

BATURA '93



Supported by:

**The Mount Everest Foundation
British Mountaineering Council
Foundation for sport and the arts**



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Acknowledgements

Many people were very helpful in providing us with support, information and encouragement. We would like to thank them all. In particular the following:

Mount Everest Foundation. For providing us with £400.

British Mountaineering Council . For providing us with £350.

Foundation for sports and the arts. For providing us with £400.

Dr.Stephen Morris-Jones. For medical advice and supplying us with a lot of the kit. Unfortunately he was unable to join us.

Simon Cooke a member of the Sheffield Batura 1991 trip who provided us with some very useful information.

Bob Marks who visited the Garamsal and Baltar Valleys in 1992 and provided us with our only picture of the area.

Nick Parks and David MacGregor for their helpful advice and encouragement.

Rob Collister for recommending that we went with as little information as possible.

Mike Westmacott for digging out some interesting articles at the Alpine Club.

Aldenham School for lending us three tents.

Dr. John Kilborn for showing us how to do stitches.

All the long suffering families of the participants.

Members of Expedition**Matthew Cobham (Organiser):**

Previous climbing experience in European Alps, on Mount Kenya (Batian via north face) and in the Chinese Pamirs. Read Business Administration at Huddersfield University and currently job hunting.

Stone Elworthy:

Climbing experience in European Alps (Walker Spur and Frenay Central Pillar) and in Yosemite (The Nose). Currently undertaking a Phd at Leeds University.

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Climbing experience in European Alps (Walker Spur) and on Mount Kenya (Batian via north face). Read Interior Design at Humberside University.

James Howel:

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Reasons For Going To The Upper Baltar Glacier and for
Choosing 'Dariyo Sar c.5600ms' as an Objective

There are many very attractive valleys in the north western Karakoram which would have provided us with considerable challenges and spectacular views, but the Baltar valley was chosen firstly because it appeared to be somewhere that less people have visited. This was certainly confirmed on our arrival in Bar, where the local people said that there had been no expeditions in the valley since the previous year.

At no point did we see any other climbers or trekkers.

We also wanted an objective that was sufficiently far away from civilisation to fit in with the adventure element of the climbing.

On reading descriptions by Tilman, Tyndale and more recent visitors to the valley (see bibliography) it sounded as though there would not only be attractive peaks, but also vegetation in the lower valley. The Baltar Valley is certainly far from barren.

Also we needed an objective that would fit our pocket and Pakistan has the virtue of offering climbing below 6000ms without peak fees and minimal form filling.

Our main objective, 'Dariyo Sar c.5600ms', on the north side of the West Baltar Glacier, was chosen for the following reasons:

It appeared from the map (see Bibliography) possible to approach the mountain from the north (Toltar Glacier) and south (west Baltar Glacier) and this would give us more flexibility which we knew would be essential for a small group.

It was near the colossal Batura peaks which would provide spectacular views.

To our knowledge nobody had climbed it.

Luck determined whether it would be an attractive or a possible mountain and this again fitted in with the adventure element of the trip.

'Dariyo Sar' turned out to be a very beautiful and certainly appeared to be manageable (shown on front cover).

Expedition Summery

18th of July 1993:

London >> Karachi with Rumanian Air via Bucherest (£340rtn pp).

19th:

PIA flight to Islamabad (c.£250 for all).

20th:

NATCO bus to Gilgit (c.£20 for all). 7pm bus breaks down just south of Besham. 10.30pm bus fixed.

21st:

Land slide prevents progress until morning. Puncture at midday and have to wait for a bridge to be repaired in the afternoon.

Midnight arrive in Gilgit.

22nd:

Spend day buying food etc., for 25 days.

23rd:

Two jeeps to Bar, north of Chalt (c.£50). Road mostly good, but have to change Jeeps above Chalt where river has washed away the road. Arrange 13 porters for two day carry up to Baltar and one day for their return (c.£190).

24th:

Rain. Porters won't go.

25th:

Rain early on. Porters say they won't go. Stone, David, James and Matthew set off with heavy loads. 10am weather clears and Andy gets porters going. A rucksack is lost in the river and Stone returns to Gilgit to replace the lost gear. Get to 'Chea' about 6pm.

26th:

'Chea' to 'Baltar' takes about six hours. 'Baltar' on the Swiss Foundation 1990 map is marked as being on the West bank of the Toltar Glacier. It is on the East bank (see attached map).

27th:

Porters return. Rest day.

28th:

David, James and Andy leave for upper Baltar Glacier and the south side of 'Dariyo Sar' (>5500ms). Matthew waits for Stone. He arrives in afternoon with Zoltan from Hungary.

29th:

Matthew leaves to rece' Toltar Glacier. Stone and Zoltan leave to climb point '5500ms' immediately south of Baltar. James, David and Andy reach point 2 (marked on map).

30th:

Stone and Zoltan make first attempt on point '5500ms', but get to the wrong summit!

31st:

James, David and Andy return from Upper Baltar Glacier. Matthew returns from Toltar Glacier.

1st of August:

Stone and Zoltan reach the right summit of point '5500ms'. First ascent as far as we know. They return to BC.

2nd to 5th:

Bad/wet weather. All stay in BC.

6th:

Stone, James, Andy, David and Matthew leave with rest of hill food for base of 'Dariyo Sar'. c.7 hours from Baltar to point 3 (ABC).

7th:

Rain.

8th:

Rain.

9th:

Stone, Andy, David and James leave for bottom of climb (point 4 on map). Clouds/rain come in later in day.

10th:

Low cloud/rain. Decide not to make an attempt. All walk back to BC because of food/fuel shortage.

11th:

Rest.

12th:

Walked out (Porters C.£130 for 9).

13th-14th:

David, James and Andy to Karimabad to rece' 'Bubli Motin'. Matthew and Stone return with gear to Gilgit.

15th:

Matthew up to Karimabad. Stone leaves for Karachi to return to UK.

16th-17th:

Matthew, David, James and Andy in Gilgit.

18th-25th:

All make way back to Karachi via Islamabad (Peshawar and Darra).

25th:

Karachi >> London HR.

Description of Expedition

London to Gilgit:

On the 18th of July we flew to Karachi via Bucharest with Rumanian Airways (£340rtn). They were very generous with our baggage allowance, even though we were well over the 20kgs per person. This was helped by asking the travel agent to request that the airline be lenient. Somewhere a box of Kendle Mint Cake was stolen.

When we arrived in a steaming Karachi there was a choice about whether to go by train through Lahore to Islamabad, or alternatively fly with PIA. The advantage of the train would be to see more of the south of Pakistan.

It was decided to fly as we wanted to get as much time above the road as possible and going by train might take several days. PIA flight 2070 rupees per person (c.£50).

When we arrived in what seemed an even hotter Islamabad it was not possible to get on a NATCO bus straight away to Gilgit, so we had to book for the next day. We stayed at the Nadir Hotel opposite the main bus station, which is pretty basic but does have fans (100 rupees per person).

Tickets to Gilgit were 170 rupees (c.£4) and on the 20th of July we left. In the early evening the bus broke down just south of Besham and took four or five hours to repair. After only a few hours more travel we had to stop behind a long queue of vehicles because of a huge land slide just south of the Indus.

After spending a night there we continued until at midday we got a flat tyre and then stopped further on for a few hours for the spare to be repaired. Not much further on a bridge was being repaired - more waiting.

At 1am on the 22nd we arrived in Gilgit just slightly tired and were taken to the JCR Hotel on the main street (300rps per night).

The plan was to spend the next day getting food etc.. together. This is where we made our first mistake. Just about anything can be bought in Gilgit, so that was not the problem. Instead of spending an afternoon thinking about what we would need and then spending a whole day sorting the food out, we rushed into it.

After spending an hour or so looking around the markets to see what there was, we met back at the hotel and drew up a list of what we should go out and buy. The quantity we based on 740grams of food per person per day (the figure given in 'Lightweight Expeditions' by Rob Collister).

Food Bought:

Rice	Tinned cheese
Lentils (black & white)	Tinned sardines
Potatoes	Custard and jelly powder
Carrots	Flour
Onions	Oil
Garlic	Energy drink powder
Cabbage	(orange/lemon/mixed fruit)
Biscuits (coconut and cumin)	Tea
Raisins	Powdered milk (from UK)
Almonds	Glucose tablets (from UK)
Spices (4 types)	Vitamin pills (from UK)

The orange and lemon drink ('Energile') is very good, but the 'mixed fruit' is worth avoiding.

We certainly should have taken chocolate, salt (as the rice was very stodgy), coffee, lots more biscuits, sugar, more garlic, more tinned cheese and more vegetables in general.

After buying all the food and some more equipment, such as snow stakes, all the central expedition food/gear was packed into 10 porter loads (20-25kgs each). A spring balance was a useful buy from Gilgit.

Gilgit to Bar (Garamsal Valley):

Two Jeeps were hired on the 23rd to get all our gear and us to Bar. We did consider just getting a bus to Nilt (opposite Chalt, South side of KKH) and then getting local transport to Chalt and then up to Bar, but above Chalt the road is quite rough and Jeeps were worthwhile (1000 rupees or c.£25 per Jeep).

Although rough the journey to Bar was straightforward, apart from about half way between Chalt and Bar where the road had been washed away. Here we had to transfer to Jeeps on the other side and then continued to Bar.

Bar to Baltar:

At Bar two families argued over whose land we should camp on. We were not sure whether this was because they wanted us to be there or not. Anyway we seemed reasonably welcome. Porters were sorted out with little difficulty (150 rupees per porter per stage and 180 rupees per porter per glacier stage).

At the MEF interview we were told dryly that one of the reasons why less people visit the valley is that the people in the Bar Valley have a reputation for being violent.

This was far from the case. Although the people of Bar were a little confused by our arrival out of the blue, they provided us with ten good men to carry our gear and three to carry their own food.

8.

As expected they are very tough people, but seemed happy. In spite of the rough terrain (for us at least) they usually only had rags bound round their feet. A big trip here would get on their right side by taking some basic footwear for them.

During the night it rained heavily and in the morning of the 24th the porters said it was dangerous to go because of land slides.

On the 25th although it was still raining we had to decide whether it might be worth us start carrying loads up to Baltar ourselves. At 7.30am Matthew, Stone, David and James left with heavy loads to try and go as far as possible, return that day and then carry another load up the next day. Andy stayed behind just in case the porters agreed to go later in the day.

A few hours out of Bar the path on the East side steepens and where it has been washed away it is tricky. Here a rucksack with food and some equipment fell into the river. Stone decided to go back and try to find it. Matthew, David and James continued as far as point 8, dumped the loads and began returning at about 3.30pm.

Luckily the porters had decided to start at around 10.30am and so all the party and gear were able to continue to 'Chea' (not marked on Swiss Foundation 1990 map). Here we all spent the night.

We left Chea around 9.30am on the 26th and it took about six or seven hours to Baltar. The last section over very heavy moraine was quite arduous.

Baltar, point 1 on the map (c.3200ms), is situated on the East bank of the Toltar Glacier, not the West bank as shown on the Swiss Foundation 1990 map. Shepherds work up here for the summer months and the area is grassy with trees. There is plenty of water, but it tends to be extremely silty. We agreed with the porters to come and pick us up on the 18th of August.

A shepherd (teacher in Bar during the winter) called 'Ghulam Mohammad', who speaks a little English in the wrong order, is a useful contact. He sorted out porters for us on the way down and gave us curd and milk.

27th July - 1st August:

On the 27th we rested, spending most of it making chapaties and James made an oven. The weather was good.

There were plenty of very attractive peaks around, but as James put it, "...several times a day they reveal their true character in the form of great powder avalanches which sweep down from the overhanging seracs, triggering five or six more.."



9.

Our base camp at Baltar with 'Aikache Chhock 6500ms' brooding behind.



James Howel negotiating the route to our advance base camp.

It was eventually decided that David, James and Andy would approach 'Dariyo Sar' from the south, taking enough food to maybe make an attempt. Matthew would stay behind to wait for Stone.

James, David and Andy left on the 28th around midday, hoping to get to point 3 (see map) that day. James describes the walk in:

"Two hours into the walk we discovered the path, this was after a mile of nightmarish bushwhacking across boulders in the midday heat. We rounded the rock buttress opposite 'Aikache Chhock' 6500ms at about 3.30pm. Then slogged through thick shoulder high bushes above the Baltar Glacier's lateral moraine for another four and a half hours before deciding to bivi' on a boulder (point 2).

Avalanches came down the large gullies below 'Hachindar Chhish' 7163ms all night, constantly reminding us of our tenuous position in these mountains.

The following morning we decided to descend right down to the glacier and see if we could move faster.... Although we were now crossing ankle snapping boulders.... the going seemed easier...

As the sun changed its aspect on the faces below 'Hachindar Chhish' and 'Aikache Chhock' 'safe' lines could be seen that would be protected from avalanches. These lines would be big wall routes with mixed sections....

By 2pm (on the 29th) water was becoming a problem. The only drinkable water between Baltar and ABC is firstly at the Eastern end of the Baltar plain and then about 250ms from ABC.

We finally arrived at ABC around 5.30pm. We were fairly split up and were at one point worried about Andy's safety because 100ms separation is all that is needed for a person to disappear from view.

We looked for 'Dariyo Sar'. Our map photocopy was damaged, so we dismissed the huge fluted 6882m (apparently) peak that stood over the west Baltar Glacier.....

The following day (30th) after a more careful look at the map I discovered that the huge sentry like fluted mountain at the entrance to the western Baltar Glacier (north bank) was our peak. It appeared to be so steep that there was little avalanche danger. We were excited, yet fearful and concerned about the thought of going up and climbing it."

On the 31st of July James, David and Andy returned to Baltar, short of food. They spotted the footprints of a Snow Leopard at

point 5 on the map, which the shepherds claimed had been known to steal sheep and children.

Meanwhile only a few hours after they had left on the 28th to go up to Baltar, Stone arrived. He had been back to Gilgit to replace the lost gear (crampons and ice axes). With him came Zoltan, a Hungarian studying in Beijing.

Initially they were both quite unwell, but soon recovered and began looking at a c.5500m peak just opposite Baltar (see point 6). Matthew decided to go and reconnoitre the Toltar Glacier, while Stone and Zoltan prepared to have a go at their peak. To our knowledge, previously un-climbed. Below Stone describes their climb:

"Our chosen objective was an amiable looking peak just across the Glacier from Baltar. In order to do the bulk of the walking whilst it was still cool we set off at 6am (on the 30th). Below the snow line the peak rose as wooded slopes and meadows of wild flowers. There were occasional rock steps with waterfalls. However these could be skirted around.

The bushes only gave out a couple of hundred metres below the snowline. We found a large boulder that gave a flat spot to bivvy on. After a few hours we were feeling somewhat fried by the sun. Luckily we discovered a shaded bivvy site.

After eating a late supper we walked up to the snowline and got kitted up by midnight. There was no moon and it was no longer clear which was the best way up. The snow had a breakable crust and was very slow to wade through. As we got higher the snow became more loose and sugary. A fairly steep flounder led to a col. It seemed as though one last slope of steep powder would get us to the summit. To make any progress it was necessary to plunge ice axes and arms in up to the armpits and somehow burrow upwards.

After a farcical inch by inch struggle we were on the 'top'. But 'oh dear!', it was not the summit. A short corniced drop led to another col which led to an icy slope, a plateau, a ridge and then the summit. The corniced drop looked rather nasty, so we decided to back off.

We got back down below the snow line just as the sun was getting up, had breakfast and lazed around all day.

At midnight (31st July/1st August) we set off for a second attempt. Getting up the side of the correct col had a short section of Scottish grade 2 ice. The icy slope above the col was rather brittle and un-friendly. The snow on the plateau was waist deep and required an all engine burning effort for each step.

I had the bright idea of taking a short cut straight up the summit slope, rather than along the ridge. However, this slope turned out to be bottomless 60 degree powder, mostly forming tenuous curtains over more bottomless crevasses.

A hasty retreat got us along to the summit ridge. A fairly straight forward wading allowed us to make slow progress. At one point the cornices on either side seemed to meet in the middle so that we were literally walking on air. A commando style crawl got us over.

The summit was a gratifying natural rock cairn. It gave us splendid views of the surrounding mountains and gathering storm clouds.

As we descended the atmosphere became more and more oppressive. At any moment I expected a torrential down-pour and fleets of thunderbolts. Miraculously it didn't start snowing until we had got onto gentle slopes below the col. The damp snow made the seracs appear more threatening and the powder slopes more and more avalanche prone.

Fortunately we got back to our bivi' by 9am (1st August) and huddled under the boulder to keep out of the sleet."

At the same time as the successful ascent of point '5500ms' Matthew walked up the Toltar Glacier as far as point 9 on the map. The going is easy for the first hour and then it deteriorates into typical heavy moraine. Good views of 'Sani Pakkush 6952ms' could be seen.

2nd to 5th of August:

The aim now was to make a full attempt on 'Dariyo Sar', now we were all together and we planned to all walk up to ABC on the 2nd of August with the rest of the hill food (we thought this was about ten days worth).

Unfortunately up until the 5th there was bad weather with often constant rain, so we stayed in our tents and got quite frustrated. Matthew wrote in his diary on the 4th, "Weather awful. Really pissing down. Took ages making yet another rice dish. Tea took ages too." We did buy a Sheep from the shepherds which provided a mass of kebabs and a huge stew. Stone impressively, did a lot of cooking in the rain.

6th to 11th of August:

On the 6th the weather was better and we left for ABC at 6am, and spent eight hours covering the heavy loose moraine. On arriving at ABC Matthew describes 'Dariyo Sar':

"Around 3.30pm I walked a little further to get a proper look at Dariyo Sar. It really looked an impressive peak. Essentially it has two huge rock pillars with a large snow slope down

between. There has been intense speculation as to how steep the slope is. Everything from 55 to 75 degrees. It certainly looks steep. The great thing about it is that there is no evidence of rock fall at the bottom and very little avalanche debris..."

There was evidence of other expeditions having been to the same camp. There were beer cans and other tins lying around and also what looked like a grave stone with 'KOTO 1977' faintly scratched on a rock.

The plan was for Stone, Andy, David and James to walk over the glacier to the base of the peak early the next day and then climb it that night (7th). Matthew decided that the peak looked at little steep and so would stay behind.

On the 7th the weather was bad and so too most of the 8th. On the evening of the 8th the weather cleared very well and although we didn't know it at the time, this was clearly where we had made another mistake. We should have camped almost at the base of Dariyo Sar, so when the weather did break we would be there ready. Instead there was a long arduous walk over a lot of moraine before reaching the bottom of the peak.

The easiest approach from ABC is via a corridor in the moraine in the centre of the glacier and then up a huge obvious scree slope which meets the north Baltar Glacier. From there a gully leads up to the base of the peak.

The planned line of ascent on the peak was up the main snow/ice slope in the centre. The bergschund at the bottom did not run all the way across. On reaching the ridge they would then traverse to the left, or west summit, which appeared to be the higher. The descent would be down the west rock buttress to a snowy couloir which leads down to the west Baltar Glacier.

James describes the attempt on the peak:

"It just constantly snowed and rained. The night of the 8th/9th was clear so we went early on the 9th for the base of Dariyo Sar. The idea was to get to the base, then eat a big meal, then climb all night and descend to ABC the following day.

Andy started to fall ill and this got steadily worse the further we went. He assured us this was not altitude related since there was no headache. After a wrong turn Stone, Dave and I backtracked down the ridge and bumslid 250ms down to the glacier right below Dariyo Sar after leaving a message for Andy. We scrambled for another 200ms and then set up a bivi'.

Earlier on we had told Andy to go back down if he felt ill, so since it was now 7pm we assumed he had done so. At 7.30pm we heard the theme tune of 'Sesame Street' echoing out so we

shouted out and 15 minutes later we were apologising for eating Andy's share of the food.

It was about this time that the weather really turned and the cloud descended right down to the glacier. It started snowing heavily. We had no kipmats or sleeping bags, so were cold. We froze all night. I nearly convinced Stone to have a go at it anyway in the morning, but after 20 minutes he politely declined. The attempt was off and we began returning at 6.30am.

We then made a far more direct and enjoyable descent down to the green plain by the glacier (point 7). This is an excellent spot for a base since there is a hundred times more water than at our ABC".

When they returned at midday to ABC (10th), we had to decide what to do next. The choice was between either walking back to Bar to get more food and fuel and then returning to make another attempt at Dariyo Sar or walking out.

We worked out that it would take us about 6 days to return from Bar and the porters were due to come on the 18th. In addition the weather was giving no signs of relenting.

Therefore we decided, very frustrated, but certainly feeling that we had learnt a lot, to walk out. Several members philosophically made the point that on a trip like this getting up the peak should be seen as a bonus and it had all been worthwhile.

It took about 5 hours for all to get back to base.

On the 11th the weather was again not good, confirming our decision, and it gave us the opportunity to arrange with the shepherds to help us carry our gear out.

12th to 17th of August:

At 7am on the 12th the shepherds arrived to help us. Stone had not been too well the night before, but still wanted to walk out. We had arranged for eight porters and thought that we had carefully written their names down, but somehow when we came to pay them just before Bar there were nine. We were not pleased about this particularly as one of them had only carried his school books down! But he was on our list, so we had no choice except to pay him.

In Bar we hired a Jeep. The road down to the KKH was relatively straight forward as it had been repaired, but we did have to push a pile of car engine sized boulders out of the way just outside Bar.

15.

Andy, James and David left Stone and Matthew to take the gear back to Gilgit, while they went up to Karimabad. Independence day for Pakistan on the 14th.

Over the next couple of days David, James and Andy made a rece' of Bubli Motin, above Karimabad. Stone began his return to the UK. He had told his supervisor he was only taking four weeks off, had decided that six was poetic licence, but now thought he had better get back.

Matthew went up to join the others in Karimabad on the 15th and all spent a few days relaxing. We stayed at the Hunza Inn in Karimabad which we highly recommend. It is basic but the hotel keeper is full of humour and makes one feel very looked after.

We returned to Gilgit on the back of a potato lorry and spent the 16th and 17th in Gilgit eating.

18th to 25th of August:

We made our way back to Karachi and celebrated Andy's birthday on the 18th. The bus from Gilgit to Islamabad went relatively smoothly as we went on a de-luxe bus, which is only 30 rupees more for a less troubled journey and in theory, reclining seats. Spent a few days in Peshawar and David, James and Andy had an epic day in Darra, which is famous for its illegality.

Arrived in Karachi after flying down on the 'PIA Night Coach', which is 500 rupees cheaper per person, on the 23rd.

Sweltered in Karachi on the 24th and got to the airport at 11pm for our flight back to London via Bucherest at 1am on the 25th. Arrived back in London at 11.30am.



16.

An avalanche off 'Hachindar Chhish 7163ms'.



The locals have a reputation for being violent according to the Mount Everest Foundation (see page 7).

Finances

To convert costs in rupees back into sterling an exchange rate of 41 rupees (about the average July-August 1993) to the £ has been used.

Income:

Personal contributions - air flight	£340
- main expedition	£350
	£690
* five persons	£3450
Grants - Mount Everest Foundation	£400
- British Mountaineering Council	£350
- Foundation for sport and the arts	£400
	£1150
Total income -	£4600

Expenditure (total figures for group):

Air flights -	£1700
Internal travel:-Karachi-'pindi rtn. (PIA)	£435.50
-NATCO buses. 'pindi-Gilgit	£20
-Jeeps. Gilgit to Bar	£55.50
Visas -	£120
Porters -	£321
Food -	£250
Hotels/other meals -	£480
Insurance -	£695
Administration -	£220
Equipment -	£200
Medical -	£75
Other -	£29
Total expenditure	£4600

Apart from air flights, equipment, medical, insurance, and most of the administration costs the rest of each person's contribution was taken as needed. This is why the income and expenditure figures balance exactly.

We took a mixture of £s and \$s. Generally we found that \$s were more acceptable.

Medical Kit and Comments

We were very helpfully advised by Dr. Stephen Morris-Jones who had hoped to be able to join the trip. Also Dr. John Kilborn kindly showed us how to do stitches.

There was no serious illness and no injuries, apart from minor cuts. We all on occasions suffered from diarrhoea and one member experienced vomiting after eating too many lentils.

We needed a sensible balance between essential drugs such as Penicillin and not taking things that we would not know how to use.

Drugs for group:

Trimethoprim 100mg * 50. For urine and bowel infection (NOT a penicillin).

Fludoxacillin 250mg * 50. For skin infections (Penicillin).

Amoxycillin 250mg * 50. For chest infections plus ear infections (Form of Penicillin).

Co-codamol 300mg * 50. Moderate pain relief.

Paracetamol. Minor pain relief.

Immodium for diarrhoea

Medical Kit:

Inflatable splints - femur and tibia/fibula.

Crepe bandages * 10. Mixed sizes.

Menolin * 10. Mixed sizes.

Elastic bandage.

Sutra kits.

Butterfly stitches.

Assorted syringes and hypodermic needles to supply to a hospital if necessary.

Spray on antiseptic.

Liquid antiseptic.

Sachet of sterile water for eyes * 3.

Assorted plasters and cotton wool.

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R.Collister, A Summer in Gilgit (1975) Pt II. The Alpine Journal 1978, vol.83, no.327. Pages 64-72.

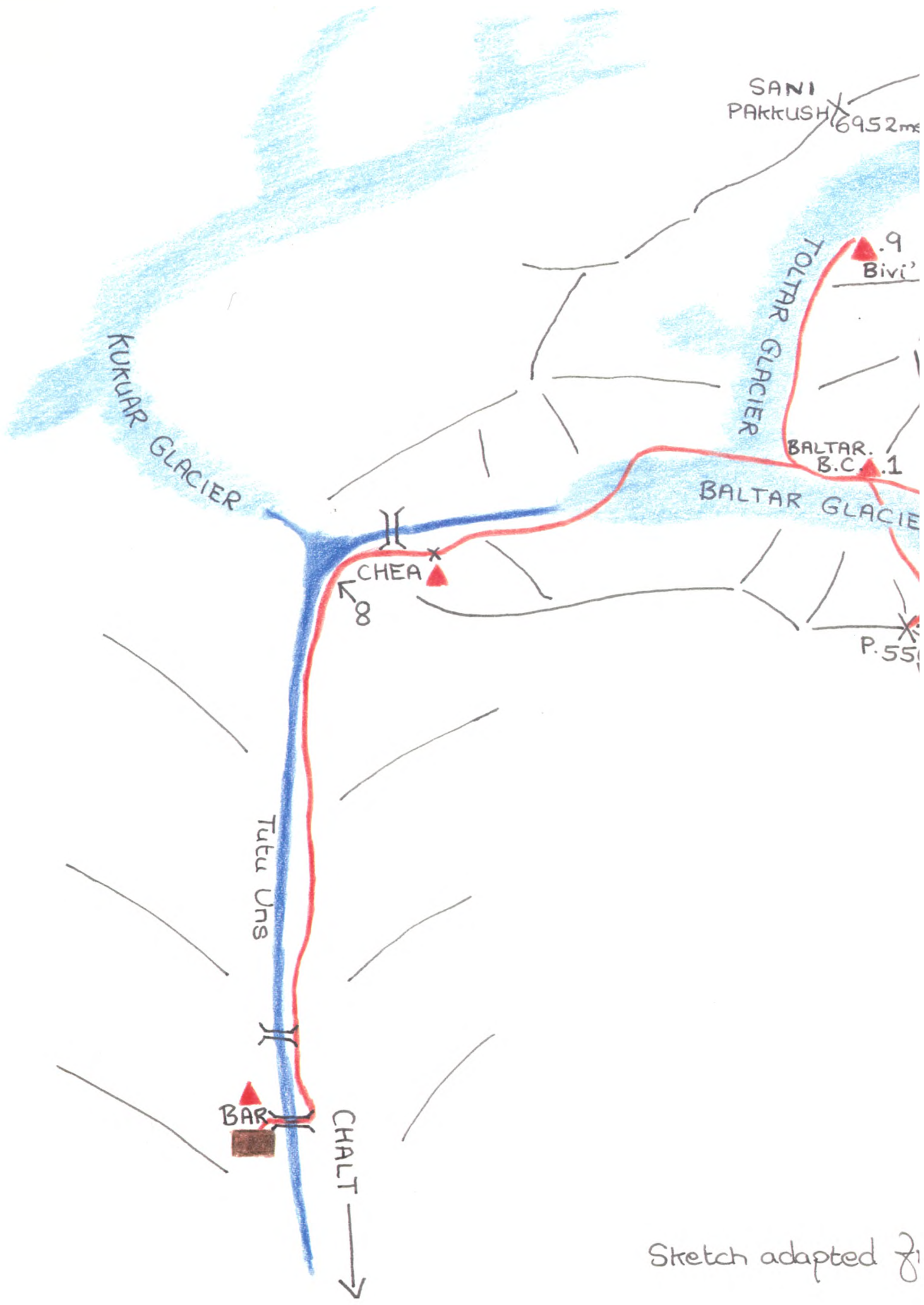
J.Nixon, British West Karakoram expedition 1981. The Alpine Journal 1982, pages 132-135.

Other Information:

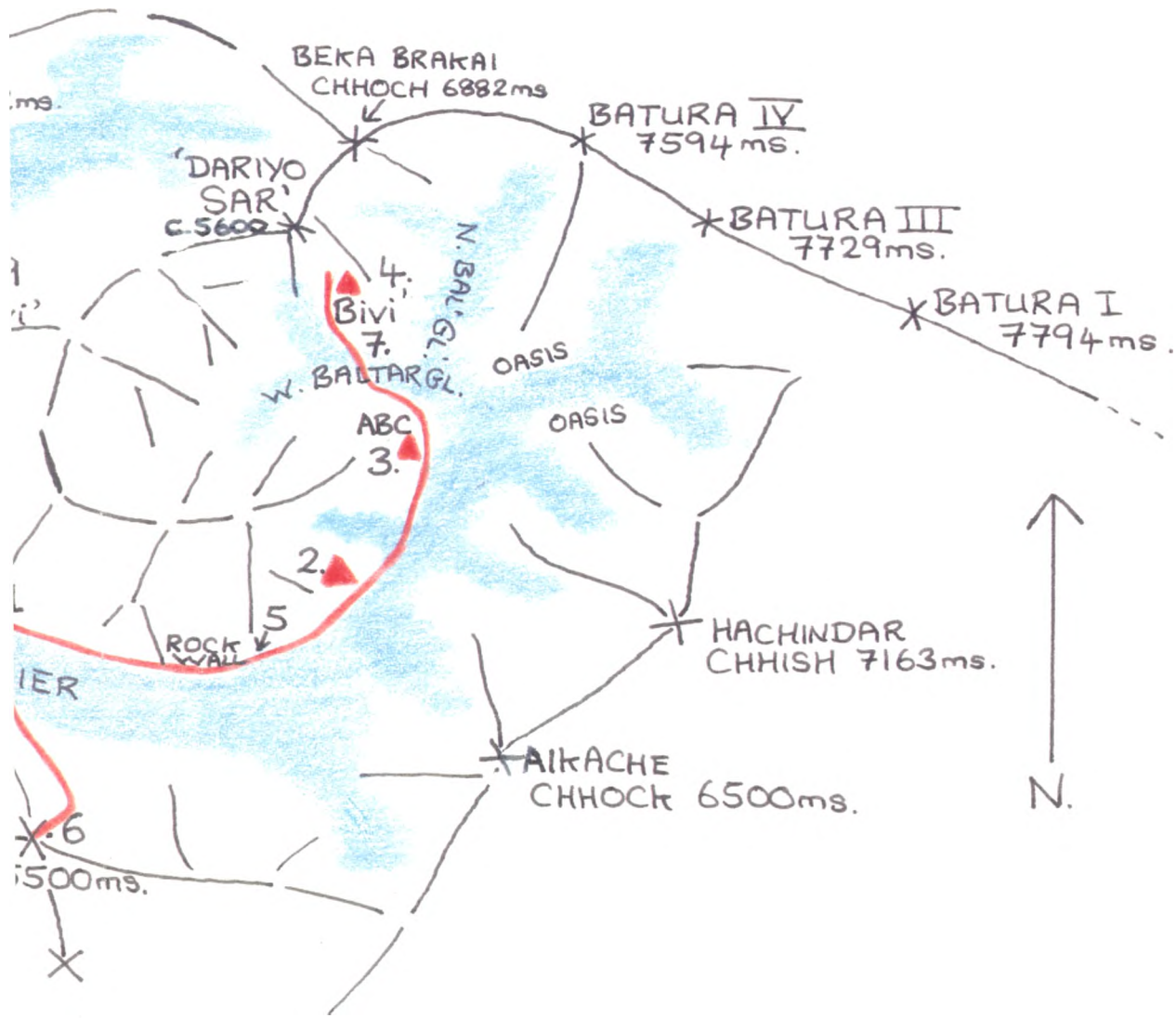
Simon Cooke, a member of the Sheffield Batura 1991 expedition gave some very useful details.

Bob Marks, who visited Baltar in 1992 provided us with a picture of the valley.

Government of Pakistan, Embassy in London. For providing copies of the 1987 rules and regulations.



Sketch adapted from



EXPEDITION AREA

SCALE: c. 5 MILES

- KEY:
- Route taken
 - Ridge
 - Major/significant peak
 - River
 - Glacier
 - Camp/bivi. Points (ie: .9) referred to in text.

From: 'Karakoram Sheet 1. Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research 1990. Scale: 1:250,000.'