120 let years

PLANINSKA ZVEZA SLOVENIJE | *ALPINE ASSOCIATION OF SLOVENIA*

SPD 1893

Planinstvo kot način življenja
Mountaineering as a lifestyle

23. 7. 1892 – izlet piparjev na Stol, kjer sklenejo ustanoviti Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD)
Pipa Club ascent of Mt. Stol when they decide to found the Slovenian Alpine Club (SAC)

27. 2. 1893 – ustanovni občni zbor SPD v gostilni Malič v Ljubljani; prvi predsednik Fran Orožen.
founding committee meeting of the SAC in the Malič inn in Ljubljana; the first president is Fran Orožen.

1893 – ustanovljeni prvi podružnici SPD: kamniška in savinjska
the first branches of the SAC are founded: Kamnik and Savinja

1894 – zgrajeni prvi koči SPD: Orožnova na planini Lisec pod Črno prstjo in Kocbekova na Molički peči pod Ojstrico
the first SAC mountain huts are built: Orožnova Koča on Planina Lisec below Črna Prst and Kocbekova Koča on Molička Peč below Ojstrica

1895 – začne izhajati Planinski vestnik
the Planinski Vestnik alpine journal is first published
– Jakob Aljaž kupi vrh Triglava in postavi Aljažev stolp
Jakob Aljaž buys the summit of Triglav and erects a round metal turret on it

1896 – postavitev Triglavske koče na Kredarici
the Triglavska Koča mountain hut is built on Kredarica

1906 – prvi tečaj SPD za gorske vodnike
the first SAC course for mountain guides is organised

1908 – predsednik SPD postane Fran Tominšek
Fran Tominšek becomes president of the SAC

16. 6. 1912 – ustanovitev prve rešilne postaje SPD v Kranjski Gori, ki se šteje za začetek organiziranega slovenskega gorskega reševanja
the first SAC rescue station is founded in Kranjska Gora; this is considered to be the beginning of an organised mountain rescue service in Slovenia

1924 – na zasedenem Primorskem ustanovljen Planinski klub Krpelj, ki ima velik narodnozavedni pomen
the Krpelj alpine club is founded in occupied Primorska and has great patriotic significance

1925 – SPD organizira Združenje slovanskih planinskih društev
the SAC organises a Union of Slav alpine associations

1931 – predsednik SPD postane Josip Pretnar
Josip Pretnar becomes president of the SAC

1933 – ustanovitev mladinskega odseka SPD
a youth section of the SAC is founded
– izid priročnikov Mire Marko Debelak Plezalna tehnika in Bogdana Brecelja Prva pomoč in reševanje v gorah
handbooks written by Mira Marko Debelak (Climbing technique) and Bogdan Brecelj (First aid and rescue in the mountains) are published

1934 – ustanovitev alpinistično-plezalnega odseka SPD
the alpine-climbing section of the SAC is founded

1935 – SPD podpre planinsko-alpinistični odpravi v Bolgarijo in Grčijo
the SAC supports hiking/climbing expeditions to Bulgaria and Greece

1936 – SPD podpre odprave v osrednji del Alp
the SAC supports expeditions to the Central Alps

1937 – SPD podpre odpravo v francoske Alpe
the SAC supports an expedition to the French Alps

1937 – po dveletnem delovanju uradno ustanovljena Akademska skupina SPD
after two years of activity, the Academic group of the SAC is officially founded

1942 – ustanovljena Osvobodilna fronta SPD Matica
the Liberation Front of SAC Matica is founded

1945 – na Jesenicah ustanovljena Planinska zveza Jugoslavije
the Alpine Association of Yugoslavia is founded in Jesenice

1946 – v Ljubljani ustanovljeno Planinsko društvo Slovenije pod vodstvom Franceta Avčina, ki ga istega leta zamenja Vlasto Kopač
the Alpine Association of Slovenia (AAS) is founded in Ljubljana under the leadership of France Avčin who is replaced the same year by Vlasto Kopač

6. 6. 1948 – v Ljubljani ustanovljena nova zveza planinskih društev, Planinska zveza Slovenije, predsednik PZS postane Fedor Košir
a new association of alpine clubs is founded in Ljubljana: the Alpine Association of Slovenia; its president is Fedor Košir

1948 – PZS se vključi v Mednarodno zvezo planinskih organizacij (UIAA)
the AAS becomes a member of the International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation (UIAA)

1951 – ustanovljena Planinska založba
the Planinska Založba publishing house is founded
– ustanovljen Inozemski odsek PZS, ki organizira prve povojne odprave v tujino
the Foreign section of the AAS is founded and organises the first post-war expeditions abroad

1953 – obstoječe planinske poti na Slovenskem se prve v Evropi povežejo v transverzale
existing mountain routes in Slovenia become the first in Europe to be joined together to form long-distance trails

1956 – prva uradna jugoslovanska odprava v Kavkaz
the first official Yugoslav expedition to the Caucasus is organised

1957 – mladinska komisija organizira prvi tečaj za mladinske planinske vodnike
the youth commission organises the first course for alpine youth guides

1958 – PZS vpelje vodniško službo s sprejetjem Pravilnika o organizaciji gorskih vodnikov
the AAS introduces a guiding service with the adoption of a set of rules governing mountain guiding
– Požar uniči sedež PZS na Likozarjevi ulici 9 v Ljubljani in velik del arhiva
a fire destroys the headquarters of the AAS on Likozarjeva Ulica 9 in Ljubljana including a large part of the archives

1960 – prva jugoslovanska alpinistična himalajska odprava (JAHO)
the first Yugoslav expedition to the Himalayas is organised

1964 – prva neuradna jugoslovanska odprava v Ande, ki jo organizira Akademsko planinsko društvo Ljubljana
the first unofficial Yugoslav expedition to the Andes is organised by the Academic alpine club from Ljubljana

1965 – predsednik PZS postane Miha Potočnik
Miha Potočnik becomes president of the AAS

1966 – stalni sedež PZS postane stavba na Dvorakovi 9 v Ljubljani
the building on Dvorakova 9 in Ljubljana becomes the permanent headquarters of the AAS

1967 – prva jugoslovanska odprava v Pamir
the first Yugoslav expedition to Pamir is organised

1975 – 6. JAHO osvoji vrh Makaluja, Marjan Manfreda brez dodatnega kisika, kar je bil tedaj svetovni višinski rekord
the 6th Yugoslav Himalayan expedition reaches the summit of Makalu; Marjan Manfreda reaches the summit without supplemental oxygen - a new altitude world record at the time

1979 – 7. JAHO po prvenstveni Jugoslovanski smeri po zahodnem grebenu osvoji vrh Everesta (prva Slovenca na vrhu Nejc Zaplotnik in Andrej Štremfelj)
the 7th Yugoslav Himalayan expedition reaches the summit of Everest via a new route along the Western Ridge (the first Slovenians on the summit were Nejc Zaplotnik and Andrej Štremfelj)
– predsednik PZS postane Tomaž Banovec
Tomaž Banovec becomes president of the AAS
– na pobudo Aleša Kunaverja v Manangu ustanovljena slovenska šola za nepalske gorske vodnike
Aleš Kunaver founds a Slovenian school for Nepalese mountain guides in Manang

1981 – 8. JAHO pripleza na rob južne stene Lotseja po Jugoslovanski smeri, ki je tedaj v svetovni javnosti veljala za problem prihodnjega tisočletja
the 8th Yugoslav Himalayan expedition reaches the edge of the south face of Lhotse along the Yugoslav route, which at the time was considered to be a mountaineering challenge for the next millennium

1987 – predsednik PZS postane Marjan Oblak
Marjan Oblak becomes president of the AAS

1989 – predsednik PZS postane Andrej Brvar
Andrej Brvar becomes president of the AAS

2000 – Davo Karničar prvi na svetu opravi nepretrgan spust na smučeh z vrha Everesta v bazni tabor
Davo Karničar becomes the first person ever to ski directly from the summit of Mt. Everest to base camp

2001 – predsednik PZS postane Franci Ekar
Franci Ekar becomes president of the AAS

2010 – predsednik PZS postane Bojan Rotovnik
Bojan Rotovnik becomes president of the AAS
– odprt Slovenski planinski muzej v Mojstrani
the Slovenian Alpine Museum is opened in Mojstrana

Časovnica povzeta po knjigi /
The timeline is summarized from the book by
Peter Mikša, Kornelija Ajlec: Slovensko planinstvo, PZS 2010