

A dramatic mountain climbing scene. In the foreground, a climber with a beard and sunglasses, wearing a red and blue puffy jacket, is climbing a steep, icy rock face. He is using an ice axe. In the background, a vast, majestic mountain range stretches across the horizon under a bright sky with a sun or moon. The mountains are covered in snow and partially shrouded in mist or low clouds. Another climber is visible in the distance on a higher peak.

# *Mountaineering*

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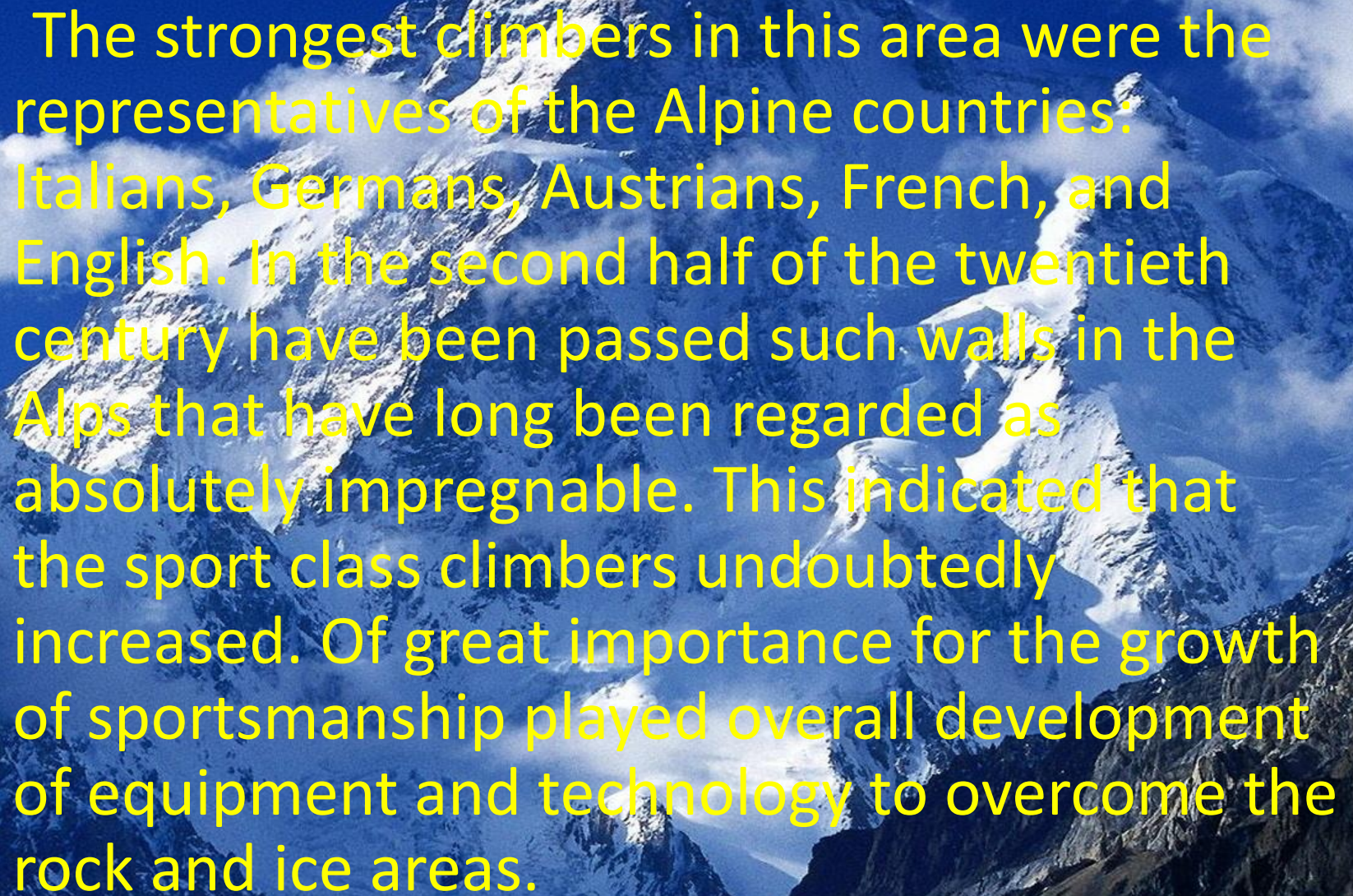
Originating in the Alps, climbing it is here for the first time began to develop as a sport. Pure sports climbing to the top began to take place in the Alps at the beginning of the XIX century. Particularly widespread development of sport climbing has received in the XX century.





By the beginning of the XX century all the peaks of the Alps were conquered, and climbers began to search for new and more challenging routes for climbing. The more complex route there was the more athletic liked it. So gradually emerged grew and established the "wall" climbing on steep mountain walls.





The strongest climbers in this area were the representatives of the Alpine countries: Italians, Germans, Austrians, French, and English. In the second half of the twentieth century have been passed such walls in the Alps that have long been regarded as absolutely impregnable. This indicated that the sport class climbers undoubtedly increased. Of great importance for the growth of sportsmanship played overall development of equipment and technology to overcome the rock and ice areas.





- There were lighter and stronger rope made of synthetic fibers, lightweight cat, ice axes, jumpers and bookmarks, duralumin ladder, sophisticated cuisine, new products, lightweight, warm clothes and shoes - all this greatly affected the qualitative growth of mountaineering.



After being subdued all alpine peaks, eyes climbers are increasingly began to turn to other mountainous regions of America, Africa and New Zealand. Now the turn of the Himalayas. The first attempts to conquer the peaks in the Himalayas belong to the beginning of the XIX century. However, after the first attempt, it became clear that the expedition to the summit above 6000-7000 m sets climbers a lot of new problems associated primarily with the height, the small mountain development, large scale approaches to the foot peaks.





For many years, the Himalayas and Karakoram visited various expeditions. British, since 1922, year after year, hard climb Everest (Djomolungma), Germans - Nanga Parbat and Kanchenjunga, Italians and Americans - the peak K-2 (Chogori) in the Karakoram.



The first eight-- Annapurna, was conquered only in 1950 by the French expedition Maurice Herzog and Louis Lachenal . After that, within five years, six more were conquered the highest peaks of the Himalayas and the Karakoram, including the highest peak of the Earth - Mount Everest, which is more than 30 years, beat off all the attacks of the British expeditions.



- The success of the conquest of the highest peaks along with the experiences contributed to the improvement of equipment, above all, the creation of a relatively easy and reliable oxygen equipment. All this taken together has determined the success of the post-war high-rise expeditions.







# Mountaineering in pre-revolutionary Russia





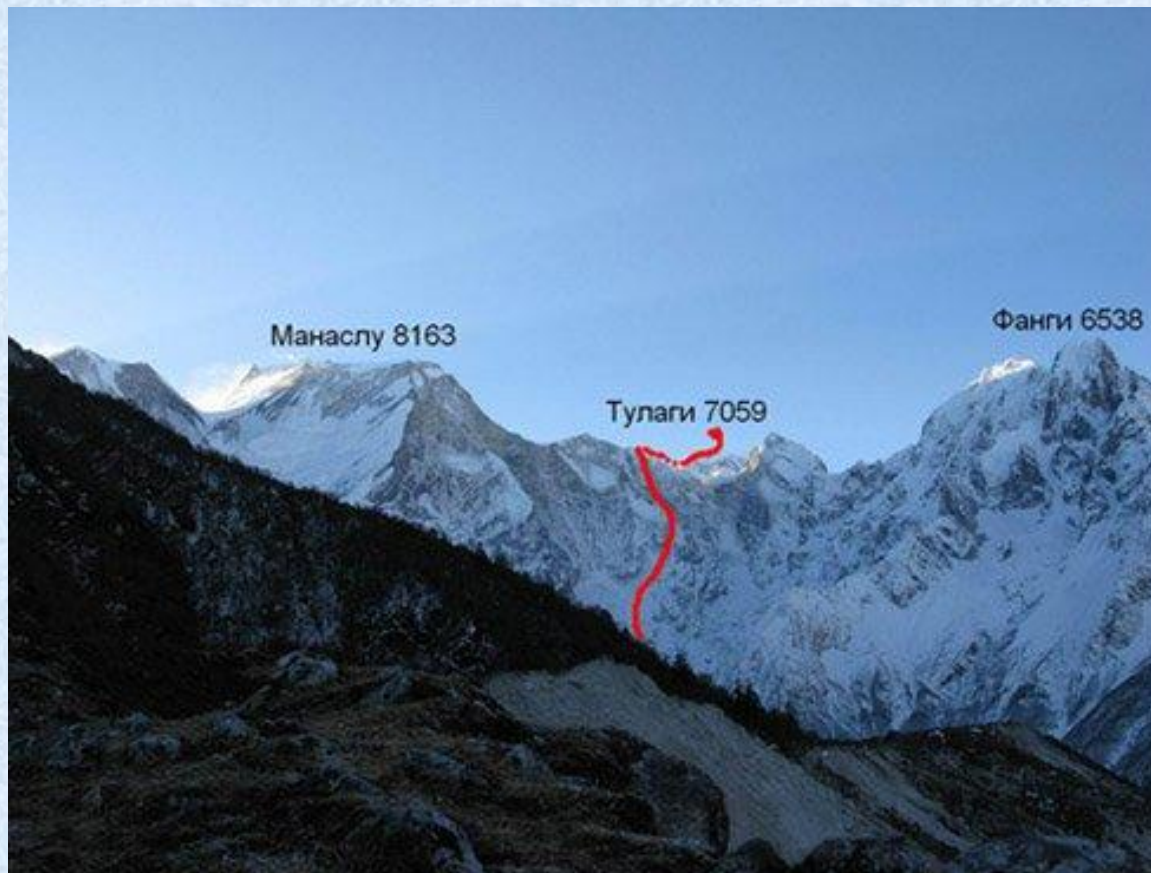
The official date of the beginning of the Russian mountaineering can be considered the year of establishment Russian Mining Society (RGS) - 1900. Prior to this date there were some climbing in various parts of Russia.



In the last quarter of the XIX century created a number of mountain clubs: in Tiflis, Odessa, Pyatigorsk. Since 1900, the Russian mining company operated with offices in Vladikavkaz, Pyatigorsk, Sochi, Verne (now Almaty). The total number of members of the society had around 1,000 members, which was about 70 times less than in the Austro-German Mountaineering Club.

Significant event was attended by Russian Dmitry Gireva traveler, who was part of a group led by geologist K. Priestley, who conquered Mount Erebus during the expedition R. Scott to the South Pole in 1911.





Expedition Tulagi Himalayas 2010  
In late September 2010 start of the expedition Tulagi  
Himalayan expedition 2010. Sports Bandalet Nikolai,  
Sergei and Alexei Nilov crust.



Gasherbrum II  
December 27, 2010, Simone Moro, Denis Urubko  
and Cory Richards went to Pakistan.  
Objective - winter ascent of Gasherbrum II.





### Expedition Kyzyl Asker 2009

In August-September 2009, the Alpine Club "Khan Tengri" (Minsk, Belarus) with the participation of climbers CSKA them. Demchenko (Moscow) organizes expeditions Kyzyl Asker 2009 District Western Kokshaal Too. August 1st expedition is going to Bishkek, where will be purchased food and other necessities of life. Departure from Bishkek is scheduled for August 4 morning. To the base camp two days' journey with an overnight stay in the city of Naryn. Base camp is supposed to break up in the valley glacier Kizil-Asker. The main purpose of the expedition - Southeast wall Peak Kizil-Asker a new route.



Russian Track-Walls. PIC Kyzyl-Asker (5600m), Kyrgyzstan - China Climbing in the south-east wall of the Peak Kizil-Asker - ninth expedition under the project "Russian way - the walls of the world." For ten years, the team paves the exclusive Alexander Odintsov, "Russian routes" the most famous, no one passed, the walls of the world.





July 1 - July 23, 2006

Russian Extreme Project on the northern wall of the Grandes Jorasses  
Grandes Jorasses is an iconic mountain climbing for the whole community. Its northern wall height of technically complex area is 1200 meters! Over the past hundred years, since its first conquest, it is a measure of sportsmanship for all climbers of the Old World. And also, one of the few mountains in the Alps on this scale, where has not been made any BASE jump !!!

And stayed Grandes Jorasses untouched for parachutists precisely because to achieve the jump point necessary to make difficult mountaineering.



# Good Luck

