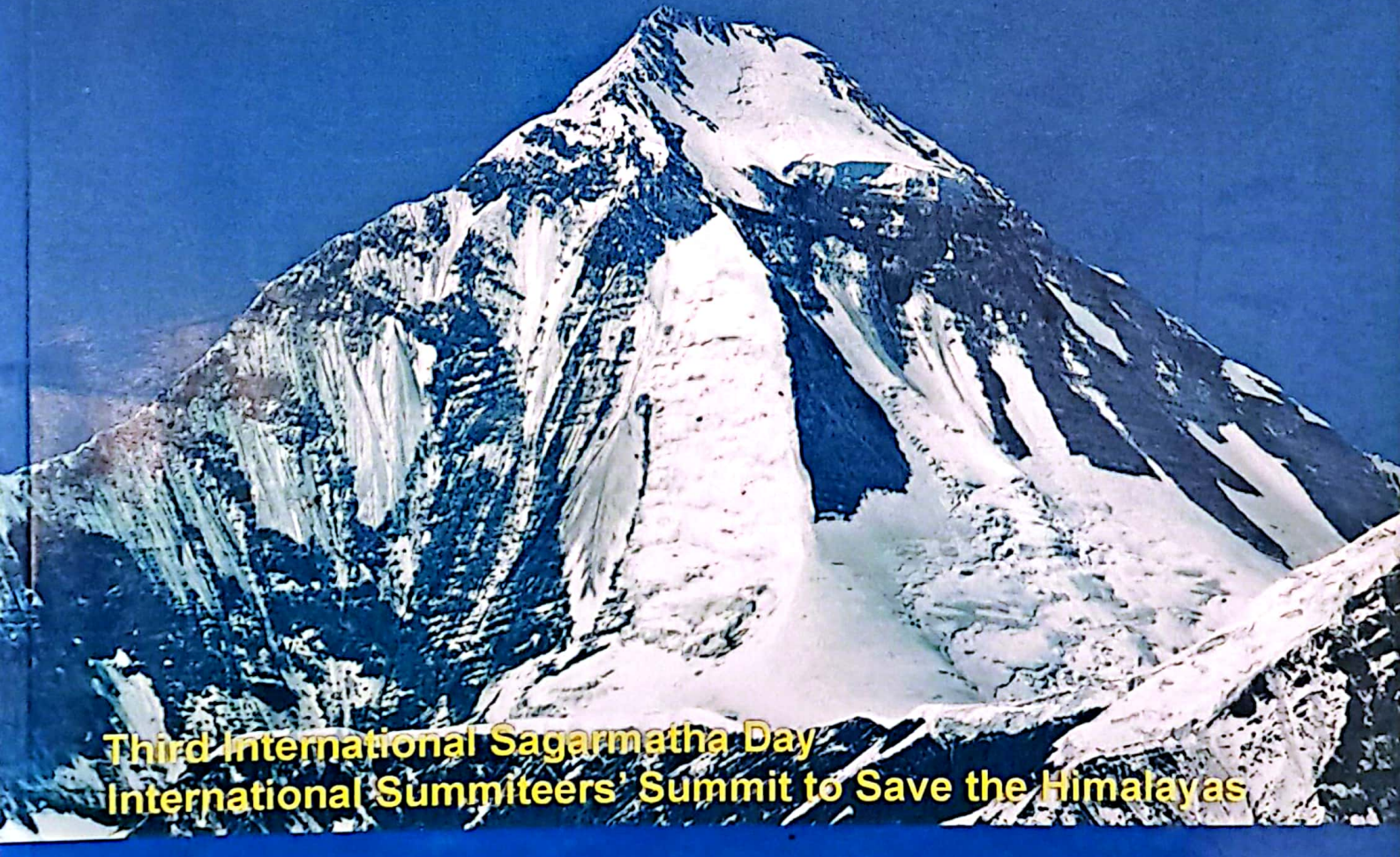
Nepal Parbat

Vol. 11 No.15 May, 2010

SPECIAL ISSUE TO MARK

Golden Jubilee

Mt. Dhaulagiri



Third International Sagarmatha Day
International Summiteers' Summit to Save the Himalayas

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

On the occassion of Mt. Dhaulagiri
Golden Jubilee Celebration,
Third International Sagarmatha Day
and International Summiteers Summit
to Save the Himalayas
We Heartly welcome all the summiteers
from around the world, and distinguished guests,
invitees and Participants.



NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

Office of the President

Rastrapati Bhawan,
Shital Niwas, Maharajgunj,
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Ref. No.:



Message of the Right Hon'ble President

The Right Hon'ble President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav has been pleased to learn that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is bringing out a special issue of **Nepal Parbat** on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, coinciding with the Third International Sagarmatha Day and International Summiteers Summit to Save the Himalayas.

The Right Hon'ble President gladly appreciates the contribution made by NMA in the field of mountain tourism. He likes to congratulate the Editorial Board of **Nepal Parbat** for bringing out this commemorative issue, which is believed to cover the issues pertaining to save the Himalayan environment and the mountaineering activities.

As instructed,

Shanti Ram Sharma
Joint Secretary

17 May 2010

Ph. No.: 977-1-4416056, 4416317, 4417175, Fax No.: 977-1-4416495

KATHMANDU
NEPAL

The Prime Minister



May 21, 2010

Message

I am happy to learn that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is bringing out a special issue of ***Nepal Parbat*** *on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, Third International Mount Everest Day and the Summiteers Summit on 29 May 2010.*

Nepal is bestowed a destination of natural, cultural and bio-diversity heritages by the nature. The attraction for Himalayas has always been there since time immemorial among the climbers, trekkers and mountaineers. The Himalayas are the life blood of the people in this region. Hence, the promotion and publicity of mountains for ejecting vigor to national economy is one facet while other is to conserve the mountain environment, and protect the mountain people and their cultures.

It is encouraging to note that the events is being celebrated with a variety of programs. I believe that celebrations with such variety of programs will play an important role in promoting the prospects of mountain tourism. It is believed that such activities will also contribute for making of Nepal Tourism Year – 2011 a grand success. I give my best wishes to NMA to further its role for the preservation of the degrading environment of the mountain region.

As tourism is one of the main sources of the country's economy of Nepal, the Government of Nepal always gives top priority on its related activities. I am confident that ***Nepal Parbat*** *will be able to give coverage to the various issues and aspects of the mountains thereby aiding mountain tourism in particular.*

I wish all the best.

MK Nepal

(Madhav Kumar Nepal)

Government of Nepal

Hon'ble Sharat Singha Bhandari
Minister
Tourism & Civil Aviation

Tel : 014211879 (Off.)
015592333 (Res.)

Personal Secretrariat
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu,
Nepal.

Date :



Sub : **Message**

I am glad to know that Nepal Mountaineering Association is bringing out a special issue of ***Nepal Parbat*** on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, Third International Mount Everest Day and the International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas.

I would like to wish for the success of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, Third International Mount Everest Day and the International Summiteers Summit. The Golden Jubilee Celebration of the over-8000m peaks has given Nepal the much needed coverage that have contributed in boosting the tourism sector in general and mountain tourism in particular.

Nepal is proud to be blessed with unique and immense natural and cultural heritage which can be tapped to play an important role in the economy. With eight of the fourteen peaks that are over 8,000m, there always remains great potential for attracting mountaineers and mountain lovers to Nepal. But, besides increasing the number of visitors, there is also the urgent need to conserve the Himalayan region which needs collaborative efforts of all as it is an international heritage. The climate change induced by global warming is a grave challenge which needs the attention and effort of the world at large to mitigate.

Our plan to mark the Nepal Tourism Year 2011 is going ahead as planned. It needs the support of every sector in the country. I am confident of the success of the NTY 2011. I would also like to appreciate the role of NMA in promoting mountain tourism and contributing to make the Golden Jubilee Celebrations noteworthy.

I would like to congratulate the Editorial Board members who have contributed in bringing out the special issue of the ***Nepal Parbat*** on the occasion.

Thank You.

(Sharat Singh Bhandari)
Minister
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation



MESSAGE FROM UIAA PRESIDENT

It is with great pleasure that I am able to write to you on the 50th anniversary of the first ascent of Dhaulagiri, the 7th highest mountain in the world.
I would like to also extend my best wishes to my dear friend Mr Kurt Diemberger whose successful ascent of the mountain during the Swiss/Austrian expedition was a major milestone in mountaineering and a unique accomplishment by Diemburger.

I would also like to congratulate the NMA for its great achievement in bringing the world's attention to the danger facing the Himalayas due to the consequences of climate change. Your efforts in Copenhagen did not go unnoticed!

The UIAA has always been keenly interested in events in the Greater Ranges and it is with pleasure that the UIAA is pleased to announce that at the next General Assembly in Italy in October 2010, a motion will be presented to create a new Expeditions Commission with the UIAA. I would like to suggest that the privilege of presenting this motion be given to the NMA.

Until that time I wish you all the best in your celebrations.

Mike Mortimer

Mike Mortimer
President

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING FEDERATION
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'ALPINISME



MESSAGE FROM UAAA PRESIDENT

19th April, 2010

I am happy to learn that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is bringing out a special issue of the Nepal Parbat, a journal of NMA, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, Third International Sagarmatha Day and International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas.

I wish the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration a grand success and my best wishes to all Mt. Dhaulagiri and Mt. Everest summiteers.

I would also like to express my best wishes for the special issue of Nepal Parbat.

In-jeong Lee
President
UAAA



MESSAGE FROM REINHOLD MESSNER

It gives me immense pleasure that the Nepal Mountaineering Association is bringing out the special issue of the ***Nepal Parbat***, an NMA journal, on the occasion of the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration, Third International Mount Everest Day and International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas.

It is a fitting occasion to celebrate with the presence of summiteers and mountaineers in Nepal.

I would like to wish Nepal Mountaineering Association all success with its mountaineering related works, and for bringing out the wonderful special issue of ***Nepal Parbat*** on the occasion.

Reinhold Messner



MESSAGE FROM KURT DIEMBERGER

It gives me immense pleasure that the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration, Third International Mount Everest Day and International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas are taking place. I am also happy that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is bringing out a special issue of the Nepal Parbat on the occasion. I am glad that Nepal Himalayas are the focus with the gathering of summiteers and mountaineers on the occasion. I wish the event a grand success.

I also would like to congratulate NMA for bringing out the special issue of Nepal Parbat.

Kurt Diemberger

Nepal Tourism Board



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is publishing Souvenir 'Nepal Parbat' on the occasion of 3rd International Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) Day and International Summiteers Summit to Save Himalayas.

Nepal has been celebrating May 29 as International Sagarmatha Day every year from the last three years to commemorate the first summit of the highest peak in the world. NMA as the nodal agency to promote mountain tourism, climbing sports, protect mountain environments and preserve and promote cultural heritage of mountain people, has an ample role towards making this event a success. The pressing need of the hour is to make sustainable development of mountain region and save Himalayas.

Finally I believe the publication of this 'Nepal Parbat' will add another brick towards promoting Nepal not only as land of mighty mountains but also as home to brave and helpful Sherpas.

Let us work together to make Nepali tourism industry reach greater height of success.

Prachanda Man Shrestha
Chief Executive Officer

Tourist Service Center, P.O. Box: 11018, Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu, Nepal.
Tel: 977-1-4256909 Fax: 977-1-4256910 e-mail: info@ntb.org.np, web-page: www.welcomenepal.com.
Tourist Service Center, Pardi, Pokhara, Nepal. Tel 977-61-465292
Web-page : www.nepaltourismyear2011.com



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

I am very glad to say that the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, Third International Mount Everest Day and the International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas is being organized with a variety of befitting programs amidst the presence of the summiteers and mountaineers. On this occasion, the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is bringing out a special issue of the ***Nepal Parbat***.

First of all, I would like to greet all the summiteers of the over-8000 m peaks, mountaineers and mountain lovers to the gathering to celebrate the event.

NMA is proud to be associated with the past Golden Jubilee celebrations of Mt. Sagarmatha (Everest), Mt. Cho Oyu, Mt. Kanchenjunga, Mt. Makalu, Mt. Manaslu and Mt. Lhotse. And now we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the first summiting of Mount Dhaulagiri (8,167m) by Earnest Forrer, Kurt Diemberger, Peter Diener, Albin Schelbert, Nima Dorje Sherpa and Nawang Dorje Sherpa on May 13, 1960. It may be worthwhile remembering that the decision to celebrate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the other over-8000m peaks was also taken after the grand success of the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration in 2003. These celebrations have created greater awareness and interaction among the people and the mountaineers. The message is that we must respect the mountains, the mountain environment and the mountain people and their culture. It also calls for greater conservation efforts for the mountains which are an integral part of the ecology and its vital importance for the very survival of mankind.

The first summiteers of every peak have proved that if humans have the urge backed up by endurance, courage, patience and tolerance no success can be denied. The quest for success in the Himalayas has seen history being written but at the same time there have been tragedies also. It is human nature to be fond of adventure that brings great satisfaction with success. The annals of mountaineering have always been filled with remarkable achievements. Today, we have gathered here to mark the glorious trailblazing ascents of the formidable Himalayan peaks.

Success on the Himalayas are praiseworthy but we have to remember all those earlier climbers who had carved out the steps making it easier for mountaineers to follow. All those who have tasted success in summiting the peaks must be congratulated but we must also give credit to those who attempted but could not succeed.

I am glad that NMA, since its establishment in 1973, has always been associated with the promotion and development of mountain tourism, conservation of the mountain environment. Considering that eight of the fourteen peaks that are over 8000m are in Nepal, there is great attraction throughout the world for Nepal as a prime mountaineering destination. This means greater responsibility on us.

The other activities of NMA include its honoring mountaineers, assisting the families of those Nepali mountaineers killed while ascending peaks, conducting mountaineering training programs, and organizing mountain related awareness programs among others.

The NMA projects of interest are the International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara and the International Mountaineers Memorial Park (IMMP) in Kakani. The grand opening of the IMM took place in February 5, 2004. It is a museum that showcases the mountains, mountain environment, and mountain people and their culture. Much effort has gone into making it sustainable and are still continuing. I must express my gratitude to all well wishers, friends and associations in Nepal and abroad who offered us financial and moral support for the museum to become a reality.

The IMMP is dedicated to all mountaineers who lost their lives on the Himalayas.

NMA knows its duties and responsibilities, and is doing all its best to fulfil the objectives with which it was established 37 years ago.

I would also like to thank the Publication and Publicity Committee for working hard to bring out the Special Issue of ***Nepal Parbat*** on this momentous occasion.



Ang Tshering Sherpa
President
Nepal Mountaineering Association

Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee

The Government of Nepal has constituted a committee to celebrate the Golden Jubilee Celebration of all the peaks above 8000 meters including Dhaulagiri. The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Mt. Everest, Mt. Cho Oyu, Makalu and Kanchenjunga and Mt. Manaslu and Mt. Lhotse marked in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

The Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee 2010 is headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA). The committee constitutes the various working associations related with the travel trade industry.

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has been designated by the government as the implementing agency for all the Golden Jubilee Celebrations including the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration. NMA has been organising all the programmes for the grand celebration.

In Pokhara, the Local Main Organizing Committee with Kaski Chief District Officer as the coordinator was entrusted with the task of organizing the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee celebration.

Photo © Da Gombu Sherpa

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Nepal Parbat

Vol. 11 No. 15 May, 2010

A JOURNAL OF NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

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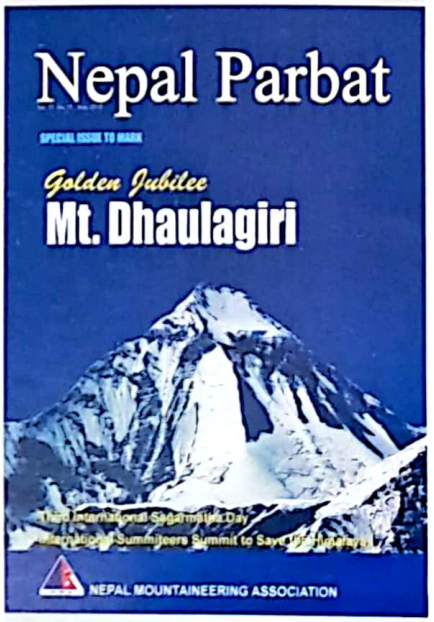
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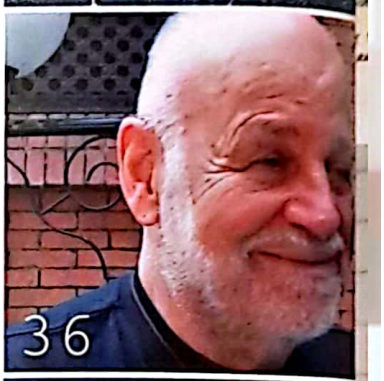
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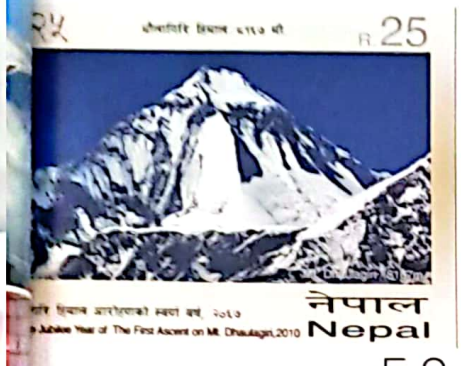
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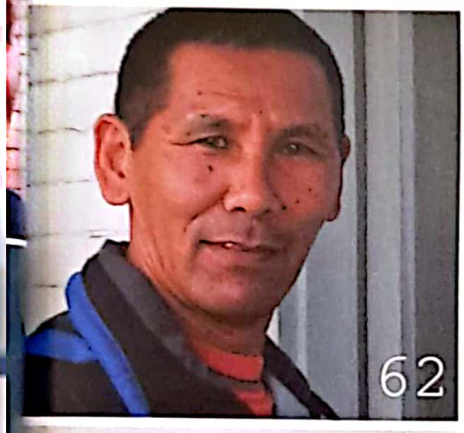




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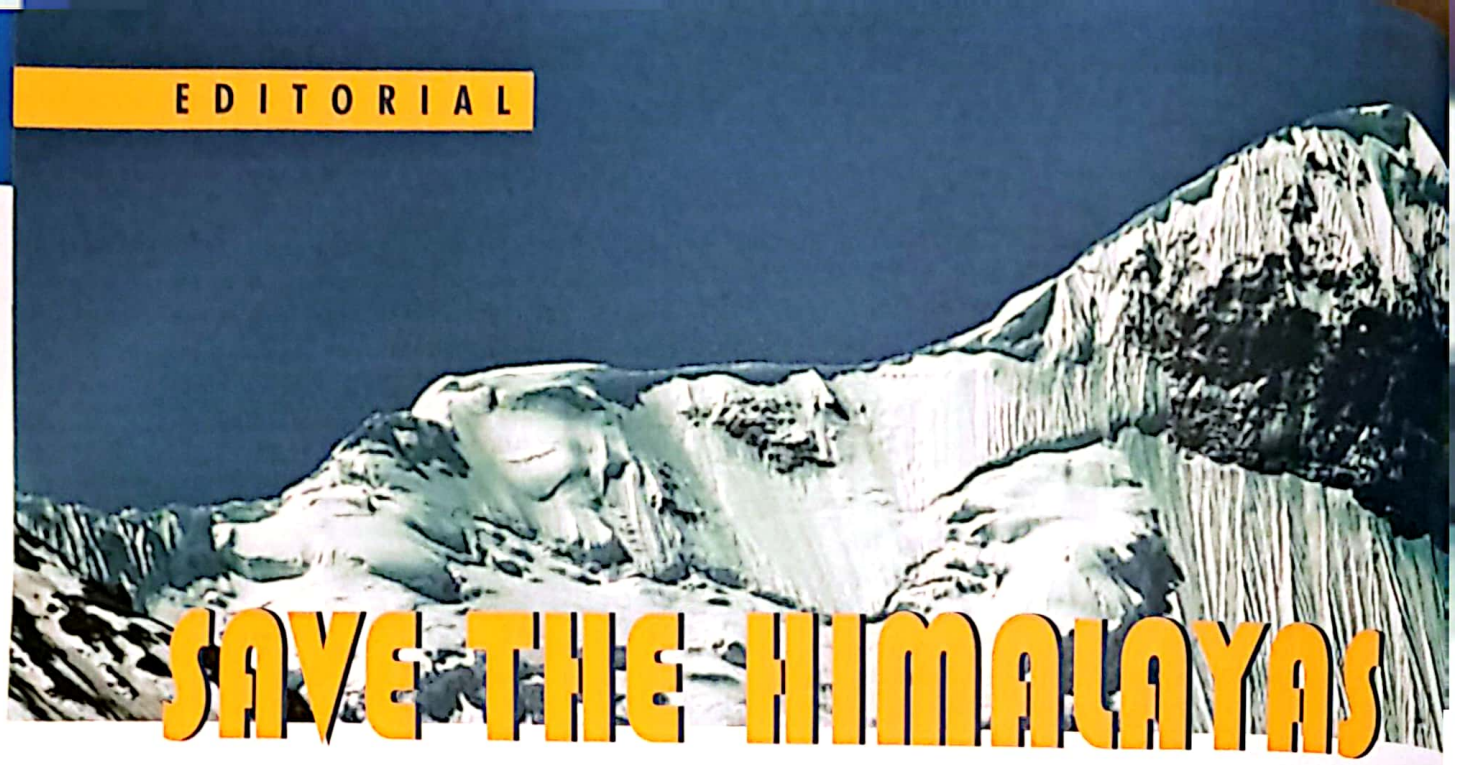
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NEPAL TOURISM YEAR 2011

NATURALLY NEPAL
ONCE IS NOT ENOUGH

EDITORIAL



SAVE THE HIMALAYAS

It gives us immense pleasure and a matter of privilege to come up with the Special Issue of **Nepal Parbat**, a Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) jopurnal, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri I, Third International Sagarmatha Day and the International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas.

The Golden Jubilee Celebration of Dhaulagiri I is a continuation of the decision taken to commemorate such celebrations of all the 8000m peaks. The experience with the earlier celebrations have been quite fruitful in that they brought a greater interaction among the summiteers, mountaineers, mountain lovers and others.

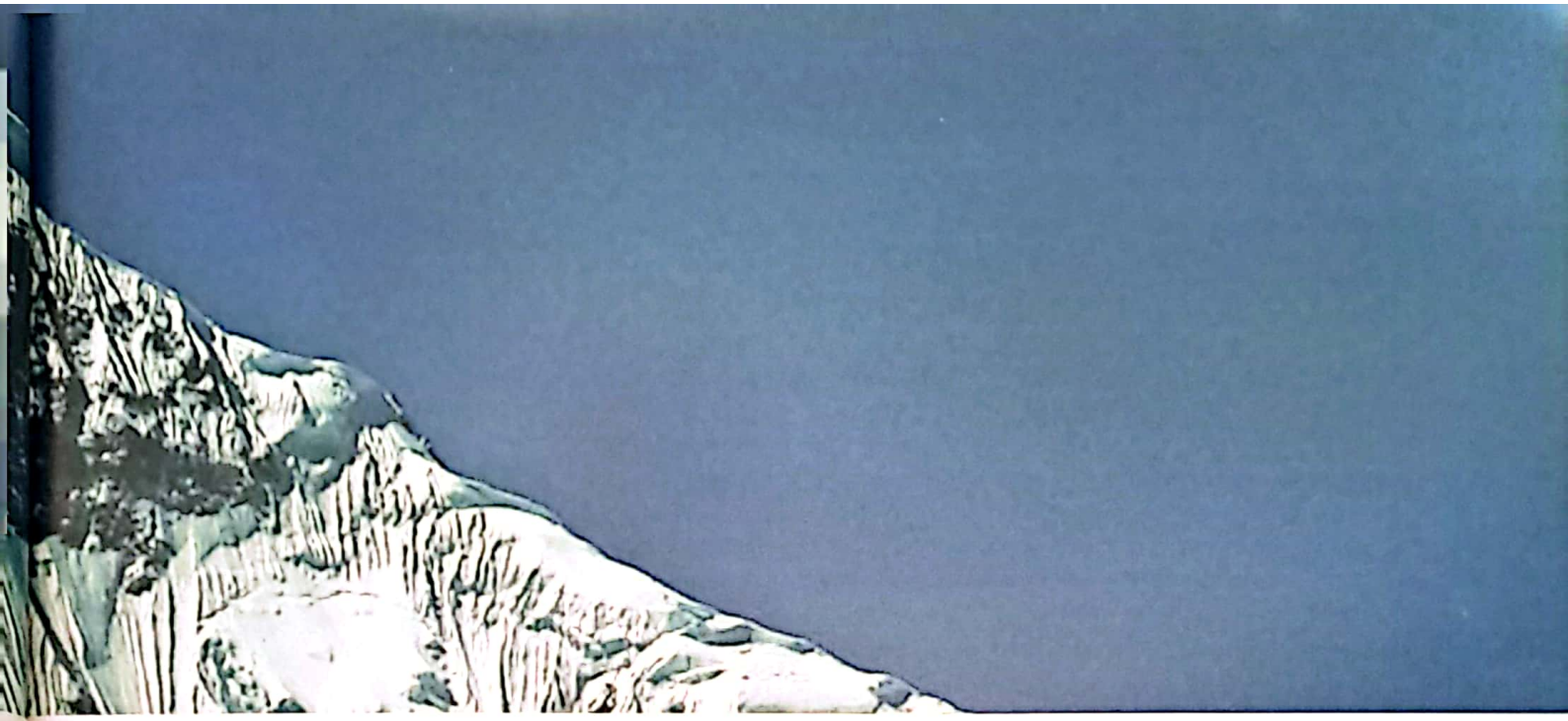
Herein it might be worth remembering that Kurt Diemberger, the only living Mt. Dhaulagiri summiter, along with five other team members had successfully scaled Mt. Dhaulagiri I (8,167m) on May 13, 1960. It was an honour for us to have Mr. Diemberger, despite his busy schedule, in Nepal for the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration on May 13, 2010 in Pokhara. It gives us great pleasure that the celebrations were also held in Myagdi, Parbat and Baglung districts in the zone that Mt. Dhaulagiri is located in.

In fact, Dhaulagir became the last of the great 8,000m peaks to be conquered. And every mountaineer has said that the respect for the mountains is a must and that is for Dhaulagiri as well. "Respect the mountain, and you will succeed" is what Mr. Diemberger's belief is.

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has been doing a remarkable work as far as mountaineers and mountaineering is concerned. It has respect for the mountains, the mountaineers and their families. NMA has been active in the field through its humanitarian works, the mega projects the International Mountain Museum (grand opening in 2004) in Pokhara and International Mountaineers Memorial Park 9under construction) in Kakani, the training programmes it conducts, and honouring the mountaineers, and preservation of the mountain environment through regular clean up campaigns among others.

NMA is proud to be associated with the golden jubilee celebrations since it had been nominated by the government as the implementing agency for such. Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration in 2003. Since then the golden jubilee celebrations of other peaks too were organized with great success. The golden jubilee of Mt. Dhaulagiri, the seventh highest peak in the world, is the last in the series. These celebrations have given ample coverage to the potential of mountain tourism in Nepal and the steps taken for its sustainability.

Furthermore, these celebrations have created greater awareness and interaction among the people and the mountaineers. The message is that we must respect the mountains, the mountain environment and the mountain people and their culture. It also calls for greater conservation efforts for the mountains which are an integral part of the ecology and its vital importance for the very survival of mankind.



As for Nepal Parbat, an NMA publication, it focuses on providing information of the mountains and mountaineering and mountaineers, and also the views and opinions of mountaineers and experts in the field, and what goes into making mountains and mountaineering popular among the interested.

In fact, mountaineering as such really started after the successful ascent of Mount Sagarmatha (Everest) on May 29, 1953 by late Sir Edmund Hillary and late Tenzing Norgay Sherpa. The grand publicity of the success on the highest peak in the world gave the much needed boost to Nepal's endeavour in popularizing mountaineering as Nepal is home to 8 of the 14 over-8000m peaks in the world. There cannot be a better mountaineering playground than Nepal in the world.

Together with the exotic natural heritage, the cultural heritage too has its own surprises for the visitors. That has made Nepal a prime place for mountaineers and mountain lovers to gather and live their desire for adventure including the thrill and joy of climbing the unparalleled Himalayan peaks.

It is true that mountain tourism did not suffer even when the overall tourism picture was bleak due to the insurgency in Nepal or the global economic slump.

Right approaches to mountaineering including the conservation of the mountains, their environment, the mountain people and their culture must top the list of priorities if mountain tourism is to be sustainable. For this, all the stakeholders, domestic and international, must contribute from their respective seats in this noble endeavour. This is all the more urgent with the menace of global warming and climate change that has the potential to affect the Himalayan peaks and the glaciers. It calls for a concerted effort of all as the Himalayas are the heritage of all the people in the world.

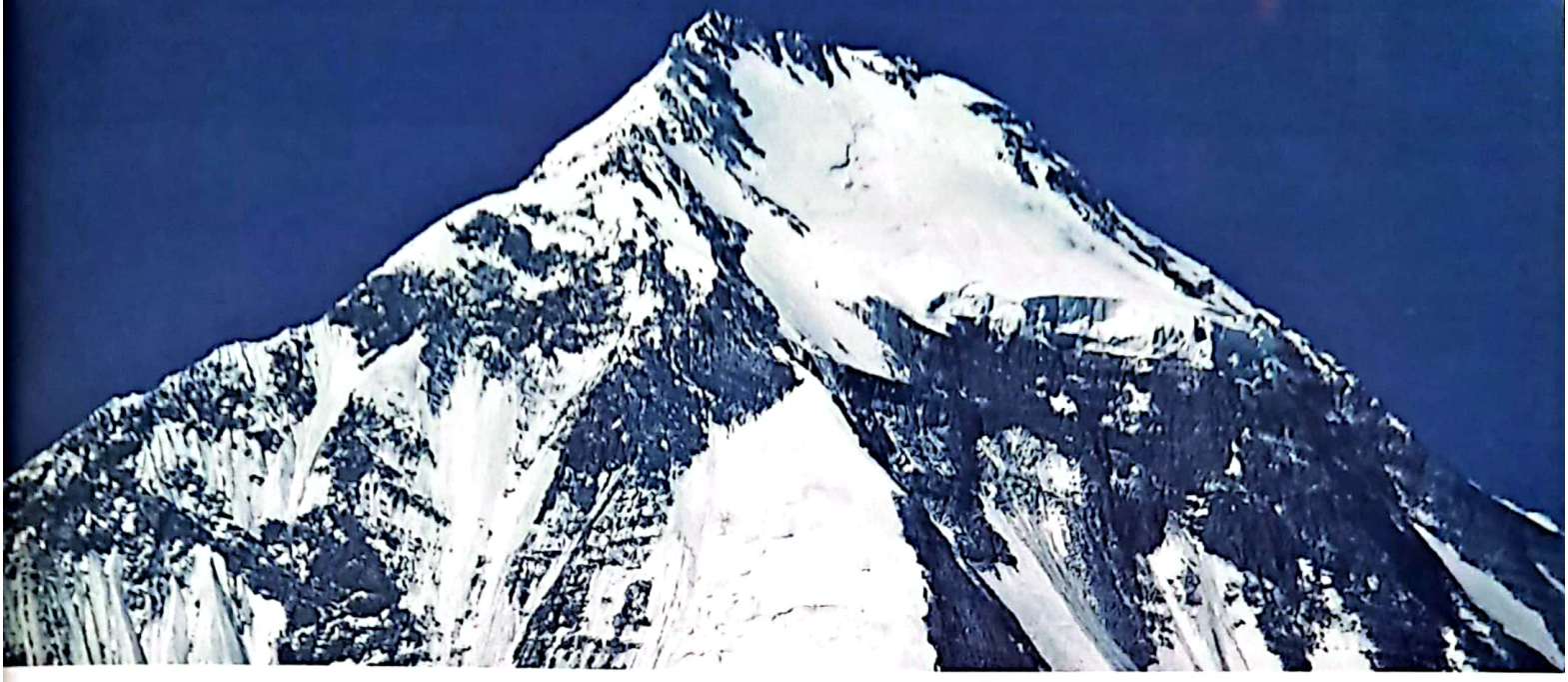
NMA is aware of the challenges and is devising and implementing its own programmes and drives to enhance mountain tourism in the country besides contributing for the conservation of the mountains and the mountain environment.

The commemoration of the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri, the first ascent of Mt. Sagarmatha (Everest) and the International Summiteers Summit to save the Himalayas are initiatives not only for promoting mountaineering but also to raise concern and awareness that all must join hands to protect the Himalayas and it environment.

In this respect, **Nepal Parbat** has included thought provoking articles on Mt. Dhaulagiri, Mt. Sagarmatha, concern for global warming and what the Dhaulagiri summiters have to say on the whole issue. Every attempt has been made by us to ensure that this Special Issue will meet the demands of the momentous occasion when many renowned mountaineers and summiters will be welcomed on this grand occasion. However, despite our caution if any shortcomings are glaring then we would like to request the respected readers to point them out to us so that we can rectify them in the later issues.

On behalf of **Nepal Parbat**, we would like to welcome all the participants to this grand celebration.


Api
Saipal
Seti River
FAR WESTERN
Rara National Park
Shey Phoksundo National Park
Khaptad National Park
Jumla
Mahendranagar
Karnali
MID WESTERN
Jomosom
Annapurna Area Conservation Project
Dhaulagiri
Annapurna
Manaslu
Bheri River
Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve
Dhangadi
Royal Suklaphanta National Park
Royal Bardia National Park
Nepalgunj
Phewa Lake
Pokhara
WESTERN
Langtang National Park
Cho Oyu
Everest
Lhotse
Makalu
Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area
Sagarmatha National Park
Shivapuri
Kodari
Wildlife Reserve
Kanchenjunga
Tama Koshi
Kathmandu
Jiri
EASTERN
Butwal
Bharatpur
Hetauda
CENTRAL
Bhairawa
Lumbini
Parsa Wildlife Reserve
Royal Chitwan National Park
Sun Koshi
Dhankuta
Dharan
Birgunj
Janakpur
Biratnagar
CHINA
INDIA
NEPAL



NEPAL

CONTINENT : Asia

CAPITAL : Kathmandu

LOCATION : Situated between India in the south, east and west and Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China in the north.

a. Latitude : 26° 22' 30° 27' North
b. Longitude : 80° 4' and 88° 12' East

SIZE :
a. Area : 147,181 sq.kms.
b. Length : 885 km. (East to West)
c. Width : Non-uniform, mean width of 193 km. (North to South)

POPULATION : According to census of 2001

a. Male	11563921	49.96 percent
b. Female	11587502	50.04 percent
Total	23151423	100.00 percent

POPULATION GROWTH RATE : 2.2 percent

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF BIRTH IN 2001 : 59.7 years

PEOPLE : Nepal has more than 60 caste/ethnic group and 70 spoken languages

RELIGION : Hindu, Buddhist, Islam, Kirat, Christian, Sikha, Jain, etc.

LITERACY RATE :
a. Male : 65.08 percent
b. Female : 42.49 percent
Total : 52.74 percent

NATIONAL FLAG :



NATIONAL EMBLEM :



NATIONAL FLOWER : Rhododendron - arboreum (*Lali Gurans*)

NATIONAL ANIMAL : Cow

NATIONAL BIRD : Impean Pheasant (*Danfe*)

TIME ZONE : 5 hours 45 minutes ahead of GMT

UNIT OF CURRENCY : Nepali Rupees (Approximately US $ 1 equals-NRs. 75.84 in 26 May, 2010)

ACCORDING TO WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2008/2009 OF WORLD BANK

PER CAPITA GDP ($) : 473

PER CAPITA GNP ($) : 786

WEATHER : Nepal has four major seasons, namely:
a. Winter : December - February
b. Spring : March - May
c. Summer : June - August
d. Autumn : September - November
Nepal can be visited the whole seasons.

WHAT TO WEAR : Light weight clothing is recommended for May through October.
Warm garments are required in October to March.
An umbrella or a Raincoat is necessary for the rainy season.

ENTRY PROCEDURES : A visa is required to enter Nepal except for Indian nationals. One can get a visa at the Royal Nepalese Embassy or Consulate or at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu.

TOURISM IN NEPAL : Despite enormous potential, tourism had a belated beginning in Nepal. In the real sense, tourism began after the advent of democracy in 1951. Due to various tourism products available in the country, there is a great scope for developing tourism in the country. The prime tourism attractions of Nepal are nature, culture and religious resources. Nepal is endowed with unique cultural famous for its natural beauty and nature based adventure tourism. Mountaineering, trekking, rafting and wildlife sanctuaries are the special attractions for adventure tourism.

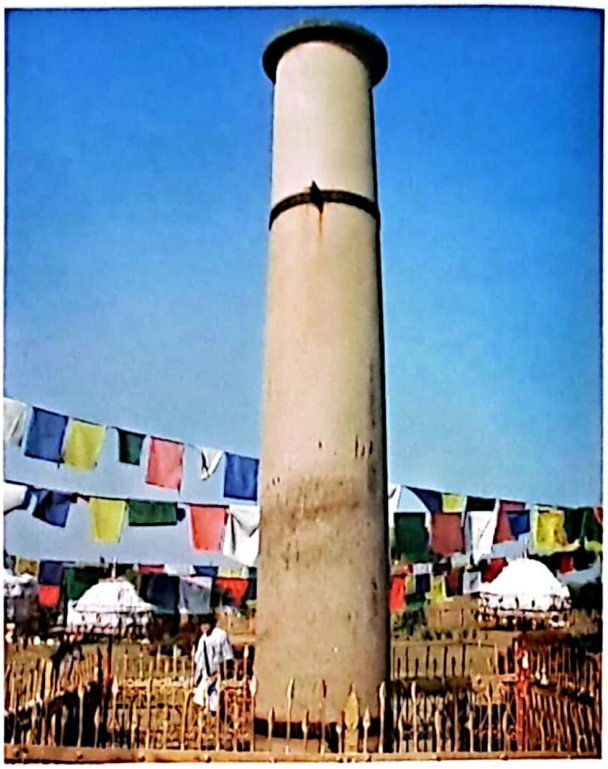
Tourism plays an important role in the national economy and it is a major source of foreign currency earnings. In the year 2008, total foreign currency earnings from tourism was US$ 351.97 m. and the

contribution of tourism to the GDP of the nation was 1.2 percent.
A total number of 500277 tourists visited Nepal during the year 2008 representing decrease of -5.0 percent over the previous year.

The major tourist originating countries are India, Srilanka, P.R. China, U.K., U.S.A., Japan, Germany, France, Netherland and so on. According to the data for 2008, tourists entering Nepal by air constituted 74.9 percent whereas 25.1 percent entered by land. The average length of stay of tourist was recorded as 11.78 days.

The role of mountain tourism is very significant in the overall tourism sector. In fact, tourism in Nepal began with mountain tourism. After the successful ascent by French nationals Maurice Herzog and Louis Lachenal of Mt. Annapurna I (8,091 m) on June 3, 1950 many mountaineers were attracted to Nepal. It was the first successful ascent among the 14 over 8,000 m. peaks of the world. The successful ascent of Annapurna I is significant in this respect. Three years later, in 1953, the successful victory over Mt. Everest (8,848 m) by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, Nepal was introduced all over the world.

There is great scope for developing mountain tourism in Nepal. Along with Mt. Everest among the fourteen snow-topped mountains over 8,000 m. in height is the world peaks like Mt. Kanchenjunga (8,586 m.), Mt. Lhotse (8,516 m.), Mt. Makalu (8,463 m.), Mt. Cho-Oyu (8201 m.), Mt. Dhaulagiri (8,167 m.), Mt. Manaslu (8,163 m.) and Mt. Annapurna (8,091 m.) are located in Nepal.
Moreover there are 1310 peaks above 6000m. In Nepal. It has been indicated that there are 3310 peaks along with the Himalayan range of Nepal. The Government of Nepal has opened a total of 326 peaks for mountain activities among its numerous peaks and there are still 120 unclimbed peaks in Nepal (Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, 2007:121-132). The Government of Nepal has authorized Nepal Mountaineering Association to issue permits and manage for 33 peaks out of 326 peaks open for mountaineering and rest mountain peaks are managed by Tourism Ministry.



The mountains of Nepal are the main source of attraction for many tourists, trekkers and mountaineers. Apart from the height, Nepal possesses some of the most beautiful peaks in the world viz. Machhapuchhre (6,993m.), Ama Dablam (6,812m.) etc., besides the glaciers, falls, lakes and topography make the natural sceneries exotic, gorgeous and enchanting. Along with the high mountains, the hilly middle region too has unique topography, enchanting views with their landscape, gorges, natural vegetations, valleys and villages. Nepal's topography provides opportunities for sight seeing, trekking and mountaineering. Nepal is a world leader in the latter. Such attractions are generally preferred by top end visitors, hence, Nepal possesses potential for attracting high spending visitors.

Trekking has been there since ancient times for religious purposes in Nepal. Commercially, trekking started since mid-1960s. It was Colonel Jimmy Roberts, a Gurkha officer and mountaineer who introduced trekking in Nepal. He established Mountain Travel, the first trekking agency, in 1965. So colonel Jimmy Roberts is known as the "father of trekking" in Nepal.

Everest region, Annapurna region and Langtang region are the main destinations for trekking activities in Nepal. Moreover, trekking around Manslu and Gorkha, Lower Dolpa, Upper Dolpa, Mustang, Upper Mustang, Rara lake, Dhorpatan circuit, Kanchanjunga, BC and trekking around Kathmandu valley are also popular.

Most tourists visiting Nepal have the holiday/pleasure purpose in mind. Ever since the beginning, over 75 percent tourists arriving in Nepal came for holiday/pleasure and it remained to till 1989. But, in recent years, the tourists coming for trekking/mountaineering have been increasing with the share growing from 0.4 percent in 1965 to highest 27.9 percent in 2001 and 21.0 percent in the year 2008. Trekking/ mountaineering is also one of the major factors to increase the average length of stay of the tourists in the country.

In the year 2008 a total 267 expedition teams were granted permission to scale different peaks. The total number of mountaineers were 2018 in 2008.

Text by **Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha**



Dhaulagiri

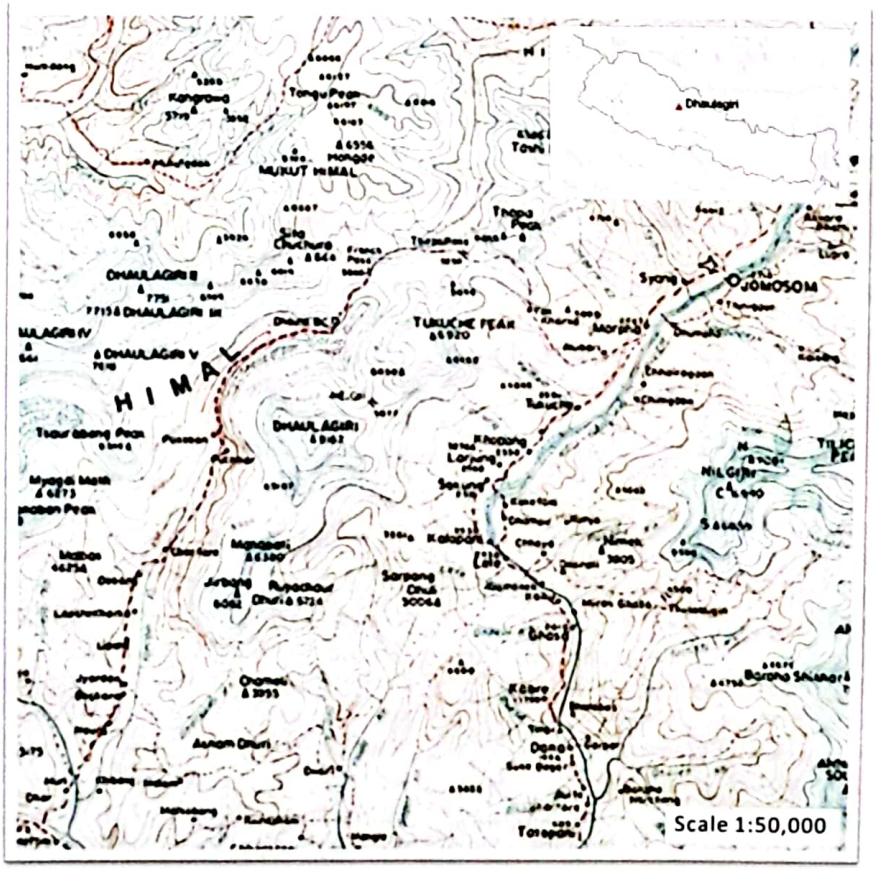
The Westernmost Giant of Nepal Himalaya

BY PROFESSOR PADMA CHANDRA POUDEL (PH.D)
Secretary, Nepal Geographical Society
poudelpc@hotmail.com

Nepal contains part of the Himalaya, the highest mountain range in the world. Nepal Himalaya hosts twenty-eight Himalayan Ranges in the Northern part of the country, distributed from east to west. From the east, Mount Dhaulagiri is the 18th Himalayan Range. It extends between 53°27'06"E- 28°37'25"N with Kali Gandaki in the east, Bheri River to the west, and Barbung Khola and Dhapa pass (5182m) to the north. The southern limit of this range is Jirbang (6062m). It extends in three main sub-ranges namely Mukut, Dolpo and Gurja. Mukut sub-range is spread in between Kali Gandaki (east) to Barbang Khola (west), Sangda Pass (5124m North) and Sita Chuchura and Yamkim Khola (South). The sub-range Dolpo lies in between Barbang Khola, Sibu Khola, Suligad and Panjang Khola and Thuli Bheri to the east, west, north and south respectively. Similarly, Gurja sub-range extends in between Myagdi Khola to the east, Gustung Khola to the west, Junction Peak (7018m) in the north and Dhola Khola to the south (Gurung and Shrestha 1994:7). The deep gorge of Kali Gandaki, which is also known as the deepest canon in the world (Hagen 1971, Pissel 1968), separates Dhaulagiri with Annapurna Ranges. The two eight- thousander Himalayan peaks Dhaulagiri I (8,167m) and Annapurna I (8,091m) stand only 30 kilometers apart on either side of the deep gorge (Gurung 1980:202). Seventeen, out of 23 eight-thousanders of the world, either in the whole or shared across a border with Tibet, China and India are located in Nepal (Poudel 2008:18; Gurung and Shrestha 1994:10-11). Of the seventeen eight-thousanders the four Yalungkang (8,505m) in the east, and the three Manaslu (8,163m), Annapurna (8,091m) and Dhaulagiri (8,167m) in the centre, are located entirely within Nepal.

Nomenclature, Discovery and Exploration

Mt. Dhaulagiri, the westernmost giant of Nepal Himalaya, lies almost in the middle part of the country (28°41'47"N – 88°29'43"E), towering in solitary splendor. This peak rises 7,000m above Kali Gandaki River gorge as a giant shoulder of shining ice and snow. The name Dhaulagiri is derived from two Sanskrit words *Dhavala* (white) and *Giri* (mountain). Therefore, the name Dhaulagiri can be literally translated as white-mountain. It is a steep precipitous peak on which deep snow has no chance to accumulate and always appears lightly dusted white (Shirahata 1983:222). Five other peaks





Aerial view of Mt. Dhaulagiri from north side of Mustang

of the Dhaulagiri Himalaya Range are also named after the giant peak Dhaulagiri I as- Dhaulagiri ii (7,751m), Dhaulagiri III (7,715m), Dhaulagiri IV (7,661m), Dhaulagiri V (7,618), and Dhaulagiri VI (7,268m). All these five peaks (II-VI) lie west of Mt. Dhaulagiri

Location of Mount Dhaulagiri

This mountain was unknown till 1808 when Lt. William Spencer Webb of Indian Survey made the measurement and computation. During 1808, Webb set out to explore the upper reaches of the Ganges. On the return journey he took sighting of the mountains that he could see, some of the high peaks had been noted by British Army Officer Charles Crawford in 1804. When he came back to his base station, he calculated the height of one particular peak "Dhawala Gira". The result of the calculation astonished him. So, in 1809, Webb returned again to validate his measurement and confirmed that there was no doubt of his earliest result of Dhawala Giras' height 8,190m (Sale and Cleare 2000:16). However, up to 1850, Nanda Devi (25,656ft) had been the highest summit actually observed, but calculations in the same year showed that Dhawala Gira at 26,800ft was higher. Nevertheless, it was assumed that Kanchenjunga visible as a prominent peak from Darjeeling of India was the highest peak. Up to this event Everest was hidden (Lippan 1982:368). The survey conducted by Survey of India during 1849-51 finally and formally confirmed that the peak XV (latter named as Everest) other than Dhawala Gira was the highest in the globe. But, Dhaulagiri remained virtually unknown until the Swiss aerial survey of 1949 when a Swiss scientist Dr. Arnold Heim took close photographs of Dhaulagiri, flying close to the mountain at an altitude of 4,500m.

When the country was opened to the foreigners in 1949, the French Federation began negotiations with the Nepalese government for the permission to climb one of the highest peaks that stood wholly within Nepal. The then Prime Minister Mohan Shumsher Rana granted permission to a French expedition in 1950 to penetrate into the interior of the kingdom, in response to the memory of very good personal relations between his father and Selvin Levi, the great French scholar of Sanskrit (Klenov 2005, Robert 1985). Consequently, a small team of eight members representing various specialties led by 30-year-old Engineer Maurice Herzog supported by eight Sherpa arrived at Tukuche on April 2, 1950, after a 14-day walk along Kali Gandaki Valley. From Tukuche, the team reconnoitered both side of Kali Gandaki as local Tulachan Thakali advised them not to consider Dhaulagiri though it offered some possibilities (Gurung 2004:8). Coming to 1952, a small British team from British Museum carrying out botanical research made a more through exploration than that made by the French team in 1950. The botanical team collected much information that greatly helped the Swiss team led by Bernard Lauterburg in 1953, which had arrived in Nepal with the intention of reconnoitering the north side and, if possible, climb the peak. They followed the route along Myagdi Khola and Myagdi glacier westward from the northern side and set a base camp at the foot of the north face of Dhaulagiri. The Fifth Camp was established at 6,500m and the team reached the height of 7,600m, but bad weather forced them to retreat.

The next year (1954), Jimmy Robert and Ang Nyima Sherpa climbed Putha Hiunchuli which was the first ascent on one of the higher peak of Dhaulagiri Range. Similarly, in the same year (1954), an Argentinean team led by Francisco Ibanez, Liaison Officer of the French expedition, followed the Swiss 1953 route. This team did not find a level ground for camp VI, therefore, they used dynamite to blast a platform for the

camp (Sale and Cleare 2000:186). The Argentineans then climbed the Pear and set up Camp VII at 7,500m and reached up to 7,900m and spent a night in a snow cave, requiring no more than three hours climb to reach the summit. But, violent storms that broke that night forced them to retreat down to Camp VII. The majority of the team members were severely frost bitten. So, the team abandoned the attempt to climb the peak.

In 1955, a German-Swiss (vegetarian) team led by Martin Meier attempted the North Face route. The team reached only up to 7,350m on the Pear route. The following year the Argentineans again attempted, but only reached a little more altitude than that what they had scaled in 1955. Similarly, in 1958, a Swiss team under the leadership of Werner Stauble followed the same Pear route. They established Camp VI at 7,350m, and observed the peak from a distance and were convinced that the best route to the summit was along the North-East ridge from the North-East Col. But, they had to return because of a violent storm.

In 1960, an Austrian team under the leadership of Fritz Moravec, the leader of the successful Gasherbrum II ascent. This team ascended up to a height of 7,400m but because of violent storm and bitter cold, their attempt to reach the top could not materialize.

The Victory

Dhaulagiri I (8,167m) is one of the toughest mountains to climb. Several attempts were made between 1949-1960, but the peak became the second last among the over-8000m peaks to be submitted. Shisha Pagma was the last to be scaled, in 1964. In 1960, a Swiss Max Eiselin-led almost international expedition team arrived to climb Dhaulagiri. Early in 1959, before the result of Austrian expedition was known, Eiselin started to form the team realizing that every participant had be an excellent climber and should have a character that would allow getting along with each other even under miserable conditions. Finally the team comprised of 13 members with the average age of 30,, representing 6 different countries, supported by seven Sherpa and one Liaison Officer (Table 1).

This expedition was supported by a Pilatus Porter plane to carry climbers and the equipments up to East Col (5,700m). The team arrived at their base airfield Pokhara via Bhairahwa. Two landing sites (at the foot of north east spur 5,700m and at the Dhampus pass) were found at Dhaulagiri. After several flights to these places, the plane crashed at Dhampus pass. However, the pilots escaped unharmed.

Using fixed ropes left by the Austrians in 1959, this team (1960) established a series of camps. The top camp V was established at an altitude of 7,450m. On 4 May, 1960, the team made an attempt, but failed at (7,800m), the place where south-east and north-east ridges meet, due to unusually bad weather. They made the second attempt next day. Nine climbers reached Camp V. Because of illness, three members had to return to Camp IV. The other six climbers progressed ahead and set their small tent at 7,800m. The day of 13 May came. It was cold but clear and windless. The six climbers started climbing on three ropes. Forrer and Nima Dorje Sherpa were first, then Diemberger and Nawang Dorje Sherpa, and Diener and Schelberger at the last (Sale and Cleare 2000:190). They started the summit attack at 8 am and succeeded at 12.30 pm. This way, on May 13, 1960, at 12.30 p.m., the Swiss-led expedition was the first to taste victory with six mountaineers standing atop Dhaulagiri I.

Trends of Mountaineering

Dhaulagiri Himalayan Range accommodates 108 peaks higher than 5,500m consisting one eight thousander, 15 seven thousanders, 46

Table 1. List of the First Successful Team

S.N	Name	Country	Speciality
1.	Max Eiselin	Lucerne, Switzerland	Leader of the expedition
2.	Kurt Diemberger	Salzburg, Austria	Himalaya experience
3.	Peter Diener	Germany	Eiger north face
4.	Norman Dyrenfurth	California, USA	Photographer
5.	Ernst Forrer	Switzerland	Eiger north face
6.	George Hajdukiewicz	Poland	Expedition Doctor
7.	Jean Jacques	Switzerland	Resident Swiss aid for Nepal
8.	Albin Schelbert	Switzerland	New ascender
9.	Adam Skoczylas	Poland	Assistant Doctor
10.	Ernst Saxer	Switzerland	Pilot
11.	Michel Vaucher	Switzerland	Good walker
12.	Hugo Weber	Switzerland	New ascender
13.	Emil Wick	Switzerland	Co-pilot

six thousanders and 46 peaks above 5,500m (CDG 2000). Out of these peaks only twenty-one peaks including Dhaulagiri I (8,167m) are opened for mountaineering. These opened peaks range in between the height of 5,419m (Kalo Parbat) and 8,167m, Dhaulagiri I (Table 2).

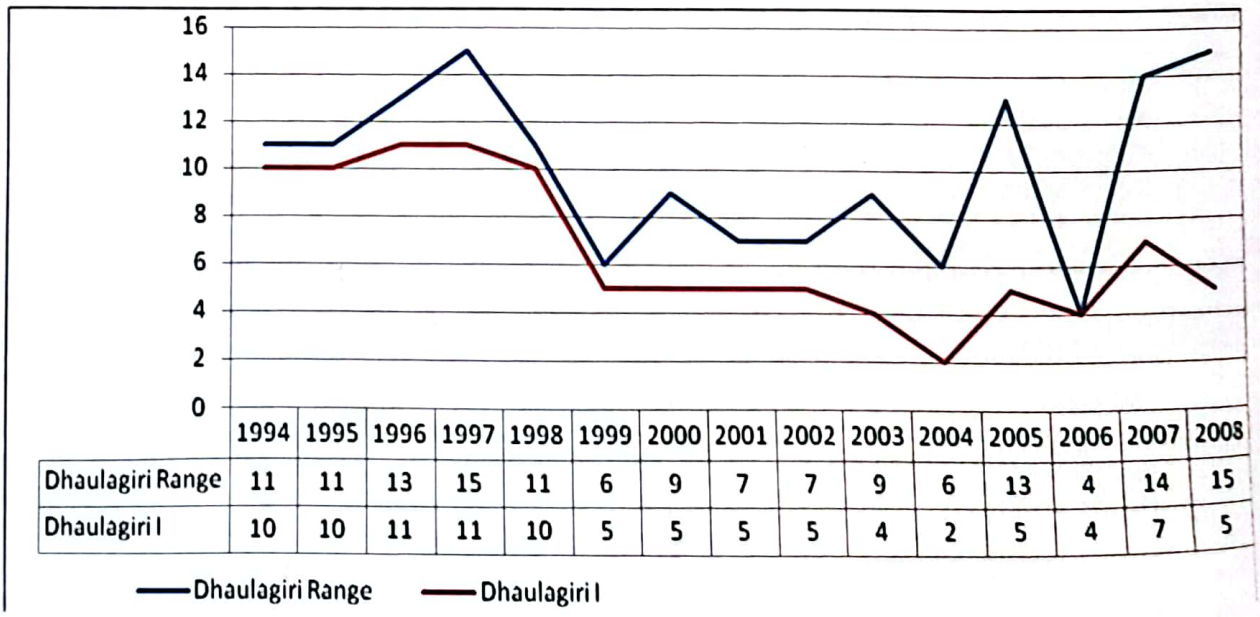
A total of 151 expedition teams arrived at Dhaulagiri Range for mountaineering in between 1994-2008. Out of the total teams, 66 percent was received by Dhaulagiri I (Table 3) followed by Putha Hiunchuli (11.3%), Tukuche Peak (10.6%) and Thapa Peak (8.6%). However, compared to the early days, the number of expedition teams to Dhaulagiri I have notably decreased. To date, the four peaks namely Doari, Ghustung North, Kambong Peak and Kala Parbat of Dhaulagiri range are unclimbed (GoN 2008). There is no Nepal Mountaineering Association permitted peaks in this range.

Table 2. Peaks Opened for Mountaineering in Dhaulagiri Range

S.N.	Name of the Peak	Height in meter	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Churen	7371	28043'55"	83012'54"
2.	Dhaulagiri I	8167	28041'46"	83029'43"
3.	Dhaulagiri II	7751	28045'46"	83023'22"
4.	Dhaulagiri III	7715	28045' 16"	83046'22"
5.	Dhaulagiri IV	7661	28044'19"	83018'55"
6.	Dhaulagiri V	7618	28041'46"	83016'31"
7.	Dhaulagiri VI	7269	28044'04"	83016'31"
8.	Dogari Himal	6536	28046'02"	83006'03"
9.	Ghustung North	6529	28040'50"	83014'52"
10.	Ghustung South	6465	28040'20"	83014'47"
11.	Gurja Himal	7193	28040'26"	83016'37"
12.	Kalo Parbat	5419	_	_
13.	Kambong Peak	6570	28039'34"	83018'24"
14.	Manapathi Peak	6380	28038'44"	83029'43"
15.	Nilgiri Central	6940	28006'22"	86042'22"
16.	Nilgiri North	7061	28041'21"	83044'48"
17.	Nilgiri South	6839	28039'15"	83043'58"
18.	Putha Hiunchuli	7246	28044'56"	83008'55"
19.	Sita Chuchura	6611	28047'00"	83029'07"
20.	Thapa Peak	6012	_	_
21.	Tukuche peak	6920	28044'45"	83033'43"

Source: GoN,.2008. Mountaineering in Nepal Facts & Figures. Kathmandu: Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation:132-140.

Fig. 1. Mountaineering Teams to Dhaulagiri Range and Mt. Dhaulagiri I



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Dhaulagiri Range	11	11	13	15	11	6	9	7	7	9	6	13	4	14	15
Dhaulagiri I	10	10	11	11	10	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	7	5

A total of 380 mountaineers have succeeded in scaling the mountain peak of Dhaulagiri I by 2008. The number of successful climbers ranges from 1 to 43 in a year. The minimum number of climbers (1) succeeded during 1981, whereas the maximum number of mountaineers (43) succeeded to scale Dhaulagiri I peak in 1995. The number of the successful mountaineers averages 11.5 (Table 3). Nearly half of the mountaineers (48%) scaled during the spring season followed by autumn (36.9%), and winter 1.7 per cent respectively.

Mountaineers from 39 different countries were fortunate to reach the top of Mt. Dhaulagiri I. By nationality, Japan leads other countries (12.6%) followed by Nepal (12.1%), Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and Russia respectively (Table 4).Though surveyors from India are credited in surveying the Himalayan peaks, none of the mountaineers from India have either attempted or scaled Dhaulagiri I.

Route of Ascent

Though Dhaulagiri I is one of the toughest mountain to climb, mountaineers have identified/used various routes to ascenst. Out of the total 380 successful ascents, up to the year 2008, the majority (79%) were through North-East ridge followed by the Normal Route (8.2%), South-east ridge (6%), West face centre (2.6%), East face -North east ridge (2.6%), South ridge (2%), North face (1.9%) and North face-north west ridge , West face-north west ridge (0.8%) and South west pillar (0.8%). However, Dhaulagiri has never been summited from the South Face- a line which remains one of the greatest remaining challenges in alpinism (www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Dhaulagiri).

Conclusion

Dhaulagiri I, the westernmost giant of Nepal Himalaya, located in Dhaulagiri range (18th from the east), is almost in the middle of Nepal Himalaya. The deep

Table 3. Number of Successful Ascents of Mountaineers on Dhaulagiri I

Year	No. of ascents	Year	No. of ascents
1960	8	1992	5
1970	2	1993	27
1973	3	1994	35
1976	2	1995	43
1978	12	1996	9
1979	12	1997	14
1980	16	1998	20
1981	1	1999	4
1982	14	2000	-
1983	6	2001	7
1984	7	2002	2
1985	5	2003	8
1986	5	2004	9
1987	7	2005	10
1988	6	2006	4
1989	3	2007	17
1990	21	2008	21
1991	15	Total	380

Source:GoN 2009. Mountaineering in Nepal: Facts & Figures. Kathmandu: GoN., MOTCA., 127-137.

Table 4. Number of Successful Mountaineers to Dhaulagiri I by Country

S.N	Countries	No. of Mountaineers	Percentage
1.	Japan	48	12.6
2.	Nepal	46	12.1
3.	Switzerland	35	9.2
4.	Spain	26	6.8
5.	Italy	23	6.0
6.	Russia	22	5.8
7.	USSR	18	4.7
8.	Poland	14	3.7
9.	Austria	13	3.4
10.	USA	13	3.4
11.	W.Germany	12	3.2
12.	Slovenia	12	3.2
13.	Ukraine	10	2.6
14.	China	9	2.4
15.	Belgium	7	1.8
16.	France	7	1.8
17.	S. Korea	6	1.6
18.	Czechoslovakia	6	1.6
19.	Bulgaria	5	1.3
20.	UK	5	1.3
21.	Netherland	38	10.0
	Total	**380**	**100**

Source: GoN 2009. Mountaineering in Nepal: Facts & Figures. Kathmandu:GoN.,MOTCA., 127-137. (Other refers 4 each from Australia, Kazakasthan, Georgia,Argentina; 3 each from Latvia, Czech; 2 each from Belarus, Yugoslavia, Finland, Mexico; one each from Ecuador, Columbia, Romania, Sweden, Greece, Denmark, Liechestine & Portugal).



gorge of Kali Gandaki, also considered the deepest canyon in the world, separates two eight-thousanders namely Dhaulagiri I (8,167m) and Annapurna I (8,091m), only 30km apart on either side of the gorge. The peak of Dhaulagiri I was successfully ascended in 1960, a decade after Annapurna. Now, a motorable road has been built along the Kali Gandaki valley. Therefore, the approach to the Dhaulagiri I base camp has become very easy and cost and time effective. If scientific planning is made, trekking up to the Dhaulagiri Base Camp and mountaineering on it may keep the area and activities live and tourist-centred.

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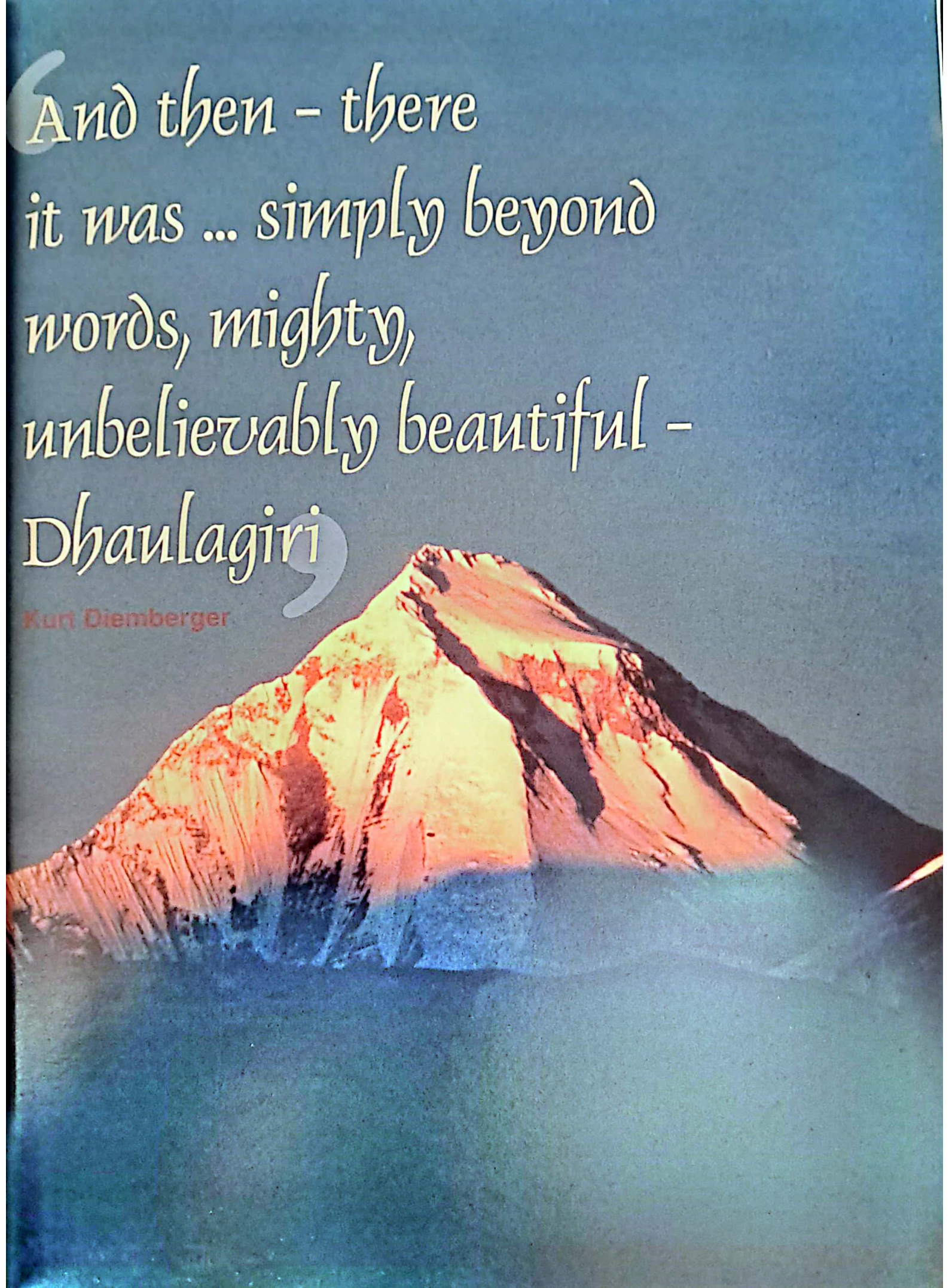
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"And then - there
it was ... simply beyond
words, mighty,
unbelievably beautiful -
Dhaulagiri"
Kurt Diemberger



Great Memories of Dhaulagiri first Ascent

©: Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha

Interview

Kurt Diemberger

Austrian climber **Kurt Diemberger** is the only remaining person alive to make the first successful ascents of two 8,000 metre peaks, namely Broad Peak (8047m) in 1957 and Dhaulagiri 8167m) in 1960.

Now, Mr. Diemberger is in Nepal and he was fecilitated as the guest of Honour on May 13, 2010 as the first summiter of Mount Dhaulagiri on May 13, 1960, along with other Dhaulagiri summiters on the occasion of the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration.

After the successful ascent of Mt. Dhaulagiori, the next 18 years saw Mr. Diemberger engaged in travel and adventure, while mountaineering remained in the backseat. In 1978, he returned to mountaineering with the ascent of Makalu (8481m) in spring and Mt. Everest (8848m) in autumn of the same year. The next year, he scaled Gasherbrum II. 27 years after the first ascent of Broad Peak, he again climbed it in the company of the English mountaineer Julie Tullis. They formed partnership for what is referred to as the Highest Film Team in the World.

Mr. Diemberger is a renowned mountain photographer and film maker. He is recognised for the shoot with synchronised sound on Everest summit, as part of the French expedition in 1978 and shared the Emmy award for his camera work.

Today, 78-year-old Diemberger commutes between residences in Salzburg, Austria and Bologna, Italy, spending time with family and working on books about his storied mountaineering career.

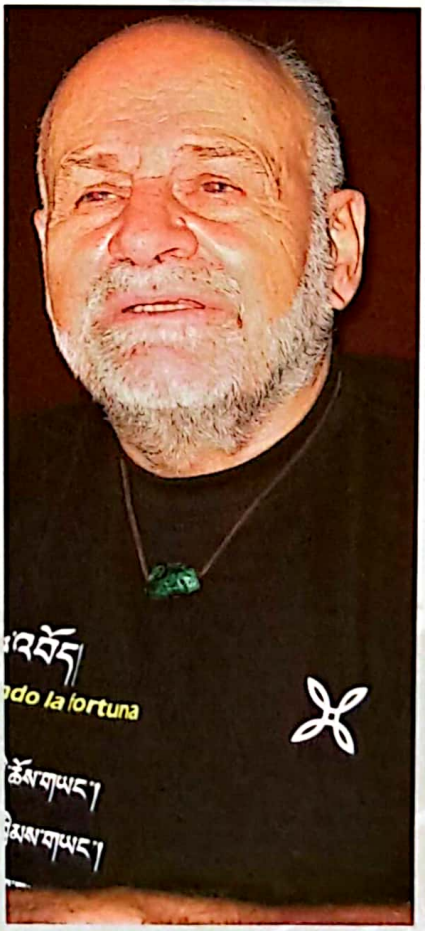
In a very insightful talk with **Prof. Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and Prem N. Kakkar**, for **Nepal Parbat** Mr. Diemberger talks about his experience as a mountaineer, film maker and writer. Excerpts:

As one of the first summiteers of Mount Dhaulagiri, can you recall the moment that you successfully stepped on the peak 50 years back?

Very, very happy. I felt that the mountain and the mountain god was very to us. Destiny was with us and the blessings of the mountain deity helped us successfully reach the summit of Mount Dhaulagiri.

Usually the weather changes at 10 or 11am then snowstorm. But, on May 13, it had been very different. Instead of snowstorm in the afternoon, it was clear and sunshine on the summit. Looking down it was sunny and clear.

Lucky, and thanks to how we didn't lose that day. If I hadn't been there we would have lost that day and the attempt for Dhaulagiri summit



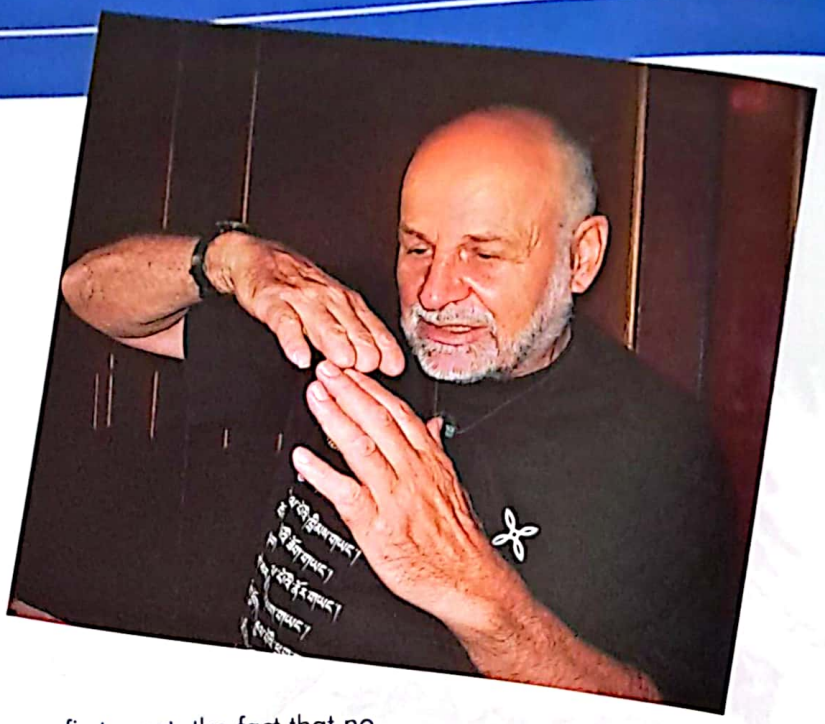
would have been on May 14. But, the intuition proved right and we summited. It was our will that made us reach the top.

What was your team's preparation for the final ascent of Mt. Dhaulagiri?

Very good team work. We took the help of the plane, called Yeti, a Pilatus Porter, that helped with our supplies. It landed and took off from a camp at 5,700 metres on the mountain. However, the Yeti crashed on May 5, 1960 as it was taking off from the camp. Nobody was injured, but it meant that the 16-member expedition was divided into three geographically isolated groups. So, meat was there at NE Col while rice and chocolate at the other site. Yet, everything went as planned for the success story.

In fact, being an international team with Polish (2), German (1), Austrian (1), US (1), mostly Swiss and Sherpa climbers, it was a wonderful team spirit.

What do you think is the most fascinating feature of Mt. Dhaulagiri?



On my first scent, the fact that no one had summited made Dhaulagiri very fascinating for me. The view from the top is fantastic. Kali Gandaki looks amazingly wonderful. The view of Annapurna and Manaslu also delights the heart.

In your opinion, what are the difficulties associated with climbing Mt. Dhaulagiri?

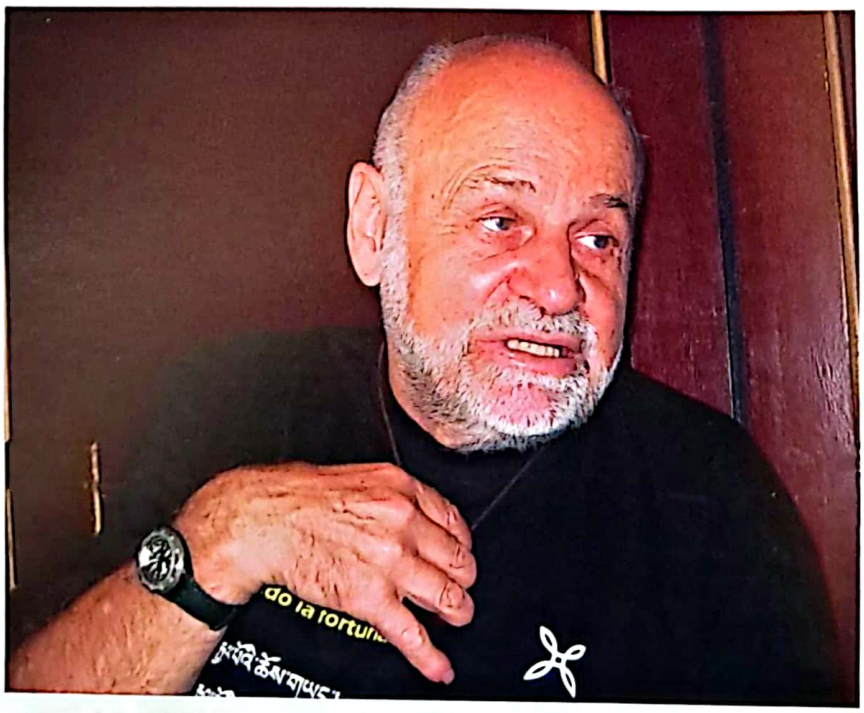
It is technically challenging. It was difficult, but the main challenge was the weather. Many expeditions had abandoned their ascent because of the Pear on the North Face that was tough to climb over. There is the cathedral rock face, 100m steep rock face. Then the weather is the biggest problem. It changes suddenly from sunshine to snowstorm within minutes.

Did your team find any official hurdles in getting the permission to climb Mt. Dhaulagiri?

It wasn't much of a problem.

Can you say something about your mountaineering career?

I had thought of becoming a geologist or a paleontologist. But, when I saw the mountains, I stuck to mountaineering. It continued except for between the ascent of Dhaulagiri in 1960 to 1978 when I started the activity again. It was in 1986, while doing the Mount K2, on return English mountaineer Julie Tullis and five of seven climbers trapped in the top camp. I also lost finger from the frostbite at the same time. Since then, I have concentrated on making films with scientists. I was in





Kurt Diemberger, Alwin Schelbert, Nawang Dorje and Nima Dorje Sherpa on the top of Dhaulagiri

Lobuche in 1989 to establish the "pyramid".

What keeps you busy these days?

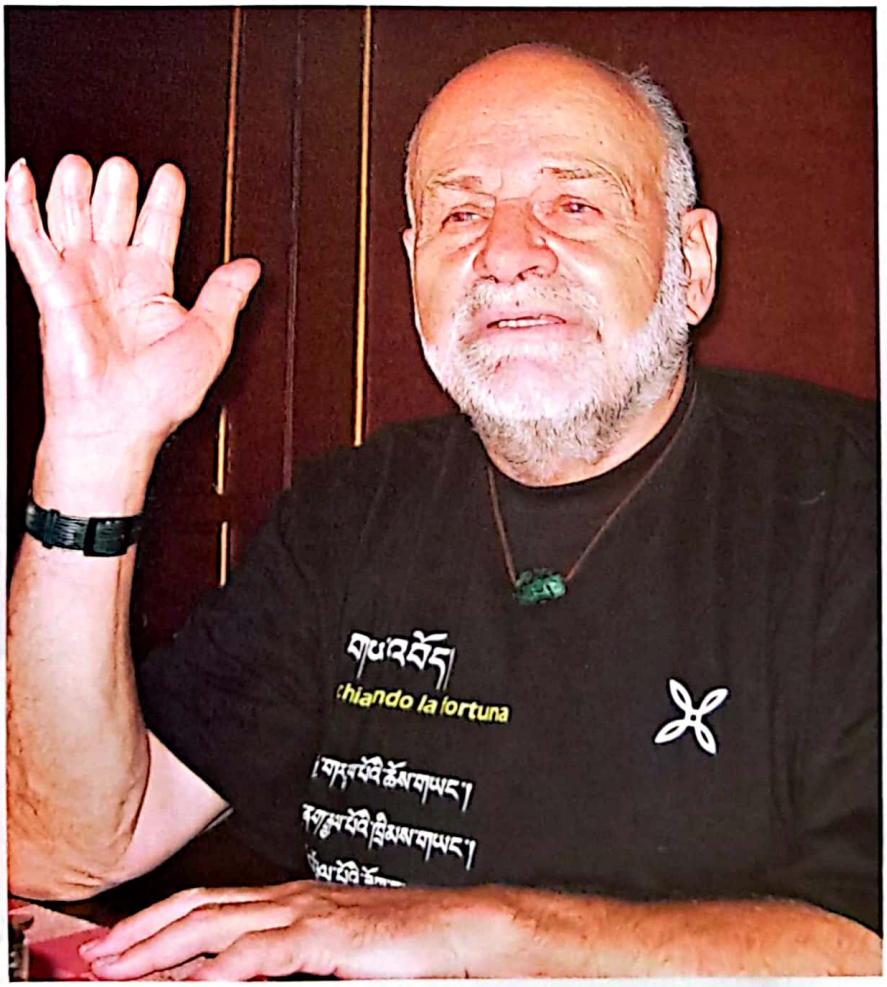
Now, it is mostly writing books (autobiography), giving lectures, and making films.

What do you have to say about the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration?

Wonderful. It rekindles the memory of the great successes on Mt. Dhaulagiri by me and my fellow summiters 50 years back.

What are your impressions about Nepal and the Nepali people?

I have been here so many times since my ascent of Dhaulagiri not only because of mountaineering but also because of the wonderful people I have met here in Nepal.

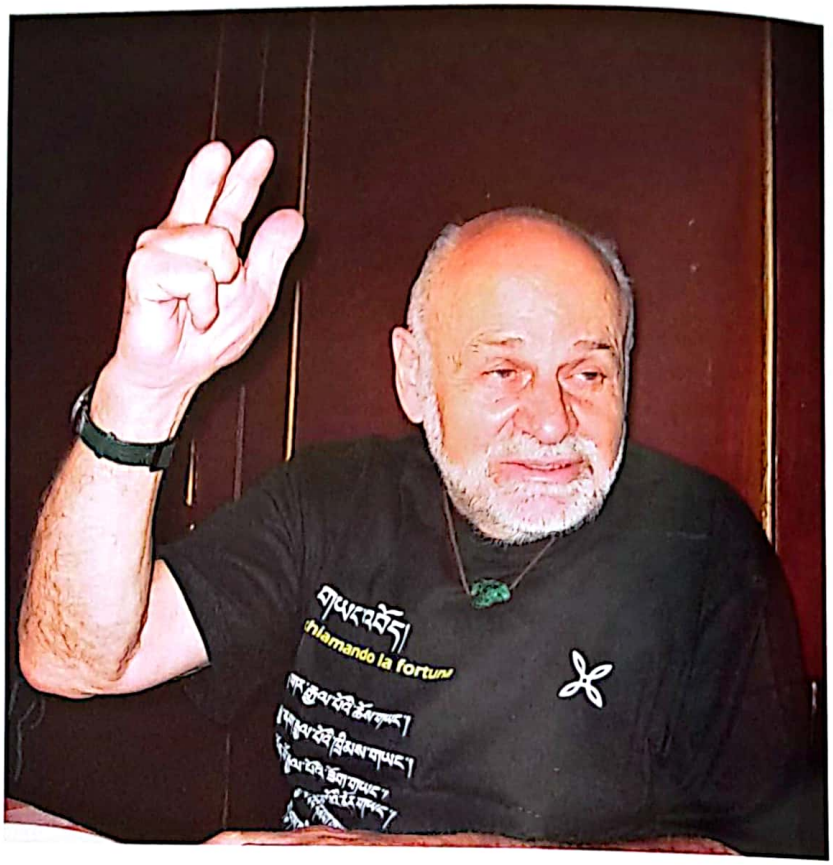


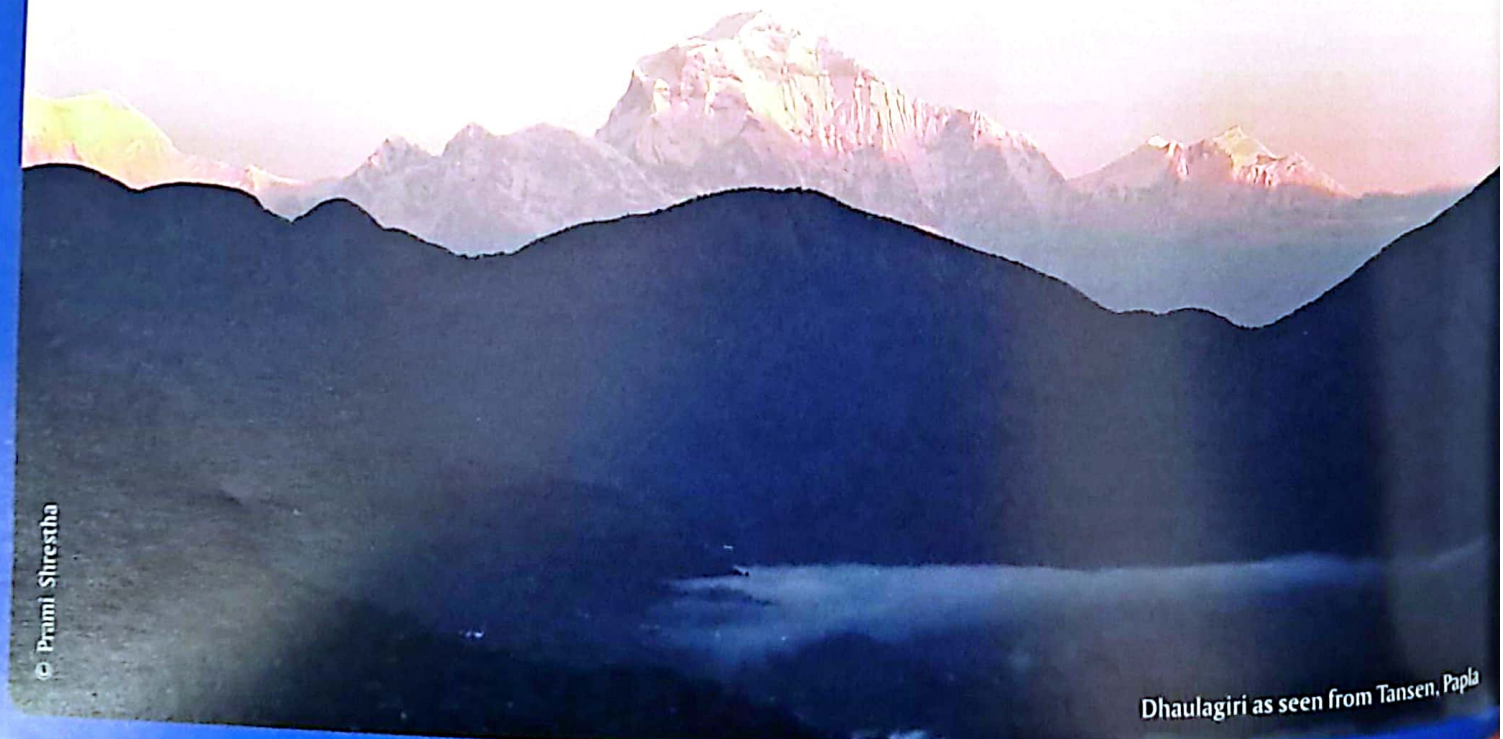
What must be done to protect the mountain environment?

It needs concerted efforts of all.

What are your views on global warming and its effect on the Himalayas?

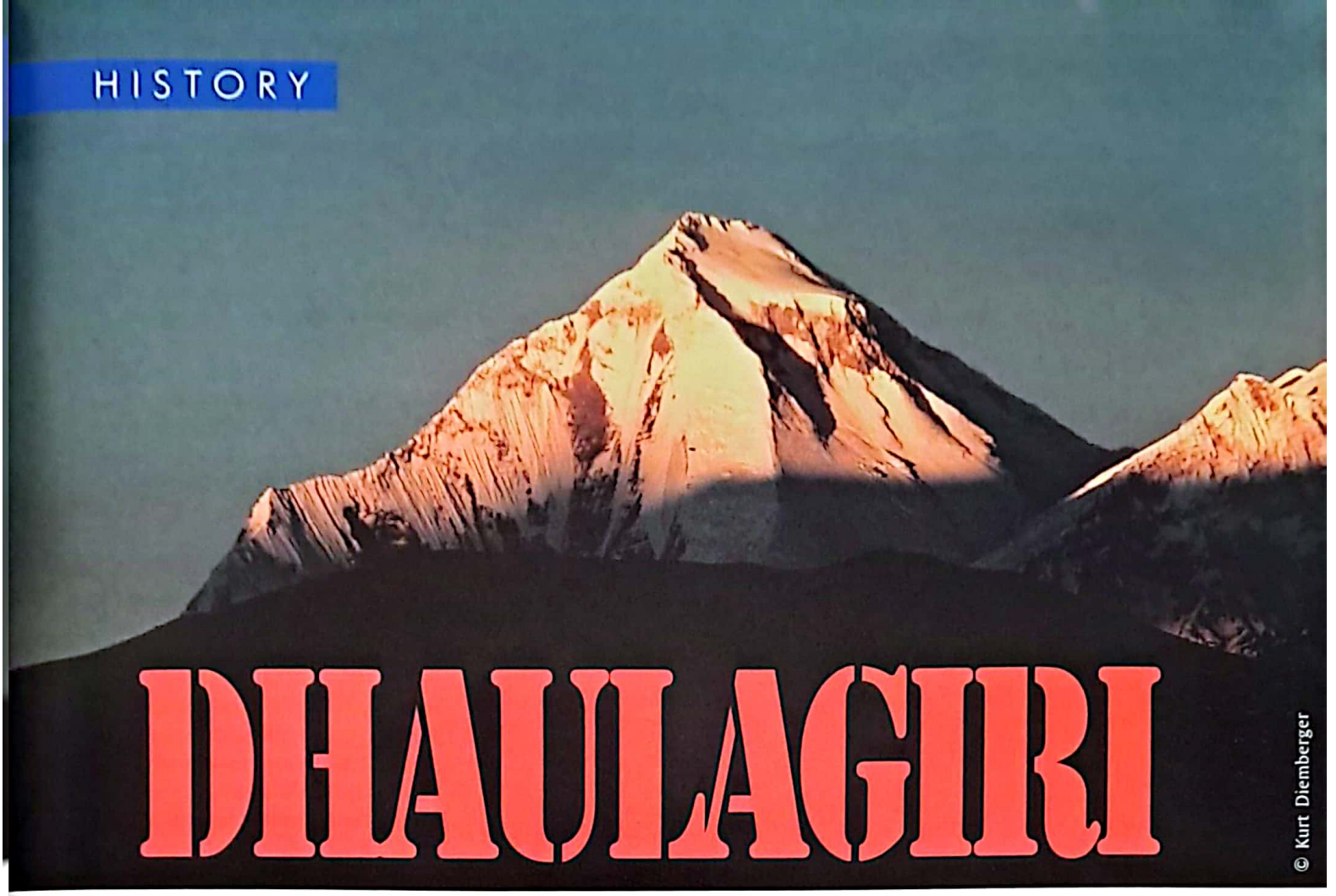
Global warming is a big problem. It takes place naturally—it's a part of a natural cycle. There have been four Ice Ages that we know and in between there have been warm ages. They took place without human interference. So, now also the warming is taking place according to the cycle and human activities do not contribute much to it. Even without human interference, the warming is bound to take place as per the natural cycle. But, if it continues, it can come to a point of no return. Something must be done to reduce the greenhouse gases. The big advanced countries should take the initiative.





© Pramil Shrestha

Dhaulagiri as seen from Tansen, Papla



DHAULAGIRI

© Kurt Diemberger

BY ANDREW HARVARD AND TODD THOMPSON

This excerpt has been taken from

Mountain of Storms: The American Expeditions to Dhaulagiri,

by Andrew Harvard and Todd Thomson, feeling that it could be of interest to those wanting to know more about Mount Dhaulagiri's first observation and the early attempts to scale it.

In the Dolpa region Nepal of center, on the west side of the kali Gandaki River valley, high above the old to the city of Muktinath and the kingdom of Mustang, is the Dhaulagiri massif. Dhaulagiri I, the White Mountain, stands aloof from the four other peaks in the group, separated from them by the gorge of the Myagdi Khola river. Almost three miles above the valley floor, the east side of Dhauligiri forms the west wall of one of the deepest canyons in the world. At 26,795 feet, the summit of Dhaulagiri I is one of the world's highest, and it was among the last to be climbed.

In 1809, the Survey of India sent Captain William Webb to map the Ganges River and to find the place at which it crosses the Himalaya. Webb did not learn the secrets of the Ganges, but he did become the first European to observe Dhaulagiri I. From four survey stations in the plains of northern India he estimated its height at 26,862 feet, a figure that was mocked because surveyors at the time believed the Andes of South America to be the highest mountains in the world.

After 1949, when the government of Nepal ended a long-standing policy of political isolation, opening the country to foreigners, mountaineering expedition activity in the Nepalese Himalaya was concentrated of finding, reconnoitering and climbing the peaks over eight thousand meters, the fourteen highest mountains in the world.

The first seven expeditions to Dhaulagiri failed to reach the summit. The Federation Francaise de la Montage expedition led by Maurice



Herzog made the first thorough reconnaissance of Dhaulagiri in 1950. The team left France with a broad assignment: find and climb cither Annnapurna I (26,493) or Dhaulagiri I, climb the first eight-_thousand-meter peak. Dhaulagiri seemed inaccessible, so the expedition turned its attention to Annnapurna, making an epic first ascent late in the season. Gaston Rebuffat and Jean Couzy went up a subsidiary section of the southest ridge to have a look at the south face and the southest ridge of Dhaulagiri. In his account of the expedition, Herzog recalls the conversation on the their return:

"What about the southest ridge? The other day when we saw it from the east glacier, you were most hopeful, you said..."

"I was absolutely wrong .To begin with, it's incredibly long, it's all very high up, and above all it's technically very difficult: great walls and towers of ice, some rock, broken ground, gendarmes- there's no end to it."

"Any possible camp sites?"

"None."

"Well," I said, all that's not exactly encouraging."

"Oh," he replied, "there's absolutely no possibility of going that way."

Meanwhile, Jacques Oudot and Lionel Terray explored the route to the north side of Dhaulagiri. From a 17,500-foot saddle below Tukche Peak, known now as French Pass they studied the glaciers and ridges before them. Neither the long approach, which porters would refuse to make, nor the routes on the side interested the French. Terray called it "the foulest looking place."

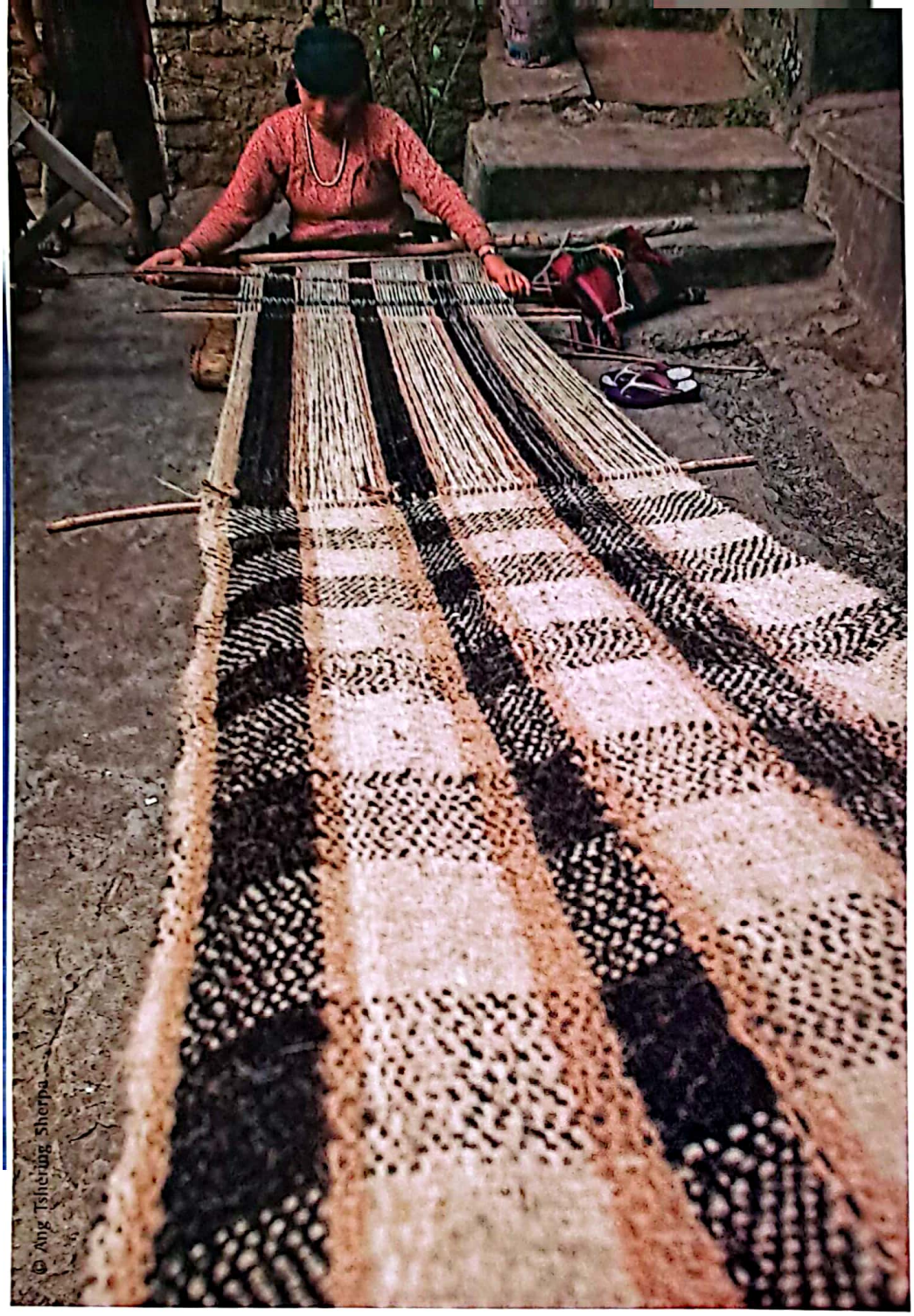
In spite of the discouraging reports from the French, Dhaulagiri was still a choice mountaineering prize, so other expedition followed in rapid succession. The first attempt came in 1953, when a Swiss team pioneered an approach route up the Myagdi khola River valley. The team had to cut trails through dense vegetation and build bridges across glacial streams, but the route was lower than the French approach had been, and was free of snow. From a camp at 13,000 feet on the Myagdi khola Glacier, they reconnoitered the north side of the mountain, choosing the northest ridge as a route to the summit. Above a broken bottom section and an intermediate glacial terrace, they identified snow fingers protruding into the formidable upper rock wall. The snow fingers suggested the shape of a pear, an ordinarily pedestrian image rendered meaningful by weeks above the snow line, so the route became known as the Pear route. They reached 25,400 feet, but were unable to find a suitable campsite for summit attempt. An Argentine expedition in the following year attempted the Pear route, placing a high camp at 25,000 feet. From there, summit party crossed the last difficult rock section and bivouacked at 26,250 feet on the easy summit ridge. Heavy snows turned them back the next day.

A Swiss-German team on a special vegetarian diet designed by a commercial sponser took the field in 1955, reaching about 24,300 feet. The Argentinians returned in 1956 to reach only 25,000 feet. The team's sponsor, President Jaun person, fell from power while they were on the mountain, so they had to scratch his name from their equipment before returning home. A Swiss team in 1958 made the final attempt on the Pear, faring little better. In 1959, a team of Austrians, seeking a better route, made the dangerous approach up the Myagdi icefall to the northest col at 19,300 feet. The approach brought them under a spectacular rock face about three thousand feet high, which they christened the Eiger, after the infamous Eigerwand in the Bernese oberland. They made their highest camp at 24, 300 feet on the northest spur. From there a summit team reached 25,600 feet, but was beaten back by high winds on three successive attempts.

The summit was finally reached by the International Swiss Expedition in 1960. The team, led by Max Eiselin, a vecteran of the 1958 attempt, followed the Austrian route up the northest spur. In very good weather, eight men reached the summit. Dhaulagiri became the highest mountain climbed without oxygen.

The first Nepalese eight-thousand-meter peak to be reconnoitered, and the last to be climbed, Dhaulagiri developed a sinister reputation as it taxed the endurance and ingenuity of team after team of climbers. The high winds and unpredictable snowstorms became legendary; it was first called "Mountain of Storms" by the Swiss. The price of the summit was high: Francisco Ibanez the leader of the 1954 Argentine Expedition, died of frostbite injuries incurred during his bivouac at the high point on the Pear route. Bal Bahadur, a porter died in an avalanche at 17,400 feet in 1956. Heini Roiss, a member of the Austrian team in 1958, died in a crevasse on the northest col. Climbing





methods stretched the resources of technology; the Argentines in 1954 used dynamite to blast campsites in the rock slopes of the Pear; the Swiss in 1958 used bed frames to build tent platforms, a noisy, windy, unstable solution dibbed "Yeti ferried men and equipment to the northest col, making successful landings at 19,300 feet, before crashing in Hidden Valley, northest French Pass.

In the nineteen-sixties internal politics of Nepal, reflecting cold war pressure on the tiny state sandwiched between India and the Chinese in Tibet, forced the government to close the country to foreign mountaineers for most of the decade. In 1969, an American reconnaissance expedition, led Boyd Everett, explored the approach to the southest ridge from Lete before an avalanche stopped them on the southest glacier. A Japanese expedition in 1970 made the second ascent of Dhaulagiri by the northest spur in extremely bad weather. Using oxygen, they put Japanese and one Sherpa on the summit; the Sherpa refused oxygen because the mountain had been climbed once without it.

Organized by Boyd N. Everett, Jr., the 1969 American Expedition was hastily formed after a surprise announcement from Nepal that the high mountains in Nepal were again open to foreigners. The goal was to explore and try to climb the southest ridge, Rebuffar's impossible ridge. In March of 1969, Eberett, an experienced mountaineer in the unlikely person of a Wall Street securities analyst wrote: "In three weeks personnel will have to be organized, equipment and food bought and shipped, and founds reised. It has never been done on such short notice, but I think it can be done". Everett was the man to do it. He had long kept a foot in two small close-knit worlds, each jealous of its own and suspicious of outsiders: climbing and Wall Street. He was able to combine the skills of a businessman with the wisdom of a mountaineer to pick the finest route up a mountain, asscess its difficulty and then assemble a team with the necessary strengths to climb it. He was a competent climber, a resourceful leader, and above all a good manager.

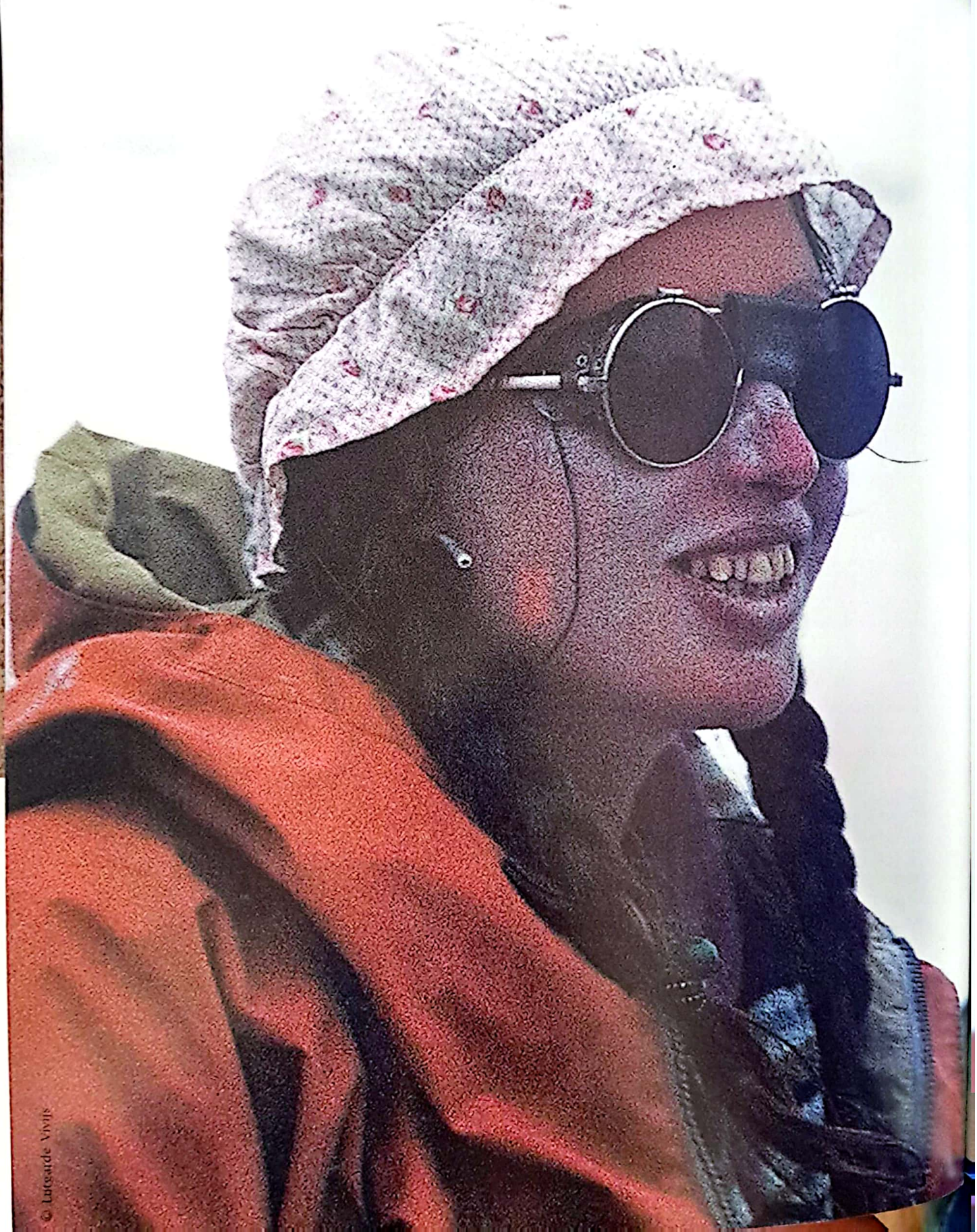
Everest's route choice was typical of his expeditions. There are two well-defined styles of climbing a big mountain. The first, "expedition style," is the assault on a mountain by a large, team using a logistic pyramid of camps. Progression toward the summit is methodical; a new camp is not established until existing ones are consolidates and supplied. Fixed ropes guarantee safety and the ability to retreat and speed is sacrified for security. Because of their incredible scale, uncertain weather, and debilitating altitude, virtually all of the highest mountains are climbed in this way. In the second style, "alpine style," two or four climbers make a, continuous



unsupported push from a base camp to the summit using bivouacs rather than stocked camps. No fixed ropes are used. This second style is an accepted method for attempts on difficult routes on peaks of modecrate altitude; climbers rely on skill and grace-under-pressure, rather than heavy support, to overcome climbing problems. A general but by no means universal characterization of objectives in climbing follows the stylistic differences. The goal in early mountaineering was the summit, and first ascents are normally done by the the easiest route and in the safest style. But by the late sixties, most of the big mountain of the had been climbed at least once, and attention turned to routes which offered greater technical difficulty, a straighter line, or a more beautiful approach. The route became as important a goal as the summit: the technical difficulty of a new route became as attraction, not an unwanted obstacle.

In American climbing in 1969, the advocates of the two styles tended toward confrontation. Everest favored synthesis, taking wherever possible an alpine-style approach to expedition-style problems. In 1967 his large expedition to Mount McKinley in Alaska ascended the mountain by three routes, including a four-man ascent of hard new route on the south face. In 1969, he organized a small, lightly equipped party to attempt the southest ridge of Dhaulagiri a route considerably more difficult than anything done in the Himalaya up to that time. Everett realistically considered the hastily formed expedition a reconnaissance to explore the southest ridge for the larger effort that would probably be necessary, but he did not rule out the possibility of completing the route.

Interview



© Lafarde Vivijs

Interview

Lutgarde Vivijs

Ms. Lutgarde Vivijs, a citizen of Belgium, became the first woman mountaineer to set foot on the summit of Mount Dhaulagiri, considered to be one of the difficult peaks to climb.

Ms. Vivijs was from her early years interested in mountains and trekking. It was a training programme that she attended that aroused a keen interest in her to take up the challenges of mountaineering. The breakthrough came in 1980 as a member of a Flemish expedition to scale Lenin Peak (7134m) and that began her mountaineering story.

Ms. Lutgarde is well versed in mountaineering and rock climbing as she had completed Master in Physical Education (1978), Master in Motoric Revalidation and Kinesitherapie (1980), Trainer Alpinism (1980), Trainer Rock Climbing (1995) and Trainer A Mountaineering (1982) among others.

She has made around 500 climbs in the Alps, which speaks a lot about her., including Mount Blanc.

The success on the Himalayas came with her becoming the first woman to summit Mount Dhaulagiri in 1982, as a member of the Belgium Dhaulagiri I Expedition. In fact, with her husband they became the first couple to scale Mt. Dhaulagiri, a record of great significance.

Ms. Vivijs has also climbed other peaks including Nanga Parbat (8,125m) in 1986, Mt. Gasherbrum II (8,035m) in 1988 and attempts on other peaks.

She has been a teacher of physical education, coach during alpine training camp and written books and articles.

Even now she is continuing with her passion for mountaineering.

In an interview with Prof. **Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha and Mr. Prem N. Kakkar** for **Nepal Parbat**, **Ms Lutgarde Vivijs** had a lot to say of her mountaineering life and especially about her experience while summiting Mt. Dhaulagiri in 1982. Excerpts:



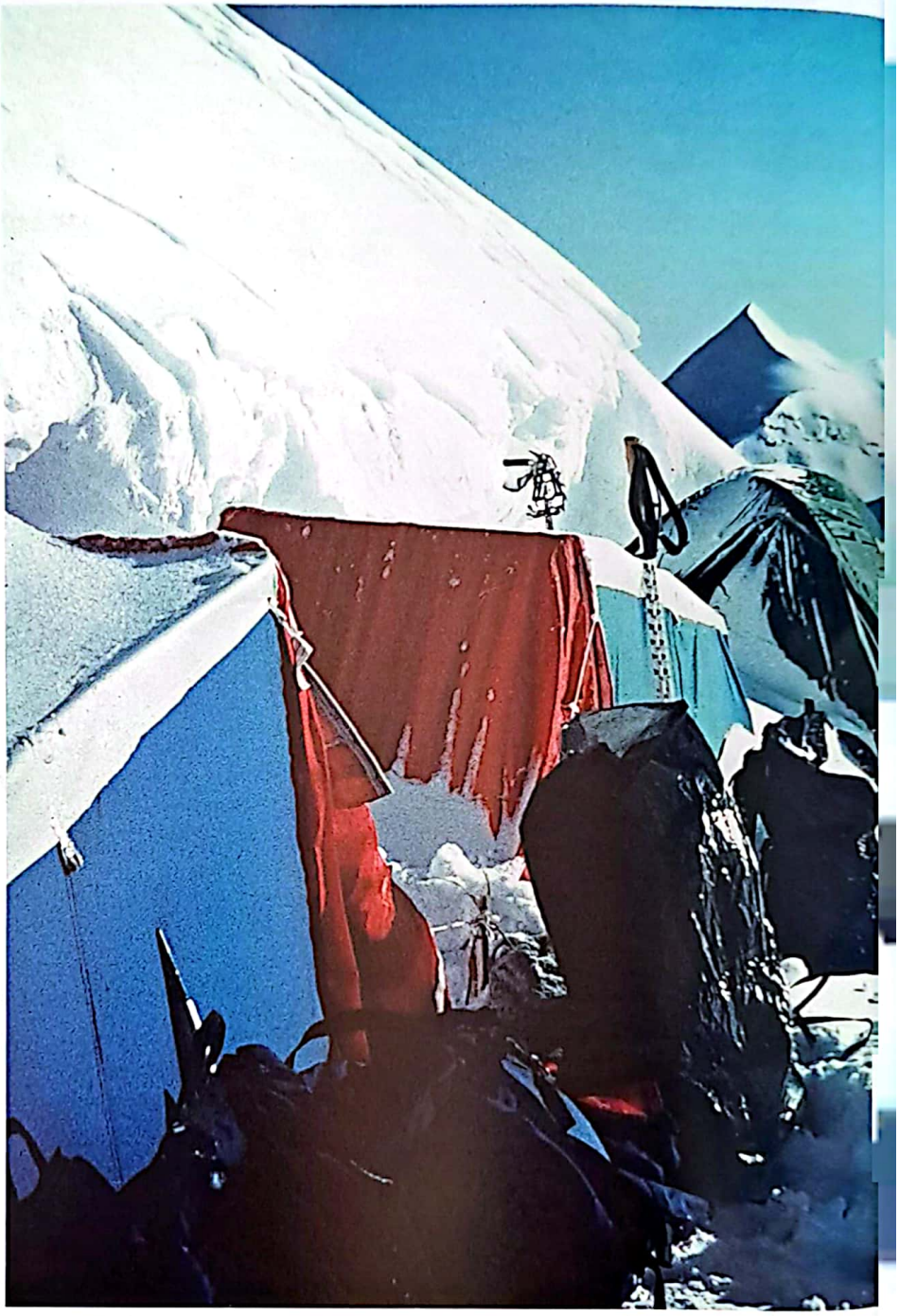
As the first woman mountaineer to successfully scale Mt. Dhaulagiri, what took you on the mountaineering trail?

Since I was young, I was going to the mountains with my family doing treks from hut to hut. The mountaineers returning from the mountains were impressing me more and more. With my brother and sisters we climbed our first easy mountains. After following a training course, the more difficult mountains were attracting me. In 1980, as a member of a Flemish expedition, I could summit Peak Lenin. As my ambition was great, I was asked to participate in the first 8,000m peak expedition in Belgium, which was ascending Dhaulagiri I. For me, this was also the beginning of high level technical climbs in the Alps and other mountain ranges in the world.

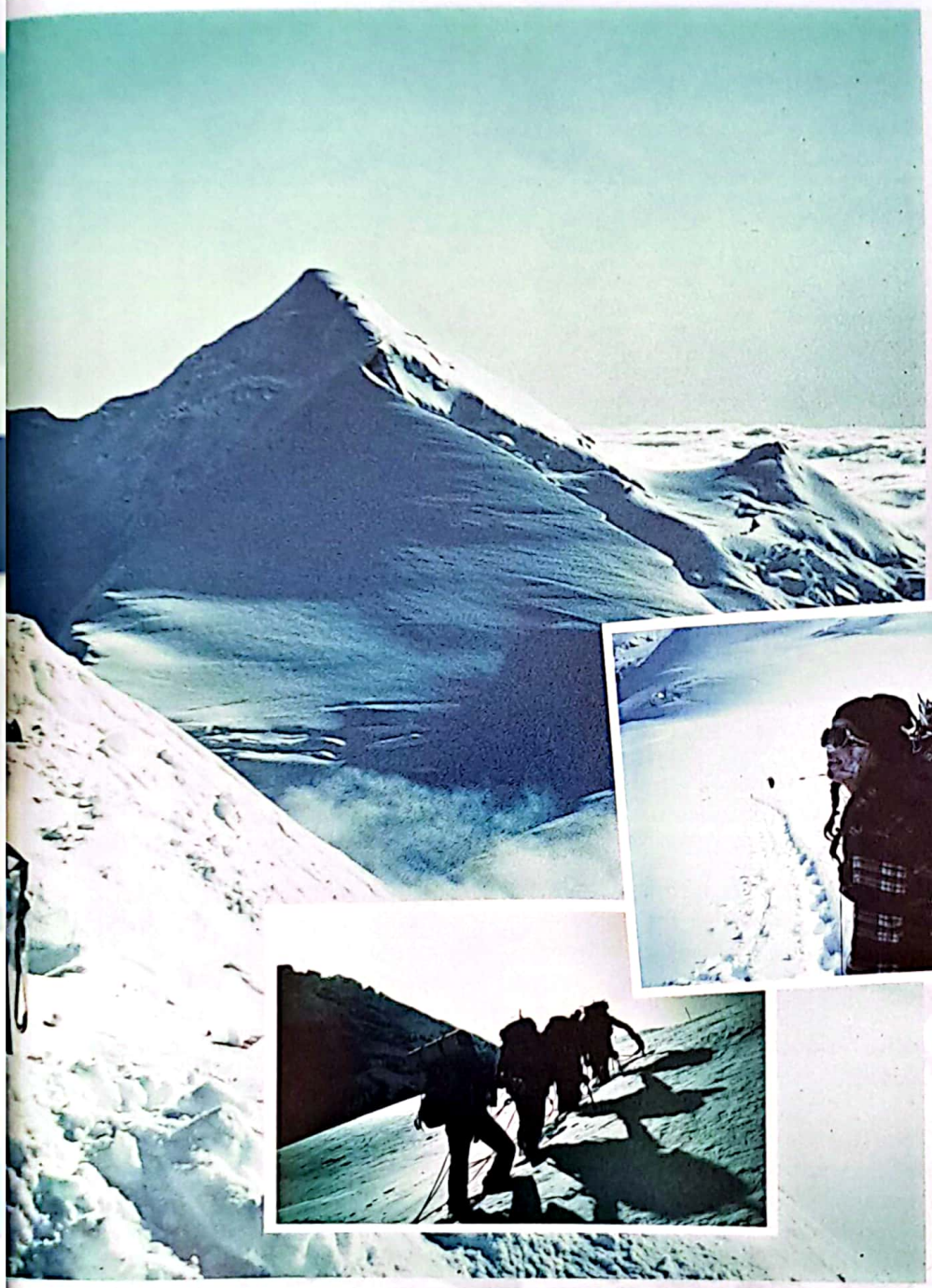
Could you describe your feeling on standing on the peak of Mt. Dhaulagiri?

Just fantastic. We had to work hard because of many factors. We had a lot of bad weather periods and were quite inexperienced because it was the first time that we from Belgium were attempting such a high peak.. Internet didn't exist at all at that time, so information was not so easy to come by as today. A lot of perseverance and tenacity brought 5 of us on the summit on May 5 and 6, 1982.
Being the first woman on top of Mt. Dhaulagiri and the first couple, because my husband Jan Vanhees was summiting the same day, I was very proud to succeed.

How do you rate your ascent of Dhaulagiri in terms of difficulties, weather, support, etc?



In the last 30 years, our world has changed very fast and so have expeditions. You can hardly compare them. The lack of information, the complete isolation of the Base Camp, no weather forecast, no rescue available, less technical equipment, ... an expedition in the eighties was still real adventure because of a lot of unknown items. Can you imagine today that somebody is going to summit an 8,000 meter peak with a self-made polar fleece as I was making for my husband at that



time. Then, once the porters left the base camp, the only contact was the mail runner who passed every 3 weeks. It was completely different from the modern high-tech base camps, equipped with phones and computers.

What other peaks have you climbed and how do you compare them with Dhaulagiri?

In the European Alps, I've climbed a lot of technical peaks but you cannot compare them with an expedition in the Himalayas. Other factors are making the challenge completely different..

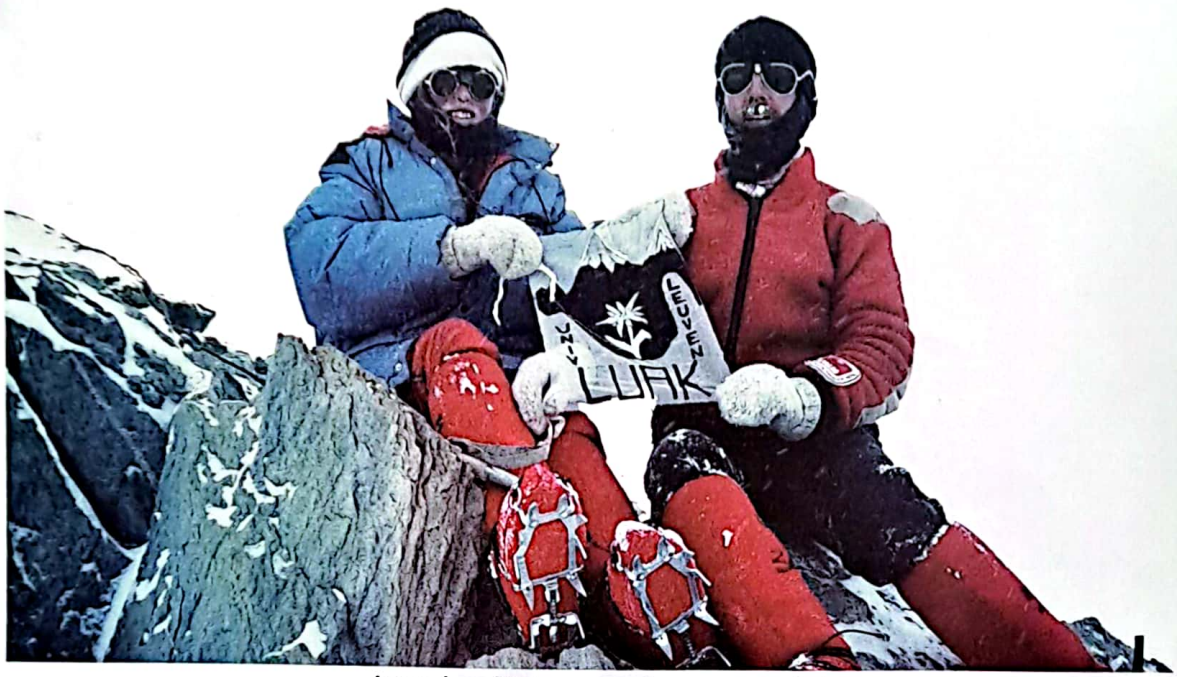
Till now, I was member of 13 expeditions. After Dhaulagiri I, most of the time I was looking out for more technical peaks, Alpine style expeditions, ski expeditions and pure rock climbs. Climbing Nanga Parbat in the Karakorum in 1986 is a good example of this. The peak is much more technical and very isolated and we were climbing in Alpine style with a small team of 5 members.. In Greenland, we did the second ascent of the French rock route on Ketil. I was also climbing in China, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Peru, ...

What were your impressions of Nepal 28 years back?

It was a real culture shock for me. Kathmandu and Nepal was a startling mix of poverty, pollution, death, ... but also of friendly and helpful Nepali people, simplicity, the warm "Namaste" welcome, the beautiful valley of Kathmandu with the temples, the overwhelming mountains ...

What changes are visible in mountaineering then and now?

Looking at the evolution of our society during the last 30 years, you see the reflections of these evolution in mountaineering, but basically high level mountaineers I knew have not changed so much. Yes, there are other kinds of mountaineers, other than that existed about 30 years ago but I don't have much contact with them.



Lutgarde and Jan Venges on Summit of Dhaulagiri

In the first place, what made you interested in Nepal's Himalayas?

Initially, I only knew the 8000 meter peaks and the majestic beauty of the mountains from photos. The rush to the 8000 meter peaks I only knew at that moment was already finished but, the period of mountain history had still to come to that low and flat country where I lived. After our first visit, the hospitality and friendship of the Nepal became even more important. Everywhere I go, I like to climb mountains but having a good contact with the local people is a necessary part of the game.

Can you say something about the qualities a mountaineer should have?

Be pleased with nothing, think always positive, go for it, don't mention not so nice feelings but only talk about the positive once.

What keeps you busy these days?

I am a teacher of physical education and responsible for training programs on climbing and mountaineering in my country. my free time is spent in traveling, climbing, and other outdoor sports.

As a successful summiteer, what do you have to say about the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration on May 13, 2010?

I hope it can be a good opportunity to bring Dhaulagiri I again in the picture. I spent a wonderful time on its slopes in 1982 and can only hope that a lot of climbers can once deal with the same experience.

What do you think must be done to promote mountain tourism in Nepal?

The commercial aspect is very important for Nepal to have a better life, try to keep the purity of your beautiful mountains and the authenticity of the Nepali people.

How have you found the Nepalese people in general and the mountain people in particular?

The morning tea, brought with a big smile, was making our day directly wonderful.



What is your advice to upcoming mountaineers?

Don't go just for climbing. Go climbing with respect for the people, their religion and traditions. Don't be a stranger in their country.

How are you looking at global warming and melting glaciers?

When we still keep buying everything that marketers will let us believe we need, in a few years we will feel the need to buy a glacier but they will be out of stock.

Finally, what do you have to say about conserving the mountain environment?

We had better struggle together to conserve one of the last places of freedom, of pure nature, of challenge, of friendship ... mountains.

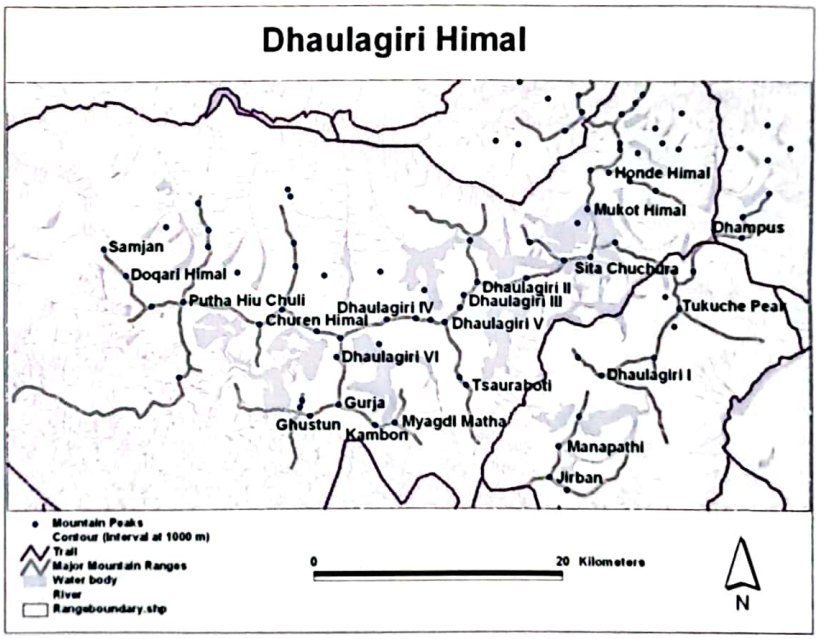
DHAULAGIRI

GEOGRAPHY AND MOUNTAINEERING

BY NARENDRA RAJ KHANAL
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Introduction

Out of the 526,705 tourists who visited Nepal in 2007, the purpose of visit for 101,320 (19.2%) was trekking and mountaineering. The number of expedition teams has increased from 112 in 2001 to 162 in 2007. A total of 162 expedition teams were granted permission to scale different Himalayan peaks during 2007. Out of them, 86 teams were successful in their attempts. Mount Dhaulagiri with the 7th highest peak (Dhaulagiri I) in Nepal, located in the western most part of the country, is one of the famous regions for trekking and mountaineering. Here, the focus is on the geography of the Dhaulagiri region and the mountaineering activities in this region.



Mountain Ranges and Peaks

Dhaulagiri, also known as the White Mountain, lies in four districts – Dolpa, Mustang, Myagdi and Rukum in the western part of Nepal (Figure 1). The western-most part of this range is Churen Himal. The east-west length of the Dhaulagiri range is about 60 km with a north-south width of about 30 km. The altitudinal differences in the northern side between the bed of Bharbun khola and Dhaulagiri III is about 4,351m within a distance of 12 km, whereas it is 5,667m in the south-east from the bed of Kali Gandaki River near Kowang to the summit of Dhaulagiri I within a distance of 10 km.

The Dhaulagiri chains include a number of high peaks. There are 108 peaks with altitude of more than 5,500m in Dhaulagiri range. Out of a total of 28 mountain ranges, the Dhaulagiri range ranks the fourth in terms of the number of peaks over 5,500m in altitude (after Mahalangur Range–320, Rolwaling-138, and Janak-130) (Poudel, 2009). The main named peaks in Dhaulagiri range include Dhaulagiri I (8,167m), Dhaulagiri II (7,751m), Dhaulagiri III (7,715m), Dhaulagiri IV (7,661m), Dhaulagiri V (7,618m), Dhaulagiri VI (7,288 m), Sita Chuchura (6,611m), Mukot (6,087m), Honde (6,556m), Manapathi (6,380m), Jirban (6,062m), Tsurabon (6,395m), Myagdi Matha (6,273m), Gurja (7,193m), Ghustun (6,046m), Churen Himal (7,371m), Putha Hiu Chuli (7,246m), Tukuche (6,920m), and Dhampus (6,012m).

Geology

Geologically, the Dhaulagiri range is composed of the Tethys sedimentary rocks consisting of a thick folded fossiliferous succession of pre-Cabrian to Permian age (DMG, 1994). According to Tony Hagen (1969), the Dhaulagiri peak itself is a massive pyramid of limestone. The contact between the limestone and the underlying gneisses is found at the foot of the southern wall. The extreme thickness of the Silurian-Devonian

Limestone in the eastern flank is tectonically accumulated. There are abundant folds in those limestones, and north of Tukuche they show a strong southern dip. The Dhaulagiri summit proper is built by Permian formations, which were proved by the findings of fossils in specimens collected by the Swiss expeditions of 1953 and 1960. The southern flank of the Dhaulagiri group is one of the highest mountain walls of the world, since the rivers (Gurja Khola and Myagdi) have cut their beds right down from 1,000 to 1500m. The southern flank is built by the outcropping crystalline roots of the Kathmandu nappe.

Climate

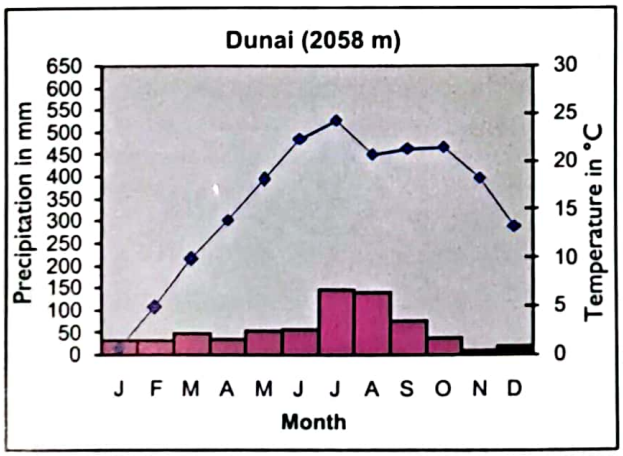
The maximum temperature ranges from 24.5 p C in May at Lete to 25.2 p C in March at Jomsoon, and 27.5p C at Gurjakhani. The minimum is less than -7 p C in January at Jomsom and Lete, and -3 p C at Gurjakhani in January.

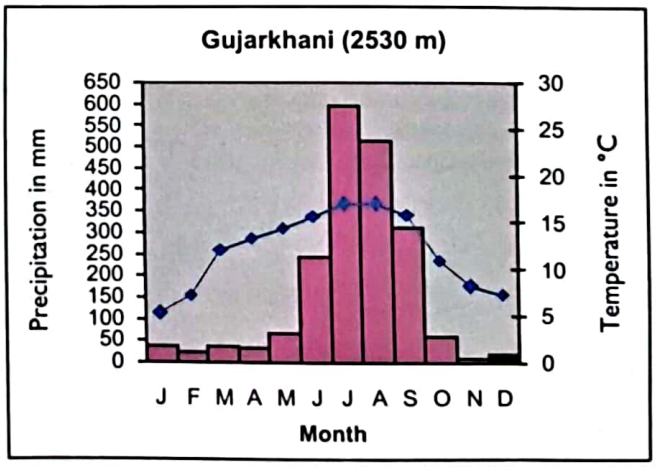
The northern and north-eastern part is comparatively drier than the southern and the south-eastern part. The average recorded annual precipitation is only 255 mm at Jomsom and 708 mm at Dunai, whereas it is 398 mm at Thak Marpha, 1,179 mm at Lete and 1,954 mm at Gurjakhani (DHM). The mean monthly precipitation and daily temperature by month is given in figures 2-5. The southern part is highly influenced by summer monsoon and more than 85% of the total annual precipitation occurs in four summer months –June-September (Gurjakhani), whereas the proportion of precipitation in summer months is less than 60% in the north and the north eastern parts.

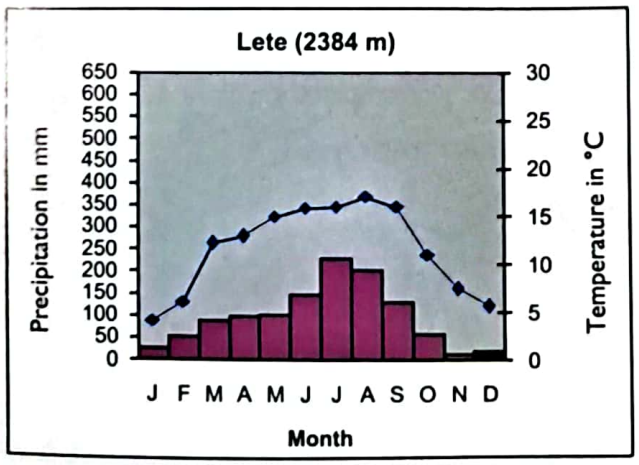
Land use and biodiversity

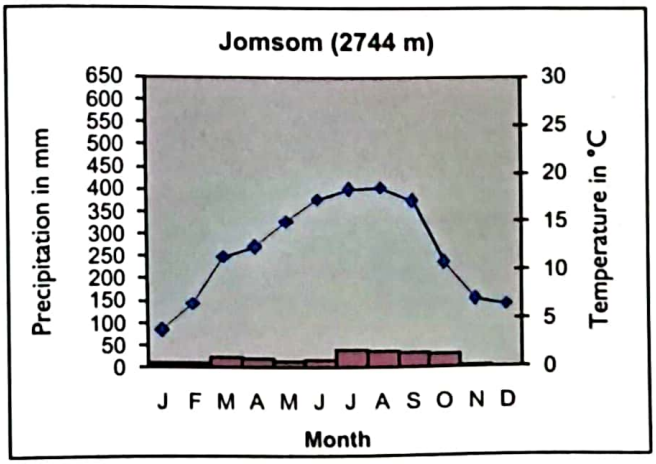
A large part of the Dhaulagiri region (62.2 % of the total area) comprises of bare grounds including rock cliffs, sand and gravel followed by grasslands (18.5%). Only a small portion (0.7%) in the lower altitude along river valleys is cultivated (Figure 6). Forests cover about 8.3% of the total area followed by bushes (3.6%) and glaciers (6.7%). As the altitude of the area ranges from 1,950m to 8,167m, the vegetation type varies from temperate in lower altitude to sub-alpine and alpine at higher altitude. Common plant species in this area are fir, birch, rhododendron, hemlock, oak, juniper and spruce. The flat and gently sloping meadows above the tree line (4,000m), locally known as *patans*, are important for animals like the blue sheep and other herbivorous animals. Livestock grazing activities in the higher pastures begin from February and last until October.

The Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve in the western part is one of the prime habitats for blue sheep, a highly coveted trophy. Other animals found in this area are leopard, ghoral, serow, Himalaya tahr, Himalayan black bear, barking deer, wild boar, rhesus macaque, langur and mouse hare. Pheasants and partridge are also common.









Population

There are 13 village development committees (VDCs) covering an area of 4,652 km². According to the Population Census of 2001, there was a total of 17,529 population in these VDCs (Table 1 and Figure 6). Three VDCs–Chharka, Mukot and Sahartara-with a total population of 2,967 are in Dolpa district; six VDCs-Kagbeni, Jomsom, Marpha, Tukuche, Kowang and Lete-with a total population of 6,926 are in Mustang district; three VDCs–Kuinemangale, Mudi and Gurjakhani-with the population of 4,973 are in Myagdi district; and Ranmamaikot with a population of 2,663 is in Rukum district.

There are more than 23 caste/ethnic groups in these VDCs. Among them 8 caste/ethnic groups have a percentage share of more than one percent each of the total population in the region. Those are Magar (33.8%), Gurung (15.6%), Thakali (13.3%), Kami (10.1%), Chhantel (9.9%), Chhetri (5.5%), Bahun (2.4%) and Damai (2.1%). Gurungs are a majority in Chharka (79%) and Kagbeni (83%) VDCs, whereas it is Magars in Sahartara (87%), Mudi (68%) and Ranmamaikot (67%). Similarly, Thakalis are comprise the majority in Jomsom (30%), Marpha (44%), Tukuche (42%), Kowang (44%) and Lete (36%); and Chhantel in Kuinemangale (71%) and Gurjakhani (67%). Two VDCs – Ranmamaikot and Gurjakhani lie in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve whereas all the VDCs in Mustang are in Annapurna Conservation Area.

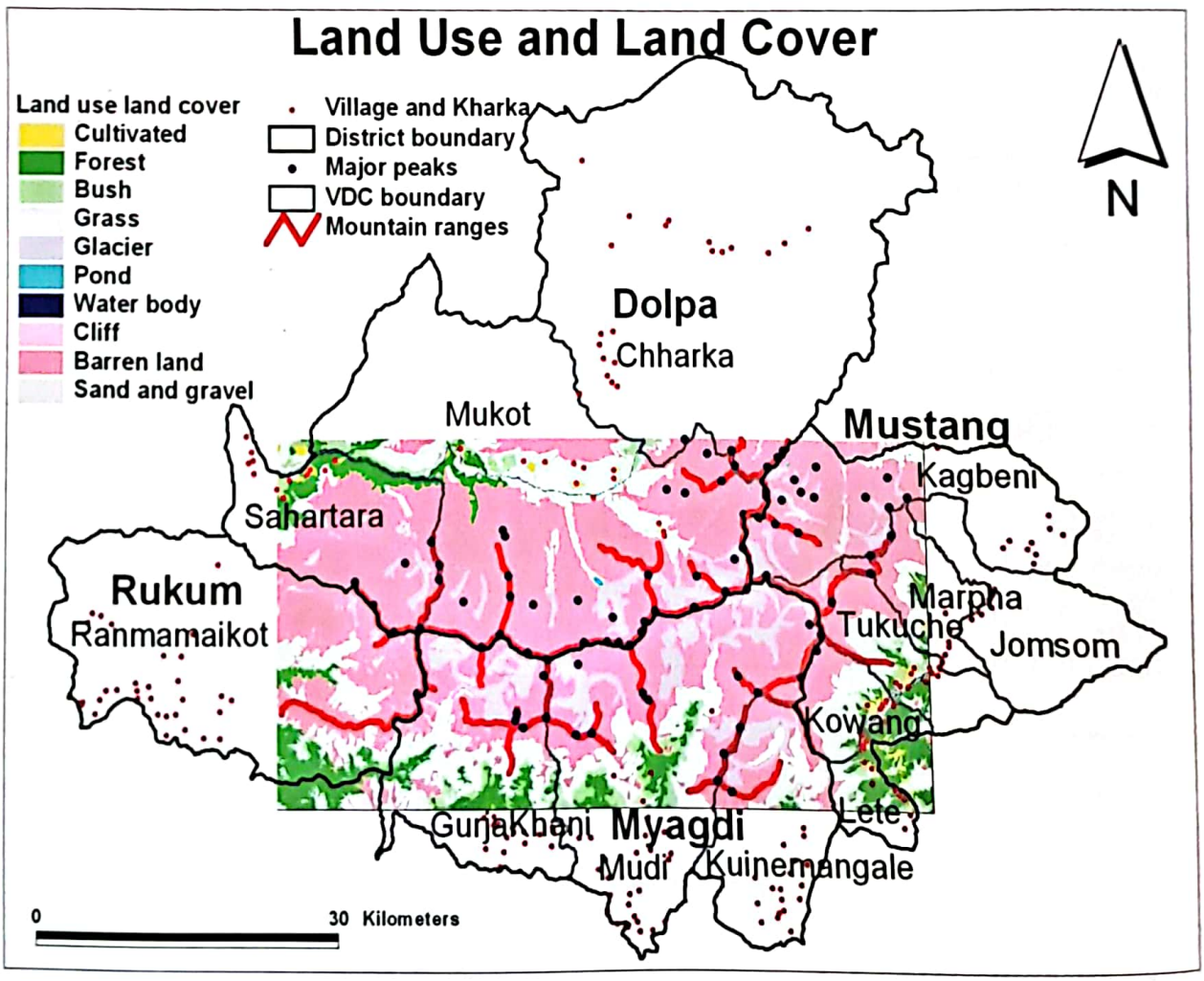


Table 1: Area and Population by Village Development Committees

			Area (sq. km)			
1	Chharka	Dolpa	1082	634	Gurung	91
2	Mukot	Dolpa	882	649	Gurung	79
3	Sahartara	Dolpa	254	1684	Magar	87
4	Kagbeni	Mustang	285	994	Gurung	83
5	Jomsom	Mustang	185	1698	Thakali	30
6	Marpha	Mustang	92	1550	Thakali	44
7	Tukuche	Mustang	123	756	Thakali	42
8	Kowang	Mustang	80	786	Thakali	44
9	Lete	Mustang	51	1142	Thakali	36
10	Kuinemangale	Myagdi	209	1436	Chhantel	71
11	Mudi	Myagdi	502	2484	Magar	68
12	GurjaKhani	Myagdi	297	1053	Chhantel	67
13	Ranmamaikot	Rukum	610	2663	Magar	67
	Total		**4652**	**17529**		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2003. Population Census 2001

Mountaineering

Among the326 peaks opened for mountaineering in the country, 20 peaks are located in the Dhaulagiri region. They are Churen Himal, Dhampus, Dhaulagiri I,II, III, IV, V and VI, Dogari, Ghustung north and south, Gurja Himal, Honde, Kangbong, Kaloparbat, Manapathi, Putha Hiuchuli, Sita Chuchura, Thapa Peak and Tukuche. Dogari, Ghustung north, Kangbong and Kalaparbat have not been climbed yet.

The number of permits issued for mountaineering teams in 2008 ranged from 11 for Dhampus, 6 for Dhaulagiri I, one for Dhaulagiri II, 4 for Tukuche Peak, one for Honde and 2 for Putha Hiuchuli. Records of permits issued between 1996 and 2005 show that Dhaulagiri I, Dhampus, Tukuche Peak, and Thapa Peak are frequently visited mountaineering peaks in this region.

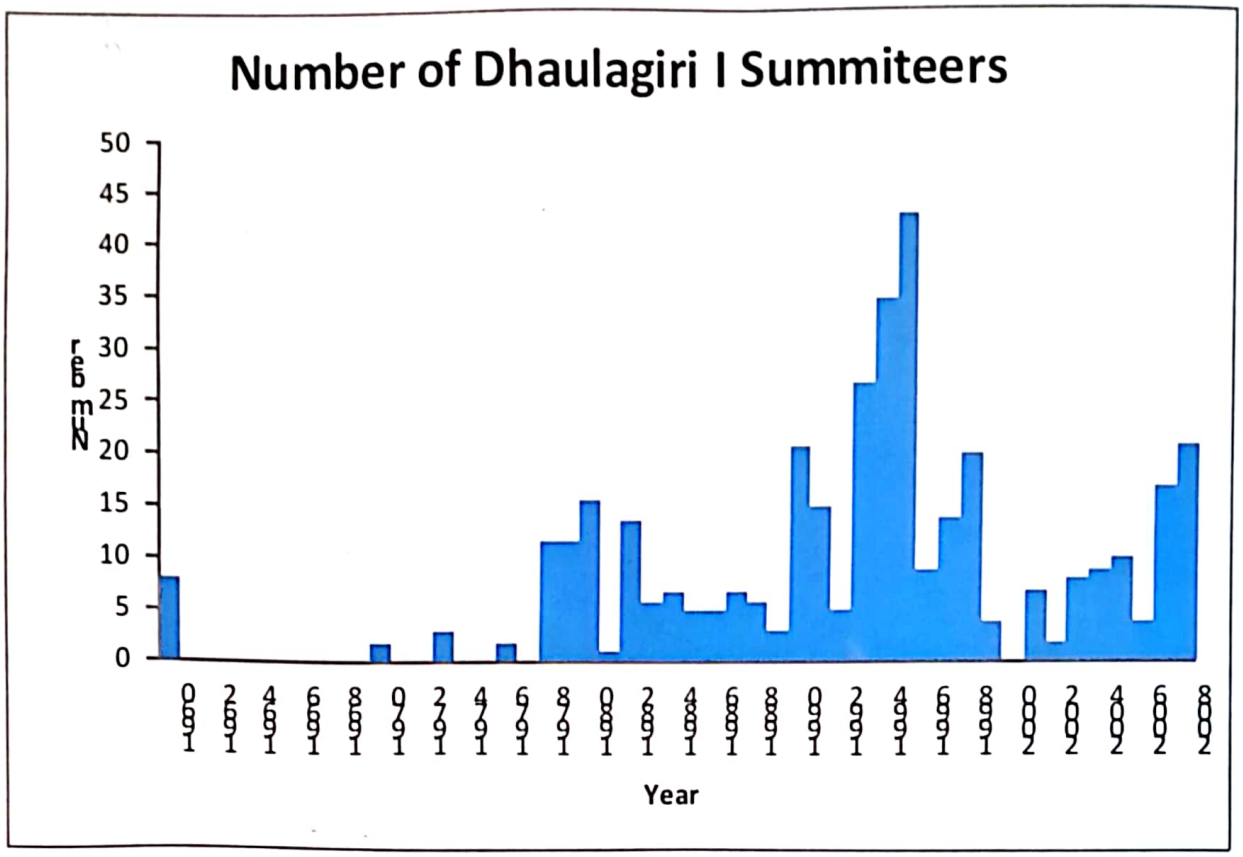
There are two main entry points for mountaineering in this region. These include: Tukuche/Marpha from Jomsom or Pokhara in the south-east, and Beni-Durbang in the south-west.

The altitude of Dhaulagiri I was estimated for the first time in 1808, and recognized as the 7th highest peak in Nepal. Since 1950 attempts were made to climb this peak. The day 23rd May, 1953 when Hillary and Tenzing were making history on Sagarmatha, Bernard Luterburg and his Swiss team were at their fourth camp and wondering at the north face of Dhaulagiri I. Attempts to climb Dhaulagiri I were also made by Argentinians in 1954 and 1956, by the Swiss in 1958, but they could not succeed (Gurung, 1968). Ultimately, on May 13, 1960, Ernest Forrer, Kurt Diemberger, Peter Diener, Albin Schelbert, Nawang D. Sherpa, Nima D. Sherpa stood on the summit of Dhaulagiri I for the first time. This international team was led by Max Eiselin Lucern.

On an average, 6 expedition teams in a year were permitted for expedition to Dhaulagiri I. A total of 114 teams with members of 380 persons have summited Dhaulagiri I between 1960 and 2008 (Tourism Industry Division, 2009). Out of a total of 9 eight

Table 2: Number of teams and summiteers among eight thousanders in Nepal

Peaks	Altitude	Duration	No of years	No of team	No. of summiteers	Average no of team per year	Average no of summiteers per year
Mt Everest	8848	1953-2008	55	346	2325	6.3	42.3
Mt Kanchanjunga	8586	1955-2008	53	61	224	1.2	4.2
Mt Lhotse	8516	1956-2008	52	105	358	2.0	6.9
Mt Yalung Kang	8505	1973-2004	31	14	53	0.5	1.7
Mt Makalu	8463	1955-2008	53	85	289	1.6	5.5
Mt Choyu	8201	1984-1994	10	3	11	0.3	1.1
Mt Dhaulagiri	8167	1960-2008	48	114	380	2.4	7.9
Mt Manaslu	8163	1956-2008	52	89	359	1.7	6.9
Mt Annapurna I	8091	1950-2007	57	51	159	0.9	2.8

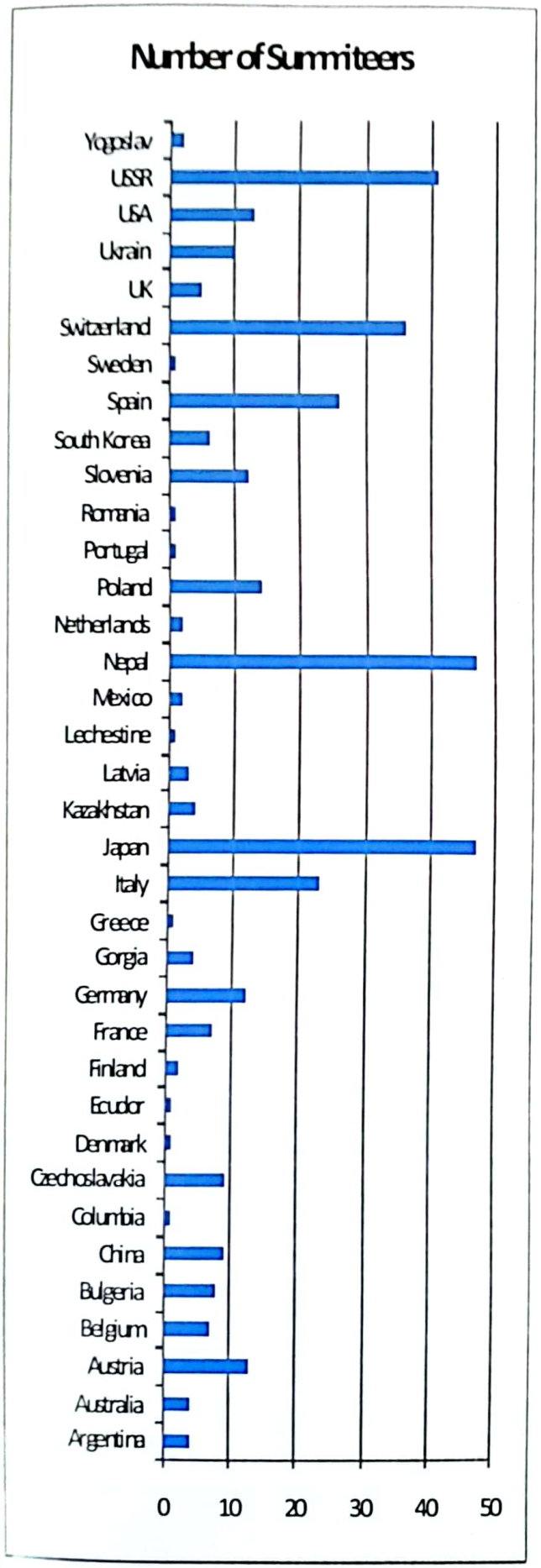


thousanders in Nepal, Dhaulagiri I ranks 7th in terms of altitude, but 2nd position in terms of the number of teams and the summiteers (Table 2).

On an average, two expedition teams and 8 members have succeeded to summit Dhalagiri I in a year. The number of summiteers ranged from eight persons in 1960 to a maximum of 43 persons in 1995 (Figure 7). The number of summiteers were more than 20 in 1990, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 2008.

Countries like Nepal, Japan, USSR, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Poland, Austria, USA, Germany and Slovenia each has more than 10 summiteers of Dhaulagiri I (Figure 8).







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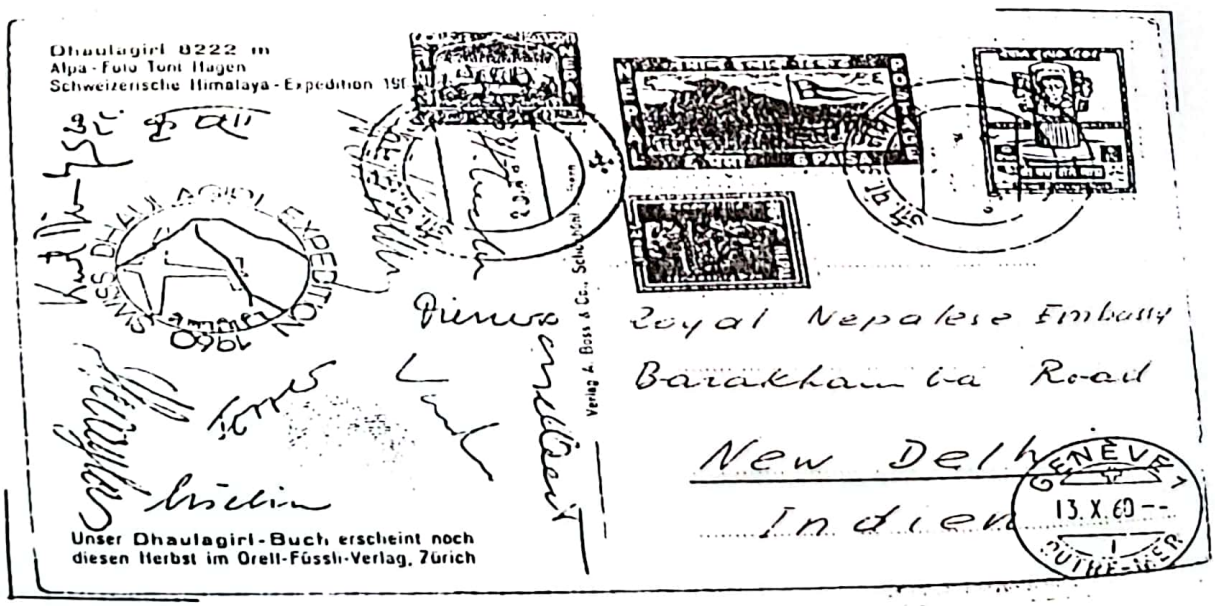
Mt. Dhaulagiri
on Nepali Philately

BY JAL KRISHNA SHRESTHA
Museum Consultant and Collectible Specialist.

Dhaulagiri is the seventh highest mountain in the world. It forms the eastern anchor of the Dhaulagiri Himal, a sub range of the Himalaya, in the Dhaulagiri Zone of north central Nepal. It lies northwest of Pokhara, an important regional city and tourist destination. Across the deep gorge of the Kali Gandaki to the east lies the Annapurna Himal, home to Annapurna I, one of the other eight thousanders. Dhaulagiri means "White Mountain" in the Sanskrit language.

After its discovery in 1808 by the western world, Dhaulagiri was thought to be the highest mountain in the world. This notion lasted for 30 years before Dhaulagiri's place was taken up by Kangchenjunga. Dhaulagiri is, in fact, almost unparalleled in the world. For example, it rises 7000m over the Kali Gandaki gorge to the southeast in about 30km of horizontal distance. The Kali Gandaki is especially dramatic since Dhaulagiri and Annapurna both stand near the river, giving a unique

ful 1960 ascent of Dhaulagiri by another, thirteen-man Swiss expedition. Max Eiselin, the leader, who 1958, was successful this time, along with six fellow climbers.



example of two eight thousanders facing each other over a deep valley.

Annapurna I was the first 8000m peak in the world to be climbed. Maurice Herzog led a French expedition which first attempted Dhaulagiri then shifted to Annapurna almost at the last moment.

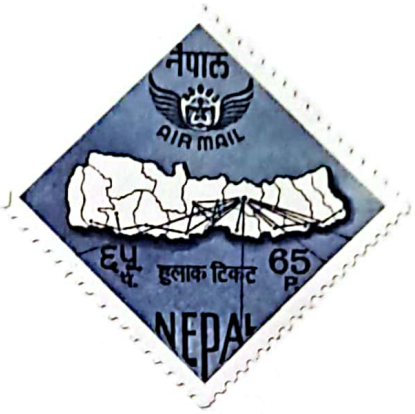
Dhaulagiri was first successfully summited on May 13, 1960 by Kurt Diemberger, Peter Diener, Ernst Forrer, Albin Schelbert, Nima Dorje Sherpa and Nawang Dorje Sherpa, members of a Swiss/Austrian expedition. The expedition leader was Max Eiselin; they used the Northeast Ridge route. This was also the first Himalayan climb supported by a fixed-wing aircraft. The aircraft, a Pilatus PC-6, crashed during the approach and was later abandoned on the mountain. The vast majority of ascents to date have been via the first ascent route, which is the "Normal Route" on the mountain. However, ascents have been made from almost every direction.

The Postal Services Department, Government of Nepal, issued three postage stamps three times and an aerogramme once depicting Mount Dhaulagiri.





A set of three postage stamps with the denomination of 15 p, 65 p and Rs.2.50 in blue and brown, Maltese blue and blue and scarlet respectively were brought out on July 1, 1968 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation (RNAC) depicting its emblem, air-route map and a plane flying over Mt. Dhaulagiri.



Three multi-coloured postage stamps in the denominations of 10p, Re 1 and Rs.5 depicting Jwalaji of Dailekh district, Godavari Pond of Lalitpur district and Mt. Dhaulagiri of Myagdi district were issued on September 14, 1980 under the "Visit Nepal Series".

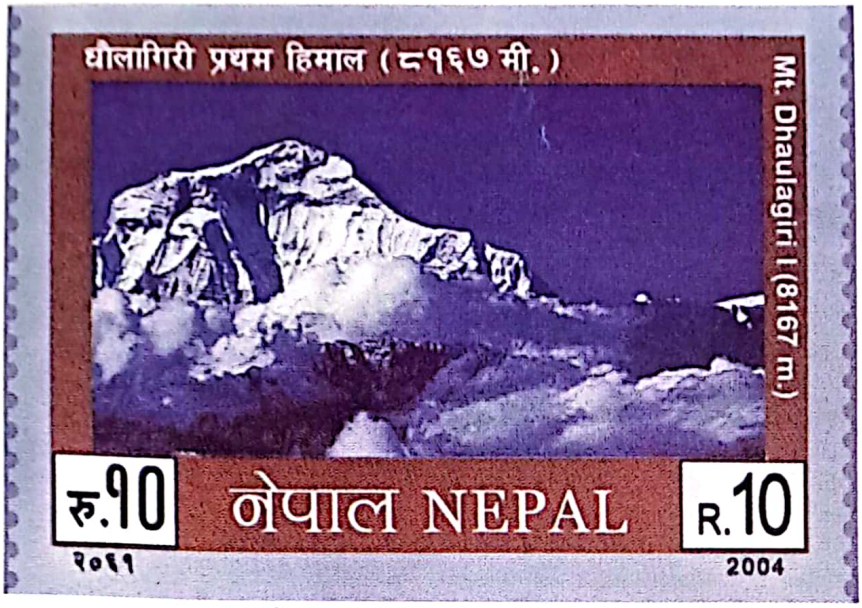
The Postal Services Department had also issued a set of eight stamps showing all the eight Nepali peaks out of the fourteen peaks over 8000m in the world with the denomination of Rs



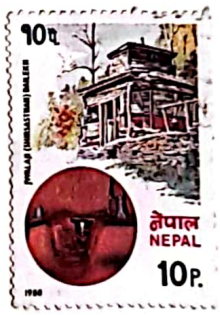
10 each, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the first ascent of Mt. Cho Oyu on October 19, 2004.

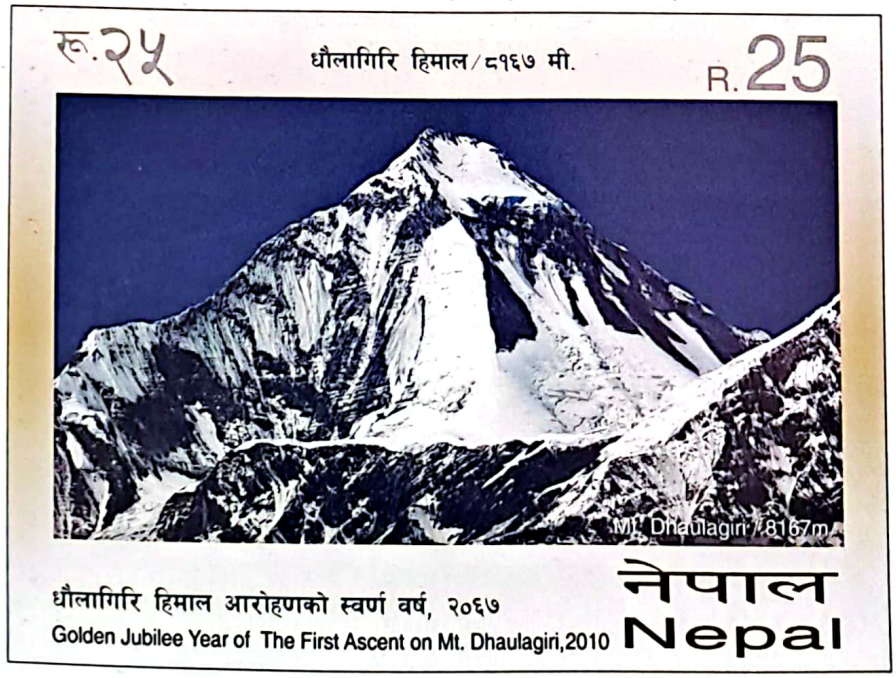
On April 14, 1982,.the Postal Services Department, HMG had issued an aerogramme of Rs 2.50 denomination in black-blue on budget blue paper depicting Mt. Dhaulagiri All inscriptions are in English except for the words *Hawai Patra* (aerogramme) which is in the Nepali language

The Postal Services Department, Government of Nepal, is issuing a stamp on Mt. Dhaulagiri on May 29, 2010, showing the south east face to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the first successful ascent of Mt. Dhaulagiri. The stamp will be of Rs.25 in denomination with a sheet of 16 stamps including a legend of the Golden Jubilee of the First ascent of Mt. Dhaulagiri on each sheet.







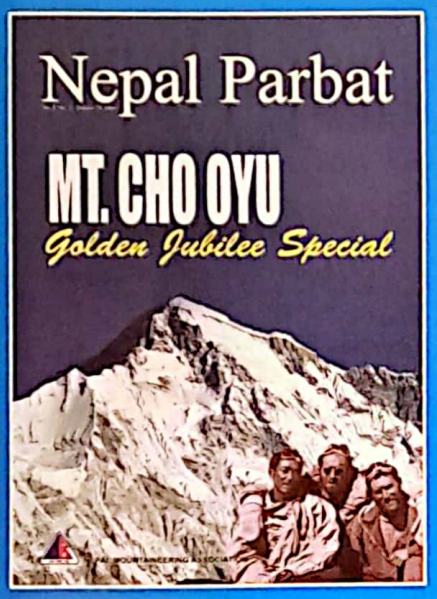


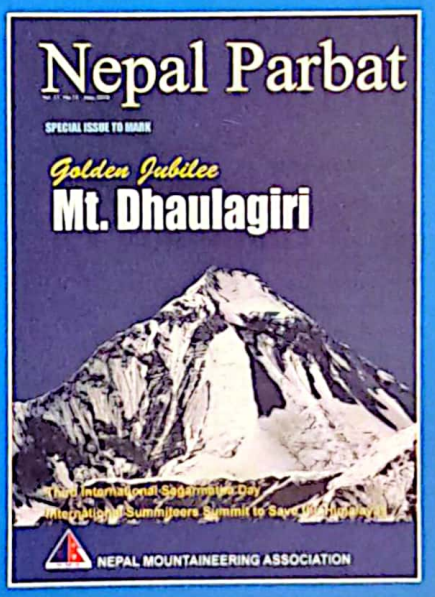


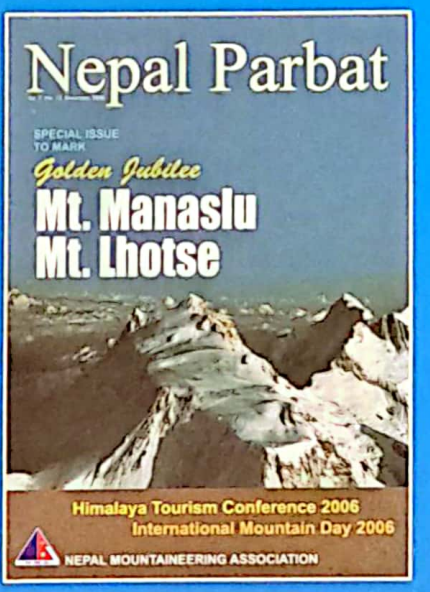
Nepal Parbat

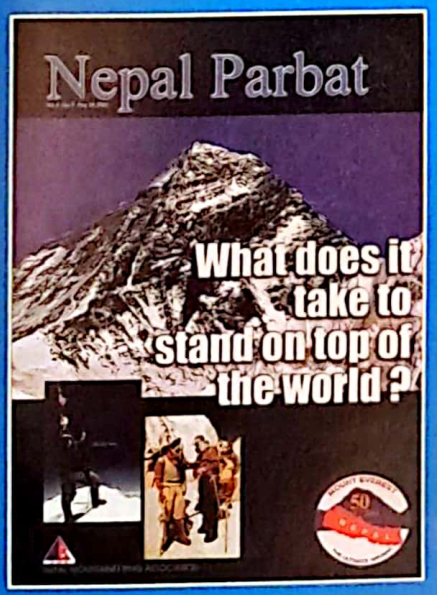
Golden Jubilee

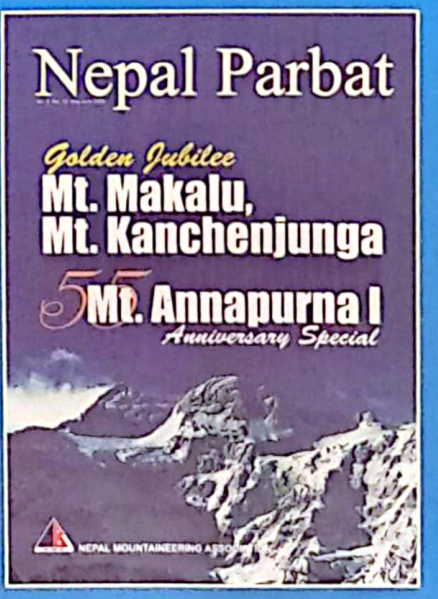
Special Issues

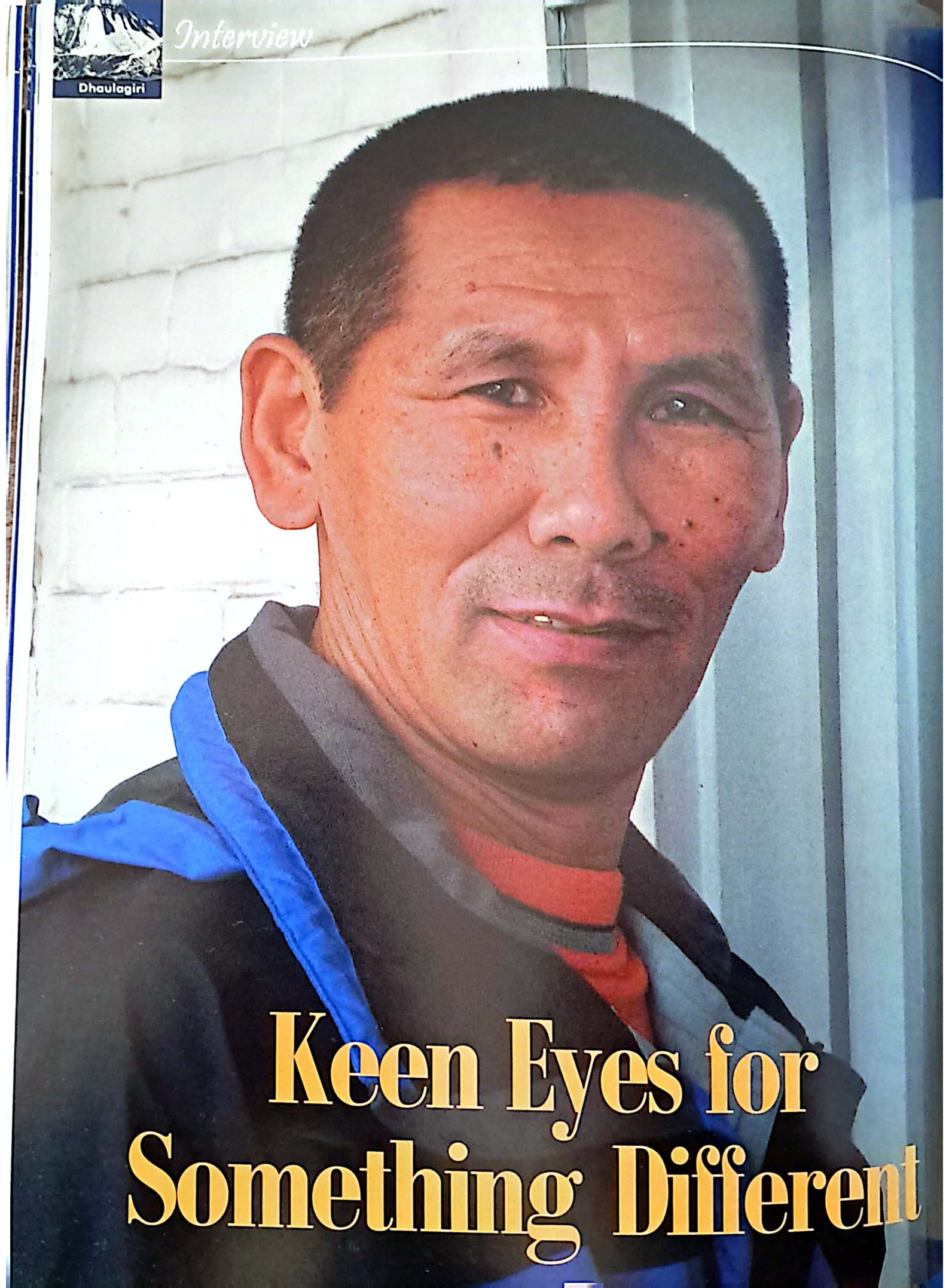








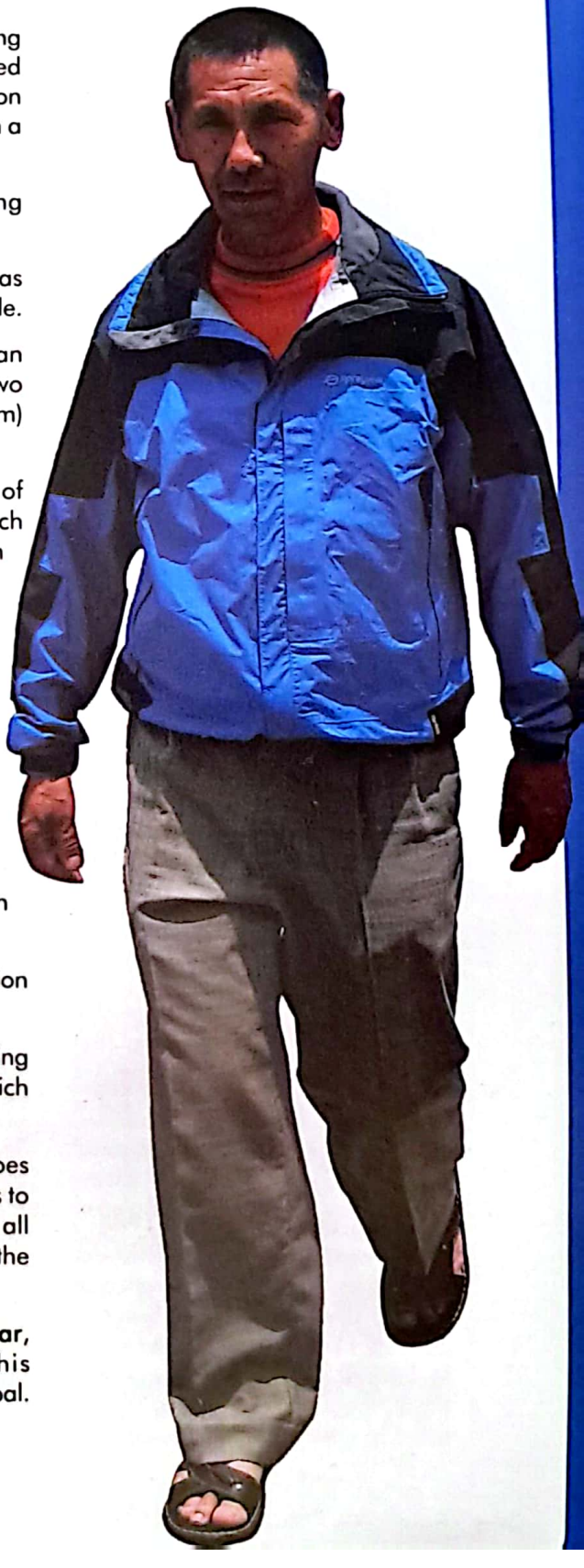




Keen Eyes for Something Different

Interview

Da Gombu Sherpa



Mr. Da Gombu Sherpa, a citizen of Nepal, started his career as a Trekking Guide. Later, he participated in the Basic Mountaineering and Advanced Training Course, both conducted by the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), in Manang and Langtang respectively. He has also undertaken a mountaineering training course in France in 1991.

Mr. Sherpa is a senior instructor for mountaineering and trekking professionals for Nepal.

With such a background of trekking and mountaineering, Mr. Sherpa has accomplished many feats in his professional career, which is quite enviable.

Starting with Mount Kanchenjunga (6,209m) from Sikkim in the Indian Army expedition of autumn season 1977 which was not a success, two more attempts at Gangapurna (5,908m) in 1983 and Kanjiroba (6,100m) in 1984 did not yield results.

The first success in summiting an 8000m peak came with his ascent of Cho Oyu (8,201m) in the autumn of 1988 from Tibet with a French expedition. He did a double ascent of Cho Oyu with the same expedition team the same year through the same route. He summitted Cho Oyu twice within 74 hours without supplement Oxygen

The ascent of Dhaulagiri I (8,167m), the third success in 1988, paid dividends in the winter season with a South Korean expedition team.

The recent summiting of Mount Everest was in 2008 leading the Mt. Everest Nepalese Women Expedition which put a record ten women mountaineers atop the peak.

At present, he is the Chairman of the Nepal Himalayan Tour and Training Center (NHTTC) of which he is the founder member. He is also the Central Executive Board Member of the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA).

He is the Founder President of Nepal Mountaineering Instructors Association (NMIA) and Climbers Club Nepal (CCN).

He has travelled widely and is versed in all the various intricacies of trekking and mountaineering. Despite the stature, he is humble and modest which marks him out among the crowd.

Mr. Sherpa has taken all the successes and failures in his stride and goes about his life looking for challenges along the way. Moreover, he likes to do things a little bit differently. That is what led to his initiative for the all Nepali inclusive women's expedition to Mt. Everest in 2008 despite all the hassles of funding and coordinating the team.

In a talk with **Prof. Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha** and **Prem N. Kakkar**, for ***Nepal Parbat*** **Mr. Da Gombu Sherpa** focussed on his mountaineering experiences and mountain tourism related issues of Nepal. Excerpts:

As a successful mountaineer who has scaled Mount Dhaulagiri, Cho- oyu, the highest peak in the world Mount Sagarmatha (Everest), and few other 7,000m peaks, did you really have interest in mountaineering from an early age?

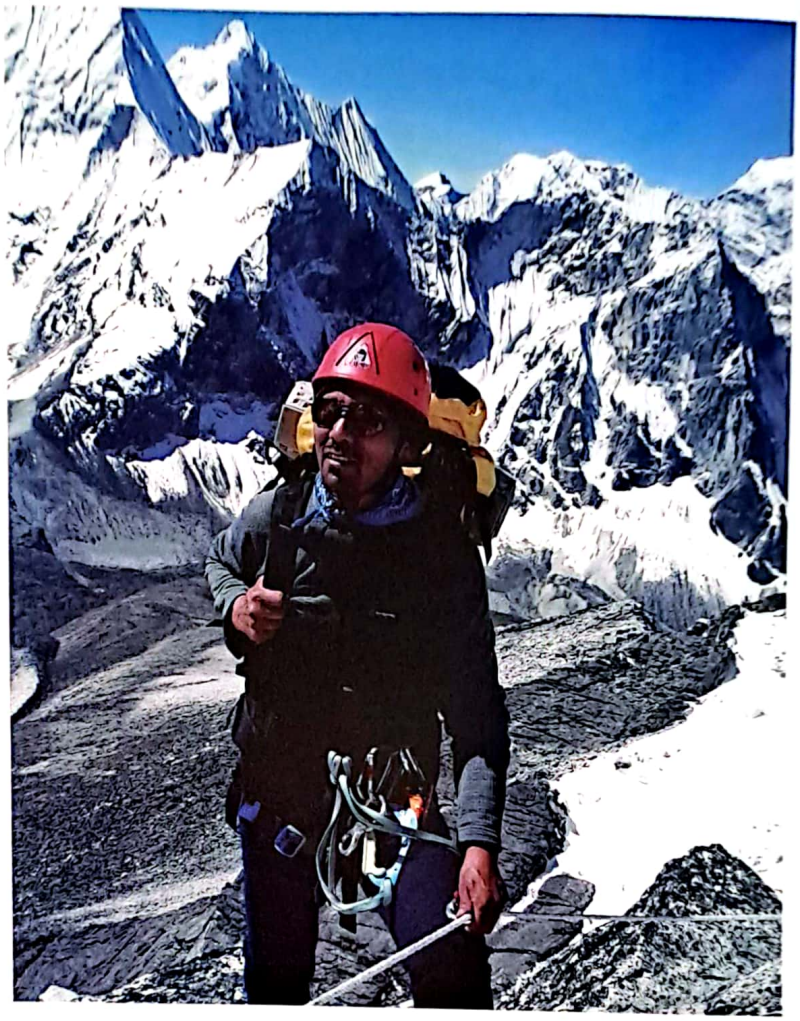
I had given no thought to mountaineering as a profession in the beginning. A faint desire was somewhere inside, I believe. It all started way back in 1977, my first expedition with the Indian Army Expedition from Sikkim side on Mt. Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world. I was appointed for the Base Camp but ventured up to Camp I. That aroused in me a bit of curiosity and interest in me.

How did you then get into mountaineering?

After the Sikkim experience, I returned to Nepal and got involved in trekking as it was comparatively easier. I worked continuously. In 1987, I was in the 8th expedition to Jugal Himal (Lengpoghang 7083m) in the Langtang range that turned out to be successful, whereas the earlier seven expeditions had failed. I was successful in scaling the peak. It was the overall 1st successful ascent of the peak and the first successful one that season. That got me into mountaineering for real.

And Mount Dhaulagiri?

That opportunity came in 1988. I was a member of the South Korean Expedition. The plan was to attempt both Mt. Dhaulagiri and Mt. Tukuche as Tukuche had to be passed to go to Dhaulagiri if you choose the North-West route. The expedition team to Dhaulagiri was quite big.



The porters were sent with the equipment and food needed for the Dhaulagiri expedition including 40 liters of petrol in plastic containers from the south side as it was easier to get to Dhaulagiri Base Camp for the porters. But, the carelessness of the porters resulted in the whole lot of our goods and equipment including gas cylinders being destroyed in the explosion caused by the petrol. It happened at a place named Karkineta. It became a big issue, as that was the time when the Maoists were slowly becoming active. "Now, what to do?" was the first question that came to our mind, as we had equipments and food that would be sufficient only for climbing Tukuche peak and it wouldn't be enough for Dhaulagiri ascent, but still, we decided to use that for scaling Dhaulagiri. As the Koreans felt that there was no guarantee of success in it, they thought of letting the Sherpas try it. They also announced that whoever summited Mt.Dhaulagiri, would be awarded NRs. 30,000, a good amount at that time,and an all-paid month long vacation in South Korea.

How were you chosen to make the climb?

It was an agreement among us. The only problem was that we had insufficient food and climbing

equipment. Luckily for us, an earlier unsuccessful Japanese expedition had left reasonable amount of foodstuffs and climbing equipments on Dhaulagiri Base Camp, Camp 1 and 2, and it turned out to be a blessing for us. But, there was a small problem as all of the foodstuffs had Japanese labels which none of us could understand. It was by trial and error method that we found what was what.

I was the climbing guide. I did not have very much technical capability at that time. But, still, we decided to take two Korean climbers along with us.



Min Bahadur Sherchan, Da Gombu Sherpa and Yuichiro Miura

How did you successfully climb Mt. Dhaulagiri?

We started early in the morning at 1:00 a.m. Wangel Sherpa, one Korean and myself started from Camp III to make the final assault. As none of us had summited Mt. Dhaulagiri before we got on the wrong summit, what confused us was that we saw two summits, not one as we had thought earlier. From the West-NW Ridge we reached the lower summit. But, we had to reach the higher summit, so we again had to descend to make the real climb of the main summit. We reached at the main summit at 4:15 p.m. We spent only 15 minutes on the summit. We were very tired. Just then the Korean member fell unconscious. We were running out of time so two of us had to decide immediately about the unconscious client. Should we take him along with us or leave him behind? But the meaning of leaving him behind would mean leaving him to die, but the two of us bringing him down was not an easy task at that elevation, as the descent required more skillful men power. Even so, the chances of survival of the team was very low and the risks were very high, we still decided to descend.

What did you decide and how did you make the descent?

We decided to put him in the middle of the rope and lower him down with single anchor, which slowed us down. We did all our best in bringing him down with us. But, barely had we descended about 100m, we were totally trapped in whiteout condition and there was no visibility at all. We couldn't even see our outstretched fingers. So movement became restricted. We tried to contact the two-member support team at Camp III but they did not respond. So, we decided to spend the night in a dug out snow hole. All night we tried to stay awake and keep doing body movements to avoid hypothermia, frostbite. At one point, we thought we might not survive. Luckily, the weather cleared out at around midnight. We'd been communicating with the Base Camp so far. As my radio next to my chest fell into the leg part of our gear, I could not retrieve it, as that would mean exposing my body, which could be fatal. So, we could not communicate with the Base Camp after midnight. As the day was clear, the client was conscious and was able to walk slowly but needed some drink as soon as possible. I made the descent to get more support and some water from the last camp. It took me one hour forty minutes to reach Camp III. Everyone below had packed up thinking all three of us were dead. Immediately on reaching there, I started preparing water when the other two, Wangel Sherpa and the Korean, arrived. As soon as we had some drink and rest we started the descent to the Base Camp. There was a great welcome for us at the Base Camp. Those three weeks were quiet stirring for me, though it was a successful expedition.

Which mountain did you summit after Mt. Dhaulagiri?

In 1988, besides Dhaulagiri,I also successfully ascended one of the



most famous trekking peaks Island Peak (6, 189m) in 1990 spring, Mont Blanc (4,807m), the highest peak of the Alps in 1991 summer, in France, Annapurna IV (7,525m) in 1992 autumn, Mt. Che Bayul Khang (6,119m) in 2001 autumn, Mt. Friendship Peak (6590m) Nepal-China Joint Expedition in 2005 autumn, Mt.Nangpai Gosum II in 2007. And, Mt. Everest (8848m) in 2008.

Could you say something about what made you go from one mountaineering expedition to another?

After you summit a mountain the feeling that you get is out of discovery. One successful ascent gets you addicted to the joy that you get after you summit. And that made me get into mountaineering continuously. Howsoever, every expedition is risky if you don't have the required technical knowledge and if you don't have respect for the mountains.

You have summited Mt Everest, too. Now, could you tell us what led you to the Everest expedition of 2008 ?

I had a feeling earlier that mountaineering was for a particular ethnic group especially for Sherpas. But, after my mountaineering diploma in France in 1991, I felt that mountaineering should be more inclusive. So, other than men, females should also be encouraged. Moreover, only seven women had scaled Everest till our expedition in 2008. Considering the fact that females had a good scope in the tourism industry and mountaineering bringing up this concept would provide them encouragement and platform. So that idea turned to FIWSE.

What was the makeup of the female climbers?

Being all-inclusive, the team comprised of Gurung, Tharu, Chhetri, Newar, Sherpa and Brahmin female climbers. It was to be the First Inclusive Women Sagarmatha Expedition. There were 12 women in the beginning but only 10 continued.

How did you raise the necessary funds to finance the expedition?

Raising of funds and publicizing FIWSE was a big challenge on its own. We received substantial assistance

fund from below listed sponsors. We have not fully received total committed amount for the expedition from the sponsors till now. As soon as we receive the amount, we would declare the biggest contributor of the expedition. Our heartfelt gratitude to our main sponsors Ministry of Tourism, Government of Nepal, United Nations World Food Program and B P Korala India-Nepal Foundation for helping us make big leap to cross the financial hurdles. We are thankful to Royal Danish Embassy, United Nations Development Programme -European Commission, MTV Foundation, and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for their significant contribution and support . We would like to thank Nepal Licensee of Federal Express for the financial support and promotion.

Climbers Club would also like to acknowledge the assistance from various individuals and institutions.

What about the mountaineering training given to the climbers of 2008 First Inclusive Woman Sagarmatha Expedition?

Technical, psychological and physical, training was given. That helped.

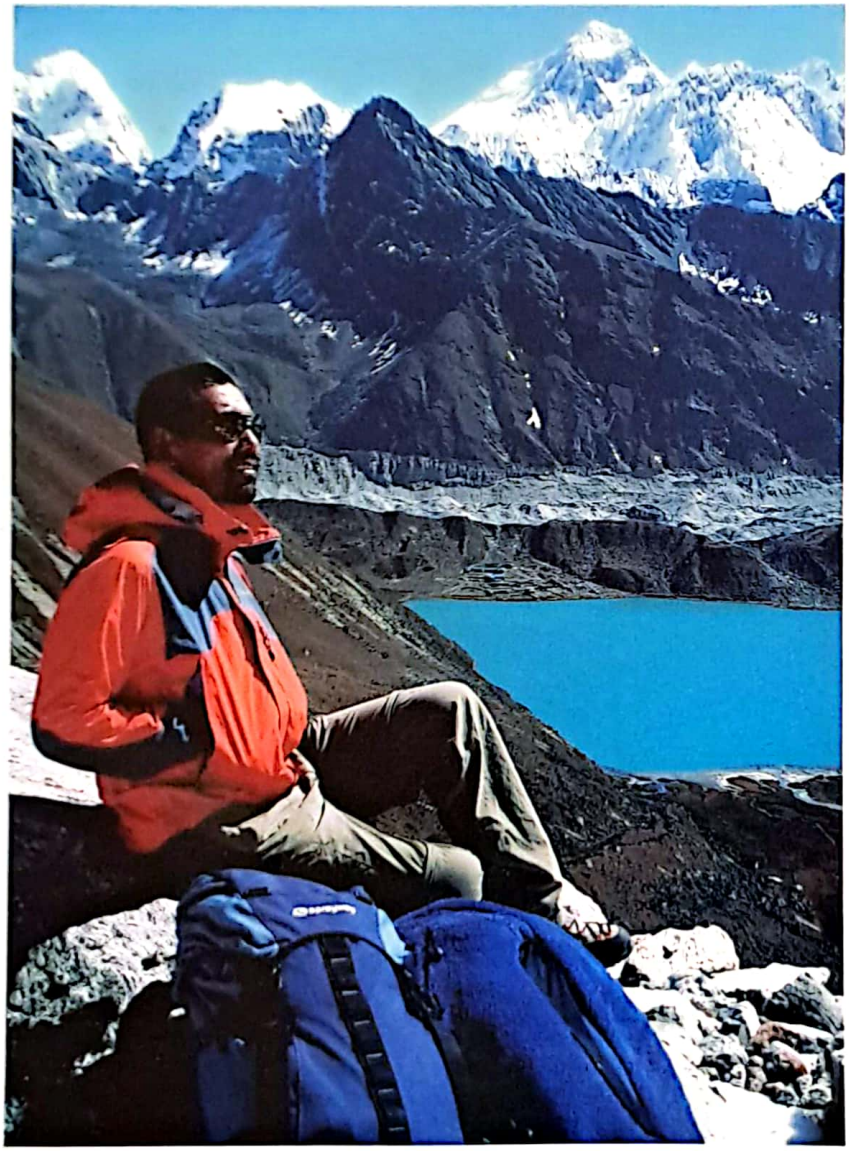
Who was the organizer?

The Climbers' Club organized the expedition for the 2008 spring season.

How many women climbers reached the top?

All ten female climbers reached the Everest summit. It was the first big women's team to scale the Everest peak in one season. And, mind you, since the first successful ascent of Everest in 1953 only seven women





had scaled the peak. Our expedition put ten women on the peak of Everest.

What do you think about the future of mountain tourism in Nepal?

Very good. Mountain tourism can meet all our needs but proper publicity and management are very necessary. We should open more mountaineering training centres as trained human resource is very important.

What are your expectations from Nepal Tourism Year 2011?

It can't make sense by rhetoric only. Infrastructure is inadequate. There should be something special for 2011 to attract visitors. The NTY 2011 idea is good, but great preparations have to be made many years in advance which we have not done.

A good idea would be to focus on the Far Western region, then another region, or birds, herbs, rhododendron and so on. We must look for quality tourism and not for the quantity one. Moreover, the minimum expenditure that a tourist must make in Nepal must be fixed for Nepal to benefit.

How do you view the global warming and the climate change?

As a mountaineer, I feel there is very little effect in the form of glaciers melting. I think Nature can manage. Natural recovery is what works at the end.

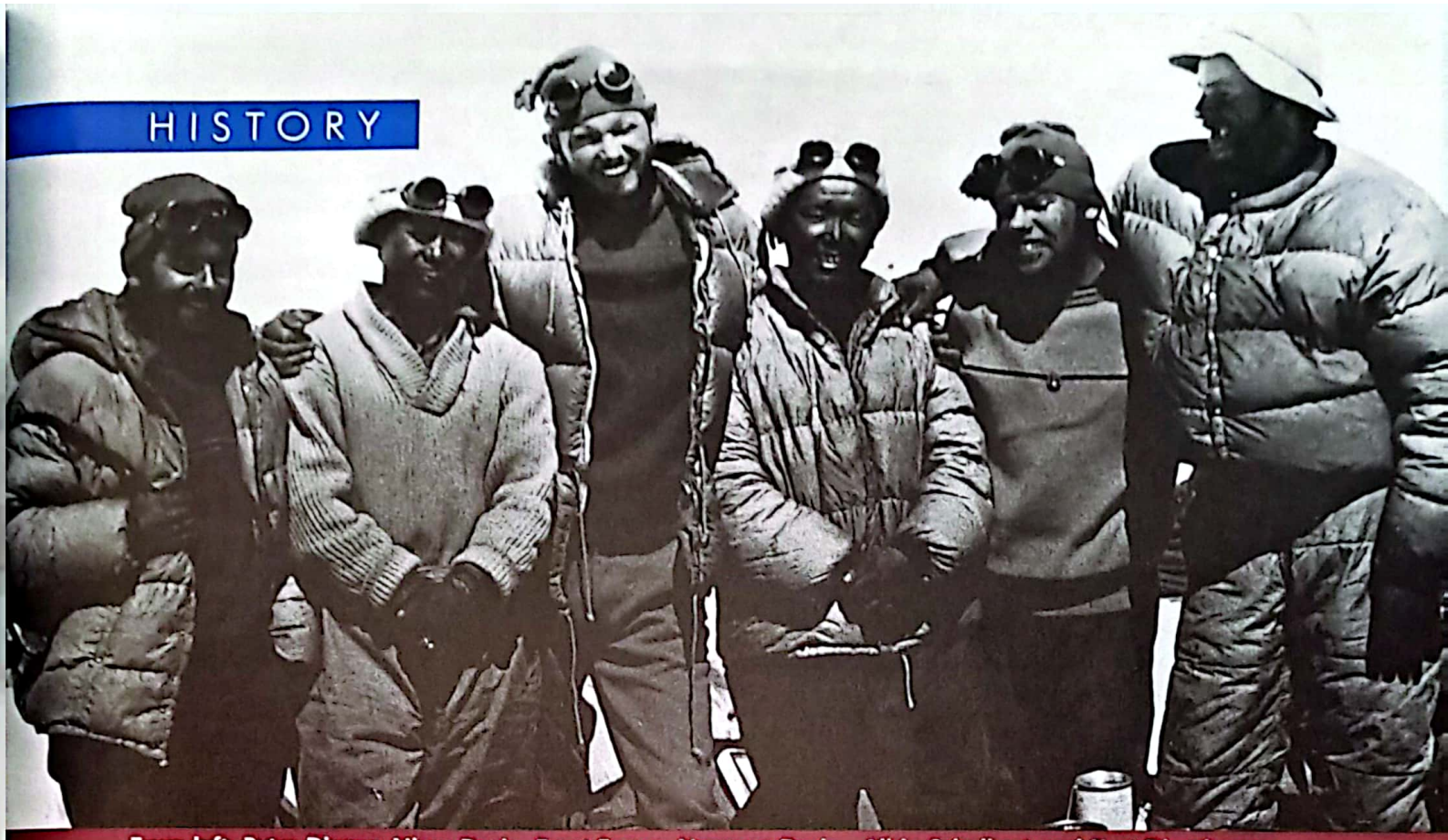
To tackle deforestation, go for mini-hydro projects to supply people with light and source of energy. They must concentrate on minimum environmental impact and the ownership and participation of the beneficiaries.

Besides scaling peaks, you have travelled abroad widely. Can you elaborate?

I had a opportunity to travel to a few countries. Besides our neighbours India, China, Pakistan and Bhutan, I have visited Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Germany, Slovenia, France, Italy, Switzerland, and England among others.

Are the people whom you have met abroad interested in visiting Nepal?

Very good response. But, the first question they ask is how safe is Nepal. They also have difficulty in getting information about Nepal and the Himalayas. Scattered information is available but all information ought to be in one place so that anyone interested could access it. That will be a great boost to mountain tourism in Nepal.



From left: Peter Diener, Nima Dorje, Ernst Forrer, Nawang Dorje, Albin Schelbert and Kurt Diemberger after returning from Dhaulagiri Summit on May 13, 1960.

History of Dhaulagiri

BY AMIDH SHRESTHA
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Mount Dhaulagiri is the seventh highest mountain in the world. It rises 8,167m above sea level. The mountain located in the mid-western Mudi Village Development Committee of Myagdi district in Nepal and lies on latitude 28 41' 46" and longitude 83 29 43. Kali Gandaki, one of the big rivers of Nepal, flows in between Mt. Dhaulagiri and Mt. Annapurna I through what is considered the deepest gorge in the world.

According to height, there are 5 peaks of Dhaulagiri namely Dhaulagiri I (8,167m), Dhaulagiri II (7,751), Dhaulagiri III (7,715), Dhaulagiri IV (7,661m.) and Dhaulagiri V (7,618 m).

The name Dhaulagiri is a Sanskrit word with the literal meaning of "White Mountain". In 1809, a reconnaissance team under the leadership of Lt. William Spencer Webb of Survey of India stated that Dhaulagiri was the highest mountain in the world at 26,862 ft, and this lasted for 30 years until Dhaulagiri was superseded by Kanchenjunga. Later, in 1865, Sir George Everest's discovery of Mt. Everest made it the highest mountain in the world standing 8,848m tall.

The first successful mountaineers to ascend Dhaulagiri's crest were Kurt Diemberger (Austria), Ernest Forren (Switzerland), Peter Diena (Germany), Albin Schelbert (Switzerland) Nawang Dorje Sherpa (Nepal) and Nima Dorje Sherpa (Nepal) on May 13, 1960. The team leader of the successful expedition was Max Eriselin. They succeeded in this attempt in 13 May 1960. They used the Northeastern ridge route which is known as the Normal route now. This team was also the first Himalayan club climb supported by a fixed wing a Swiss Pilatus airplane. Pilatus PC- 6, ferried men and equipment to the northeast col, making a successful landing at the height of 19,300 ft.

Ms Lutgarde Vivijs of Belgium was the first lady to summit Mt. Dhaulagiri. Moreover, she along with her husband, Jan Vanhees, became the first couple to summit Mt. Dhaulagiri.

Ang Rita Shrepa a.k.a "Snow Leopard" of Nepal succeeded in ascending Dhaulagiri for a record 6 times.

It is interesting to note that largest team of 12 summiteers reached the mountain's crown on October 6, 1995, and in the same year the highest number of 43 summiters scaled the mountain's peak. Upto 413 mountaineers have reached Dhaulagiri's summit till 2009.

Following is the chronological order in which attempts had been made to ascend Dhaulagiri from 1950 to 2009:

1950

A survey of Dhaulagiri was conducted by Frenchman, Maurice Herzog, for its accession, but the plan was later abandoned. Herzog then set his sight on Annapurna I and succeeded in his attempt to ascend it for the first time.

1953

A Swiss expedition team Akademischer Alpen Klub, led by Bernard Lauterburg through the Myagdi Khola approach made and attemp on the Pear route and reached 25,400 ft., and reconnaissance of the northheast and south cols.

1954

This time Dhaulagiri was approached by an Argentine Expedition team through the Pear route and reached the height of 26,250 feet, the highest attempt of Dhaulagiri at the time. But unfortunately, this attempt resulted in the death of the groups' leader Franciso Ibanez due frostbite.

1955

Martin Meier, a German from Munich, led a combo of Swiss-German Vegetarian Expedition up to 25,000 feet of Dhaulagiri on the Pear. The Sherpas were led by their sirdar (leader) Pasang Dawa Lama.

1958

This year Werner Stauble led Swiss Expedition and attempted the Pear and reached upto 24,750 ft. In this expedition also Pasang Dawa Lama was sirdar.

1959

Fritz Moravec led his team of Austrian Himalayan Association Expedition, up to 25,250 feet of Dhaulagiri with Pasang Dawa Lama as the sirdar. But, sadly, the expedition ended with the death of a team member Heini Roiss (fell into a crevasse).

1960

A decade after Maurice Herzog surveyed the area; Dhaulagiri's summit was finally conquered by a Swiss team, Switzerland Spring 1960. The first successful summiteers of Mt. Dhaulagiri were Kurt Diemberger (Austria), Ernest Forrer (Switzerland), Peter Diener (Germany), Albin Schelbert (Switzerland), Nawang Dorje Sherpa (Nepal) and Nima Dorje Sherpa (Nepal), on May 13, 1960. The team leader of this expedition team was Max Eiselin.

1969

The year saw an American expedition team of seven, mark an effort to summit Dhaulagiri led by Boyd N. Everett Jr. through the southern ridge. If successful, they would have become only the second team to reach Dhaulagiri's crown. But with the cruel twist of fate, the effort ended in the tragic deaths of all seven mountaineers in an avalanche at 17,500 feet.

1970

The Asian duo of Tetsuji Kawada (Japan) and Lakhpa Tenzing Sherpa (Nepal) made the second only successful summit of Dhaulagiri. The team, Japan Autumn 1970, made





their way up to the summit through the north eastern ridge.

1973

An American team, USA Spring 1973, consisting of Louis French Roskelly and John Fenton Charles, accompanied by Nawang Samden Sherpa reached the summit of Dhaulagiri through the north eastern route.

1976

Italian nationals of the team Italy Spring 1976, Silvio Simoni and Gianpaolo Zortea made their way up to the top of Dhaulagiri via the north eastern route.

1978

The year saw two large Japanese groups of six each, Japan Spring (both), forced their way up the snowy adobe. Takashi Amemiya led his team through the southern ridge whilst Seiko Tanaka led his team via the southern eastern route.

1979

Gregrio Ariz Martinez led his Spanish team, Spanish Spring 1979, consisting of 5 members to the top of Dhaulagiri through the north eastern route.

1980

The Swiss team of 17 members, Switzerland Spring, led by Hans Von Kaenel reached the top of Dhaulagiri. From the same team, Ang Rita Sherpa of Nepal climbed Dhaulagiri twice on May 13 and 19, 1980.

The year also saw four solo ascents attempted by Polish nationals, Wojciech Kurtyka and Ludwick Wilczynscis, Alex MacIntyre of the United Kingdom and Renalto (Rene) Ghilimi from Italy, to reach the top of Dhaulagiri.

1981

Attempts were made by British team, Canada Spring 1981, and Japanese team, Japan Summer 1981, led by Jon Jones and Hironobu Kamuro respectively.

1982

The Belgian team of seven, Belgium Spring 1982, led by Eduard Abts elevated themselves to the top of Dhaulagiri through the NE route. In this team among seven successful summiteers Ms. Lutgarde Vivijs became the first lady to summit Dhaulagiri.

The same year seven mountaineers of three different Japanese team of the same name, Japan Spring 1982, made it to the summit of Dhaulagiri led by Ken Kanazawa, Norio Sasaki and So Amma.

1983

This year Dhaulagiri was conquered by six mountaineers from two teams, Poland Spring 1983 (Poland) and France Spring 1983 (France), led by Wojciech Szymanski and Michel Metzger respectively.



1984

Another French team of two, France Autumn 1984, led by Pierre Beghin climbed Dhaulagiri successfully through the southern ridge.

The year also saw the first attempt and success of a Czechoslovakian team of three, Czechoslovakia Autumn 1984, with Jiri Novak as their team leader.

The Polish team, Poland Winter 1984, consisting of 2 member also succeeded in conquering Dhaulagiri led by Adam Bilczewski.

1985

The Italian team, Italy Spring 1985, saw themselves succeed in their attempts to summit the prodigious Dhaulagiri. The team consisted of Johann (Hans) Kammerlander and Reinhold Messner with the team being led by the latter.

Moreover, three memebers of Swiss team, Switzerland Spring 1985, climbed Dhaulagiri led by Jean Troillet.

1986

The year saw only one attempt made to summit Dhaulagiri and that attempt came from the then West German team of five, West Germany 1986, with Guenther Haerter as the group leader.

1987

USA made only their second summit of Dhaulagiri this year with team of three, USA Autumn 1987, led by Catherine (Kitty) Calhoun.

French team, France Winter 1987, consisting of Sundare Sherpa (Nepal) and Marc Batard (France) , led by the latter, also succeeded in climbing Dhaulagiri.

The year also marked the first Yugoslavian attempt on Dhaulagiri with the team, Yugoslavian Winter 1987. The team consisted of Marjan Kregar and Iztok Tomazin and was led by Stanislav (Stane) Beiak.

1988

Czechoslovakia Autumn 1988, a team of three members from Czechoslovakia and USSR reached the summit of Dhaulagiri under the leadership of Jiri Novak.

South Korean Group, S Korea Autumn 1988, also reached the Dhaulagiri summit in the same year, led by Cho Chung-Sool, which consisted of two Nepalese Sherpas.

1989

The Italian team of 2, Italian Spring 1989, made atop Dhaulagiri with Oreste Forno as their leader.

Josef Inhoeger from Austria made a successful attempt to summit of Dhaulagiri on the same day as the Itailans.

1990

This particular year saw three individual attempts made by Krzystof Wielicki, Ralf Dujmovits and Ingrid Baeyens from Poland, Germany and Belgium respectively.

Swiss team, Switzerland Autumn 1990, succeeded in getting 4 members atop Dhaulagiri.

Spain, Switzerland and Italy all had two members reach Dhaulagiri's summit.

Japan Autumn 1990, consisted of 4 members and was led by Junko Tabei (first lady to climb Mt. Everest) to the top of Dhaulagiri.

American team of four, USA Autumn 1990, also made to the Dhaulagiri summit.

1991

The USSR team of ten, USSR Spring 1991, was led by Kazbek Valiev to the top of Dhaulagiri peak.

Denmark and Spain both made solo attempts to climb the beautiful peak and were successful.

Japan's Hitoshi Onodera led his team of 3, Japan Autumn 1991, to the top of Dhaulagiri.

1992

The year saw only one attempt being made to summit Dhaulagiri and that was from the USSR team, USSR Spring 1992, led by Vladimir Moussienko. A total of five mountaineers reached the top of Dhaulagiri.

1993

Russia's team of seven members, Russian Spring 1993, made it to Dhaulagiri's crest led by Sergie Efimov.

Another team of nine mountaineers from China, Chinese Spring 1993, also made it to the crown of the mountain with Samdrup leading them.

There were other successful attempts from two Japanese teams with same name and two mountaineers summited from each team, France, New Zealand, Latvia and Belgium.

For Latvia, it was their first successful summit of Mt. Dhaulagiri led by Teodors Kirsis. The consisted of the leader himself, Hgvars Pauls and Imants Zauls.

1994

The year saw a successful attempt by a team from Switzerland led by Oliver Roduit. The team were named 'Switzerland Autumn 1994'. Five reached the top.

Itlaly and Japan also made successful attempts to reach the mountain's crest. The Italian teams were led by Marco Berti (with 6 members) while their Japanese counterparts were led by Ichita Ono (with 3 members) and Tomiyasau Ishikawa (with 8 members).

Also the Americans made yet another ascent to the mountain's zenith with a four person effort led by Richard Henke from the group, USA Autumn 1994.

Ukraine made it first triumphant endeavour to scale Dhaulagiri with a nine member team, Ukraine Autumn 1994, led by Ivan Valenia.

1995

The year saw Japan dominate the standing for successful attempts to scale Dhaulagiri with three Japanese teams of the same name, Japan Autumn 1995. The teams were led by Kazuyoshi Kondo, Tsuguteru Hashimoto and Hisayoshi Tawaraya. Total fourteen summited Dhaulagiri from these teams.

Russia and Georgia both had eight members in their team, Russia Spring 1995 and Georgia Autumn 1995 respectively. The Russians were led by Dmitri Bochov and his opposite number Gia Tortladze led the Georgians. It was Georgia's first successful ascent to Dhaulagiri.

Swiss team, Switzerland Spring 1995, led by Norbert Joos also triumphed in their ascent of Dhaulagiri.

Bulgaria also made their first fruitful ascent to Dhaulagiri with the team, Bulagaria Autumn 1995, led by Borislav Dimitrov.

The year's mountaineering ended with the successful attempt by the Austrians to scale Dhaulagiri with Roland Mattle leading the 'Austria Autumn 1995' team. This year highes number of foutythree mountaineers scaled the Dhaulagiri.

1996

The Netherland made their first successful ascent of Dhaulagiri with a solo effort by Bart Vos of the team 'Netherlands Autumn 1996'. The Swiss Andre Georges and Russian Anatoli Mochnikov were the other two with a fruitful solo attempt on Dhaulagiri.

South Korean team 'S Korea Spring 1996' led by Sung Soon-Je along with Austrian team 'Austria Autumn 1996' led by Eduard Koblmueller also made it to the crest of Dhaulagiri.

1997

Australia made their triumphant ascent to the crown of Dhaulagiri with a three person team 'Australia Autumn 1997' led by Zac Zaharias. Japan and Spain also had three member teams led by Hirofumi Konishi and Jesus Martinez respectively.

South Korea's Park Young-Seok led his team 'S Korea Spring 1997' to Dhaulagiri's summit through the NE route.

Bulgarian Nikolai Petkov completed the climbing of Dhaulagiri for the year with a thriving climb.

1998

This year's mountaineering campaign began with the Spanish groups, There were two teams with same name Spain Spring 1998, whose team leader was Juantino Oiarzabal and Juan Jose San Sebastian. This year three Spanish reached the top of the peak.

A team from Slovenia named, Slovenia Spring 1998, with a total of seven members reached the summit of Dhaulagiri, led by Anton (Tone) Skarja.

Italian duo, Mario Vielmo and Tarcisio Bello, clambered up the magnificent mountain through the NE ridge.

Japanese team, Japan Spring 1998, consisted of seven member who ascended Dhaulagiri and were led by Tsutomu Saito.

Greek national, Iannis Katrivanos, had a crack at Dhaulagiri without assistance and was successful in reaching its peak.

1999

American Edmund K (Ed) Viesturs and Finn Veikka Gustafsson of the team 'USA Spring 1999' were the first people to scale Mt. Dhaulagiri in 1999.

Austrian Thomas Strausz and Australian Paul Walters also succeeded in their attempts to scale Dhaulagiri.

2001

Two members of the Japan Autumn 2001 team successfully climbed the summit of Dhaulagiri.

Italy Autumn 2001, under the leadership of Adriano Favre, scaled Dhaulagiri via the NE route.

2002

Ukraine's Vladislav Terzyul led the team 'Ukraine Autumn 2002' to Dhaulagiri's crest through the NE ridge.

2003

Jean Christophe Lafaile of France scaled the full height of Dhaulagiri alone.

Four Germans led by Jochen Hasse, The German team 'Germany Spring 2003' was successful in ascending Dhaulagiri.

Furthermore, one German moutaineer reached the top with same name of the team German Spring 2003, led by Goete Wiegand.

Sweden Spring 2003, a group led by Joakim Ahlin was the last team to scale Dhaulagiri for the year and two mountaineers, one Swedish and one Nepali reached the top.

2004

This year only two ascents were made. One by the Spanish team 'Spanish Dhaulagiri Expedition 2004' and the other by the Slovenian team 'Slovenian Dhaulagiri I Expedition'. The teams were led by Dr. Jose A. Pujante Conesa and Andrej Stremfelj respectively.

2005

The team '2005 Korean Dhaulagiri I Expedition' consisted of one Korean and three Nepalese. The team ascended Dhaulagiri under the leadership of Jae Hong Ahn.

The Russian group of five, Angarshk Dhaulagiri Expedition, mounted Dhaulagiri with Sergey Petrov as their leader. A total of ten mountaineers summited Dhaulagiri this year.

2006

Four Italians of the group 'Infinite Knote Dhaulagiri Expedition 2006' were triumphant in their endeavor to scale Dhaulagiri. They were led by Romano Benet. It was the only accent of Dhaulagiri for the year.

2007

Uwemicha J. Goltz led the multinational team of six called 'Italian Dhaulagiri I Expedition 07'. The members were from 4 different countries i.e. Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Netherland.

Ignacio Ochoa De Olza led a five person team, Dhaulagiri I Inaki Expedition, to the top of Dhaulagiri.

Martinez Sandoval was the first person from Mexico to scale the Mount Dhaulagiri. She made a successful solo effort to climb Dhaulagiri with the team name 'International Dhaulagiri'.

The group '8167m Expedition Spring 2007' succeeded in climbing Dhaulagiri.

A Russian and Kazakh combo team, Kazakhstan- Russia 2007 Expedition, made it to the crest of Dhaulagiri under the leadership of Denis Urubko.

2008

A large Spanish group of 13 members, Spanish Dhaulagiri I Expedition I 2008, made it to Dhaulagiri's zenith. The team was led by Jose Carlos Pauner Gotor.

The group 'Hi Mountain Dhaulagiri Expedition 2008' led by Ryszard Jan Pswloski also made it to the top of Dhaulagiri.

The Argentine group 'Dhaulagiri 2008 Expedition' and Polish group 'Polish Dhaulagiri Expedition 2008' made it to Dhaulagiri's summit.

2009

Findik Tunc form Turkey and David Fojtik form Czech Republic of the group, 'Dhaulagiri Expedition 2009' were the first to conquer Dhaulagiri in the year.

Korean team of four, 'Dynamic Busan 2009 Manaslu Annapurna Dhaulagiri Expedition 2009', climbed the top of Dhaulagiri led by Bo Seong Hong.

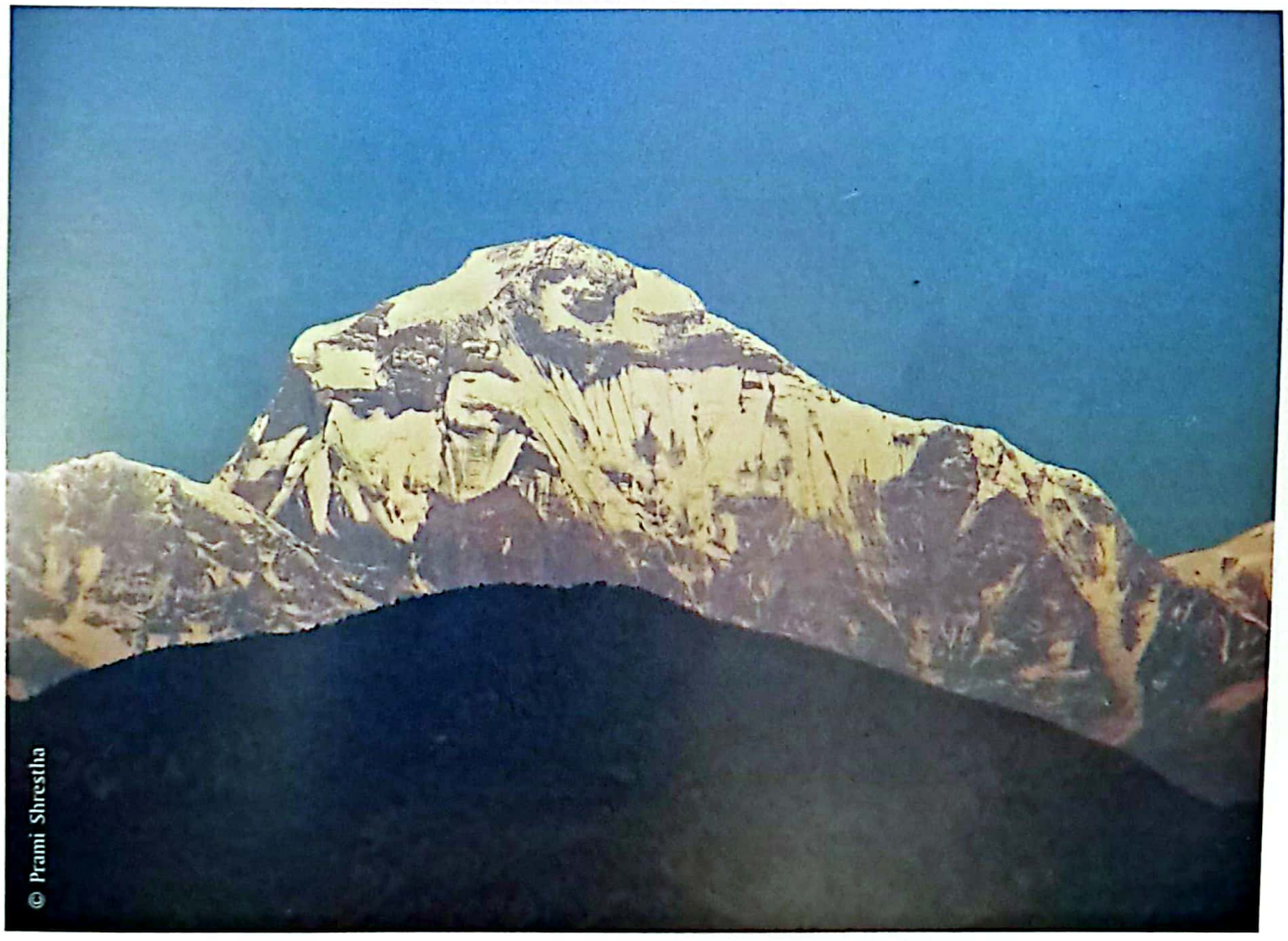
The Indian team of nine, 'Indian Army Mt. Dhaulagiri Expedition', were the first from their country to reach the summit of Dhaulagiri. Their leader was M.S. Chauhan.

German group ' Dav Summit Club Dhaulagiri Expedition 2009', led by Luis Stitzinger, were successful in their attempt to scale Dhaulagiri.

Japan's Nobukazu Kuriki made an individual effort to reach the peak of Dhaulagiri.

Korea's Oh Eu Sun led her team, 2009 Ms Oh's Dhaulagiri Expedition, to Dhaulagiri's acme.

Another Korean Group, 2009 Jonbuk Alpine Federation Dhaulagiri' under the leadership of Wook Seck Go also succeeded in climbing up the mighty mountain.





The Dream Come True

Interview

Kazbek Valiyev

Mr. Kazbek Valiyev, of Kazakhstan, was born on July 5, 1952 in Kronshtadt, Russia. He came to Kazakhstan with his parents.

Mr. Valiyev started his climbing career in 1969 as a student at the Kaz.National Technical University (KazNTU). He graduated from KazNTU as a geophysicist engineer.

He made his first ascent of Lenin Peak (7134m), in 1974.

Mr. Valiyev successfully scaled Mt. Everest (SW Face) through the "Russian route", Mt. Dhaulagiri in 1988 via the SSW Pillar, and Mt Kanchenjunga Main Peak in 1989, but the Mt. Manaslu SW Face attempt in 1990 was not successful.

In 1991, he was the expedition leader of the Mt. Dhaulagiri W Face expedition. Similarly, he was the expedition leader of the 1995 Mt. Manaslu winter ascent team through the classic route, and the 1996 Mt. Cho Oyu classic route expedition.

Mr. Valiyev became Director of "KanTengri Expeditions LTD in 1990. In 1996, he became the President of the Kazakhstan Mountaineering Foundation.

At present, he is the President of the Mountaineering and Climbing Federation of Republic of Kazakhstan. In a quationaire prepared by **Prof. Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha** and **Prem N. Kakkar** for ***Nepal Parbat*** **Mr. Kazbek Valiyev** expressed his mountaineering experience of Mt. Dhaulagiri and other moutain tourism activities.

You are among the two summiteers from the then USSR to have successfully scaled Mt. Dhaulagiri, the 7th highest peak in the world, on October 6,1988. Could you relive the memories of that ascent?

That was my second Himalayan expedition only, after Mt. Everest SW Face in 1982.

We were two climbers from Kazakhstan (me and Youry Moisseyev) and Zoltan Demiyan from Slovakiya for the Mt. Dhaulagiri ascent which was successful.

The route – SSW Rib – was very steep and unclimbed. Jean Clode Coudrey had tried it two times. The most difficult part is between 5500-7350 m. We spent 10 days to reach the summit in alpine style and 4 days to descend.

I would like to say many thanks to Mr. Tashi Jangbu Sherpa – Everest Trekking. He supported us very much!

The emotions that crossed your mind while stepping on the peak of Mt. Dhaulagiri?

The morning of the summit day was very windy and we started to summit from our snow cave at 11 a.m. only. We crossed the snow slope and reached the summit at around 7 p.m. and there was very strong wind blowing. We couldn't even talk with each other because of the fierce wind.

I fell down twice because of flaws. But, in any case, I was very happy because Dhaulagiri was my dream of many years.

Did you face any difficulties during your Mt. Dhaulagiri ascent?

Yes, there were very steep rocks above 7000m. Bad weather. The descent from the summit and searching for the snow cave in the dark. But, it is mountaineering, and we were ready for that adventure.

What made you choose Dhaulagiri?

It is a long story.

Before "Perestroyka", climbers in USSR had no possibility to climb in the Himalayas because they did not have the hard currency (USD) to pay. In 1982, the Government paid for the Mt. Everest expedition – it was only once in history. In 1986, we in

Kazakhstan started to think about a separate Kazakhstan Himalayan Expedition in the nearest future. We thought of starting from the "small" 8000 m. peaks and chose Dhaulagiri from the Western Face. That time we didn't even have good photos!

Then we organized the international expedition to Khan Tengri Peak (7010m.) in Kazakhstan for Czech and Italian climbers in 1987.Then they paid our part of the payment for Dhaulagiri expedition in 1988.

During the 1988 expedition we chose a new route in the center of the Western Face, which was successfully climbed by our national team in 1991. That time I was the expedition leader.

How was Dhaulagiri ascent recognized later?

That was a unique ascent – one of the best in the world at that time. We were invited to "40th Annapurna Anniversary" in Shamonix in 1990 – it was a great international recognition of that Dhaulagiri ascent.

What fascinated you to take up mountaineering? And, what has been your formal training?

I live in Almaty – a mountain city. Our mountains are very close to the city– 10 km. only.

When I was a student, in 1969, I found a very friendly climbing club in my University and never left it. Friendship slightly pushed me to mountaineering.

Three times a week in the evening- one hour running in the hills and one hour of exercises in the gym was our routine. In the weekend climbed the 4000 m. peak with instructor or ourselves after three years experience, rock climbing near Almaty.

Any comparison of the mountaineering climate then (22 years back) and now?

More and more climbers like to conquer high walls of the Himalayan peaks.

The modern equipments allow climbers new possibilities and mountaineering has become more sportive in this part now compared to 22 years back.

As a regular visitor to Nepal, do you feel that promotion of mountain tourism is going in the right direction?

I think – generally – yes, in the right direction. The problem is only the environment.

How do you take the issue of global warming and the receding glaciers?

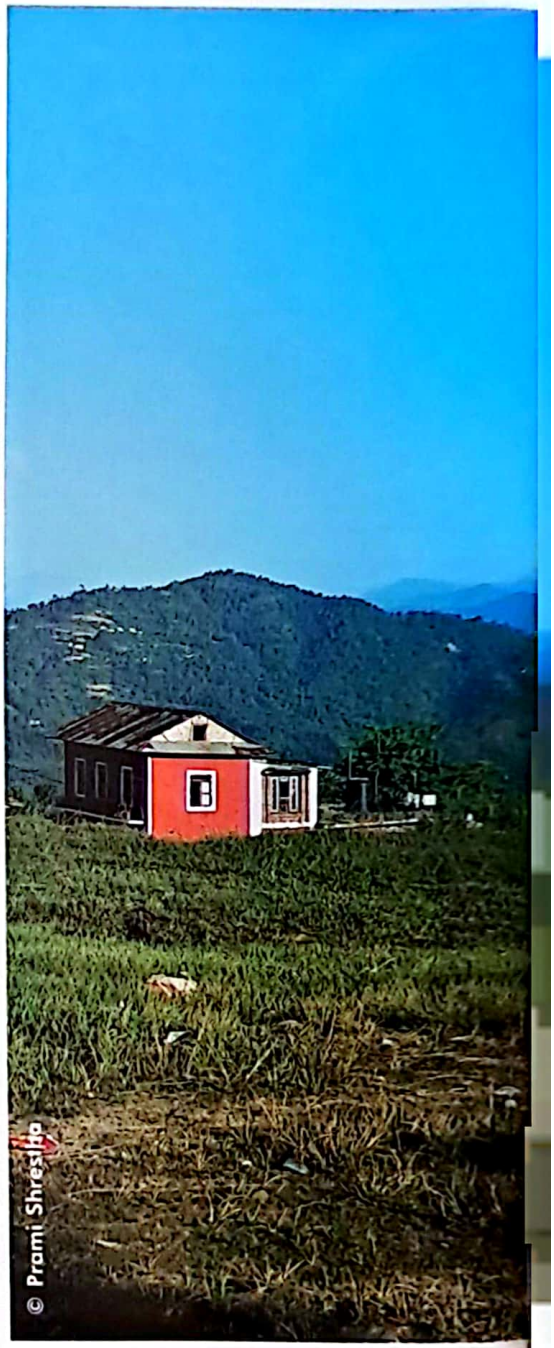
I would like to believe that global warming is a part of cyclical process on the Earth.

What are you doing these days?

I am an owner of a tourist company "Khan Tengri Expeditions", which was established in 1990 as a trekking company (example – Nepalese). Now we have many other activities.

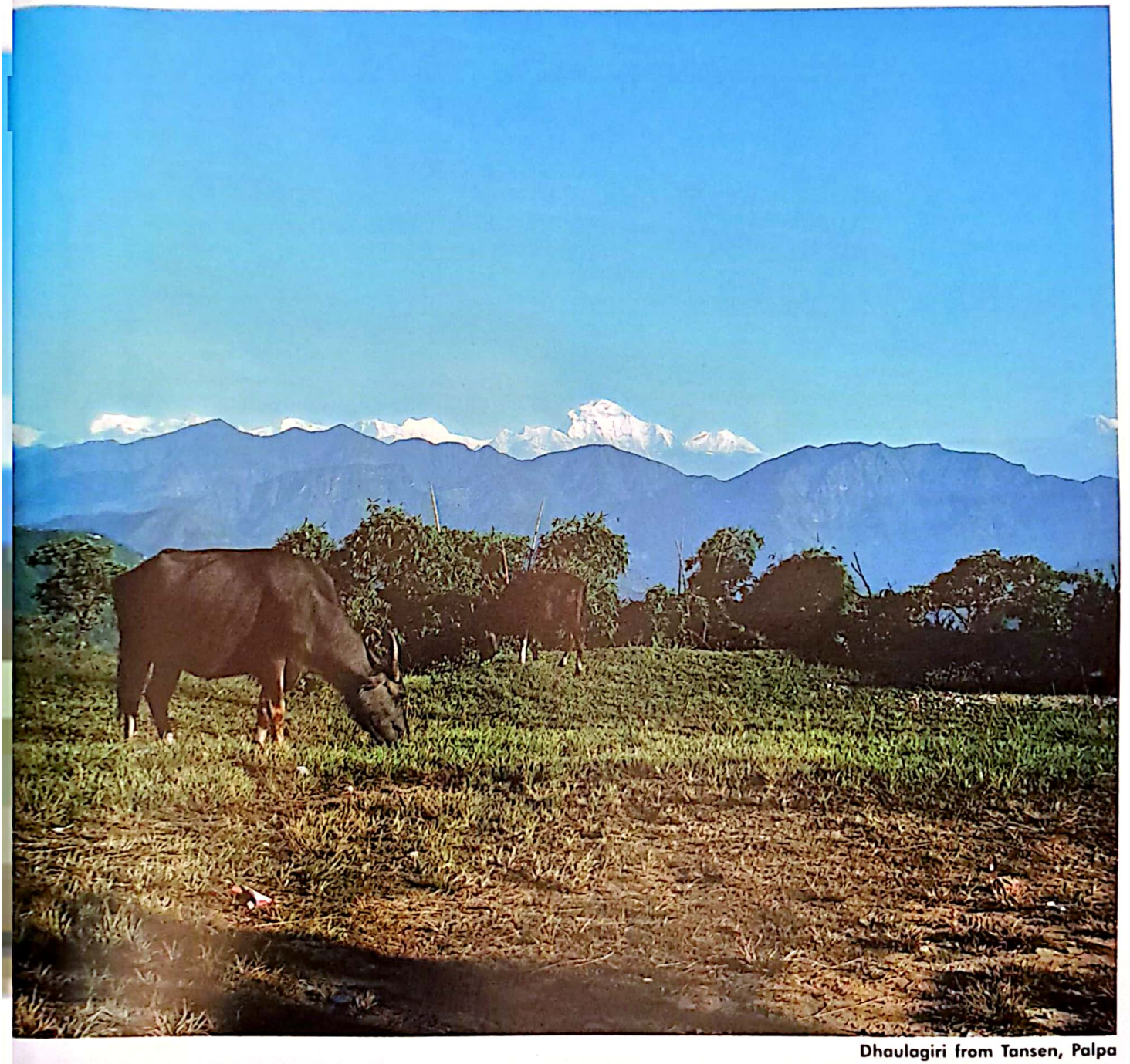
As an experienced mountaineer, what suggestions do you have to give to young mountaineers?

Do not forget about education and your parents. All free time devote to climbing.



Your views on the Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration on May 13, 2010?

I was very happy during the Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee in 2003. I think it will be good.



Dhaulagiri from Tansen, Palpa

How do you compare the mountaineering activities on the Kazakistan mountains with the Nepal's Himalayas?

There are not so many climbers in Kazakistan as in Nepal. Every summer we have over 200 climbers for the highest peaks Khan Tengri (7010) and Pobeda (7439).

Our Tien Shan mountain region is a few times smaller than the Himalayas. The warm season here is only for 2-3 months (June-August). But, anyone who has climbed 7000 m. peaks Kazakistan has got good experience for Himalayan climbing. For example, local Kazakhstan climbers Anatoly Bukreev, Denis Urubko, Maksut Zhumayev, Vasya Pevtsov etc.

RESEARCH

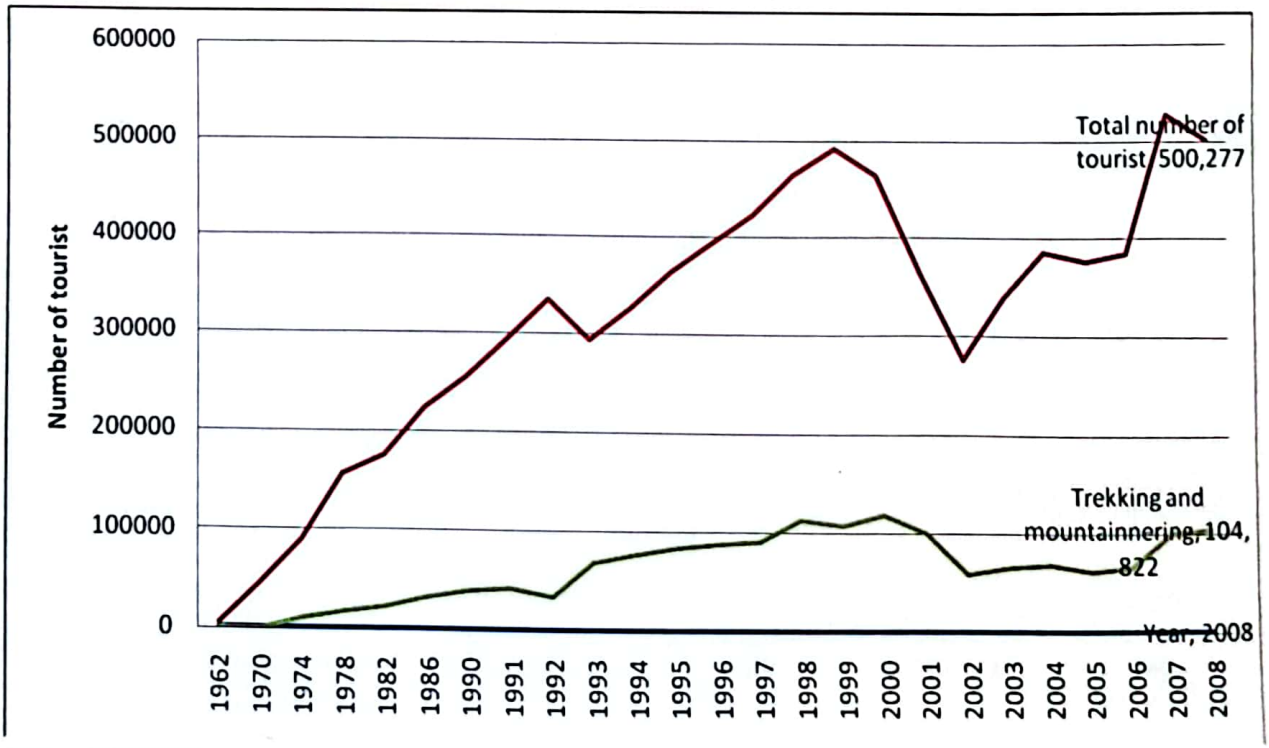
Tourism in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park (SNP)

Implications for Sustainable Development

BY RAJIV DAHAL
PhD Student, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Global tourism development, including the trend towards adventure and trekking tourism from the 1960s onwards, and the opening of Nepal for this type of tourism, provided the balance for an upswing in tourism in that country. Moreover, improvements in civil aviation (both within and outside the country), and the construction of several major highways have significantly changed the travel patterns within Nepal. Mountain villages rarely visited by outsiders in the past have suddenly became accessible to a large number of potential tourists. Initial visits induced growth in services and facilities, and soon remote places such as Namche Bazaar in Khumbu was on the global tourism map. In 1962, only 6,179 foreign tourists visited Nepal, most of whom visited Kathmandu and its environs. In the late 1980s, tourism became the most important source of foreign exchange for Nepal due to the boom in trekking tourism. By the 1990s, Nepal had become the most popular Himalayan destination for foreign tourists. The number of tourists reached almost 460,000 in 1998, of which 22 percent or approximately 100,000 persons went for trekking and mountaineering. However, due to global events and political problems in Nepal, the number of foreigners visiting the country declined even in the mountaineering and trekking sectors in the last decade. See figure 1 for the trends of tourism in Nepal.

Figure 1: Tourism trends in Nepal



Source: MoTCA, 2008.



Everest Base Camp

Tourism: Trends and Impacts in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) region

The major attraction driving the interest of visitors to Nepal is the high Himalayas and the diverse culture. Of all the mountain areas in Nepal, Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) is most significant,, and so has been the driving force behind tourism in Nepal. Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, a world heritage site, declared in 1979, is spread over an area of 1,148 sq, km in 1976, of the Himalayan ecological zone in the Khumbu region of Nepal. The Park includes the upper catchment areas of the Dudhkoshi and Bhotehoshi Rivers and is largely composed of rugged terrain and gorges of the high Himalayas, ranging from 2,845m at Monjo to the top of the world's highest peak Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) at 8,848m above the sea level. The region is inhibited by the Sherpa people, who are world renowned for their mountaineering skills, and their lives are interwoven with the teachings of Buddhism. Perhaps, the practice of Buddhism gives them the solitude and mental strength to challenge the extraordinary feats of climbing Everest, at many times without proper supplies and equipments. The region is equally famous for the renowned Tengboche and other monasteries such as Thame, Khumjung and Pangboche. These places provide common gathering places to celebrate religious festivals such as Dumje and Mane Rumdu.

The very importance of Sagarmatha (Everest) to Nepal is well illustrated by the marketing slogan adopted by the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), to appeal to the international market up until a couple of years ago. The slogan – "Mt. Everest and more – once is not enough" was used for more than a decade and highlights the significant role played by Everest in luring tourists to Nepal. Despite the change in the branding of the Nepal destination, it is still Everest that has been driving force behind the marketing of Nepal tourism products in the international arena. It can be safely claimed that it was because of the first ascent of Mt. Everest in the year 1953 by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa that gave Nepal and this region hype worldwide. Had it not been for the successful ascent of Everest it would probably have taken many more years for outsiders to know about the natural and cultural attractions that Nepal possessed. Though mountaineering in the Everest region started in the early 1950s, it was not until the late 1960s that trekking tourism began to show steady growth. From a mere 20 trekkers in 1964, this area now sees more than 20,000 trekkers per year. During the peak season, tourists exceed the local population by a factor of five. Similarly, the

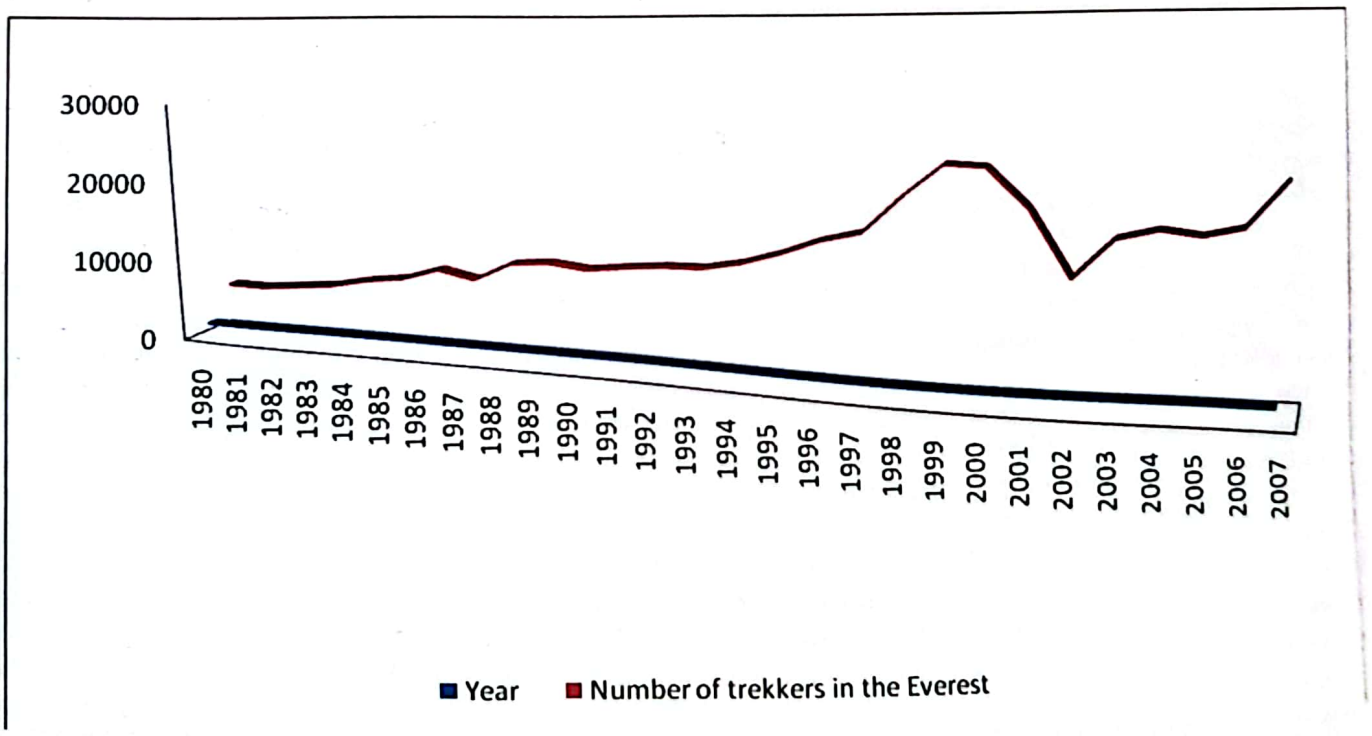
number of lodges increased from 7 in 1973 to 17 in 1980, 74 in 1990, reaching 225 by the end of 1997. Total accommodation capacity in these lodges is close to 4000 beds per night. This has remarkably helped in the progress of services and facilities available to trekkers and mountaineers in the region (Nepal, 2003).

Tourism development followed an upswing in Khumbu as a result of two main events; one was the construction of Lukla airfield in 1964 and the other being the establishment of the first tourist lodges in the late 1960s and early 1970s. With the government's decision in 1992 to allow private airlines to operate domestically, tourism development intensified, increasing in number of visitors and lodges. More medium sized and up-scale lodges were opened, while numerous tea-shops sprouted along the main trails, as well as specialized shops such as bakeries. The supply of uninterrupted electricity in 1995, which originated from a new power station at Thame, added a new dimension to the quality of life in several villages. By the late 1990s, annual visitors in Khumbu outnumbered the local population, and the main reason behind such a surge is the incomparable natural resources and hospitable Sherpa people. The attraction of the Sagarmatha region can be understood by the fact that even the 10 years of people's war led by the CPN Maoists did not have much of an effect on the tourist flow in the region. With only a marginal decline in the number of tourists during the "war" period, the trend seems to be positive and an ever-increasing one (see figure 2).

Trekking and mountaineering, along with some cultural tours, dominate the state of tourism in the SNP. There have been numerous studies on the state of tourism and its resultant effect on the local environment and culture. Robust growth in the tourism has provided a strong base for locals to abandon the traditional way of life: ranging from the housing pattern to the shift in the subsistence system. The region that for many generations practiced traditional agricultural system and trans-humance system, with sudden influx of tourism gave locals choice to better their life and economic status.

The very nature of the trekking and mountaineering activities are labor intensive, and this has been helpful in providing employment opportunities and income generation to the locals of the Solu-Khumbu district and beyond. But, these jobs are low-paid positions and there have been frequent reports of exploitation. Thee changing climatic conditions and luring labor benefits from tourism has also affected this activity. These days much of the local productions are outweighed by increasing imports to meet the growing needs of the

Figure 2: Trekking trends in the Everest region



Source: MoTCA, 2008.

tourists and locals. Furthermore, the local production is hit by ever increasing inflation, resulting in food deficits and economic problems for the poorest of the poor groups. There has been an increment in the tourism-related jobs such as porters, cooks, kitchen support and guides. Other similar effects on local income and the economy are: increase in the sales of fruits, drinks, handicraft and souvenirs items and others. This has dual effect. On the one hand it supports the local people through extra income other than direct indulgence in trekking and mountaineering tourism. On the other hand, this helps the villagers and people, who probably have not directly benefitted from tourism (as these villages do not lie along the famous trekking trails) in securing additional income other than their traditional agro-based subsistence. Furthermore, inflation and economic leakages are prominent in the region. Once rural settlements are facing threats of urbanization (particularly Lukla, Namche, and other pocket settlement along the trail), thus pressuring locals more on goods and services from outside to meet the growing needs of trekkers and mountaineers. This has clearly increased leakages and it is very hard to be tamed, thus posing challenges for planners and managers in seeking ways through which this could be better linked with the economy of the adjacent and lower belt areas.

Other than economic impacts, tourism has affected all spheres of lives in this region. This has considerably impacted upon the local resource base. Some of the undesired developments brought about by tourism in the regions are: increase in income disparities in the societies; impact on the forest at lower belts of the park; problem of garbage and littering; trail degradations (see picture 6) mainly due to increase in visitor numbers. In addition, some of other prominent changes that one witnesses in these settlements are the housing patterns. The construction of new buildings along with alteration on the traditional architecture and building materials along with no consideration on space utilization is increasing at an alarming rate posing serious challenges to the land-use within the protected area. Aside from park headquarters and other buildings, construction of lodges and stalls has occurred extensively in the SNP, both inside and outside the park area. Building new houses to accommodate increasing tourists may have had increased the income of these locals, but what is disturbing is the uncontrolled nature of such buildings. Well, in terms of planning and monitoring it can be clearly stated that there is haphazard development because of lack of any such building codes. This has not only increased the spirit of competition in building larger and bigger buildings, it has equally deprived the visitors of barrier-free views of lofty and mystic mountains.



Everest Base Camp

Furthermore, the building materials used in traditional style has been replaced by modern ones, increasing costs of the enterprises establishment, which has resultant impact on the costs of accommodation at these buildings.

From a *socio-cultural perspective*, tourism has also allowed important advances in human development opportunities. A few tourism studies have provided a measured assessment as to how tourism should improve the life circumstances of host populations. In Solu-Khumbu, tourism development is associated with significant advances in educational opportunities and attainment, health-care provision (which has led to improved family planning), water and electricity supply and access to material goods and mobility. All of these factors are important indicators of social development, yet they are so basic they are often taken for granted in other parts of the world. The negative side of this development, however, is the emerging and increasingly marked imbalances in provision that result from the supply of these services. Tourism development has not only encouraged a widening of the gap between the rich and the poor, but has also affected the strategic importance of particular settlements within the district. This in turn has had the effect of isolating the least wealthy from both the social benefits of tourism development and from local decision-making processes. With regard to the culture, local people are very much aware of outside interest in the Sherpa people. Despite claims that Sherpas are losing their culture, local people retain their strong association with their cultural (religious) traditions and have been able to direct tourist interest towards the maintenance and development of old and new monasteries in the region. In terms of lifestyle, it is apparent that women and the least wealthy are more in touch with 'traditional' ways of life, while many males and the new social elites have adopted new work patterns and acquired new lifestyles to suit the demands of the tourism economy. These changes are far from being devastating, seem to be closer to the normal process of social change, and this change has been welcomed by the Sherpa themselves (Haimendorf, 1984; Upadhyay, 1984; Chetri et al., 1992; Stevens, 1993; Lama and Sherpa, 1994; Sharma, 1995 cited in MacLellan, Dieke and Thapa, 2000). It can be safely said that there has been drastic transformation of the local Sherpa way of life, leaving much of the traditions and culture for some annual and ritual events only. Saying so, the impact of tourism on culture, traditions and values is more difficult to assess. In addition to exposure to tourists, local people increasingly travel for education, trade or other purposes, which brings in new ideas and behaviors that affect cultural practices. Changes in the local economies and employment patterns also must be considered in social and cultural contexts. For example, the trend of adult members leaving home for prolonged periods for tourism employment is believed to affect Sherpa society and to cause family break-ups in some cases. Further, it is said that the Sherpas have become overly westernized, and that their religious faith has diminished.

Turning now to the impacts on the environment, some of the most obvious, and frequently cited, impacts of tourism on the mountain areas of Nepal, particularly in the Everest region, have been on the physical environment. Unplanned development leading to new and haphazard construction of buildings (lodges, resorts, stalls, park headquarters etc) along the trails; littering at the low as well as high altitudes; pollution of water sources; and deforestation are some of the most visible environmental impacts of tourism in the SNP. Pollution of water sources is one of the most important issues that need immediate attention from policy planners and mangers. The causes behind such water pollution are: setting toilets too close to streams and drinking water sources; increase in use of chemical soaps for bathing and the washing of dishes and clothes in the streams; disposing of human waste directly into rivers and streams (and with increase in number of lodges in Namche, and lack of proper mechanism to tackle this issue is surely going to threaten the ecology). With increase in such problems, there have been several projects that have been initiated to address this issue, mainly by the Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC). SPCC regularly collects burnable non-burnable garbage, but has been concentrated only in places like Namche and Lukla. There have been similar efforts at other villages, but due to lack of adequate skills and technologies, this has not provided much solution to the issues of littering at those villages and settlements.

Recent studies have shown that, due to the ban on firewood consumption by trekkers, the use of firewood use has been decreasing. Low-technology methods of conserving energy have been introduced and kerosene is viewed as a short-term fuel alternative but with associated economic costs. Hydro-electricity is viewed as the long-term solution although forest protection must be improved until this is available. This is one of the conflicting issues that has serious repercussion and thus

are threatening the sustenance of forest resources, though not directly inside the park, but must be somewhere else. The stacking of woods (see picture 9) seriously questions the shift, as mentioned by recent researches, from traditional energy dependence and use to alternative energy usages. Undoubtedly, there have been significant increase in the use of solar energy, use of LPG gas for cooking purposes and also kerosene, but the issue of stacking woods outside the lodge seriously questions the rationality lying behind such practices and requires examination from concerned authorities. If those stacked woods are not used for cooking and any other such purposes, then why allow cutting or collecting wood from forests and stacked in such a way as if these are an artifacts and/or depicts the way of local life.

Challenges Associated with Sustainable Development through Tourism in the SNP Region

There are several issues that need careful consideration from private, public and all concerned so as to ensure sustainable development in the region. Some of such issues related with the unplanned and uncontrolled tourism in the SNP have been discussed above. Here are some of the challenges that need timely consideration in the quest for sustainability in the identified region.

Challenges Associated with the Private Sector

1. How to gain commitment from operators towards sustainable tourism development?
2. How to adapt and develop alternative forms of tourism development such as ecotourism and geotourism rather than dependence on conventional mass tourism;
3. Appropriately developing and packaging alternative forms of tourism products and offering them to the market;
4. Product diversification. Identifying and promoting new routes to ease-out the problems of congestion and over-crowding;
5. Better identification of alternative tourism markets, whilst following appropriate market segmentation strategies, apply appropriate marketing mix so as to motivate these travelers to SNP than elsewhere;
6. Availability of trained human resources so as to cater to the growing sophistication of the industry and also to tap the potential new markets as mentioned above.

Challenges Associated with the Public Sector

1. Setting realistic goals and objectives for alternative forms of tourism development;
2. Developing policy and plans to properly manage present forms of tourism development and also to tap new market to sustain tourism for the longer run;
3. Investment in - (a) Infrastructure, (b) Local people empowerment through skills and development program; (c) Institutional development for developing Human resources for the sector;
4. Coordinating the private sector in effectively management of the tourism in the region.

Further challenges

1. Special law/policies are required from the government to control the illegal practices of falsely green-washing the conventional form of tourism as an alternative forms of tourism such as ecotourism. This involves standardization of the quality of present tourism products and services.
2. How to incorporate local populations into the tourism industry, giving them the rights for future tourism opportunities and promoting locally based tourism through special laws;
3. To avoid repatriation of profits - by tour operators and the government;
4. Non-cooperation of hotels, Lodges and operators in the diversification of activities and thus are vulnerable to market fluctuations;
5. Changes in the role of the locals - from self sustained subsistence to the externally derived tourism sector;
6. Although tourism will bring new opportunities and better standards of living, it will also lead to the conflict of resource access between the resource users and the stakeholders;
7. Integrating local people in the decision processes from the beginning of such development projects; and
8. Finally, any new development projects being constantly supported by the government to promote local development with diverse activities for the population. The government along with the private sector should act to properly address the problem of dependency on tourism market fluctuations by diversifying the sector.

In conclusion, this review has shown that the greatest challenge for sustainable tourism development in Nepal in general and SNP in particular lies in developing tourism projects with an environment-society/ culture approach that requires

appropriate policies and plans to develop/position Nepal and SNP as a standard and successful tourism destination. The challenge remains to develop pro-active policies and practical methods to mitigate the negative effects brought about by the present forms of tourism as described in this paper and the possible negative effects of increased uncontrolled and unplanned tourism activities in the future. Pro-active policies in this sense should be designed with the development actions being conducted in and by the SNP region. The very notion of sustainable mountain development could be achieved if the challenges mentioned above could be carefully addressed in the development process.

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FEATURE

Mountains And Climate Change: Action Counts

BY RAMESH PRASAD BHUSHAL
Reporter (Environment), *The Himalayan Times*

There is a hot debate across the world on climate change issues but very little has been cooked up so far in the seminars and workshops, conferences and gatherings aimed to come up with the concrete decisions to provide the urgent relief for the needy and vulnerable communities. The much anticipated Copenhagen meeting on climate change, participated in by more than 120 heads of the states or governments, in December, 2009, failed to forge consensus on setting the targets to cut the greenhouse gas emissions- the strongest causal factor for the climate change, and it has been said by the informants that the next meeting to be held in Mexico in late November this year is also in peril as there has not been any noteworthy progress to date.

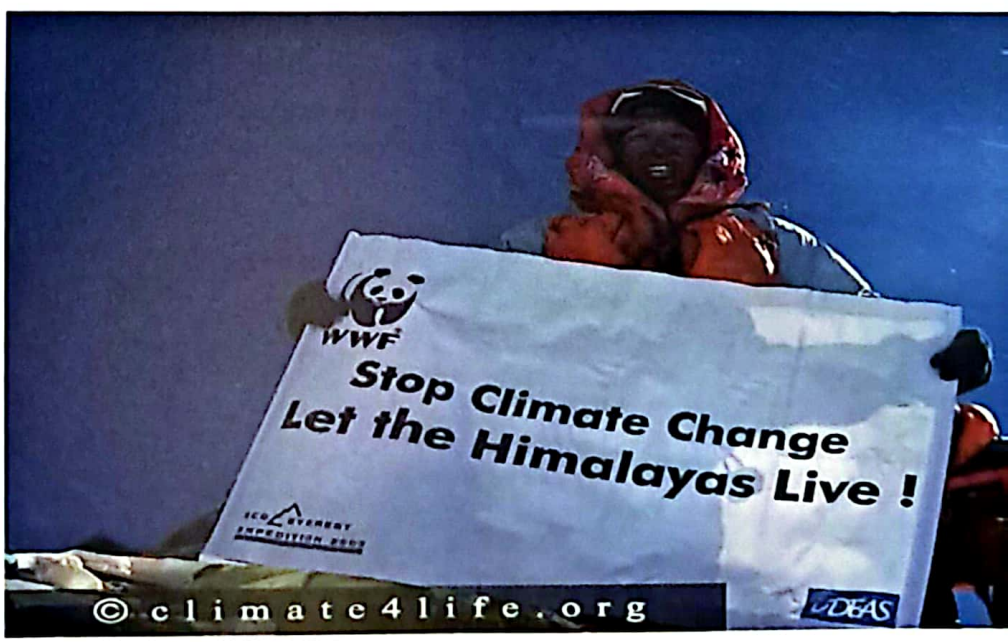
Nepal is also vulnerable to the climate change that is taking place. The Himalayas are most vulnerable to the global warming scenario. There have been reports of the glaciers shrinking that has sent alarms all over. However, a thorough study of the implications of global warming and climate change have yet to be undertaken on a wider scale. The effects are visible and the government is concerned with the changes in the Himalayan region.

To highlight the case of the global warming effects particularly the Himalayas, the Council of Minister held a meeting at Gorakshep (5164m) in Solukhumbu district on December 4, 2009. This Prime Minister Madhav kumar Nepal, together with 22 cabinet ministers attended the meeting. The meeting arrived at a ten-point declaration.

It decided to increase the conservation area in Nepal to 25 per cent of the total land area from 20 percent. This was a welcome move. Moreover, commitment was shown to maintain at least 40 per cent of the country's area as forests. Besides there were other measures to be lobbied at COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark that was to start three days later.

Coming home, Nepal boasts of eight of the 14 highest mountains of the world, and the Hindukush Himalayan range spans from China in the east to Afghanistan in the west. With 15,000 glaciers covering atotal area of 33,000 kilometers represent the world's third largest ice cap after the polar regions. This range is often referred to as the water towers of Asia because ten of Asia's largest rivers namely Amudarya, Brahmaputra, Ganges Indus,Irrawaddy,Mekong,Salween ,Tarim, Yangtze ,Huanghe receive water from these icecaps – the source of water that gives life to 1.3 billion people of the region.

More than a billion people directly depend on the Himalayas for survival which is one sixth of the world population but the voice of this large chunk is still unheard in the global climate change canvas. Almost 67 per cent of the glaciers in the Himalayas have retreated and in Nepal, this process is as rapid as 10m a year and if this continues then the mountains will be in books and pictures within the next few decades. But, the wrong doers responsible for the melting are not the peoples of a nation like Nepal whose greenhouse gas (GHG) emission is negligible in comparison



to the developed nations. The top 25 emitters account for an estimated 80% of global emissions of carbon dioxide so the Himalayas could be saved only if they agree on deeply cutting the greenhouse gases by setting a timeframe urgently. The people downstream could only move towards adapting as they don't have the role in mitigations. The global commitment to lower the greenhouse gases and investments for the vulnerable communities are both equally important. If this is done sincerely, it could save the mountains and the people downstream.

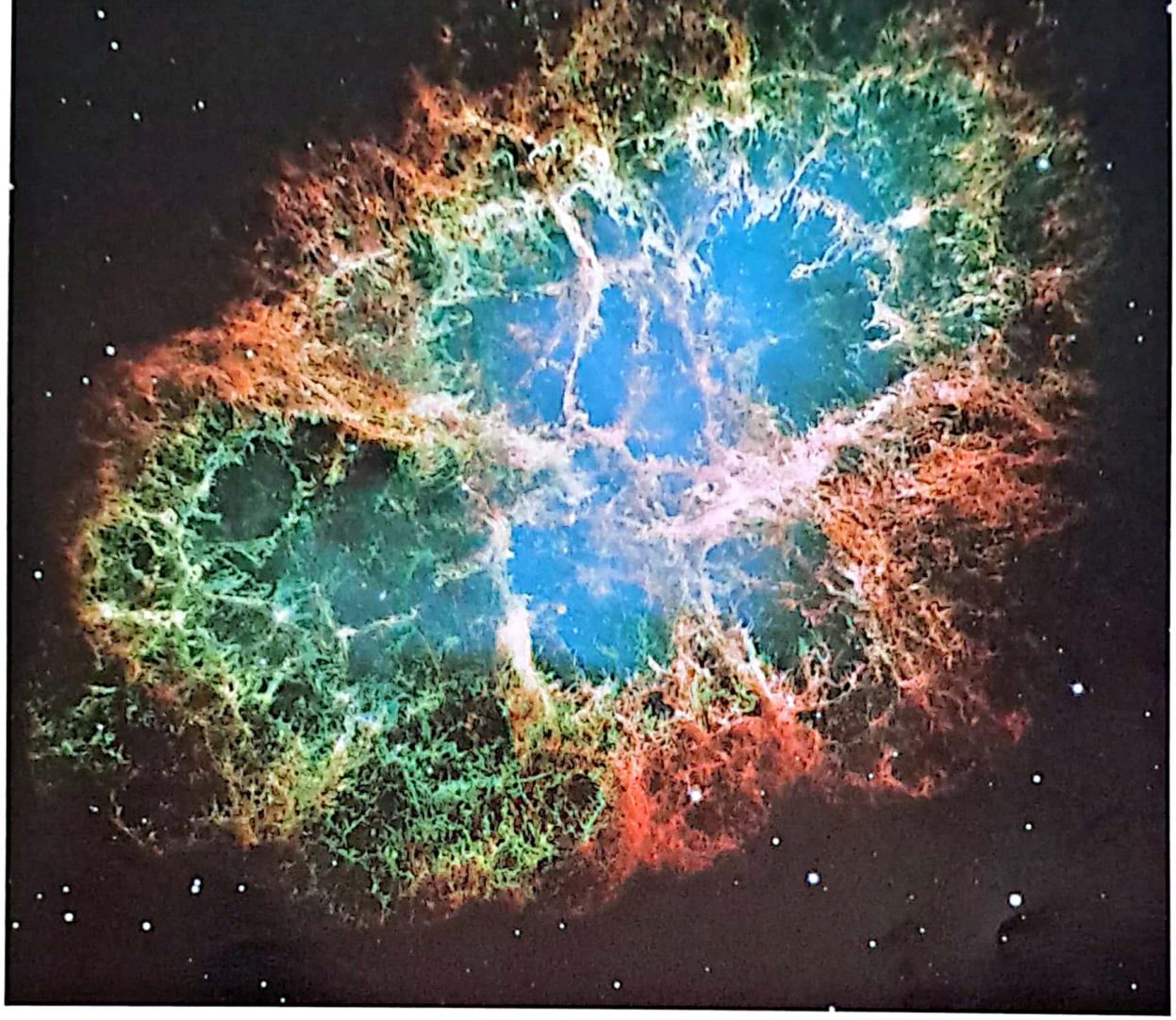
With respect to natural gas, the top 25 GHG emitters account for 77 percent of global consumption, 67 percent of production, and 58 percent of gas reserves. The top 25 GHG emitting countries collectively account for approximately 92 percent of global coal consumption, production, and known reserves. Coal mining and use is highly concentrated. Five countries account for nearly three-quarters of worldwide consumption. Six countries—the United States, Russia, China, India, Australia, and South Africa—contain 82 percent of global coal reserves and account for an equal share of coal production. These facts clearly shows that the poor and the deprived peoples of the mountains are not the causative agent of the climate change and with honesty the emitters should change their behavior as well as pay to tackle the disorder arising due to their sophisticated life style.

The another important step to be initiated is by our neighbors especially China and India - which are enlisted in top 10 countries on the greenhouse gas emission catregory. It is their thrust for lowering the black carbon which is attributed as the agent that is speeding the melting of the ice in the Himalayas.Studies have found that black carbon in soot is the dominant anthropogenic absorber of solar radiation in the atmosphere and is one million times potent than carbon dioxide, a major driver of global warming.. So the Hindukush Himalaya is facing more challenges from the large black carbon emitters like China and India which also are house to the Himalayan range. As per the 2006 data, China is a dominant emitter of black carbon from combustion accounting for 61 percent of all Asian emissions followed by India - 12 percent and Indonesia - 6 percent.

The ball is in the court of the developed and the developing countries whose political and economic issues have overwhelmed the problems of the vulnerable communities. The tussle between the western countries and the new economic powers like China, India, Brazil, South Africa have shadowed the real issues of climate change on the most vulnerable countries grouped as the least developed nations and their national interests have dominated the global issues in the international negotiations.

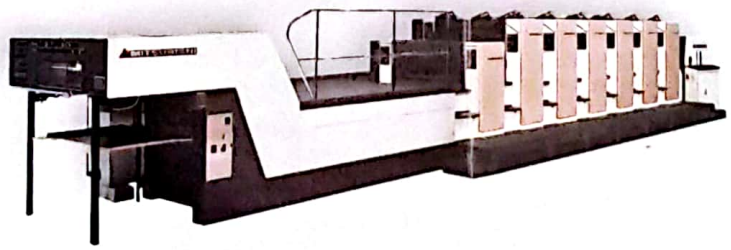
Mountains are not only for the panoramic scene that soothes the eyes of mountaineers and mountain lovers but has multidimensional impacts .Agriculture, tourism, and, in fact, the whole economy of Nepal is directly affected and the life of the people depending on it becomes highly threatened. The people on the footsteps of the Himalayan range, which is rich in biodiversity, is swallowed up by the poverty and food insecurity. Therefore, the impacts of climate change would lead the life of the people towards more uncertainty and, thus, increase the risks as the crop production would lower, lowlands would be deprived of the irrigation facilities and the frequency of extreme climatic events like floods and rainfall would increase. That speaks much for the scenario that is slowly unfolding in Nepal, and the future seems to hold bleak prospects unless immediate global measures for drastic cuts in GHG emissions is not taken up at once. And, the Himalayas that is the life blood of our country is having to bear the maximum brunt of the climate change induced by global warming. Evidence that 2010 has been the warmest year in several decades is a pointer towards dire straits for the livelihood and sustenance of the people in general and the mountain people in particular.

A few million dollars from the donors and a few projects are not going to heal the wounds of the mountains. The governments should come up with action plans at the national as well as the regional levels to save the water towers, together with continuously pressurizing the international community to forge the relevant consensus on deeper cuts of the greenhouse gases. There has been lots of debates, meetings, speeches, rallies,but the mountains need concrete tailored actions not mere verbal commitments from the global community. Words are not going to lead us anywhere. It is time to gear up for action on a global level to save the people and the beautiful mountains from the impacts of climate change induced by the global warming.



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'Team Spirit Vital for Success'

© Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha

Interview

Susmita Maskey

Ms. Susmita Maskey, a Nepali citizen, is a successful Mount Everest summiteer. She is an MA in English.

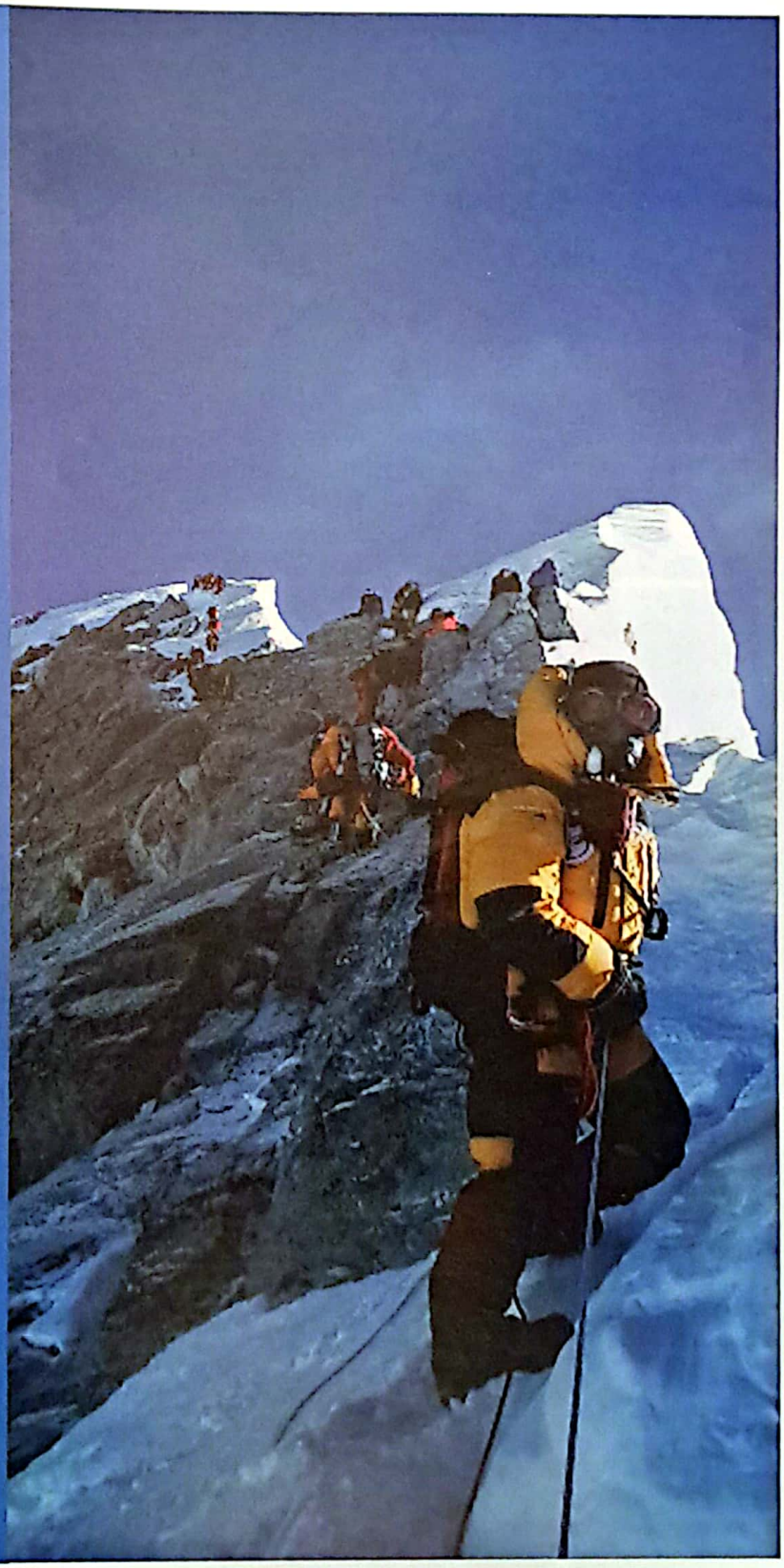
Ms. Maskey was a member of the 1st Asian Women's Joint Expedition to Mt. Nirekha (6,159m.) in 2003. She missed the Mt. Everest summit by 48m in 2005 with the Peace Everest Expedition.

She has successfully climbed Island Peak, 6,160m, in 2003 and 2004 and Mount Yala (5,732m.) in 2004.

Her mountaineering experience and skill proved worthy when she became successful in scaling Mt. Everest in 2008 as the Team Leader and Expedition Coordinator of the First Inclusive Women's Sagarmatha Expedition 2008. All the ten Nepali female mountaineers of the team successfully scaled Mt. Everest. It was the most successful and largest women's expedition on Everest.

Ms Maskey has participated in the "Save the Himalayas Campaign"- COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009. She took part in the International Visitors Leadership Program, "American Youth-Inspiring Leadership and Civic Participation" in March this year in USA.

Her interest in mountaineering still continues despite being tied up with her job. She wants to go for the Everest summit once again if opportunity knocks on the door. In a talk with **Prof.Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha** and **Prem N Kakkar, Susmita Maskey** expressed her mountaineering experience. Excerpts:





How do you feel being one among the biggest team of women mountaineers successfully reaching the summit of mount Sagarmatha (Everest)?

It feels very good as it set an example of team spirit and the urge to reach the summit of the highest peak in the world. In fact, the first time my attempt to scale Everest in 2005 was not successful though I was more confident. So, when I stepped atop the Everest summit in 2008, I felt this is where I belonged to as I had always dreamt of reaching it when I missed it by 48m. in 2005. It was like home coming for me.

What was your inspiration for taking up mountaineering?

Mountains had always fascinated me. It was sheer luck that I learnt of the training program conducted by Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA). I hadn't imagined that the NMA training would take me to the base of the Himalayan peaks. I also have a love for heights. But, I hadn't ever thought of scaling a Himalayan peak. The mountaineering training boosted my interest and enthusiasm and I received the opportunity. It was as if I was made for the Himalayas.

Why do you think very few women opt for mountaineering?

I think it is the lack of awareness. The society is the biggest barrier for respecting to women's interest in mountaineering. The feat of women can be a source of encouragement for more women taking up mountaineering.

Can you recount your experiences of ascending Everest?

A. I had more responsibility being the team leader. I was concerned with everyone's success. The will power and dedication of all the team members was fantastic. And, luck smiled on our hard work. That was really satisfying.

While climbing, there is excitement to succeed especially when it is Everest, the highest peak in the world. But the descent is difficult and risky but sweet.

In 2005, I was demoralized because I could not reach the summit so I made a number of slips while descending. But, I was careful in 2008.

What were the difficulties and challenges of climbing Everest?

Every expedition is full of difficulties and challenges. Some are unexpected, others are usual.

What do you think is the greatest satisfaction as a successful mountaineer to have climbed Everest?

There is prestige associated with being an Everest summiteer. I felt satisfied with the success of all the ten female mountaineers in the team-eight of them did not have any previous mountaineering experience.

There is relief after the pain of the climb which is more satisfying.

Any advice to aspiring mountaineers particularly women?

Have faith in yourself backed by requisite mountaineering training. Do what you believe in and women must come out to display their skill in mountaineering like that of men. I am thin and frail looking yet I have gone twice aiming at the Everest summit—the first was a failure while the 2008 mission was a success. So,

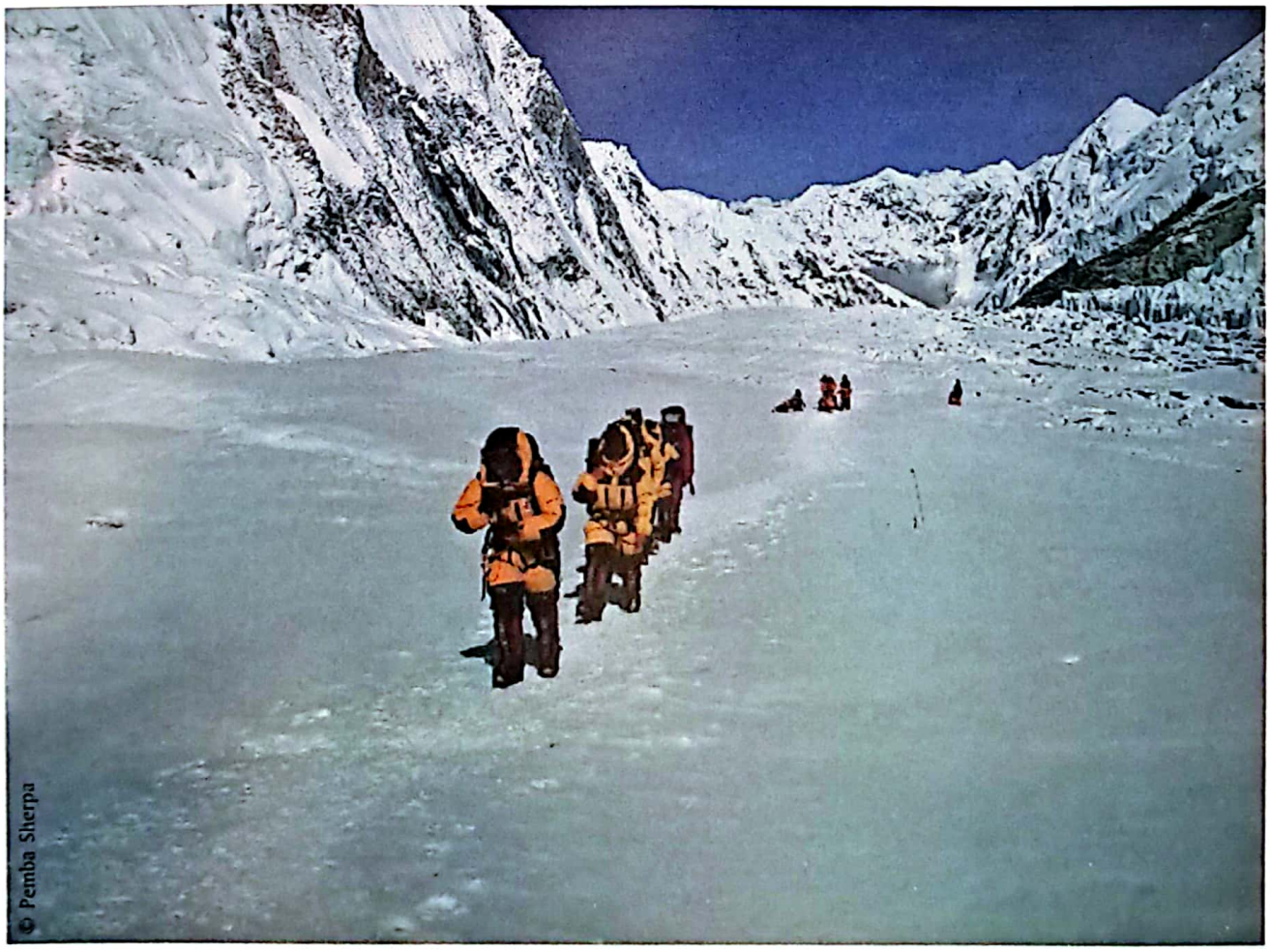
have the will power and healthy body and mind and everything will go fine in mountaineering.

What views do you hold on mountain tourism in Nepal?

Nepal has a lot of mountains. There is a lot of potential to cash it for our benefit. But, to promote mountain tourism, newer peaks and areas have to be explored, promoted and publicized. There should be a restriction on the number of climbers to any peak during a season. The clean up campaigns are good. Garbage disposal rules must be strictly implemented. The government is doing very little in the mountain tourism sector. NMA's role is praiseworthy because of its mountaineering programs and the encouragement it provides to aspiring mountaineers—for women also. The trainings make mountaineering safer that attracts more for mountaineering activities. So, the role of mountain tourism is vital for our economy because of the contribution that it has been making.

How do you see the problems of global warming and climate change?

There were a lot of rocks to climb in 2008 compared to what I experienced in 2005. The speeded melting had exposed the garbage. We literally walked on garbage at Camp II. The global warming is very worrying.



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NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

INTRODUCTION

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization and it is the only national alpine club of Nepal. It was established on November 1, 1973. This association is working as a prime institution for mountain tourism promotion and mountain environment protection in the country.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this association are:

- to familiarize everyone with mountains, mountaineers and mountain activities.
- to provide support to professional climbers and all those involved in mountaineering.
- to organize mountain cleaning campaigns.
- to coordinate with regional and international organizations related to mountaineering and Himalayan environment.
- to develop mountaineering skills, efficiency and rescue techniques.
- to establish International Mountain Museum and International Mountaineers Memorial Park.
- to popularize mountaineering activities among Nepalese students and youths and so on.

INCOME GENERATION

His Majesty's Government of Nepal has authorized NMA to issue permits for 18 peaks between 5,587 meter to 6,654 meter in the Manang, Annapurna, Langtang and Khumbu area since 1978. Mera Peak (6,654 m.) is the tallest amoung these 18 peaks while Mardi Himal (5,587m.) is the smallest in altitude. These 18 peaks are also known as the NMA Climbing Peaks.

NMA has also been given the rights, according to decision of Government of Nepal , to issue mountaineering permits to 15 new peaks to climbers and mountaineers since 2002.

At present, fees collected from issuing peak permits for 33 peaks to foreign climbing teams is the main financial resource of NMA. Beside this, NMA draws its financial resource from membership fees, donations, assistance and gifts received in cash and kind from the Government of Nepal, national and international individuals and organization.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS

NMA since its establishment has had the foremost objective of not only promoting mountain tourism in the country but also work for the conservation of the fragile mountain and Himalayan ecology. It also has undertaken the task of organizing mountaineering training programs and conduct welfare works in the form of assistance to the families of those mountaineers who unfortunately meet tragedy on the high Himalayas. In addition to NMA's regular activities, it has other major plans and programs as below:

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN MUSEUM, POKHARA

The plan to open an International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara is Nepal Mountaineering Association's most ambitious project. Pokhara was chosen as the site for this unique and the only kind of museum in the world because of the scenic location, and first eight thousander Mt. Annapurna I summated by Maurice Herzog and Luis Lachnel, lies in the laps of mighty Annapurna range. Moreover, almost every visitor to Nepal has Pokhara included in the itinerary.

International Mountain Museum is not a museum of the ordinary kind, it has the objectives of documenting, recording and chronicling the past and present development of mountaineering not only in Nepal but the world over. It can be said that it will be place where "man, mountain and mountaineering" will meet under one roof.

The Grand Opening of the International Mountain Museum took place on February 5, 2004.

The importance of the museum lies in the fact that Nepal has the longest range of the Himalayan range including eight of the world's 14 highest peaks over 8,000 meters.

IMM is spread over a total floor area of 4,242 square meter in 12.5 acres of land.

The museum contains three main exhibition halls : Hall of the Great Himalayas, Hall of Fame and the Hall of World Mountains. It also contains the models of famous peaks, mannequins of famous mountaineers, culture and lifestyle of mountain peoples, flora and fauna including geology.

IMM is indeed a "mega project" considering the huge investments being made. With the income generated by issuing permits to the 33 NMA peaks it has many works lined up. NMA has been active in utilizing its own resources together with support of friendly and generous donors. The reason that NMA has received support over the years for the project is that it has very good relations with all the alpine clubs of the world.



INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAINEERS



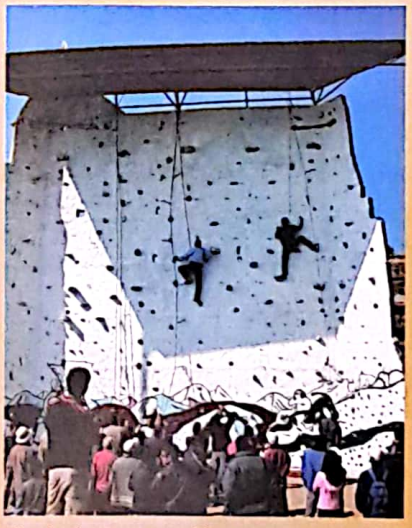
MEMORIAL PARK, KAKANI

Nepal Mountaineering Association has always accorded deep respect and has kept its tradition of honouring mountaineers. However, the hazards of mountain climbing is always there. It needs no mention that tragedies do occur on the high mountains which sometimes is unavoidable.

Many mountaineers have met unfortunate death while on the mountains. They also must be respected and honored. With this objective in mind, Nepal Mountaineering Association is moving ahead for the establishment of International Mountaineers Memorial Park in Kakani north of Kathmandu, Kakani is one of the most scenic sites in Nepal and such a park here would offer solace to the bereaved families of mountaineers and their friends.

The Mountaineers Memorial Park is being constructed in Makaibari of Kakani area. The foundation laying ceremony was held on May 28, 1998.

The Mountaineers Memorial Park could also be instrumental in attracting tourists as well as people from within the country so that they would be able to learn the risks that mountaineers face while on expeditions. They will also realize that mountaineering involves great dangers and those who face it must be respected.



For the park to materialize, NMA feels that everyone can support/contribute in his/her own way so that the memory of those mountaineers who are no more will receive the honor that is due to them.

8,000 METER OVER
MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD

S.N.	MOUNTAIN (RANGE /LOCATION)	HEIGHTMETERS	FEET	FIRST TO SUMMIT	DATE	NATIONALITY
1.	Everest (Himalayas/ Nepal)	8,848	29,028	Edmund Hillary, Tenzing Norgay	May 29, 1953	New Zealander and Nepalese
2.	K2 (Godwin Austen)(Karakoram/ Pakistan)	8,611	28, 250	Achille Compagnoni	July 31, 1954	Italian
				Lino Lacedelli		Italian
3.	Kangchenjunga (Himalayas/ Nepal)	8,586	28, 169	George Band	May 25, 1955	British
				Joe Brown		British
4.	Lhotse (Himalayas/ Nepal)	8,516	27, 940	Ernest Reiss	May 18, 1956	Swiss
				Fritz Luchsinger		Swiss
5.	Makalu (Himalayas/ Nepal)	8,463	27, 766	Jean Couzy	May 15, 1955	French
				Lionel Terray		French
6.	Cho Oyu (Himalayas/ Nepal)	8,201	26, 906	Herbert Tichy	Oct 19, 1954	Austrian
				Sepp Jochier		Austrian
				Pasang Dawa Lama		Austrian
7.	Dhaulagiri (Himalayas/Nepal)	8,167	26, 795	Ernest Forrer	May 13, 1960	Swiss
				Kurt Dimberger		Swiss
				Peter Diener		West Germany
				Albin Scelbert		Swiss
				Nawang Dorje Sherpa		Nepales
				Nima Dorje Sherpa		Nepales
8.	Manaslu (Himalayas/Nepal)	8,163	26,781	Toshio Imanishi	May 9, 1956	Japanese
				Gyalzen Norbu Sherpa		Indian
9.	Nanga Parbat (Himalayas/Pakistan)	8,125	26,660	Hermann Buhi	July 3 , 1953	Austrian
10.	Annapurna (Himalayas/Nepal)	8,091	26,545	Maurice Herzog	June 3, 1950	French
				Louis Lachenal		French
11.	Gasherbrum I (Karakoram/Pakistan)	8068	26,470	Anderw Kauffmann	July 4, 1958	American
				Pete Schoening		American
12.	Broad Peak (Karakoram/Pakistan)	8,047	26, 400	Kurt Diemberger	June 9, 1957	Austrian
				Hermann Buhl		Austrian
				Markus Schmock		Austrian
				Fritz Wintersteller		Austrian
13.	Gasherbrum II (Karakoram/Paskistan)	8,035	26,360	Sepp Larch	July 7, 1956	Austrian
				Fritz Morave		Austrian
				Hans Willenpart		Austrian
14.	Shisha Pangma (Himalayas/Tibet, China)	8,013	26, 289	Chery Son	May 2, 1964	Chinese
				Chery Tianliang		Chinese
				Doge		Chinese
				Mima Zaxi		Chinese
				Sodnam Doge		Chinese
				Wanf Fuznou		Chinese
				Wa Zongyne		Chinese
				Xa Jing		Chinese
				Yungden		Chinese
				Zang Junyan		Chinese

HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE CONTINENTS

CONTINENT	MOUNTAIN/RANGE/LOCATION	HEIGHT METER	FEET	FIRST TO SUMMIT	DATE/NATIONALITY
Asia	Mount Everest Himalaya/Nepal	8,848	29, 028	Edmund Hillary	May 29, 1953
				Tenzing Norgay	Nepal/New Zealand
South America	Mount Aconcagua Andes/Argentina	6,960	22, 834	Matthies Zurbriggen	1897
North America	Mount Kinley Alska Range/Alaska,USA	6,194	20,320	Harry Karstens	1913
				Walter Harper	
				Robert Tatum	
				Hudson Stuck	
Africa	Mount Kilimanjaro Tanzania	5, 895	19, 340	Hans Meyer	1889
				Ludwig Purtscheller	
Europe	Mount Elbrus Kabardino- Balkaria Caucasus / Russia	5,642	18,510	F Crauford Grove	1874
				F Gardiner	
				H Walker	
				A Soltajer	
				P Knubel	
Antarctica	Mt. Vinson Massif Santinal Range/ Antarctica	4,897	16,066	Barry Carbet	1966
				John Evans	
				Bill Long	
				Pete Schoening	
Australia	Mt. Jaya (Carstensz pyramid) Sudirman Range / New Guinea	4,884	16,024	Heinrich Harrer	1962
				Philip Temple	
				Russel Kippax	
				Albert Huizenga	

NMA CLIMBING & EXPEDITION PEAKS

Group "A" NMA Expedition Peaks

S.N.	NAME OF MOUNTAIN	HEIGHT (M)	HIMALAYAN RANGE	DISTRICT	CARAVAN ROUTE
1.	Mt. Cholatse	6,440	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Pheriche- BC
2.	Mt. Machermo	6,237	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Gokyo - BC
3.	Mt. Kyazo Ri	6,186	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Gokyo - BC
4.	Mt. Nirekha	6,159	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Gokyo - BC
5.	Mt. Langsisa Ri	6,427	Jugal	Rasuwa	Dhunche-Langtang-Langshis- ABC
6.	Mt. Ombigaichen	6,340	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Ombigaichen- BC
7.	Mt. Bokta	6,143	Kanchenjunga	Taplejung	Taplejung-Ghunsa-BC
8.	Mt. Chekigo	6,257	Gaurishankar	Dolakha	Charikot-Simigaon-Beding-BC
9.	Mt. Phari Lapcha	6,017	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-Machermo-BC
10.	Mt. Lobuje West	6,145	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Namche-BC
11.	Mt. Larkya Peak	6,249	Manaslu	Gorkha	Gorkha-Samagoun-Lamjung-BC
12.	Mt. ABI	6,097	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Lukla-Merala-BC
13.	Mt. Yubra Himal	6,035	Langtang Himal	Rasuwa	Dhunche-Legbeni-BC
14.	Mt. Yala	5,732	Langtang	Rasuwa	Ktm-Dhunche-Langtant-BC
15.	Mt. Chhukung Ri	5,550	Mahalangur	Solukhumbu	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-BC

Fee Structure for Group "A" NMA Peaks
Royalty for up to seven members (U.S.Dollars) 500.00
Royalty for each additional member upto 12 person (U.S. Dollars) 100.00

Group "B" NMA Climbing Peaks

S.N.	NAME OF PEAK	HEIGHT (M)	HIMAL	REGION	ROUTE
1.	Himchuli	6441	Annapurna Himal,	Gandaki	Ktm-Pokhara-Dhampus-Chomrong-Bamboo Deurali-B.C.
2.	Singu Chuli (Fluted Peak)	6501	Annapurna Himal	Gandaki	Ktm-Pokhara-Tilkedhunga-Ghorepani Tadhaani-Chhomrong-Machhapuchre-B.C.
3.	Mera Peak	6654	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Jiri-Shivalaya-Bhandar-Sete-Junbesi-Nunthala-Kharikhola-Poyanbung-Chadrabu-Kothe-Thangna-Khare
4.	Kusum Kangru	6367	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-Khumjung-B.C.
5.	Kwangde	6011	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Merala-Randimga-Hunde - B.C.
6.	Chulu West	6419	Manang	Gandaki	Ktm-Besisahar-Ngadi-Jagat-Dharapani
7.	Chulu East	6584	Manang	Gandaki	Ktm-Besisahar-Ngadi-Tall-Chame-Hongde-Manang-Yak-Kharka-B.C.
8.	Imja-tse (Island Peak)	6160	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Tyangboche-Pangboche-Dingboche-Chhukung-B.C.
9.	Pharchamo	6187	Rolwaling Himal	Janakpur	Ktm-Dolakha-Shigati-Gongar-Doranangbu-Beding-Na-Kabung-Kydug Kongma-Drolmaban-Tashi Lapcha - B.C.
10.	Lobuje	6119	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-Rermo Pokhari-Gokyo-Dzonghla-B.C.
11.	Ramdung	5925	Rolwaling Himal	Janakpur	Ktm-Dolkha-Siguti-Jagat-Simigaon-Chagebu Kharka-Beding-Na-B.C.
12.	Pisang	6091	Manang	Gandaki	Ktm-Beshisahar-Bahundanda-Chamje-Bagarchhap-Chame-Pisang-B.C.
13.	Tharpu Chuli (Tent Peak)	5663	Annapurna Himal	Gandaki	Ktm-Pokhara-Dhampus-Langdrung-Ghandrung-Chomoro-Kuldi-B.C.
14.	Khongma-tse (Mehra Peak)	5849	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Dole-Machermo-Gokyo-Dughala-B.C.
15.	Ganja-la Chuli (Naya Kanga)	5844	Langtang Himal	Bagmati	Ktm-Dhunche-Syabru Gaon-Lama Hotel-Kyanjin Gomba-Ganjala-B.C.
16.	Pokhalde	5806	Khumbu Himal	Sagarmatha	Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Dole-Gokyo-Na-Thagna-Chola pass-B.C.
17.	Mardi Himal	5587	Annapurna Himal	Gandaki	Ktm-Pokhara-Hyangia-Dhiprang-Kharka-Mardi Base Camp
18.	Paldor	5896	Langtang Himal	Bagmati	Ktm-Dhading-Ankhu Khola-Rigaon-Jharlang-Sertung-Kharka-Somdang

Fee Structure for Group „B" NMA Peaks

Group Size	Rate US$	Additional P/P US$
1-4 persons	350.00 only	
5-8 persons	350.00 plus	40.00 (per person)
9-12 persons	510.00 plus	25.00 (per person)

Note : Maximum number of members in a team is 12.

Garbage deposit for all 33 NMA peaks
An amount of US$ 250.00 should be deposited to NMA as garbage deposit to get permit to all 33 NMA peaks.
The refund shall be made as per the provisions made by NMA.

NMA has the sole authority to issue permits for these Climbing and Expedition Peaks.

For Details

Nepal Mountaineering Association

Number of Permit and Climbers of NMA Climbing Peaks

1998/99-2008/09 (2055/56-2065/66)

FISCAL YEAR	2055/56 (1998/99)		2057/58 (2000/2001)		2058/59 (2001/2002)		2059/60 (2002/2003)		2060/61 (2003/2004)		2061/62 (2004/2005)		2062/63 (2005/2006)		2063/64 (2006/2007)		2064/65 (2007/2008)		2065/66 (2008/2009)	
PEAK	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS	PERMIT	CLIMBERS
Mera	160	995	186	1124	169	890	1	4	145	790	154	771	145	777	170	887	233	1249	244	1236
Chulu East	14	79	31	164	22	95	14	54	20	77	25	125	13	43	40	184	41	150	45	173
Singuchuli	17	92	16	60	17	72	135	727	10	41	6	11	5	17	7	13	6	20	14	31
Hiunchuli	4	11	0	0	4	10	0	0	2	5	2	4	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	5
Chulu West	14	85	14	74	20	90	8	30	18	53	13	46	24	91	15	49	18	71	22	79
Kusum Kangguru	2	4	4	16	7	22	15	46	3	11	2	4	1	2	4	10	2	2	2	6
Pharchamo	69	404	78	449	78	410	17	71	58	269	44	207	38	158	50	233	85	288	73	346
Island	287	1526	337	1815	317	1587	277	1325	308	1491	333	1579	374	1885	400	2006	464	2397	527	2522
Lobuje	45	277	53	268	55	229	46	243	56	282	65	334	52	276	61	279	71	295	85	417
Pisang	16	63	44	229	29	114	42	240	20	57	31	118	15	51	35	129	36	155	37	116
Kwangde	11	33	7	23	13	61	13	67	2	6	4	15	0	0	7	25	9	26	3	11
Ramdung	42	226	30	167	23	145	26	88	10	48	8	41	5	30	8	42	7	25	14	59
Paldor	9	58	11	47	6	23	11	79	4	21	0	0	2	2	4	7	4	15	3	16
Khongmatse	3	18	3	11	2	6	0	0	2	6	4	10	4	6	0	0	3	10	3	13
Ganjala Chuli	28	125	33	171	27	104	21	84	21	70	21	88	13	39	14	54	26	121	20	56
Pokhalde	27	201	22	162	25	148	21	146	21	133	22	152	18	122	25	153	24	154	20	117
Tharpu Chuli	35	134	35	151	16	65	4	20	7	24	14	63	13	43	18	43	14	62	18	49
Mardi Himal	3	7	5	12	10	36	3	7	4	13	3	7	4	13	5	15	3	7	5	24
New Peak							5	9	8	30	12	47	8	34	8	31	4	15	9	28
Cholat-Se							4	14	3	23	4	11	6	17	3	9	6	26	12	59
Kyazo-Ri							2	4	3	9	4	25	7	41	7	47	7	36	9	30
Nirekha							3	5	2	8	5	22	0	0	4	22	5	14	5	22
Langsisa-Ri							2	17	1	3	2	16	2	8	0	0	2	10	0	0
Ombigaichen							2	10	2	15	0	0	2	10	3	9	1	5	0	0
Bokta							1	4	1	12	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lobuje West							3	19	2	13	3	15	7	44	5	20	7	33	6	19
Larkya							1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Yubra Himal							9	49	19	82	17	94	15	83	20	94	29	153	23	115
Yala									4	13	0	0	1	2	3	10	0	0	0	0
Machermo									2	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	12	3	7
Phari Lapcha									4	24	3	20	2	14	2	5	1	2	1	3
Chekigu											0	0	1	2	0	0	2	7	1	2
Abi											0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	10
Chhukung Ri																				
Total	786	4338	909	4943	840	4107	688	3370	762	3632	803	3833	780	3813	920	4383	1091	5370	1210	5576

Source : Nepal Mountaineering Association

DATA OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED BY NMA IN DIFFERENT YEARS

(1979 TO 2009)

Year	Basic Mt. Training	Advance Mt. Training	Basic Rock Training	Advance Rock Training	Trek Tour Leader	Junior Basic Training	Mountain Rescue Training	Female Training	Instructors' Upgrade Refreshment Course	PETZL Training
1979	20	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1980	45	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1981	46	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1982	24	3	-	-	-	-		-		
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1984	30	7	-	-	-	-		-		
1985	24	11	-	-	-	-		-		
1986	31	9	-	-	-	-		-		
1987	30	15	-	-	-	-		-		
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1989	31	22	-	-	-	-		-		
1990	30	17	-	-	-	17		-		
1991	29		-	-	30	-		-		
1992	33	17	-	-	-	-		-		
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1994	30	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1995	32	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
1997	13	11	-	-	-	-		-		
1998	16	13	29+34	-	-	-		-		
1999	-	16	-	7	-	-		15		
1999	31	-	-	-	-	-		-		
2000	32	11	12	-	-	-		13		
2000	15 (Singaporean Student)									
2000/01		17						15		
2001	30	11					10			
2002	18							16		
2002	8	8								
2003		20						17		
2003	16									
2003	31									
2004	15	21						15		
2004	33								10	
2005	37	14								
2006	37	14					13			
2007	37						7			14
2008	38						12			27
2009	84						9			
2010							12			
Total	926	257	75	7	30	17	63	91	10	41

Cabinet meeting at Gorakshep



To send a message that Nepal is very concerned with the threat of climate change in the Himalayas, the Council of Ministers held a meeting on December 4, 2009 at Gorakshep (5164m) In Solukhumbu district at the base of Mount Sagarmatha (Everest). This was the highest point that a cabinet meeting had been held. The meeting was attended by twenty-three cabinet ministers including Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal. The cabinet meeting came up with a 10-point declaration.

This was to lobby for the COP 15, in Copenhagen, Denmark, to agree on urgent measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions particularly by developed and industrialized countries.

A delegation led by Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal attended the COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark from December 7-19.

Decision on waiver

The Government of Nepal, as per the proposal presented by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, has decided to provide visas free of charge to the successful Mount Everest and Mount Dhaulagiri summiters for the remaining period of 2010 and 2011. Similarly, for the same period 50 per cent of the royalty for climbing Mt. Dhaulagiri has been waived.

Sub-committee formed

To organize and coordinate the International Summiters Summit to save the Himalayas, the Main Organizing Committee, with the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation as the Chairman, has formed a sub-committee to prepare the programme for the International Summiters Summit to Save the Himalayas.

Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration

The Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee was celebrated in Pokhara on May 13, 2010. The programme commemorated the first successful ascent of Mount Dhaulagiri on May 13, 1960. On the occasion, Kurt Diemberger, the only living member of the successful Swiss expedition of 1960 to Mt Dhaulagiri, was felicitated in Pokhara.

The felicitation programme, in Pokhara, was organized by Tourism Ministry with Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) as the implementing agency. With Kaski district Chief District Officer Shambhu Koirala as the coordinator, the Local Main Organising Committee arranged the felicitation programme at the International Mountain Museum (IMM).

Tourism Minister Sharat Singh Bhandari, tourism entrepreneurs and other dignitaries also felicitated Angrita Sherpa (who is fondly called the 'snow leopard'), Sherap Jangbu Sherpa, Da Gombu Sherpa, Kami Sherpa, Kuniyaki Yagihara, a Japanese who had climbed the peak twice; Russian climber Valentine Vojudo, among others.

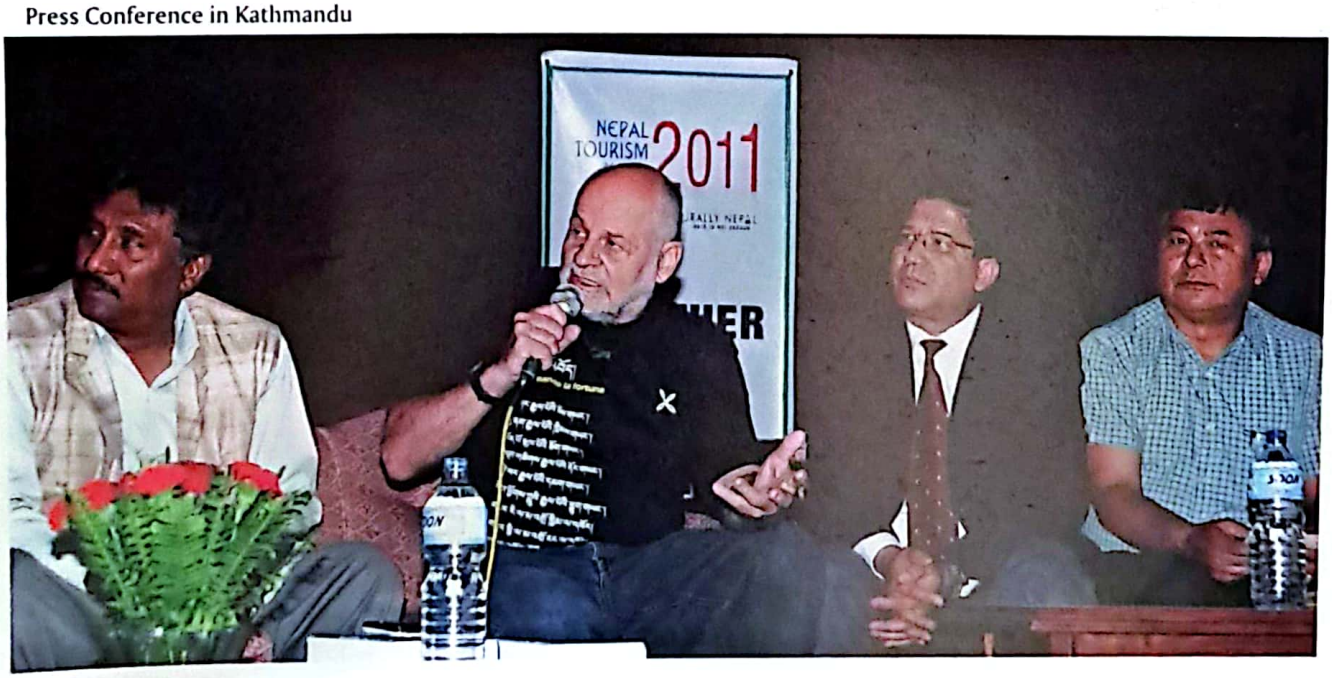
The programme was presided over by CDO of Kaski district Shambhu Koirala

The Dhaulagiri summiters were also taken around the Pokhara city in a rally as part of the felicitation programme with the Pokhara people cheering them enthusiastically.

To celebrate the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee, felicitation programme for the Dhaulagiri summiters were held at Machhapuchhre Higher Secondary School at Nagdanda of Kaski district, the gateway to Parbat district, Baglung Bazar, and in Beni of Myagdi district where Summiters Felicitation Civic Organising Committee organized the civic reception for the Dhaulagiri summiters.

The enthusiasm of the local for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations was so great that people had lined up along the path that the Dhaulagiri summiters were to come through in all the four districts of Kaski, Parbat, Baglung, and Myagdi.

Press Conference in Kathmandu



Glimpses of Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebrations

Civic Reception for Dhaulagiri Summiters and Procession in Pokhara



All Photos © NMA






Mt. Dhaulagiri Golden Jub
2010

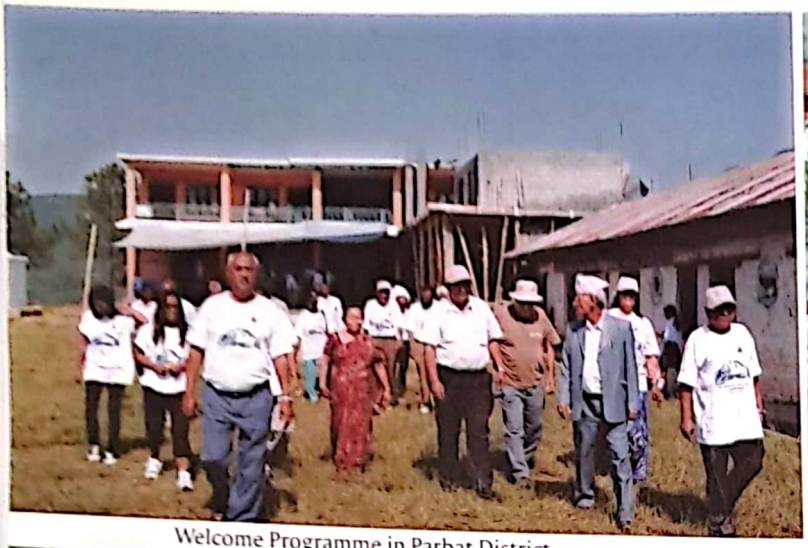

Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebrati
Implemented by:




13 May, 2010



Welcome Programme at Machhapuchhre Higher Secondary School, Nag Danda in Kaski District.





Welcome Programme in Parbat District





Welcome Programme in Baglung District













Welcome on the way to Beni, Myagdi





Civic Reception Programme in Beni, Myagdi District





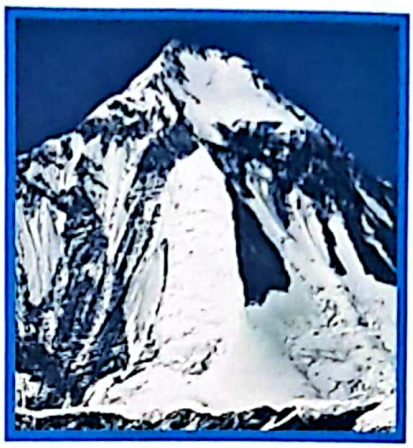








50 year Chronology of Dhaulagiri Summiteers



On the occasion of the Mount Dhaulagiri Golden Jubilee Celebration, we have tried to present the statistics of the Dhaulagiri summiteers of the past 50 years. To collect the names of the successful summiteers we had asked the alpine clubs of various countries to help us. This chronology of successful mountaineers has been prepared according to the information received from the concerned alpine clubs, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, *On the Top of the World: Climbing the World's 14 Highest Mountains* written by Richard Sale and John Cleare (Harper Collins, London, First Edition 2000) and other concerned individuals, institutions and related books and magazines. This list may not be complete so we would like feedback if any climber's name is missing or misspelt so that it could be corrected in the next issue of the *Nepal Parbat*.

S.NO.	NAME OF SUMMITEERS	DATE OF SUMMIT	NATIONALITY	ROUTE
1	Ernest Forrer	13.5.1960	Switzerland	NE Ridge
2	Kurt Diemberger	13.5.1960	Austria	NE Ridge
3	Peter Diener	13.5.1960	W Germany	NE Ridge
4	Albin Schelbert	13.5.1960	Switzerland	NE Ridge
5	Nawang D. Sherpa (Khumjung)	13.5.1960	Nepal	NE Ridge
6	Nima D. Sherpa (Khumjung)	13.5.1960	Nepal	NE Ridge
7	Michel Vaucher	23.5.1960	Switzerland	NE Ridge
8	Hugo Weber	23.5.1960	Switzerland	NE Ridge
9	Tetsuji Kawada	20.10.1970	Japan	NE Ridge
10	Lhakpa Tenzing Sherpa (Namche Bazar)	20.10.1970	Nepal	NE Ridge
11	Louis French (Lou) Reichardt	12.5.1973	USA	NE Ridge
12	John Fenton Charles Roskelley	12.5.1973	USA	NE Ridge
13	Nawang Samden Sherpa (Namche Bazar)	12.5.1973	Nepal	NE Ridge
14	Silvio Simoni	4.5.1976	Italy	NE Ridge
15	Gianpaolo Zortea	4.5.1976	Italy	NE Ridge
16	Toshiaki Kobayashi	10.5.1978	Japan	S Ridge
17	Tatsuji Shigeno	10.5.1978	Japan	S Ridge
18	Seiji Shimizu	11.5.1978	Japan	S Ridge
19	Yasuji Kato	11.5.1978	Japan	S Ridge
20	Hiroshi Yoshino	11.5.1978	Japan	S Ridge
21	Ang Kami Sherpa (I)	11.5.1978	Nepal	S Ridge
22	Tsutomu Miyazaki	19.10.1978	Japan	SE Ridge
23	Hiroyuki Tani	19.10.1978	Japan	SE Ridge
24	Akira Ube	19.10.1978	Japan	SE Ridge
25	Shigeru Suzuki	21.10.1978	Japan	SE Ridge
26	Noboru Yamada	21.10.1978	Japan	SE Ridge
27	Nawang Y. Sherpa (Beding)	21.10.1978	Nepal	SE Ridge
28	Ignacio (Inaki) Aldaya Berroeta	12.5.1979	Spain	NE Ridge
29	Francisco J. G. Aizcorbe	12.5.1979	Spain	NE Ridge
30	Gerardo Plaza Tunon	12.5.1979	Spain	NE Ridge
31	Jordi Pons Sangines	12.5.1979	Spain	NE Ridge
32	Ang Rita Sherpa (Yilajung)	12.5.1979	Nepal	NE Ridge
33	Johann (Hans) Von Kaenel	13.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
34	Fritz Luchsinger	13.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
35	Ang Rita Sherpa (Yilajung)	13.5.1979	Nepal	NE Ridge
36	Josef Buholzer	14.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
37	Raymond Monnerat	14.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
38	Hans Joerg Mueller	14.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
39	Hans Zimmermann (Biel)	14.5.1979	Switzerland	NE Ridge
40	Hans Burgstaller	17.5.1980	Austria	NE Ridge
41	Hans Volker Eitel	17.5.1980	W Germany	NE Ridge
42	Fredy Graf	17.5.1980	Switzerland	NE Ridge
43	Marcel Ruedi	17.5.1980	Switzerland	NE Ridge
44	Samuel (Mike) Ballmann	18.5.1980	Switzerland	NE Ridge
45	Rolf Bleiker	18.5.1980	Switzerland	NE Ridge
46	Lhakpa Gyalzen/Gyalu Sherpa (Phortse)	18.5.1980	Nepal	NE Ridge
47	Mingma G. Sherpa (Phortse)	18.5.1980	Nepal	NE Ridge
48	Wojciech (Voytek) Kurtyka	18.5.1980	Poland	EF-NE Ridge
49	Alexander (Alex) MacIntyre	18.5.1980	UK	EF-NE Ridge
50	Renalto (Rene) Ghilini	18.5.1980	Italy	" "
51	Ludwik Wilczynski	18.5.1980	Poland	" "
52	Simon Burkhardt	19.5.1980	Poland	NE Ridge
53	Jean Mueller	19.5.1980	Switzerland	NE Ridge
54	Adrian (Aid) Burgess	17.5.1980	UK	NE Ridge
55	Alan Burgess	17.5.1980	UK	NE Ridge
56	Hironobu Kamuro	2.6.1981	Japan	NE Ridge
57	Philip Cornelissen	5.5.1982	Belgium	NE Ridge
58	Jan Van Hees	5.5.1982	Belgium	NE Ridge
59	Rudy Van Snick	5.5.1982	Belgium	NE Ridge
60	Ang Rita Sherpa (Yilajung)	5.5.1982	Nepal	NE Ridge
61	Marnix Lefever	6.5.1982	Belgium	NE Ridge
62	Ms. Lutgarde Vivijs	6.5.1982	Belgium	NE Ridge
63	Ang J. Sherpa (Phortse)	6.5.1982	Nepal	NE Ridge
64	Toichiro Mitani	17.10.1982	Japan	NE Ridge
65	Junichi Tanaka	17.10.1982	Japan	NE Ridge
66	Kozo Komatsu	18.10.1982	Japan	NF-NW Ridge
67	Yasuhira Saito	18.10.1982	Japan	" "
68	Noboru Yamada	18.10.1982	Japan	" "
69	Akio Koizumi	13.12.1982	Japan	NE Ridge
70	Wangchu (Nima Wangchu) Sherpa (Chumoa)	13.12.1982	Nepal	NE Ridge
71	Miroslaw Gardzielewski	18.5.1983	Poland	NE Ridge
72	Jacek Pavel Jezierski	18.5.1983	Poland	NE Ridge
73	Tadeusz Laukajtys	18.5.1983	Poland	NE Ridge
74	Waclaw Otreba	18.5.1983	Poland	NE Ridge
75	Michel Metzger	11.11.1983	France	NE Ridge
76	Alain De Blanchaud	11.11.1983	France	NE Ridge
77	Pierre Beghin	4.10.1984	France	S Ridge
78	Jean-Noel Roche	4.10.1984	France	S Ridge
79	Karel Jakes	23.10.1984	Czechoslovakia	W Face-NW Ridge
80	Jan Simon	23.10.1984	Czechoslovakia	" "
81	Jaromir (Jaryk) Stejskal	23.10.1984	Czechoslovakia	" "
82	Andrzej (Leszek) Czok	21.1.1984	Poland	NE Ridge
83	Jerzy Kukuczka	21.1.1984	Poland	NE Ridge
84	Reinhold Messner	15.5.1985	Italy	NE Ridge
85	Johann (Hans) Kammerlander	15.5.1985	Italy	NE Ridge
86	Jean Troillet	8.12.1985	Switzerland	E Face-NE Ridge (Macintyre Polish '80 rte)
87	Erhard Loretan	8.12.1985	Switzerland	" "
88	Pierre-Alain Steiner	8.12.1985	Switzerland	" "
89	Guenther Haerter	3.5.1986	W Germany	NE Ridge
90	Josef (Sepp) Hirtreiter	3.5.1986	W Germany	NE Ridge
91	Walter Larcher	5.5.1986	Austria	NE Ridge
92	Wilhelm Adolf Odenthal	5.5.1986	W Germany	NE Ridge
93	Lutz Pflegung	5.5.1986	W Germany	NE Ridge
94	Ms. Catherine (Kitty) Calhoun	16.10.1987	USA	NE Ridge
95	John T. Culberson	16.10.1987	USA	NE Ridge
96	Colin Grissom	16.10.1987	USA	NE Ridge
97	Marc Batard	2.12.1987	France	NE Ridge
98	Sundare Sherpa (Pangboche)	2.12.1987	Nepal	NE Ridge
99	Marjan Kregar	4.12.1987	Yugoslavia	E F-NE Ridge
100	Iztok Tomazin	4.12.1987	Yugoslavia	" "
101	Zoltan Demjan	6.10.1988	Czechoslovakia	SW Pillar (French '78-'80 rte)
102	Yuri Moiseev	6.10.1988	USSR	SW Pillar (French '78-'80 rte)

103	Kazbek Valiev	6.10.1988	USSR	"
104	Tae-Sik Choi	14.11.1988	S Korea	NE Ridge
105	Da Gombu Sherpa	14.11.1988	Nepal	NE Ridge
106	Wangel Sherpa (Solukhumbu)	14.11.1988	Nepal	NE Ridge
107	Fausto De Stefani	11.5.1989	Italy	NE Ridge
108	Sergio Martini	May 11, 1989	Italy	NE Ridge
109	Josef (Sepp) Inhoeger	11.5.1989	Austria	NE Ridge
110	Krzysztof Wielicki	24.4.1990	Poland	NE Ridge
111	Ralf Dujmovits	11.5.1990	Germany	NE Ridge
112	Ms. Ingrid Baeyens	11.5.1990	Belgium	NE Ridge
113	Karl (Kari) Kobler	Sep 30, 1990	Switzerland	NE Ridge
114	Hans Ruedi Roesti	30.9.1990	Switzerland	NE Ridge
115	Peter Rothlisberger	30.9.1990	Switzerland	NE Ridge
116	Henry Willi	30.9.1990	Switzerland	NE Ridge
117	Jose Manuel M. Rodriguez	5.10.1990	Spain	NE Ridge
118	Miguel Angel S. Toledo	5.10.1990	Argentina	NE Ridge
119	Helmut Kindle	5.10.1990	Liechestine	NE Ridge
120	Christoph Pfistner	5.10.1990	Switzerland	NE Ridge
121	Stanislav Silhan	6.10.1990	Czechoslovakia	NE Ridge I
122	Leopold Sulovsky	6.10.1990	Czechoslovakia	NE Ridge
123	Ms. Mayuri Yasuhara	9.10.1990	Japan	NE Ridge
124	Ms. Fumie Kimura	9.10.1990	Japan	NE Ridge
125	Changba N. Sherpa (Tate)	9.10.1990	Nepal	NE Ridge
126	Dawa Tshering Sherpa (Gumela)	9.10.1990	Nepal	NE Ridge
127	George Henry Lowe	19.10.1990	USA	NE Ridge
128	Carlos Paltenghe R. Buhler	19.10.1990	USA	NE Ridge
129	Dainius Makauskas	19.10.1990	USSR	NE Ridge
130	Nuru Sherpa (Yarsa)	19.10.1990	Nepal	NE Ridge
131	Anatoli Boukreev	10.5.1991	USSR	W F Center (snow slope above SW Pillar)
132	Rinat Khabibulin	10.5.1991	USSR	"
133	Yuri Moiseev	10.5.1991	USSR	"
134	Vladimir Souviga	10.5.1991	USSR	"
135	Andrei Tselischev	10.5.1991	USSR	"
136	Valeri Khrishchati	13.5.1991	USSR	"
137	Zaurbek Mizambekov	13.5.1991	USSR	W Face
138	Vladimir Prisjashny	13.5.1991	USSR	Center W F Center (snow slope above SW Pillar)
139	Alexander Savin	13.5.1991	USSR	"
140	Artur Shegai	13.5.1991	USSR	"
141	Soren Allan Smidt	14.5.1991	Denmark	NE Ridge
142	Jorge (Jordi) C. Garcia	2.10.1991	Spain	NE Ridge
143	Toshiya Nakajima	11.10.1991	Japan	NE Ridge
144	Koji Tokoyama	11.10.1991	Japan	NE Ridge
145	Kipa/Keepa Sherpa (Hille)	11.10.1991	Nepal	NE Ridge
146	Alexei Guliaev	30.4.1992	USSR	NE Ridge
147	Valeri Kohanov	30.4.1992	USSR	NE Ridge
148	Pietr Kouznetsov	30.4.1992	USSR	NE Ridge
149	Nikolai Smetanin	30.4.1992	USSR	NE Ridge
150	Nikolai Zakharov	30.4.1992	USSR	NE Ridge
151	Sergei Efimov	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
152	Richard F. (Rick) Allen	11.5.1993	UK	N Face direct
153	Sergei Bogomolov	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
154	Alexei Lebedikhin	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
155	Valeri Perchin	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
156	Ivan Plotnikov	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
157	Boris Sedousov	11.5.1993	Russia	N Face direct
158	Akebu (Akbu)	30.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
159	Dachung	30.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
160	Pemba Tashi (Bianba Zhasi)	30.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
161	Tshering Dorje (Cerin Duoji)	30.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
162	Wangyal (Wang Jia)	31.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
163	Da Chimyi (Da Qimi)	31.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
164	Gyaibu (Jia Bu)	31.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
165	Lodue (Lho Tse)	31.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
166	Ren Na	31.5.1993	China	NE Ridge
167	Masao Koseki	6.10.1993	Japan	NE Ridge
168	Ayumi Nozawai	6.10.1993	Japan	NE Ridge
169	Benoit Chamoux	6.10.1993	France	NE Ridge
170	Veikka Gustafsson	9.10.1993	Finland	NE Ridge
171	Teodors Kirsis	10.10.1993	Latvia	NE Ridge
172	Ilgvars Pauls	10.10.1993	Latvia	NE Ridge
173	Imants Zauls	10.10.1993	Latvia	NE Ridge
174	Shoichi Sekiya	11.10.1993	Japan	NE Ridge
175	Mingma Tshering Sherpa (Gaurishankar)	11.10.1993	Nepal	NE Ridge
176	Jos Varmarsenille	11.10.1993	Belgium	NE Ridge (variation)
177	Dorje Sherpa (Mamerku)	11.10.1993	Nepal	"
178	Paul-Victor Amaudruz	25.9.1994	Switzerland	NE Ridge
179	Marco Bianchi	25.9.1994	Italy	NE Ridge
180	Christian Kuntner	25.9.1994	Italy	NE Ridge
181	Stephane Albasini	26.9.1994	Switzerland	NE Ridge
182	Piotr Pustelnik	26.9.1994	Poland	NE Ridge
183	Raymond David Caughron	26.9.1994	USA	NE Ridge
184	Joao Garcia	26.9.1994	Portugal	NE Ridge
185	Jozef Gozdzik	26.9.1994	Poland	NE Ridge
186	Pierre Boven	27.9.1994	Switzerland	NE Ridge
187	Nicolas Gex	27.9.1994	Switzerland	NE Ridge
188	Olivier Roduit	27.9.1994	Switzerland	NE Ridge
189	Yukito Ueno	27.9.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
190	Man Bahadur Gurung	27.9.1994	Nepal	NE Ridge
191	Panima (Pa Nima) Sherpa (Solu Salong)	27.9.1994	Nepal	NE Ridge
192	Tomiyasu Ishikawa	1.10.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
193	Kaneshige Ikeda	1.10.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
194	Masatsugu Konishi	1.10.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
195	Yoshikazu Nezu	1.10.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
196	Ms. Tamae Watanabe	1.10.1994	Japan	NE Ridge
197	Nawang Wangchu/Ongchu Sherpa (Chaplung)	1.10.1994	Nepal	NE Ridge
198	Nima Dorje (Dorje) Sherpa (Beding)	1.10.1994	Nepal	NE Ridge
199	Nima Temba Sherpa (Lukla)	1.10.1994	Nepal	NE Ridge
200	Richard L. Henke	3.10.1994	USA	NE Ridge
201	Rick Taylor	3.10.1994	USA	NE Ridge
202	Robert Green	4.10.1994	USA	NE Ridge
203	Bryan Johnson	4.10.1994	USA	NE Ridge
204	Gennadi Lebedev	11.10.1994	Ukraine	NE Ridge
205	Igor Svergun	11.10.1994	Ukraine	"
206	Igor Chaplynsky	13.10.1994	Ukraine	"
207	Ms. Tamara Ena	13.10.1994	Ukraine	"
208	Vladimir (Volodymyr) Gorbach	13.10.1994	Ukraine	"
209	Vladimir Lanko	13.10.1994	Ukraine	"
210	Ms. Galina Tchekanova	13.10.1994	Ukraine	"
211	Sergei Bershov	18.10.1994	Ukraine	"
212	Gennady Vasilenko	18.10.1994	Ukraine	"
213	Dmitri Bochkov	9.5.1995	Russia	NE Ridge
214	Ms. Anna Akinina	9.5.1995	Russia	"
215	Juri Outechev	9.5.1995	Russia	"
216	Vladimir Solomatov	9.5.1995	Russia	"
217	Vladimir Bachkirov	14.5.1995	Russia	"
218	Vladimir Khilko	14.5.1995	Russia	"
219	Stanislav Krylov	14.5.1995	Russia	"
220	Evgeni Popov	14.5.1995	Russia	"
221	Carlos Miguel C. Larrea	15.5.1995	Mexico	NE Ridge
222	Mario Kofler	17.5.1995	Switzerland	"
223	Ms. Renate Schmid	17.5.1995	Switzerland	"
224	Norbert Joos	19.5.1995	Switzerland	"
225	Urs Braschler	19.5.1995	Switzerland	"
226	Gerold Ennemoser	19.5.1995	Austria	"
227	Albrecht Hammann	19.5.1995	Germany	"
228	Minoru Sawada	4.10.1995	Japan	NE Ridge
229	Dawa Dorje Sherpa (Makalu-Barun)	4.10.1995	Nepal	"
230	Kimio Narusaki	6.10.1995	Japan	NE Ridge
231	Keiji Ueda	6.10.1995	Japan	"
232	Pemba Rinzi/Ringi Sherpa (Bishinga)	6.10.1995	Nepal	"
233	Arjun Tamang	6.10.1995	Nepal	"
234	Kazuyoshi Kondo	6.10.1995	Japan	NE Ridge
235	Takaharu Hayashi	6.10.1995	Japan	"
236	Iwao Kuwabara	6.10.1995	Japan	"
237	Sumito Takeda	6.10.1995	Japan	"
238	Mingma Nuru Sherpa (Pare)	6.10.1995	Nepal	"
239	Pemba Tshering Sherpa (Thame)	6.10.1995	Nepal	"
240	Hissayoshi Tawaraya	6.10.1995	Japan	NE Ridge
241	Hasta Bahadur Gurung	6.10.1995	Nepal	NE Ridge
242	Anatoli Boukreev	8.10.1995	Kazakhstan	NE Ridge
243	Radko Ratchev	8.10.1995	Bulgaria	"
244	Tontcho Tontchev	9.10.1995	Bulgaria	"
245	Gia Tortladze	11.10.1995	Georgia	"
246	Afi Gigani	11.10.1995	Georgia	"
247	Bidzina Gudjabidze	11.10.1995	Georgia	"
248	Gela Otarashvili	11.10.1995	Georgia	"
249	Alexander Shinkarenko	11.10.1995	Georgia	"
250	Borislav Dimitrov	12.10.1995	Belarus	"
251	Ms. Irina Vialenkova	12.10.1995	Bulgaria	NE Ridge
252	Zaprian Stoyanov Horozov	12.10.1995	Belarus	NE Ridge
253	Doytchin Todorov Vassilev	14.10.1995	Bulgaria	NE Ridge
254	Roland Mattle	14.10.1995	Bulgaria	NE Ridge
255	Theodor (Theo) Fritsche	15.10.1995	Austria	NE Ridge
256	Hong-Gil Um	15.10.1995	Austria	NE Ridge
257	Ngati Sherpa (Phortse)	1.5.1996	S Korea	NE Ridge
258	Andre Georges	1.5.1996	Nepal	NE Ridge
259	Bart Vos	5.5.1996	Switzerland	NE Ridge
260	Anatoli Moshnikov	17.10.1996	Netherlands	E Face-NE Ridge up; NE Ridge down
261	Eduard (Edi) Koblmueller	21.10.1996	Russia	NE Ridge
262	Michael Koblmueller	5.11.1996	Austria	NE Ridge
263	Ferdinand Schmolingruber	5.11.1996	Austria	NE Ridge
264	Herbert Schuetter	5.11.1996	Austria	NE Ridge
265	Young-Seok Park	5.11.1996	Austria	NE Ridge
266	Wang-Yong Han	27.4.1997	S Korea	NE Ridge
267	Hun-Sang Kim	27.4.1997	S Korea	NE Ridge
268	Kaji (Pasang Kami) Sherpa	27.4.1997	S Korea	NE Ridge
269	Zacharakis (Zac) Zaharias	27.4.1997	Nepal	NE Ridge
270	Andrew James Lock	25.5.1997	Australia	NE Ridge
271	Matthew David Rogerson	25.5.1997	Australia	NE Ridge
272	Hirofumi Konishi	25.5.1997	Australia	NE Ridge
273	Toshiyuki Kitamura	31.5.1997	Japan	NE Ridge
274	Gyalzen Sherpa (Yilajung)	31.5.1997	Japan	NE Ridge
275	Jesus Martinez Novas	31.5.1997	Nepal	NE Ridge
276	Jose Antonio (Toni) Martinez Novas	24.9.1997	Spain	NE Ridge
277	Julian Rodriguez Leon	24.9.1997	Spain	NE Ridge
278	Nikolay Mihaylov Petkov	24.9.1997	Spain	NE Ridge
279	Juanito (Juan) Olarzabal Urtaga	25.9.1997	Bulgaria	NE Ridge
280	Alberto Inurrategi Iriarte	22.4.1998	Spain	NE Ridge
281	Felix Inurrategi Iriarte	22.4.1998	Spain	NE Ridge
282	Gregor Lacen	22.4.1998	Spain	NE Ridge
283	Miha Marence	23.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
284	Tomaz Jakofcic	23.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
285	Peter Meznar	24.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
286	Tadej Golob	24.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
287	Janko Meglic	26.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
288	Dusan Polenik	26.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
289	Tarcisio Bello	26.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
290	Mario Vielmo	26.4.1998	Slovenia	NE Ridge
291	Tsutomu Saito	26.4.1998	Italy	NE Ridge
292	Hiroshi Kudo	30.9.1998	Italy	NE Ridge
293	Yoji Shimoma	30.9.1998	Japan	NE Ridge
294	Toshihiko Sugiyama	30.9.1998	Japan	NE Ridge
295	Man Bahadur Gurung	30.9.1998	Japan	NE Ridge
296	Pasang G. Sherpa (Walung)	30.9.1998	Japan	NE Ridge
297	Tul Bahadur Tamang	30.9.1998	Nepal	NE Ridge
298	Charalampos (Babis) Tsoupras	30.9.1998	Nepal	NE Ridge
299	Edmund K. (Ed) Viesturs	2.10.1998	Nepal	NE Ridge
300	Veikka Gustafsson	4.5.1999	Greece	NE Ridge
301	Thomas Strausz	4.5.1999	USA	NE Ridge
		16.10.1999	Finland	NE Ridge
			Austria	NE Ridge

302	Paul Walters	16.10.1999	Australia	NE Ridge
303	Hideji Nazuka	11.10.2001	Japan	NE Ridge
304	Adriano Favre	12.10.2001	Italy	NE Ridge
305	Abele Blanc	12.10.2001	Italy	NE Ridge
306	Alessandro Mario Busca	12.10.2001	Italy	NE Ridge
307	Claudio Rosset	12.10.2001	Italy	NE Ridge
308	Silvio Mondinelli	12.10.2001	Italy	NE Ridge
309	Ryoichi Shitate	12.10.2001	Japan	NE Ridge
310	Vladislav Terzyul	17.10.2002	Ukraine	NE Ridge
311	Vladimir Pestrikov	17.10.2002	Russia	NE Ridge
312	Jean-Christophe Lafaille	20.5.2003	France	NE Ridge
313	Jochen Kurt Haase	20.5.2003	Germany	NE Ridge
314	Dieter Albin Porsche	20.5.2003	Germany	NE Ridge
315	Christoph Von Preysing	20.5.2003	Germany	NE Ridge
316	Pemba Rinzi/Ringi Sherpa (Bishinga)	20.5.2003	Nepal	NE Ridge
317	Olaf Zill	20.5.2003	Germany	NE Ridge
318	Frederik Strang	20.5.2003	Sweden	NE Ridge
319	Kami (Kame) Sherpa (Bagam)	20.5.2003	Nepal	NE Ridge
320	Xavier Alas Sune	14.5.2004	Spain	NEast Ridge
321	Victor Hugo Herrera	14.5.2004	Argentina	" "
322	Andrej Stremfelj	14- 17.5.2004	Slovenia	N East Ridge
323	Mrs. Marija Manfreda	" "	Slovenia	" "
324	Maijan Manfreda	" "	Slovenia	" "
325	Miha Habjan	" "	Slovenia	" "
326	Matija klanjscek	" "	Slovenia	" "
327	Alan Kinkes	" "	U.K.	" "
328	Pasang Gelu Sherpa	" "	Nepal	" "
329	Im Bok Choi	4.5.2005	South Korea	" "
330	Dawa Sherpa	4.5.2005	Nepal	" "
331	Serap Jongbu Sherpa	4.5.2005	Nepal	" "
332	Pema Tshiring Sherpa	4.5.2005	Nepal	" "
333	Serge Bonvin	6.10.2005		Normal Route
334	Sergey Petrov	6.10.2005	Russia	Normal Route
335	Alexey Bolotov	6.10.2005	Russia	" "
336	Evgeny Vinogradskiy	6.10.2005	Russia	" "
337	Oleg Naoumov	6.10.2005	Russia	" "
338	Sergei Kirillov	6.10.2005	Russia	" "
339	Romano Benet	2.5.2006	Italy	" "
340	Ms. Nives Meroi	" "	" "	" "
341	Maxut Zhumayev	" "	" "	" "
342	Vassiliy Pivtsov	2.5.2006	" "	" "
343	Uwemicha Johannes Goltz	29-May-07	Switzerland	SE Ridge
344	Giampaolo Casarotto	29-May-07	Italy	" "
345	Ms. Crisina Castagna	29-May-07	Italy	" "
346	Josep N. Pous	29-May-07	Spain	" "
347	Roger Sellent Criera	29-May-07	Spain	" "
348	Richard Brill	1-May-07	Netherland	" "
349	Ignacio O. De Olza	26-May-07	Spain	" "
350	Jorge Egocheaga Rodriguez	26-May-07	Spain	" "
351	Renzo Benedetti	29-May-07	Italy	" "
352	Ms. Joelle Brupbacher	1-May-07	Switzerland	" "
353	Horia Dan Colibasanu	1-May-07	Romania	" "
354	Ms. Martinez Sandoval	5-May-07	Mexico	" "
355	Phu Dorchee Sherpa	5-May-07	Nepal	" "
356	Sergey Samoilov	1-May-07	Kazakhstan	" "
357	Mrs. Svetlana Sheripova	1-May-07	Kazakhstan	" "
358	Yevgeniy Shutov	1-May-07	Kazakhstan	" "
359	Sinev Dmitry	1-May-07	Russia	Normal
360	Mr. Jose Carlos Pauner Gotor	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
361	Ms. Marta A. Martinez	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
362	Mr. Jesus M. Manzanares	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
363	Ms. Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner	01.05.2008	Austrian	Normal
364	Mr. David F. Marin	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
365	Mrs. Edurne Pasaban Lizarribar	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
366	Mr. Asier Izaguirre Pasaban	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
367	Mr. Fernado L. Torres	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
368	Mr. Jon Alexander C. Narvaez	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
369	Mr. Jose I.O. Menendes	01.05.2008	Spanish	Normal
370	Mr. Fernado A. J. G. R. Polanco	01.05.2008	Colombia	Normal
371	Mr. Edgar Ivan V. Ricaurte	01.05.2008	Ecuador	Normal
372	Mr. Muktu Lhakpa Sherpa	01.05.2008	Nepal	Normal
373	Mr. Martin Minarik	23.04.2008	Czech	Normal
374	Mr. Radek Jaros	01.05.2008	Czech	Normal
375	Mr. Zdenek Hruby	01.05.2008	Czech Czech	Normal
376	Mr. Artur Henryk Hajzer	11.05.2008	Posish	Normal
377	Mr. Robert Korrad Szymczak	11.05.2008	Posish	Normal
378	Mr. Kristian F.V.D. Bello	13.05.2008	Argentina	Normal
379	Mr. Dario Alejandro Bracali	03.052008	Argentina	Normal
380	Ms. Kinga Baranowska	01.05.2008	Poland	Normal
381	Mr. Findik Tunc	08.05.2009	Turkey	Normal
382	Mr.David fojtik	08.05.2009	Czech Republic	Normal
383	Mr. Sung Ho Seo	08.05.2009	Korea	Normal
384	Mr. chang Ho Kim	08.05.2009	Korea	Normal
385	Mr. Amit Akuta	08.05.2009	India	Normal
386	Mr. CN Bodh, SC	08.05.2009	India	Normal
387	Mr. Prabhu Dayal Bisht	08.05.2009	India	Normal
388	Mr. Rinzin Dorje	08.05.2009	India	Normal
389	Mr. Sonam Trgais	08.05.2009	India	Normal
390	Dawa Tshiri Sherpa	08.05.2009	Nepal	Normal
391	Pasang Sherpa	08.05.2009	Nepal	Normal
392	Pemba Rinji Sherpa	08.05.2009	Nepal	Normal
393	Ngima Griman Sherpa	08.05.2009	Nepal	Normal
394	Luis Stitzinger	2009/05/18	Germany	Normal
395	Alix Christin Von Melle Dorothee	2009/05/18	Germany	Normal
396	Jurgen Erich Dr greher	2009/05/18	Germany	Normal
397	Beanhard Alfred Muller	2009/05/18	Germany	Normal
398	Helga Soll	2009/05/18	Germany	Normal
399	Rupert Arnold Hauer	2009/05/18	Austria	Normal
400	Alexandra Maria Robi	2009/05/18	Austria	Normal
401	Nobukazu Kurika	2009/05/18	Japan	Normal
402	Sung Ho Seo	2009/05/18	Korea	Normal
403	Chang Ho Kim	2009/05/18	Korea	Normal
404	Oh Eun Sun	2009/05/21	Korea	Normal
405	Pama Chring Sherpa	2009/05/21	Nepal	Normal
406	Dawa wongju Sherpa	2009/05/21	Nepal	Normal
407	Wook Seck Go	2009/05/01	Korea	Normal
408	Hongbin Kim	2009/05/01	Korea	Normal
409	Migon Kim	2009/05/01	Korea	Normal
410	Mingma Tanzi Sherpa	2009/05/01	Nepal	Normal
411	Rinji Sherpa	2009/05/01	Nepal	Normal
412	Pasang Ngima Sherpa	2009/05/01	Nepal	Normal
413	Dawa Finjok Sherpa	2009/05/01	Nepal	Normal

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

Central Executive Board (2005 - 2008)



Ang Tshering Sherpa
President



Tashi Jangbu Sherpa
Immediate Past President



Zimba Zangbu Sherpa
1st Vice President



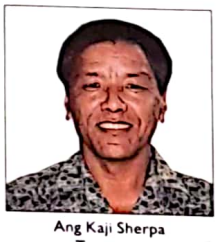
Bhumi Lal Lama
2nd Vice President



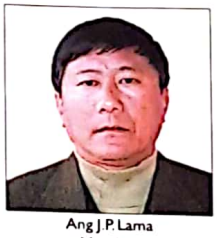
Deebas Bikram Shah
General Secretary



Narhari Bhandari
Secretary



Ang Kaji Sherpa
Treasurer



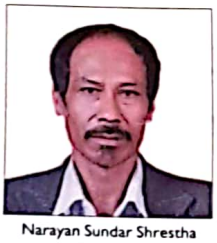
Ang J.P. Lama
Member



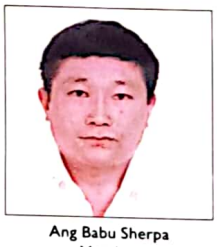
R.P. Pant
Member



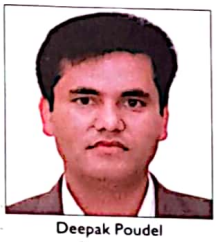
Santa Bir Lama
Member



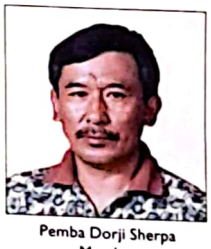
Narayan Sundar Shrestha
Member



Ang Babu Sherpa
Member



Deepak Poudel
Member



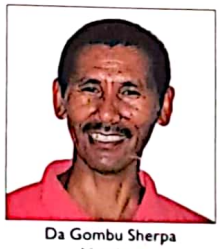
Pemba Dorji Sherpa
Member



Bijay Gurung
Member



Hari Bahadur Kandel
Member



Da Gombu Sherpa
Member



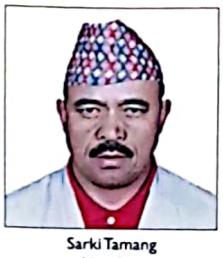
Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha
Member



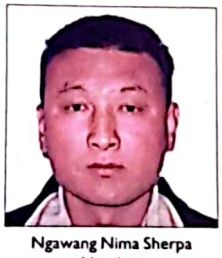
Kamini L. Sherpa
Member



Diwas Pokhrel
Member



Sarki Tamang
Member



Ngawang Nima Sherpa
Member



Baburam Bhandari
Member (Representative, MoCTCA)



Sitaram Sapkota
Ex-officio Member (President, TAAN)



Bikram Neupane
Ex-officio Member (President, HRA)



Jinesh Sindurakar
Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Advisors



Prof. Dr. Soorya L. Amatya
Chief Advisor



Mr. Pasang Lama Sherpa
Advisor



Ms. Yankila Sherpa
Advisor



Mr. J. B. Singh
Advisor



Mr. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha
Advisor



Mr. Shambhu Tamang
Advisor



Apa Sherpa
Advisor



Harihar Dahal
Legal Advisor

Names of Various NMA Committees

TRAINING & EXPEDITION COMMITTEE

Mr. Da Gombu Sherpa	Convenor
Mr. Ngawang Nima Sherpa	Member
Mr. Lakpa Sherpa	Member
Mr. Dorjee Lama	Member
Mr. Lhakpa Kitar Sherpa	Member

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Mr. Ang Babu Sherpa	Convenor
Mrs. Kamini L. Sherpa	Member
Mr. Ang Phurba Sherpa	Member
Mr. Ang Rita T. Sherpa	Member
Mr. Krishna B. Shah	Member

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Deepak Poudel	Convenor
Mr. Hari Bahadur Kandel	Member
Mr. Hiranya Lama	Member
Mr. Shree Sharma "Moorkha"	Member
Mr. Domi Sarki Lama	Member

PUBLICATION & PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha	Convenor
Mr. Hari Bangsha Kirant	Member
Mr. Prem N. Kakkar	Member
Mr. Hari Man Lama	Member
Mr. Swaraj Shakya	Member

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAINEERS' MEMORIAL PARK COMMITTEE

Mr. Zimba Zangbu Sherpa	Convenor
Mr. Prem Dangol	Member
Mr. Prabin Shrestha	Member
Mr. Arjun Hoda	Member
Mr. Bibhuti Chand Thakur	Member
Mr. Henary Sigayret	Advisor

INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Mr. Bhumi Lal Lama	Convenor
Mr. Hari Dhoj Tulachan	Member
Mr. Kamal Man Gurung	Member
Mr. Ganesh Gurung	Member
Mr. Ghanashyam Poudel	Member
Mr. Dinesh Gurung	Advisor

MOUNTAIN RESCUE COMMITTEE

Mr. Sarki Tamang	Convenor
Mr. Diwas Pokhrel	Member
Mr. Om Man Shrestha	Member
Mr. Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa	Member
Mr. Phinjo Sherpa	Member

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

Mr. Bijaya Gurung	Convenor
Mr. Pemba Dorjee Sherpa	Member
Mr. Shambhu Sigdel	Member
Mr. Indra Lama	Member
Mr. Girdhari Sharma	Member

CHAPTER CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa	Convenor
Mr. Pushpa Thapaliya	Member
Mr. Shree Sharma "Moorkha"	Member
Mr. Padam Ghale	Member
Mr. Abtarnath Boki	Member
Mr. Madhav Prakash Subedi	Member
Mr. Kishor Rajbhandari	Member
Mr. Utsab Sundar Shrestha	Member

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. Rajendra Man Shrestha	Convenor
Mr. Bijaya Pradhan	Member
Mr. Prakash Adhikari	Member
Mr. Jambe Yang Lama	Member
Mr. Pasang Dawa Sherpa	Member

CASUAL PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING COMMITTEE

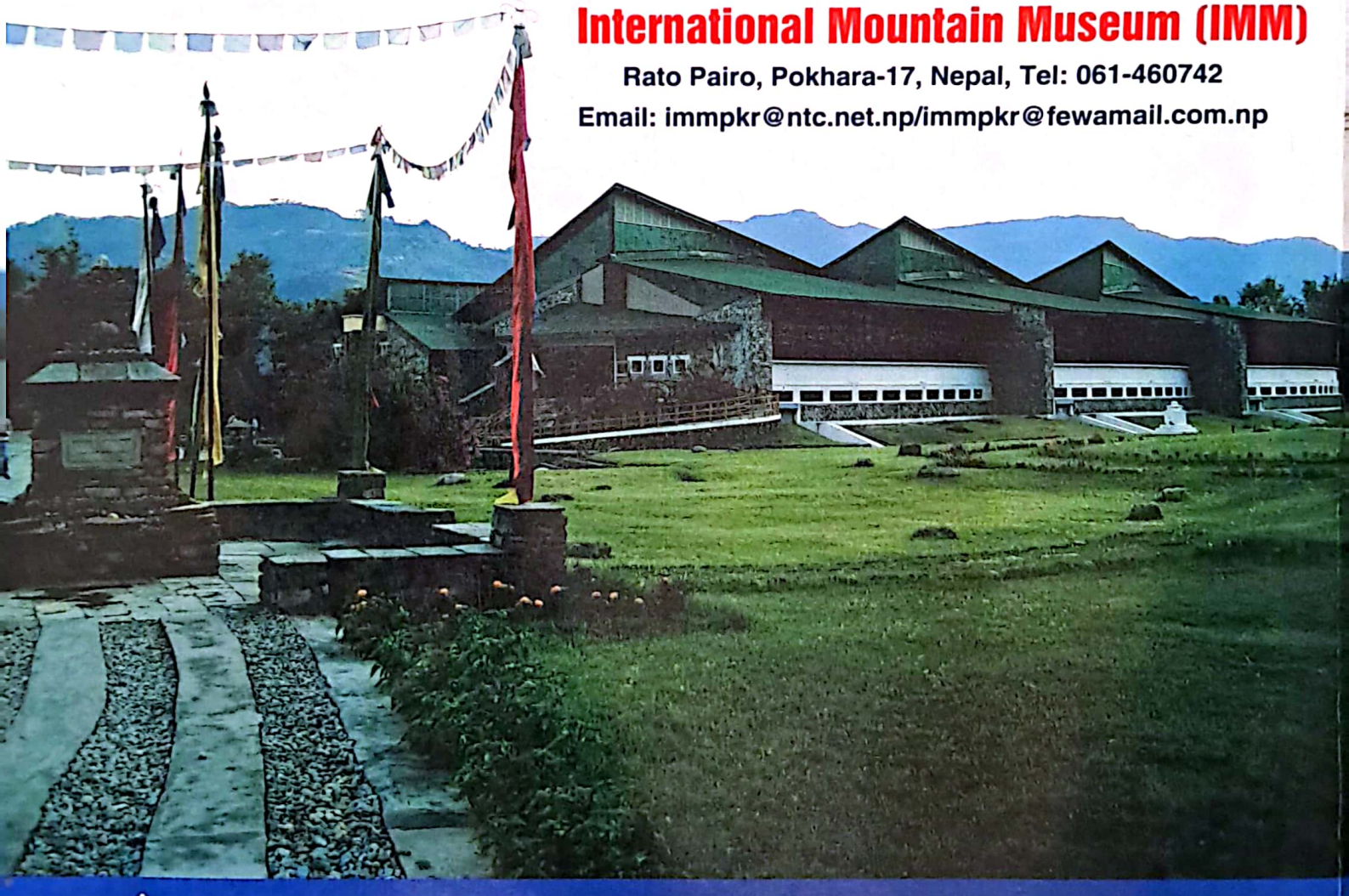
Mr. Hari Bahadur Kandel	Convenor
Mr. Diwas Pokhrel	Member
Mr. Deepak Poudel	Member
Mr. Da Gombu Sherpa	Member
Mr. Sarki Tamang	Member

PUBLIC RELATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa	Convenor

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- Comprehensive materials and information related to mountains.
- Daily film screening on mountains.
- Restaurant for snacks and meals.
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International Mountain Museum (IMM)

Rato Pairo, Pokhara-17, Nepal, Tel: 061-460742

Email: immpkr@ntc.net.np/immpkr@fewamail.com.np

नेपाल पर्वतारोहण संघ

NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

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Fax: +977-1-4434578, Email: office@nepalmoutaineering.org, peaks@nma.wlink.com.np,
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