

**THE BRITISH**

**JANNU**

**EXPEDITION**

**1978**

MEMBERS

ROGER BAXER JONES

RAB CARRINGTON

BRIAN HALL

ALAN ROUSE

PATRON

SIR JACK LONGLAND

Four experienced British alpinists decided in the autumn of 1977 to attempt a high Himalayan peak in lightweight style. Various possibilities were discussed and applications were made to the respective authorities in both India and Nepal. After several months we finally received permission to attempt Jannu (25,294ft.) from the Ministry of Tourism in Kathmandu, Nepal. Jannu seemed ideal for our expedition. A difficult and attractive summit that had only been ascended on three previous occasions; by a french party in 1962 from the Yamatari glacier, by a japanese party in 1974 via the french route and finally in 1976 by another japanese party who climbed the extremely difficult north face from the Jannu glacier. Various other unsuccessful expeditions had also attempted the mountain. No expedition had yet attempted the mountain from the Yalung glacier, above which towers the enormous East Face. This seemed to be the obvious, though ambitious, objective for us to tackle.

From the outset of our planning the idea was to climb in Alpine Style. Many leading climbers from all countries of the world now feel that the future progress of mountaineering lies not in climbing harder and harder faces with more and more equipment, but in climbing with less equipment and not using fixed camps. Climbing in Alpine Style has several advantages;

- 1) No time is wasted in tedious load carrying on fixed ropes.
- 2) Hazardous sections of the mountain need only be traversed once or twice instead of numerously as on a fixed rope expedition.
- 3) The level of personal satisfaction is increased greatly as everyone on the expedition is very likely to climb all the route and reach the summit.
- 4) With modern techniques and a large fixed rope expedition virtually every face in the Himalayas can be climbed. If the challenge changes to a question of style rather the conquest of the mountain by every means available the mountaineering world will be left with major challenges for many years to come.

There are of course some disadvantages particularly in case of an accident but we feel that accidents are much less likely. The tremendous difficulty of getting high on the mountain ensures that only the fittest and most competent mountaineers are to be found high on the mountain.

These points are exemplified in our ascent of Jannu, the details of which may be found in the following pages.

### Travel to Nepal

Rather than drive overland with all the problems that this might entail we decided that it would be simpler and indeed no more expensive to fly direct to Kathmandu, capital of Nepal. We were helped in this matter by the generous baggage allowance made by Air India between London and Delhi. Accordingly we left Heathrow on the 15th August 1978 to fly to New Delhi. We arrived there early on the 16th and then took the next flight to Kathmandu. We arrived that afternoon and booked into the Hotel Himalayan View.

### Kathmandu

We spent the next week buying food, kitchen equipment, visiting the Ministry of Tourism to finalise details of our trip and meeting our cook, sirdar and Liaison Officer. We had only brought a small quantity of specialist mountain foods from Britain so it was necessary to purchase the vast bulk of our supplies in Kathmandu. We postponed the purchase of certain readily obtainable staple foods such as rice and potatoes until we reached Dharan Bazaar. Mike Cheney through Sherpa Cooperative arranged our necessary staff for the walk in and base camp. Padam Bahadur Rai became our Sardar to look after and arrange porters, while Kusang Sherpa became our cook and was able to help immediately with advice on the purchase of supplies. Meetings were arranged at the ministry to discuss our route of approach and details of the permission.

We met our Liaison officer, Khem Bahadur Ghale, a Nepalese police officer. It was decided by consultation with the ministry and after listening to their careful advice that we would establish our base camp on the Yalung glacier and attempt the East Face of Jannu. If this route proved too dangerous or unfeasible for other reasons then we had been given verbal permission to attempt instead the original french route on the mountain. We received the ministry's permission and blessing for the expedition. By the 24th of August all our business in Kathmandu had been completed and so on the morning of the 25th we left Kathmandu in a bus heading for Dharan Bazaar.

The Approach March

We arrived in Dharan on the evening of the 25th August. Dharan is almost at sea level and heat at this time of year is almost unbearable. On the morning of the 26th we went shopping for the rest of our supplies. One of the items we bought was a body thermometer which was already reading 99 degrees by nine o'clock in the morning. Padam hired 31 porters, each of whom were to carry loads of 30 kilos. On the 27th we started on the eighteen day approach march which would take us to the far north east corner of Nepal, where lies Jannu and the Kangchenjunga massif.

Our route lay through Dhankuta and on to the long north-south ridge which eventually leads down to Dhobhan.(also spelt Dumuhan). Despite the monsoon we were blessed with pleasant walking conditions once we had left the heat of the plains behind. We arrived in Dhoban on the 1st of September and ascended the hill to Taplejung on the next day. We payed off the porters at a rate of 24 rupees a day and replaced them with local people who would be more familiar with the route.

Although it is feasible to fly directly to Taplejung, the vagaries of the weather and difficulty of landing make the flights very irregular and not really suitable for climbing expeditions having to work to a tight schedule. Although it appears on the map that the most suitable approach to the Yalung glacier would be along the Tamur river to Hellock and then up the Simbua Khola, locals insisted, and we sure they are justified, that a more suitable approach is via Yamphodin. Thus after a day's rest in Taplejung we set out for Yamphodin. We had agreed before leaving that we would pay 25 rupees a day from Yamphodin to the Yalung glacier and then 30 rupees a day on the glacier. The difficulty of the walking and the inhospitable nature of the terrain makes a higher pay rate desirable from all points of view. It is better to agree on this before leaving Taplejung to avoid trouble later. Our porters walked well and kept to their part of the bargain.

After four days we arrived in Yamphodin, having walked most days in persistent rain. The leeches were now out in force and proved extremely unpleasant despite soaking our socks in salt and dettol as a deterrent. Roger suffered particularly badly: on some days he would accumulate perhaps thirty or fourty leeches on each foot.

From Yamphodin onwards there is no habitation and the paths become steeper and more rugged. We crossed a high ridge covered in dense jungle and then dropped down to the Simbua Khola, the river which drains the Yalung basin. Fortunately there was an adequate bridge for crossing this impressive glacial torrent. As we gained height the leeches disappeared but it became colder and none too pleasant for us or our porters. The rain continued.

Tseram and Yalung although marked on our map proved to be no more than heaps of stones and totally uninhabited. On the 11th of September we arrived at Ramshey which is the last spot before the glacier. The next day, in better weather, Brian and Rab set out ahead of the porters in order to prepare a route up the glacier. The porters fared better than expected on the giant morraines of the glacier and that evening we set up camp on a grassy terrace on the true left bank of the glacier. During the night it snowed and the porters were fairly glum the next morning. We decided to pay off all the porters who wished to go home and keep only those who were better equipped and still keen to carry. Rab made a rapid reconnaissance and located a suitable base camp to which the porters then carried for the next two days. After completing a double carry for double pay we payed off all the porters on the 14th September.

Our base camp was situated on a small grassy terrace a hundred metres above the Yalung glacier and opposite the enormous East Face of Jannu. The giant mass of Kangchenjunga lay at the head of the glacier, while behind us lay Kabru.

After a few days spent organising our tents, equipment and a kitchen our thoughts turned to Jannu and the problems it presented. The constant cloud of the monsoon had precluded a decent look at the mountain although we were able to catch tantalising glimpses of huge rock and ice walls from time to time. The only useful things we could do as long as monsoon conditions persisted were to acclimatise to our base camp altitude of 4,800 metres and investigate the possibilities offered by the East Face. We acclimatised by walking and bouldering until on the 21st of September we decided to make an extended reconnaissance and simultaneously test out our equipment and improve our acclimatisation. Accordingly we climbed the rock wall on the opposite side of the Yalung glacier to our base camp. The wall is split by a huge icefall which terminates the glacier underneath the East Face. Every few minutes avalanches cascade down from this icefall to the Yalung glacier below and it was clear that climbing near it would be suicidal. We chose a line to the left which led in safety to the level of the upper glacier. The weather was bad and the climbing was unpleasant. We returned to base camp after two days without having obtained the hoped for views of the East Face.

During the next week occasional clearings in the weather allowed us to see the East Face. Most of the lines we had considered from looking at photographs seemed too dangerous and complicated for a mountaineering party. One line looked feasible: if the col between Jannu and Kangbachen could be reached then it looked possible to climb the very long ridge leading to the summit of Jannu. The line was relatively safe but steep and sustained and very long indeed.

On the 28th of September Alan and Rab established an advance base camp on the rocky spur which descends from the col. On the 30th they pushed up the lower slabby rocks to get a closer look at the route. It looked feasible.

#### Attempt on the East Face via the Col

Three days later an attempt was mounted but heavy snowfall forced a retreat after one bivouac. We all returned to base camp in bad weather.

From our brief attempt it was obvious that weight would be a crucial factor in determining our eventual success or failure. It was almost impossible to climb with the weight of equipment in the rucksacks and so we started to prune the gear to a bare minimum. Bivouac sacs were substituted for lightweight tents, gas stoves for paraffin stoves and the food was reduced to a seven day supply.

- 7th October: In improving weather (in fact the end of the monsoon) we head up to our advance base.
- 8th October: We re-climb the first thousand foot rock section and enter into a region of fluted snow runnels. The climbing becomes difficult and insecure and snow falls during much of the afternoon and evening. We bivouac in convenient ice caves.
- 9th October: The weather is perfect in the morning. The route follows a shallow couloir with some difficult rock climbing. After nine pitches and in snowy weather we bivouac for the night.
- 10th October: Two hundred feet of traversing across the fluted snow face on our left brought us onto the easy snowfield which we had been hoping to reach. A long day of relatively easy climbing brings us close to the col. Being an east face the climb we have chosen is in the sun for much of the day and the snow conditions rapidly become unstable. We all feel tired from the effort as we bivouac that evening.
- 11th October: By midday we reach the col at about 21,500ft. The weather is excellent but we have used over half our stock of food and fuel. We estimate that the route ahead would need at least another week of sustained effort. It seems pointless to carry on with this route, as the chance of success is so small. We make the decision to retreat but wait on the col for the snow to improve as the sun leaves the face in the late afternoon. That evening we descend to our bivouac site, arriving only after dark.

12th October: A long series of abseils brings us down to our advance base camp. We evacuate advance base and just make it back to base before nightfall.

Another attempt on the same route seemed pointless and as all the other routes on the East Face of Jannu appeared to be too dangerous it was necessary to consider an alternative plan of action. We therefore switched our attention to the french route on Jannu.

Jannu from the south west (the french route).

To reach the french base camp from our base camp unfortunately entailed a walk of three days across the Lapsong La. To conserve our strength as far as possible we decided to enlist help where it was available.

13th October: We spend the day at base camp resting and sorting out equipment.

14th October: Heavily laden but aided by Padam we set off down the Yalung glacier to reach Ramshey at nightfall.

15th October: As a family of Yak herders is now temporarily resident at Ramshey we persuade two of them to act as porters and help us carry our equipment over the Lapsong La. Padam returns to our base camp. We walk over the pass of the Lapsong La carrying only 20 kilos each. It feels pleasant to be walking with a lighter sack even though we need to climb to 17,500ft to cross the pass.

16th October: We walked up the Yamatari glacier to bivouac below the start of the climb. A long day and by now we were carrying all our own equipment again. (bivouac at 4,800metres)

17th October: The weather continues fine. We set off at dawn and pick our way on through the icefall. We follow the glacier to its head and climb a short snow slope to reach a col between the two major glaciers. A short rocky section still has traces of old french fixed rope, the only evidence we are to see of the two previous ascents. We bivouac just below the site of the french camp three.

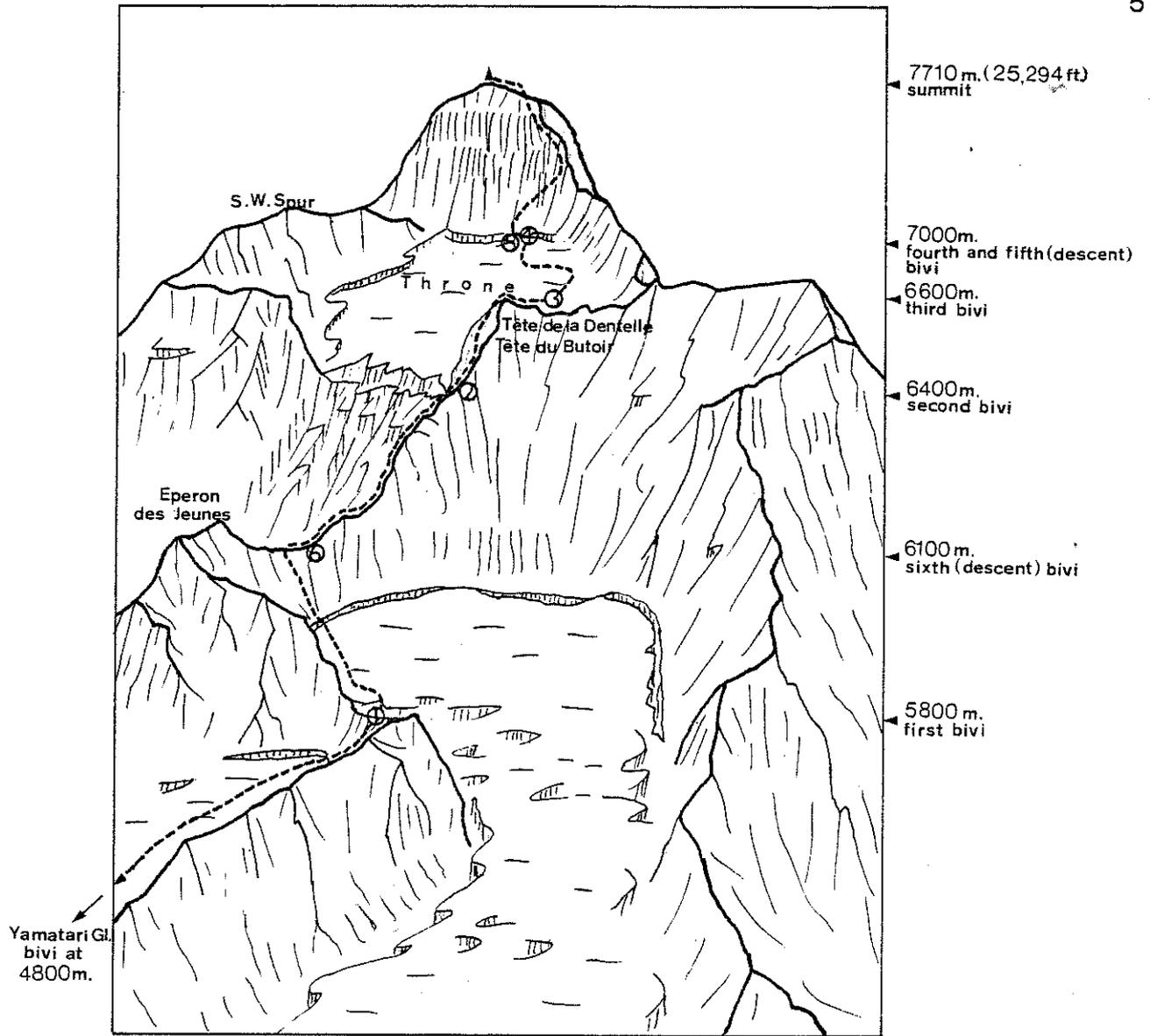
18th October: Above the bivouac site a short but quite complex icefall leads on to a glacial plateau. Now the real difficulties of the route commence. A long and complex snow ridge leads from the plateau to the Tete du Buttoir, a giant snowy gendarme. After a series of complex and technically difficult pitches in and around giant snow mushrooms we reach a suitable site for our second bivouac, a little way below the site of the french camp 4, (bivouac at 6,400metres)

19th October: Two very difficult pitches lead to the end of the mushroomed ridge. The traverse across to the Tete du Dentelle includes some very deep powder snow and proves very time consuming. We have a discussion about the feasibility of retreat especially if bad weather were to close in. One of the most disturbing features of the eventual descent down the route will be getting down the two very hard pitches we had climbed that day. There were no anchors to abseil from and the pitches were too difficult to climb back down. We decide that it should be feasible to locate an alternative descent route on that particular section. We carry on for three more pitches in poor snow to reach the summit of the Tete du Dentelle. We bivouac a little later at a height of 6,600 metres. A strong wind and driven snow make this a cold and not very pleasant night.

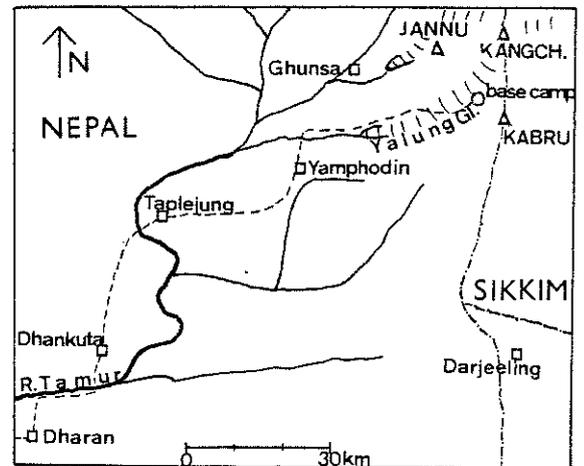
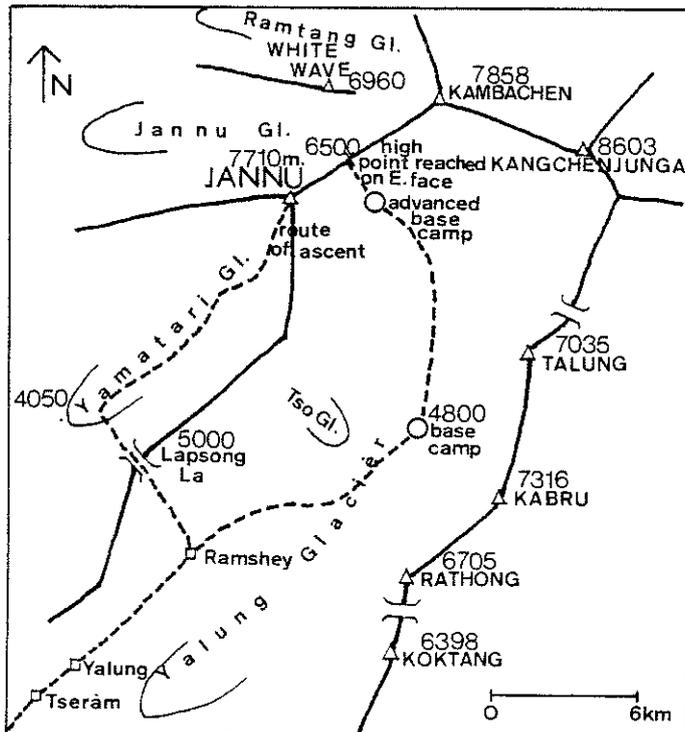
20th October: We cross the plateau of the throne. Its heavy going although in some places a usable crust has formed on the surface of the snow. A long slog eventually brings us to a bergschrund below the summit walls. It is very windy and there is a lot of spindrift so are grateful to find a reasonably sheltered bivouac site as of course we had no tents with us. We are still a long way from the summit but with the intense cold and strong winds we have no wish to linger. We must reach the top tomorrow or fail.

The Summit Day

21st October: Just after midnight we start cooking breakfast, a tedious process



JANNU VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH  
The height of bivouacs are approximate.



which occupies us until half past three. The gas stoves are very inefficient in this extreme cold of around thirty degrees below zero centigrade. Our fingers are likewise inefficient and each boot requires a major effort to be removed from the sleeping bag and placed on a foot. We are at an altitude of just below 7,000 metres so we still have 700 metres to climb up and back down again in the same day. The only way to cover such a distance at this altitude without oxygen is to abandon all unnecessary equipment. We decide to climb without any sacks at all but everybody slips a headtorch into their pockets along with a few bars of fudge. We get away by half past three. The cold is intense as we cross the bergschrund and start on the face. The snow conditions are good and this gives us great hope. The climbing is steep but fairly straightforward at a standard of perhaps alpine T.D. We hope that it will become warmer when the sun comes up but in fact the wind just intensifies as we gain height and negates any warming effect that the sun might have had. After a tricky mixed section of climbing we emerged on to the summit ridge where we had to battle with a howling gale for the final easy but laborious section to the summit.

At 11.30am on the morning of the 21st of October we pulled over on to the summit and quickly took a few summit photographs. All members of the expedition reached the summit within a few minutes of each other. We set off down almost immediately as it was essential to reach our sleeping gear before nightfall. A night without a sleeping bag under these conditions would almost certainly be fatal. We rapidly climbed down the difficult terrain as we had little spare equipment to abseil with. At about four o'clock we arrived at our bivouac site and crawled into our sleeping bags exhausted.

22nd October: We descend the throne and recross the plateau. Our steps had consolidated on the Tete du Dentelle and aided our progress. Occasional abseils and some tricky downclimbing brought us down to an altitude of some 6,200 metres where we bivouaced in the fading light. The two worrying pitches near the top of the ice ridge we managed to bypass via a steep snow wall and an abseil down a vertical ice wall from a convenient snow spike.

23rd October: We continue the descent as far as the Yamatari glacier and after a half hour rest we carry on down to the start of the Lapsong La. Everybody is very hungry and tired but there is virtually no food left to eat, only a small two man pack of dried food. The dried food is all we eat that day.

24th October: The 4,000ft height gain to cross the Lapsong La goes very slowly. We have now been on the move for 17 of the last 18 days, with just one day of resting. For all of that time the days have been long and strenuous and we have eaten very little food. Today our bodies complain and almost refuse to operate without food. As we cross the Lapsong La night falls and we bivouac again in snowy weather.

25th October: We descend to Ramshey, where we decide to abandon the sacks to make walking easier. We can pick them up on the walk out- we will not need our climbing gear again on this trip. We are greatly heartened by the continuing presence of the Yak herders and they provide us with tea and cheese. A further seven hours walking brought us back to our base camp where we ate and ate before sinking into deep sleep.

We spent the next day resting and packing our equipment for the walk out. The porters we had ordered arrived as planned on the 27th October and that day we set off walking down the glacier again. The porters walked very well on the way out and we reached Yamphodin in three days. A further three days brought us to Taplejung, where we took a well earned days rest. This was only our third days rest in the last twenty six days. As we walking with only eight porters on the way out everything went faster than on the walk in and we arrived in Dharan Bazaar on the 7th of November. A bus took us back to Kathmandu the next day and by the 16th of November we were back in Britain.

## The Members

### Rab Carrington

Born 1947 and educated in Glasgow. Received a B.A. in mathematics from Glasgow University. A leading pioneer in Scottish rock climbing he eventually moved south to England. He rapidly became established as one of Britains leading alpinists of the seventies. He has completed a whole string of first ascents in Britain, the Alps and South and North America, usually in company with Alan Rouse another expedition member.

Major ascents include the following;  
 Gletcherhorn North Face (1st ascent)  
 Pelerins North Face (1st winter ascent)  
 Droites North Spur (2nd winter ascent)  
 Walker Spur  
 North Face Dru (2nd ascent by Lesueur route)  
 West face Poincenot (1st ascent)  
 South face Yerupaja (1st ascent)  
 West face Rondoy (1st ascent)  
 South face Rasac (1st ascent)

### Alan Rouse

Born 1951 and educated in Birkenhead. Received a B.A. in mathematics from Cambridge University. An active figure in Welsh rock climbing during the early seventies. Along with Rab Carrington and Brian Hall he was a member of the highly successful British South America Mountaineering Expedition in the course of which a record seventeen major ascents were achieved. He is at present the hon. secretary of the Alpine Climbing Group, Britains foremost alpine club. His major ascents are roughly parallel with those of Rab Carrington, a selection of which appears above.

### Brian Hall

Born 1951 and educated in Kendal. Received a B.A. in geography from Leeds University and then an M.A. in ecology from Bangor University. A leading alpinist with an impressive series of winter ascents to his credit. The first ascent of Cerro Standhardt, then the last major unclimbed peak in Patagonia, was a particularly notable achievement.

Major ascents include the following;  
 Dru north face (2nd winter ascent)  
 Droites, Lagarde couloir (2nd winter ascent)  
 Boccolatti Pillar (2nd winter ascent)  
 Cerro Standhardt (1st ascent)  
 North face Huascaran (french route) (1st alpine style ascent)

### Roger Baxter Jones

Born 1950 and educated in London. Received a B.A. in communications studies from Sheffield University. A prominent figure in international alpinism. His ascent in alpine style of the direct route on the Whymper spur of the Grandes Jorasses was one of the most significant ascents made by a British party in recent years.

Major ascents include;  
 Grandes Charmoiz (1st winter solo)  
 Walker Spur  
 North face Matterhorn  
 Whymper Spur direct (2nd ascent)

All four members of the expedition have been good friends for many years and have climbed together in many parts of the world. The team is based in Sheffield at present.

This list would not be complete without mention of the Nepalese members of the team. Mr Ghale, our Liaison Officer, dealt with minor problems that occurred and also ensured that our reports reached Kathmandu. Padam, our Sardar, did a good job hiring porters and ensuring that our equipment safely reached base camp. Kusang, our cook, managed to produce excellent food even when he was working under the most difficult conditions. Without the help of these three people we would have been unable to complete our trip successfully.

In the initial stages of planning we had no need to consider our diet on the expedition as we were flying to Nepal and the cost for freightage of food would have been unjustifiable. We did however take special mountain foods from England. Several companies had donated much of the food we would need on the hill and this food went with us on the plane. On arrival in Kathmandu it was decided that Alan and Brian should occupy themselves with purchase of food. Meanwhile Roger and Kusang, our cook, occupied themselves with the purchase of kitchen equipment for use on the approach march and at base camp. They were also with the task of estimating just how much paraffin would be required. Although it was feasible to cook on wood purchased from locals on the approach march we needed paraffin for our base camp which was situated two days walk from the treeline. Their estimations proved surprisingly accurate: we ended the expedition with just three litres of fuel left.

The problem of feeding was not one of how to stimulate the appetite but rather of providing sufficient quantities to satisfy the voracious appetites of the team and still keeping within the limitations of our budget. This was solved by buying large quantities of staple foods such as rice and lentils (dahl). Most western food is available in Kathmandu but at a relatively high cost. Trekker Foods Ltd supplied us with dehydrated vegetables, soups and fruit. These are locally produced and so are reasonably priced. They also make a good muesli which we used. Our diet consisted of mainly rice, flour and cups of sweet tea. This was supplemented by occasional tins of meat or fish, dried vegetables and cheese. A pressure cooker is essential at base camp.

#### Food on the Mountain

As always this was problematic. Weight is critical yet dried food has the major disadvantage that it needs to be cooked, a big problem in itself. We compromised and an average one man day of food on the hill consisted of the following;

50g Muesli, 75g Sugar, 120g Fudge, 50g Sardines, 10g Dried Veg., 25g Dried Meat (freeze dried), 25g Soup powder, 20g Kendal Mint Cake, 15g Nougat, 20g Nuts and Dried Fruit, 1 small Chocolate egg, 15g Boiled Sweets, 4 Tea Bags, 8g Milk powder, 30g Potatoe Powder.

The total comes to half a kilo per person per day. In practice these rations are often stretched for somewhat longer than intended. Small quantities of other items were also taken eg Jelly crystals, useful for cold drinks as they are not too acidic. As a substitute for potatoe powder we tried out freeze dried rice. This proved very good and we regretted not having brought more than a sample. The freeze dried meat was very good and became edible even after the pathetic temperatures that our stoves managed to achieve at very high altitude. Liquids are always craved at altitudes, and as the water needs to be obtained from melted snow the proper functioning of the stove is absolutely essential. Our paraffin stoves did not function properly above about eighteen thousand feet and so for our major efforts we employed the use of modified gaz stoves. We were unable to establish the root cause of our problems with the half pint paraffin stoves despite considerable thought. The gaz stoves, built into a tower cooker system for heat feedback and protection from the wind, always worked but became highly inefficient as the temperatures dropped and the air became thinner with the higher altitude. At night we took the stoves into our sleeping bags (along with boots) to keep them warm for the morning.

With careful usage we managed to get our consumption down to one cylinder for two people every two days. This we achieved by often having cold rather than hot drinks and by cooking in the relative warmth of the midday sun, if a suitable place was to be found.

One or two general hints for future expeditions include the following;

Buy more sugar than you think you need.

All the Nepalese members of the team ate huge quantities of rice.

Gas cylinders are obtainable at trekking shops in Kathmandu but they are very expensive.

Equipment:

On our final ascent we climbed the mountain with the following equipment.  
(The list includes the gear in the sack and the things we were wearing)

Equipment carried by each pair

Food 6 kilos

Gas stove with three spare cylinders.

Small pan for cooking, 2 spoons and 2 plastic cups

Cigarette lighter and matches. Bivouac bag (weight 800g). Toothbrush for clearing snow from boots in the evening.

Hardware

150ft 9mm rope.

2 Salewa drive in ice pegs

1 Salewa ice screw

1 Chouinard ice screw

1 Snow stake (between all four of us)

4 Nuts on slings

3 Small nuts on wire

4 Rock pitons

Equipment carried by each individual:

1 Whillans harness (or swami belt)

1 Ice hammer

1 Ice axe

1 Pair crampons with straps

1 Pair Scarpa double boots (with built in gaiters)

1 Pair socks

1 Pullover, 1 Vest, 1 Complete set fibre pile, 1 Shirt

1 Whillans suit (full down suit)

1 Goretex cagoule

1 Pair rohan salopettes

1 Balaclava

1 Head torch (with two U2 mercury cells)

3 Pairs of heavy mitts

2 Pairs light gloves

1 Pair down boots

1 Goretex covered Everest Sleeping bag

1 Spider rucksack.

1 Pair prussik loops

1 Full length closed cell foam sleeping pad.

1 Camera and three or four films

1 Pair sunglasses, suncream for lips and face.

1 Descender

General (carried between us)

1 Altimeter

British and Nepalese flags (very small and light)

Extremely basic medical kit, 2 Penknives.

The equipment we carried was adequate for the ascent and the descent although if the conditions had changed perhaps an extra snow stake would have been useful. We found the conditions and temperatures to be similar to the Alps in winter, although the temperatures on the summit day were colder than any we had experienced in the Alps. The use of oxygen was found to be completely unnecessary which was fortunate as we had not brought any.

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the help offered by the following people and companies. Without their help and support it is doubtful whether this trip would have ever got off the ground. British mountaineers now occupy an eminent position in the field of world mountaineering and yet it is still very difficult for expeditions to raise an appreciable proportion of their expenses. Therefore we are all the more grateful for those who did take an interest and support our expedition. Most mountaineers are doubtful about government assistance and therefore probably interference in the sport of mountaineering so it is up to the goodwill of interested companies to help keep British Mountaineering in the prestigious position it now occupies.

Berghaus Ltd	Simba Print
L.D. Mountain Centre	Nick Estcourts Outdoor Sports
Thorntons	Centresport
Mountain Magazine	Alpine Sports
Rollei	Timex
Iwa to Yuki	Scarpa
Morning Telegraph (Sheffield)	Tetleys
Rohan	Brooke Bond Oxo
Mountain Equipment	Roberts radio
Snowdon Mouldings	Marschall
Salewa	Raven Foods
Norrna Sport	Air India
Swiss Cutlery	Mount Everest Foundation
Pete Bland Sports	Bass Charrington
Penguin	Ministry of Tourism, Nepal
Pan	British Mountaineering Council
DRG Plastics	Vander Speed
Reckitt	Vagmarken Mountaineering Club
Ronson	Hitachi
Boots Ltd	Europa Sport
Lofthouse Chemicals	Sterling Roncroft
Sir Jack Longland	Grangewood plastic packaging
Sir Charles Evans	Quiggins Mint Cake
John Jackson	Croda Food Products
George Band	Dr Jim Duff

Particular thanks are due to Berghaus who provided a large part of the expedition equipment, Mountain Equipment who provided the down gear, Sir Jack Longland who acted as our patron, Mike Cheney who acted as our agent in Nepal and of course the Mount Everest Foundation and British Mountaineering Council who provided generous grants. Bass Charrington have taken an active interest in supporting British mountaineers and our expedition was just one of the many they have helped or intend to help by raising a considerable sum of money for the Mount Everest Foundation.

We are also most grateful for the permission to climb Jannu and we would like to thank the ministry of tourism in Nepal for their assistance and advice in this matter. The hospitality of the Nepalese people helped to make our stay in Nepal a most enjoyable one.

### Conclusion

Our expedition was a success. All the members reached the summit of Jannu without oxygen, sherpa assistance or fixed camps on the mountain. There were no accidents or injuries of any kind. The east face of Jannu, which we had hoped to climb, proved to be too difficult and dangerous for our party. Doubtless in future years the face will be climbed and will provide an exceptionally long and difficult climb, although a large team will probably be needed for a problem of this magnitude. Jannu offers other possibilities for routes, prominent among which is the west ridge. The three previous ascents of Jannu have been made by large teams over periods of more than six weeks. In 1964 Lucien Dévies, chronicler of french climbing history wrote of the first ascent of Jannu, "Jannu remains by far the most difficult and daring Himalayan achievement, beyond any comparison, to this day." Of course times have been changing rapidly since this was written as the fact of our ascent in only four and a half days underlines

so dramatically. Over the next few years we expect that the concept of Himalayan climbing will change rapidly as more and more parties begin to climb in the style in which we climbed Jannu. Reinhold Messner started the ball rolling with his rapid ascent of Hidden Peak the first Himalayan giant to be climbed in alpine style. The field is wide open as only four high peaks have yet been scaled using alpine techniques and methods.

### Finance

#### Expenditure

##### Travel:

Flight London Delhi return	£1,400
Flight Delhi Kathmandu	£ 290
Travel Kathmandu Dharan	£ 60
Hire of car	£ 35
Travel Kathmandu Delhi(bus)	£ 60
	<u>£1,845</u>

##### Climbing Equipment:

Rope etc.	£ 120
Tents	£ 135
Others	£ 300
	<u>£ 555</u>

##### Food:

Purchased in Kathmandu	<u>£ 420</u>
------------------------	--------------

##### Camp Equipment:

Kitchen	£ 90
Fuel	£ 15
	<u>£ 105</u>

##### Wages:

Liaison Officer (+expenses)	£ 150
Sardar	£ 120
Cook	£ 105
Mail Runner	£ 30
	<u>£ 405</u>

##### Fees and charges:

Peak fee	£ 500
Insurance	£ 305
Agents fees	£ 150
Travellers cheques	£ 20
	<u>£ 975</u>

##### Porterage:

Dharan Taplejung	£ 210
Taplejung Base Camp	£ 300
Base Camp Taplejung	£ 45
Taplejung Dharan	£ 35
	<u>£ 590</u>

##### General:

Film	£ 145
Living expenses in towns	£ 160
Living expenses walk in	£ 25
Miscellaneous	£ 75
	<u>£ 405</u>

TOTAL £5,300

#### Income:

Mount Everest Foundation	£450
B.M.C.	£450
Bass Charrington	£200
Morning Telegraph	£ 50
Mountain Magazine	£ 50
Sterling Roncroft	£ 50
Tetleys	£ 50
Personal contributions	<u>£4,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>£5,300</u>

