boding well for the next few days. ROXBURGH's team (Team Three) made CI by 0830 hrs, whilst Team Two (FARQUHARSON and A WILLIAMS) returned from CII, where they had left two loads with Team One (HARDIE and PRINCE) after making good progress up through the icefalls. On the way, HARDIE fixed another 45m rope at the top of the upper icefall to make it easier to cross the final

crevasses. ROBSON, who had carried a load of food up to CI with Team Three, returned to BC. Now the teams were back where they had been on 8 July, with a pair ready in CII for an attempt on the summit.

12 July

49. Again the weather let the teams down: low cloud encased the mountain from 0430 hrs and by 0730 hrs a thin layer of fresh snow lay on the glacier. Because of the poor visibility between CI and CII, those at CI were not sure whether Team One had left for the summit, so had set out for CII with six-man days of rations and extra kerosine for those at CII. However, Team One had made an attempt on the summit ridge, but had turned back due to the threatening weather that had closed in.

50. After a discussion about future plans, the two teams from CI returned there, not before making the snowcave somewhat larger, in the process of which ROMPF fell up to his waist into a crevasse at the back of the cave! Team One, meanwhile, stayed at CII to try for the summit again over the next two days.

51. It snowed throughout the rest of the day, so activity centred on experimental cooking, reading, and chess. Those at BC sensibly stayed low.

13 July

52. At 0715 hrs, despite the considerable snowfall during the last 24 hrs, HARDIE and PRINCE climbed to the summit of newly-named Cavalry Peak, approximately 19,200' high. Meanwhile, those at CI watched eagerly for signs of the summiteers; patches of cloud made it a frustrating spectator sport looking for their tracks above CII. At 1030 hrs, HARDIE and PRINCE walked into CI looking very happy to have bagged the summit and relieved to be out of the icefalls. They descended to BC for a well-earned rest. Team Two, now expanded to include S WILLIAMS, moved to CII, to be ready for their attempt on the summit on 14 July. Team Three now consisted of ROXBURGH, ROMPF, and ROBSON, who had come up from BC with AKBAR. The latter returned to BC after dumping a few stores.

53. Now that the peak had been conquered, it was hoped that everyone would have the chance to reach the summit. It all depended on the weather holding.

14 July

54. Team Two reached the summit at about 0630 hrs and waited for two hours hoping that the view would clear more. As it turned out, they had a reasonable view by 0830 hrs, and then descended to meet Team Three who had reached CII at 0730 hrs. After packing up their kit at CII, Team Two moved right down to BC.

55. Now only Team Three had to make it to the summit for the team to have a 100% British member success rate. The sky clouded over that

evening, but with the summit only 1,100' above CII, the weather would have to have been atrocious to prevent them going for it.

56. Meanwhile they sat out the chilly afternoon and evening curled up inside their sleeping bags, enjoying a few brews and becoming absorbed in their reading material. The snowcave could only fit two bodies in the main chamber, so the third had to lie in the passageway leading to the entrance. Nevertheless, it was still quite a comfortable way to spend a day.

15 July

57. The night sky was clear and the prospects for perfect conditions on the summit were good. Team Three left the snowcave at 0450 hrs. The snow surface was crisp and made the snow slope on the north ridge easy going, the advantage of this ridge being that it was in shade till about 0930 hrs. The ridge started as a wide snow slope at the north col, 200' above CII, and tapered and steepened towards the summit, causing the roped-up team to zig-zag more and more often. At 0605 hrs the team stepped onto the summit and feasted on a view that made all the hard work seem thoroughly worthwhile. There was hardly a cloud in the sky and the eastern aspect was especially breath-taking: even K2 (150 kms away) could be seen. After taking over 100 photographs, the team reluctantly decided to go down after 90 minutes.

58. At CII they met HARDIE, PRINCE, and AKBAR would had come up from BC to help dismantle the camps and fixed ropes. By 1600 hrs everyone had returned to BC and all the expedition's equipment had been removed from the camps above BC. That evening, supper took the form of a kind of celebration of the achievement of getting all the climbing members of the expedition onto the summit.

16 July

59. AKBAR and NABBI descended from BC to arrange three jeeps to meet us at the rest house on the afternoon of 17 July and to find porters in the summer villages for the walk-out. Meanwhile, BC was packed up and all expedition equipment and stores compressed into 15 porter loads.

17 July

60. The porters arrived at 0800 hrs and within the hour BC had been evacuated. The walk-out went very smoothly and at 1500 hrs the jeeps were being loaded up for the next stage of the journey off the mountain. After pushing the heavily-laden jeeps across a particularly deep and fast-flowing stream with some of the expedition providing sub-aqua assistance, the expedition team was installed in the dubious luxury of a half-built hotel in Karimabad, in the Hunza Valley.

18-22 July

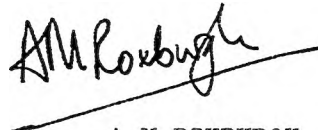
61. This time was to have been spent trekking around the area of Karimabad till it was time to return to Rawalpindi for the reception with General Arif, the Vice Chief of Army Staff, on 26 July. In reality

expedition members found themselves to be more exhausted than they had thought, and half had stomach problems anyway. Refer to the chronology for the outline of events after leaving the mountain.

POSTSCRIPT

62. The social events that the 11th Cavalry laid on for the expedition were a most enjoyable way of rounding off the expedition. These included a tea party with the Vice Chief of General Staff, General Arif, lunch with Major General Awan, hosted by the Guides Cavalry at Jhelum, and a fascinating three day visit to the 11th Cavalry in Lahore. The expedition would like to thank Lt Col Tariq Ali, Captains Khalid and Akbar, and all their brother officers for looking after us so generously during the period of the expedition and the visit to Lahore.

63. So ended a successful and rewarding expedition, which got all eight climbers to the summit of an unclimbed, 19,200', mountain in a beautiful part of the Karakoram. At the same time the expedition was a most fruitful link-up with the 11th Cavalry, the QDG's sister regiment in Pakistan. Hopefully these experiences will encourage the expedition's participants to build on their time in the Karakoram in the summer of 1986.



A M ROXBURGH
Lieutenant
Expedition Leader



Above the bend in the glacier where Camp I was to be located



A view across the snowfields to the icefalls above and below Camp I, beyond which lies the south col



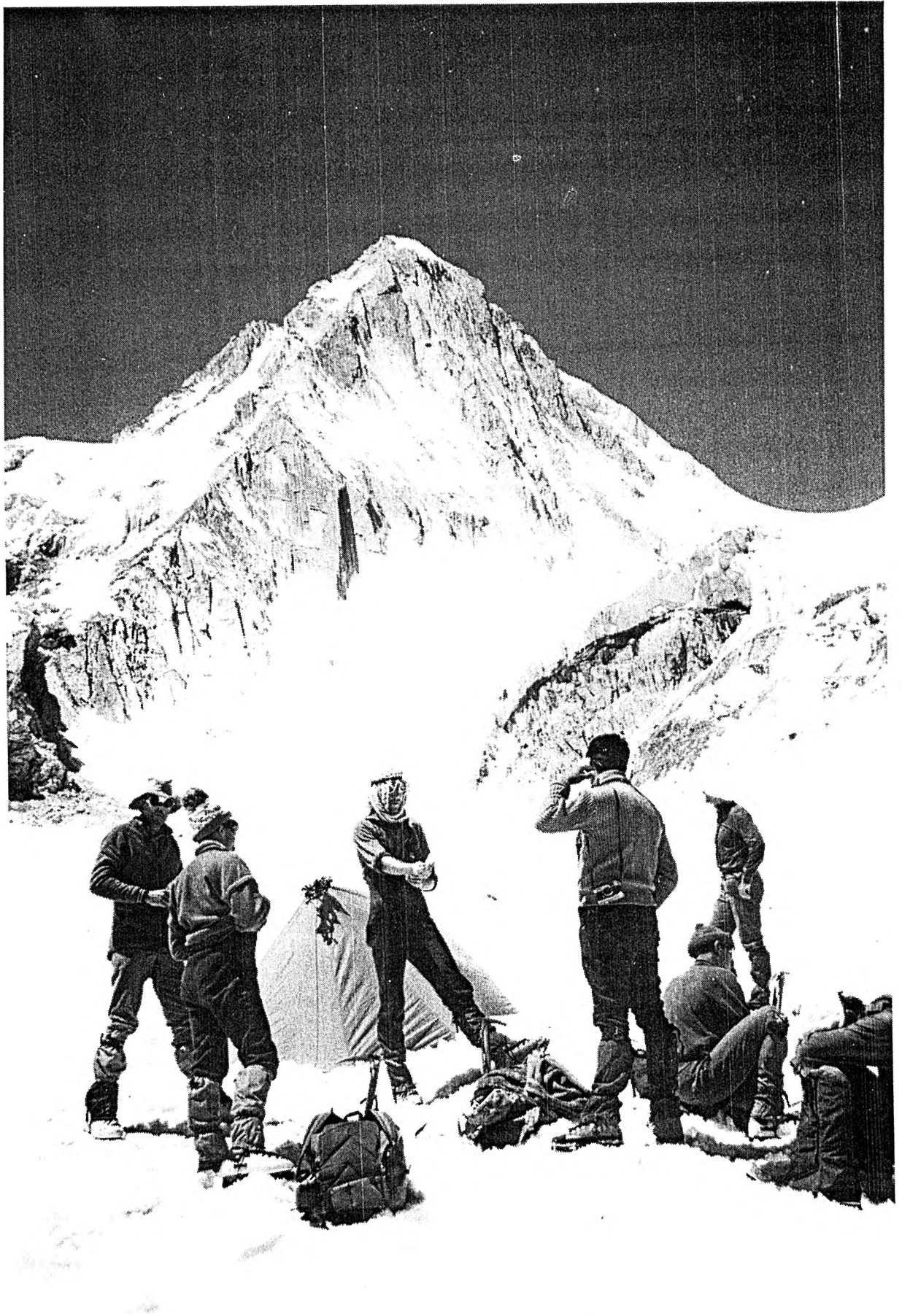
Base Camp



Tpr S Williams feeling the heat on the glacier



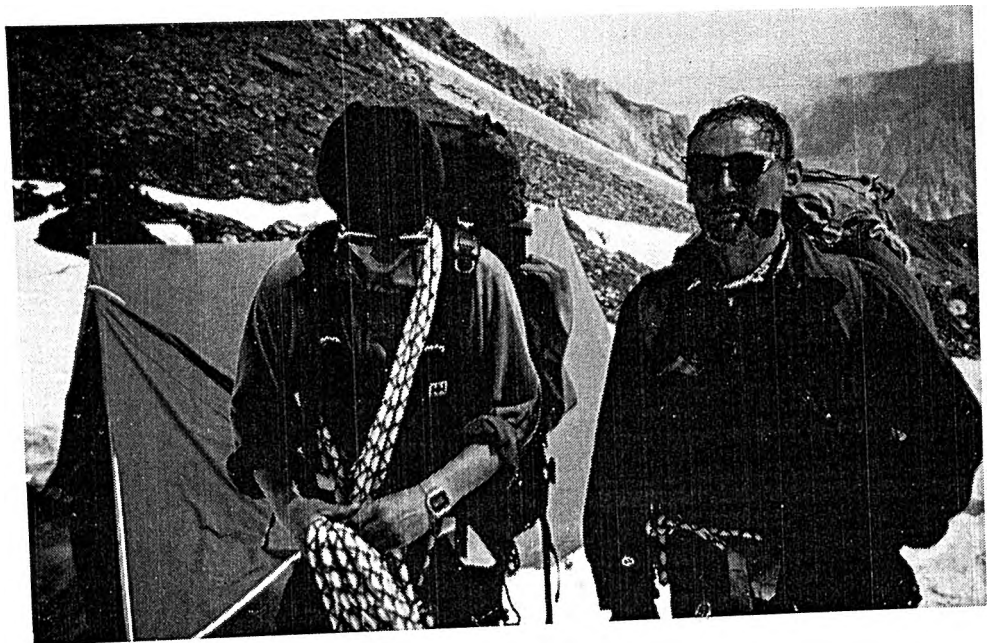
Capt Farquharson



Another load carry to Camp I



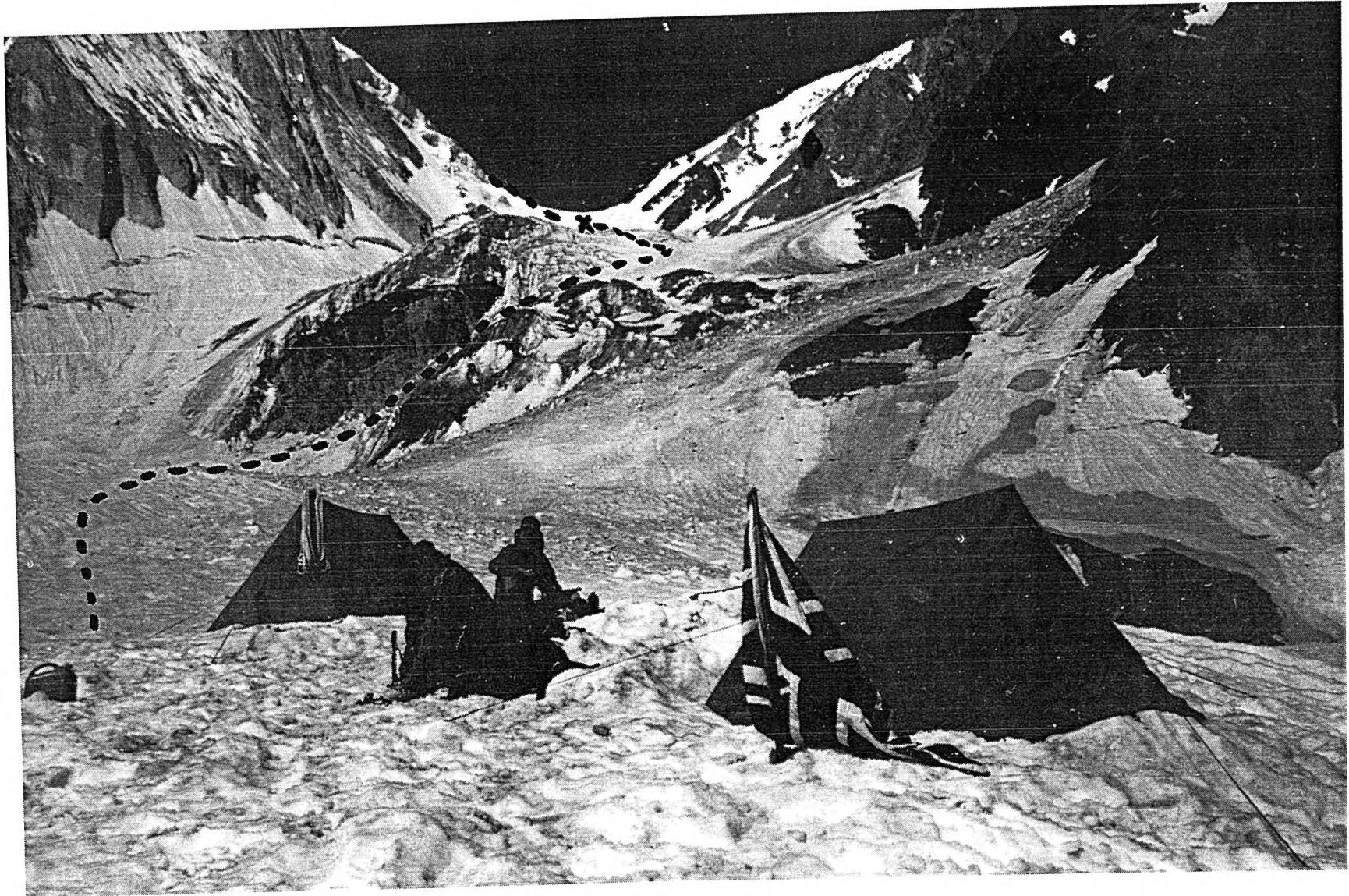
Tpr Prince in the snowcave



Tpr Prince and Col Hardie at Camp I after returning from the summit



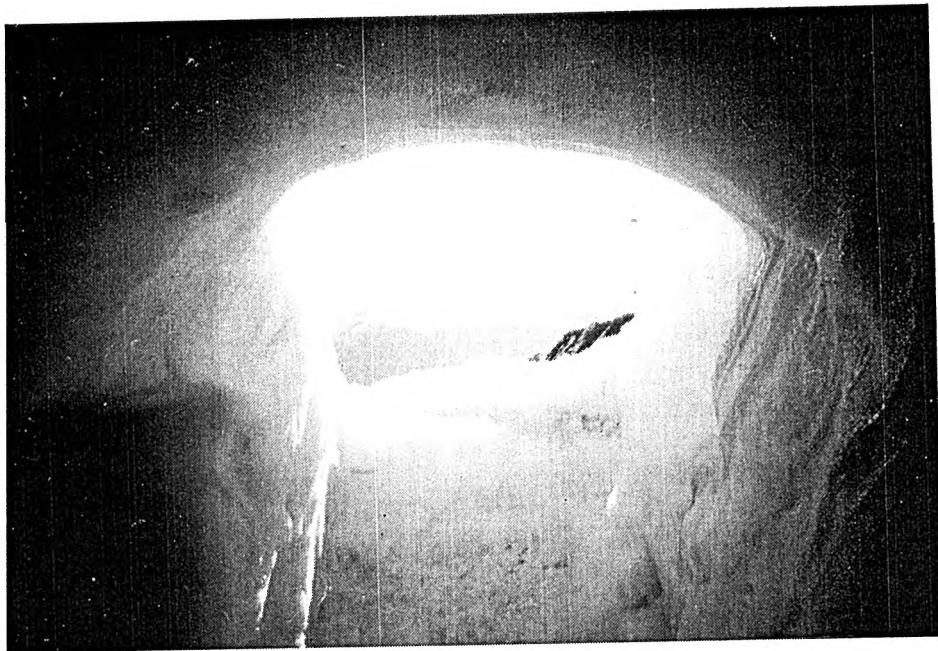
Camp I; above is the icefall blocking the approach to the south col



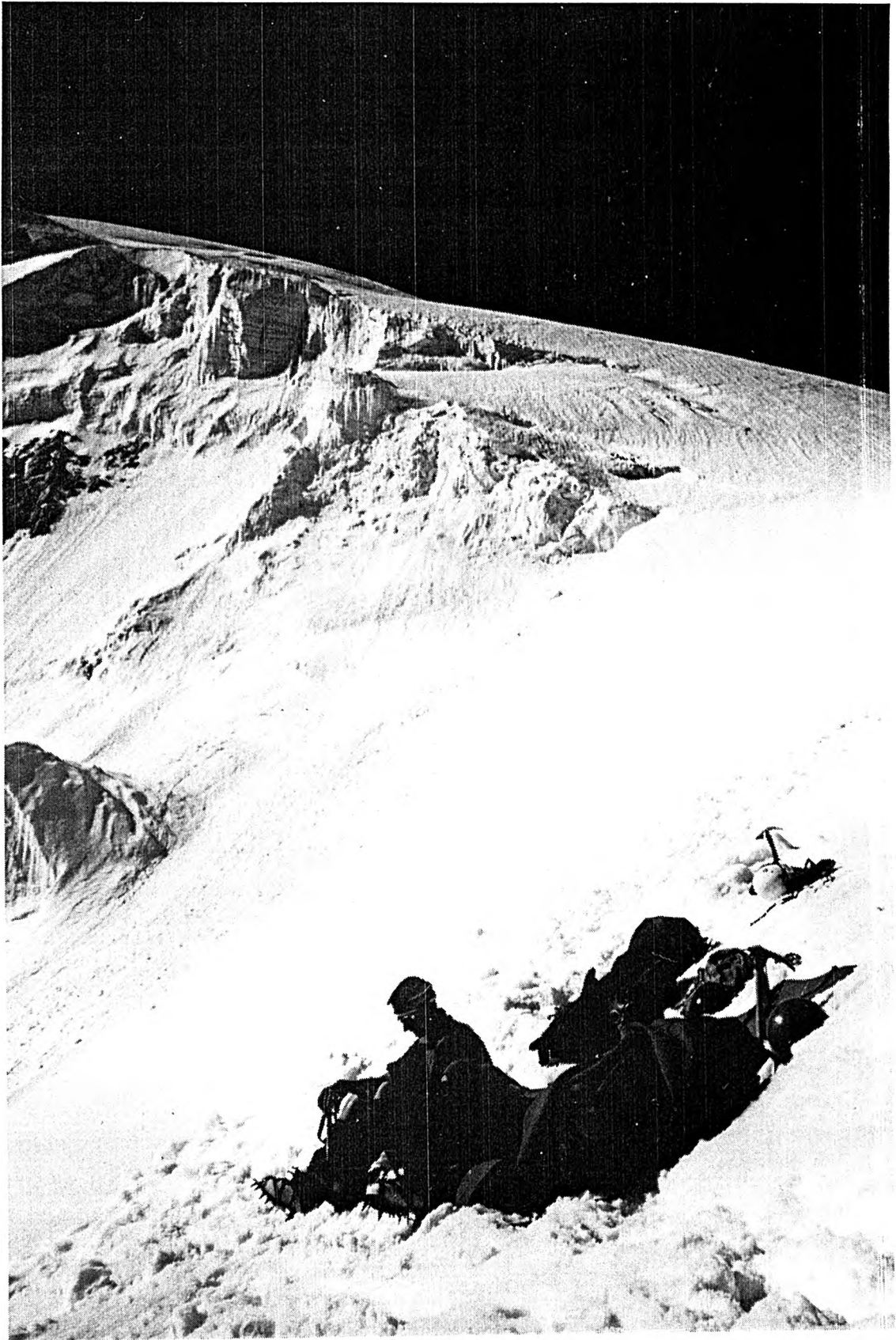
Camp I; the route to Camp II is marked



Moving up the fixed ropes using jumars



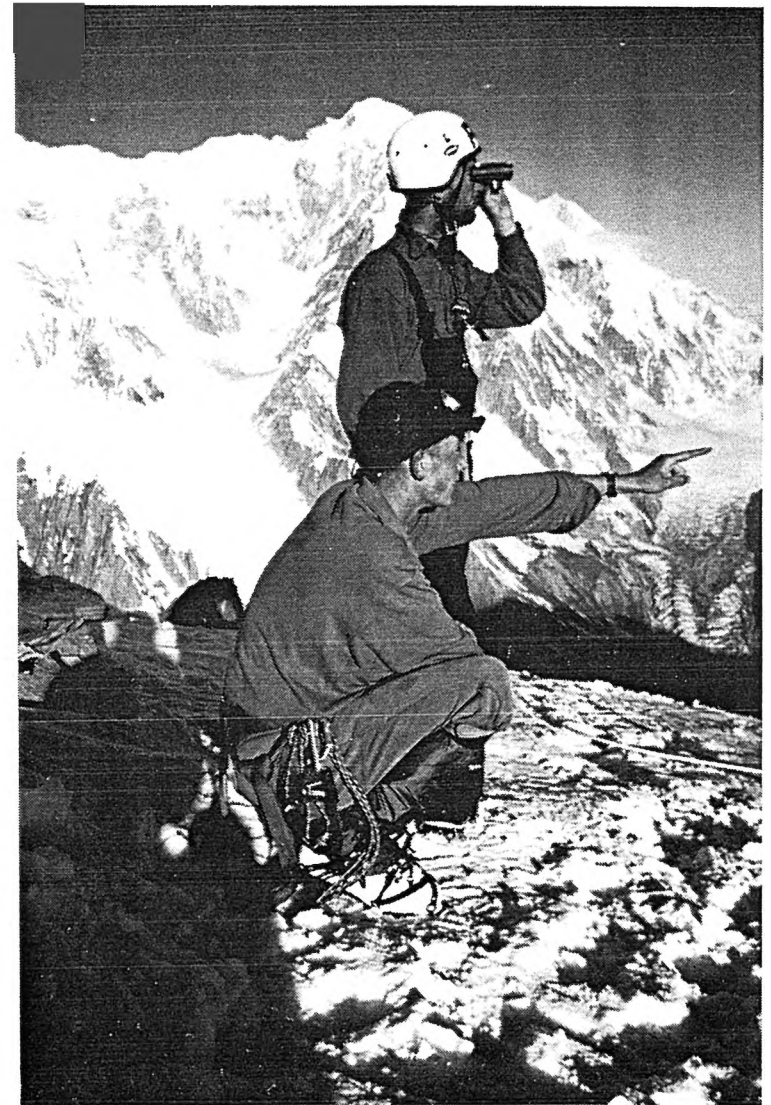
Looking out of the snowcave



Team Three outside the snowcave on 14 July

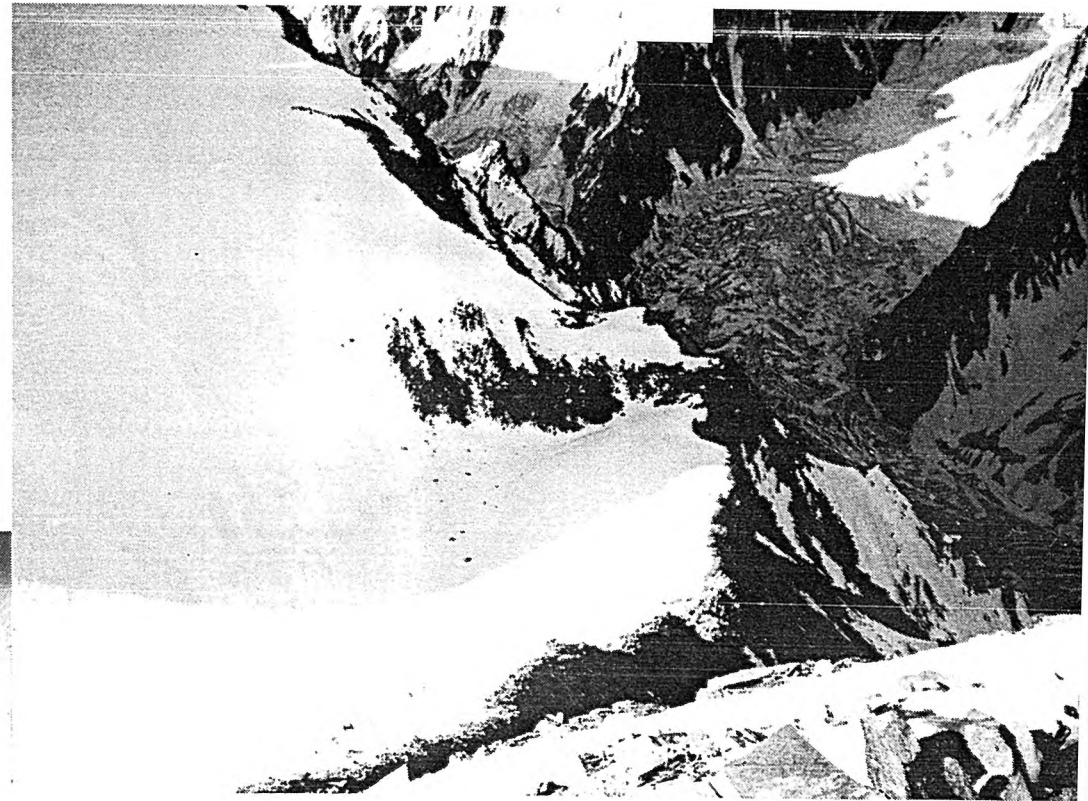


Team Two moving down the NW ridge

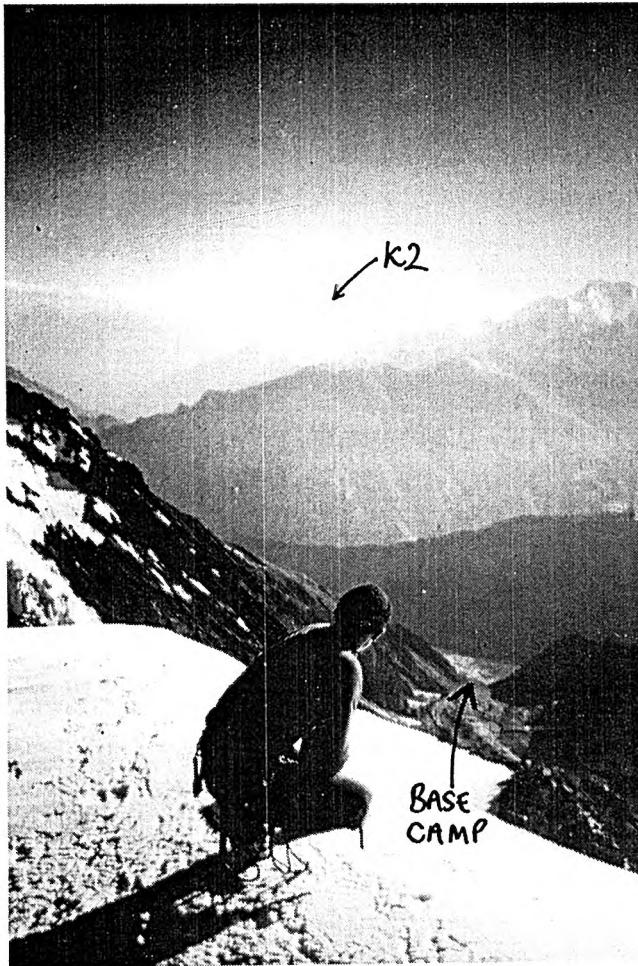


Lt Roxburgh (rear) and Tpr Rompf on the summit

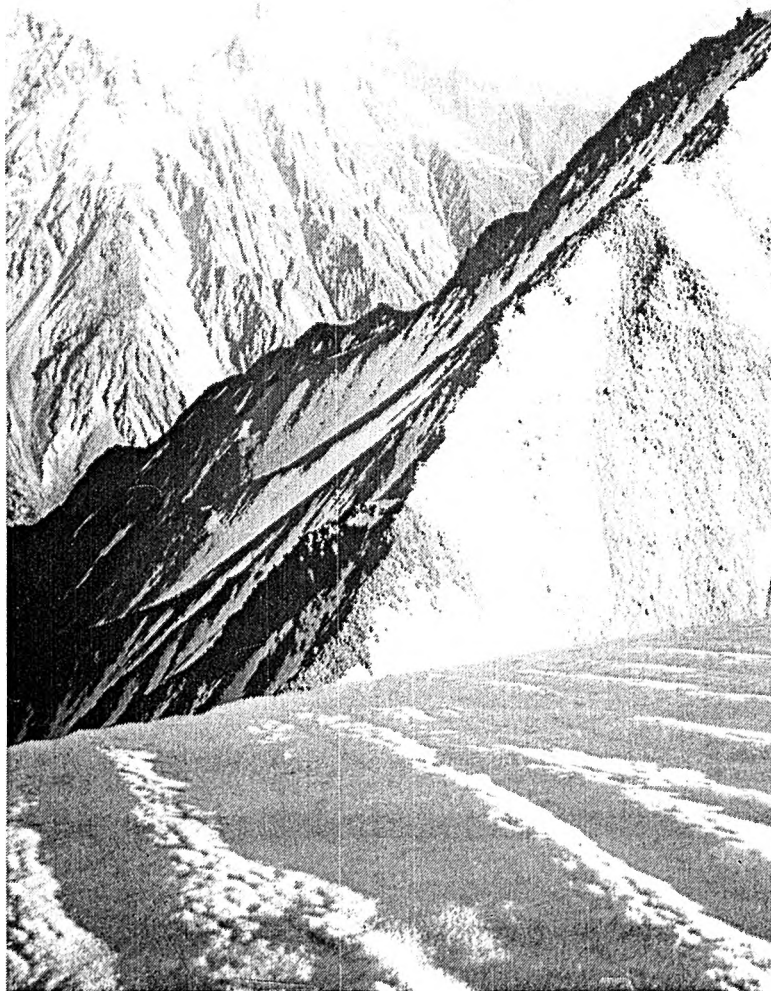
<<<< Lts Roxburgh and Robson looking pretty pleased with themselves



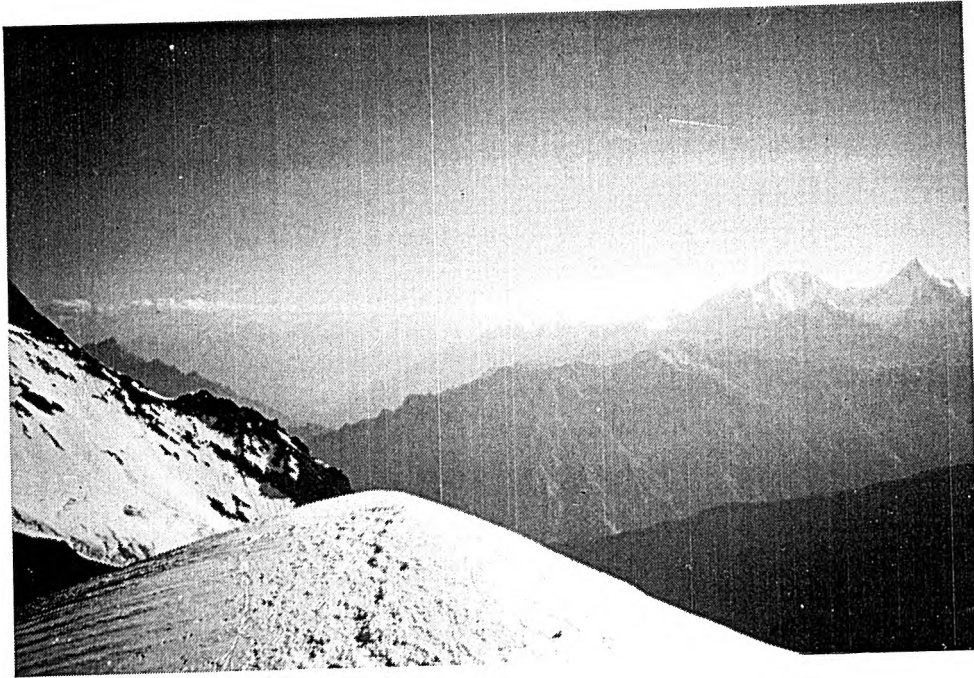
Looking down the south ridge to the south col



In the east could be seen K2



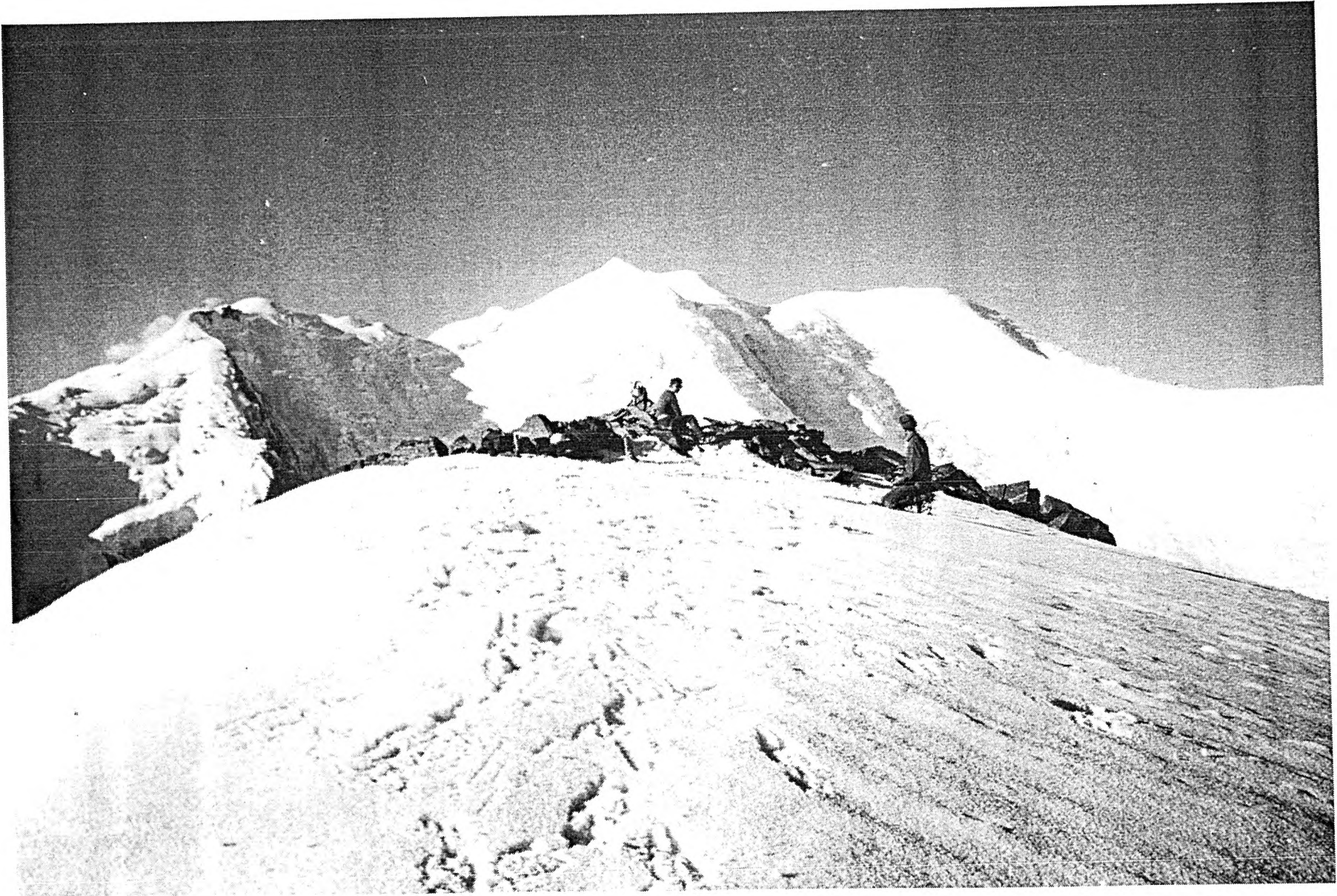
Looking down the NW ridge



On the right is the Momhil Group of peaks



In the south could be seen Malubiting and Haramosh



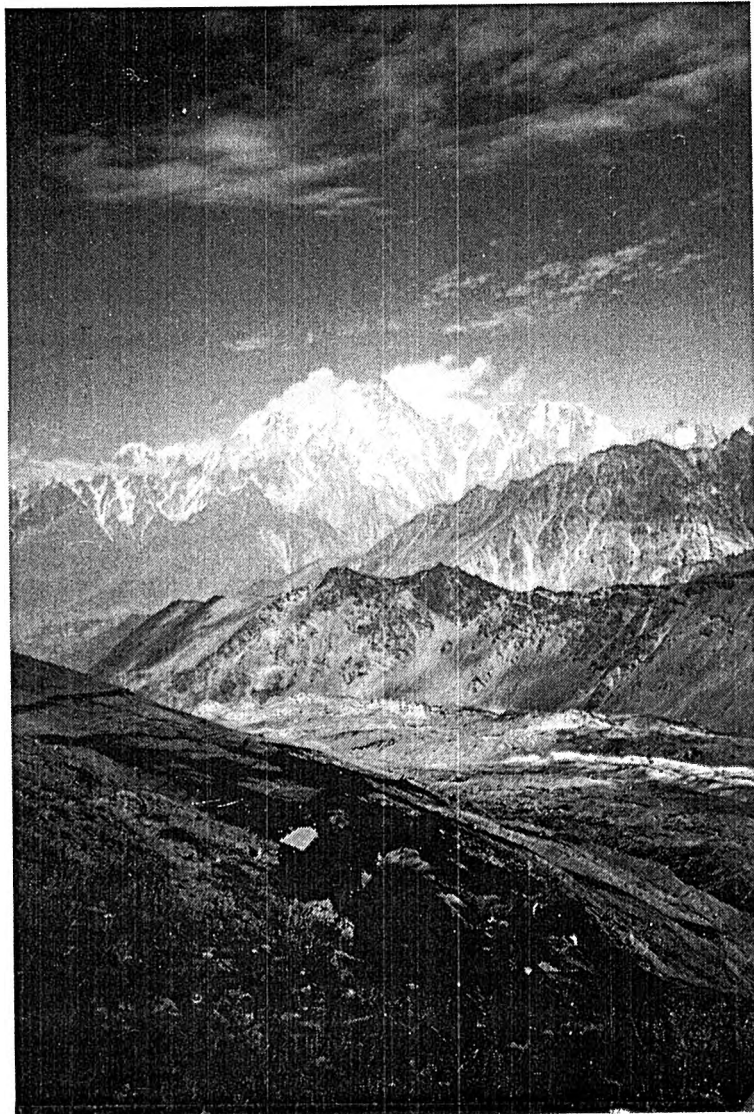
Team Three on the summit



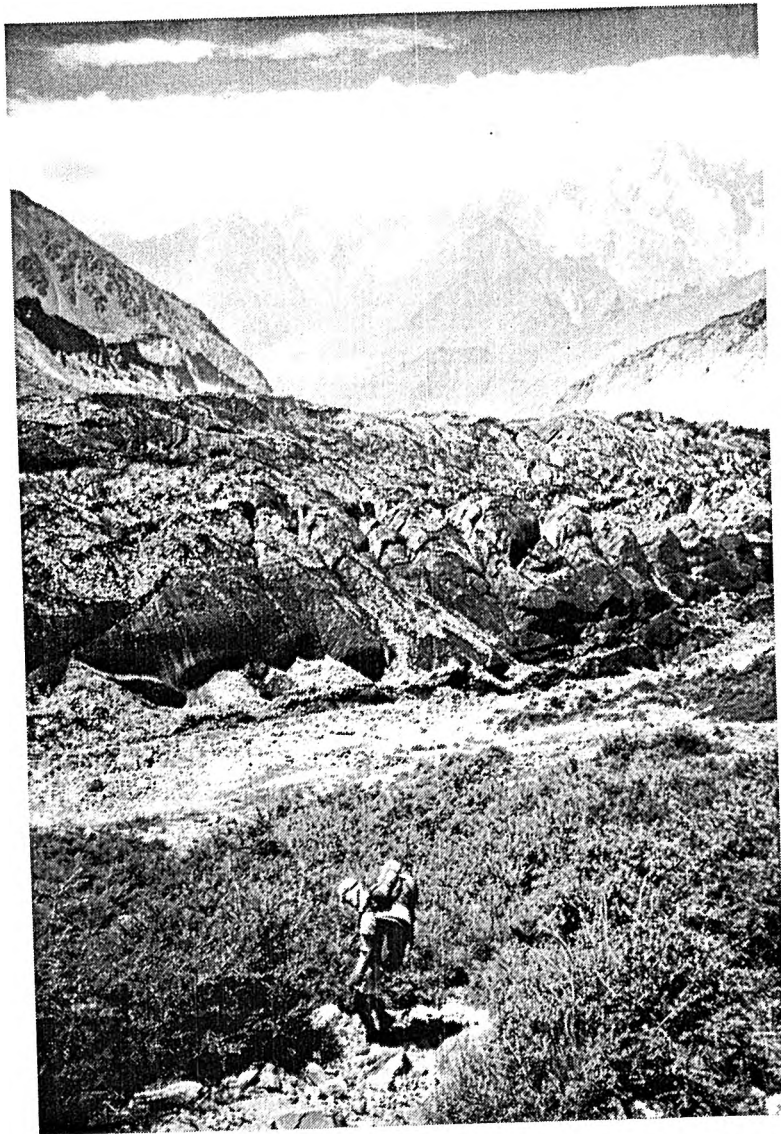
The expedition's last supper in Base Camp



Walking out of the Koro Valley on 17 July



Looking towards the Atabad Group, north of the Hunza Valley



Descending to the Bualtar Glacier



On the far side of the glacier, the track zig-zags up the escarpment. The Rest House lies beyond the crest on the left



On the KKH, the expedition was fortunate to have a clear view of Rakaposhi (25,550') on 30 June



The Baltit Fort in Karimabad





ANNEX A TO EXERCISE
HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA
REPORT

EXPEDITION CHRONOLOGY

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
Sat 28 Jun	Expedition team flew from Heathrow to Islamabad
Sun 29 Jun	Team met by 11th Cav. Tour of Islamabad. PM: departed Rawalpindi in hired bus.
Mon 30 Jun	Reached Gilgit at 1400 hrs. Purchased foodstuffs, fuel and other misc. stores. Continued to Aliabad in Hunza Valley - arrived at 1900 hrs.
Tue 1 Jul	At 0700 hrs departed for Hobar Rest House in Nagir Valley in 4 x jeeps. Arrived at 1200 hrs. Hired 30 porters and prepared loads for next day.
Wed 2 Jul	Day One of Walk-in. Camped at Hoba Kund. Recced route into Koro Valley.
Thu 3 Jul	Day Two of Walk-in. Set up Base Camp just below snout of Koro Glacier at 14,000'. Kept sirdar and one porter as cooks.
Fri 4 Jul	Recce of Advance Base Camp (Camp I) site at foot of mountain by HARDIE, ROXBURGH, FARQUHARSON AND S WILLIAMS. Others continued to establish Base Camp.
Sat 5 Jul	Eight loads carried to chosen site - ROXBURGH, HARDIE, FARQUHARSON, S WILLIAMS, A WILLIAMS, PRINCE, ROMPF and AKBAR. ROBSON stayed at Base Camp due to mild altitude sickness.
Sun 6 Jul	HARDIE and S WILLIAMS carried own kit to Camp I and stayed; five loads carried to Camp I by ROXBURGH, FARQUHARSON, A WILLIAMS, PRINCE and ROMPF.
Mon 7 Jul	HARDIE and S WILLIAMS fixed ropes on first section of upper icefall. FARQUHARSON and PRINCE carried own kit to Camp I and stayed in second Vango tent.

Four loads carried to Camp I by ROXBURGH, AKBAR, ROMPF and A WILLIAMS.

- Tue 8 Jul HARDIE and S WILLIAMS completed fixing ropes on upper icefall and dug a snowcave at 18,100 ft. (Camp I). FARQUHARSON and PRINCE followed up the fixed ropes and dumped loads at Camp II before returning to Camp I. ROXBURGH, A WILLIAMS and ROMPF carried own kit to Camp I and stayed in second Vango. AKBAR and ROBSON carried loads to Camp I and returned to Base Camp.
- Wed 9 Jul Snowfall during the night. HARDIE and S WILLIAMS returned to Camp I. ROXBURGH, S WILLIAMS and ROMPF returned to Base Camp.
- Thu 10 Jul No activity at Camp I. ROXBURGH and ROBSON carried two loads to Camp I and returned to Base Camp.
- Fri 11 Jul HARDIE and PRINCE returned up fixed ropes to Camp II. FARQUHARSON and A WILLIAMS carried two loads to Camp II and returned to Camp I. ROXBURGH, S WILLIAMS, ROMPF and ROBSON carried own kit and three loads to Camp I; first three stayed there - ROBSON returned to Base Camp.
- Sat 12 Jul HARDIE and PRINCE made two attempts on summit - aborted due to poor weather - stayed at Camp II. All at Camp I climbed to Camp II : FARQUHARSON and A WILLIAMS carried own kit, ROXBURGH, ROMPF and S WILLIAMS carried three loads - all returned to Camp I. No contact with Base Camp.
- Sun 13 Jul HARDIE and PRINCE reached summit and returned through Camps I and II to Base Camp. FARQUHARSON, A and S WILLIAMS moved to Camp II. ROBSON and AKBAR carried two loads to Camp I; ROBSON stayed to become third member of ROXBURGH'S team, AKBAR returned to Base Camp.
- Mon 14 Jul FARQUHARSON, and A and S WILLIAMS reached summit and returned to Base Camp. ROXBURGH, ROMPF and ROBSON moved to Camp II.
- Tue 15 Jul ROXBURGH, ROBSON and ROMPF reached summit - returned to Base Camp with rest of expedition team

who had moved up the mountain to dismantle camps and fixed ropes. In doing this AKBAR reached 18,300 ft. with HARDIE and PRINCE.

Wed 16 Jul Prepared to evacuate Base camp and organised loads for porters. AKBAR and sirdar walked to Hopar to arrange jeeps and porters respectively.

Thu 17 Jul Evacuated Base Camp with 15 porters. Reached Hopar at 1500 hrs. Loaded up three jeeps at Rest House and drove down Nagir Valley. Reached Tree Top Hotel in Karimabad in Hunza Valley at 2000 hrs.

Fri 18 Jul Visited Baltit Fort and enjoyed some R&R in vicinity.

Tue 22 Jul Left Karimabad at 2000 hrs in jeeps - transferred to minibus in Ganesh on KKH. Drove south down KKH.

Wed 23 Jul Arrived at Rawalpindi at 1515 hrs.

Thu 24 Jul Shopped for souvenirs. Visited DMA at Embassy.

Fri 25 Jul Went to have tea with General Arif, Vice Chief of Army Staff (ex-11th Cav).

Sat 26 Jul HARDIE, FARQUHARSON and PRINCE departed Islamabad for UK at 0230 hrs.

Sun 27 Jul Rear party driven to Lahore in army bus to stay with 11th Cav. Visited Mangla Dam and enjoyed lunch with Maj Gen Awan (ex-11th Cav), hosted by Guides Cav. at Jhelum en route to Lahore.

Mon 28 Jul Sight-seeing around Lahore with 11th Cav.

Wed 30 Jul Rear party driven back to Rawalpindi in army bus.

Sat 2 Aug Rear party flew out of Islamabad at 0245 hrs. Landed at Heathrow - returned to Carver Barracks.

ANNEX B TO EXERCISE
HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA
REPORT

EXPEDITION FINANCE

1. Generally speaking fund raising went well although there were some heart-stopping moments at Heathrow and Islamabad airports when it was thought that charges for excess baggage were going to be levied. Thankfully PIA did us proud! The response from civilian sources was very disappointing. However, this can be attributed to communication problems in Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and to the fact that the Treasurer was in France and there was no senior member of the expedition based at Carver Barracks to co-ordinate local fund-raising until it was too late. These are the disadvantages of having an expedition organised by people who are miles apart. Nevertheless, army and service non-public sources of funding did us proud. Particular thanks are due to the expedition's patrons, Major General DHG Rice and Sir Cennydd Traherne, for their kind fund-raising efforts on behalf of the expedition and their personal contributions. Also many thanks are due to Major D A Bowden RAPC, QDG Paymaster, and Captain R J Gwillim, QDG Assistant Adjutant for their considerable help in making the expedition financially viable.

2. Some specific points on financing an expedition:

a. It is important to negotiate directly with the airline at least six months before departure (applies to Air India and PIA). One should maintain a link with one person there and focus one's demands on excess luggage requirements. One will be unlikely to get a written assurance from the airline concerning one's excess baggage requirements, but one should ensure that the airline representative is at the departure airport's check-in desk.

b. As a precaution, it is wise to ensure that the airline telex their office in Pakistan (or India) one week before your return date, reminding the airline officials that you are a group (and thereby classify for, what PIA termed, 'special handling').

c. If one negotiates direct with the airline, it is also possible to book seats on the internal flight to Gilgit or Skardu whereas normally one would have to 'confirm' in person and wait in Islamabad for at least 24 hours. Sadly, you cannot order flying weather in advance!

d. Personal contributions should be spanned over as long a time as possible so that the financial burden on each individual is eased and that there is cash in the bank to pay for early items such as rescue deposit fees, insurance and presentation gifts when needed.

e. A vital point is to budget generously initially and then, if necessary, prune out items to meet expected income.

f. One should take travellers cheques in the field, splitting currency evenly between Sterling and \$ US (to give exchange rate flexibility) and split the distribution among at least two members of the party.

g. Cheques should be changed as close to the capital as possible (or any major city), comparing airport, hotel and bank rates. Our collective experience has shown that the airport has been the most favourable and certainly the quickest. The further one goes into the foothills, the more "exchange rate adjustment leeway" the banks will build in and the worse the rate one gets.

h. Remember to get a good spread of small denominations (ones, fives, and tens for incidental expenditure - taxis, etc, and blocks of 20s, 50s and 100s for porter payments). However, avoid having your negotiating style cramped by not having enough of any particular denomination.

i. One should be entirely clear before setting off with porters as to their rates of pay and allowances. Below are listed the rates used by the expedition (applicable to the Nagir Valley in the summer of 1986 - these were among the highest rates in the Himalaya, even in Skardu, rates would be much lower):

For example, the breakdown of the portering rates for the walk-in...

- i. Basic wage = 90 Rs per stage (usually about 3½ hours walk)
- ii. Feeding allowance = 20 Rs per man/day
- iii. Bonus = 50 Rs (for two days work)
- iv. Return to start of walk-in = 50% of Basic + Feeding

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Item	Qty X	Days X	Cost	=	TOTAL
1. Air Fares	8	-	449		3592
2. Insurance			605		605
3. Phone, Travel, Post & Publicity			158		158
4. Presentation Gifts			86		86
5. 11 Cavalry Liaison Officer Eqpt			189		189
6. Rescue Deposit Interest			65		65
7. Transport to Road Head			398		398
8. Food & Accommodation to Road Head			76		76
9. Expedition Food, Fuel & Kit			124		124
10. Porterage IN	30	2.5	5		375
11. Porterage OUT	15	2.0	5		150
12. Sirdar Wage	1	17	7		119
13. Cook Wage	1	17	5		85
14. Return Transport			385		385
15. Food & Accommodation Hunza	9	6	6.5		351
16. -----/----- Islamabad *	9	6	10.5		567
17. Airport Tax & Handling					54
18. Currency Change Costs					51
TOTAL					7430

Income

RAC Central Fund					1000
Challenge Pursuit (District)					500
AMA					380
QDG Sports Fund					600
QDG PRI					600
QDG OFSF					100
Esmee Fairbairn Charitable Trust					250
CILOR					400
Sir Cennydd Traherne					50
British Petroleum					350
Members' Contributions	8	-	400		3200
TOTAL					7430

Note 1. Costs in £ using 25.25 Rs Pakistani/£1.

Note 2. Accommodation charges marked * do not relate directly to the climb, but span the time between our visiting duties - Vice Chief of Army Staff, Maj General Awan's lunch in Jhelum, and the visit to 11th Cavalry in Lahore - and the rear party's departure for UK on 2 August.

ANNEX C TO EXERCISE
HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA
REPORT

RATIONS

References:

- A. Mat Regs Vol 4 Part 2 Sec 3.
- B. AGAIs Vol I Chapt II.

1. The total ration requirement was 324 man days which was broken down into 162 high altitude (HA) ration man days and 162 CILOR (cash-in-lieu of rations) man days.

2. The HA rations were ordered through DGST(N) at Ensleigh, Bath. The staff there were very friendly and approachable, and the product they provide is first-class. It was definitely worth paying them a personal visit. The items in the 2 Man/1 Day packs and the Bulk Supplements could be chosen to suit personal needs. There were very few complaints about these rations; praise indeed, since life on expeditions revolves around food.

3. Bulk foods were also bought in Pakistan to enhance the HA rations, which were only meant to be eaten above BC. However, there was enough in the HA to last the expedition another two weeks, so it was a very generous ration allowance. Nevertheless, the flour, rice, spices, cooking oil, dried tomatoes, dried fruit and dried meat were tasty supplements to add to the food in BC. TATARIO's chupattis were always appreciated at CI!

4. 2 MAN/1 DAY HIGH ALTITUDE RATIONS

SERIAL	ITEM	SCALE ozs/g	PACKS	MENU			TOTAL OF EACH ITEM
				A	B	C	
<u>BREAKFAST</u>							
1	Rolled Oats Mix	70g		2	2	2	162
2	Oatmeal Blocks	1		2	2	2	162
<u>SNACK</u>							
3	Biscuits Brown	3	Packet	1	1	1	81
4	Biscuits FF	3	Packet	1	1	1	81
5	Choc Biscs & Fruit	1½	Bar	-	1	-	27
6	Chocolate FC	1½	Bar	1	-	1	54
7	Rolo Bar	2	Bar	2	2	2	162
8	Fruit Polo	1	Roll	2	2	2	162
9	Cheese Primula	5½	Tube	1	1	1	81
10	Beef Spread	2	Can	1	1	1	81
11	Sardines in Oil	4	Can	1	-	-	27
12	Mackerel in Oil	5	Can	-	1	-	27
13	Nuts and Raisins	1½	Packet	2	2	2	162
<u>MAIN MEAL</u>							
14	Soup Instant	1	Sachet	2	2	2	162
15	Beef Granules	2½	Pouch	2	-	-	54
16	Mutton Granules	2½	Pouch	-	2	-	54
17	Curried Beef Granules	2½	Pouch	-	-	2	54
18	Pre-cooked Rice	3	Sachet	-	-	2	54
19	Potato Mash Powder	2	Sachet	2	2	-	108
20	Peas Dehydrated	1½	Sachet	1	1	1	81
21	Oxo (Beef)	1	Cube	2	2	-	108
22	Oxo (Chicken)	1	Cube	-	-	2	54
23	Apple Flakes	1	Packet	1	1	1	81
<u>BEVERAGES</u>							
24	Tea Bags	1/16	Bags	12	12	12	972
25	Coffee Instant	1/16	Sachet	2	2	2	162
26	Drinking Chocolate	2½	Sachet	1	1	1	81
27	Refresh Drink	2 pints	Sachet	2	2	2	162
28	Creamer	3g	Sachet	16	16	16	1296
29	Sugar	1	Sachet	12	12	12	972
<u>SUNDRIES</u>							
30	Matches	1	Books	1	1	1	81
31	Salt	1.25g	Sachet	12	12	12	972
32	Handy Andies		Packet	1	1	1	81
33	Polythene Bags			10	10	10	810

BULK SUPPLEMENT

1	Alpen	42g	Sachet	108
2	Condensed Milk	150g	Tube	100
3	Milk Powder	14g	Sachet	60
4	Coffee Instant	5g	Sachet	190
5	Instant Tea	2g	Sachet	190
6	Sugar	25g	Sachet	162
7	Creamers	3g	Sachet	810
8	Rise and Shine 1 Pint::	100g	Sachet	54
9	Dextrose Tablets	50g	Tube	54
10	Marathon	60g	Bar	162
11	Kendal Mint Cake	100g	Bar	54
12	Chicken Supreme Grans.	70g	Sachet	54
13	Savoury Rice	125g	Packet	36
14	Savoury Pasta	100g	Packet	36
15	Ham and Chicken Roll	5oz	Tin	36
16	Cheese	220g	Tin	18
17	Ham Spread	50g	Tin	30
18	Margarine	285g	Tin	18
19	Apple & Apricot Flake	28g	Sachet	54
20	Fruit Salad	140g	Tin	15
21	Handy Andies		Box	30
22	Matches Safety			30
23	Polythene Bags			63

ANNEX D TO EXERCISE
HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA
REPORT

EXPEDITION EQUIPMENT SCALES

SERIAL (a)	ITEM (b)	TOTAL (c)	REMARKS (d)
<u>CLIMBING GEAR</u>			
1	Rope, Kernmantel, 45m x 11mm [AT/0773] (See Note 1)	6	Enough (just) (See Note 2)
2	Dead Man [AT/0746]	10	Plenty
3	Sling, Tape, Troll 8' x 1" [AT/0774]	15	Enough
4	Karabiner, Alloy, Snap [AT/0764]	30	
5	Karabiner, Alloy, Screw gate [AT/0763]	20	
6	Ice Screw, Tubular [AT/0755]	20	
7	Piton, Angle [AT/0768]	8	
8	Piton, Horizontal [AT/0765]	8	
9	Piton, Leepers [AT/0767]	8	
10	Crampons, Salewa, Adjustable [AT/07441]	8	+ 5 individual sets
11	Sit Harness, Whillans (½ med., ½ lg) [AT/0699]	8	+ 3 individual harnesses
12	Axe, Ice, size 28" Stubai [AT/0683a]	4	+ 5 individual axes
13	Hammer, Chouinard, Alpine [AT/0752, 0754]	4	+ 5 individual hammers
14	Jumars, pairs [AT/0706]	10	
15	Ring, accessory [AT/0770]	5	
16	Descendeur, Figure of Eight	5	Not used
17	Climbing helmet [AT/0122-4]	9	Mix of army & individual ones

18	Snow, Shovel, Folding type [AT/0758]	4	Very useful
19	Assorted chocks	30	
20	Axe, Ice, Head Cover [AT/0709]	9	
21	Holster, Hammer [AT/0717]	9	
22	Snow goggles [AT/0750]	20	+ own ski goggles and glasses
23	Headlamp, Electrical [AT/0622]	7	+ 3 individual headtorches
24	Altimeter, Thommen	2	Hired from RGS
25	Camp Snow Saw (from Field & Trek)	1	Excellent
26	50m x 5mm for making Prussik loops in Pakistan		
27	Coloured insulation tape for serial 26		

CAMPING AND COOKING EQUIPMENT

28	Cookset (bought from Blacks)	4	Good value @ £7.46
29	Sigg Fuel Bottle	8	Excellent
30	Water Container (20 litres) (from Blacks)	2	Good
31	Water Bag (from Field & Trek)	2	Useful
32	Folding PVC Basin (from Field & Trek)	3	Useful
33	Folding PVC Bucket (from Field & Trek)	2	Useful
34	Fuel Funnel	3	
35	Tent, Vango, Force Ten [AT/0677]	5	Good as expected
36	Tent, Octagonal, 8-man [AT/0678]	1	Invaluable
37	Insulation Mats [AT/0645]	12	
38	Washing Up Liquid, Bottle	2	

39	Millbank Bags	4	Failed to work
40	Tape, reel	2	
41	Bags, Survival [AT/0461]	12	
42	Stove, Petrol, Optimus, 1 pint [AT/0662]	4	(See Note 3)
43	Stove, Paraffin, Optimus, 1 pint	1	JJFF's
44	Pliers, pair	1	
45	IPK sheets	4	Useful
46	Regimental Pennant	2	
47	Union Flag	1 large 2 small	
48	Regimental Plaques	2	Disappeared on mountain !
49	Strip of Dayglo material (2m long) (made by Survival Aids)	6	Excellent (See Note 4)
50	Silva Compass	2	Not used
51	Rucksack, Karrimor [AT/0651]	7	See note
52	Rucksack, Cyclops [AT/0810]	1	For LO's kit
53	Weighing Scales	2	Vital for prep- aring porter loads
54	Batteries for headlamps (4 volts)	30	Too many
55	Bars of washing soap	1pkt	Bought in Gilgit
56	Scouring pads	2pkts	
57	Tea towels	6	
58	Plastic Jerrican, 10 litre (used for petrol)	2	Bought in Gilgit
59	Plastic Jerrican, 2.5 litre (used for kerosine)	2	-----/-----
60	Assorted aluminium pots & pans	-	-----/-----

CLOTHING

61	Cagoule, Nylon [AT/0117-20]	5	Hardly adequate
62	Overtrouser, Nylon [AT/0131-33]	5	
63	Duvets, Medium/Large	6	Excellent
64	Breeches , Whipcord [AT/0107-10]	6	Good
65	Boots, Mountain Walking [AT/0041-43]	2	Adequate - see note
66	Gaiters, Canvas, Alpine [AT/0121]	6	Adequate
67	Whistle, Safety [AT/0680]	10	

Notes:

1. The serial numbers in [...] refer to the Catalogue of Army Adventurous Training Stores Clothing and Equipment (Feb 1976), which has since been updated considerably.

2. Ref. serial 1. A split between 9mm and 11mm rope would have been preferable.

3. Ref. serials 42 & 43. Thatcham Regional Depot were unable to provide any kerosine stoves as had been originally hoped for. The petrol stoves were definitely a second best due to the danger of poisonous fumes in confined spaces. Therefore, FARQUHARSON provided his own kerosine stove for use in the snowcave, where cooking was necessarily more confined.

4. Ref. serial 49. The Survival Aids Dayglo strips were essential for marking the fixed rope after snowfalls. Some bamboo poles would have been vital in deep snow; as it was they were still visible when merely tied to a carabiner.

5. Ref. serial 51. Although very basic, these external frame rucksacks were ideal for carrying the porters' loads. Everyone in the team had their own rucksack; the Blacks Expedition Rucksack, four of which were bought for the expedition team, performed well.

6. Ref. serial 65. Five pairs of Koflach Ultras were used by the expedition and were a great success.

7. Equipment bought for AKBAR out of expedition funds:

Qualofil sleeping bag
Dachstein Mitts

The rest came from Thatcham stores.

8. Radios would have been handy for communication between camps and in the unfortunate event of an accident when prompt action would have been vital in order to get the rescue services alerted.

INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT LIST

Members of the expedition used the list below as a guide as to what to take to Pakistan:

- * Climbing Helmet
- * Climbing Harness
- * Mountain Boots
- Walking Boots for walk-in to Base Camp
- * Ice Axe
- * Ice Hammer
- * Rubber Covers for the above
- * Rucksack (most bought their own - see Note)
- * Crampons
- /* Sunglasses/Glacier Goggles
- * Duvet Jacket
- * Waterproof Suit (Jkt + Trs)
- * Snow Gaiters
- * Whistle
- Knife, Fork, Spoon
- Plate/Bowl, Mug
- Sleeping Bag + Cotton Liner
- x4 Thick Socks (Loopstitch are best)
- x2 Warm Shirts - see Note
- * x1 Climbing Breeches
- x1 Shorts
- x1 Balaclava/Woolly Mountain Hat
- x1 Sun Hat
- x2 Pairs of Dachstein Mitts (or equivalent)
- x1 Thin Thermal Gloves (eg Damart)
- x2 Thermal Shirts (eg Norwegian Army shirts from Survival Aids)
- x1 Long Johns
- x2 Tee-shirt
- x3 Sets of underwear
- x1 Set of Sports Wear (running shorts, trainers, etc)
- Washing and Shaving kit
- Pocket knife, tin opener, etc
- * x1 Headtorch
- x1 Torch, right-angled
- Suntan lotion + Lip balm + Glacier Cream

- Housewife
- Waterbottle
- * Insulation Mat
- x1 Pee bottle (light, plastic and optional)
- x1 Set of smart clothes eg cords, light shirt, tie, shoes, etc
- Reading Material/small chess set/Walkman, cassettes, etc
- Camera + Films
- Notebook + writing materials

* = Provided by the expedition stores if wanted

Documents and money:

- I.D. Card
- Passport
- Vaccination document
- Travellers cheques (£70 advised)

ANNEX E TO EXERCISE
HIGH CHOGOLUNGMA
REPORT

MEDICAL REPORT

1. The expedition fortunately had no major medical problems. ROBSON was the only person to suffer from altitude sickness to any great extent. He was out of action for about a week whilst he acclimatised at Base Camp. He showed no further symptoms above Base Camp (14,000') after his recovery, and was fit enough to join Team Three in going for the summit.
2. Four members suffered from stomach infections and possibly cramps from eating too much fresh and bulky food in the Hunza Valley after leaving the mountain. In some cases these afflictions continued for two weeks. Lomotil tablets worked very well against diarrhoea, especially, as well as stomach aches.
3. Members were given cholera and immunoglobulin (anti-hepatitis A) inoculations prior to leaving the UK. Anti-malarial precautions were taken before, during and after the expedition. For most this consisted of taking 1 x Paludrin tablet per day.
4. The list of medical stores in Appendix 1 of this annex is more than enough, and some was left behind in the UK when space in the baggage became short.
5. Some locals and porters were given medical treatment for minor ailments by the expedition doctor, Colonel HARDIE, and other members who happened to be in Base Camp at the right time.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX E
TO EXERCISE HIGH
CHOGOLUNGMA REPORT

MEDICAL STORES

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	Bandage Kling	12
2	Crepe Bandage 3"	12
3	Splint Inflatable Femur	1
4	Uvistat Sun Cream	22
5	Panadol	500
6	Tineafax	12
7	Triangular Bandage	18
8	Minims Eye Drops	20
9	Eye Pads	4
10	Hibitane 1000mls	1
11	Dequidin Lozenges (packs of 30)	20
12	Adhesive Bandage 4.5 metre	6
13	Adhesive Bandage 2.5 x 45	2
14	Jelonet Dressing 10cm x 10cm	20
15	Micropore	1
16	Micropore 3"	3
17	Nupercainal Ointment	6
18	Caladryl	4
19	Kaolin et Morph 500mls	1
20	Sal Aspirin	500
21	Soft White Paraffin 500g	1
22	Mediswabs	36
23	Elthicon Sutres, assorted cutting edge needles curved	30
24	Brulidine Ointment	6
25	Eurax Geigy	2
26	Algipan Ointment	4
27	Nuremycin Ointment	2
28	Xylodase Ointment 15g	4
29	Norgesic Tabs	300
30	Benzyl Benzoate 2m	1
31	Anusol Suppositres	20
32	Albucid Eye Ointment	6
33	Lomotil Tabs	200
34	Aluminium Hydroxide Tabs	100
35	Achromycine Tetracycline Tabs	750
36	Paludrine Tabs	1000
37	Syringe Disposable	20
38	Needles Disposable	50
39	Cotton Wool Balls	40
40	Assorted Safety Pins	24
41	Flagyl 400mg Tabs	100
42	Pyrantel 125mg Tabs	50

43	Benzympenicillin 250mg Tabs	250
44	Stemetil 5mg Tabs	50
45	DF 118 30mg Tabs	100
46	Mogadon 5mg Tabs	100
47	Lasix 40mg Tabs	100
48	Oil of Cloves 10ml	1 bottle
49	Pethidine 100mg Ampules Forinjection	10
50	Frusemide 10mg/ml 2ml Ampules	10
51	Piriton 4mg Tabs	100
52	Sharp Pointed Stitch Scissors	1
53	Fine Point Forceps	1
54	Spencer Wells Forceps	1
55	Assorted Elastoplast Dressings	500

DISTRIBUTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Distribution

Expedition Members	8
11th Cavalry	3
Mount Everest Foundation	3
Tom Beese	1
RGS/EAS	1
Eastern District	1
RAC Central Fund	1
Patrons	2
AMA	2
QDG	3
Alpine Club	1
Himalayan Club	1
Esmee Fairbairn Charitable Trust	1
Spare	5

TOTAL	33

2. Acknowledgements

The expedition would like to thank everyone who in some way contributed to the success of the Chogolungma Expedition. There are too many to mention individually.

Special thanks to the following for their financial assistance:

Major General DHG Rice
Sir Cennydd Traherne
Esmee Fairbairn Charitable Trust
The Army Mountaineering Association
RAC Benevolent Fund
British Petroleum
QDG PRI & OFSF