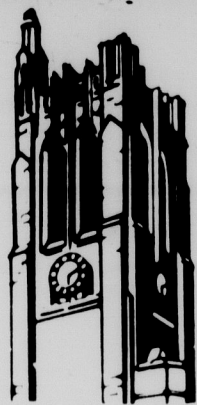


**MICHIGAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY**



STATE NEWS

East Lansing, Michigan

January 21, 1969



SKI ISSUE '69

ARMCHAIR OBSERVER

Novice on slopes coins ski-eating

By GREGG LORIA
State News Staff Writer

I wish there was some way to convince people that I don't like to ski.

Ever since I broke my leg in a skiing accident, I have been telling anyone who would listen—not excepting my parents or friends—that I do not enjoy the sport. But my candor has gotten me nowhere. Around skiers, I have sorrowfully concluded, it is impossible to tell the truth and be believed.

All sportsmen, of course, tend to exaggerate a little. Look at golfers, fishermen, and sports writers. Skiers, however, have the least regard for straightforward talk of any group I have ever fallen in with or down among.

People who in their normal environment will not tolerate the slightest deviation from the path of probity have only to don reversible parkas, tight ski pants and mock pink earmuffs to insulate themselves from forthright discourse.

I can honestly say that skiers very seldom speak the truth, or for that matter, believe the truth. I know that in that snowy clime known as a ski resort, nobody believed me.

The gentle novice slopes where I hang out when I am finally nagged into skiing, for instance, are generally crowded. But everybody thinks I am kidding when, if asked where I have spent my day, I say right there on the beginners' slopes. What's more, I have yet to hear another human being admit that that's where he was, too.

Put a pair of stretch pants on the most honorable of men and,

although he may not have achieved an altitude of over 200 feet in his life, he will start babbling of his adventures in Jackson Hole (Wyo.), Aspen, Squaw Valley, the French Alps, and other such places.

I have, in fact, been to Jackson Hole to ski—or I should say my friends went skiing—I visited the Coors Beer Plant which is nearby.

The hordes that jostle me on the beginner's slopes of Boyne Mt. or Mt. Holly, it would seem, are figments of my feverish imagination. I have learned that it is tactless, and fruitless, to remind a fellow skier that I actually saw him snowplowing down, say, Lullaby Lane at Boyne Highlands.

Instead, while he carries on in-

definitely about his conquests of more nomenclaturally terrifying slopes, I hold my tongue and confine myself to clicking my left anklebone, which I have been able to do as a result of breaking my left leg twice, both times while skiing.

Even though I still have my strong disdain for skiing, I have developed a system, a sort of *modus vivendi*, that will make any future ski journey somewhat more tolerable for me.

If I am forced into making that trip up to the friendly ski lodge, I'll unpack my Red Stars or my Heads and put them in the rack next to the lodge, enter the lodge, shake the snow off my feet and then calmly sit down for the rest of the afternoon. I'll then use the money that I was supposed to buy the ski pass with to buy five or six hot dogs, a couple of cokes and some Hostess cupcakes. That's my new sport—ski-eating.



Oops!

Some skiers never do watch where they're going.

Photo by Jim Richardson

I soar undaunted, mindless
Through this barren paradise.
Cast on wooden wings
I see horizons Merlin knew.
My eyes, stunned by the blinding glare
Cannot see the hate or fear.
Icarus, I fly above you now,
Your fears do not concern me.
I glide protected by this cool, white chill.
My solitude complete, serene
They cannot touch me here.
On this virgin land I plod
My destiny far above theirs.
My waxen fingers barely crease
The humpback of my gilded world.
This my solace, my relief.

--Ken Krell

5,000 years of skiing

By BARBARA PARNESS
State News Staff Writer

Jean Claude Killy may have had predecessors some 5,000 years ago.

Relics found in northern European countries indicate that Scandinavians were skiing at that time.

Historical records show that Swedish armies were equipped with skis in 1200 A.D. By the 16th century entire Swedish armies traveled on skis.

Skiing was probably introduced into Central Europe via Austria in the 1590's, and later in the

Americas, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and India, Arthur Liebes in "The Complete Book of Winter Sports," writes.

Competitive skiing began in Norway around 1850. Ten years later the king of Norway set up an annual trophy for skiing. In a few years other nations were holding similar annual skiing championships.

Skiing was reorganized as an Olympic sport for the 1924 Winter Games at Chamonix, France. Entrants from the Scandinavian nations dominated the skiing events.

Compared to its history in European areas, the history of skiing in the United States is relatively short. As a widespread participant sport, skiing is only about 30 years old in this country. However, Scandinavian immigrants brought skis to the New World hundreds of years ago.

Dating back to 1759, skiing was listed in the roster of events at the Canadian snowshoe festival. During the Pacific gold rush of 1849 skis were in common use. Popular etchings of the time showed the intrepid mailman on skis bringing letters to the isolated 49'ers in their snowbound winter camp.

The sport of skiing was limited almost entirely to immigrants and visiting foreigners to the United States until the early 1930's. Prior to this period it was rare to find a native American who had ever been on a pair of skis.

The first ski club in the United States was organized in 1812 by Scandinavian-Americans. This club is the present Nansen Ski Club located in Berlin, New Hampshire.

clubs were formed in several states, including Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan. Their memberships were largely Scandinavian.

In Feb., 1904, 17 ski clubs gathered at Ishpeming, Mich. to form the National Ski Association and to hold the first National Ski Tournament. Norwegians, Swedes and a few central Europeans participated.

Americans first became interested in the sport of skiing when the 1932 Winter Olympic Games were held in this country at Lake Placid, New York. Recreational and competitive skiing showed a fantastic growth in this country from the early 30's until the intervention of World War II. Following the Lake Placid Olympics, New England and western ski areas as well as many Canadian sites became the scenes of winter vacations and weekends.

Approximately four million Americans are actively engaging in the sport of skiing at ski sites across this country and around the world. The business of manufacturing ski equipment and clothes and running resorts has become a billion dollar industry in the United States.

Winter schedule for snowmobiles

- Jan. 25-26 Snowmobile Safari-Benzie County
- Feb. 1-2 Snowmobile Safari-Benzie County
- 14-16 Championship Midwest Snowmobile Assn. Races--Mancelona-Bellaire area
- 15-16 Snowmobile Safari-Benzie County
- 22-23 Snowmobile Races-Beulah
- 23-24 Snowmobile Races-Cadillac
- March 1-2 Snowmobile Safari--
- 3-5 Snowmobile Races--
- dan
- 8-9 Snowmobile Rally-Mancelona

Military history of skiing shows fast-hitting troops

By RICH BERNARD
State News Staff Writer

Almost 1,000 years before they were used in sport, skis transported troops and provided a means of surprise attack in military operations.

Vikings utilized skis as far back as the tenth and eleventh centuries in raids in Norway. Around 1200, King Sverre of Norway employed ski-soldiers as scouts against Sweden.

Over three centuries later, a Swedish patriot named Gustaf Vasa used ski-troops in a revolt against Sweden's Danish rulers. The Danes were defeated and Vasa got himself elected the King of Sweden as Gustavus I, establishing a dynasty which lasted until the Napoleonic Wars.

Throughout the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, ski-equipped troops were used in Norway, Russia, Finland and Poland as well as in Sweden.

In more modern times, ski troops fought on the Austrian-Italian front through the First World War. The United States Army employed a ski-equipped mountain division in the same area during World War II.

A vastly out-numbered Finnish army, using ski equipped troops in quick-hitting, com-

mando-type operations, was able to hold the invading Red Army at bay for the entire winter of 1939-40.

Russia finally forced Finland to capitulate during the following March.

Norwegian partisan units on skis engaged in a very effective sabotage campaign against the German occupants later in World War II.

At present, ski-troop instruction is carried out at the United States Army Cold Weather and Mountain School, located 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks at Fort Greely, Alaska.

Although special forces units with assignments in cold weather areas may develop a great deal of skiing skill, most troops attending the school learn primarily skiing fundamentals as part of a course in cold weather survival.

This training in the use of skis as a mode of transportation is part of the fulfillment of the school's mission of "developing doctrine and providing instruction in the technical, tactical, and administrative aspects of military operations in cold weather, summer subarctic terrain and in mountains." The training a soldier receives here includes the use of both skis and snowshoes, primarily as modes of transportation.

Lessons essential to skiers

By **KAREN BRIER**
State News Staff Writer

Novice skiers should start to ski on a trial basis by renting equipment for their first trips down the slopes.

Only after a skier finds the sport satisfactory should he invest in ski equipment and thermal ski clothing.

Instruction is mandatory for the beginning skier. Without it he will find basic ski maneuvers difficult to learn.

Skiers begin on what is known as the "bunny hill," which is about 20 feet in height and 100 feet long. The rope tow is relatively slow, enabling the skier to ride it with some ease.

Initial ski lessons include basic skills for survival: Snow plow skiing and effective stops.

The next level of skiing entails the learning of the snow plow turn, in which the skier turns left or right while coming down the hill.

He is taught to traverse, which is traveling across the hill with both skis together. When the skier employs this along with the stem turn, which is turning on one ski, he can ski on almost any size hill

because he is traveling across it rather than down.

At this stage, the skier is at the beginning-intermediate level.

The skier has been on the beginners' hill, which is 40 feet high and 400 feet long.

He can now master the rope tow, the T-bar and probably is ready to take the chair lift to a higher hill.

A skier progresses by his ability and his desire to become a good skier. Some skiers are satisfied to go up and down the hill while others want to be perfectionists.

Usually a skier can progress from a beginner to an intermediate skier with seven ski lessons combined with individual practice.

Within two seasons, a person can go from a completely novice skier to be accomplished skier.

When a skier advances into a stem christie, which is a beginning turn for parallel skiing, he is at the threshold of advanced skiing.

A parallel christie, which is keeping both skis together and turning while coming down the hill, usually identifies an advanced skier. The parallel christie is used in slalom skiing.

Most slopes in Michigan have junior racing programs, where young intermediate skiers compete for racing titles.

Compared to other sports, skiing is expensive. Ski clubs,

student rates and group instruction, however, reduce the over-all cost of both instruction and lift tickets.

Most ski schools charge a rate of \$5 a session for seven sessions, costing the person \$35. Private lessons for the skier would amount to about \$100.

Professional skiers are usually the instructors or racers.

Advanced skiers who desire to become instructors may attend a clinic in Northern Michigan where they take week long skiing proficiency tests as well as written tests.

If they pass these tests, they become certified instructors and members of the Professional Ski Instructors of America (PSIA).

Members of the PSIA are accepted both in the United States and abroad as qualified instructors.

Foreigners wishing to become instructors in the United States must also pass these tests.

Snowmobile trails

Barry County Snow Riders--Hastings--25 miles of trails

Cabertae Ski Area--35 miles of trails

Grand Traverse Trail in Fife Lake State Forest--31 miles

Yankee Springs Recreational Area--Hastings, Wayland Area

Moose Jaw Safari Trail--north of Harbor Springs--80 miles of trails

Baldwin--nine marked trails--250 miles long.

South provides own ski spots, artificial snow

Although many vacationers travel to the southern states for the sun and fun of water skiing, snow skiing is also a popular sport in the South.

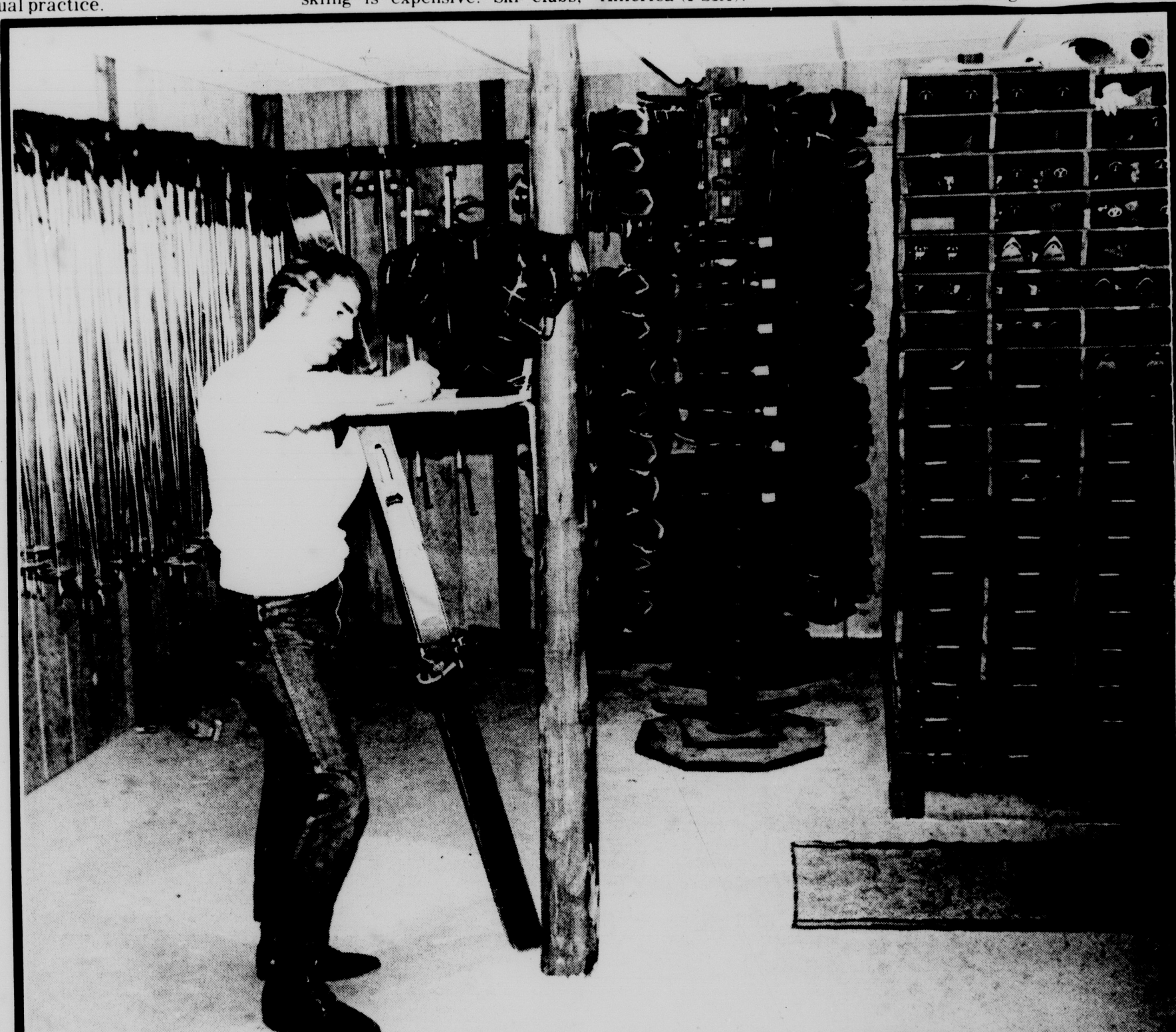
North Carolina boasts of eight ski areas with mountains ranging from 800 feet high at Banner Elk to 107 feet high at Hounds Ears.

Although snow may not be as plentiful as in Michigan, artificial snow can be easily produced.

Virginia has four ski areas, with each mountain being approximately 500 feet high.

Skiing is possible in West Virginia, but five out of the six areas only have hills of about 250 feet. The exception is Weiss Knob in Davis, which is 625 feet high.

Those vacationers who want to completely escape from the cold weather and snow will be safe traveling to Florida and Georgia because even artificial ski areas cannot be found in these states.



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RUSTIC ATMOSPHERE

European charm adds to skiing

By CYNTHIA NEAL
State News Staff Writer
 Among a skier's favorite day-dreams is seeing himself schussing down a 10-mile Alpine slope, coming to rest at a rustic chalet where he can sip Schnapps and warm his feet by a crackling fire.
 His favorite words are the names of faraway places such as Davos, St. Moritz, Innsbruck, Zermatt and Kitzbuhel.
 Then he recalls the special attractions of each resort as spelled out to him in every glowing detail by travel brochures. Although their common characteristic is excellent ski-

ing, each area has its own individual charm and varied facilities.
 Zermatt is as good a place as any to begin an imaginative ski holiday. Located at the foot of the Matterhorn, this rustic village is one of the leading winter sports resorts in Europe.
 Situated high in the mountains, it gives skiers an especially long season for taking advantage of its downhill runs totaling 75 miles. These are all accessible by the 30 miles of uphill facilities.
 Accommodations for 4,000 people plus outstanding hospitality make Zermatt a favorite

of ski enthusiasts world wide.
 On the other side of the Matterhorn lies the Italian resort Cervinia. From Cervinia, lifts carry skiers up the 11,400 ft. Plateau Rosa, whose altitude makes it popular for spring skiing.
 To the northeast of Zermatt in Switzerland is the glacial village, Grindelwald, situated at the foot of the Wetterhorn, Shreckhorn and Eiger. This setting means excellent skiing conditions even late in the season.
 In spite of Grindelwald's apparently isolated location, it is accessible by car the year

around, or by train if preferred.
 Davos, in the Parsenn Mountain Range, offers excellent facilities for everyone from the nursery group to the experts. These include model tracks, warning notices, rescue services and telephones. The guests of Davos, sometimes called the "world capital of skiing, enjoy 25 runs. Some up to 10 miles in length.
 Located in the same range as Davos is the village, Klosters with a rustic, intimate atmosphere. The runs in the mountains above Klosters are suited more to the slightly advanced skier than to the inexperienced.

Situated relatively near Davos and Klosters is St. Moritz, which has been the winter playground for royalty and the rich.
 Through the past 100 years, the popularity of St. Moritz has changed, appealing not only to the international sophisticates, but also to skiers of all economic levels.
 Besides excellent skiing winter and summer, other activities at this resort area include ice skating on seven local rinks, bobsledding on one of the best runs in the world and winter horseracing on the frozen lake.
 St. Moritz is easily accessible from Zurich, Milan and Munich, which are worthwhile stops on any traveler's itinerary.

Moving into Austria, a skier's first stop might be in the Alberg region. The villages located here, St. Anton, St. Christoph, Stuben, Lech and Zurs, are linked by a network of cable cars, lifts and buses. Due to their proximity, skiers may stay in one village but have the advantage of skiing in all surrounding areas.
 Skiers of all abilities find this area very accommodating. For the unskilled beginner as well as the enthusiastic intermediate eager to improve his skills, St. Anton is the home of a renowned ski school founded by Hans Schneider.
 A two-hour trip eastward from St. Anton brings ski fans to Innsbruck, site of the 1964 Winter Olympics. The four skiing areas around this Austrian city offer individual ski schools and private guides. None of the areas are more than 30 minutes from the center of town.
 In the Tyrol region, east of Innsbruck, lies Kitzbuhel, offering the largest ski school in the Tyrol. Home of many Olympic and world ski champions, this area offers over 100 ski runs for enthusiasts of all abilities.
 Skating, curling, sleighing and tobogganing are popular in this area as alternatives to skiing. Accommodations with indoor pools and Finnish saunas combine with a cosmopolitan nightlife to make a holiday in Kitzbuhel especially pleasurable.
 Some airlines offer group flights and package plans including transportation, accommodations and meals for as little as \$338 for 14 days. Some plans even make an automobile available for the more adventurous.

Killy expertise displayed on TV

Jean-Claude Killy, twice world ski champion and three-time Olympic gold medalist, is now on weekend television.
 His program "The Killy Style" combines instruction and entertainment in a half-hour color format. Each week Killy and French teammate Leo Lacroix challenge difficult mountains around the world.
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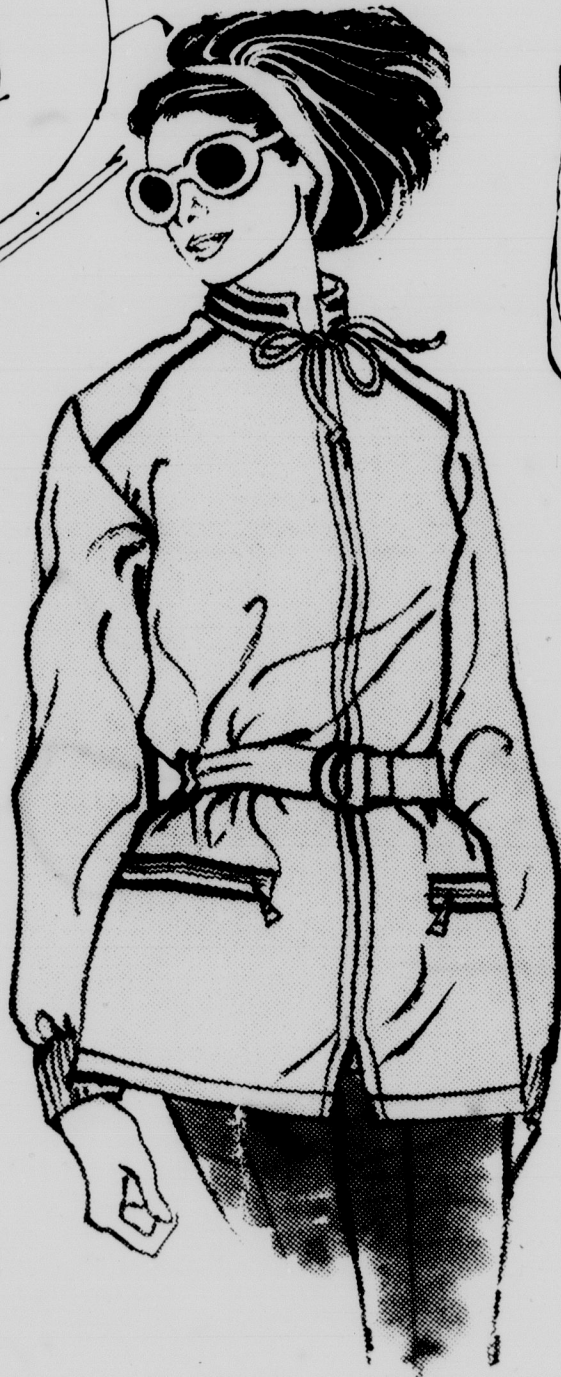


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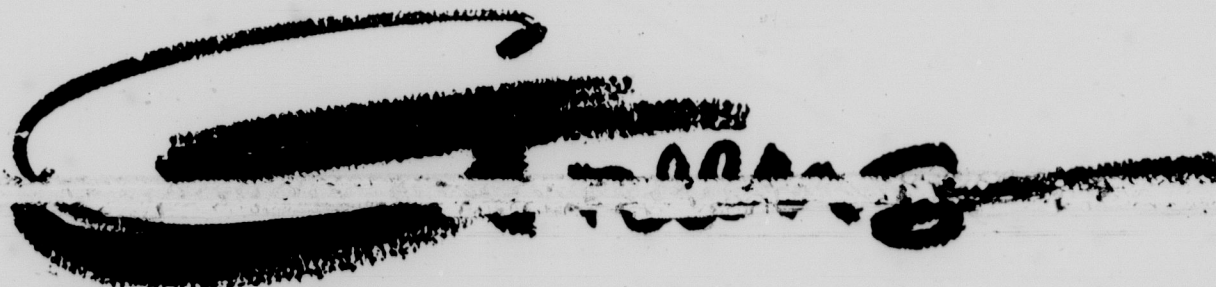


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Ski utopia foreseen in 2001

By GEORGE BULLARD
State News Staff Writer

If by the year 2001 undergraduates regain full use of the MSU library, their research into man's leisure will reveal marked contrasts between 21st century ski resorts and those of the past.

By 2001 sub-orbital space flight will have replaced the obsolete supersonic travel of

the 1970's. On land, nuclear transports will have replaced piston automobiles, internationally banned in 1984 to preserve the earth's remaining oxygen.

Though most skiers will travel to resorts by public rocket, more sophisticated bachelors will arrive in Chrysler's new nuclear Sub-Orbital BusSM (S.O.B.). This

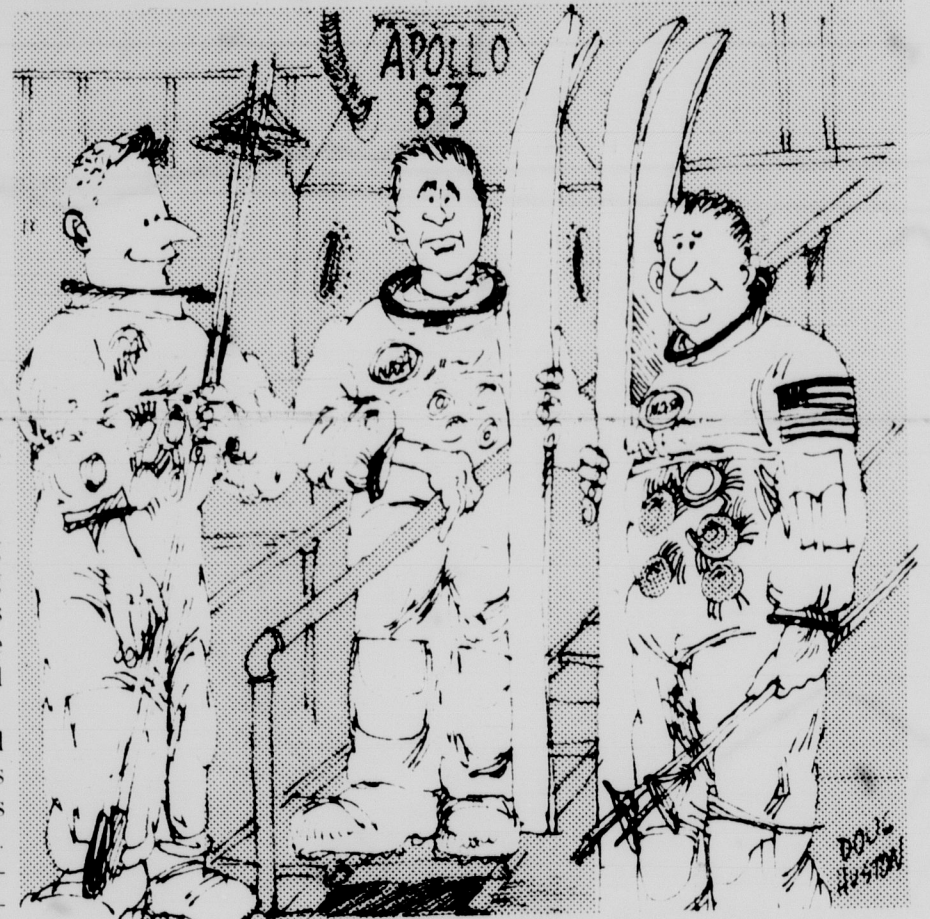
two-seater transport will travel at Mach 3 and comes complete with lounge, liquor, two glasses and a self-playing Frank Sinatra album. A fast-moving S.O.B. can totally dominate a resort's social scene.

To record purchases, each resort guest will use a plastic card punched with an identifying number. In the bar, restaurant and sauna, attendants will dial the amount of purchase and record it on a master computer by inserting the card into a recording mechanism. When guests check out, a similar device prints a computerized bill for the desk clerk.

On the trails the card automatically admits skiers to electronic lift facilities and charges the proper account. The card will also operate vending machines and public telephones wired to the computer. Even last minute equipment purchases and ski lessons may be added to the final bill by computer.

High energy foods will be available in multi-flavored pills, tubes and cubes. Resorts, however, will also offer relic rooms for more archaic dining. Domestic animals will be nearly extinct, but gourmets may dine on synthetic beef, pork and fowl made from wood pulp and federally distributed by the agency for Regulating and Enriching the Capital of the Hemisphere (RETCH).

Menus will also offer RETCH vegetables synthesized from reclaimed pollution. Fruits, made from cellulose and sea water, will complete typical RETCH menus. By 2001 depleted resources and mushrooming populations will have made natural foods a



delicacy forbidden to commercial sale.

Skiers may sightsee from electric glass monorails traveling between peaks on cables. Service on these two-hour trips will include dinner, drinks and private 12-track stereo. All charges, of course, will be computed to the skier's account.

Resorts will also feature remedial ski runs. These stretches of snow will be lined with electronic scanners wired to a computer. After runs, skiers may immediately review their performance and hear the computer's taped critique. For masochists, a print-out of the more severe criticisms will be available.

Sonic equipment that quickens bone fusion will repair fractures of the future. A two-hour treatment will put un-

skilled skiers back on slopes for additional maiming.

Common wrist radios will prevent skiers from getting lost or lying injured and unnoticed. Besides personal communication, these radios will receive commercial programs and special low-powered resort broadcasts.

Each wrist radio will have a tiny radar device that transmits a continuous beam to aid the rescue of unconscious skiers. By clearing the slopes, ski patrols can track the single beam of the injured skier and begin immediate rescue operations.

Ski fashions will be sewn from lightweight material threaded with fine wire. Thin power belts will generate current through the garment, keeping skiers warmer than traditional thermal wear. The belt may be recharged by plugging it into a wall overnight.

Non-skiers will enjoy other outdoor facilities heated with solar discs that amplify sun energy. Tennis courts, swimming pools and golf courses will cluster among tropical foilage nourished by heat from these hidden discs.

Nature trails, warmed to 85 degrees by similar discs, will feature tropical animals in natural habitats. Plastic domes will protect these areas during severe weather.

Please turn to page 9



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JET SET CROWD

Eastern slopes attract urbanites

By LARRY MOLNAR
State News Staff Writer

The slopes found in the resorts of the eastern states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania are often underestimated by those who have not skied the areas.

The ski resorts in these states are made attractive not only by the varied conditions and facilities offered, but also by the regular weekend influx of members of the younger set from the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Extremely popular among this group are the ski trains which depart for the resorts from the large cities on Friday night and return Sunday afternoon.

Thousands of young working people from the downtown Manhattan offices take advantage of these excursions as an oppor-

tunity to make new acquaintances.

Another advantage of skiing in the East are the relatively low prices. The two fees are generally a few dollars lower than in the Midwest.

The best skiing in the East is rightfully claimed by the state of Vermont. Stowe, Vt. with Mt. Mansfield and Spruce Peak is probably the most widely known offering one of the largest areas.

Stowe is 45 miles away from Burlington and the nearest air and train terminals though, making it difficult and expensive to get to the ski area unless you drive yourself.

Another large, well known and more easily accessible resort in Vermont is Killington. It has the East's longest sea-

sons and best all-around skiing.

The Killington area has approximately 70 ski lodges and motels to accommodate the overnight skier. Killington boasts the East's highest chair lift in addition to Killington's numerous lifts and rope tows.

The other popular resort in Vermont is Sugarbush Valley, with one of the most extensive snowmaking programs in the East, insuring early seasons and better skiing when the natural snowfall is small. Sugarbush has a gondola, four chair lifts and numerous rope tows.

New Hampshire has several resorts noted for their excellent skiing and ample facilities. Foremost is Wildcat at Pinkham Notch, N.H.

Wildcat claims the East's heaviest annual snowfall. The

area's facilities include a 6,800 foot gondola and a large double chair lift.

Also popular in N.H. is the Gunstock Belknap area, offering the Penny Pitou Ski School.

Buses and trains depart daily from Boston to the resort and the driving time is only 2 1/2 hours.

Pennsylvania also has its share of ski areas.

Seven springs is located 250 miles from New York City and has three chair lifts, two poma lifts and five rope tows.

Blue Knob is 275 miles from New York City and has novice, intermediate and expert slopes. Two chair lifts, a poma lift and several J-bars service the slopes.

Although not as well known as the northern states, New

York attracts many skiers who don't have the time, desire or money to head farther north.

Popular resorts in this state include Belleayre resort area which is 135 miles from New York City. Four chair lifts, two T-bars and a J-bar transport skiers to novice, intermediate and expert slopes.

Also popular is Gere Mountain, 240 miles from New York City, with four chair lifts, a T-bar and a J-bar. Gere Mountain has novice, intermediate and expert slopes.

The East, although not claiming the glamour and prestige of the Western resorts, nevertheless has much to offer. The nearly 70 resorts listed in the New York Times 1967 ski guide indicate the variety and availability of ski areas to be found in the East.

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Ski makers offer variety

By RICH BERNARD
State News Staff Writer

The hundreds of ways in which ski manufacturers combine, sandwich and laminate the plastics, hickory, ash, other hardwoods, metals, fiberglass and epoxies account for the wide variety of skis on the world's slopes today.

Such general differences as weight, length, width and number of directional stability grooves separate skis into the categories of use: downhill, cross country or jumping. The particular type of sports in which the prospective skier plans to participate helps determine his choice of skis.

But a skier is also faced with all the hundreds of combinations manufacturers have developed from the three primary ski materials of wood, metal and plastic.

Until after World War II almost all skis were made from wood, usually hickory. Hickory is tough, smooth and hard, yet supple. Because of hickory's weight, however, laminated skis whose running surfaces are hickory with the center parts made of softer and lighter woods were developed during the 1930's.

The first step in the manufacture of wooden skis is one in which the billets of wood that will eventually be made into skis are dried and sawed roughly into shape. The unfinished boards are then put on a form and, by softening the tip, the upturn is obtained.

The skis are paired in color, grain and weight and from this point on are kept in the same pairs to ensure similarity. The final processes of planing, lac-

quering, varnishing or soaking is then carried out, the exact technique varying as to manufacturer.

Laminated wood skis, constructed by placing wood layer upon layer, may include from 7 to 21 pieces of wood glued together. These skis usually have greater flexibility and springiness than solid wood skis.

Although various earlier attempts had been made to produce metal skis, it was not until an aircraft design engineer named Howard Head developed a metal sandwich structure that metal skis became practical.

Working on the idea that light weight aircraft materials made better sense than wood for skis, Head designed a ski which, while not only lighter than wooden skis, had high torsional rigidity which kept the skis from twisting during turns.

Metal skis also proved to be far more durable and require less maintenance than wood skis. Fusion with wood, plastics and vulcanized rubber added further

versatility.

Plastics, the most recent addition to the ski material inventory, threaten to upset the present dominance of metal skis.

Midget skis facilitate downhill maneuvers

As some skiers try to maneuver their long skis down the ski slopes, other skiers sporting short skis turn easily during their descent.

Short skis were first used on a promotion basis when Cliff Taylor advocated them approximately 10 years ago on the East Coast.

The ease in which one can turn on them was responsible for the popularity of short skis. More than simply sawed-off long skis, the width and stiffness of these short skis account for their maneuverability.

Short skis are often employed as a training device to help beginning skiers retain their balance, but they cannot be used for racing or competitive skiing.

Adults over the age of forty are the main purchasers of short skis because they use them for casual or recreational skiing.

Manufactured short skis have the only engineered side camber, have a metal monocoque construction and a full length plywood core.

These, however, are not the only short skis found on the slopes. Many teen-agers make them for themselves since they are used primarily for recreation.

The trend to purchase short skis in Michigan has dropped over the years. People who begin on short skis find that they must re-invest in the full length skis.

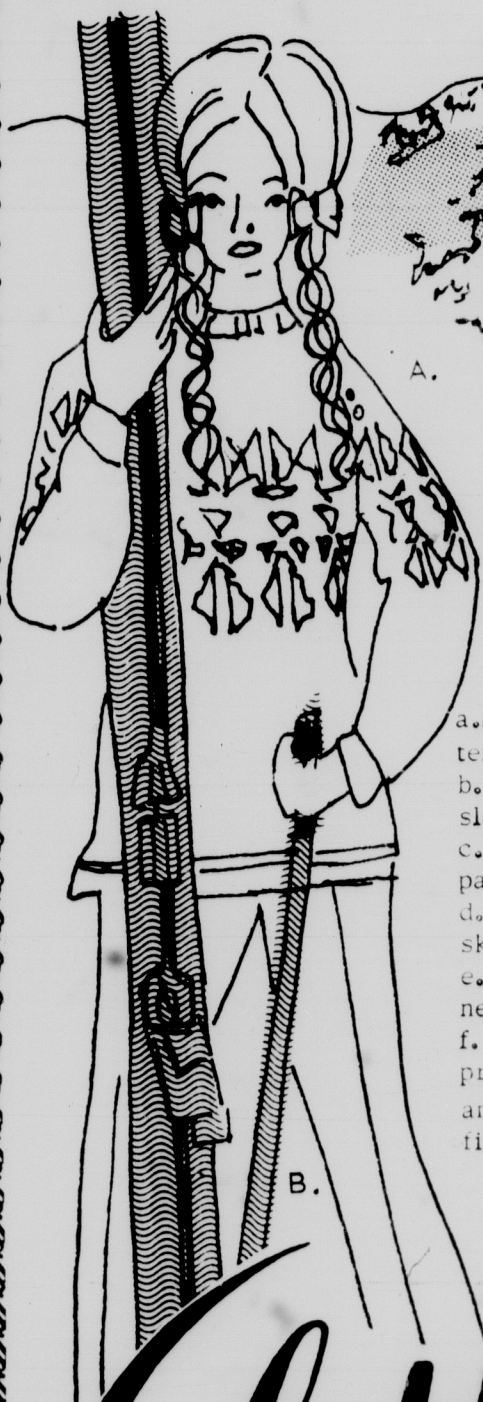


Ski tip

Cannonsburg ski area gives a helpful hint to skiers.

Photo by Jim Richardson

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Amputees master slopes

By RICH BERNARD
State News Staff Writer

Some skiers never have to worry about keeping their skis parallel or shifting their weight between their uphill and downhill skis when cutting across a slope.

These are amputee skiers who, because they have lost a leg or foot, learn the sport on one ski.

In place of ordinary ski poles, these skiers utilize an outrigger system, consisting of arm crutches to which 15 to 20 inch ski tips have been hinged.

The use of these outriggers provides such skiers with three points of balance, allowing them to out-ski many two-legged co-sportsmen.

Since such two-ski maneuvers as the snow-plow are impossible these amputee skiers learn and master traversing and side-slipping from the beginning.

The average amputee, *Today's Health* said, can learn to ski on intermediate and expert slopes in one-fourth the time of many biped skiers.

Although the outriggers have climbing picks fastened to the

side, they do not dig in like ordinary ski poles. Walking, especially uphill, is one of the most difficult aspects of amputee skiing.

Other problems an ordinary skier would not face include removing an artificial leg and having to hop over to the skiing equipment. Even riding ski lifts poses unique problems.

Most of the equipment utilized by American amputee skiers are similar to those developed in Germany and Austria after World War II. Although other types of equipment, such

as a sort of wicker basket assembly in place of ski poles, have been tried, the Alps-developed outrigger system has proved to be the most successful.

An Amputee Slalom Race is sponsored annually by the Portland, Ore., Jaycees at Timberlane Lodge on Mount Hood. First held in 1963, the event attracts one-legged competitors from all over the U.S.

The National Amputee Skier Association, based at the Soda Springs ski area on Donner Summit, Calif., has obtained ski-

instructor certification for some of its members. This allows the prospective amputee skiers to learn from instructors who share the same unique problems.

Life Magazine said amputee skiing has a "marvelous therapeutic effect, on the psyche as well as the body." Many such skiers have admitted that skiing has helped to keep them from withdrawing into themselves due to their loss.

The inclusion of one such skier as a member of the National Ski Patrol System attests to the success of one-track skiing.

Grenoble gains new face from '68 Olympic Games

By BARBARA PARNES
State News Staff Writer

The 1968 Winter Olympic Games transformed the city of Grenoble into a headquarters for winter sports in central France while bringing international attention to the many skiing areas located in the French Alps.

Previously noted only as the birthplace of composer Hector Berlioz and author Stendahl, Grenoble was a city in need of renovation before it received the bid for the Olympics.

Stendahl once described his birthplace as a dull, drab, colorless place peopled by the petit bourgeois and nouveau riche. The Winter Olympics added both color and interest to the city and insured that, in the future, it will attract a greater variety of people.

The Olympic games brought physical improvements to this industrial city, the capital of the French province of Isere. These include a new town hall, a new prefecture, a new major hotel, countless new parks and hundreds of miles of first class railroads.

The Olympic village, which housed the teams participating in the events, now houses 3,000 of the city's underprivileged families.

2001

Continued from page 6

In 2001, nudism, for the first time since Adam, will be considered man's natural state. In warm solar areas clothes will be optional. For the prudish establishment generation born in the 1940's, resorts will provide private sun rooms. Everyone may use these rooms, but couples under 14 must be accompanied by a naked parent or guardian.

Heated shopping malls will dominate the indoor resort scene. Motorized walkways will carry shoppers between stores. Weary skiers may pamper bruises in public whirlpool baths or by private massage.

Resorts will offer year-round skiing. Artificial silicone snow will be sprayed in the spring and vacuumed up in the fall. Pseudo-snow will keep both ski bums and resort owners of the future perennially happy.

Although Grenoble itself does not offer skiing, the city is linked to the numerous surrounding ski areas by a belt highway running entirely around the city both as a bypass and a rapid connection between major auto routes going in and out of the area.

Chamrouse, the site of the Alpine skiing events during the Olympics, is located near the city of Grenoble. Until recently, *Sports Illustrated* said the area was "a hodgepodge of A-frames and chalets and popstands and ninth-class hotels."

A new system of roads built especially for the game links Chamrouse to Grenoble, situated

19 miles down the mountain. Traffic flows in a continuous belt through the ski areas from Chamrouse to Grenoble.

Prior to the start of the Olympics in February 1968, many improvements were made in the ski facilities at Chamrouse. Over 300,000 cubic meters of earth were shifted on the slalom trails alone. Major improvements were made in the women's downhill run, which presently ends in the middle of the village.

The men's downhill is not considered particularly difficult for an Olympic downhill. It is 7,319 feet long with a maximum gradient of only 65 per cent and a total vertical drop of only one half mile.

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Low bridge tolls aid U.P. skiing

By RUSS ANDRE
State News Staff Writer

The ski resorts in Michigan's Upper Peninsula should get a shot in the arm from the lowering of the Mackinac Bridge tolls.

The toll for a car was formerly \$3.75. The cutting of the toll to \$1.50 per car has caused excitement among the operators of ski resorts in the UP. The lower toll should encourage more skiers to explore the state's northern most ski areas.

The ski resort that is the farthest north is **Mount Ripley**. Ripley is located in the Houghton-Hancock area and has open slopes served by a T-bar and rope tows. The resort has a snack bar, rental equipment and chalet.

Porcupine Mountain, 17 miles west of Ontonagon, has eight slopes, a double chair lift, a double T-bar and rope tows. The area also has a cross-country run. A chalet, rental equipment and cafeteria are available.

Near Ironwood is **Mt. Zion**. Zion has four slopes plus downhill and slalom runs. The

resort is open on Tuesday and Thursday nights and weekends only. Tobogganing and toboggan rentals are offered.

Four miles northeast of Ironwood on US-2 is **Big Powderhorn**. Powderhorn has 11 runs and trails that are served by double chair lifts, a T-bar and rope tows. Ski rental, dining room, cocktail lounge and cafeteria are available. The resort also gives free transportation to and from the airport located one mile away.

Indianhead Mountain is nine miles east of Ironwood. Indianhead has nine runs, three slopes, triple chair lift, double chair lift, T-bars and rope tows. The area has lodging, meals, rental equipment and a heated swimming pool.

Located seven miles southeast of Iron River is **Brule Mountain**. Brule has six slopes served by a T-bar, four rope tows and a chair lift. Rental equipment and a chalet with lunchroom are offered.

Crystella Ski Hill at Crystal Falls has several slopes, a junior ski jump, rope tows

and tobogganing. Night skiing and ice skating are available.

The world's highest artificial ski jump is found at **Pine Mountain** near Iron Mountain. Twelve slopes and trails are served by two double chair lifts and eight rope tows. Instruction, lodging, meals in two restaurants and an indoor-outdoor heated swimming pool are available at Pine.

Al Quaal Recreation Area at Ishpeming has three slopes, a cross-country course, junior jumping hills, night skiing and a toboggan run. A snowmobile trail is also found at the area.

Within the Marquette city limits is **Cliff's Ridge Ski Resort**. Cliff's has six slopes, two T-bars, two rope tows, rental equipment, chalet lounge and meals.

Gladstone Ski Park is located three miles northwest of Gladstone. Several slopes, four rope tows, night skiing and snacks are available.

Thunder Lake in Hiawatha National Forest, 22 miles northwest of Manistique, is the site of **Thunder Bowl**. The Bowl has six slopes, cross-

country trails and two rope tows. The area, open weekends only, also has tobogganing and a chalet with snack bar.

Big Valley is located one mile south of Newberry. The beginner and intermediate slopes found at Big Valley are served by three rope tows.

Brice's Hill, five miles west of St. Ignace, has one slope and a rope tow.

Open weekends and Christmas and Easter weeks only is **Iroquois Mountain Lodge**. Located 20 minutes west of Sault Ste. Marie, Iroquois Mountain has six runs, a double chair lift and two rope tows. Equipment rentals, overnight lodging, a lounge and cafeteria are available.

A point of interest to skiers in the Upper Peninsula is the National Ski Hall of Fame, located in Ishpeming. The Hall of Fame should be visited by more skiers now that the bridge tolls have been reduced.



Whee!

Another skier takes off on a perilous voyage to the bottom of the bunny hill. Photo by Jerry McAllister

Unfamiliar areas boast excellence

By CYNTHIA NEAL
State News Staff Writer

Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia offer ski resorts off the beaten path of tourists.

Facilities are sometimes rather primitive, but the natural beauty and the atmosphere of being away-from-it-all compensate for the small inadequacies.

Vermion in northern Greece and Ziria, only 90 miles from Athens, are well-known resorts in Greece. Single rooms with baths are available for \$3 a night, and a good meal costs approximately \$1.

The mountains and lakes of Yugoslavia attract many winter sports enthusiasts. Resorts near Bled and Boninj offer skiing, ice skating and sleighing.

Accommodation standards are as high as those in central Europe. For \$5 a day, guests may have a single room with bath or shower and full board.

Spain, the country most often thought of in terms of sunshine and the Riviera, has a surprisingly great number of excellent ski areas.

Accommodations must be booked months in advance for the most popular resort, Valle de Aran, since the business of winter skiing never slacks off at this resort.

Lodging is more readily available during the January off-season of southern Spain.

In the Guadarramas, located not far from Madrid, a single room costs under \$5, a double costs approximately \$5 and room with full board is about \$10 a day.

Men schuss in style

Men will be in top condition this ski season as they schuss downhill in the newest of ski fashions.

Head Ski Co. offers a one-piece jump-suit of stronger-than-ever nylon with a narrow belt. The unique feature of most of Head's designs is that the pant cuff is strapped over the boot for security and eliminates bulkiness inside the ski boot.

A parka made of sturdy water-proof nylon is the most recent modified-action jacket. The parka has a stretch insert at the back of the shoulders and action-free under-arm construction. The ski pants for the conservative and flamboyant dresser are all on one maximum-comfort and unrestrained movement.



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Michigan sportsland braces for ski hordes

By RUSS ANDRE
State News Staff Writer

If the occasional long lines at the rope tows can be endured, the northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan offers skiing and other ski area activities.

The Boynes, Boyne Mountain Lodge, Boyne Highlands, Thunder Mountain and Walloon Hills continue to be the "in" places for skiers to congregate. These areas are all under the control of owner Kircher and general manager Chuck Moll.

Boyne Mountain at Boyne Falls has 17 ski runs which vary in length from 1,600-6,000 feet. The area has a four-passenger chair lift, five double chair lifts and rope tows. Boyne Mountain also has rental equipment, overnight accommodations, meals and bars.

Located three miles northeast of Harbor Springs is **Boyne Highlands**. The Highlands has 14 runs served by four triple chair lifts, T-bars and a pomalift. Overnight accommodations, a dining room and a lounge are also offered. Rental equipment is available.

Thunder Mountain is five miles northeast of Boyne Falls. It has 13 runs with a double chair lift, T-bar, pomalift and two rope tows. Rental equipment, a clubhouse and a bar are offered.

Located five miles east of Walloon Lake junction of US-131 and M-75 is **Walloon Hills**. Walloon has nine slopes and several trails. These are served by a four-place chair lift, T-bar, pomalift and three rope tows. A clubhouse with cafeteria and bar are available.

Schuss Mountain, with its European atmosphere of old cobblestone and horse-drawn carriages, is in its second season. Schuss, four miles west of Mancelona on M-88, has eight slopes and trails which are served by a triple chair lift and two double chair lifts. Ski and snowmobile rentals are available, as are a chalet, a hotel, lounges, restaurants and cafeterias.

The "Fabulous Four" of Sugar Loaf, Crystal Mountain, Shanty Creek Lodge and Traverse City Holiday are popular places.

Sugar Loaf, 18 miles west of Traverse City, has 15 runs and trails served by three double chair lifts and a J-bar. Lodging, cafeteria, dining room and bar are offered.

Located 10 miles southeast of Beulah is **Crystal Mountain**. The area has 12 ski runs served by a chair lift and a pomalift. Rental equipment, a dining room and a lounge are available.

Shanty Creek Lodge is two miles south of Bellaire. Shanty has nine slopes and trails which are served by two double chair lifts, two pomalifts, a T-bar and rope tows. Rentals, lounge, warming house, overnight accommodations, a lounge and a dining room serve the area.

Only five miles east of Traverse City is **Traverse City Holiday**. Holiday has 12 slopes and trails. Two T-bars and

four rope tows are found at the area, which also offers night skiing. Rentals and a chalet offering meals are available.

Caberfae, near Cadillac, has undergone one of the most dramatic changes of any area in the state. Caberfae, which has long been owned by Cadillac people, reorganized and sold stock to the public.

A new, octagonal lodge with overnight accommodations, bar and dining room, has been built. With 35 runs, a 25-acre slalom bowl and a downhill race course, Caberfae ranks first in the number of slopes of any area in the state. The area is served by two chair lifts, five T-bars and 18 rope tows.



Caberfae skiing

A skier attempts to successfully maneuver a slalom run at Caberfae ski area. A double chair lift appears in the background. State News Photo by Bill Porteous

SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN

Nearby areas attract fans

By RUSS ANDRE
State News Staff Writer

Local ski enthusiasts can find a wide variety of slopes in the southern part of the state.

Cannonsburg Ski Area, 12 miles northeast of Grand Rapids, is in its fourth year. Proprietor Bill Goff has made some big improvements in his resort, which he claims to be third in popularity in the state, behind the Boynes and Caberfae.

Two million square yards of earth were moved over the past two years to build up the main ridge. The area has 18 ski runs, 4 trails, 2 T-bars, 9 rope tows and night skiing.

Cannonsburg offers special rates to groups such as clubs, fraternities, sororities and other organizations. The rates apply to groups of 20 or more persons and give discounts on lift tickets, lessons and rentals.

Swiss Valley is located 10 miles west of Three Rivers, off the M-60 highway. The area has 11 slopes and 10 rope tows. Instruction, rental equipment, lodge, cafeteria and a snack bar are available.

Another ski and tobogganing area is **Binder Park**, five miles south of Battle Creek on Beadle Road. Only one hill for skiing is available. The lift is a tow rope.

Echo Valley, eight miles northeast of Kalamazoo, has eight toboggan runs and a rope tow. Toboggans are furnished free. Skating and snack bar facilities are also available.

Also near Kalamazoo is **Fry's Winter Sports Park**. It has toboggan runs, skiing, skating, a warming lodge and a snack bar.

Timber Ridge, 13 miles northwest of Kalamazoo, has eight runs, a rental shop, snack bar and chalet with bar.

Eskar Ski Area near Middleville is open daily. It has five slopes, four tows and a ski shop with rental equipment.

Four miles west of Holland is **Carousel Mountain**. The area has 12 slopes, double chair lift T-bar and J-bar lifts. Overnight lodging and a dining area are available.



Poled in

This hapless skier is fenced in by other skiers' poles as she attempts to adjust her bindings.

State News photo by Bill Porteous

Hu-Lu Heights, located south of Hudsonville on M-21 is made for tobogganers. The Heights offers free toboggans and also has hay rides. A snack bar is available, but no skiing is.

In Grand Haven, the **Grand Haven Ski Bowl** has five slopes and tows. The Bowl has instructors, cross country skiing and a warming house with snack bar.

Two miles west of Ionia is **Brook Park** with a rope tow, ski slopes and clubhouse. It is open only on weekends.

Located 12 miles northeast of Grand Rapids on M-44 is **Pando Ski Area**. The area has eight ski runs, five tows, night skiing, a lodge and rental shop. It is open daily except Monday.

Near Lakeview off M-46 is **Brady's Hills**. Brady's has 10 ski runs and electric rope tows. A ski shoe, rental equipment, shelter house and a snack bar are available.

A private club, the **Lansing Ski Area**, is the closest area to Lansing. The club is open evenings and Saturdays to the public. It is located on Lake Lansing Road and offers a ski

bowl and seven runs. Instruction and a lodge with a snack bar are available.

Mount Holly is located at the north end of the Holly State Recreation Area on old US-10. The area has a chair lift, T-bars and 10 rope tows. Night skiing, rental equipment, lodge, restaurant and cocktail lounge are offered.

Another ski area is **Mt. Grampian**. It's located 14 miles north of Pontiac on Lakeville Road. Grampian has a ski jump lighted slopes, pomalift, eight rope tows and rental equipment.

Alpine Valley is 10 miles west of Pontiac. It has 11 slopes, chair lifts and rope tows. Night skiing, rental equipment, food and cocktails are offered.

Located seven miles north of Pontiac is **Pine Knob**. Pine Knob has six slopes and 12 trails. The area is served by two chair lifts and seven rope tows. Rental equipment, night skiing, lodge, cafeteria and a restaurant-night club with dancing nightly are available.

Open on weekends only is

Teepie Hill. Teepie Hill is located near Pontiac on M-59 and has four slopes with three rope tows. Instruction and a warming shelter with snacks are offered.

Kensington Metropolitan Park near Brighton offers tobogganing and sledding. Kent Lake has skating and ice fishing. The skating area has heated buildings.

Located on US-12 west of Clinton is **Irish Hills Sports Park**. The area has 14 slopes, T-bars and rope tows. The area is lighted and has a lodge, restaurant, cocktail lounge, dormitory lodging and a trailer park.

Frontier Mountain on M-50 two miles east of US-12 has eight steel toboggan runs with tows. Steel-shod toboggans, hay rides and sleigh rides are available. The area, open weekends and holidays only, is lighted for night tobogganing.

Olin treats surge of winter fractures

Each year around mid-December, coinciding with the beginning of the ski season in Michigan, Olin Health Center gives emergency and non-emergency treatment to MSU skiers.

Most ski injuries are treated by Dr. James S. Feurig at Olin. Although no record of the number of ski injuries is kept by Dr. Feurig, Olin does give treatment to skiers throughout the winter ski season.

If the case requires immediate care, the health center provides emergency treatment. An unestimated number of skiers also go to Olin for non-emergency attention while recuperating from an injury.

The patient depends upon the injury received and hospitalization may be necessary for the more serious fractures and injuries.

Ski injuries are recorded only in the students individual file.

New slope seen for fashion

By ROSA MORALES
State News Staff Writer

The ski bug has hit the fashion world.

Of all winter sports, skiing has had the greatest impact on sports clothes manufacturers this season.

Head Ski Co. will be one of the top suppliers of warm and wild ski garb. Head is selling insulated vests to be worn over sweaters and jerseys. The vests are either plain or quilted and are available in the hot, citrus colors of the year.

Ski pants that shape a

woman's figure are made from the super-strong nylon that is also used in computer ribbons. The ski pants form their wrap in their two-way stretch which follows the movements of the skier.

The jumpsuit is developing increasing momentum on the hills, taking the place of items of apparel such as the top, sweater and outer jacket. Now a skier is ready with just her insulated underwear and her jumpsuit.

Jumpsuits are manufactured in many styles with cool, straight lines to eliminate any

bulges. This same styling also gives jumpsuits a futuristic look in appearance. Head Ski Co. this year presented a complete line of jumpsuits in steel grey, bright yellow and other modern colors.

Furs have been around for decades, but used mainly for gala affairs. Now all types of furs will make the transition from formal clothes to sport clothes.

The popularity of the new look in furs is the major innovation in all ski clothes. Sealskin, once a necessity for the Eskimo, is finding its way onto the slopes in abbreviated parkas which reach just below the waist and do not hamper leg movements.

Fox will be seen in hood trims and as coat collars. Fox turbans in an assortment of shades, will warm the skier's head.

Another fur which compliments any skier and is available at reasonable prices is the imitation fur or the fake fur. Fake sealskin, fake lamb and fake mink are all available. Imitation furs prove to be more fun to wear than real furs since the imitation ones can take wear and tear more than the real thing.

Leather is a tough skin which takes rough handling well and is ideal for outdoor sports.

One main benefit from using leather in sports jackets is that it doesn't show dirt easily.

This year leather will be in the ski picture with thick lambs' wool lining dyed in a variety of colors.

Shiny nylon has been given a new satiny finish and the results are a glossy weather proof fabric. The fabric is seen most in insulated jumpsuits in colors vibrant enough to melt the snow.

As far as the eye can see the hills and slopes are alive with color on every skier.

Circ stretch nylon is quilted into many shapes for ski wear, including a jacket with leather trim. Water-resistant Antron nylon is made into a pullover jacket with zippered pockets. The nylon quilting is also seen on a new ski ensemble - the vest and culottes.

Yesteryear's skiing attire was a thick hand knit sweater and knickers. Today's knickers have the textured look of corduroy made of cotton and stretch nylon. The modern knicker, slimmer than the full, bulky ones of previous decades, are fashioned for perfect fit and are to be worn over thick patterned stockings.

The tunic look has appeared full-blown in ski clothes. The tunic shape is formed with nylon and Dacron fiberfill and is loosely belted at the waist.

The wide-legged pants that compliment the flaring lines of the tunic are made of wool, nylon and Lycra gabardine with a water resistant finish.

The zipper is doing away with buttons on sport clothes. Zippers are found on jumpsuits, jackets and pockets.

For head coverage, the knitted helmet keeps hair out of the skier's eyes and ties under the chin. Multi-colored crocheted wool berets are the most popular of all



Ski garb

This skier sports a one-piece jumpsuit belted at the waist with a zippered opening.

warm head coverings.

The long flowing wool scarf that wraps twice around the neck may be fashionable, but it is considered a skiing hazard by ski instructors. The scarf may tangle with a skier's movements and cause a spill.

When evening has fallen and a skier looks to the lodge for relaxation, the fashion mood is a subtle variation of the vibrant ski clothes worn on the slopes.

Slinky loose tops in flannel and hip-hugging velour pants in pale blues and pinks are appropriate for lodge wear.

Velour knickers are worn with a peasant shirt emblazoned with a flash of embroidery. Leather hip-hugger slacks carry an air of casualness.

For more fashionable evenings in the lodge, tapestry jumpsuits worn with long-sleeved satin blouses are elegant, but casual.

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OFTEN HAZARDOUS

Mechanized tows take special skill

By BARBARA PARNES
State News Staff Writer

Getting up a ski slope with mechanized ski tows and lifts can often be just as difficult as getting down the slope.

The earliest skiers used their own power to propel themselves up the slope. Today practically all ski areas are equipped with a variety of devices to carry skiers to the summit.

The simplest and the oldest mechanical lifting device is the rope tow. Consisting of an endless motor-powered rope passing over a pulley at the top of the ski slope, the skier must ride his way up alongside the rope. It is recommended that the skier wear mittens or gloves when using the rope tow.

To ride the tow, the skier should stand as close to the rope

as possible with skis pointed along the towline. Poles should be looped over the outside wrist when using the tow. It is important for the skier to allow enough room between himself and the skier in front of him.

To begin an ascent the skier picks the rope up and allows it to slip through his hands. Having done this the skier should proceed to tighten his grasp on the rope slowly while bending his knees, thus picking up speed.

When the skier has a firm grip on the rope and is proceeding up the hill, he should shift his outside hand around and grasp the rope behind his back.

Upon reaching the top of the hill the skier should ski clear of oncoming skiers. In case of a fall while ascending, the skier

should immediately release the rope and try to roll or slide clear of the skiers behind.

More modern lifting devices include the T-bar and the J-bar both of which are designed to limit the energy expended by the skier in getting up the hill.

T and J-bar lifts support the skier and carry him along at ground level, with skis skimming the surface of the snow. This type of lift is generally used on smaller slopes than the ones equipped with chair lifts.

Chair and double-chair lifts are the devices most non-skiers are familiar with. They are often used in the off-season for conveying tourists to the tops of mountains to take in the surrounding scenery.

The chair and double-chair lift differs from the J and T-bars in that it lifts the skier physically off the ground and carries him to his elevated destination.

The newest innovation in mechanical lifting devices at ski resorts in the United States is the gondola or car-type lift. This type of lift usually requires the removal of skis before beginning the tramline ride to the summit.

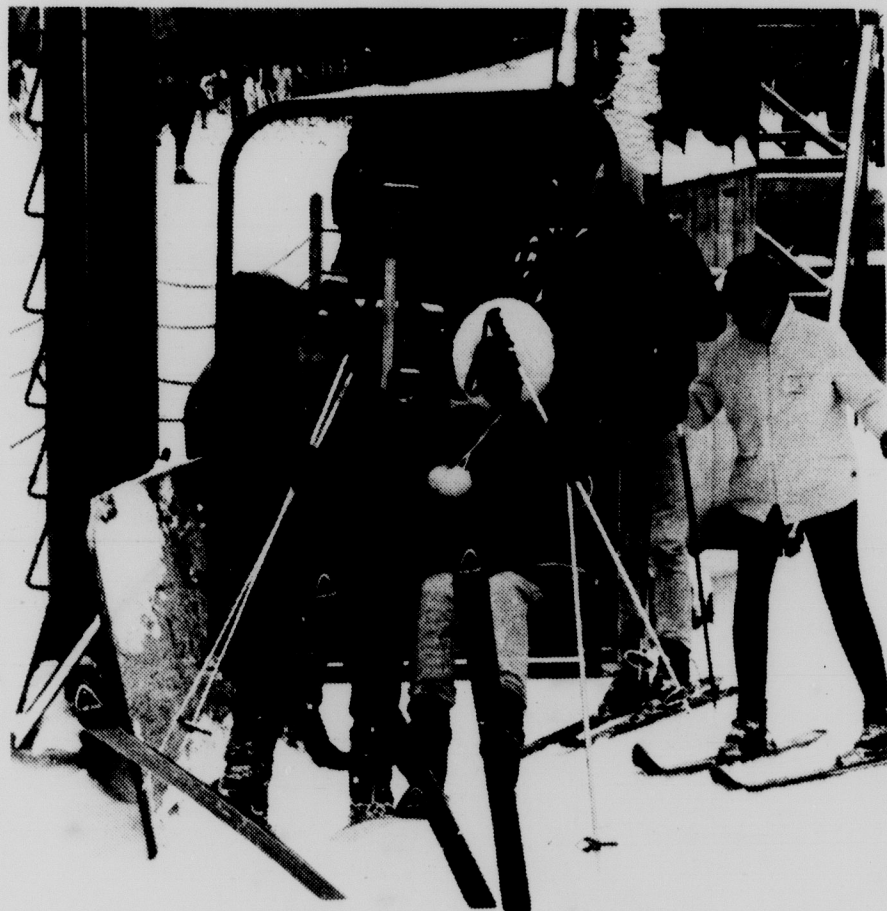
Some resorts provide upward tows by means of snow cars and small snow tractors. More elite and expensive resorts offer helicopter service to deposit skiers at the top of the slopes.



Up they go

Skiers gently grip the rope tow as they are pulled to the top of the slope. They must be sure not to tangle their poles in the rope.

State News photo by Bill Porteous



Sitting pretty

Skiers perch on a double chair lift which will take them to the top of the slope. They must remember to keep their ski tips up as they prepare to disembark.

State News photo by Bill Porteous

Goggles aid skiers in changing weather

The goggled skier is a familiar sight at a ski area. "Goggles have started to come back within the past three years," Tony Viscolani of Sportsmeister in East Lansing said.

Goggles protect the eye area from the rough wind and sun that hit a skier's face. They have tinted lenses which eliminate glare.

"Most goggles have interchangeable lenses and all should have adequate ventilation," Viscolani said.

The fish-eye goggle lenses, Viscolani said, are chemically treated to change color with the sun. As the sun gets stronger the lenses tone down the brightness and the glare from the snow.

Marcia Heyboer of Sport Haus in Lansing said that most people don't wear goggles all the time, but that the smart skier will always carry them in case they are suddenly needed.

Miss Heyboer said the goggles with the convex lenses come with two or three different lenses: smoke or green for sunny and bright days, a flat lens for overcast days when the sky and snow become one and a grey or yellow lens for darker hours of the day.

right across the cheekbones to the top of the forehead and should have no blind spots," Miss Heyboer said. "Some goggles are specifically made to wrap around the eyes and permit excellent peripheral vision."

Summer skiers head for southern countries

By GEORGE BULLARD
State News Staff Writer

The July snows of the Southern Hemisphere attract summer skiers to mountain resorts of South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Powder snow and a scenic 3 1/2 mile-long glacial lake draw both tourists and natives to Portillo, Chile, capital of South American skiing.

The season at Portillo, 55 mile north of Santiago, begins in May and reaches its peak in July. The resort perched 9,400 feet high in the Chilean Andes, is difficult to reach. The main access is by trains especially equipped for climbing through the area's rough terrain.

The ski slopes, however, compensate for travel hardships. The resort offers challenging runs were the site which in 1966 for the World Alpine Ski Championships.

Los Tres Hermanos, a three-peaked mountain 14,282 feet above sea level, dominates Portillo's striking scenery.

Further south, Australia offers summer skiing at six major resorts and at many other less developed sites. Snowmobile trips over the continent's rounded mountains are popular with both skiers and non-skiers.

For maximum ski "danger and excitement," Jean-Claude Killy, world ski champion, chooses neighboring New Zealand. The slopes of New Zealand provide Killy with the ultimate ski challenge: racing the daily explosion of an active volcano.

Less daring skiers should choose from New Zealand's three major ski areas: Mt. Cook, Mt. Ruapehu and Coronet Peak.

Mt. Cook, on the South Island, is the country's highest peak. It leads to a 15-mile run that follows the country's Tasman glacier.

Tow ropes serve Mt. Cook's lower slopes, but especially equipped airplanes provide a unique winged lift to the top of the 15-mile run.

Cross country spreads to U.S., gains in support, participation

By GREGG LORIA

One of the least publicized aspects of skiing is the grueling sport of cross country racing.

Cross-country skiing was for many years a strictly European sport. It has recently spread to the United States.

Skiers from Finland, Norway, Sweden and the other Nordic countries have long dominated this hard sport. Recent improvements in American instruction and facilities have made the U.S. cross-country skiers top threats in international competition.

Cross-country skiing involves exactly what it implies, skiing across the countryside. The skier must ski up and down slopes, around trees and, generally, over every obstacle that one may encounter.

The rugged sport has just recently been added to the Olympic Winter Games. Courses include 15 kilometer runs (about 9 1/2 miles) which usually take a good skier about an hour, and 30 kilometer runs, which take the skier about 2 hours.

Probably the longest cross-country run is the 50 kilometer course, which takes a grueling three-and-a-half hours.

All three of these distances are run in the Olympics as well as being in the usual international competition.

A cross-country skier must have a penchant for loneliness and self-discipline. Most sports surround an athlete with teammates, crowds and opponents. But in cross-country, the individual competitor is sent off in an interval between opponents to race against times that others record while he is out on the course—or after he finishes.

His field of combat is an undulating snow track snaking through forests and rough terrain. Except for rare encounters with overtaken opponents, the racer is alone with his solitude.

Cross-country racers must practice day after day slipping through the mountains for long hours without meeting another soul.

It is a rugged existence—not one to be recommended for those without a few special qualities which can be expressed in the words "courage and dedication."

Japanese ski: 'short order'

By SHARON TEMPLETON
State News Staff Writer

If you're a tall skier, Japan is not the place for you.

The Japanese Consul in Detroit informs us that the skis rented in Japan tend to be too small for Americans.

Although unknown to many, skiing in Japan is a sport enthusiastically participated in by millions of Japanese.

Only 15 per cent of the land surface of Japan is level enough for cultivation. High mountain ranges offer slopes from peaks of over 10,000 feet.

The season is a lengthy one, lasting from December to late March in the Central Honshu Alps, while on the island resort of Hokkaido and in the high areas of northern Honshu, it continues until as late as mid-May.

The slopes in the Japanese Alps are sometimes in perfect

condition for skiing even into the early summer months.

Japan's ski slopes are well graded for the beginning skier as well as the expert. The runs are exciting, but the social festivities afterward are not as popular as in ski resorts in the United States.

Each winter sports area offers a host of modern western style hotels. Japanese inns and reasonably priced hotels.

An added delight found nowhere else but in Japan is the availability of indoor or outdoor hot spring pools. The mineral waters work well to sooth aching muscles after a hard day of cross-country skiing.

Lines and ropeways are plentiful on the Japanese ski slopes. Despite the mass popularity of the sport with the outdoor-minded Japanese men and women, the slopes are seldom too crowded, except for holidays.

Almost all of Japan's ski areas are conveniently located from 2 to 10 hours away by train from Tokyo.

Resorts on the island of Hokkaido can be reached from the capital city in less than two

hours by the Japanese Air Lines flights.

The sport of skiing was brought to Japan in 1910 by Theodor von Lerch, an Austro-Hungarian military officer.

The first national championship ski meet was held at Otaru on the island Hokkaido in 1922. Japan sent its first fully proficient ski team to the Olympics in 1928 and each successive team has shown increased skill.

COMPLEX BUSINESS

Ski equipment: study in costs

By KATHY MORAN
State News Staff Writer

Buying ski equipment can be almost as complex as buying a car and should be given just as much thought.

The right kind of equipment is needed in order to get max-

imum wear and performance. All ski equipment, skis, boots, poles and bindings, must be matched to the skier's ability and size.

When buying boots, the skier must choose between buckle and lace, leather and plastic

and comfortable and stiff boots. The obvious simplicity of getting into a buckle boot has put them in such demand that lace boots have become almost obsolete. The buckle boots also fit snug and do not loosen up as lace boots often do. Manufacturers, who are selling cheaper models of lace boots, now are concentrating on buckle boots.

This year has brought a flood of synthetic boots to the ski shops. Both leather and synthetic boots are excellent but the synthetic boot is supposed to outlast the leather boots.

The boot size may vary from the skier's normal shoe size, but the important thing is that the skier's heel fit snugly into the boot.

The comfortable boot is most common and is for the beginner or intermediate skier. The stiff boot is for an intermediate to an expert skier, the extra-stiff boot is solely for experts, being extremely rigid and the least comfortable.

Buying poles is about the easiest since the main concerns are size and weight. All poles should come up to the skier's armpit and be light enough for the skier to handle easily.

Provided the buyer does not mix brands, buying bindings is simple too. Bindings are the most important safety consideration because if they do not fit right and release properly, the skier could break his ankle or leg.

Each manufacturer designs his toe binding to operate with a specific amount of tension exerted by the heel binding. For this reason, the buyer should not risk mixing bindings unless he has sufficient knowledge of the brands.

Cable and cubco bindings are the most popular. Cubco or step-in bindings are the easiest to get in to and out of.

Bindings have to be attached to the ski in the precise place in order to get the maximum performance from the ski.

The final step is buying the skis. The three types of skis are wood, metal and fiberglass.

Since wood skis are the least expensive, they are the choice of most beginners and those who do not ski regularly. They are also good for youths who are still growing and need a new size every year.

Most metal and fiberglass skis are about 50 per cent wood with metal or fiberglass on the outside layer. The steel edges on the bottom of the ski protrude a little on each side to make it easier to maneuver the ski, especially in turns.



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MARCH FLING

Ski Club promotes Aspen trip

By SHIRLEY BRUNNER

While most people are looking for ways to escape the snow, the MSU Ski Club is making plans to spring into it.

The club's highlight of this season is the 10-day trip to Aspen, Colo., over spring break, March 15-24. The club will also

sponsor a five-day trip to Boyne Mountain March 16-21 for those unable to go to Colorado.

Students will make the 30-hour trip to Colorado by train, bus and car pool. Already 120 students have signed up for the trip, and the club is seeking a total of 190 if sufficient accommodations can be found.

The trip offers skiing, races -- more fun than competition -- a pancake breakfast on a mountain tip and the chance to get a tan comparable to a week in Acapulco.

John Munn, Houghton Lake graduate and president of the club, said that past trips have been very successful, and the club has received commendations on their behavior at the resorts.

Hugo Bohm, Boyne Mountain representative, who is known for going "all out" for school groups will be tour leader for the Boyne trip. Transportation will be by car pool.

Munn said the purpose of the club is to introduce and promote skiing and enable students to participate at reduced rates.

The club is a haven for beginners, offering lessons and ad-

vice on equipment, Munn said. Beginning skiers make up about 40 per cent of new members every year.

Club membership has skyrocketed in the last few years to an estimated 500-700 this year. Munn attributes this jump to advertising and the popularity of the Colorado trips.

Members range from freshmen to graduate students and include faculty members and married couples. The large numbers do not spoil the close-knit quality of the club, Munn said, but provide almost any type of group a person would be interested in.

Three weekend trips are planned to Boyne. The dates are: Jan. 24-26, Feb. 7-9 and Feb. 21-23. From past experience the club has found Boyne to be the best for accommodating

groups, providing free lessons, setting up races and offering reasonable rates.

The Ski Club sponsors both the men and women's ski teams. Ten men are picked in time trials to represent MSU on the first and second teams.

The men's team competes in most local races and in the national meets the club can afford. While skiing is not a varsity sport at MSU, Biggie Munn, athletic director, is working toward it and expects the change will be within two years.

The women's team participates primarily in local competition. Munn said he heartily encourages any women skiers to look into joining the team.

Frank Beeman, assistant director of athletics and club adviser, works with Munn in arranging the groups activities.

French Alps' resorts advance in popularity

Until recently French ski sites were overshadowed by the more notable and better equipped ski area of Switzerland and Austria.

Chamonix, long considered the most famous French winter resort, is located at the foot of Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

The scene of the first Winter Olympics in 1924 and many world championships, the slopes of Chamonix are fast, long and suited to advanced skiers. Good skiing for beginners is available along with toboggan and bobsled runs for non-skiers.

Linked to Chamonix by a chain of cable cars is the ski villa of Megeve, 3,652 feet up in the French Alps. Megeve is popular with beginning skiers because of its relatively easy runs. However, it has many trails to test the expert skier as well as the novice.

Courcheval is one of the most modern ski resorts in France which was especially sponsored and built by the French government for the enjoyment of winter sports. It offers 60 miles of well laid ski trails. Getting up hill can be just as much fun as coming down, when you use Courcheval's innovative ski lift called the "Telebenne," a small suspended moving platform with a railing, accommodating passengers two at a time.

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Resorts arrange pastimes for 'bunnies', non-athletes

By BARBARA PARNES
State News Staff Writer

Ski resorts across the United States are beginning to cater to nonskiers who want to join their friends on ski weekends and vacations.

For those whose enjoyment of the outdoor life does not include skiing, those resorts have incorporated facilities for sleigh riding and ice skating. Non-skiers who enjoy the unusual in winter sports will find snowmobile racing and barrel stave racing at many resorts.

Snowmobile racing is an increasingly popular sport for non-skiers and skiers alike. The snowmobile is a sled equipped with a motor that has the capacity to attain a speed up to about 50 miles an hour. However, at high speeds the machine tends to be quite noisy.

The exotic sounding activity called barrel stave racing is actually a modification of skiing. In this sport, the participant uses staves in place of skis to descend the hill. Staves are thin narrow shaped pieces of wood which form the sides of barrels.

Snowmass-at-Aspen was built within the last two years. Besides skiing, this area offers facilities for paddle tennis, broomball on skates and water polo.

Activities for snowmobiles at Snowmass include speed ovals and relay races and nightly rides to a shepherd's cabin where they serve food and hot wine with guitar music for entertainment.

A highlight of snowmobiling

at Snowmass is a "Fox and Geese Chase". In this special race each snowmobile trails a crepe paper streamer at a preceding vehicle. The winner is the individual who can snip the most paper off.

The non-skier who prefers to avoid strenuous activities can still find much to do while others are on the slopes.

Non-skiers can spend a morning or an afternoon taking in the scenic beauty of the areas around the slopes inside gondolas and aerial tramways. Vail, Colo.; Heavenly Valley, Calif.; Sandia Peak, N.M.; Jackson Hole, Wyo.; Jay Peak, Vt.; among other places have such facilities for mountain sight seeing trips by non-skiers.

If the non-skier prefers to do his sight seeing with his feet on the ground, strolls through scenic ski villages offer him this chance.

Aspen, Colo., features many delicatessens and pastry shops filled with fine imported cheeses, Swiss fruit tarts, eclairs, cream puffs and petit fours.

The story-book streets of Stowe, Vt., are lined with boutiques. Special snowshoe trails at Stowe offer a variation of the walk in the woods, while allowing the non-skier to explore the area around the ski slopes.

Snow festivals or winter carnivals are other offerings of several ski areas which will amuse the individual who does not take to the slopes.

The festival at Mt. Snow, Vt. is highlighted by an annual competition to climb a frozen ice fountain, a beauty contest and a number of fashion shows. And even if he is a confirmed non-participant anyone can enjoy the excitement of the festival's slalom races and ski jumping competitions.



To the rescue

Ski Patrol members aid a fallen skier on the slopes. Rust-colored parkas with a gold cross on the back identify Ski Patrol members.

State News Photo by Bill Porteous

Safety-conscious Ski Patrol acts as 'guardian of mountain'

The men in the rust jackets are watching you--and it is a good thing too!

Those men wearing rust jackets with gold crosses are scattered along the slopes as members of the National Ski Patrol.

Their job is not just to laugh as the older skier's fall on the rope tow while the 5 year olds whiz by, but to help prevent ski accidents.

All the members of the Ski Patrol are excellent skiers who are trained in first aid. Should an accident occur on the slopes, it is their duty to get the victim to an aid station as soon as possible and to prevent shock until reaching a doctor.


In order to become a ski patrolman, the applicant must undergo rigorous testing. Despite this testing, over 50 per cent of the applicants pass.

The patrolmen are classified as junior, local, senior and national. To become national, the senior patrolman must demonstrate ability and leadership and have been registered at least three seasons.

The Ski Patrol began in the 1930s in Vermont when Minot Dole, victim of a skiing accident, realized the need for an organized safety system.

The system began with one patrol and has grown to about 10,000 members in 1969.

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DAY, NIGHT FACILITIES

Colorado famous for 35 resorts

By **GEORGE BULLARD**
State News Staff Writer

From Silverton's diminutive Kendall Mountain to sprawling Aspen, 35 major ski areas make Colorado skiing internationally prominent.

Snowmass-at-Aspen, one of the new large resorts in the country, lies 10 miles from Aspen near 13,000-foot Mt. Baldy. The resort features a 3,500 foot vertical drop, 2,000' of slopes and a three-mile run. Nearby West Village, an "instant" town conceived and built by Snowmass promoter Bill Janss, offers complete facilities including nightclubs, a theatre and a pool.

Buttermilk/Tieback and Aspen Highlands, two other Aspen areas, offer beginner and intermediate slopes that test competence and minimize concussions. The latter features a massive 3,800-foot drop, one of the longest vertical descents in the country.

Aspen Mountain, the fourth Aspen area, challenges advanced skiers with 50 miles of trail and a difficult 3,300 foot vertical drop.

Nationwide attraction

Aspen's Ruthie's Run, starting at 10,485 feet above sea level, attracts skiers nationwide. "Sports Illustrated" rated Ruthie's Run one of the 10 best in the country.

At Aspen an all-day weekend rate of \$7 interchangeably ad-

mits skiers to Aspen Mountain, Buttermilk and Snowmass. Aspen Highlands, not part of this deal, also charges \$7 for an all-day, all-lift ticket. Many resorts offer discounts for three-day and all-week lift tickets.

Aspen village has wide choices in restaurants, nightclubs and shops. The nightlife swings for those over 21. Food and lodging are available for prices adaptable to every vacation budget.

Popular Winter Park, north of Aspen, features beginner and expert slopes that attract skiing families from nearby Denver. Ice skating, sightseeing tours and ample training slopes make Winter Park a complete winter resort complex.

Year-round resort

Vail, also north of Aspen, offers slopes for every skill level plus unlimited cross-country treks. Riva Ridge, a combination of soft slopes and deadly drops, is a favorite Vail run. Vail's bell gondola, connecting village and mountain, is the longest such system in the world.

For those wishing to stretch their holiday into summer, Vail is a year-round playground that features all summer sports, hunting and fishing.

Arapahoe Basin, highest major ski area in the United States, features excellent skiing but offers less plush dining and lodging. The area is geared for

advanced skiers, but beginning slopes are available.

Beginners will find nearby Loveland Basin less of a health hazard. Loveland's varied slopes are ideal for family skiing. Arapahoe and Loveland serve commuter skiers from Denver, but local villages provide lodging for overnight stays.

Purgatory, a new resort north of Durango, also combines easy and difficult slopes for excellent family skiing. Smaller than most resorts, Purgatory drops only 1,500 vertical feet, but features striking scenery, unequalled in the state.

Powder slopes

Powder enthusiasts will enjoy Mt. Werner near Steamboat Springs. Besides fine powder, the area features a 2,100 foot vertical drop, fewer crowds and three 30-mile cross-country trails.

Colorado provides instruction for any level of proficiency, including powder snow skiing. The state's top 11 resorts list a total of 475 full-time instructors aided by over 300 part-time assistants.

Denver is the initial stop for most resort-bound skiers. From

Denver Aspen Airways and Rocky Mountain Airways (RMA) fly daily to Aspen. RMA also makes intermediate stops near Vail. Frontier Airlines serves Aspen daily through Grand Junction. Express buses to Vail and Aspen are available from the Denver airport.

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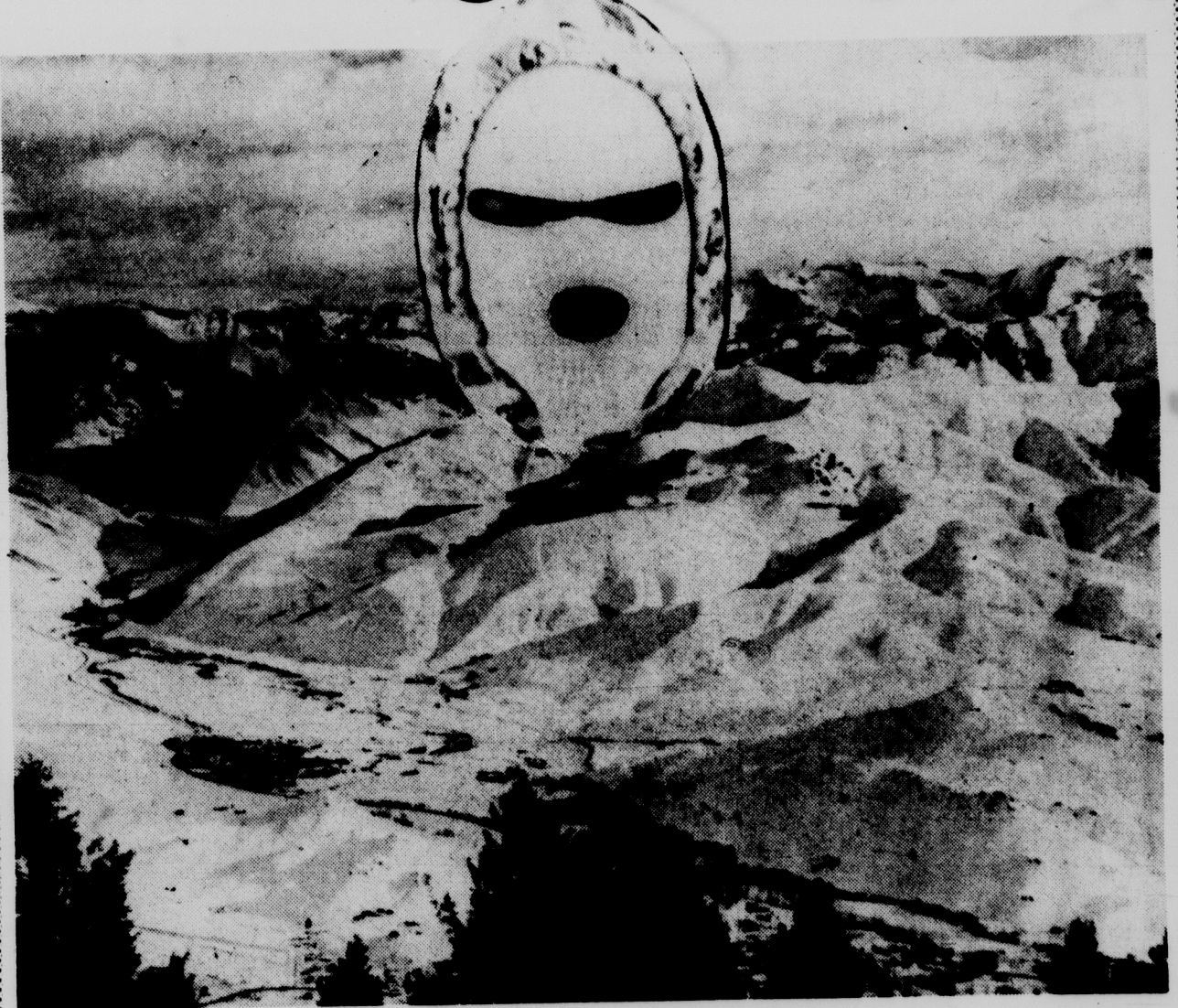
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Summer skiing increases

By BARBARA PARNES
State News Staff Writer

Summer skiing is becoming an increasingly popular pastime for vacationers in July and August.

Jackson Hole, Wyoming is one of the most notable winter ski areas in the United States. During the summer months it generally attracts tourists wearing loud Western outfits and riding horses. The new summer visitor to Jackson Hole is the summer skier.

The World Almanac describes Jackson Hole as follows:

"On the Jackson Hole side, the Teton range is practically an insuperable barrier. Forty miles in length, it springs abruptly from Jackson Hole, and only a few miles west of its base attains an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea. Thus most of the range is lifted above timber line into the realm of perpetual snow, and in its deeper recesses small glaciers still linger."

Jackson Hole features a year-round ski school. The school was started by Walter Prager, the coach of the 1948 U.S. Olympic Ski Team and Peter Gabriel, an internationally known Swiss skier and mountaineer.

Another feature of Jackson Hole skiing is the surrounding area. When not on the slopes, skiers can employ guides to take them to places like Gannett Peak and Dinwodie Glacier located nearby. Southeast of Jackson Hole

is the Wind River Range skiing area, another popular site for the sport during the summer as well as the winter months.

The Pacific Northwest is probably the most widely known year-round ski spot.

Located 83 miles from Seattle, Wash., is Mt. Rainier, the fourth largest mountain in the United States with an altitude of 14,408 feet high.

Just below the Canadian border, 120 miles north of Seattle lie Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan. These twin peaks rise over 10,000 feet high. Perpetual snows cover the slopes of these mountains, which are already famous for their scenic grandeur.

Another summer skiing area in the Pacific Northwest is Mt. Hood, 38 airline miles west of Portland, Oregon. This mountain is 11,245 feet high.

The 9,750 foot high volcanic cone of Mt. St. Helens in southern Washington features extremely steep slopes which provide a challenge to any skier including the experts. However, it is important to watch out for the crevasses at the bottom of the mountain and to stop before reaching the lava rocks below.

California also has many areas which have become in recent years year-round ski resorts.

In the northern part of the state are Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen. These two volcanoes tower more than 14,000 feet high. Mt. Lassen, which is still an active volcano, features an annual Fourth of July slalom event for



Summer skiing

Skiers relax at a pool after a day of summer skiing on Mt. Hood in Oregon. The mountain looms in the background.

qualified summer skiers. Snow depths in this area are about 10 feet at that time of the year.

In lower California, 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles, summer skiing facilities are available in the San Geronio area as well as at Mammoth Mountain in the Eastern Sierra range.

Also popular for the summer are the San Francisco Peaks outside Flagstaff, Ariz., and Glacier National Park in northern Montana.

Canadian and American skiers can sample the slopes of the Columbia Ice Fields near Jasper, Alberta, in western Canada during the summer months.

The Ice Fields are remnants of the Ice Age. Stretching for miles, the slopes are broad and not too steep. Powder snow has been known to fall in this area every month of the year.

The Columbia Ice Fields were

the site some years ago of the U.S. Army's testing of its revolutionary snow tractor, the "Weasel".

A few miles from the Ice Fields are two other summer ski spots—Douglas and Drummond Glaciers. In these areas, powder snow can also be expected any month of the year. The Drummond area features seven miles of uninterrupted skiing trails.



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Sweden gives birth to skis

By RICH BERNARD
State News Staff Writer

The oldest known example of a prehistoric ski, one dug up in a Swedish peat bog, is the Swedish Hoting ski, dating back to between 3000 and 2000 B.C.

Skiing as a sport began about 1860 in the Norwegian district of Telemarken when the invention of bindings around heels made jumps and turns possible.

Yet, despite these concrete ties to skiing, only in the last few years have Norway, Sweden and Finland begun to attract attention as international ski centers.

For many people in these countries, learning to ski is akin to learning to walk. Not only is skiing a popular sport, but it provides a means of transportation, especially in the most northern areas.

This explains in part the popularity of cross country skiing (touring) as opposed to downhill skiing. These skiers follow mountain trails, skiing from one cabin to another, covering many miles in one day.

This does not exclude downhill skiing, but most slopes are usually no more than 2,400 - 3,500 feet long. While this is adequate for most beginning and intermediate skiers, the more accomplished skier would have to look to the Alps for higher mountains and longer runs.

Expensive entertainment and chic, elegant accommodations are not the normal fare at ski resorts offer a comfortable, pleasant atmosphere of the log fire on a cold evening type.

Because most of the country is snow-covered throughout the winter months, skiing developed into the national sport. Each winter Olympics attests to the mastery of the Norwegian competitors, not only in the traditional Scandinavian forms of skiing, jumping and cross country, but also in downhill and slalom skiing.

Norway boasts the first big ski contest in history held in 1879 at Husebv Hill near Oslo in front of 10,000 spectators. The annual event was transferred to Holmenkollen in 1892, where today the annual tournament makes it the most famous jumping hill in the world.

Styles for tots imitate adults

This ski season children will be dressed like mini-people.

One of the carry-overs from the adult ski look is the racing suit with racing stripes, similar to the racing clothes worn by ski teams around the world.

The shearing vest worn with a fisherman's sweater and knickers is also popular in children's ski wear.

The snowsuit has been transformed into a mini-jumpsuit that is easier to get into and out of than the traditional snow suit. One version of the mini-jumpsuit is a red and white *Red suit* made of thick lined

Madcaps, kiddie crash helmets, have been added to top off the ski apparel and protect the young fry's head.

Norwegian ski areas are not only located in the south near Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, Norway's largest cities, but also in the far north. Here in the Lapland shared with Sweden and Finland, skiing lasts until mid-June, making an early summer skiing trip possible.

The Vasaloppet, Sweden's 54 mile ski race up and down hills and across plains and lakes from Salen to Mora, annually

attracts 6,000 ski enthusiasts. The event was started in 1922 to honor a patriot named Gustaf Vasa who made a similar trek during his successful effort to free Sweden from the Danes during the 16th century.

Although skiing is easily Sweden's national sport, the Swedes also go in for skating, ice yachting, curling and hockey. Chief ski regions are in the provinces of Dalecarlia, Harjedalen,

Jamtland, and Lapland.

Because Finland has snow everywhere during the winter and the Finns can ski at home, little development of ski resorts or of uphill facilities has occurred.

Finland's terrain, like most of Scandinavia, lacks high mountains and the Finns are therefore far more interested in cross country trips and touring.

Although the USSR has repeatedly competed impressively

in the Olympic winter games, it is still rather inconvenient, impractical and excessively expensive for visitors from other countries to ski in Russia.

As in Norway, Sweden and Finland, the chief popular skiing interests are in touring and jumping. This is primarily due to the inaccessibility of most of Russia's mountain areas from her population centers.

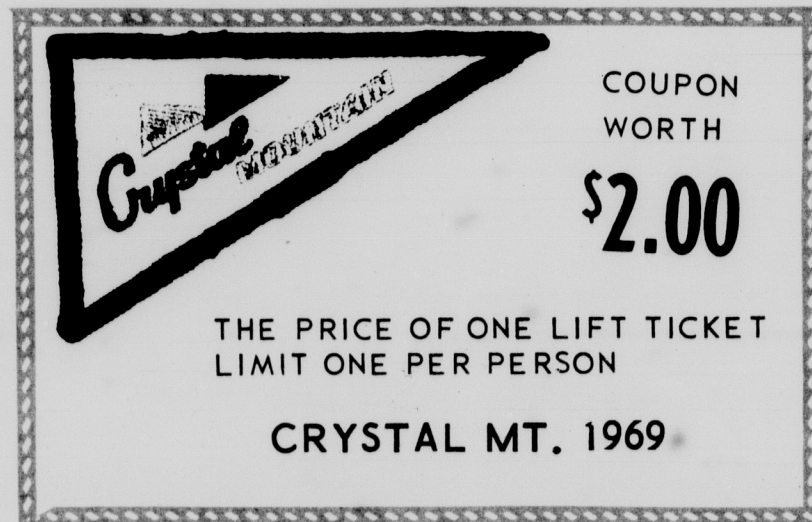
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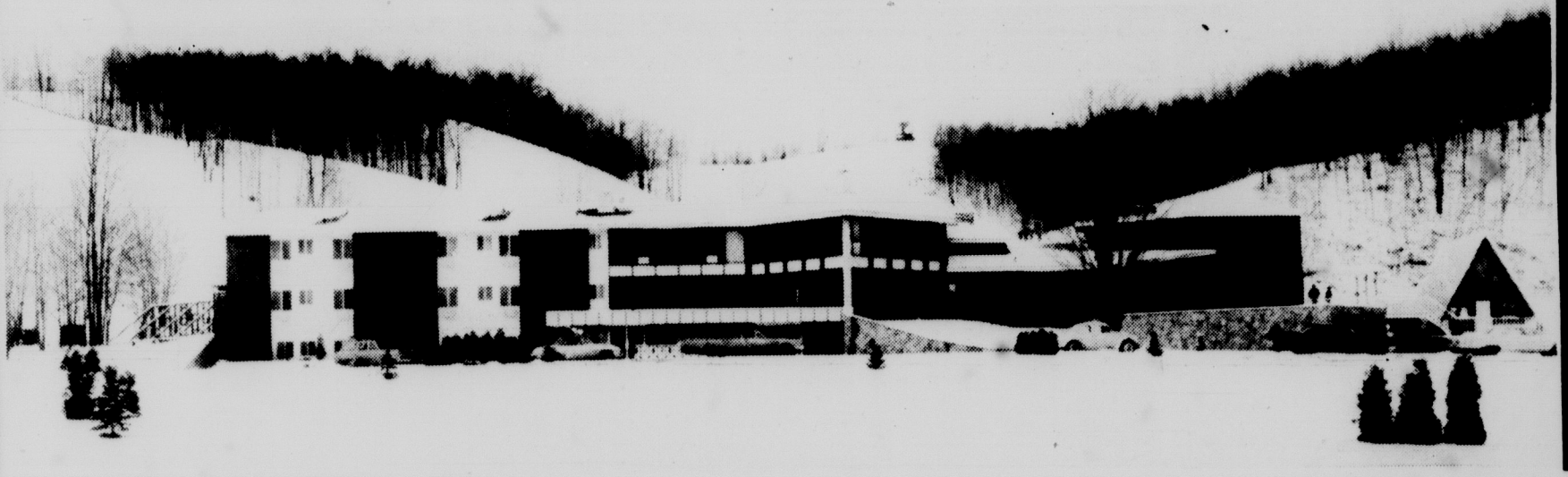


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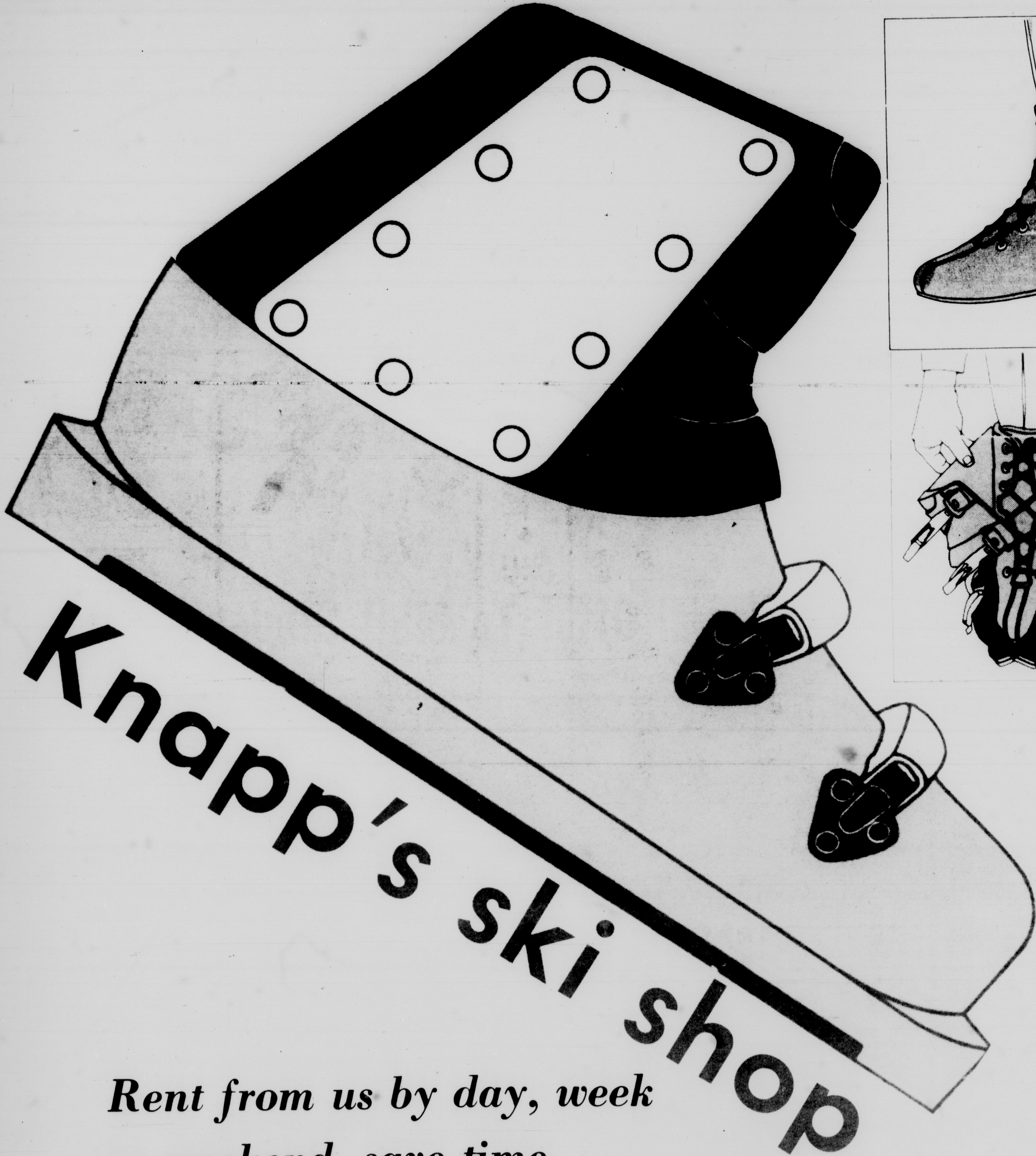
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