THE GREENE CARRIER[1]

By RAYMOND GREENE

THE carrier consists of a frame (A) similar to the frame of the Bergan rucksack. To the lower end of the frame is attached a seat (B). The carrier is worn on the back of the rescuer, slung from his shoulders by the shoulder straps (C). The weight is borne partly on the shoulders and partly, by means of the level back strap (D), on the lower part of the spine. The distribution of weight from shoulders to hips makes it easy to carry weights which would otherwise be impossible. The patient is supported on the seat (B), looking in the same direction as the rescuer, as though pick-a-back. His weight is actually borne *not* by the seat but by the crossed back straps (E). This point must be emphasised, for, unless the crossed back straps are drawn as tight as possible and *evenly* tight, too great a strain will fall upon the joint between seat and frame. The patient is prevented from falling off by the support strap (F). His thighs are supported by the thigh straps (G). The front lower corners of the rucksack can be attached to the studs (I). Medical and other supplies can thus be carried with comfort and ease. Alternatively, bomb boxes, ammunition boxes, Bren gun tripods, etc., can be carried without the use of a rucksack. The present model of the carrier is made in cane. The total weight, including all straps, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The method of raising a wounded man from the ground is shown in the accompanying photographs.

The patient is laid on his back with his legs widely separated. His buttocks are slightly raised from the ground in the manner shown in Fig. 1 and the seat is slid underneath them. The frame should lie well into the crutch and completely square, with all straps forward, as in Fig. 2.

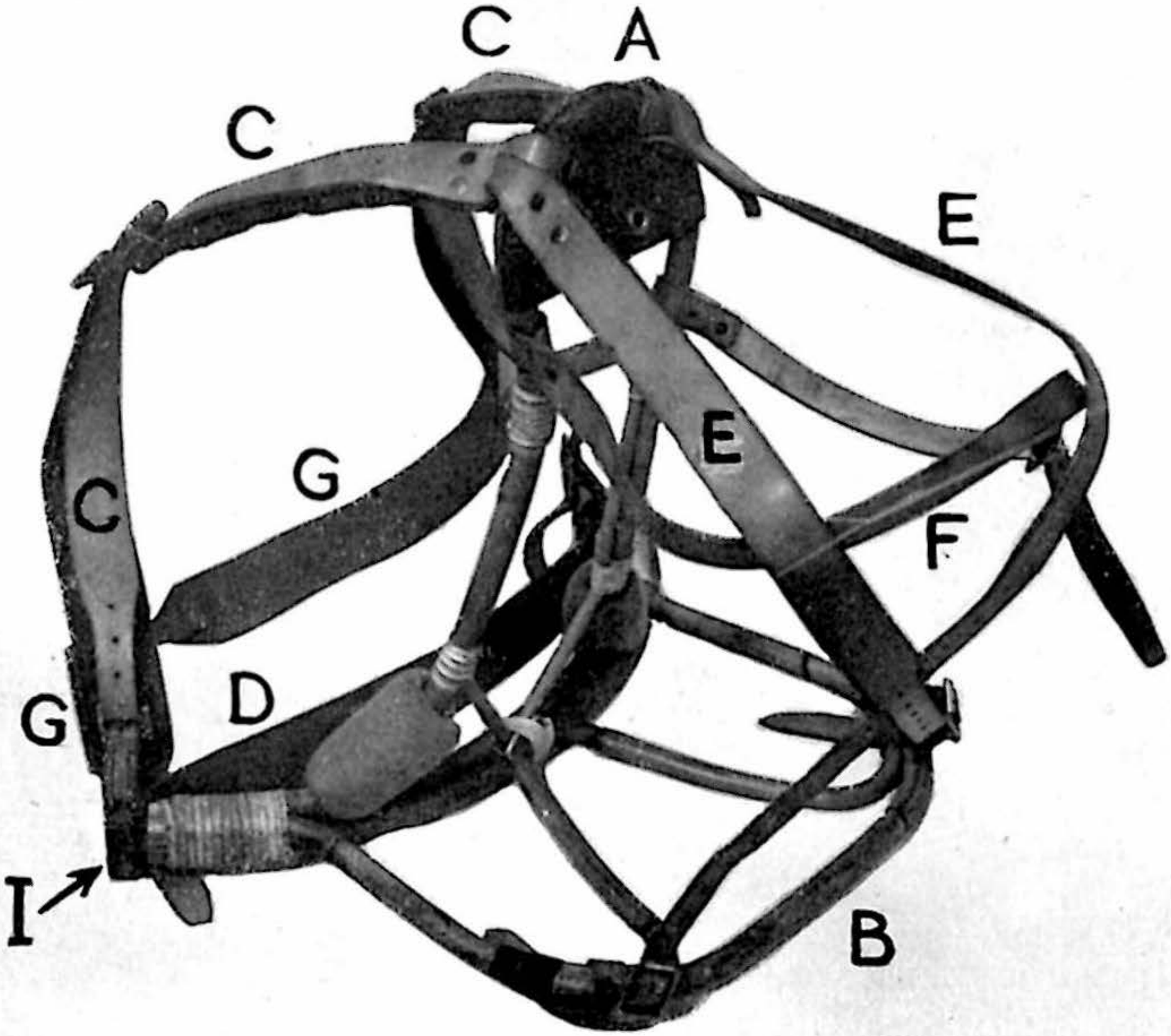
The rescuer then seizes the patient by the shoulders as in Fig. 3, and throws him forward as in Fig. 4. He then adjusts the support strap which prevents the patient from falling off. This need not be very tight. Next he adjusts the crossed back straps, drawing them as tightly as possible, and making sure that they are equally tight.

He then sits on the ground between the legs of the patient as shown in Fig. 5 and slips his arms through the shoulder straps. Having done so he sits as upright as possible and places the patient's right leg over his right thigh, as shown in Fig. 6.

He then rolls over to his right into the position shown in Fig. 7, seizes his rifle and climbs up it as shown in Fig. 8.

He thus attains the position shown in Fig. 9. He then places the

[1] The casualty carrier to which this name has been given by H.Q. Combined Operations, is derived from the Arcioni frame used by the Swiss Army.



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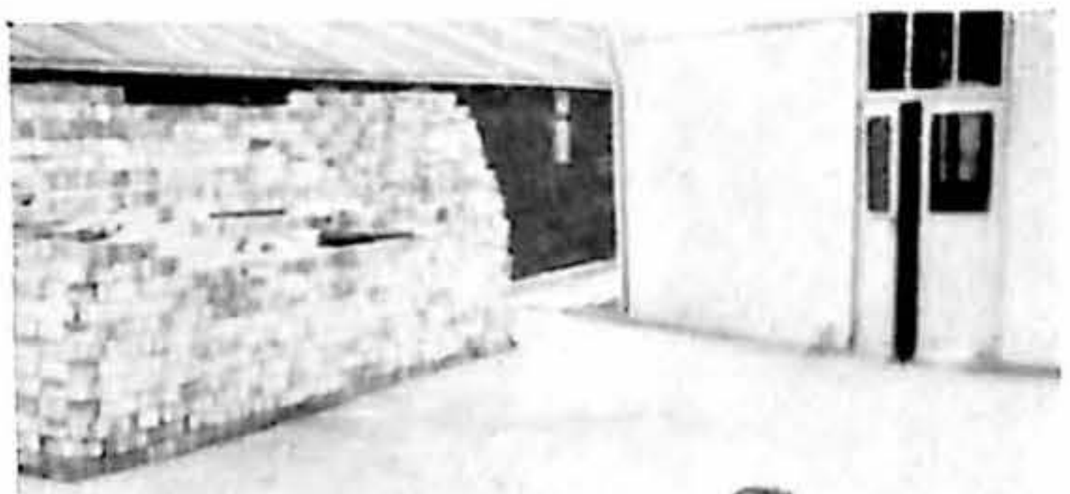

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thigh straps round the patient's thighs, taking them from without inwards and hooks them up as shown in Fig. 10.

The final position attained with the proper adjustment of all straps is shown in Figs. 11 and 12. Fig. 12 also demonstrates that both the rescuer and the wounded man have both arms free and are thus capable of self-defence.

It has been demonstrated that by the use of this carrier a wounded man can be carried by a single rescuer at considerable speed over steep and rough ground, where the use of a stretcher would have been much slower and would have needed at least four bearers. Low walls and fences can be climbed easily by trained men. It should be emphasised that the majority of men are unaccustomed to the carriage of such heavy weights on their backs and that the best results will only be obtained with practice. In the accompanying photographs the weight of the rescuer was 9 stone and that of the patient 13 stone.

NOTES ON NANDAKNA,[1] 1944

By B. R. GOODFELLOW

We chose Nandakna (20,700 ft.) as the most readily accessible peak of its size and character in Garhwal, and we had been inspired to visit Garhwal by the writings of Meade, Smythe, Shipton and others who so praise its scenery and people. Moreover, we had been able to discuss the district with Wilfrid Noyce, who visited it in May 1943. Also Shipton (*H.J.* ix. 85 *sqq.*) had described the Ronti Glacier and Pass and his descent of the Nandagini; his two photographs Nos. 7 and 8 illustrating this paper gave us some idea of the N. and N.E. side of the mountain. Noyce had a number of photographs taken from Pt. 16,586, due S. of Nandakna and we were able to set up some of these stereoscopically. They enabled us to study the S. face and E. ridge of the mountain in some detail.

Our party consisted of John Buzzard, Innes Tremlett and myself, with Pasang Dawa Sherpa and Nuri. The plan which we developed was to cross the Ronti Pass (about 17,000 ft.) between Nandakna and Trisul, from the head of the Nandagini; to establish a base camp on the glacier illustrated by Shipton, which runs E. from the saddle between Nandakna and Nanda Ghunti; thence, we hoped, to attempt Nandakna by the N. ridge shown well in profile in Shipton's photograph at p. 86. Our only misgivings arose from his remark on p. 86 . . . 'The saddle reached by Longstaff and Ruttledge . . .'; this was clearly well up the N. ridge and we wondered why they had not gone

[1] This note refers to the peak named Nandakna by the Survey of India, which Shipton, in *H.J.* ix. (1937), asks to be renamed 'Nanda Ghunti.'