

SKIING
AND
THE UNITED STATES SKI
ASSOCIATION

By Gloria C. Chadwick

Skiing is both a sport and big business in the United States. From a meager start, it has grown by leaps and bounds in the number of persons participating and the number of resorts catering to the devotees of the slats. Many wealthy persons were influential in rise of resorts. They invested money in skiing for recreation rather than for income and as a result this country boasts many magnificent skiing areas open to the public.

The sport has many intriguing features that attract enthusiasts, accounting for its growing popularity over the last 25 years. Skiing is challenging to the beginner and expert; it offers beautiful natural settings for recreation; it offers a chance to speed, and it provides pleasant surroundings and opportunities for friendship.

The earliest ski runners presumably were bones from large animals, strapped to the shoes with leather thongs, as were snowshoes. When man sought a faster way of proceeding over frozen wastes, where the land was flat, or progressing over the icy surface of lakes or rivers, he, no doubt, used smaller bones and those probably were the pioneer skates, the joints of the bones being smoothed so as to produce a flat surface which permitted a swift, gliding motion.

There appears to be basis for the conclusion that skis were used in the northern part of Europe and in Asia prior to the Christian Era, but there is little in the way of definite fact to substantiate the date. A pair of skis, pronounced the oldest known to the world, are in the Djugarden Museum at Stockholm, Sweden. Guesses have been made that the skis might be at least 4,000 years old.

The analytical method of determining the ages of ancient ski finds was developed by the Swedish scholars, Lennart von Post and Erik Granlund. Through research by famous ethnologists, the ages of many skis found in the bogs of Norway, Sweden and Finland have been determined. A few of those finds and their determined ages establish that the ski found at Hoting in Angermanland is estimated to be between 4,000 and 5,000 years old; the Riihimaki ski found in southern Finland dates back to the Bronze Age; the Arnas ski found in Arnas, Dalarna, Sweden, is estimated to be about 2,500 years old and skis from Kalvtrask in Vasterbotten, Sweden, date back to 2000 B. C., while Evreboe ski pollen is presumed to be about 2,500 years old.

Skada, the giant goddess who in legend was married to Njord, one of the Scandinavian gods, is known as the Goddess of Ski (Odurrdis) in the northern countries of Europe. Uller, the god of winter, always is pictured walking on skis with curved toes, which created the idea that he was so huge that he trod the snow with ships lashed to his feet.

So far as actual history is concerned, skis were first used in warfare in the Battle of Oslo in Norway in 1200 A. D. King Sverre of Sweden equipped his scouts with skis and sent them to reconnoiter the enemy, camped in deep snow, which had marooned him. This makes it appear that skis were not numerous even then, else the entire armies on both sides would have been equipped with them, enabling the troops to navigate through snow and over ice in flat countries.

Bud Turner, President

The United States Ski Association objects are:

1. To create, develop, promote and maintain the sport of skiing in the United States and to encourage formation of local ski clubs and divisional associations of ski clubs in all parts of the nation.
2. To standardize rules governing ski competitions, races and other ski events.
3. To cooperate with affiliated divisional associations in arranging most effectively and economically for visits of skiers from the clubs of one division to tournaments of another division.
4. To establish and maintain uniform standards of amateurism among skiers and to preserve skiing on the plane of pure amateurism in conformity with the highest ideals of gentlemanly sport.
5. To create and maintain a board of arbitration to consider and decide disputes between divisional associations affiliated with the Association or other cases referred to it by divisional associations.
6. To establish and maintain cooperative relationships with other national and international skiing or other winter sports organizations; to promote international exchanges of skiers for the good of the sport in the United States; and to foster good-fellowship among skiers in this and other countries.

The 1966-67 Officers and Directors are: President - Byron L. Nishkian; First Vice President - Arthur S. Huey; Treasurer - Dr. John Newdorp; Vice Presidents - Graham Anderson, Charles Andrew, Amos R. Little, Jr., Henry M. Turner, Earl D. Walters; Directors - Ferris Boothe, Jim Branch, Jacques Bulterman, Ben Cole, Ralph A. DesRoches, Dave Flaccus, Carl Grebe, Walt Hampton, Henry Jacobsen, Al Korfanta, Charles Lewis, Bill Martin, Evelyn R. Masbruch, Malcolm McLane, C. Allison Merrill, J. Stanley Mullin, Thomas F. Rogers, Charles W. Schobinger, Thomas P. Shanahan, Dr. Leland Sosman, Robert L. Springmeyer, Stanley Walton; Executive Secretary - Gloria C. Chadwick.

**UNITED STATES
SKI EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION**

The United States Ski Educational Foundation was founded October 8, 1960, and incorporated on the 13th day of June, 1964.

The purpose of the USSEF is to: Establish, administer and promote educational programs devoted to the development and training of skiers. To establish, administer and promote museums related to the sport of skiing.

The United States Ski Educational Foundation enables contributions made by individuals, foundations and corporations to be deducted from taxable income and thereby benefit organized ski programs in the United States as well as the contributor himself.

The 1966-67 Trustees are: Byron L. Nishkian - President, Arthur S. Huey - First Vice President, Dr. John Newdorp - Treasurer, Graham Anderson, Charles Andrew, Charles Lewis, Amos R. Little, Jr., Evelyn R. Masbruch, Thomas F. Rogers, Thomas Shanahan, Merritt H. Stiles, Henry M. Turner, Earl D. Walters.

The formation of the Alaska Division was requested and authorized at the 1963 United States Ski Association convention. The first convention was held in Anchorage in September, 1963, at which time the following officers were elected:

Russ Read	-	President
Jim Mahaffey	-	Vice President
Sam McKee	-	Treasurer
Wanda Mead	-	Secretary

A constitution was adopted, patterned after Pacific Northwest's which had previously been the mother division for Alaska ski clubs and individual members.

In May, 1965, the constitution was amended to suit our needs. This created a new elected office - 2nd Vice President. We also have five elected members of the Board and three appointed members. I have served as President since May, 1964.

I might point out that our "breaking away" from Pacific Northwest was not due to any dissatisfaction, but because of the distance involved and other problems unique to Alaska.

CENTRAL DIVISION

Tom Joynt, Executive Director

The Central Division was founded in February of 1927 and from that time until 1961, it operated more or less in the realm of competition; guiding, directing and assisting the competitors throughout the division

In 1961, the by-laws were changed and the structure of the organization was changed so as to meet the ever increasing activities of skiing in every phase of its operation. The development from 1961 through the 1966 season was that of building the program of sound, basic principles of administration and programs to benefit all these phases of skiing.

Central has now produced the benefits and programs necessary, and this next five years will be spent in gathering into its structure all of the skiers in the Midwest.

FAR WEST SKI ASSOCIATION

TOWARD A SKI CENTER IN THE SIERRA

By Bill Berry

It was difficult during January of 1869, to find a more beautiful winter setting in the Sierra Nevada than the railroad town of Truckee on a moonlit night. Cheery lights gleamed from houses dotting the snowy landscape against a background of hills with pine trees in fantastic winter dress, sleighs running to the merry jingle of bells, mountain men poling along on skis they called "snow-shoes" and the young folk playing with sled-like contrivances known as "Yankee jumpers."

Central Pacific trains were maintaining as regular schedules as possible through the snows of Donner Pass. The tracks linked Sacramento to a newly established railhead several hundred miles eastward in Nevada.

Truckee's interminable engine serenades heralded that days of stage travel and freighting over toll roads was fast drawing to a close for the Sierra. Mountain roadways, however, would have another day. Truckee, from a rail center in 1869 would in years ahead emerge as the hub for the greatest winter sports recreational developments of the North American continent. And another 30 years would see Truckee snow sports pioneers playing a leading role when the California Ski Association was organized at San Francisco on October 25, 1930, and seven weeks later admitted to the National Ski Association of America. But none at the time foresaw that the California Ski Association and National Ski Association designations would be changed to the Far West Ski Association and the United States Ski Association.

Perhaps some railroad officials were more visionary. Before, during and following the construction project which put iron track across the Sierra, there had been promoters who recognized that new-fangled ski sport could be developed into a travel promotion attraction. Ski racing already was commonplace at the time, with the formally organized Alturas Snow-Shoe Club at LaPorte having led the way in 1869. That same winter the Southern Pacific ran its first snow-ball special train to Cisco, later to become the headquarters of the Auburn Ski Club and in 1939 the locale of an officially sanctioned Federation of International Skiing alpine tournament.

By the winter of 1928, many California businessmen were thoroughly aroused to the economic expansion inherent in snow sports promotion. Truckee had its Hilltop, where 200 imported Norwegian hickories were for rent and the "pull-back" operated whenever customers showed up.

But the major stirring was 14 miles away at Tahoe City, near Tahoe Tavern was a pine-sheltered slope soon to be named Olympic Hill. Here a toboggan run with a return saucer full of thrills was completed for the 1929 season and construction of a 60 - meter ski jump begun for 1930. The project was supervised by Lars Haugen, seven times national champion from St. Paul, Minn. Simultaneously in Yosemite National Park several ice rinks were placed in operation, a ski jump constructed, and highland ski courses for mountaineers were laid out.

The Yosemite program was directed by Ernest Des Baillels, a French-Swiss snow sports expert previously connected with the Sno Bird Club of Lake Placid, New York, and the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec.

The professional guidance of Haugen at Lake Tahoe and Des Baillels in Yosemite had the whole-hearted backing of the Winter Sports Committees of the California State Chamber of Commerce. Jerry Carpenter was the principal coordinator of organizational work from which would come the California Ski Association. Leadership in the mountains was provided by Wilbur L. Maynard of Truckee. He operated the Southern Pacific Hotel. Wendell T. Robie of Auburn, a lumber man and outdoors enthusiast, was soon to be tabbed as the first president of the California Ski Association.

These men, along with others, turned their energies toward obtaining the winter events of the 1932 Olympic Games, which had been awarded to the United States, the summer events scheduled for Los Angeles. But the Olympic Winter sports promotion ran into stiff opposition from the state's sunshine lovers. This also was at a time when Sierra skiers were not affiliated with the National Ski Association. This lack of ski sport organization was believed to have played a major role when the International Olympic Committee in 1929 turned down California's claim to snow during a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland.

But the lost Olympic cause produced the California Ski Association on October 25, 1930. Meeting in San Francisco, the ski sport advocates elected Wendell T. Robie of Auburn as the Association's first president. The day, perhaps, is best remembered for celebrating Auburn Blue Sweaters spinning a cable car on its Powell Street turntable.

The new California Ski Association was admitted to the National Ski Association on December 14th by delegates attending the national convention in Chicago. Simultaneously the 1932 national ski tournament was awarded to California's Olympic Hill at Tahoe City.

Others attending the CSA organizational meeting included F. H. Dueprey of San Francisco, Cecil Edmunds and Tim O'Hanrahan of Truckee, E. Des Baillels of Yosemite, Dr. William Durfee of Auburn, Oscar Jones, Dennis Jones and Scotty Allen of Soda Springs. All the names are famous in winter sports history.

Edmunds' son, Earl, became the national class C champion in 1932, and continues active in ski sport; Scotty Allen was Alaska's world famous dog team driver; Oscar Jones owned the Soda Springs Hotel, pioneer winter sports gathering place in the Donner Summit region, while his son, Dennis, became the Sierra's first native-born ski instructor. Too, Oscar Jones was destined to become the grandfather of an Olympian -- Starr Walton of the 1964 ski team and daughter of FWSA President Stanley Walton of Sacramento's California Kandahar Ski Club.

First snows of the 1930-31 winter saw ski sport development in all directions. Formal organization had turned the trick and skiing interest spread from Los Angeles to the Oregon state line. Clubs mushroomed and ski jumps were constructed all along the mountain ridges. It was a way of life often envisioned by Otto Schniebs of Hanover, New Hampshire -- and often referred to as such.

Olympic Hill in 1931 saw the first divisional ski championships hosted by the Lake Tahoe Ski Club. And in 1932, the NSA nationals were staged on Olympic Hill following the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid. By 1960, the Lake Tahoe Ski Club was among the official hosts for the Olympic Winter Games in Squaw Valley -- and ski sport had come full circle for the ski association founders.

Competition at first was limited to jumping and cross-country, but annual tournaments soon included slalom and downhill when alpine events became fashionable beginning in 1933. By the time the 1936 Olympic Winter Games were staged in Germany, the Sierra was represented on the United States team by Roy Mikkelsen of Auburn, Clarita Heath (now Mrs. Alex Bright of Boston) and Dr. Joel Hildebrand of the University of California. The latter as manager of the men's team. For the mythical 1940 team, which did not compete due to the outbreak of World War Two, the division representative was Bob Blatt of San Jose.

Skiers of the Sierra gained international fame soon after World War Two. Making it to Switzerland for the Olympics in 1948 were the Blatt brothers, Bob and John, and Miss Dodie Post of Reno. For Norway in 1952, it was Dick Buek of Soda Springs, Miss Post, and Katy Rudolph of Reno. More recent Olympians out of the Far West were Linda Meyers, Starr Walton, Ni Orsi, Jr. and Jimmy Heuga. And there will be more.

The Squaw Valley Winter Olympics were something that just came naturally. From the very beginning the Far West Ski Association had great ski clubs to sponsor great competitions.

Within divisional jurisdiction, and working closely with FWSA officials, are the Far West Intercollegiate Ski Association and the California-Nevada Interscholastic Ski Federation. The National Ski Patrol System has several hundred members within FWSA jurisdiction - its patrols well organized and highly effective.

From a small membership beginning 30 years ago, there has been remarkable growth. At the time of the Olympics in 1960, there were 5,000 members. This has grown to 23,000, with FWSA's Executive Director predicting a 70,000 member organization within five years.

These thousands of organized skiers and supporters of amateur sport are descendants of pioneering sports times.

The FWSA has honored Snow-Shoe Thompson by naming a cross-country race after the famous skiing mail carrier. In 1869 Thomson advocated that the snow-shoe racing championships of 1870 be staged at Cisco, a rail stop later famous as the home grounds of the Auburn Blue Sweaters.

Too, the FWSA has produced many great leaders from Wendell T. Robie through today's president, Stanley Walton. Two of its former presidents, Albert Sigal and Byron Nishkian have risen to the presidency of the USSA. Its skiers have tracked the Sierra in ever increasing numbers following the widely publicized competitions in Squaw Valley.

What Truckee began so many years ago now is known as the Sierra Loop -- the snow fields and ski slopes alongside highways leading into the Sierra from gateways at Auburn and Placerville and circling Lake Tahoe. And there are equally famous ski areas on mountain slopes from south to north of the FWSA's major jurisdiction in California and Nevada. It also encompasses active ski clubs in Arizona - and has a few members in Hawaii.

INTERMOUNTAIN DIVISION

By Margo Walters

The Intermountain Division was founded in 1939 by Marthinus (Marc) A. Strand.

Past Presidents

1939-1940	Marthinus (Marc) A. Strand (founder)
1941-1942	Marthinus A. Strand
1943-1944	Marthinus A. Strand
1945-1946-1947	C. Don Reddish
1948	Fred L. Montmorency
1949	Stephen L. McDonald
1950-1951	Harold (Hap) Kimball
1952-1953	J. G. (Pony) Vorse
1954-1955	Guy Wight
1956-1957	Alton C. Melville
1958-1959	Paul Goddard
1960	Howard Hancock (resigned)
1960	Stanley C. Nelson
1961	Robert B. Allen
1962	Jack E. Wilson
1963-1964	Albert (Sunny) Korfanta
1965-1966	Earl D. Walters
1966-1967	Earl D. Walters

Intermountain National Competitors

Junior National Champions

1958	Alan Miller Margo Walters	Second Downhill Third Downhill
1960	Margo Walters	Second Downhill
1963	Karen Korfanta Dale Miller Dale Miller	First Slalom First Giant Slalom First Downhill
1965	Karen Budge Karen Budge Ray Miller	First Downhill Third Giant Slalom Second Giant Slalom
1966	Peggy Goddard Karen Budge Ray Miller	Second Giant Slalom Second Slalom Second Slalom

Senior National Champions

1960	Margo Walters Margo Walters Jim Gaddis	Third Slalom Third Giant Slalom Second Downhill
1962	Jim Gaddis	First Giant Slalom Third Slalom

Collegiate Champion Combined

1960	Jim Gaddis
1962	Jim Gaddis

1965 National Senior Team - Members from Intermountain Division

Jean Saubert
Karen Korfanta
Margo Walters

1966 National Senior Team - Members from Intermountain Division

Jean Saubert
Karen Korfanta
Karen Budge
David Engen
Ray Miller (only Junior boy to make the team)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST DIVISION

The first organization meeting of the Pacific Northwestern Ski Association was held November 23, 1930. Present were delegates from six clubs. The meeting was called to order by F.H. McNeil of Portland. Under a motion by I. C. Beeson, F. H. McNeil was elected president. J.C. Beeson was made secretary of the meeting.

A general discussion followed relative to the merits of affiliating with the western division of the National Ski Association of America, or making application toward becoming a division of the National.

The Cascade Ski Club of Portland, Oregon was given the honor of holding the first annual ski tournament of this association on February 1, 1931.

At this meeting, it was agreed that we incorporate and present an application for membership in the National Ski Association. "The name of this organization shall be Pacific Northwestern Ski Association." It was further moved, seconded, and carried that the association be incorporated and application be made to affiliate with the National Association direct.

By unanimous voting the following officers were elected which, with C. Stan Anderson of Seattle, Walter Anderson of Leavenworth, and three tournament ski jumpers constitute the board of directors:

F. H. McNeil - President Judge Stadter - Secretary
J. C. Beeson - First Vice President P. F. Bucklin - Treasurer
Paul Hosmer - Second Vice President

The Pacific Northwest Division now consists of 85 member clubs and 4,292 individual members. The current officers are: President - Ferris Boothe; Vice President - John Day; Secretary-Treasurer - Bill Calvert; Executive Secretary - Anne Polk; Directors - Don Smith, Virginia Renwick, Al Marsh, Warren Clancy, Norval Prugh, Walt Hampton, Jim Laughrin, Dave Elie, Joanne Genoud, Max Meyring, Graham Anderson

NORTHERN DIVISION

Don Walters, Executive Secretary

The Northern Division, USSA, was formed when an organizational meeting was called by Fred Spelma March 11, 1937. Anaconda Ski Club sponsor. William Wraith presided.

It has been an active, growing organization ever since, with the exception of a few years during World War II. There are now close to four thousand members and it is one of eight divisions of the United States Ski Association. It has as it's basic purpose the fostering and furthering of the sport of skiing. The affiliates of the Northern Division are the Northern Rocky Mountain Ski Instructors and the National Ski Patrol.

The benefits of the Northern Division are many and the dues are small. It pays to belong for many reasons. You receive a discount at many areas for two and instruction, a discount on skiing magazines, a low premium insurance, a handsome patch, and the many services of the committees to help make skiing more enjoyable for you.

Past Presidents

1937-38	Turner Clack	1952-53	Bill Downs
1938-39	Harry Bennett	1953-54	Toni Matt
1939-40	Buck O'Connell	1954-55	Toni Matt
1940-41	Breck Ficker	1955-56	Harry Reineg
1941-42	Jason Preston	1956-57	Harry Reineg
1942-43	Jason Preston	1957-58	Sverre Askevold
1943-44	Inactive	1958-59	Sverre Askevold
1944-45	Cib Widmer, Sec.	1959-60	Chuck Hibbard
1945-46	Clyde Kneeder	1960-61	Chuck Hibbard
1946-47	Fred Penwell	1961-62	Jack Cowan
1947-48	Fred Penwell	1962-63	Howard Armstrong
1948-49	Amos R. Little	1963-64	Howard Armstrong
1949-50	Amos R. Little	1964-65	Don Walters
1950-51	T. Lee McCracken	1965-66	Howard Lord
1951-52	T. Lee McCracken	1966-67	Howard Lord

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

By Patricia Swenson

The Rocky Mountain Division of the United States Ski Association was originally organized as the Western United States Ski Association in the late 1920's. It continued to operate under that name until October 27, 1952, when it was re-organized as the Southern Rocky Mountain Ski Association as a Colorado non-profit corporation. In June of 1964, its name was changed to the Rocky Mountain Division of the United States Ski Association. It exists as one of the eight Divisions of the United States Ski Association covering the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, the Southern part of the state of Wyoming, the Southeast part of the state of South Dakota and the western parts of the states of Nebraska and Kansas, and as such has played an active role in the sport of skiing, not only within its territorial boundaries, but on a National basis.

The Rocky Mountain Division was responsible for the establishment of one of the first Certified Officials Association in the nation in 1949. The Division was instrumental in the organization and activation of the Rocky Mountain Ski Area Operators Association in 1959. The Division was also responsible for the creation of the Rocky Mountain Ski Instructors Association in 1950. In 1964, the Central Intercollegiate Alpine League was formulated by a group of small colleges with an eye to developing additional interest in the sport of skiing.

The Rocky Mountain Division of the USSA has an active program related to ski competitions. The Rocky Mountain Division and the Aspen Ski Club were the first to host the FIS Championships in the United States in 1950. Many international, national, divisional and intercollegiate ski competitions are held in the Division each year. During the 1965-66 ski season, the Rocky Mountain Division classified 1,204 junior and 577 senior competitors for a total of 1,781 classified competitors.

The Rocky Mountain Division of the United States Ski Association functions as a non-profit organization through a Board of Delegates which assemble each spring for the Division's annual convention. The Board of Delegates are made up of a proportionate number of representatives from each of the member ski clubs of the Division. The Board of Delegates at the annual Convention transact the major business of the Division and is the only body with the authority to amend the Division's By-Laws. The Board of Delegates annually elect the officer and directors of the Division. The officers of the Division are the President, First and Second Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, and the Board of Directors which consists of these four officers and twelve additional members elected by the Board of Delegates or appointed by the affiliate groups.

The Board of Directors meet four times each year. These meetings are held in late September or early October, in January, in May and at the annual convention. Matters which must necessarily be taken care of between meetings of the Board of Directors are handled by the five member Executive Committee elected by the Board of Directors. A substantial part of the work of the Division is carried on through Committees that function subject to the supervision of the officers and directors.

The Rocky Mountain Division of the United States Ski Association has its headquarters at the Equitable Building - Suite 214, Denver, Colorado 80202. The principal officers are Charles A. Andrew, President; Sven Wiik, First Vice-President; K. G. Freyschlag, Second Vice-President and Evelyn Masbruch, Treasurer.

EASTERN DIVISION

THUMBNAIL HISTORY OF THE USEASA

By Enzo Serafini

The U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association, largest of the USSA's sub-divisions, was founded at Saranac Lake, New York, in the winter of 1921-22. Active in its creation were the skiing enthusiasts who had laid the groundwork in discussions at Lake Placid ski meets the previous winter. It was their belief that such an organization was needed as a clearing house for ideas, standardization of tournament rules, scheduling of non-conflicting competitions, arrangement of circuits for the jumpers and langlaufers, and the promotion of skiing itself.

Elected president of the fledgling organization was Fred Harris of Brattleboro, Vermont. A decade before he had founded the Dartmouth Outing Club. E. R. (Ned) Stonaker, president of the Saranac Lake Ski Club, was made vice president. Charter clubs were the Brattleboro Outing Club, Nansen (Berlin, N. H.) Ski Club, Norsemen (New York, N. Y.) Ski Club, Saranac Lake Ski Club, and Sno Birds of Lake Placid Club.

Sole survivor of that group of men with vision is Alf Halvorsen of the Nansen Club, now a resident of Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

Growth was swift. In his president's address at the association's second annual convention at Lake Placid, February 21, 1924, Harris said that the previous November the association's pioneer clubs included the Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club; Dartmouth Outing Club; Brattleboro Outing Club; Nansen Ski Club; Portland Ski Club; and the Bellows Falls Outing Club. "It (the USEASA) has grown by such leaps and bounds," said Harris, "that its membership now includes twenty-five successful and active clubs in good standing." Obviously elated at the growth, Harris added "From the point of view of membership, it is practically on a par with the National Ski Association..."

Harris was telling the truth. At the National's 22nd annual convention at Duluth in 1926, Harris - with twelve votes, so dominated the proceedings that discord arose. To ease a darkening situation Harris relinquished eleven votes with the statement that Eastern was in the embarrassing position of having more votes than it wanted.

Affiliation with the National Ski Association had come in 1924, but not until there had been considerable pulling and hauling across the nation regarding the geographical composition of the member divisions. The USEASA territory today embraces New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Eastern Seaboard.

Continually fostered by the USEASA was the organization of new ski clubs with assistance on outlining constitutions and by-laws; planning membership campaigns; overseeing competitions from course to competitor to scheduling; conducting clinics, proficiency tests and instructional programs; god-fathering the sport generally.

The USEASA published annuals in 1928 and 1929, cooperated on one with the National in 1930, did it single-handedly again from 1934-36 and 1957-61. From 1955 to 1961, the USEASA owned and published a tabloid-format organization publication Eastern SKI BULLETIN, switching to a magazine, SKIER, in 1961.

The USEASA was the first of the divisions to employ a fulltime executive director, making the bold move in 1954. Since that time, its staff has enlarged to include a dozen steady employees with part-time help being added at peak periods.

The organization itself, with headquarters at Littleton, New Hampshire, by spring of 1967 boasted some 380 member clubs and around 31,000 individual members.



Hall of Fame Building
Ishpeming, Michigan

SUMMARY OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL SKI HALL OF FAME

By BURTON H. BOYUM

The idea of a National Ski Hall of Fame and Ski Museum is an old one in American Ski History. Visitors to Sweden and Norway told in glowing terms of the success of their two structures: The Skidmuseet in Stockholm built first in Stockholm in 1912 by the Skidframjandet, and the Skimuseet at the Holmenkollen at Oslo in 1923 by the Foreningen Til Ski-Idrettens Fremme. Both buildings have been improved and expanded over the years.

Mr. Harold Grinden of Duluth first proposed the idea of a distinct structure while he was President of the National Ski Association -- now the United States Ski Association. Nothing concrete was done until the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the National Ski Association in Ishpeming, Michigan, in February of 1944. The four great leaders during those years were Arthur J. Barth, Harold Grinden, Roger Langley and John Hostvedt. They were all present and revived the idea with the suggestion that the building be located in Ishpeming, the birthplace of the NSA. Nothing could be done during the war years.

The idea smouldered in Ishpeming and was revived at the time of the National Jumping Championships in Ishpeming in February, 1947. The Ishpeming Ski Club appointed a special study group that year. Their enthusiasm was contagious. They brought their ideas to the Central Convention in Duluth and their plan was adopted. A more detailed presentation was made to the National Convention in Chicago in November, 1948. A National Committee of Barth, Grinden, Langley, Hostvedt, and Burton H. Boyum of Ishpeming, Michigan, Chairman, was appointed. This committee worked over the next months until May, 1950, the time of the Sun Valley National Convention. On May 4, 1950, the National Convention both approved the plans and authorized the formation of the National Ski Museum Corporation. This was needed for tax purposes for donations.

During the period of 1950 to 1953, the greater part of the financial drive was conducted by the local committee from Ishpeming. Leaders were: George Annala, Arnold Cohodas, Randolph Dulany, Waldemar Elson, James Flaa, Waino Mantyla, William Peterson, Wayne Williams, and Burton Boyum. The 1953 National Convention in New York City authorized the start of construction. Mr. William R. Atkins was in charge of construction. The building measures 34 by 52 feet, two full floors, fire resistant, complete with display areas, office, and toilets. The building and two lots are appraised at over \$50,000. The building was dedicated at the time of the 50th Anniversary, February 21, 1954, with a remarkable turnout of National and International Officers and celebrities present. The National Convention was held at Ishpeming in May, 1954. At that time the Corporation was dissolved. Mr. Harold Grinden took over as National Chairman, a post he held until his untimely death in January, 1966. Mr. Burton H. Boyum became Curator, a post he held until December, 1964, when he was transferred to Canada. He was succeeded by Mr. George Quaal who had been Associate Curator since 1963, and Mr. Quaal held the post until his death in August, 1966. Mr. John Pontti is the current Curator.

The Ishpeming City Council made a non-interest bearing loan to the NSA(USA) in 1954 that cleaned up outstanding construction expenses. This loan of \$5,000 was repaid in full on May 6, 1964.

Particular credit must go to both the National and the local committees. They had a common goal in mind and worked long, hard hours to attain it. It was Arthur Barth who stressed the "living nature" of the ski museum. It must be "alive and full of interest" he used to say, after his visit to the Holmenkollen. It was Harold Grinden and Burton Boyum who evolved the idea of a National Ski Hall of Fame, rather than simply a National Ski Museum. Roger Langley emphasized good publications and a strong policy for preservation of the National trophies. John Hostvedt and Waino Mantyla were the effective financial control so vital to the success of the fund drives. Many others should be named also for their part in the success of the National Ski Museum.

There were four men named to the National Ski Hall of Fame in 1956. Since then, a total of fortyseven* men and women have been named to the Hall of Fame. A special selection procedure took time to evolve between 1954 and 1956, and has been reviewed again several times since.

Lastly, thanks should be expressed to all who have helped with displays. Particular thanks should go to Mr. Jakob Vaage, Curator of the Norwegian Ski Museum. He personally sent displays to Ishpeming and toured America and Canada looking for key items.

*38 Bronze Plaque Awards
9 Certificate Awards



Interior Photo
Hall of Fame display area

It is the United States Olympic Committee, operative since 1921 and incorporated by act of Congress in 1950, that carries out the original purpose of developing creditable and sportsmanlike participation and representation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games. More specifically, the objects and purposes are:

- (1) to arouse and maintain the interest of the people of the United States in, and to obtain their support of, creditable and sportsmanlike participation and representation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games;
- (2) to stimulate the interest of the people, particularly of the youth, of the United States, in healthful, physical, moral and cultural education through sportsmanlike participation in competitions in accordance with amateur rules;
- (3) to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, either directly or through its constituent members or committees, over all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games and in the Pan American Games, including the representation of the United States in such Games, and over the organization of the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games when celebrated in the United States;
- (4) to select and obtain for the United States the most competent amateur representation possible in the competitions and events of the Olympic Games and of the Pan American Games;
- (5) to maintain the highest ideals of amateurism and to promote general interest therein, particularly in connection with the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games;
- (6) to instill and develop in the youth of America the qualities of courage, self-reliance, honesty, tolerance, and like virtues; and
- (7) to promote and encourage the physical, moral, and cultural education of the youth of the United States to the end that their health, patriotism, character, and good citizenship may be fully developed.

What is the Membership of the USOC? The membership of the USOC today includes the International Olympic Committee representatives and all United States members of the international sports federations whose sports are on the Olympic program. It also includes the regional associations of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU); the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) representing the great majority of the nation's colleges and conferences; and scores of other national organizations of a patriotic, sport, educational, cultural, civic, or benevolent character. (The United States Ski Association is a member.)

Membership of the United States Olympic Committee The U. S. Olympic Committee membership consists of organizations which take some active part in the administration of one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, and such other organizations, patriotic, educational, or cultural, that are engaged in efforts to promote the participation in or preparation for any amateur sports or games competition. USOC membership is classified in the following groups:

- Group A includes those organizations, not members of Group B, which are the members in the United States of one or more International Federations administering participation in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American program.
- Group B includes those national organizations, not members of Group A, from which directly and indirectly there have come in substantial numbers members of the United States Olympic and Pan American teams, and which hold national championships in one or more of the sports upon the Olympic and Pan American Games programs.

Group C includes those organizations in the United States, not national in character but limited in their membership to some district or territory which hold district or territorial championships, in one or more of the sports on the Olympic and Pan American programs, and who are either members of or directly affiliated with one or more organizations of Group A and B.

Group D includes those national organizations, not members of Group A and B, which hold national championships in one or more sports not upon the Olympic and Pan American programs.

Group E includes those national organizations, not members of Groups A, B, C, or D, of an athletic, patriotic, educational, cultural, civic, or benevolent character, desiring to give support to the participation of the United States in Olympic or Pan American Games competition.

Group F includes all past officers of the USOC; Group G includes each representative of the International Olympic Committee to the United States; and Group H includes 25 members-at-large who are United States citizens and who have given noteworthy support to the Olympic movement.

Official and Recognized Status of the USOC The United States Olympic Committee is the official organization in charge of United States participation in the Olympic Games and is recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.

Without the U.S. Olympic Committee, this country could not participate in the Games, as this Committee is the only agency authorized to receive and forward entries and accept the invitation for this country to participate in the Games.

Organization of Games Committees for the USOC At the Quadrennial meeting of the United States Olympic Committee, a committee for each game or competition on the forthcoming Olympic Games and/or Pan American Games program is elected. These individual games committees are charged with the responsibility of arranging for the selection of the Olympic and Pan American athletes in their respective sports, as well as coaching and managerial personnel. The committees also are responsible, insofar as possible, for raising the funds to send their teams to the Games.

Special Committees A number of special committees of the United States Olympic Committee are also established to supervise its various activities, such as its finance committee and a large number of local finance subcommittees, transportation, housing, food, administration, supplies and equipment, medical and training services, development, membership, etc.

Absence of Propaganda and Profits The committee does not disseminate any partisan propaganda, does not engage in any lobbying, nor in any other way does it attempt to influence legislation. Likewise, the Committee is a completely non-profit organization, no part of the earnings (if any) of which inures to the private benefit of the members or of any other persons. This fact is undisputed and has been specifically recognized.

How are the U.S. Olympic Teams Chosen? At each Quadrennial meeting of the U.S. Olympic Committee a Games Committee is elected for each sport on the Olympic and/or Pan American programs. The membership of these committees varies from seven to 22 in number and is composed as follows: (a) Representatives of the United States members of the International Federations whose sports are on the Olympic and/or Pan American programs. These are: The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (the U.S. member of the International Federations governing basketball, bobsledding, boxing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, judo, water polo, track and field, weightlifting, luge, wrestling), Amateur Bicycle League of America, Amateur Fencers League of America, Amateur Skating Union of the United States (speed skating), Amateur Hockey Association

of the United States (ice hockey), American Canoe Association, American Horse Shows Association (equestrian), Field Hockey Association of America, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, National Rifle Association, United States Ski Association, North American Yacht Racing Union, United States Figure Skating Association, United States Modern Pentathlon Association (modern pentathlon and biathlon), United States Revolver Association, U.S. Olympic Committee (baseball), United States Soccer Football Association, Inc., United States Lawn Tennis Association, and National Archery Association, and the United States Volleyball Association.

(b) Representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the sports in which the NCAA holds nationwide competition, and (c) representatives of the Armed Forces. There are 36 such committees with a total personnel of 437.

Members of these committees must be United States citizens. They serve without pay and defray their own expenses to all meetings. For this reason they do not always attend meetings, so each member is given an opportunity to vote on every question, resorting to a mail vote if necessary. No proxies are permitted, although members may have observers at meetings.

Each games committee determines the time, place, and method of holding tryouts in the sport it represents. The special tryouts organized by these games committees to determine U.S.A. team members are open only to amateur athletes who are citizens of the United States and who are eligible under international rules. No athlete shall be selected for membership on the U.S.A. team unless he has won this right so to do according to the approved method of selection or in a tryout or series of tryouts organized or designated by the Games Committee for that purpose. The athlete also must pass the required medical examination.

Tryouts must be completed at least seven days in advance of the team's departure for the Games. No gifts or prizes may be awarded at tryouts for either athletes or officials unless an established event is designated as a tryout, in which case the traditional prizes for that event may be given.

Games Committees also nominate coaches and managers for final appointment by the Olympic Committee. Each committee is required to submit to the Board of Directors of the Olympic Committee a list of names from which coaches and managers will be chosen. No such personnel shall in any case be selected without this approval having been received. Coaches and managers must be chosen not earlier than six months nor later than three months before the final tryouts unless permission is obtained from the Board of Directors to do otherwise.

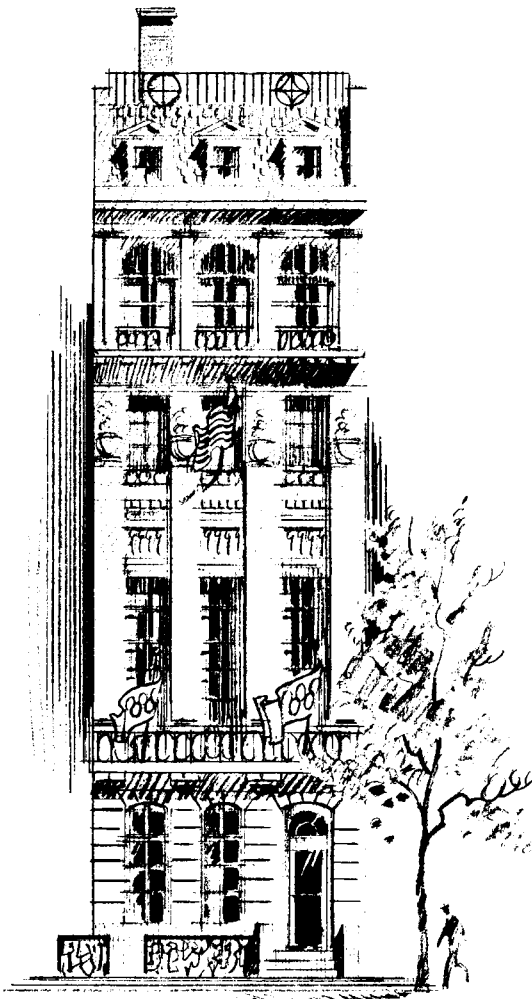
The number of administrative personnel for each team is determined by the Board of Directors. The total number of non-competitive personnel for the entire team is fixed by the International Olympic Committee, depending upon the total number of athletes entered. The size of the individual teams is governed by the number of entries in each sport, which is fixed by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the appropriate international federation. All actions by games committees are subject to approval by the Board of Directors and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Games Committees are also responsible, insofar as possible for raising the necessary funds to send their teams to the Games. For those unable to raise the entire amount, the deficit is made up from the general fund. Despite opinions to the contrary, no athlete has ever been left at home for lack of funds.

Long experience has taught the U. S. Olympic Committee that the tryout method is the only satisfactory way of selecting the teams. There have been times when highly regarded athletes have failed to qualify in the tryouts or have failed to participate and many people thought they should have been placed on the team regardless. Arbitrary selection of an athlete who did not compete or quality in the tryouts would undoubtedly arouse charges of politics, or race or religious prejudice by friends of the athlete who was displaced.

The U. S. Olympic Committee is deeply indebted to its games committees who, at considerable personal sacrifice of time and money, select the teams and help to raise the necessary funds. They do a conscientious and painstaking job and are one of the most important cogs in the USOC.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS



A HISTORY OF THE FIS

By J. STANLEY MULLIN
Vice President FIS

On February 18, 1910, pursuant to the invitation of the Norwegian Ski Association, the first International Ski Congress was held at Kristiania (Oslo), Norway. The following countries were represented: Austria, Bohemia, England, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Scotland, Sweden and Spain. At this Congress, it was decided to appoint an International Ski Commission consisting of three members, who were to be selected by the Norwegian Ski Association and they, in turn, were to draft the program for the Commission. The three members of the Commission consisted of two representatives from Norway and one from Sweden. Apparently the National Ski Association of America was committed to send a delegate, but the time was too short to make the necessary arrangements. The following appears at p. 64 of the 1910-1911 N. S. A. Year Book:

"The International: The Internationals met at Stockholm last season where a complete set of By-Laws and Constitution were adopted. No international contest outside those held at Holmenkollen have as yet been held, but beginning with this coming winter, every year will see the best European skiers compete for World's honors. The skiers compete under amateur rules, but a professional class will also be on the program; so some day, we shall be able to find American names among the participants in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Norway or Sweden, wherever the meeting may be held, and why not in America?"

In the report of the Secretary of the N. S. A., Mr. Aksel H. Holter, in the Minutes of the 6th Annual Convention of the National Ski Association of America held at Coleraine, Minnesota, February 19-20, 1910, there appears the following:

"The Ski Sport is the idolized sport of the old world. The numerous clubs throughout the many countries, where the sport is practiced, found it necessary for their protection to organize themselves into associations, national in aspect as our own, so that today there are more than a score of national associations throughout the world, all working for the promotion of the ski sport. .

Nineteen of these national bodies are tonight represented by delegates at an International Convention in Christiania, Norway, the object being the organizing of all into one great international organization; the establishing of uniform rules and regulations for conducting ski tournaments and discuss other matters of benefit to the ski sport where-ever practiced.

This body of delegates represents tens of thousands of skiers all over Europe, and it will be interesting to learn what steps will be taken, as whatever is done, will eventually have influence on our own association, inasmuch as it is our object to work for a clean ski sport.

As you have noticed from the pages of the last annual, we were informed some time ago of the probability of such a convention, but the invitation to be present was not received until too late to get a delegate ready, namely on January 18, the meeting having been called for February 18.

In order to learn sentiment of the clubs on the proposition of sending someone to represent us over there, I wrote to every club, laying the matter before them as plainly as possible, and even informed them of the necessity of assessing the members an extra 5 or 10¢ in order to get money to defray the expenses of the delegate, in case we should send one.

I want to say, that I am very proud of the stand taken by the respective clubs in regard to this matter, as the result of this referendum vote clearly shows that Europe is not alone in this work in promoting the interests of the greatest of all winter sports, the ski sport.

Within one week of the time, my circular letters were mailed, I had answers by telegram and letters from almost every affiliated club, and with two exceptions, every club urged the sending of a representative, all being more than willing to stand their share of the expense in connection with the proposition. The only two clubs voting against representation being Ishpeming and Stillwater.

In addition to these two clubs, the National Vice President and the Treasurer were against it, both claiming the time would be too short in which to prepare a delegate, which was reasonable enough.

While we were without a representative at this convention, I took it upon myself to write a letter of explanation to the President of the Norwegian National on behalf of our American Association, and this letter will likely be read during the meeting.

In it I gave an idea of the progress of our work, of the way we conduct tournaments, judging, classification between professionals and amateurs, etc. I tried to make it plain, that the American people are eager for results.

That is, they are not contented with good form alone in a ski jumping contest, they want something more, they want long daring leaps and the establishing of records.

The nature of our people is such that it demands first place in all athletic sports, and they will support anything in which there is a question of new records being established, while they would soon tire of a performance where only good form would be the predominating feature.

I mentioned this in my letter, because, in case new rules will be established for judging contests, and it should be our desire at some future time to join the International Association, the long jumps would receive due consideration and we have without doubt as good jumpers as anywhere in the world, and I dare say that should a contest ever take place in which European and Americans compete, our boys would give the best of them over there a hard run for their money and the world's championship.

Since the receipt of the communication informing us of the approach of this International Ski Convention, I have corresponded with several of the secretaries of the European Associations and I am pretty well posted on their views, so I think, that long jumps will find a more prominent place in the score cards of the judges at jumping contests in the old country after this meeting.

At the beginning of this season, Norway had somewhere in the neighborhood of 625 clubs enrolled in the National Association with a membership of nearly 20,000. The National Association of Germany, which organized shortly after our American Association in 1905, had a membership at the beginning of the season of 13,000.

NOTE - the NSA membership was a total of 28 clubs and 1,135 individuals in 1910."

The second International Ski Congress was held at Stockholm in February, 1911. Scotland and Spain were absent from this Congress; Finland was present but not voting. At this Congress, it was decided that only associations and clubs recognized by the Congress were authorized to organize "international" events, and the governing "Commission" was enlarged to five members.

The third International Ski Congress was held in 1912 in Munich, where rules were discussed.

The fourth International Ski Congress was held in 1913 in Bern, Switzerland, at which time the "Commission" was enlarged to seven members, consisting of two representatives from Norway, two from Sweden, and one representative each from Switzerland, Germany and Austria. At this congress, interim rules for international ski contest (jumping and cross-country) were adopted.

The fifth International Ski Congress was held in February, 1914, at Kristiania (Oslo), with England, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany and Austria present and entitled to vote. Also present were Hungary and Finland. Hungary was admitted as a member entitled to vote, which brought the number of countries entitled to vote to a total of seven. The Ski Commission at this meeting was made up of two representatives from Sweden, two from Norway, one each from Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

At this Congress in 1914, the German representatives suggested that ski races should be included in the program of the Olympic Games.

All communications between the Scandinavian members of the Commission and the other members of the Commission came to a standstill with the outbreak of World War I.

The next, the sixth International Ski Congress, was held in Stockholm in February 1922, with delegates present from Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. After much debate, the International Ski Commission was enlarged to eight persons - two from Sweden, two from Norway, one from France, one from Switzerland and one from Finland, and one representing both Germany and Austria.

At this Congress, participation in the Olympic Games was discussed, as it appears that the International Olympic Committee had authorized the organizers of the Summer Games of 1924 (France) to organize ski events, not as "Winter Olympics" but as "international ski contests". (See Minutes of Sixth International Ski Congress held February 10, 1922, Stockholm, for a short history of the prior Congresses.)

The 1923 International Ski Congress was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. National associations represented were Austria, France, Germany, Finland, Jugoslavia, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, England, Italy, Hungary and Roumania. The United States was represented by a "reporter" (member of the press?), Edward T. Heyn, but the official "guest", Lawrence Groves, apparently was not present until after the close of the meeting.

The 1923 Congress was confronted with a number of political problems that were the aftermath of World War I, and a reading of the complete minutes of this Congress is helpful in understanding the problems faced by international sports federations in the 1960's.

It was at this meeting that the suggestion was made to revise the organization (then consisting of a "Congress" and a "Commission") into the "International Ski Federation" (FIS). Statutes of other sports federations were to be looked to for guidance (see Minutes of Seventh International Ski Congress held February 6, 1923, Prague).

Formation of the FIS: The Federation Internationale de Ski was formally founded on February 2, 1924 at the Ski Congress held at Chamonix, France in conjunction with the Winter Olympic Games. At this time, the United States officially became a participating member.

One of the important decisions made was that only one ski association from each country would be recognized and the International Ski Federation would not interfere in matters of domestic character. Regardless of the decision regarding representation by one association, the following countries were represented by two associations: Finland, Czechoslovakia and Austria - but limited to one vote each.

The first President of the FIS was Colonel Ivar Holmquist of Sweden. He served from 1924 to 1934 and, when he retired, his place was filled by Major H. R. Oestgaard of Norway, who served until 1951 when Marc Hodler of Switzerland was elected President.

The National Ski Federation of Canada joined the FIS in 1924. In 1926, Japan also joined the FIS. Australia joined the FIS in 1932. Therefore, the first non-European country to become a member of the FIS was the U. S. A.

Membership of United States Ski Association in FIS: In an article written by Mr. B. G. Leighton in the 1924-25 N. S. A. Year Book, there appears the following:

"The Ski-Mayor of the Ski Capitol of America, Colonel George E. Leach of Minneapolis was selected by the National Ski Association of America, Inc. to manage the United States Ski Team on its trip to the Winter Sports competition of the Olympic Games of Chamonix, France, January 25 to February 5, 1924.

The Mayor officially represented this country and the National Ski Association at the International Ski Congress at Chamonix, on February 5. At this time the National Ski Association was affiliated with the International Ski Congress.

It is expected that this action will eventually result in a complete revision of ski rules, ski methods, and the program of skiing in this country."

In the report of President Oscar Oyaas appearing in the 1924-25 N. S. A. Year Book, he states;

"One notable result of the participation of our team in the Olympic tournament is the subsequent identification of our association with the Congress International de Ski, an organization representing nineteen nations in the Norwegian national winter sport, thus making it not only an American, but a world wide winter sport.

Our representation at the gathering of this international meeting which was held at Chamonix, France in February 1924, and which has permanent headquarters in Paris, was through Mr. Anders Haugen."

NOTE: This is in error - Mr. Leach was the representative.

Alpine Events in the FIS: The Alpine Events for FIS competition were proposed at the Congress held in 1928 at St. Moritz. In 1930, the Congress in Oslo recognized Downhill and Slalom as international competitive events.

Skiing in the Olympic Events: As noted above, the discussion of skiing events being held in connection with the Olympic Games was first discussed in Oslo in 1914, and then after the war the subject was again raised at Stockholm in 1922, and at Prague in 1923, when arrangements were made for the 1924 Winter Olympic Games at Chamonix.

Representations at FIS Congresses: The list of representatives attending FIS Congresses between 1924 and 1946 is not well recorded and is made up from Financial Records of the U. S. Ski Association, and other sources. Any information supplemental to the following would be welcomed.

1924	Chamonix	George E. Leach and Anders Haugen
1930	Oslo	Fred H. Harris
1935		John Hostvedt
1938		Alice Wolfe (Kiaer)
1946	Pau	Roger Langley
1949	Oslo	Roger Langley, Alfred Lindley, Alice Kiaer, William Halsey
1951	Venice	C. T. Hill, Alice Kiaer, J. S. Mullin
1953	Igls	C. T. Hill, Alice Kiaer, Roger Langley, Ed Eaton, John Clair, Sepp Ruschp, Hannes Schneider
1955	Montreaux	C. T. Hill, J. S. Mullin, Gus Raaum, Burton Boyum, Andrea M. Lawrence
1957	Dubrovnik	C. T. Hill, Andrea M. Lawrence, Gus Raaum, Roland Palmedo, A. A. Jones
1959	Stockholm	Sepp Ruschp, J. S. Mullin, Burton Boyum, Gus Raaum, Roland Palmedo, Wendall Broomhall, Martinius Strand, A. A. Jones
1961	Madrid	J. S. Mullin, Gus Raaum, Amos Little, W. Broomhall, B. Nishkian
1963	Athens	J. S. Mullin, Gus Raaum, Amos Little, Al Merrill, B. Nishkian, J. Bulterman
1965	Roumania	J. S. Mullin, B. Nishkian, Amos Little, Gus Raaum, Al Merrill, Jacques Bulterman
1967	Beyrouth	J. S. Mullin, Byron Nishkian, Amos Little, Gus Raaum, Al Merrill

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Competitive Skiing for Women in the United States

By: Patricia M. Peterson
University of Southern California
Ph.D. June, 1967

In 1923, a group of eastern colleges in the United States organized themselves under a governing structure called the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union. This group was the equivalent of the National Collegiate Athletic Association ski coaches' committee. It was through this organization that alpine racing was introduced to the United States. Previous to this time, usually only nordic events had been conducted. The intercollegiate ski union was responsible for the rules of slalom racing and for adopting it as a timed race in 1927. However, the slalom had earlier beginnings with Matthias Zdarsky of Switzerland in 1905. Zdarsky, using shorter skis than customary, introduced a crouching stance in running and did a good deal to develop turning with his idea of the snowplow. Arnold Lunn, the famed Britisher, developed the flagged gate, and the modern form of slalom racing was created.

The impact that Dartmouth College of Hanover, New Hampshire, had on skiing is a story by itself, for Dartmouth is a "fountainhead of the skiing spirit". The mother of Olympian Ted Hunter brought her skis with her when she moved from Maine to Hanover in 1904, but the story generally starts with Fred Harris. As a Dartmouth junior, he began the Dartmouth Outing Club; he later helped organize the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association and became its first president. In 1911, Dartmouth's first collegiate inter-class ski meet was held in conjunction with a winter festival. McGill University, in Canada, held the first intercollegiate event in 1914; Dartmouth returned the invitation the following winter. February 12-13, 1915, at least four colleges entered the first intercollegiate ski meet in the United States. In 1924, downhill racing was an event of the Dartmouth Outing Club and in 1929, the slalom was included.

Women were included in Dartmouth Outing Club activities, from its early days. Around the 1930-1931 season, races were held on Dartmouth's Mt. Moosilauke Carriage Road and women raced in divisional and National Ski Association sanctioned events as representatives of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Ruth-Marie Stewart, Susan Neidlinger (Hudson), and Anne Dodge (Middleton) were among the proteges of the Dartmouth Outing Club in the 1940's.

The United States did not become conscious alpine events at the national level of competition until 1933, when the first national downhill championship was run at Warren, New Hampshire and H.S. Woods, Dartmouth, was the winner. Hannes Schroll, in 1935 at Seattle, Washington, became the first United States national slalom victor.

United States' men competed, as we know it, since the beginning of the Winter Olympics in 1924. However, skiing was given its greatest impetus in this country by the 1932 Winter Olympics held at Lake Placid. This marked the first time that the United States played host to the Games.

Period of Informal Participation

Willy Schaeffler, ski coach of Denver University, related that in Bavaria in the 1920's, only three or four of the most daring women would allow themselves to be seen skiing. The development was slow in the United States, too. One of the causes was felt to be the restriction on intercollegiate competition. Undoubtedly, another reason that "it was not the thing to do" was that to ski in stockings long skirts, and heavy coats was not very comfortable.

In 1920, the Lake Placid Club in New York State began emphasizing winter sports for women of all ages and conducted special events for college women. These were not organized as intercollegiate events, but in 1922 the Mrs. M. S. Maclay Trophy was awarded to the college woman who won the most points in the week's events. In 1930, the victor's cup was the Helen Louise Taylor Cup, given by Helen Taylor, the winner in 1927, 1928, and 1929. Helen Taylor as a student of Bryn Mawr College, retired the Maclay 3-win trophy.

As early as 1925-1926, the University of Wisconsin began a definite program of winter sports for the women students. Included, were snowshoeing, skiing, and skating. The women also played ice hockey but not as a requirement of the sport program. "A hill near the women's gymnasium provided an excellent skiing ground with gentle slopes for the beginners, and a series of two or three steep terraces for the more expert and venturesome".

Around 1926, more women began asking why they could not promote interest in winter sports as the men had done. The early advocates viewed skiing as a form of exercise corresponding to tramping in the summer. Ski-joring was to hold great joy and although ski jumping could not be recommended as a universal sport for women, it was seen as a test of skiing efficiency to practice on short hills which would give flights of from ten to forty feet.

An Austrian, Colonel Anton Diettrich, was brought to Dartmouth to teach and coach skiing. Among his contributions to the town, he conducted a ski class for ladies.

Colleges which were situated where weather conditions permitted soon began substituting winter sports for the required indoor physical education. At Smith College, where sport participation was "the thing to do," the winter term of physical education consisted of basketball, swimming, diving, life saving, clogging, rhythmic dancing, folk dancing, and Danish gymnastics. During the winter of 1927-1928, the winter sports program moved "out-of-doors" and was considered to be more strenuous than gymnastic exercises.

Mt. Holyoke, another women's college, incorporated skiing and snowshoeing on the campus through the college outing club. Following the example set by Dartmouth College, they also conducted a winter carnival on the rolling terrain of the golf club grounds. Each week, ski and snowshoe hikes were planned by and for the students. A toboggan slide and skating facilities were also easily accessible and centers of campus life.

In the December 8, 1932 edition of the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, an article stressed the need for accessible ski trails for beginning, intermediate, and advanced skiers. The first ski tow in the United States began operation in January, 1934 at Woodstock, Vermont. This was the first of many lifts that launched a new era in winter sports.

When races were introduced in the United States, separate races were, at times, held for men and women. In these cases, separate courses were laid out for the women, or at least, the courses were shorter than those of the men. However, women and men often entered the same event.

In 1919, in the first international ski races, two of the British team of eight were ladies. Judgement and skiing ability were not differentiated for the two sexes. This first venture into international competition was indicative of women's interest in the sport and in competition of high caliber.

At Lake Placid, in the 1932 Olympic Winter Games, the United States had the largest team entered and took six out of the fourteen places on the table of honor. At the conclusion of the Games, the committee made the following statement:

It is our hope that thru the holding of the III Olympic Winter Games of 1932 in the United States the general interest and participation in Winter sports on this side of the Atlantic will be set forward by at least a decade, if not a generation. Our part has been done. May the example of the Games carry on where we leave off.

The 1932 Olympics were well reported by the press, radio, and film industry and did encourage women's interest in skiing. It was not until 1932 that the first downhill race for women was conducted by the Woodstock Ski Runners Club of Vermont. Racing, in the alpine events, was just beginning to be introduced to women of the United States. In Europe, however, the women entered the nordic events of the 1929 International Ski Federation in Zakopane, Poland and had their own alpine Kandahar in 1931.

Period of International Competition

In 1930, Alice Damrosch Wolfe (Kiaer) had gone to Switzerland on a mountain climbing expedition. While there, she learned to ski and took her first medal at the 1931 Parsen Derby at Davos, Switzerland. She was responsible for assembling the team upon her return to the States. To be eligible, women had to be on the 1935 United States International Ski Federation team, be one of the three best racers in the national championships at Mt. Rainier, or be recognized by Alice Damrosch Wolfe (Kiaer) as being good enough to justify their training on the Olympic squad.

Roland Palmedo, then the president of the Amateur Ski Club of New York, was the prime organizer and backer. Friedl Pfeifer served as coach. Otto Furrer was the trainer; Thomas Dabney acted as assistant manager. Alice Damrosch Wolfe (Kiaer), also a member of the Amateur Ski Club of New York became the manager.

It was not until the 1935 Olympic trials that the women began taking turning seriously. Working with Otto Schniebs and the Dartmouth College team was the beginning of women's attempt to learn the skills that the men utilized.

The Americans questioned attending the Games. The Summer Games at Berlin had brought displeasure and the S. S. Black Guard in the Bavarian Alps looked menacing. Heywood Broun, in a 1935 printing of the Nation, advocated a boycott of the 1936 Games. "Preserve the Olympic Ideal" was the title of a statement by the Committee on Fair Play in Sports in New York. Westbrook Peglar warned of the Fascist threat. The controversy did result in the failure of the skiing team to secure sufficient funds. However, the 1932 Games had survived the hardships of the Depression and the team continued their preparations.

Much credit must be given to the women who competed in the 1936 Olympics, for it was at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany where women won the right to be on the slopes as equals to the men. The first women's Olympic ski team was selected to compete in the IV Olympic Winter Games. Thirteen women were on the team but three were injured before the Olympics and only four were permitted to race. The competitors were Mary Bird (Young), Helen Boughton-Leigh (McAlpin), Clarita Heath (Reiter Bright), and Elizabeth Woolsey. Alternates were Dorothy Brewer, Grace Carter (Lindley McKnight), Hanna Locke (Carter Caldwell), Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), Ellis Ayr Smith, Ethyllynne Smith (Law), Lillian Swann (Saarinen), Lilo Schwarzenbach, and Kathryn Ward.

The United States men on the 1936 team went to Europe as a group. The women stopped training in December, before the holidays. They met abroad and officially started to train January 2. For two weeks, intensive training was conducted at St. Anton-am-Arlberg, Austria. The names of the eight team members had to be submitted to the Olympic Committee on January 12 and the Games were scheduled for February 2-16, 1936. Therefore, during the two week training period, selections were being screened. Alice Damrosch Wolfe (Kiaer), Helen Boughton-Leigh (McAlpine) as captain and Thomas Dabney made the selection, which was then approved by the United States Olympic Committee. The list of eight, verified from numerous factual sources, in addition to Mary Bird (Young), Helen Boughton-Leigh (McAlpine) Clarita Heath (Reiter Bright), and Elizabeth Wooslay, consisted of Grace Carter (Lindley McKnight), Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), Ellis Ayr Smith, and Lillian Swann (Saarinen).

The ninety representatives mingled with more than one thousand athletes from twenty-eight nations and saw Hitler declare the opening of the IV Winter Games. As for the results, Elizabeth Woolsey was 19th in the combined, 14th in the Downhill, and 7th in the Slalom. The other three women on the United States team placed in the last bracket.

Following the Olympics, the team returned to St. Anton to prepare for the International Ski Federation race to be held at Innsbruck in March. In order to determine the women who would race for the United States, the Olympic squad held a downhill and a slalom race. Grace Carter (Lindley McKnight), who had missed a month of Olympic training because of travel time, and Hannah Locke (Carter Caldwell) made this team. In addition, Helen Boughton-Leigh (McAlpin) Clarita Heath (Reiter Bright), Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), and Betty Woolsey were named to the 1936 FIS Team.

The story of the men's downhill set the stage: six broken legs, two fractured collar bones, and twenty-one DNF's out of fifty-seven racers; thirty paid heed to an announcement that any who wished to race did so at his own risk, and went touring. It was fifteen degrees above zero and the course was a sheet of ice.

When Alice found out the girls would have to run the same course as the men because it was too late to change the electrical timing, she had an order telephoned to the top forbidding her American team to race. This upset the officials enough to shorten the course by 500 yards

Half of the women's field did not cross the finish line; all of the American women completed the course and none were injured. Betty Woolsey placed tenth.

Following representation in the 1936 Olympic Winter Games and International Ski Federation competition, women continued to display interest in the sport and racing. In 1938, the first women's national alpine meet was conducted at Stowe, Vermont; Marion McKean (Wigglesworth) won the downhill and Grace Carter Lindley (McKnight) won the slalom. Later that year at Reno, Nevada, Catherine Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) won the giant slalom title.

The years 1920 to 1935, the pioneer phase, have been called the "devotional period". The "big time" followed with the expansion of facilities and development of participation. Catherine Reed reported that in 1935, the first year of operation, seven thousand lessons were given; in 1936, the number rose to twenty-five thousand. Hannes Schneider came to the United States as a refugee in 1939 and in the winter season of 1939-1940, he took over what is now the Hannes Schneider Ski School at Cranmore Mountain in North Conway, New Hampshire.

Alpine skiing, on which American skiing for women is largely based, received its impetus from the 1932 Games, the construction of lifts, and the advancement of technique and equipment.

As it became more of a vogue for women to ski, women soon forgot the era of knitted ski suits, high, white elkskin, soft-soled boots with flexible soles, and the harnessless, tow-strapped skis which were wide and long. One pole was traded in for two and a little technique. Racing for women was becoming more than just competition in the Olympics. The ladies readily took off to the Mt. Washington Carriage Road Race and others, ranging from Cannon Mountain, Mount Hood Nationals to Chamonix and Zermatt. Included as part of the first Far West Kandahar in 1939 was the Ladies Straight Race and Combined; Yvonne Blossom was the champion.

For the women, the visit by the Swiss Women's Team in 1939 was an important event. The number of participants was increasing and the high average ability of the team was fairly uniform. The visit by the Swiss Team and part of the English Team to the United States allowed the women the opportunity to compete with the best of another country and to gain valuable experience.

Another opportunity to compete with "the best" in the sport was the World Ski Championships. The International Ski Congress, founded in 1910, became the International Ski Federation at the first Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix in 1924. In 1931, the International Ski Federation included downhill and slalom to the classic events of cross-country and jumping. Finally, in 1936, the races were conducted as the World Ski Championships. From 1929 to 1939, this event was held every year. Since resumption in 1950, it has been a world event in the alternate Olympic years. The United States withdrew as a member in 1941 as a protest against the "so-called" World Ski Championships to be in Italy that year and Germany in 1942. The National Ski Association rejoined in 1946.

The world situation and the entry of the United States into the war was to have a devastating effect upon all phases of life, including ski competition. International racing came to an abrupt cessation. Although the war "blasted" scheduled plans for the International Ski Federation team to race in Norway and the 1940 Olympic team to go to Germany, the period aided expansion throughout the country. Until this time, racing was limited to a small number of participants and to those who were financially able to travel the European circuit.

Women had competed in the International Ski Federation races since 1931. Therefore, the 1940 squad for the meet in Norway had been selected. Group I: Hannah Locke Caldwell, Grace Carter Lindly (McKnight), Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), Nancy Reynolds (Cooke), and Betty Woolsey. Group II: Joan Hinton, Dorothy Hoyt (Nebel), Harriet Jackson, Margaret Jennings, Gretchen Kunigk (Fraser), Marilyn Shaw (McMahon), and Lilo Schwarzenbach (Sulzer). Group I was also to have represented the United States in the Olympics, with the remainder of the team being selected from Group II.

There were some good races in the U.S. as well, at Alta, Utah; Mt. Tremblant, Canada; Sun Valley, Idaho; Yosemite, Calif. and other resorts. Some of the women were urged to attend by having their expenses paid from area to area. Representing the East, Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), Nancy Reynolds (Cooke), Marilyn Shaw (McMahon), and Elizabeth Woolsey competed against a Western team of Gretchen Kunigk Fraser, Margaret Jennings, Clarita Heath (Bright), and Grace Carter Lindley (McKnight). Although the teams were not representative of the United States or Canada, the two nations did compete, in 1940, with an American team racing against the Penguin Ski Club of Montreal. The Canadians won in 1941 and, in 1942 the American team turned in the best performance.

As the war increasingly curtailed travel, races became regional affairs and new names became added to the roster of winners. The 1942 Nationals were held in Yosemite, California and none of the Eastern girls could make the trip. However, during this time advancements were made in organization as a result of curtailment of activities at the international level and concern for the sport in the broader scope of recreational, junior and college programs.

The ladies Committee of the National Ski Association introduced a new system for national classification. A committee, representative of the East and West, voted and awarded classification on the basis of race results both in downhill and slalom for a two year period. Standards for "A" and "B" qualifications were high. In 1941, about ten women were considered as "A's" and capable of placing among the top ten in international competition. The list, revised yearly, was used as a basis for entering events so that the caliber of the entrants was similar. Today International Ski Federation (FIS) points are utilized.

Betty Woolsey, expressing the opinions of the women, felt that timing, as well as seeding and classification, was important, especially in a downhill race. Interval timing led to passing racers on the course, unless the levels of ability were scrutinized. Timing devices were also only as accurate as the official. This situation was to remain until electronic devices were developed and a program of approved certified officials was established. The United States Ski Association now has national Certified Officials.

The length of the downhill for women disturbed Helen Boughton-Leigh (McAlpin) from the time that American women entered their first Olympics. The standard of accomplishment that was required became more exacting and demanding every year. At the 1940 Nationals in Sun Valley, Marion McKean (Wigglesworth), Clarita Heath (Bright), and Nancy Reynolds (Cooke) were not reckless skiers, but not one finished without an injury or broken equipment. This situation made Betty Woolsey also comment on the length of mountain trails suitable for women.

The ability of the clubs and areas to make necessary preparations for course setting and general organization was, for the most part, good. The governing bodies of the sport, the National Ski Association and the division, gave invaluable assistance.

Training was recognized as an important factor. The women of the 1936 Olympics knew that strict discipline was needed before they could hope to compete on even terms with the fully trained racing women of other countries.

With the cessation of war hostility, the famed mountain regiments of the Tenth Mountain Division returned with many new skiers in the ranks. Some names were among the missing, but with almost revolutionary force, the sport evolved around commercial establishments and grew up. "Ride and run" skiers replaced the pioneers, who Lunn called explorers rather than racers. For women, ski fashions were irresistible and contributed to the boom and acceptance of the sport.

Benefiting from the IV Winter Olympics, the preparation for the 1940 Games which were not held, and the experience of the men who had competed in four Olympics, the woman's competitive program was adjusted to the national effort and the aid of the Olympic Ski Games Committee. Six of the seven divisions of the National Ski Association held divisional tryouts in conjunction with their divisional championship events. (The United States Ski Association has since been enlarged to eight divisions, to include Alaska.) The semi-final tryouts were held in connection with the National Championship Races at Snow Basin, Ogden, Utah the first and second of March, 1947. The final tryouts were the following weekend

at Sun Valley, Idaho. The results of these events were utilized by the Olympic Ski Games Committee to select the team that represented the United States at the V Winter Games in St. Moritz, Switzerland, January 30 - February 8, 1948.

Injuries kept Dorothy Post (Gann) from entering the nationals but she was awarded a place on her previous record; she was also eligible now that ski teachers were reinstated into the amateur ranks. Selected for the Games were: Gretchen Fraser, Rebecca Fraser (Cremer), Brynhild Grasmoe, Paula Kann (Valar), Andrea Mead (Lawrence), Dorothy Post (Gann), and Ruth-Marie Stewart. Ann Winn, then a student at the University of Utah, accompanied the team as an alternate. Suzanne Harris (Rytting) was selected as an alternate but stayed at home; in later races that year, she beat most of the women who went to the Olympics. The team ranged in age from fifteen to twenty-eight; the average was twenty-two.

Dorothy "Dodie" Post (Gann) served as captain and Alice Damrosch Kiaer as chaperone. Two and one-half weeks before the Games, the Olympic Ski Games Committee named Alf Engen and Walter Prager as joint coaches; Prager served as coach for downhill and slalom and Engen for the nordic team.

Unlike the 1936 team, which wore red stockings and knickers to distinguish themselves as a team but were not furnished any sport paraphernalia, permission was given by the Uniform Committee of the United States Olympic Committee to outfit the skiers with proper clothing and equipment for racing. Manufacturers followed up this action by supplying equipment without cost. Each woman on the team received an outfit, four pair of skis, goggles, poles, and three pair of boots.

For the V Winter Games, the United States Olympic Committee gave permission to the teams to go to Europe by either plane or boat for approximately a six week period preceding the Games. Both the men and women met in New York three days before departure and sailed on December 8. The plan was to remain in Davos with short trips to enter competitive events and to go to St. Moritz on January 13 in order to practice on the Olympic courses before they were closed previous to the Games. A budget of approximately \$47,656 was to cover the advance training period and expenses.

The American women were determined to improve their ability and make a good showing in 1948. As the budget was low and did not include a coach for the ladies, they skied each day with a different member of the men's downhill team. With generous enthusiasm and energy, the men cooperated, but Alice Kiaer hired Walter Haensli to coach and assist. Haensli set up a training schedule, including time trials in slalom and downhill; in the evening, skis were waxed so that the combinations could be tested the next day. Alice Kiaer believed "the girls must feel "relaxed, carefree, admired, and protected". Walter Haensli paid attention to this aspect and tried to show them little things which would add speed. He did not have time to change them over to his style of skiing. Although only one member of the womens group had skied in Europe, they were a capable group.

In 1941, Lunn thought that Gretchen Fraser had superb technique and should do well in a world championship. However, her place on the 1948 team was considered to be a "comeback". Andrea Mead (Lawrence), at fifteen, was considered the sensation. Skiing with "eagerness", power, and racing "know-how", she was definitely capable. France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, and Austria were regarded, however, as the stars. The European press did not think the United States had any champions and this appeared to influence the seeding. The ladies were placed well back in the drawing of numbers.

The Downhill was set as a giant slalom, in order to reduce accidents. Two separate slaloms were also run. One was combined with the Downhill and a Special Slalom. This new plan allowed for specialization and allowed the top finishers in the Downhill to enter a slalom in which they did not have to ski with caution to protect the combined title. At this Olympics, also, parallel slalom courses for men and women were set so that the races were conducted at the same time.

The sensational story of Gretchen Fraser, of Vancouver, Washington, was well told by James Laughlin. She became the first gold medal winner for the United States, placing first in the Special Slalom. Having placed thirteenth in the Downhill, she also earned the all-round honor of placing second in the Alpine Combined. This was the second and last time the feat was to be recognized in the Games.

For her contribution to winter sports, the Ski Club of Great Britain conferred upon her the Pery Medal in 1948. In 1948, she also received awards from the Federation Francaise de Ski and the Norwegian government. The National Ski Association presented her the American Ski Trophy and she was named Woman Athlete of the Year by the National Press Club. In 1961, Gretchen's contribution was noted again by her being named the twenty-first member of the National Ski Hall of Fame.

Andrea Mead (Lawrence), Brynhild Grasmoe, and Paula Kann (Valar) turned in records that were far above average. Brynhild Grasmoe placed 12th in the Downhill; in the Special Slalom: Andrea Mead (Lawrence) finished 8th, "B" Grasmoe was 9th, and Paula Kann (Valar) placed 11th.

After the Olympics the team went to Austria and then to France for the Kandahar. The A-K, symbolic of the oldest and finest in the sport, was a prestigious classic. Since its inception in 1928, it was considered the unofficial "off-year" world championship event. Its location rotated among the Alpine countries and it was held every non-FIS year and non-Olympic year.

After the successful Olympic year of 1948, the winners and enthusiasts traveled around the American snow-belt. Often the finest skiers in America met with several of the luminaries from outside the continental United States. Travel was easier, the skiers desired to tour, and the ski areas encouraged dignitaries of the sport to attend the meets that they sponsored. Races, such as the North American Championships, the Roch Cup, and the Harriman Cup Races drew a rather large number of entries.

The first National Junior Championship races were held at Bogus Basin, Idaho, in 1948. The boys and girls represented seventeen states. None of these girls were to become FIS or Olympic skiers.

What was thought to certainly be the largest ski program on the North American continent had all efforts focused on the 1950 FIS races. This was the renewal of the event after cancellation by World War II and it was the first time that the United States had played host to the event. The alpine events were conducted in Aspen. The country was encouraged to attend the meet because such an array of ski talent would not often be assembled in the States.

The United States women's team was studded with experienced racers: Mary Berg, Janette Burr, Ann Dodge (Middleton), Rhona Wurtele Gillis, Brynhild Grasmoe, Suzy Harris Rytting, Paula Kann (Valar), Andrea Mead (Lawrence), Dorothy Post (Gann) and Katy Rudolph (Wyatt Wegeman).

The women were coached by Friedl Pfeifer, who was named trainer by the 1950 FIS Team Committee and who had coached the team from 1936-1939. The men's squad had one alpine coach and two nordic coaches. This in itself, was felt to

be important to the growth of competitive skiing. Marion McKean Wigglesworth was named Ladies' Team Manager; Clarita Heath Reiter (Bright) became the manager. The Oregon Journal of Portland declared in a February 9, 1950 edition that "Outside Chance Given U. S. Team in Ski Meet."

One of the advantages of this race was that six women, from each team, could enter each race. Giant Slalom was added to the 1950 competition; the three-event competition gave the racers more opportunity to participate.

In the Giant Slalom, Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) was eighth; Andrea Mead (Lawrence) ninth; and, Suzy Harris Rytting in fourteenth position. In the Slalom, Andrea Mead (Lawrence) placed sixth; and, in the Downhill, Katy finished in fifth place, 2.3 seconds behind the winner. Janette Burr (Bray) was seventh.

Noticeably missing, however, was a champion and, to many, this was a disappointment. A Spokane, Washington Chronicle, February 14, 1950 headline, "Austrian Women Dominate Field in Ski Tourney" and the Washington, District of Columbia Post February 18, 1950 banner of "Austrian Mother Wins Ski Title" told the story.

The Austrian women took three out of the first four places in each event. Coaching by Anton Seelos and Pepi Gabl, practice, and their mental attitude about racing was felt to be the formula of their success.

This led people like James Laughlin, who had been to the previous Olympic Games and to the FIS races as the official representative of the American Ski Annual, to once again urge European training for specific members of the team, "hand-picked" for the special coaching. Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman), Janette Burr (Bray), and Andrea Mead (Lawrence) were recommended. They had the technique and temperment but they needed coaching and they needed to race every weekend against the European women. It was not foreseen that the United States would be able to organize a team which would have depth in personnel and racing experience.

At this time, questions were aired that would make the situation complex and perplexing for a long time. Did the United States wish to compete to this high degree of intensity? Should the young skier of international calibre dedicate his or her full-time efforts to sport and the hopes of winning a gold medal? To what intent should the racer direct his aspirations:

The G. H. Bass and Company, a boot manufacturer of Walton, Maine, yearly donated the American Ski Trophy. The award was made to the person who had made the greatest contribution to skiing during the year. In 1948, Gretchen Fraser deservedly earned the award. For 1950, the award was presented to Andrea Mead (Lawrence). At fifteen, she had been the youngest competitor to be an Olympic ski team member. She had both won and lost some important races but in 1949 she had won the National Championship at Whitefish, Montana, in downhill, slalom, and combined. The girl from Rutland, Vermont was destined to succeed.

Establishment of a peaceful world was recognized by high government officials as perhaps an impossible task. Early in 1950, Washington was apprehensive of a sudden armed conflict. The Communists did invade South Korea in June of 1950 and the United Nations and democracies of the world took action. Therefore, when the Congress of the International Ski Federation met in Venice, Italy in 1951, the discussion of international skiing had political overtones. The ski organizations that conduct the sport in each country did not want to curtail activities again, but the points of discussion were to be slanted. Rivalry on the ski hill could not exist oblivious to international strife. Great Britain, in 1949 had withdrawn from activity over the admission of Russia. Germany and Japan

had been members before the war but they were not readmitted until after the meeting, and an eighteen to seventeen and one abstaining vote admitted East Germany. For the Olympics, however, the International Olympic Committee made the decision that Germany would have to enter as one team.

As for women, the vote to retain the downhill race was of most concern. Since it had become a well controlled race since 1949, it was felt that the downhill resembled the giant slalom. Although now considered safe, was it necessary? The Swiss and Austrian members of the committee were willing to drop the event. Alice Wolfe Kaier, the only woman on the Downhill-Slalom Technical Committee, and representing the desired action of the National Ski Association, reported that the United States women wanted to prove that they were capable of handling downhill racing. It was also recognized that, considering the time, training, and expense put into preparation for the races, three separate events were justifiable.

On the competitive scene, 1951 was a busy year. The VI Winter Games were scheduled for Oslo, Norway, February 14-25, 1952. The Olympic downhill and slalom tryouts were in March of 1951, with twenty-five women entered. Sally Neidlinger (Hudson) won a dual victory. In the downhill, Betty Weir and Katy Rodolph (Wyatt) placed second and third. In the slalom, Suzy Harris Rytting was second, while Betty Weir and Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) tied for third.

The slalom races for the men and women were conducted on adjacent courses, as they had been at the 1948 Olympic Winter Games. Undoubtedly, the indomitable and solicitous Alice Kiaer would be vehemently opposed to this arrangement. In her judgement, injuries to women had occurred for the following reasons:

1. Racing on the same downhill course as the men presented a temptation to hold the same line as the men.
2. Training with the men caused temptation and worry.
3. Racing on the same day as the men affected the time of race and the conditions.
4. There was a lack of experienced and responsible race officials.
5. The temptation would be to make the men's and women's course equal in degree of difficulty. An inadequately controlled race was dangerous.
6. The nervous condition of the racers was brought about by adverse criticism from newspapers, coaches, and other critical factors. On parallel courses, under the constant pressure of comparison, demands on the racers were maximized.

Alice Wolfe Kiaer considered present day competitive skiing among women as extremely healthy; she was solicitously "anxious to safeguard gains made over the early days when women strained bodies and nerves trying to compete on even ground with the men".

A week after the tryout races the famed Harriman Cup was run and was also utilized as a qualifying race.

The 1952 representatives to Oslo were announced following these two races. Alice Wolfe Kaier, who was Chairman of the Women's Sub-committee, was Chairman of the Olympic Selection Committee for the women. She announced the Ladies Downhill-Slalom Squad for the 1952 Winter Games: Jannette Burr (Bray); Andrea Mead Lawrence, Captain; Sally Neidlinger (Hudson); Imogene

Opton (Fish); Catherine Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman); Suzanna Harris Rytting; Sandra Tomlinson; Betty Weir; and, Madi Springer-Miller (Kraus), alternate. Andrea Mead Lawrence and Jannette Burr (Bray) were automatically placed on the team; as promising candidates, the National Ski Association had sent them to Austria and Switzerland for a season of foreign competition. Herbert Jochum became the Technical Adviser; Gretchen Fraser was Manager of the Ladies Team.

\$52,000 was raised so that the Ski Committee of the United States Olympic Games Committee was solvent. Team training consisted primarily of a period prior to the Olympics.

Men and women of the Alpine Teams flew from New York to Zurich on January 2, 1952 for five weeks of training in Switzerland and Austria. Upon arrival, they all left for Murren and utilized the facilities of the Swiss Ski Federation's Training Camp. For one week, the women trained with the men and their Technical Adviser, Emile Allais. Allais, a former French racer, had advocated his "parallel method" in the early 1940's and was the ski school director at Squaw Valley at Lake Tahoe, California and in Chile. On January 8, the women and Herbert Jochum, the Trainer, went to Grindewald, Switzerland for the Ladies' International Races. Andrea Mead Lawrence and Jannette Burr (Bray) performed exceptionally well. The Swiss National was won by Jannette. The next training site was at Bedgastain, Austria, in preparation for the International Winter Sports Week. Again, Andrea and Jannette did well, especially in the giant slalom.

Skiers of the 1952 United States Team made the best record of any Americans in international skiing competition. The cause of the excitement was nineteen year old Andrea Mead Lawrence. She seemed to profit from her year of seasoning in Europe; she had developed ability to concentrate and had the desire to reach "the ultimate" through emphasis on self discipline. Andy's impressive victories of two gold medals for winning the Giant Slalom and Slalom was unprecedented. The feat, following four years after Gretchen Fraser's success in the 1948 Olympics, was heralded throughout the world. Since she placed seventeenth in the Downhill, she may have also earned the combined alpine title but no scoring was made. At the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the National Ski Association in 1952, a motion was passed to present her with an honorary membership in the National Ski Association.

Other Americans also placed well in the talented field of Olympic skiers. More American names, both men and women, appeared in the upper brackets of the result lists for the alpine events than ever before. Imogene Opton (Fish) was fifth in the slalom and Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) was fifth in the Giant Slalom.

Following the Games, many of the teams remained in Europe to ski the circuit.

The 1954 World Ski Championships, as voted on at the 1951 Congress of the International Ski Federation, were held February 27-March 7, in Are, Sweden, under the auspices of the Swedish Ski Association. This was to be the Americans first trip to Europe as a FIS Team. When competitors raced for the United States in the 1950 FIS events at Aspen, Colorado, the group had gathered without the aid of a National budget. At the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the National Ski Association of America, held at Estes Park, Colorado, June 5-8, 1952 an International Competitions Committee was formed. The International Competitions Committee was delegated the responsibility to carry out activities related to international competitions and to maintain liaison with the International Ski Federation, the United States Olympic Committee, and the International Olympic Committee. Immediately, a plan

of continuity was put into effect to cover the two years prior to the World Games in 1954 and continue through the Olympic campaign of 1956.

A National budget was established based on a minimum of \$1,200 per competitor. The budget was set at \$25,000; half of the 1952 Olympic Fund. The plan was to send a squad of sixteen to Sweden; this was approved at the National Convention held in New York. Budgets were increasing in line with advancements in program; however, the number of organized skiers was at a peak high of four hundred sixty four clubs throughout the divisions, as of June 1952.

The \$25,000 budget did not include the expenses of the training camps but the plan was assisted by donations of facilities and accommodations. A men's and women's Alpine squad of twenty-seven trained at Stowe, Vermont. Pepi Gabl served as head coach for both teams. The program ran for almost a month.

As in the past, reaching the race site early was considered imperative. The team flew to Sweden, January 20. The cooperation of the division of the National Ski Association in raising funds was subscribed. Janet Macomber, Chairman of the Women's Selection Committee, also contributed her efforts in securing uniforms for the team.

Considering the extensive preparation and hard training, the teams did not produce as expected. It had been predicted that the United States would rank among the top teams at Are. The women's team missed their champion, Andrea Mead Lawrence. Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) was fifth in the Combined and Jannette Burr (Bray) won the only medal for the United States, a bronze, in the Giant Slalom. Imogene Opton (Fish) was one of the mainstays; Gladys "Skeeter" Werner was the only addition to the team. Nineteen year old Skeeter, the National Junior Champion in 1950 and 1952, had taken a third in Badgastein. For a relative newcomer in international competitions, she did a commendable job in Sweden; Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) was the only American who made a better downhill run than Gladys Werner.

Reports made at the 1954 and 1955 annual meetings of the National Ski Association by the Women's Skiing Committee, of which Janet Macomber was chairman, are indicative of the interest in women's affairs. In her 1954 report, she frequently mentioned the necessity of close cooperation on any phase of skiing between the general ski committee and the selection committees. As she had been on the selection committee for each of the last three international tournaments, she felt that the responsibility should be a charge of the chairman of the Women's Skiing Committee. Also serving on the Selection Committee, composed of six members, for the 1954 FIS Games were four former competitors.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Ski Association, Yosemite Valley, California, May 11-14, 1955:

1. That in each division, and on the National level, the Chairman of Women's Skiing receive all mailings sent to the Downhill-Slalom Committee and the Junior Committee as she has to work closely with both committees and it would facilitate cooperation.
2. That all clubs in every division be encouraged to have a woman appointed to head up girls' activities and to encourage girls to race, and help get them to the races.
3. That all divisions continue to develop Racing Training Programs for their girls.

4. That in selecting Chairmen for Womens' Committees the Divisions endeavor to appoint, if possible, women who are in touch with competition and competitors.

Note: The National Women's Committee was dissolved in 1960.

Period of National and Collegiate Experience

Increased facilities, better technique, more competitors, greater use of knowledge, more pressure and demands imposed by self, loomed over the sport. It had matured to almost a full-time business to prepare a team for international competition. That is, during the season before the Olympics, fund raising and selection were major factors of concentration. The skiers, generally, had worked for many years to reach this ultimate point in competition.

While the National Ski Association and the Olympic Ski Games Committee were considering a budget of \$37,500 to \$50,000, the competitors were priming for the principal tryout races: the Harriman Cup and North American Championships in the West; the National Championship and American International races in the East. The National Junior Championships, and the National Giant Slalom Championship at Seattle, Washington were also potential "battle grounds". The outcome of these races, sanctioned by the National Ski Association, largely determined the selection of the International Alpine Team. During the 1955 selection year, all of these races were held in March and April. They were held late in the season after competitors had time to "work up" to the concentrated weekly schedule.

The American International Downhill and Slalom Meet was held at Stowe, Vermont. This event was called "Starr's Circus" because Cornelius V. Starr of the Mt. Mansfield Corporation had imported the top European talent for the event. It enjoyed higher prestige than the United States Nationals and the entry list, even for the women, was of considerable size and talent. On the distaff side of the ledger, it appeared to be an easy competition; however, this was not actually the case. Andrea Mead Lawrence topped the field in a clean three-way sweep. Interspersed in the lists of standings were the familiar names, names of future Olympians, and names of those who were considered "of the racing age." Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) was second in the combined scoring and Skeeter Werner, third. The number of women competitors was running noticeably higher.

One seventeen year old was exceptionally busy trying out. However, Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) appeared to thrive on competition. As a member of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association Junior Team, she traveled to Whitefish, Montana where she was outstanding and won both the girls' downhill and slalom events.

Betsy Snite (Reilly), the other seventeen year old hopeful, had her day too. The Helms Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles, California named her Junior Woman Skier of the Year for 1955 and presented her with the Andrea Mead Lawrence Award.

The Harriman Cup and the National Giant Slalom Championship were not so well attended by the women. The champions seemed to be content to let their accumulated records stand and not tamper with their chances to make the team. This was not as true of the men who represented a larger field of competitors.

In Olympic alpine competition, combined scores were no longer tabulated; the emphasis was on the best three individuals in each event. During the tryout season, however, the United States Olympic Ski Games Committee gave the following notice:

... Olympic team members would be chosen according to the combined score of each competitor's best five out of six races, regardless of other considerations. Meanwhile, the group of alpine technical advisors appointed by the committee had been urging competitors to risk falling and go all-out for the spectacular performances, rather than to try for good averages. The technical experts, all of them old hands at racing, had recommended that the statistical results be subjected to qualifying interpretation, and consideration be given to brilliancy, future potential, winning ability and other subjective factors. If the object was to have winners in the Olympics, the advisors felt, winners and potential winners should be picked for the team. The committee, on the other hand, maintained the statistical method was the only fair one, and that any other criteria would be open to reproach on the ground of favoritism.

The controversy almost led to the exclusion of Bud Werner from the team and it took a compromise, settled three weeks later, to put Bill Beck on the team. Resolutions, such as were made at the Eastern convention, demanded that the Olympic Selection Committee "be composed of people with national competitive experience and that the United States Olympic Ski Games Committee adopt 'selection rules that apply to skiing'. The question of how to choose United States' teams was perplex.

The Olympic Committee accepted the recommendations of the women's technical committee. Fortunately, the selections of the technical committee coincided with the numerical standings of the candidates, for the women's field of those eligible was less crowded than the mens'. Representing the United States in 1956 were: Catherine "Kay" Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman), Andrea Mead Lawrence, Penelope Pitou (Zimmerman), Betsy Snite (Reilly), Dorothy Modeneso Surgenor, Gladys "Skeeter" Werner, and Jannette Burr Bray as alternate. Friedl Pfeifer was Coach and Dorothy "Dodie" Post (Gann) was Manager for the women.

The Seventh Winter Olympic Games was to open in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, with the lighting of the traditional Olympic flame on January 26, 1956. Out of some thirty nations, the American contingent of women were odds-on favorites.

Working two years in advance, John Clair, United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association Vice President and Chairman of the United States Olympic Ski Games Committee, had a proposed budget of \$56,000 and each division was set a quota for funds to work towards. Assisting nobly with this effort was Lowell Thomas, who served as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Life Magazine, Time and Sports Illustrated also cooperated by running stories and "tear sheets" for readers to use in sending in funds.

By November, 1955 only \$30,000 had been raised. However, the budget had been lowered to \$53,000 with the dropping of the post of general manager and one competitor. In the past, the drives had been successful so that the effort did not seem to be extreme. In 1948, the general Olympic Fund of the United States Olympic Committee paid a considerable number of bills. The team had only \$20,000 when it left for Europe, which was not enough to pay the boat fare. In 1952, however, the United States Olympic Ski Games Committee raised \$52,000 and no funds from the general Olympic Fund were needed.

The import for the desire to be financially independent was that by supplying the entire amount to the teams, the Olympic Committee did not assume

jurisdiction over the pre-game competition schedule and the European training program. Since skiers need to get acclimatized to terrain, conditions, and altitude, the independence of the National Ski Association was considered vital. At this point in time, if the United States Olympic Committee supplied the funds, the squad would have left three days before the opening of the Olympiad.

The men's and women's Alpine squads flew from New York to Italy December 1, 1955 to commence training. In January they entered the Lauberhorn in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland and the Hahnenkamm at Kitzbuhel, Austria. These races helped the manager in selecting the four competitors who were allowed to enter each Olympic event.

From January 26 to February 5, 1956, all attention was focused toward the Italian Dolomites. At this point, many sidelights and preparations leading up to the event were forgotten. Facts are never a point of contention: Betsy Snite (Reilly) dropped out of her senior year at high school for a period of intensive training only to injure herself while practicing for the Downhill; Dorothy Modenese Surgenor was skiing after recovering from a broken hip in 1955; Katy Rodolph (Wyatt Wegeman) had been injured at Kitzbuhel before the Olympics; and Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) was a young Middlebury College freshman. Evaluation by the public was strongly recognized by the winning of medals. Each of the three events for women had significant and propitious elements that would commend and encourage those responsible for designing the ultimate test of the sport.

Results of 1956 Winter Olympic Games

No. of Competitors	Placement		
	Giant Slalom	Slalom	Downhill
Andrea Mead Lawrence	48	49	47
Penny Pitou (Zimmerman)	4 (tie)	25 (tie)	30
Betsy Snite (Reilly)	34	31	34
Dorothy Modenese Surgenor	disqualified	--	--
Gladys Werner	--	20	38
	22 (tie)	27	10

The majority of the United States' team competed in Europe after the Olympics. It did not cost much to race in Europe because often expenses were paid for and, in comparison to the states, prices were lower. Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) brought up the hopes of the Americans. In the Grand Prix at Chamonix, one week after the Olympics, she placed second in the downhill. In this same race, Bud Werner also won. Andrea Mead Lawrence, Bud Werner, and Ralph Miller accepted an invitation to attend the 59th running of the famous Holmenkollen Kandahar at Oppdal, Norway, March 2-4, 1956. Andy skied superbly and placed second in the downhill, third in the slalom, and a respective eighth in the giant slalom. The White Ribbon Classic was at St. Moritz; Brooks Dodge won the slalom, Bud Werner won the downhill and giant slalom, and Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) won the ladies downhill.

The 1956 National Alpine Championships followed the Olympics. It did not attract the Olympians as a team. Since the races were held at Squaw Valley, California, the site of the 1960 Winter Games, it was a test of terrain and a preview of the younger skiers. Catherine "Renie" Cox (Gorsuch) won the Downhill and Combined, while the late Sally Deaver became the Slalom and Giant Slalom Champion. Among the newcomers were Nora "Noni" Foley and Madi Springer-Miller (Kraus). At this race there was much discussion and controversy over the downhill course. However, more races were planned at Squaw and as experience was gained at the area the development would become suitable. The point to note was that at this time only two FIS recognized downhill courses existed in the United States;

one in Aspen and the one that was under development at Squaw. Where were the United States' hopefuls to gain experience in the downhill?

Americans realizing the value of overall physical conditioning and year-round training were beginning to participate in organized summer programs. Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) and the late Sally Deaver joined some of the men racers and some of the country's ranking juniors for a session at Mt. Hood, Oregon.

In October 1955, Brooks Dodge, a member of 1950 FIS and 1952 Olympic teams captain of 1954 FIS and 1956 Olympic teams, and a Dartmouth graduate, ran a ten-day training camp in New Hampshire. Penny and Betsy Snite (Reilly) were invited to attend. Many felt the Americans did not lack training but that the type of training program that was available did not enable the racers to reach their ultimate potential.

At the Annual Convention of the National Ski Association in 1956, the Board of Delegates recommended that "the chairman of women's skiing in each division should be the person to have the best knowledge of racers in their division". It was felt that skiing for women could profit by starting to promote women racers and Junior skiers naturally. Concentration should be on developing their thinking ability in order to cut down accidents and parental worry. It was suggested that the Association cooperate with school systems and that information, instruction, speakers, and movies be utilized. Aware also of the expense of skiing, divisions were urged to keep classification fees low.

The 1958 FIS World Championships were awarded to Lahti, Finland for the Nordic events and Badgastein, Austria for Alpine events.

The all-important races designated as qualifying events were the Roch Cup, the National Championships, the International, and North American Championships; a total of eleven records were at stake. The Roch Cup and the Nationals were held at Aspen; Stowe was the traditional site of the Internationals. The addition of the North American Championships at Squaw Valley as a tryout race did benefit those who needed points or desired experience in racing against some of the Europeans; however, again the travel expense and time element became factors for young college students, especially, to consider.

Nora "Noni" Foley was the top United States' woman at eighteen years of age. Unquestionably she earned her place on the team; she won five out of nine tryout events which she entered and beat Europe's best in her first international competition. She had won the National Giant Slalom Championship, the American International Giant Slalom and Slalom Championships, and the downhill and giant slalom in the Roch Cup.

Noni was not an unexpected success. She had been skiing since she was six. In her first National Junior Championship she placed eighth but in her third Junior Nationals she was third. This qualified her for selection to a national training camp. These sessions were held by the National Ski Association during the Christmas holidays and were to give special coaching to qualified juniors.

Although she had skied superbly in the tryouts, it was not felt that she had reached her peak performance level and that she would not adapt herself to the FIS situation until she gained big-time international experience.

1957 U.S. Tryout Seeding

Seeding	Name	Total Points
1	Nora Foley	94
2	Sally Deaver	70
3	Madi Springer-Miller (Kraus)	70
4	Betsy Snite (Reilly)	56
5	Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)	38
6	Penelope Pitou (Zimmerman)	36
7	Catherine Cox (Gorsuch)	35
8	Beverly Anderson	38
9	Gladys Werner	38
10	Mary Lind (Beck)	14

The top six seeded women were selected to attend the 1958 FIS Championships. Pepi Gabl was the women's coach and Othmar Schneider coached the men. The coaches were appointed by the National Ski Association at the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention, held May 23-25, 1957 at Timberline Lodge. Two managers were also named for the men's and women's teams that were to represent the United States in the world championships; Jim and Jane Huidekoper of Jackson Hole served in this capacity. \$40,000 was the expected cost for sending both alpine and nordic teams to Europe. The total amount was not subscribed and the National Ski Association went \$30,000 in the hole.

This was the first FIS race under the change of slalom rules made at the June, 1957 FIS Congress in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The penalty rule had been abolished; if a slalom runner now failed to cross all slalom gates with both feet, he would be disqualified as in the giant slalom. The width of gates now had to be at least ten and one-half feet and the gates at least thirty inches apart. The number of gates in the ladies slalom was limited to forty-five in international competition and fifty in FIS and Olympic championships. Men had a limit of seventy-five for both. Increased and rigid specifications were being stipulated. Competitors in alpine events were to start within one second of the word "go"; false starts would constitute a disqualification.

The 1957 Congress made two other important decisions. A committee to study the physiological effects of high altitude running on cross-country racers was appointed. The interest in the individual was duly noted. Another debate concerned cross-country skiing for women and the congress turned down a proposal for a five-kilometer race for women in world championship events.

Sally Deaver, who had been training full-time since dropping out of college, turned in a performance that once more brought glory to United States' skiers; she won a silver medal for second place in the giant slalom. As a whole, the team did well. Buddy Werner's fall at the last control gate of the downhill was disappointing, for the favorite had deserved more.

U.S. Women Placements - 1958 FIS

	Giant			
	Slalom	Slalom	Downhill	Combined
Sally Deaver	19	2	24	8
Nora Foley	-	13	-	-
Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)	15	30	19	13
Penny Pitou (Zimmerman)	-	-	11	-
Betsy Snite (Reilly)	25	-	-	-
Madi Springer-Miller (Kraus)	Disq.	23 (tie)	28	-

Since the inception of the Olympic Games, they had been held in well established resorts. New facilities were built at Lake Placid for the 1932 Games but nothing as extensive as Squaw Valley could be envisioned. A site master-tailored to Olympic needs did have value; for the first time events, with the exception of cross-country, were to be within one locale. The wave of interest and enthusiasm in having the VIII Winter Olympic Games in the United States and the herculean attempt at organizing a spectacle of talented skiing skill in a setting of a "white world of peace and silence" flooded the news media of the world.

The women's team was rated by Andrea Mead Lawrence, as the best that the United States had ever selected. To prepare herself for the Games, Penny Pitou (Zimmerman), among other Americans, skied in Europe during the 1959 season and came home in time to compete in only the two Eastern tryout races. She felt that this intensive competition was more helpful. She was showing her forte and so was Betsy Snite (Reilly). At Grindelwald, Switzerland, Penny and Betsy came in one-two in the downhill; Betsy won the giant slalom and Penny earned the combined title. Penny again came in second on the precipitous Hahnenkamm at Kitzbuhel, Austria. While Betsy took a fifth in a downhill at St. Moritz, Penny was busy winning the downhill and combined at St. Gervais. Competing in European classics on rugged courses did seem helpful; Penny came home to capture a place on the 1960 Team with no difficulty. She had learned a great deal in her wide travels since she had won the National Junior Championships at Whitefish, Montana at fifteen. The FIS points that she collected were to also mean that she would be among the first ten starters in Olympic races. Such seeding positions are important and in 1964 led to quite a conflict.

The Ladies Training Squad included Beverly Anderson, Eleanor Bennett, Renie Cox (Gorsuch), Sally Deaver, Cherie Gerbaz, Joan Hannah, Mary Lind (Beck), Linda Meyers (Tikalsky), Penny Pitou (Zimmerman), Betsy Snite (Reilly), and Sunny Snite. The officials announced at the same time were to be: Amos Little, Jr., M.D., General Manager for the Alpine squads; William Beck, Men's Coach; David Lawrence, Women's Coach; and, Andrea Mead Lawrence, Women's Chaperrone and Assistant Manager.

More than half of the talented training squad had a chance of winning an Olympic medal. The Europe-tested Betsy Snite (Reilly) and Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) found tough competition from the stay at homes Joan Hannah, Sally Deaver, Linda Meyers (Tikalsky), and Beverly Anderson. This was expected because Sally placed second in the Giant Slalom at the 1958 FIS, Linda was on the 1958 FIS team, and Beverly had almost made the team. The whole squad, however, did very well. Top racing schedules in the United States had given them all valuable experience. It was a well-balanced group and the squad had depth.

From the first of December until January 10, the squad met in Aspen, Colorado for training. During this time the girls had to pay their own expenses for food and lodging, in addition to transportation costs. Only after the six team members, four starters and two alternates, were chosen, were funds available and disbursements payable for expenditures applicable to the Olympic Games.

The six women selected for the 1960 VIII Winter Olympic Games were: Beverly Anderson, Catherine "Renie" Cos (Gorsuch), Joan Hannah, Linda Meyers (Tikalsky), Penny Pitou (Zimmerman), and Betsy Snite (Reilly). Andrea Mead Lawrence skied down Little Papoose Mountain with the torch; the flame had been fired from the hearth of a Norwegian cottage where Sondre Norheim (1825-1897) the father of modern skiing and Norway's first famous skier had lived. She then passed it to a skater, who circled the rink before lighting the caldron.

In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and honor of our teams.

The sound of the Star Spangled Banner was to be heard only during the opening ceremony; the flag, however, was unfurled over the victor's stand on three different occasions, when American women reached the "hallowed strata." The United States was also elated over Canada's success; Anne Heggtveit won a gold medal in the Slalom.

Results of 1960 Winter Olympic Games

No. of Competitors <u>Name</u>	Placement		
	Giant Slalom	Slalom	Downhill
Beverly Anderson	36	26	-
Catherine Cox (Gorsuch)	-	9	-
Joan Hannah	-	-	21
Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)	Disq.	-	33
Penny Pitou (Zimmerman)	2	33	2
Betsy Snite (Reilly)	4	2	Disq.

The 1960 Olympics marked the expansion of an avid entourage of fans and the beginning of a decade of advancements and enthusiasm. "Years of decision" were to follow. To some, Penny Pitou (Zimmerman) and Betsy Snite (Reilly) had not won silver medals; they lost gold medals. To others, the "look" was long and hard and canards were scrupulously reviewed.

The late President John F. Kennedy spoke at the 1961 National Football Dinner and made a strong plea for physical fitness through wider sport participation. Believing that the nation should give its full support to the Olympic development program, he made the following comment:

We will not subsidize our athletes as some nations do but we should, as a country, set a goal... in our own way - emphasize this most important part of life - the opportunity to exercise, to participate in physical activity, and generally to produce a standard of excellence for our country which will enable our athletes to win the Olympics. But more important than that, which will give us a nation of vigorous men and women.

The National Ski Association in 1959 had abolished the professional "open class" designation. As an amendment to the By-Laws could not be made at that time, in 1960 at the Annual Convention of the National Ski Association the decision was reaffirmed. "Open class" competition was abrogated in favor of requiring all competitors to comply with Olympic and International Ski Federation regulations. Only those who raced without capitalizing upon their ski fame were eligible.

It was also during 1960 that the National Women's Committee was dissolved. In 1961, one Alpine Competitions Committee was named; this aided the coordination of the program, by expediting lines of communication.

Since in non-Olympic and non-FIS years there was not, as such, a selected United States team, "the racing campaign had gone into a post-Olympic slump". Lack of funds was as usual a problem considered in biennial years by the public. Plans were to send a skeleton team of four on each squad to the 1962 FIS World

Games at Chamonix, France for the Alpine events and Zakopane, Poland for the Nordic events. When first scheduled, these races were not to determine the World Championships, but during the meet it was decided, although subject to ratification by a future FIS Congress, that the races would be classified as the World Championships. Only \$15,000 of a \$55,000 budget had been collected near the start of the 1961-1962 season; if sufficient funds could not be raised, the team would be limited to possibly one member on each of the men's and women's Alpine squad, one jumper, and one cross-country man. The circumstances created doubts in the minds of the young competitors who sought support.

As usual, the 1961 tryout races were held in March and they stood for the standard by which the teams were to be picked. Selections for the teams were not announced until May. Representing and reflecting skiing for women in the United States were Barbara Ferries (Arroyo), 17 years old; Joan Hannah, 21; Linda Meyers (Tikalsky), 24; Jean Saubert, 19; and Nancy Sise (Auseklis), age 20, as alternate.

Robert "Bob" Beattie was appointed to coach both the women's and men's Alpine squads. Barbara was a senior in high school; she transferred from Aspen to Boulder to continue her education while training. Joan took leave from Mills College, Jean from Oregon State University, and Nancy trained at Middlebury College. Coach Beattie wanted to build from the college structure of ski teams and he felt the teams should be skiers and students.

The Americans had a good preparation for the big races and especially for the FIS at Chamonix, February 11-18, 1962. Bob Beattie set his goals around the theme of "togetherness". October 1 was the official date for the start of training; this was the earliest that a squad had ever started to work. The opportunity looked good to the squad and by mid-September many had gathered at Boulder, designated the training site. Six of the squad needed lodging and with Beattie's help, Boulder residents provided this at no charge.

A cohesive group departed for Europe November 26 where the men and women trained at Val d'Isere, France for three weeks before competing in European races. What had started out to be a most unsuccessful period because of lack of funds turned out to be the most extensive program to date. In the pre-FIS races at Courchevel, Linda Meyers (Tikalsky) and Joan Hannah placed one-two in the Giant Slalom. Linda was third in the Slalom at Grindelwald, Switzerland. Disregarding the titles, their ability and the American ideal they represented more than justified the expenses allocated to the select few.

At Chamonix, the site of the I Winter Olympic Games in 1924, the ladies' Giant Slalom was the highlight. When the results were tabulated, not only had Joan Hannah come in third, but the American women placed three within the first six. Since the seeding lists would not have indicated that this could happen, it was an encouraging sign. The slalom piste was the steepest that the women had run all season; in addition, one foot of new powder covered the hard, icy base which the men had used the previous day. Linda did the best. Her seventh spot was good enough for a fifth combined. The downhill, postponed by snow, a change of course, and the FIS non-stop practice rule, finally got underway. Barbara Ferries (Arroyo) made a respectable run and placed third overall; only her slalom run dropped her to fifth in the combined standings. Jim Huega also took fifth combined for the American men's team.

1962 FIS Results

No. of Competitors	Placement			
	Giant Slalom	Slalom	Downhill	Combined
Name	43	45	44	
Barbara Ferries (Arroyo)	5	18	3	8
Joan Hannah	3	19	DNF	-
Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)	15	7	17	5
Jean Saubert	6	17	9	9

In 1962 the National Ski Association of America, the governing body for the sport in the United States, changed its name to the United States Ski Association. The change stressed the national pride and the desire of so many workers to represent their nation.

The United States Olympic Committee selected the 1964 Olympic Ski Games Committee in December, 1961. The Ski Games Committee was composed of ten representatives of the United States Ski Association, five appointees of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and one member of the United States Armed Forces; except for the military representative, all those named were members of the United States Ski Association International Ski Competitions Committee. This committee met at the 1962 United States Ski Association Convention in Colorado Springs and made a "radical departure from previous policy" by naming Bob Beattie the Olympic Alpine event coach. Allison Merrill of Dartmouth College was assigned the similar role as head Nordic event coach in October of 1962. At this time, the assistant coaches were assigned for both events; Marvin Melville and Don Henderson, a former Olympian and a teacher, were to assist with the Alpine competitors.

Early preparations resulted in availability of funds, the first national Alpine training camp at Vail, and coordinated efforts. One such cooperative program was the continuation of the special assignment status program of the military. Again, this did not involve any of the women but this program which allowed training time under full compensation was applicable.

The Olympic Alpine training camp at Vail was of particular interest. The racers received much needed practice on a rugged downhill course and the young skiers had an opportunity to work right along with the veterans. Conducting the camp over the 1962 Christmas holidays fitted in with the college holiday schedule and this was conscientiously attempted. The college oriented coach was fully aware of high academic standards and the eventual decline of the college ski program if the talented skiers were not available for National Collegiate Athletic Association and winter carnival competition.

Malcolm McLane, Chairman of the United States Olympic Ski Games Committee, was elated at having American International Ski Competitions Funds for intensive training and expenses of coaches to attend training camps and tryout races. The United States Olympic Committee also assisted by making an advance loan of \$5,000. In 1962-1963 a total of \$33,000 had been spent on the total Alpine-Nordic competitive program. At the final accounting, in addition to the training program funds, \$144,000 was raised to send the 1964 Olympic ski teams to Innsbruck, January 29 to February 9, 1964. The fund drive had been so successful that the goal of \$100,000 had been exceeded. The United States Olympic Committee gave \$90,000 to send the team to the Olympics; transportation was listed as a development expense.

Four of the six women selected in June for the women's squad of the 1964 United States Olympic Alpine Ski Team had competed under Bob Beattie's direction in 1962. They had been under his tutelage for the extensive pre-season conditioning and the race schedule which led up to the FIS championship races at Chamonix. Margo Walters and Starr Walton joined the "amazing Americans" Barbara Ferries (Arroyo), Joan Hannah, Linda Meyers (Tikalsky) and Jean Saubert to complete the roster. The six ladies came from five different states and all were college students. Barbara Ferries (Arroyo) and Starr Walton attended the University of Colorado; Jean Saubert was at Oregon State University; Linda Meyers (Tikalsky) and Margo Walters were enrolled at the University of Utah, and Joan Hannah at Mills College. The men and women of 1964 were also spoken of as the "ambitious Americans." Assisting Beattie with coaching duties were Don Henderson and Marvin Melville, who had been named at the end of the 1962 season; Fred Casotti was manager and handled press relations.

Collegiate ski competition was not a factor in the training of these students. "More than half of the 1964 Women's Olympic Team were members of, and had received much of their recent training from the Mammoth Mountain (California) Ski Club", under Coach Dave McCoy. To a great extent Junior training programs and ski clubs supported the women racers of international calibre.

During the summer of 1963, the squad members trained by themselves and sent weekly forms to Beattie outlining their day by day progress. First came the regular Summer Training Camp where twenty-five women, including Linda and Margo, practiced. The group ranged in age from 12 to 27. Assisting Beattie with the coaching duties were Dave McCoy of Mammoth Mountain and Chuck Ferries. Members of the Olympic men's team also worked with the girls: Jim Heuga, Gordon Eaton, Ni Orsi, Bill Marolt, Bill Kidd, and Rip McManus.

Overlapping two days of the girls' camp and during the boys' camp, organized practice for the men and women on the team began August 25, at Bend, Oregon. The group trained on the snow fields of the Bachelor Butte Ski Area and had afternoon conditioning workouts. An important aspect of the training was the filming and analyzing of the basic racing turn so that each person could work on the technical aspects. After a ten day rest, their next training site was Boulder, Colorado, where at Beattie's exhaustion centre" the dry-land phase of training was carried out. This was a three week, five day per week period. Then after a week off the groups returned to train for two more weeks before breaking for another week. November 10 they moved to Mammoth Mountain for a full two week skiing camp.

Not to be surpassed by Billy Kidd or Jim Heuga, who garnered second and third in the men's Slalom, Jean Saubert kept the focus also on the women. She placed third in the Giant Slalom and Slalom; in total points, she earned fourth place in the unofficial combined scoring. United States' skiers had often finished in the top ten, but America's efforts in 1964 were brilliant.

For the first time, the entire team returned home in total to compete in races at home. This gave the public an opportunity to see the team they had supported and gave the racers who had not made the team a chance to ski in meets with the team.

Results of 1964 Winter Olympic Games

No. of Competitors Name	Placement			
	Giant Slalom	Slalom	Downhill	Combined
	36	28	34	
Barbara Ferries (Arroyo)	20	Disq.	-	-
Joan Hannah	26	19	15	12
Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)	30	12	-	-
Jean Saubert	2 (tie)	3	26	4
Margo Walters	-	-	21	-
Starr Walton	-	-	14	-

The impoverished past of ski competition was not forgotten but the budget was enlarged and the program expanded. The United States Olympic Committee granted a request for \$20,000 in November 1964 with the stipulation that the United States Ski Association would not make a request the following year. In 1965 the competition development budget ranked second only to the National Rifle Association. This was important, especially to interested women competitors, since schools and colleges seldom entered into ski competition at the level of skill demanded of international racing. The launching of this endeavor began in 1964 after the Olympics. With an established budget of \$180,000, with coaches who assumed duties immediately and not just prior to the 1966 FIS, and with the formation of National Alpine and Nordic Teams, the development was carried out in depth.

At the United States Ski Association convention in Spokane, June 21, 1965 Bob Beattie was approved as a full-time national coach and, consequently, hired by the United States Ski Association. To assist Bob Beattie, as Head Alpine Coach, Charles "Chuck" Ferries was named as an assistant coach with specific duties of coaching the women's Alpine Team. In order to perform his coaching duties, he was given leave by his employer, the Head Ski Company. In 1966 he became full-time women's coach with the United States Ski Team. Gordon Eaton, another former Olympian who had assumed Beattie's coaching duties at the University of Colorado, was named as National Men's Coach, and in 1966 was hired, full-time by the United States Ski Association as men's coach. Included in this hard working group of officials was Willy Schaeffler, Denver University ski coach, who was named Alpine Technical Advisor and was responsible for course preparation and officiating. Their competitive experience and judgement were valuable assets in the costly and elaborate, but sound program. Although not considered adequate there were seven approved downhill courses in the United States, as of 1964: Stowe and Madonna in Vermont; Aspen and Vail, Colorado; Sun Valley, Idaho; Squaw Valley, California; Crystal Mountain, Washington. This was an improvement over the two that existed before the 1960 Olympics, but four more were needed.

Mention of the United States Ski Education Foundation must also be made. This is the tax-exempt, fund raising organization through which training funds and direct expenditures for competitive functions are financed by the United States Ski Association. It was founded in October, 1960, and granted tax exempt status December, 1964. Committees, like the national International Competitions Committee, however, had to still function on a predominately volunteer basis. The United States Ski Association committees are a budgetary expense of the United States Ski Association which depends for nearly half of its operating budget on the individual members of the United States Ski Association's eight divisions, which return fifty cents per membership to the parent organization. The operating budget for the United States Ski Association was approximately \$65,000.

The racing scene in 1965 was exciting in the United States. Four meets drew the international elite, and the United States' Alpine team did not travel to Europe for the usual training or seasoning experience. The highlight of the season was the American International Team Race held at Vail, Colorado, March 13-15, 1965. This race was held as a memorial to Bud Werner, America's leading alpine racer until his tragic death in a Swiss avalanche, April, 1964. Joan Hannah, Linda Meyers (Tikalsky), Jean Saubert, and Sandra Shellworth were the members of the United States Women's Team.

After three hard days of racing, the Austrians won, skiing better than they ever had; the French showed great flashes of genius; the Americans, as tense as ever, finished a relatively poor third. In the women's scoring, the French took the honors. Jean Saubert tied with Marielle Goitschel of France to win the Giant Slalom and had fifth in the downhill. Linda Meyers placed fifth in the Slalom. Jim Heuga took third in the Slalom and Bill Kidd was fourth in the Giant Slalom for the men.

Summer of 1965 marked the opening event of the National Alpine Program and the "new ski era" in the United States. At Bend, Oregon, two eight day training camps, all-expenses paid, were held. The women's session was held August 23-30. Invited racers were those women listed on the National Seeding List and any Junior girls who had finished in the top ten in the 1965 Junior Nationals.

In between the women's session and the men's session, September 1-5, 1965, a five day coaches school was conducted. Since 1963, National Coaching Schools had been held in conjunction with the training of the Olympic Team. This, however, was the first Annual United States Ski Association Coaches System Clinic and proved helpful to sixty-five coaches. Marvin Melville, an Olympian and University of Utah ski coach, was named the Chairman of the Coaches System. The experienced Olympians were involving themselves in organizational activities; it was realized that to develop competitors, knowledgeable coaches and a stimulating competitive program were necessary.

Another summer activity was a five week pilot training program trip to Portillo, Chile, July 14-August 22, 1965. Gordon Eaton accompanied Cathy Allen, Robin Morning, and five young men. In addition to training, they competed in the pre-World Championship events; it was hoped that they would be ready for top international competition in a year or so. Cathy was to return to Chile for the 1966 FIS.

There now was a national training camp East as well as the national training camp West.

The National Junior Camps were run on a divisional basis. Approximately twenty-five Juniors were invited to Thanksgiving Training Camps or pre-Christmas Camps as part of the United States Ski Team Development Program. Each of these camps had a United States Ski Association assigned coach to conduct the coordination of training.

The United States Ski Association Coaches System also conducted programs throughout the divisions. More people involved with competition were being exposed to the technical improvements of the sport.

The 1966 FIS World Alpine Championships were scheduled for the summer in Portillo, Chile by action of the International Ski Federation Congress at their 1963 spring meeting in Athens. Holding this event across the Equator extended the season but did not interfere with the two-semester calendar. An annual training program of nine months, however, was approved. The 1966 season of the National Program included coaching schools and clinics, training camps in summer, fall, and at Christmas for Juniors and Seniors of varying abilities, competitive meets, trail preparation, and continuing competition development.

Six men and five women constituted a United States team which worked as a squad. They were to ski as individuals but were representatives of the United States. Training was conducted in the United States but the "1965 missed Americans" did compete in the traditional European races early in 1966. Immediately after the Vail Christmas camp, on January 1, 1966, they left for three weeks of competition in Germany and other Alpine countries. The European trip reflected the value of the training program. It reaffirmed the necessity for getting stronger and tougher. The year of isolation from the more aggressive Europeans tended to hold back the inexperienced youth when they were faced with hard competitive spirit. Progress was evident and the skier's pride in self and the nation was undeniable. Sandy Shellworth finished third in the Grindelwald Giant Slalom, only to break her leg while taking a casual run after the race. She had also had a 23rd in the Downhill at Grindelwald and a 22nd in the Giant Slalom at Oberstaufen. Wendy Allen had a 4th, 7th, and an 11th in three slalom races that she entered. Lee Hall also added to the hopes that the squad would gain depth, with a 14th in the Slalom and a 30th in the Downhill at Badgastein, as well as, a 19th and 20th in the Slalom and Downhill at Grindelwald. Cathy Allen placed 22 in the Slalom at Oberstaufen. Robin Morning took 15th in the Giant Slalom at Grindelwald and 29th in the Downhill at Badgastein.

In the states, the more familiar names showed up at the top of the race result sheets and the number of entries increased. Jean Saubert, Karen Korfanta, Suzanne Chaffee, Joan Hannah, and Penny McCoy had kept busy. Jean Saubert elected to stay at home and continue graduate studies at the University of Utah. She had, however, drawn the best placing for Americans in the 1966 International Ski Federation seeding lists which were based on her performance in 1965. With four other racers she was in the first group in the slalom; she was in the sixth group in the giant slalom, and tenth in the downhill.

Divisions, recognizing the prestige factor and the advantages of working together, were to develop similar programs. The United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association initiated an Eastern Team in the 1966-1967 season and a \$50,000 Alpine Program budget, as well as a \$24,908 Nordic Program budget for 1966-1967.

Although not a FIS or Olympic event, the World University Winter Games drew attention. In 1949, Willy Schaeffler, Denver University ski coach, had urged that the United States send a team to this event. It had also been suggested that a far-reaching college program be favored over international racing. In 1966 a small team of men and women did attend; twenty nations and eighty-one men and women were present. The Games were held in Sestriere, Italy in February. Representing the United States' women were Jean Saubert and Karen Korfanta of the University of Utah; five men from the United States participated.

Results of 1966 World University Games

Name	Slalom	Downhill	Giant Slalom
Karen Korfanta	Disq.	5	7
Jean Saubert	Disq.	2	3

Neither of the ladies were eligible for the combined title since they missed gates in the Slalom. Annie Famose, of France, led with two gold medals.

In April and March the United States once again hosted major international events. For the first time, under a special one-year trial, the United States Alpine championships were open to foreign competitors. Therefore, the first stop on the twenty-one day tour was Stowe, Vermont. Next came the American

International Team Races at Sun Valley, Idaho. This was the second time the American International Team Race - A Memorial for Bud Werner - had been run. Scheduled as the only inter-nation team race, men's and women's points were totaled and there was only one winner declared. Three men and three women constituted a team; the remainder of the squads were allowed to post-run. In addition to Austria and France, Canada and Switzerland were invited to participate in the tribute.

1966 American International Team Races

Name	Standing of U. S. Women		
	Downhill	Giant Slalom	Slalom
Wendy Allen	16	5	4
Joan Hannah	7	11	11

Team Standings

Country	Points
France	206
Austria	198
Switzerland	106
Canada	89
United States	85

After the American International Team Races, a special Harriman Cup race was run before the teams moved to Heavenly Valley in California for the newly established High Sierra Cup Race. These races were the last important competitions before the International Ski Federation Championships in Portillo, Chile, August 4-14, 1966.

August seemed like an inopportune time to hold the FIS. The most difficult decision concerned the naming of the team. It was decided to name the squads after the High Sierra Cup Race, April 3, rather than calling in all members of the squad and picking the team during the summer. Another decision was whether to send veterans or the younger members of the National A Squad. The women named represented both.

Cathy Allen, Wendy Allen, Suzanne Chaffee, Joan Hannah, Penny McCoy, and Jean Saubert were selected to represent the United States at the 1966 FIS. All of the young ladies had been coached by Dave McCoy of Mammoth Mountain and United States Ski Team coaches. Jean had also received coaching under Marvin Melville. They ranged in age from sixteen to twenty-six. The average was twenty-one. Jean Saubert, with great ski talent, was expected to be the consistent member of the group but it was recognized that certainty was not evident in women's events. Wendy Allen, recent winner of the Sally Deaver Award for her performance in the United States slalom championships, also presented a fine record in competition.

The "soon expected" year round ski program flourished with summer racing camps in four western ski areas of the United States and one in Canada; two more are definitely planned for 1967. The United States International Ski Federation Team trained following a well organized plan.

Results of 1966 FIS Championships

Name	Slalom	Downhill	Placement	
			Giant Slalom	Combined
Cathy Allen	5	-	-	-
Wendy Allen	8	23	11	8
Joan Hannah	-	13	19	-
Penny McCoy	3	-	-	-
Jean Saubert	4	11	DNF	-
Suzanne Chaffee	-	5	14	-

After Chile there was a short respite but soon the Bend Summer Training Camps were in session. Three eight day camps were held for work on the snow fields and to conduct a dry land program. Two of the camps were for the Junior men, senior male prospects, and the top competitors. The second camp, August 25 to September 1 was for the top women racers and girls who finished in the top ten of the Junior Nationals. At the time of the camps, August 31, September 1-4, the Fourth Annual United States Ski Association Coaches school sponsored by the Coaches System was conducted.

Evelyn Masbruch, 1966 Blegen Award recipient for her contribution to skiing as chairman of Ski Team Fund Raising, viewed the program in this light:

Never in skiing's history has a program been so clearly deserving of approval and support. During the past few years, we have watched the U.S. Ski Team programs become profoundly revitalized. Not only have they weathered the storm of curtailed training programs, one-way tickets, lack of coaching depth and scarcity of qualified competitors to represent us - but also, and more significantly - the USSA Officers, Directors and Delegates have come forward and initiated one of the most energetic and promising programs of any sport in this nation. Transformed from what was once a doubtful program for lack of interest, talent and support, it now becomes apparent that we see evidence of achieved greatness.

Support for the sport of skiing has mounted. January 22-29, 1966, the Women's Board of the Olympic Development Committee and the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation co-sponsored a National Institute on Girl's Sports. This institute "called for the training of college and school teachers and leaders and the development of skiing and skating programs for students in colleges and schools throughout the United States".

The National Program provided the financial support for a \$350,000 budget for 1966-1967. The alpine program was allocated \$160,000; this was to be used for training camps, national team travel, competition in the United States and abroad, coaching development, competition improvement, equipment, film program, salaries and travel expenses for the coaching staff, and office expenses. Funds designated for the nordic program, cross-country and jumping, totaled \$80,000 and were to be utilized for training camps, competitions, aid to the divisions of the United States Ski Association, coaches' schools, nordic promotional films and publications, salaries, travel and administrative costs.

Commencing in 1965 and officially initiated in 1966, renewed attention and interest was given to cross-country skiing for women and added to the excitement. Ski running, or ski touring as it is now called, had been enjoyed when the sport

of skiing was in the early stages of development. In 1905, officials of the Lake Placid Club kept one small club house open all winter for those who liked the snow covered forest trails of the Adirondacks. Organized cross-country ski racing was started by a club sponsored race, February 22, 1921.

Although there are three cross-country events for women in the Olympics, the United States was one of the few nations that had not participated in cross-country at the Games. For even as far as the men were concerned, United States' cross-country skiers were distinct laggards.

C. Allison Merrill, Head Nordic Coach of the United States Ski Association reported:

Nordic skiing, unlike many athletic events in the U.S.A., does not enjoy the psychological support of large numbers of recreational advocates. In due time, ski touring should take its rightful place in the American skiing scene and from such we will derive the public interest so necessary for encouragement and participation in the cross-country competition.

Michael Brady said:

If American girls can win Olympic gold medals in track, then they can excel at cross-country skiing, if it is made attractive. Even though chic European cross-country girls dress in stylish stretch knickers and blouses, a top U.S. coach begins the clothing advice in his 1964 book with, "If you have a pair of Aunt Mabel's oldtime gym bloomers and Uncle Charlie's red knee socks, get them out and put them on." This advice will not only make men wary, but easily scares off even the least fashion-conscious of girls.

One of the 1966-1967 goals of the cross-country committee at the national level was to encourage activity in women's cross-country. "One of the principal ways (was) to encourage individual girls and to provide short loops at all cross-country races that they may compete on". During the season, the tempo of cross-country activity increased. The United States Ski Association brought three Swedish girls who were Olympic competitors to the United States on January 25, 1967. They ran clinics in various parts of the country for women's cross-country. The first clinic was held in Putney, Vermont, the 25-27th of January. They also put on clinics in Colorado; Wyoming, and in various parts of the Far West and Alaska.

Since it was hoped that the United States would field a women's cross-country team in the 1968 Olympics, flexible criteria were established in order to select a 1968 National Squad and a 1968 Olympic Team. Participation in races, distance and time criteria, and a plan for a steering committee to select a team of two to four competitors were announced. Inclusion of two girls' cross-country events, a relay and a four kilometer course, marked the 1967 Junior National Championships which were held in Duluth.

Alpine skiing for women in the United States has become an integral part of competition. Gloria Chadwick, Executive Secretary of the United States Ski Association, thinks women's cross-country skiing will be an important part of the competitive program in the coming years. In 1967-1968 the top Alpine and Nordic racers will prepare for the 1968 Winter Olympic Games.

The National Program was established to preserve the way of life Americans believe in and at the same time to make it possible for the competitors who represented the United States become as good as the "American way of life" will allow.

Their tears and laughter, their wins and losses are yours - they represent America.

UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTS

1904	Carl Tellefsen	Ishpeming, Michigan
1905	Carl Tellefsen	Ishpeming, Michigan
1906	Carl Tellefsen	Ishpeming, Michigan
1907	Carl Tellefsen	Ishpeming, Michigan
1908	Alf Munthe	St. Paul, Minnesota
	(filled out Tellefsen's term October through February, 1909)	
1909	Erick Hoyseth	Ishpeming, Michigan
1910	Dr. C. H. Mason	Superior, Wisconsin
1911	Dr. C. H. Mason	Superior, Wisconsin
1912	Dr. C. H. Mason	Superior, Wisconsin
1913	Nick Nelson	Stillwater, Minnesota
1914	Nick Nelson	Stillwater, Minnesota
1916	T. O. Raaen	Chicago, Illinois
1917	T. O. Raaen	Chicago, Illinois
1918	G. C. Torguson	Glenwood, Minnesota
1919	G. C. Torguson	Glenwood, Minnesota
1920	G. C. Torguson	Glenwood, Minnesota
1921	G. C. Torguson	Glenwood, Minnesota
1922	G. C. Torguson	Glenwood, Minnesota
1923	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1924	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1925	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1926	Ben A. Rasmussen	Duluth, Minnesota
1927	Harris Anderson	Red Wing, Minnesota
1928	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1929	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1930	Dr. R. S. Elmer	Bellows Falls, Vermont
1931	Dr. R. S. Elmer	Bellows Falls, Vermont
1932	Leib Deyo	New York, New York
1933	Leib Deyo	New York, New York
1934	Leib Deyo	New York, New York
1935	Sigurd Knudsen	Canton, South Dakota
1936	Sigurd Knudsen	Canton, South Dakota
1937	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1938	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1939	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1940	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1941	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1942	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1943	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1944	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1945	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1946	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1947	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1948	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1949	Arthur Barth	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1950	Fred C. Bellmar	Denver, Colorado
1951	Fred C. Bellmar	Denver, Colorado
1952	Edwin D. Eaton	East Grandby, Connecticut
1953	Edwin D. Eaton	East Grandby, Connecticut
1954	Albert Sigal	Atherton, California
1955	Albert Sigal	Atherton, California
1956	Robert C. Johnstone	Denver, Colorado
1957	Robert C. Johnstone	Denver, Colorado

CREDITS - Assistance in research information; Gloria C. Chadwick, USSA Executive Secretary and review; Roger A. Peabody, USEASA Executive Director.

PRESIDENTS (Continued)

1958	Alton C. Melville	Salt Lake City, Utah
1959	Alton C. Melville	Salt Lake City, Utah
1960	Sepp Ruschp	Stowe, Vermont
1961	Dr. Merritt H. Stiles	Spokane, Washington
1962	Dr. Merritt H. Stiles	Spokane, Washington
1963	Dr. Merritt H. Stiles	Spokane, Washington
1964	Dr. Merritt H. Stiles	Spokane, Washington
1965	Byron L. Nishkian	San Francisco, California
1966	Byron L. Nishkian	San Francisco, California
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		

TREASURERS

1904	Erick Hoyseth	Ishpeming, Michigan
1905	Simon Wahlman	Ishpeming, Michigan
1906	Odin Halden	Duluth, Minnesota
1907	H. H. Beebe	Utica, New York
1908	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1909	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1910	H. H. Beebe	Utica, New York
1911	H. H. Borgen	Duluth, Minnesota
1912	H. H. Borgen	Duluth, Minnesota
1913	J. Howland	Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
	(passed away March, 1914)	
1914	Aksel Holter (filled out Howland's term)	
1915	Charles Flagstad	Superior, Wisconsin
1916	Charles Flagstad	Superior, Wisconsin
1917	Charles Flagstad	Superior, Wisconsin
1918	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1919	No National Convention	
1920	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1921	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1922	Oscar Oyaas	Superior, Wisconsin
1923	Olaf Thompson	Lanesboro, Minnesota
1924	Olaf Thompson	Lanesboro, Minnesota
1925	Ole Mangseth	Coleraine, Minnesota
1926	Ole Mangseth	Coleraine, Minnesota
1927	Ole Mangseth	Coleraine, Minnesota
1928	Ole Mangseth	Coleraine, Minnesota
1929	Fred Harris	Brattleboro, Vermont
1930	Fred Harris	Brattleboro, Vermont
1931	Fred Harris	Brattleboro, Vermont
1932	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1933	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1934	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1935	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1936	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1937	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1938	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1939	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1940	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1941	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1942	Julius Blegen	Minneapolis, Minnesota

TREASURERS (Continued)

1943	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1944	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1945	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1946	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1947	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1948	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1949	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1950	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1951	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1952	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1953	John Hostvedt	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1954	Gustav Raaum	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1955	Gustav Raaum	Seattle, Washington
1956	Wesley Hadden	Pasadena, California
1957	Wesley Hadden	Pasadena, California
1958	Stan DuRose	Madison, Wisconsin
1959	Stan DuRose	Madison, Wisconsin
1960	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1961	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1962	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1963	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1964	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1965	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1966	Dr. John Newdorp	Arlington, Virginia
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		

SECRETARIES

1904	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1905	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1906	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1907	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1908	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1909	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1910	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1911	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1912	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1913	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1914	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1915	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1916	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1917	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1918	Aksel Holter	Ashland, Wisconsin
1919	No National Convention	
1920	Eugene Peterson	Chicago, Illinois
1921	Eugene Peterson	Chicago, Illinois
1922	L. Sverdrup	Chicago, Illinois
1923	L. Sverdrup	Chicago, Illinois
1924	Gustave Lindboe	Chicago, Illinois
1925	Gustave Lindboe	Chicago, Illinois
1926	Gustave Lindboe	Chicago, Illinois
1927	Gustave Lindboe	Chicago, Illinois
1928	Gustave Lindboe	Chicago, Illinois
1929	Sigurd Knudsen	Canton, South Dakota

SECRETARIES (Continued)

1930	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1931	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1932	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1933	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1934	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1935	Harold A. Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota
1936	Jack Griffin	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1937	Jack Griffin	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1938	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1939	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1940	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1941	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1942	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1943	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1944	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1945	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
1946	Lloyd Ellingson	Menomonie, Wisconsin
	(Ellingson replaced by Barth in 1946 when he lost his life in a plane)	
1946	Arthur J. Barth	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1947	Arthur J. Barth	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1948	Arthur J. Barth	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1949	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1950	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1951	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1952	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1953	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1954	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts
1955	Roger Langley	Barre, Massachusetts

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/DIRECTOR

In 1956 the National Ski Association employed their first full-time executive secretary.

1956	Thomas Jacobs, Denver, Colorado - Executive Secretary
1957	Austin Vick, Denver, Colorado - Executive Secretary
1958	Warren Taylor, Denver, Colorado - Executive Secretary
1959	Rita Cavnar acted in place of Warren Taylor
1960	Chelton Leonard, Colorado Springs, Colorado - Executive Director
1961	Chelton Leonard, Colorado Springs, Colorado - Executive Director
1961	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1962	Chelton Leonard, Colorado Springs, Colorado - Executive Director
1962	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1963	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1964	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1965	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1966	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1967	Gloria C. Chadwick, Colorado Springs, Colo. - Executive Secretary
1968	
1969	
1970	

UNITED STATES

SKI EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

(Same Officers as U. S. Ski Association)

PRESIDENTS

1964	Merritt H. Stiles	Spokane, Washington
1965	Byron L. Nishkian	San Francisco, California
1966	Byron L. Nishkian	San Francisco, California
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		

TREASURERS

1964	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1965	Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr.	Helena, Montana
1966	Dr. John Newdorp	Arlington, Virginia
1967		
1968		
1969		
1970		

HEAD ALPINE COACH

1965	Robert P. Beattie	Boulder, Colorado
1966	Robert P. Beattie	Boulder, Colorado
1967	Robert P. Beattie	Boulder, Colorado
1968		
1969		
1970		

HEAD NORDIC COACH

1965	C. Allison Merrill	Hanover, New Hampshire
1966	C. Allison Merrill	Hanover, New Hampshire
1967	C. Allison Merrill	Hanover, New Hampshire
1968		
1969		
1970		

PUBLIC RELATIONS/FUND RAISING DIRECTOR

1965	Justin R. Strunk, Jr.	Denver, Colorado
1966	Justin R. Strunk, Jr.	Denver, Colorado
1967	Justin R. Strunk, Jr.	Denver, Colorado
1968		
1969		
1970		

SKI HALL OF FAME

BRONZE PLAQUE AWARD

National Ski Hall of Fame Bronze Plaque Award to competitors only who have made a major contribution to the sport in competition.

- 1956 CARL TELLEFSEN, Ishpeming (deceased), competed in first ski tournament in United States (1887) and was first president of National Ski Association (now USSA).
- 1956 EDWARD F. TAYLOR, Denver, alpine racer and second director of National Ski Patrol System.
- 1956 AKSEL HOLTER, Ashland, Wisconsin (deceased), competitor, official editor of American ski annual, secretary of NSA 1904-18.
- 1956 ARTHUR J. (RED) BARTH, Milwaukee (deceased), NSA president and first American Olympic jumping judge in Europe. Barth died in 1956.
- 1957 FRED HARRIS, Brattleboro, Vermont (deceased), built first ski jump at Dartmouth College, NSA treasurer, 1929-31.
- 1957 FRED H. MC NEIL, Portland, Oregon, newspaperman, first president of Pacific Northwest Ski Association.
- 1958 GORDON WREN, Jackson, Wyoming, Olympic jumper and alpine racer, first American to jump over 300 feet.
- 1958 HAROLD GRINDEN, Duluth (deceased), Organizer and long time historian of Ski Hall of Fame, NSA president.
- 1958 HANNES SCHNEIDER, North Conway, N.H. (deceased), "father of modern skiing"; opened world's first ski school and developed Arlberg ski technique.
- 1958 RICHARD DURRANCE, Aspen, Colorado, top American alpine racer in 1930's, now moviemaker.
- 1958 ROGER LANGLEY, Barre, Mass., NSA president 1936-48, executive secretary 1948-54.
- 1958 CHARLES M. (MINNIE) DOLE, Greenwich, Conn. founder of National Ski Patrol System and leader in organization of World War II ski troops.
- 1958 MARTINIUS STRAND, Salt Lake City (deceased), ski judge and Rocky Mountain skiing organizer.
- 1958 ANDREA MEAD LAWRENCE, Rutland, Vermont, slalom and giant slalom gold medal winner in 1952 Olympics.
- 1959 TORGER TOKLE, record breaking jumper who came to United States from Norway at age of 19 and was killed in action in 1945 with United States army in Italy.
- 1959 CHARLES N. PROCTOR, Yosemite, Calif., first four way (jumping cross-country, downhill, slalom) ski great.



Ski Hall of Fame
Bronze Plaque Award

BRONZE PLAQUE AWARD (Cont.)

- 1959 DR. RAYMOND S. ELMER, Bellow Falls, Vt., (deceased), NSA President 1930-31.
- 1959 ALF ENGEN, Salt Lake City, national jumping champion in 1940's and an alpine racer.
- 1959 ALEXANDER BRIGHT, Cambridge, Mass. 1936 Olympic racer.
- 1959 ROBERT (BARNEY) MC LEAN, Denver, 1948 Olympic squad captain, jumper and racer.
- 1961 GRETCHEN FRASER, Vancouver, Wash., first American to win ski medals in Olympics, in 1948, gold medal in slalom and silver in combined.
- 1963 ARTHUR DEVLIN, Lake Placid, N. Y., 1952 and 1956 Olympic jumper, former national champion.
- 1963 MAGNUS SATRE, Salisbury, Conn. (deceased), cross-country champion, on 1932 Olympic team.
- 1963 CASPER OIMOEN, Minot, N. D., national jumping champion in 1930's, on 1932 Olympic team.
- 1963 LARS HAUGEN, Minneapolis, seven time national jumping champion between 1912 and 1928.
- 1963 ANDERS HAUGEN, Yucaipa, Calif., four time national jumping champion, on 1924 Olympic team.
- 1964 WALLACE (BUDDY) WERNER, Steamboat Springs, Colo. (deceased) 1964 Olympic racer, killed in Swiss avalanche, April 2, 1964.
- 1964 ROY MIKKELSEN, Auburn, California, 1933 and 1935 national jumping champion, on 1936 Olympic team, also alpine racer.
- 1964 ROLF MONSEN, San Francisco, only jumper named to three Olympic teams, 1928, 1932, 1936.
- 1965 WALTER BIETILA, Iron Mountain, Mich., one of the flying Bietila brothers, jumper on 1936 Olympic team, captain of 1948 team, now jumping official.
- 1966 CONRAD THOMPSON, Ishpeming, Mich. (deceased) first national ski jumping champion (1904), won at Ishpeming.
- 1966 HARRY S. WOOD, Warren, N.H., first national downhill champion (1933), at Warren.
- 1966 ASARIA AUTIO, Ely, Minn., first national cross-country champion (1907), at Ashland, Wis.
- 1966 MARIAN (MARGARET) MC KEAN WIGGLESWORTH, Beverly Farms, Mass., first women's national downhill champion (1938), at Stowe, Vt.
- 1966 GRACE CARTER LINDLEY MC KNIGHT, Wayzata, Minn., first women's national slalom champion (1938), at Stowe.

BRONZE PLAQUE AWARD (Cont.)

- 1966 DAVID LAWRENCE, California, first national men's giant slalom champion (1949) at Slide mountain, California.
- 1966 KATY RUDOLPH WYATT WEGEMAN, Las Vegas, Nev., first women's giant slalom champion (1949), at Slide Mountain.
- 1966 HANNES SCHROLL, San Francisco, first national men's slalom champion (1935), near Seattle.

CERTIFICATE AWARD

National Ski Hall of Fame Certificate Award to be awarded to persons, whether competitor or non-competitor, making a major contribution to skiing as a diligent worker in and for the sport.

- 1965 WENDELL ROBIE, 71, Auburn, California, founder of Auburn Ski club and first president of Far West Ski Association.
- 1965 BURTON H. BOYUM, Timigami, Ont., formerly of Ishpeming, former Hall of Fame Curator, and ski administrator.
- 1965 DR. AMOS R. LITTLE, JR., Helena, Mont., manager of Olympic teams and competition official.
- 1965 EUGENE PETERSEN, 82, Fox River Grove, Ill, jumper and official.
- 1966 ERLING HEISTAD, Lebanon, N.H., organizer of New England high school skiing competition.
- 1966 LAWRENCE MAURIN, Milwaukee, ski jumper and international official, first American style judge at ski flying meet at Oberstdorf, Germany.
- 1966 JOHN MC CRILLIS, Newport, N.H., co-author of first American ski book and ski moviemaker.
- 1966 CHARLES A. PROCTOR, Hanover, N.H., (deceased), with Sir Arnold Lunn of England he helped introduce slalom racing in this country.
- 1966 LOWELL THOMAS, Pauling, N. Y., radio commentator and long time skier who promoted the sport.

NATIONAL COMPETITIVE TROPHIES

All of the national competitive trophies are housed in the United States Ski Hall of Fame at Ishpeming, Michigan. Matters pertaining to trophies and awards are administered by the United States Ski Association Board of Directors and the United States Ski Association National Ski Hall of Fame, History and Trophies Committee.

Although the USSA celebrated its 63rd anniversary in 1967, most of its competitive trophies do not date back that far. The Beck International Ski Trophy is the oldest, dating back to 1931. In most cases, the trophies were not retroactive to the beginnings of the particular national competition they represent. One exception is the Gale C. Burton Trophy for the National 15 to 18 Kilometer Cross-Country Race. This trophy dates back to 1907.

The various trophies are listed herewith:

BECK INTERNATIONAL TROPHY

Presented by Mr. Beck to the National Ski Association in 1930 to be awarded annually to the outstanding United States skier in International Performance. The International Committee selects recipient and refers to USSA Board of Directors for final approval.

1931	Ottar Satre, Salisbury, Connecticut
1948	Gretchen Fraser, Seattle, Washington
1952	Andrea M. Lawrence, Rutland, Vermont
1956	Buddy Werner, Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1957	Buddy Werner, Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1958	Buddy Werner, Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1959	Gene Kotlarek, Duluth, Minnesota
1960	Penny Pitou, Franconia, New Hampshire
1961	Not Awarded
1962	Chuck Ferries, Houghton, Michigan
1963	Not Awarded
1964	Jean Saubert, McCall, Idaho
1965	Dave Hicks, Duluth, Minnesota
1966	Bill Kidd, Stowe, Vermont
1967	
1968	
1969	
1970	

BERGER UNDERDAHL SKI TROPHY (Alpine)

This trophy is awarded to the Boys' Combined Downhill-Slalom winner.

1948	Richard Ireland	1955	Martin Hale
1949	Mac Miller	1956	Dave Gorsuch
1950	Marvin Crawford	1957	Dick Miller
1951	Richard Schwaegler	1958	D'Arcy Marsh
1952	Wallace (Bud) Werner	1959	Gary McCoy
1953	Melvin Hoaglund	1960	Jack Morbeck
1954	Dave Gorsuch	1961	Combined event dropped

Given in 1940 by Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bradley of Madison, Wisconsin as a memorial to be awarded annually to the American born skier scoring highest in the National Ski Jumping Championships.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Residence/Club</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1940	Merrill Barber	Brattleboro, Vt.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1941	Walter Bietila	Ishpeming, Mich.	Seattle, Washington
1942	Art Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Duluth, Minnesota
1943-1945	No award due to World War II		
1946	Art Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1947	Joe Perrault	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1948	Walter Bietila	Iron Mt., Mich.	Seattle, Washington
1949	Art Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	Art Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Art Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952	Clarence Hill	Ishpeming, Mich.	Salisbury, Connecticut
1953	Willis Olson	Eau Claire, Wis.	Steamboat Spgs, Co.
1954	Roy Sherwood	Salisbury, Conn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Rudi Maki	Ishpeming, Mich.	Leavenworth, Washing.
1956 *	Keith Zuehlke	Eau Claire, Wis.	Westby, Wisconsin
1957 *	Jerry Lewis	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1958 *	Willis Olson	Eau Claire, Wis.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1959	W. P. Erikson	Iron Mt., Mich.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	James Brennan	Leavenworth, Wash.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Eugene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Battleboro, Vermont
1962	Stephen Rieschl	Dillon, Colorado	Fox River Grove, Il.
1963	Eugene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1964	John Balfanz	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	Dave Hicks	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1967	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

* The replica has not been awarded since 1955

JULIUS BLEGEN MEMORIAL PLAQUE AND MEDAL

Presented to NSA by the CUSSA in memory of Julius Blegen, Minneapolis, former treasurer of the NSA 1937-1942 in. Former and first President of the CUSSA. American Olympic Coach in 1932. This award is given annually to the USSA member who contributed his or her outstanding service to the sport of skiing in the United States during the year.

1946	Roger Langley, Barre, Massachusetts
1947	Arthur J. Barth, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1948	Fred McNeil, Portland, Oregon
1949	John Hostvedt, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
1950	Fred C. Bellmar, Denver, Colorado
1951	Douglas M. Burckett, Cambridge, Massachusetts
1952	F. C. Koziol, Salt Lake City, Utah
1953	Albert E. Sigal, San Francisco, California
1954	Harold A. Grinden, Duluth, Minnesota
1955	Burton H. Boyum, Ishpeming, Michigan
1956	John B. Carson, Chicago, Illinois
1957	Olav Ulland, Seattle, Washington

JULIUS BLEGEN MEMORIAL PLAQUE AND MEDAL (Cont.)

1958	T. Lee McCracken, Dillon, Montana
1959	Robert Johnstone, Denver, Colorado
1960	Dr. Amos R. Little, Helena, Montana & Malcolm McLane, Concord, New Hampshire
1961	Sepp Ruschp, Stowe, Vermont
1962	J. Stanley Mullin Los Angeles, California
1963	Ralph "Doc" DesRoches, New York, New York
1964	Robert Beattie, Denver, Colorado
1965	Merritt H. Stiles, M.D., Spokane, Washington
1966	Evelyn R. Masbruch, Denver, Colorado
1967	
1968	
1969	
1970	

GALE COTTON BURTON MEMORIAL TROPHY

This trophy was donated by the Burton family of Wayzata, Minnesota for the winner of the National 15 to 18 Kilometer Cross-Country Race in memory of Gale C. Burton (1918-1943).

1907	Asaria Autio	1947	Wendell Broomhall
1910	T. Glesne	1948	Trygve Nielsen
1911	P. Blegeberg	1949	Hans Hoolaas
1912	Julius Blegen	1950	Olavi Alakuipi
1913	Einar Lund	1951	Ted Farwell, Jr.
1916	Sigurd Overbye	1952	Silas Dunklee
1923	Sigurd Overbye	1953	Tauno Pulkkinen
1924	Robert Reid	1954	Tauno Pulkkinen
1925	Martin Fredboe	1955	Tauno Pulkkinen
1926	Sigurd Overbye	1956	Mack Miller
1927	Johan Satre	1957	Sven Johansson
1928	Magnus Satre	1958	Leo Massa
1929	Magnus Satre	1959	Clarence Servold (Canada)
1930	Magnus Satre	1960	Richard Taylor
1932	Hjalmar Hvam	1961	Robert Gray
1933	Magnus Satre	1962	Mike Gallagher
1934	D. Monson	1963	Donald MacLeod (Canada)
1935	Ottar Satre	1964	Peter Lahdenpera
1936	Carl Sunquist	1965	David Rikert
1937	Warren Chivers	1966	Mike Gallagher
1938	David Bradley	1967	Mike Gallagher
1939	George Gustavson	1968	
1940	Peter Fosseide	1969	
1941	George Gustavson	1970	
1942	Howard Chivers		

SALLY DEEVER AWARD (Originated 1965)

Presented in memory of Sally Deever to the National Women's Slalom Champion.

1965	Nancy Greene (Canada)
1966	Wendy Allen
1967	Penny McCoy
1968	
1969	
1970	

FINLANDIA TROPHY (Originated 1964)

Annually awarded to the outstanding Cross-Country skier in the United States.

1964	Mike Elliott	1967
1965	Mike Elliott	1968
1966	Mike Gallagher	1969
		1970

MILLER HIGH LIFE TROPHY
(Inaugurated 1956 season)

Awarded to the most outstanding ski club in the United States

1956	Ski Club of New Jersey, Glen Rock, New Jersey
1957	Silver Run Ski Club, Billings, Montana
1958	Milwaukee Ski Club, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1959	Ski Club of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.
1960	Thunderbird Ski Club, Dearborn, Michigan
1961	Ski Club of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.
1962	Kalispell Ski Club, Kalispell, Montana
1963	DISCONTINUED (Now called U.S. Ski Club Award)

MT. GREYLOCK TROPHY

This trophy was given by the Mt. Greylock Ski Club of Pittsfield, Massachusetts for the Girls' Combined Downhill-Slalom.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Residence/Club</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Dorothy Lynch	Seattle, Washington	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Charlotte Zumstein	Bishop, California	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Skeeter Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	Skeeter Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Georgine Dunn	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colorado
1953	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Washington	Alta, Utah
1954	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Washington	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Penny Pitou	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Katherine Cox	USEASA	Franconia, New Hamp.
1957	Jean Saubert	PNSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	Starr Walton	FWSA	Winter Park, Colorado
1959	Jean Saubert	Lakeview, Oregon	White Pass, Washington
1960	Barbara Ferries	CUSSA	Aspen, Colorado
	DISCONTINUED		

PAUL NASH LAYMAN, JR. TROPHY

This trophy is awarded to the winner of the National Nordic Combined Competition (jumping and cross-country).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Residence/Club</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1932	Hjalmar Hvam	Portland, Oregon	Tahoe, California
1933	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Salisbury, Conn.
1934-1936	No event		

PAUL NASH LAYMAN, JR. TROPHY (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Residence/Club</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1937	Warren Chivers	Hanover, N. Hamp.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1938	Dave Bradley	Hanover, N. Hamp.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1939	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
1940	Peter Fosseide	Duluth, Minnesota	Land O' Lakes, Wisc.
1941	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
1942	Howard Chivers	Gould Academy, Me.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1943-1946	No event		
1947	Ralph Townsend	U. of New Hampshire	Lake Placid, New York
1948	Robert Wright	St. Lawrence Col., N.Y.	Duluth, Minnesota
1949 (A)	Ralph Townsend	U. of New Hampshire	Hyak, Washington
1950 (B)	Gorden Wren	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
1950	Robert Arsenault	U. of New Hampshire	Berlin, New Hamp.
1951	Ted Farewell, Jr.	Montague, Mass.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1952	Corey Engen	Payette Lakes S. C.	McCall, Idaho
1953	Report not filed with national historian		
1954	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	No report		
1956	Per Staavi	Chicago, Illinois	Ishpeming, Michigan
1957	Report not filed with national historian		
1958 (A)	Alfred Vincelette	Denver University	Rumford, Maine
1958 (B)	Frank Noel	DOC	Rumford, Maine
1959 (A)	Alfred Vincellette	Denver University	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
1959 (B)	Jon Mattson	Western State Col.	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
	Vets		
	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
1960	Al Vincelette	Bear Mt. S. C.	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	John Bower	Middlebury	Franconia, New Hamp.
1964	Jim Balfanz	WSC	Crested Butte, Colo.
1965	David Rikert	Williams	Andover, Maine
1966	John Bower	Auburn, Maine	Putney, Vermont
1967	John Bower	Auburn, Maine	Putney, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

SONS OF NORWAY JUNIOR JUMPING TROPHY

This trophy was donated by the Supreme Lodge of the Sons of Norway for the best junior at the National Jumping Competition.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1958	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1959	Lyle Swenson	Westby, Wisconsin	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	Butch Wedin	Kiwanis Ski Club	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Clyde Brodt	Minneapolis, Minn.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1962	Clyde Brodt	Minneapolis, Minn.	Fox River Grove, Ill.
1963	J. Martin	Wyoming University	Steamboat Spgs, Colo.
1964	Ernie Ganz	Iron Mt., Michigan	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	Adrian Watt	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Adrian Watt	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1967	Gary Sparpana		Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

TORGER TOKLE MEMORIAL TROPHY

Awarded annually to the NSA Ski Jumping Champion by the Norway Club of New York.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Residence/Club</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Arne Ulland	Norway, Europe	Seattle, Washington
1949	Petter Hugsted	Norway, Europe	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	Olavi Kuronen	Finland, Europe	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Arthur Tokle	New York, New York	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952	Merrill Barber	Brattleboro, Vt.	
1953	Arthur Tokle	Chicago, Illinois	Steamboat Spgs., Colo.
1954	Roy Sherwood	Salisbury, Conn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Rudi Maki	Ishpeming, Michigan	Leavenworth, Wash.
1956	Keith Auehlke	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Westby, Wisconsin
1957	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1958	Billy Olson	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1959	W. P. Erickson	Iron Mt., Michigan	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	James Brennan	Leavenworth, Wash.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1962	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Fox River Grove, Ill.
1963	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1964	John Balfanz	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	David Hicks	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1967	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

USSA AWARD OF MERIT CERTIFICATE

1964

Robert Beattie - Boulder, Colorado	Bill Kidd -Stowe, Vermont
Dr. Jack Bietila -Ishpeming, Mich.	Lee Klein - San Francisco, California
Burton Boyum - Ishpeming, Mich.	Adolph Kuss - Durango, Colorado
Jacques Bulterman - Riverside, Con.	Marvin Melville - Salt Lake City, Utah
Fred Casotti - Boulder, Colorado	C. Allison Merrill - Lebanon, N. H.
Gloria C. Chadwick - Colo. Spgs, Co.	Martha Miller - Yosemite, California
Vicki Clarke - Greenwich, Conn.	Peggy Morrison - New York, New York
Ken Comfort - Seattle, Washington	Otto Rieder - Innsbruck, Austria
Charles Ferries - Denver, Colo.	Virginia Riley - Boise, Idaho
Joanne Genoud - Portland, Oregon	Harold Rud - Chicago, Illinois
Harold Grinden - Duluth, Minn.	Jean Saubert - Lakeview, Oregon
Donald Henderson - Plymouth, N. H.	Arthur Tokle - Telemark, New Jersey
Jim Heuga - Tahoe City, California	Robert Tucker - Denver, Colorado

USSA AWARD OF MERIT CERTIFICATE (Cont.)

1965

Bill Carson - San Francisco, Calif.	Alton Melville - Salt Lake City, Utah
Ralph A. Des Roches - New York	Met. Ski Council of New York - N. Y.
June Foote - Spokane, Washington	J. Stanley Mullin - Los Angeles, Calif.
John Herbert - Ogden, Utah	Byron L. Nishkian - San Fran., Calif.
Harold S. Hirsch - Portland, Ore.	Drs. Olson, Pearson, Johnson & Greer
David Judson - Otis, Mass.	- Spokane, Washington
William Lash - Salt Lake City, Ut.	Tom Place - Cleveland, Ohio
Charles Lewis - Vail, Colorado	Portland Amputee Ski Council - Oregon
Amos R. Little, Jr. - Helena, Mt.	Gustav Raam - Seattle, Washington
Evelyn Masbruch - Denver, Colo.	Sepp Ruschp - Stowe, Vermont
Malcolm McLane - Concord, N.H.	Sara M. Scaife
Richard K. Mellon - Ligonier, Pa.	Charles W. Schobinger - Denver, Colo.
	Tana Stiles - Spokane, Washington

1966

Anne Beattie - Boulder, Colorado	Shirley Merrill - Hanover, New Hamp.
John Day - Medford, Oregon	Julia Parker - Yosemite, California
Ed Hunter - Denver, Colorado	Marty Strunk - Denver, Colorado
Evelyn R. Masbruch - Denver, Colo.	Patricia Swenson - Denver, Colorado

UNITED STATES SKI CLUB AWARD

Presented annually to the outstanding Ski Club in the United States.

1964	Usequebaugh Ski Club - Salt Lake City, Utah
1965	Ski Club of New Jersey
1966	Ramapo Mountain Ski Club - New York
1967	
1968	
1969	
1970	

WALLACE "BUD" WERNER AWARD

1965	Not Awarded
1966	Bill Kidd - Stowe, Vermont
1967	

SKI WRITERS AWARD

Awarded for the year's most effective ski writing.

1963	Bill Berry, Sacramento Bee
1964	Tom Place, Cleveland Plain Dealer
1965	Mike Beatrice, Boston Globe
1966	Bill Kattermann, Newark Star Ledger
1967	

WHITE STAG TROPHY

There are two identical trophies, one being for the winner of the Ladies' Combined Downhill-Slalom (and in 1958 the Giant Slalom was added) and the other for the Men's Alpine Combined.

1949	Andrea Mead	George Macomber
1950	Lois Woodworth	Jack Reddish
1951	Katy Rodolph	Jack Nagel
1952	Andrea Mead Lawrence	Jack Reddish
1953	Katy Rodolph	Ralph Miller
1954	Nancy Banks	Chiharu Igaya
1955	Andrea Mead Lawrence	Chiharu Igaya
1956	Renie Cox	Bill Woods
1957	Madi Springermiller	Tom Corcoran
1958	Beverly Anderson	Gary Vaughn
1959	Linda Myers	Wallace (Bud) Werner
1960	Elizabeth Greene (Canada)	Oddvar Ronnestad (Norway)
1961	Nancy Holland (Canada)	Rod Hebron (Canada)
1962	Linda Myers	Dave Gorsuch
1963	Starr Walton	Bud Werner
1964	Jean Saubert	Gordon Eaton
1965	Nancy Greene	Peter Duncan
1966	Florence Steurer	Guy Perillat
1967	Karen Budge	Dumeng Giovanoli
1968		
1969		
1970		

RUSSELL WILDER MEMORIAL AWARD

Presented to the NSA in memory of Russell Wilder, Long Branch, New Jersey. The award is given annually in recognition of the year's most outstanding activity in focusing the interests of America's youth on the sport of skiing.

1955	John Holden, USEASA
1956	Robert C. Johnstone, Denver, Colorado
1957	Dr. Wayne Fox, Evanston, Illinois
1958	Roger Peabody, Littleton, New Hampshire
1959	Gordon Wren, Reno Ski Bowl, Reno, Nevada
1960	Corey Engen, McCall, Idaho
1961	Jim Simonson, Yakima, Washington
1962	Adolph Kuss, Durango, Colorado
1963	Dave McCoy, Mammoth, California
1964	Charles Broomhall, Kearsarge, New Hampshire
1965	John Caldwell, Putney, Vermont
1966	Ben Cole, Porterville, California
1967	
1968	
1969	
1970	

UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS

National Men's Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1933	H. S. Woods	DOC	Warren, N.H.
1934	J. J. Duncan, Jr.	Estes Park, Co.	Estes Park, Co.
1935	Hannes Schroll	Austria, Europe	Seattle, Wash.
1936	No race		
1937	Dick Durrance	DOC	Sun Valley, Id.
1938 (*)	Ulrich Beutter	Germany, Europe	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (c)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Portland, Ore.
1939 (o)	Toni Matt	Eastern Slope S. C.	Portland, Ore.
1940 (*)	Dick Durrance	Sun Valley, Idaho	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (c)	William Redlin	Seattle, Wash	Aspen, Colorado
1941 (o)	Toni Matt	Eastern Slope S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (c)	Barney McLean	Denver, Colorado	Yosemite, California
1942 (o)	Martin Fopp	Timberline Ski Club	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No race - World War II		
1946	Steve Knowlton	Aspen Ski Club	Franconia, New Hamp.
1947	Karl Molitor	Switzerland, Europe	Snow Basin, Utah
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta Ski Club	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	Yves Latreille	Sun Valley S. C.	Whitefish, Montana
1950	Jim Griffith	Sun Valley S. C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951 (o)	Ernie McCulloch	Sun Valley S. C.	Whitefish, Montana
1951 (c)	Jack Nagel	Sun Valley S. C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1952 (c)	Dick Buek	Sun Valley S. C.	Stowe, Vermont
1952 (o)	Ernie McCulloch	Mt. Tremblant	Stowe, Vermont
1953 (*)	Ralph Miller	Dartmouth College	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Dick Buek	Sun Valley S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Chiharu Igaya	DOC	Franconia & North Conway, New Hamp.
1956	William Woods	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Bud Werner	Camp Hale S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	William Smith	USEASA	Snow Basin, Ogden, Ut.
1959	Bud Werner	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Oddvar Ronnestad	Norway	Alta, Utah
1961	None held		
1962	Dave Gorsuch	Western St. College	Solitude, Utah
1963	William Marolt	SRMSA	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Ni Orsi	U. of Colorado	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Loris Werner	Rocky Mountain	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Peter Rohr	Switzerland	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Dennis McCoy	Denver, Univ.	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

(*) Equals closed and open. (c) Equals closed. (o) Equals open.

National Men's Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1935	Hannes Schroll	Austria, Europe	Seattle, Washington
1936	No race		
1937 (*)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Sun Valley, Idaho
1938 (*)	Ed Meservey	DOC	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (c)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Portland, Oregon
1939 (o)	Friedl Pfeifer	Austria, Europe	Portland, Oregon
1940 (c)	Dick Durrance	Sun Valley, Idaho	Sun Valley, Idaho
1940 (o)	Friedl Pfeifer	Sun Valley S. C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (c)	Bill Redlin	Seattle, Washington	Aspen, Colorado
1941 (o)	Dick Durrance	Sun Valley S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (c)	Barney McLean	Denver, Colorado	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No race - World War II		
1946	Dick Novitz	U. S. Army	Franconia, N.H.
1947	Karl Molitor	Switzerland, Europe	Snow Basin, Utah
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta Ski Club	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	George Macomber	West Newton, Mass.	Whitefish, Montana
1950 (*)	Jack Reddish	Salt Lake City, Ut.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951 (c)	Guttorm Berge	PNSA	Whitefish, Montana
1952 (o)	Jack Reddish	Sun Valley, Idaho	Stowe, Vermont
1953 (c)	Ralph Miller	DOC	Aspen, Colorado
1953 (o)	Stein Eriksen	Norway, Europe	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Chiharu Igaya	DOC	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Ralph Miller	U. S. Army	Franconia & North Conway, New Hamp.
1956	Tom Corcoron	Portsmouth, N.H.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Tom Corcoron	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Charles Ferries	SRMSA	Snow Basin, Ogden, Ut
1959	Bud Werner	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Jim Heuga	FWSA	Alta, Utah
1961	R. Hebron	Canada	Jackson, New Hamp.
1962	Bill Barrier	Montana State	Solitude, Utah
1963	Charles Ferries	SRMSA	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Bill Marolt	U. of Colorado	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Rod Hebron	Canada	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Guy Perillat	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Jim Heuga	Squaw Valley, Ca.	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Giant Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1952	Gale Spence	Aspen Ski Club	Alta, Utah
1953	William Tibbits	DOC	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955			
	Foreign	Austria	Stevens Pass, Wash.
	Open	Jack Nagel	Seattle J. C.
	Amateur	Ralph Miller	U. S. Army
1956			
	Open	Christian Pravada	PNWSA
1957	Toni Sailer	Austria	Aspen, Colorado

(*) Equals closed and open. (c) Equals closed. (o) Equals open.

National Men's Giant Slalom Champion (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1958	Stanley C. Harwood	SRMSA	Snow Basin, Ogden, Ut.
1959	Bud Werner	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Chiharu Igaya	Japan	Alta, Utah
1961	Gordon Eaton	USEASA	Wildcat Mt., N.H.
1962	Jim Gaddis	ISA Univ. of Utah	Solitude, Utah
1963	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Billy Kidd	Mt. Mansfield	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Bill Marolt	USA-U. of Colorado	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	J. C. Killy	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Dumeng Giovanoli	Switzerland	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Downhill/Slalom Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1935	Hannes Schroll	Austria, Europe	Seattle, Wash.
1936	No race		
1937 (*)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Sun Valley, Idaho
1938 (*)	Ulrich Beutter	Germany, Europe	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (*)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Portland, Oregon
1940 (*)	Dick Durrance	DOC	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (c)	William Redlin	Seattle, Washington	Aspen, Colorado
1941 (o)	Toni Matt	Eastern Slope S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (c)	Barney McLean	Denver, Colorado	Yosemite, California
1942 (o)	Alf Engen	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No race - World War II		
1946	Barney McLean	Ski Club Zipfelberger	Franconia, New Hamp.
1947	Karl Molitor	Switzerland, Europe	Snow Basin, Utah
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta Ski Club	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	George Macomber	West Newton, Mass.	Whitefish, Montana
1950 (c)	Jack Reddish	Salt Lake City, Ut.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1950 (o)	Ernie McCulloch	Sun Valley S. C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951 (c)	Jack Nagel	Sun Valley S. C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951 (o)	Ernie McCulloch	Sun Valley S. C.	Whitefish, Montana
1952	Jack Reddish	Sun Valley, Idaho	Stowe, Vermont
1953	Ralph Miller	Dartmouth College	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Chiharu Igaya	DOC	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Chiharu Igaya	DOC	Franconia & North Conway, New Hamp.
1956	William Woods	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Tom Corcoron	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Gary Vaughn	USEASA	Snow Basin, Ogden, Ut.
	Discontinued		

(*) Equals closed and open. (c) Equals closed. (o) Equals open.

National Men's Downhill/Slalom/Giant Slalom
Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1958	Frank Brown	SRMSA	Ogden, Utah
1959	Bud Werner	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Oddvar Ronnestad	Norway	Alta, Utah
1961	R. Hebron	Canada	
1962	Dave Gorsuch	Western State	Solitude, Utah
1963	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Gordon Eaton	Middlebury	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Peter Duncan	Canada	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Guy Perillat	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Dumeng Giovanoli	Switzerland	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Women's Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1938	Marian McKean	Beverly Farms, Ma.	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (*)	Elizabeth Woolsey	Portland, Oregon	Portland, Oregon
1940 (*)	Mrs. G. C. Lindley	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (c)	Nancy Reynolds	New York, New York	Aspen, Colorado
1941 (o)	Gretchen Fraser	Sun Valley, Idaho	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (c)	Shirley McDonald	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1942 (o)	Clarita Heath	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No race - World War II		
1946	Paula Kahn	Eastern Slope S. C.	Franconia, N.H.
1947	Rhoda Wurtele	Montreal, Canada	Snow Basin, Utah
1948	Janette Burr	Seattle, Washington	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	Andrea Mead	Stowe, Vermont	Whitefish, Montana
1950 (*)	Janette Burr	Sun Valley, Idaho	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley, Idaho	Whitefish, Montana
1952	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1953	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Nancy Banks	Seattle, Washington	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Andrea M. Lawrence	Parshall, Colorado	Franconia & North Conway, New Hamp.
1956	Katherine Cox	Port Leydon, N. Y.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Linda Meyers	Mammoth Mt. S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Beverly Anderson	FWSA	Snow Basin, Utah
1959	Beverly Anderson	Mullin, Idaho	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Nancy Greene	Canada	Alta, Utah
1961	None Held		
1962	Sharon Pecjak	SRMSA	Solitude, Utah
1963	Jean Saubert	Far West	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Jean Saubert	Mammoth Mt.	Winter Park, Co.
1965	Nancy Greene	Canada	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Madeleine Wuilloud	Switzerland	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Nancy Greene	Canada	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

(*) Equals closed and open. (c) Equals closed. (o) Equals open.

National Women's Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1938	Mrs. G. C. Lindley	Sun Valley, Idaho	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (c)	Doris Friedrich	Switzerland, Europe	Portland, Oregon
1939 (o)	Erna Steuri	Switzerland, Europe	Portland, Oregon
1940 (*)	Nancy Reynolds	Sun Valley, Idaho	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (*)	Marilyn Shaw	Mt. Mansfield S.C.	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (*)	Gretchen Fraser	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No race-World War II		
1946	Rhona Wurtele	Penguin S.C. Canada	Franconia, N.H.
1947	Olivia Ausoni	Switzerland, Europe	Sno Basin, Utah
1948	Anne Winn	U. of Utah S.C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	Andrea Mead	Stowe, Vermont	Whitefish, Montana
1950 (c)	Norma Godden	Salt Lake City, Utah	Sun Valley, Idaho
1950 (o)	Georgette T. Miller	France, Europe	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley, Idaho	Whitefish, Montana
1952	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1953	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley S.C.	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Jill Kimmont	Bishop, California	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Andrea M. Lawrence	Parshall, Colorado	Franconia & North Conway, New Hamp. Squaw Valley, Calif.
1956	Sally Deaver	Eastern Slope	Aspen, Colorado
1957	Sally Deaver	Mt. Mansfield S.C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Beverly Anderson	FWSA	Snow Basin, Utah
1959	Linda Meyers	Mammoth Lake, Ca.	Aspen, Colorado
1960 T	Ann Heggtveit	Canada	Alta, Utah
1960 T	Nancy Holland	Canada	Alta, Utah
1961	Linda Myers	FWSA	Wildcat Mtn.
1962	Linda Myers	FWSA	Solitude, Utah
1963	Sandra Shellworth	SRMSA	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Jean Saubert	Far West	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Nancy Greene	Canada	Crystal Mt, Wash.
1966	M. Goitschel	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Penny McCoy	Mammoth Mt., Ca.	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Women's Giant Slalom Championship

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club or Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1952	Rhona W. Gillis	Boise, Idaho	Alta, Utah
1953	Andrea Mead Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Jannette Burr Bray	Seattle J.C.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1956	Sally Deaver	USEASA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Noni Foley	Sun Valley S.C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Beverly Anderson	FWSA	Snow Basin, Ogden, Ut.
1959	Beverly Anderson	Mullin, Idaho	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Ann Heggtveit	Canada	Alta, Utah
1961	Nancy Holland	Canada	Wildcat Mtn.
1962	Tammy Dix	ISA	Solitude, Utah

T Equals Tie

(*) Equals closed and open. (c) Equals Closed. (o) Equals Open.

National Women's Giant Slalom Championship (Contin.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1963	Jean Saubert	Far West	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Jean Saubert	Far West	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Nancy Greene	Canada	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Florence Steurer	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Sandra Shellworth	Bogus Basin	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Women's Downhill/Slalom
Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1938	Marian McKean	Beverly Farms, Ma.	Stowe, Vermont
1939 (c)	Betty Woolsey	New York, N. Y.	Portland, Oregon
1939 (o)	Erna Steuri	Switzerland, Europe	Portland, Oregon
1940 (*)	Marilyn Shaw	Mt. Mansfield S.C.	Sun Valley, Idaho
1941 (c)	Nancy Reynolds	New York, N. Y.	Aspen, Colorado
1941 (o)	Gretchen Fraser	Sun Valley, Idaho	Aspen, Colorado
1942 (c)	Shirley McDonald	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1942 (o)	Clarita Heath	Sun Valley, Idaho	Yosemite, California
1943-45	No Races - World War II		
1946	Rhona Wurtele	Penguin Ski Club	Franconia, N.H.
1947	Rhona Wurtele	Montreal, Canada	Snow Basin, Utah
1948	Suzzone Harris	Sun Valley Ski Club	Sun Valley, Idaho
1949	Andrea Mead	Stowe, Vermont	Whitefish, Montana
1950 (*)	Lois Woodworth	Banff, Canada	Sun Valley, Idaho
1951	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley, Idaho	Whitefish, Montana
1952	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1953 (c)	Katy Rodolph	Sun Valley, Idaho	Aspen, Colorado
1953 (o)	Sally Neidlinger	Los Angeles, Calif.	Aspen, Colorado
1954	Nancy Banks	Seattle, Washington	Aspen, Colorado
1955	Andrea M. Lawrence	Parshall, Colorado	Franconia & North Conway, N.H.
1956	Katherine Cox	Port Leydon, N. Y.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1957	Madi Springer Miller	Mt. Mansfield S.C.	Aspen, Colorado
1958	Beverly Anderson	FWSA	Snow Basin, Utah
	Discontinued		

National Women's
Downhill/Slalom/Giant Slalom Combined

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1959	Linda Meyers	Mammoth Lakes, Ca	Aspen, Colorado
1960	Elizabeth Greene	Canada	Alta, Utah
1961	Nancy Holland	Canada	Wildcat Mt.
1962	Linda Myers	Mammoth Lakes	Solitude, Utah
1963	Starr Walton	Far West	Alyeska, Alaska
1964	Jean Saubert	Far West	Winter Park, Colo.
1965	Nancy Greene	Canada	Crystal Mt., Wash.
1966	Florence Steurer	France	Stowe, Vermont
1967	Karen Budge	Jackson, Wyo.	Missoula, Montana
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Men's Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1949	Jean Pazzi	France	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Zeno Colo	Italy	Banff, Canada
1951	Ernie McCullough	Sun Valley Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Ralph Miller	DOC	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955 T	Bill Beck	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1955 T	Ralph Miller	U. S. Army	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Toni Sailer	Austria	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Guy Perillat	France	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not Held		
1963	Gordon Eaton	Middlebury	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Event called off		
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	No Event held		
1967	Jean-Claude Killy	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Men's Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1949	George Panisset	France	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Zeno Colo	Italy	Banff, Canada
1951	Guttorm Berge	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Stein Erickson	Norway	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Ralph Miller	U. S. Army	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Christian Pravda	Sun Valley Ski Club	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Guy Perillat	France	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	Gordon Eaton	Middlebury	Stowe, Vermont

T Equals Tie

(*) Equals open and closed. (o) Equals Open. (c) Equals closed.

North American
Men's Slalom Champion
(Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1964	Bill Marolt	Olympic	Crested Butte, Colo.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	John Clough	Dartmouth	Boston, Mass.
1967	Jean-Claude Killy	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Men's Giant Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1959	Christian Pravda	PNSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Francois Bonlieu	France	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not Held		
1963	Rip McManus	U. S. Army	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Billy Kidd	Olympic Team	Crested Butte, Colo.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	John Clough (special GS)	Dartmouth	Boston, Mass.
1966	John Clough	Dartmouth	Boston, Mass.
1967	Jean-Claude Killy	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Men's Downhill/Slalom/Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Jack Reddish	Alta, Utah	Aspen, Colorado
1949	George Panisset	France	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Zeno Colo	Italy	Banff, Canada
1951	Guttorm Berge	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Stein Erickson	Norway	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Ralph Miller	U. S. Army	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Toni Sailer	Austria	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Hias Leitner	Austria	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	Norton Webber	U. S. Army	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Billy Kidd	Olympic Team	Crested Butte, Co.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	John Clough	Dartmouth	Boston, Mass.
1967	Jean-Claude Killy	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Women's Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Maude Banks	Aspen Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1949	Rhoda Eaves	Montreal, Canada	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Micheal Ann Healey	Aspen, Colorado	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Cathy Carey	Mt. Mansfield S. C.	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Carla Marchelli	Italy	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Linda Meyers	FWSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Traudl Hecher	Austria	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	Sandy Bower	Mt. Mansfield	Stowe, Vermont
1964	No event Held		
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	No event held		
1967	Isabelle Mir	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Women's Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Maude Banks	Aspen Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1949	Lucienne C. Schmidt	France	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Dagmar Rom	Austria	Banff, Canada
1951	Sally Neidlinger	Sun Valley S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Skeeter Werner	Aspen Ski Club	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Betsy Snite	Norwich, Vermont	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Linda Meyers	FWSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Betsy Snite	Carcajou	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	Marsha Fletcher	Killington	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Pia Riva	Italy	Crested Butte, Co.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	Paula Kanerva	Great Falls	Boston, Mass.
1967	Marielle Goitschel	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Women's Giant Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1959	Joan Hannah	FWSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Marianne Jahn	Austria	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not Held		
1963	Marsha Fletcher	Killington	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Tammy Dix	Spokane Ski R. A.	Crested Butte, Colo.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	Jody Kashiwa (speical GS)	Polar Bear	Boston, Mass.
1966	Paula Kanerva	Great Falls	Boston, Mass.
1967	Christine Beranger	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

North American
Women's Downhill/Slalom Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Maude Banks	Aspen Ski Club	Aspen, Colorado
1949	Lucienne C. Schmidt	France	Aspen, Colorado
1950	Erika Mohribger	Austria	Banff, Canada
1951	Imogene Opton	Sun Valley S. C.	Aspen, Colorado
1952	No record of event		
1953	Andrea M. Lawrence	Rutland, Vermont	Stowe, Vermont
1954	No record of event		
1955	Skeeter Werner	Aspen Ski Club	Sugar Bowl, Calif.
1956	No record of event		
1957	Putzi Frankl	Austria	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1958	No event held		
1959	Beverly Anderson	FWSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Marianne Jahn	Austria	Stowe, Vermont
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	Sandra Thaxter	Unattached	Stowe, Vermont
1964	Tammy Dix	Spokane SRA	Crested Butte, Colo.
1965	Held in Canada		
1966	Paula Kanerva	Great Falls	Boston, Mass.
1967	Isabelle Mir	France	Franconia, N. H.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans Downhill
Class I Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Jerry Pesman	Grand Junction, Co.	Taos, New Mexico
1961			
1962	John Stokes	Winter Park	Arapahoe Basin, Co.
1963	Tom Corcoran	Aspen	Loveland Basin, Co.
1964	Cancelled		
1965	Rene Farwig	Lake Eldora, Co.	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Jim Brandon	PNSA	Park City, Utah
1967	Jim Brandon	Bogus Basin	Stevens Pass. Wa.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans Giant SlalomClass I Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Peter Klaussen	Squaw Valley	Dodge Ridge, Calif.
1961			
1962	Brooks Dodge (not separated into groups)		Franconia, N.H.
1963	Dick Mamini	Unattached	White Pass, Wash.
1964	Canceled		
1965	Glynn Cress		Aspen, Colorado
1966	Butch Hoffman	Int. Mtn.	Park City, Utah
1967	Darrell McNabb		Stevens Pass, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans Giant SlalomClass II Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Kurt Weckeiser	San Francisco	Dodge Ridge, Calif.
1961			
1962			
1963	Morry Scott	Penguin	White Pass, Wash.
1964	Canceled		
1965	Tom Carter	Aspen	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Glynn Cress	Rocky Mountain	Park City, Utah
1967	Otto Sarlo	Dodge Ridge	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans Giant SlalomClass III Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Don Clark	Arnold	Dodge Ridge, Calif.
1961			
1962			
1963	Frank Cumbo	Wenatchee S.C.	White Pass, Wash.
1964	Canceled		
1965	Erich Windisch	Red River, N.M.	Aspen, Colorado
1966	James Salmas	Int. Mtn.	Park City, Utah
1967	Franz Gabl	Komo Kulshan	Stephens Pass, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans Giant SlalomClass IV Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1963	Bertil Eriksson	Unattached	White Pass, Wash.
1964	Canceled		
1965	Toni Woerndle	Red River, N.M.	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Toni Woerndle	Red River, N.M.	Park City, Utah
1967	Toni Woerndle	Red River, N.M.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Veterans
Downhill/Slalom Combined Champions

Class I - 27-31, Class II - 32-39, Class III - 40-49, Class IV - 50 & Over

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Bob Clow	No. Hollywood, Ca.	Taos, New Mexico
1961			
1962	George Macomber (I)	Hochgebirge	Arapahoe Basin, Co.
1962	Corey Engen (II)	Utah	Arapahoe Basin, Co.
1963	Glynn Cress (I)	Unattached	Loveland Basin, Co.
1963	Tom Carter (II)	Aspen	Loveland Basin, Co.
1963	Gordon Wren (III)	Loveland	Loveland Basin, Co.
1963	Max Dercum (IV)	Aspen	Loveland Basin, Co.
1964	Canceled		
1965	Glynn Cress (I)	Steamboat Spgs.	Aspen, Colorado
1965	Bob Chambers (II)	Mt. Ogden	Aspen, Colorado
1965	Sepp Uhl (III)	Aspen	Aspen, Colorado
1965	Toni Woerndle (IV)	Red River, N.M.	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Jim Brandon (I)	PNSA	Park City, Utah
1966	Al Auseklins (II)	Rocky Mtn.	Park City, Utah
1966	James Salmas (III)	Int. Mtn.	Park City, Utah
1966	Toni Woerndle (IV)	Rocky Mountain	Park City, Utah
1967	Bill Eccles (I)	Cascade, Colo.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Don Gasaway (II)	Spokane, Wash.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Franz Gabl (III)	Komo Kulshan	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Toni Woerndle (IV)	Red River	Stevens Pass, Wash.

National Women's Veteran
Downhill Class I Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Nancy Briggs	Albuquerque, N.M.	Taos, New Mexico
	This was not an official national race for women		
1965	Terry End	Aspen	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Anveliese Freeman	Rocky Mountain	Park City, Utah
1967	None		
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Women's Veteran
Downhill Class II Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Marjorie Jump	Arapahoe Basin, Co.	Taos, New Mexico
	This was not an official national race for women		
1965	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Aspen, Colorado
1967	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Georgene Bihlman (II)	Alpine, California	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Mary Anne Easter (III)	Unatt.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Jean Swensen (IV)	Univ. of Colorado	Stevens Pass, Wash.

National Women's Veteran
Slalom Class I Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Mary Pesman	Grand Junction, Co.	Taos, New Mexico

Not an official national race for women

1965	Vivian Coodnough	Aspen	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Anneliese Freeman		Park City, Utah
1967	None		
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Women's Veteran
Slalom Class II Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Edna Dercum	Basin, Colorado	Taos, New Mexico

Not an official national race for women

1965	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Park City, Utah
1967	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Phylis Schmal (III)	Palo Alto, Calif.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Edna Dercum	Arapahoe, Co.	Stevens Pass, Wash.

National Women's Veteran
Downhill/Slalom Combine d Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Mary Pesman	Grand Junction, Co.	Taos, New Mexico

Not an official national race for women

1965	Georgene Bihlman	Alpine, California	Aspen, Colorado
1966	Anneliese Freeman (I)	Vail, Colorado	Aspen, Colorado
1967	Georgene Bihlman (II)	Alpine, California	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Billie Cumbo (III)	Wenatchee, Wash.	Stevens Pass, Wash.
1967	Edna Dercum (IV)	Arapahoe, Co.	Stevens Pass, Wash.

National Men's Cross-Country Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1907	Asario Autio	Ely, Minnesota	Ashland, Wisconsin
1908-1909	No record of event being held		
1910	T. W. Glesne	Superior, Wisconsin	Coleraine, Minn.
1911	P. Blegberg	Superior, Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls, Wi.
1912	Julius Blegen	St. Paul, Minnesota	Cary, Illinois
1913	Einar Lund	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Ironwood, Michigan

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1914-1915	No record of event being held		
1916	Sigurd Overbye	Hudson, Wisconsin	Glenwood, Minn.
1917-1922	No events held		
1923	Sigurd Overbye	St. Paul, Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.
1924	Robert Reid	Berlin, New Hamp.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1925	Martin Fredboe	Virginia, Minnesota	Canton, South Dak.
1926	Sigurd Overbye	St. Paul, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1927	Johan Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Steamboat Springs, Co.
1928	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Red Wing, Minn.
1929	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1930	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1931	No record of event held		
1932	Hjalmar Hyam	Portland, Oregon	Tahoe, California
1933	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Salisbury, Conn.
1934	D. Monson	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Estes Park, Colo.
1935	Ottar Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1936	Carl Sundquist	Minneapolis, Minn.	Red Wing, Minn.
1937	Warren Chivers	Hanover, New H.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1938	David Bradley	Hanover, New H.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1939	George Gustavson	Placerville, Calif.	Salt Lake City, Ut.
1940	Peter Fosseide	Duluth, Minn.	Land O'Lakes, Wi.
1941	George Gustavson	Auburn, California	Salt Lake City, Utah
1942	Howard Chivers	Bethel, Me.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1943-1945	No races - World War II		
1946	No race		
1947	Wendell Broomhall	Rumford, Me.	Lake Placid, N. Y.
1948	Trygve L. Nielsen	U. of Wisconsin	Duluth, Minnesota
1949 (A)	Hans Hoolaas	Norway, Europe	Tollgate, Oregon
1950	Olavi Alakulpi	Nansen S. C.	Berlin, New H.
1950 (A)	Theodore Farewell	Syracuse University	Berlin, New H.
1951	Theodore Farewell	Montague, Mass.	Berlin, New H.
1952 (B)	Silas Dunklee	Sun Valley, Idaho	Paul Smiths, N. Y.
1952 (A)	Richard Hale	St. Lawrence U.	Paul Smiths, N. Y.
1953 (B)	Tauno Pulkkinen	Finnish Ski Club	Paul Smiths, N. Y.
1953	Sheldon Varney	University of N. H.	
1954 (A)	Tauno Pulkkinen	New York, New York	Ishpeming, Mich.
1954 (B)	Ray Roy	Chisholm, Maine	Ishpeming, Mich.
1955 (A)	Tauno Pulkkinen	New York, New York	Eugene, Oregon (18 & 30 kilometer)
1955 (B)	Arne Borgness	TriPass S. C.	Eugene, Oregon
1956	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1957 (A)	Sven Johnson	Aleyeska S. C., Ak.	Lyndonville, Vermont
1957 (B)	Oddvar Ask	Odin S. C., N. J.	Lyndonville, Vermont
1958 (A)	Leo Massa	Finnish S. C.	Rumford, Me. (18 k)
1958 (B)	Wayne Fleming	Nassen College	Rumford, Me. (18k)
1958	Leslie Fono	Eskimo Ski Club	Rumford, Me. (30k)
1959	Clarence Servold	Denver University	Steamboat Spgs. (15k)
1959	Leo Massa	Finnish S. C., N. Y.	Andover, Me. (30k)
1960	Clarence Servold	Alberta, Canada	Aspen, Colo. (15k)
1960	Richard Taylor	Guilford O. C.	Andover, Me. (30k)
1960 VETS	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	So. Tahoe S. C., Calif.
1961			
1962	Mike Gallagher	Colorado University	Crested Butte, Colo. (15)

(A) Equals Class A

(B) Equals Class B

National Men's Cross-Country Champion (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1962	Raimo Ahti	U.S. Army	Andover, Me. (30k)
1963	Donald MacLeod	Ottawa	Franconia, N.H. (15k)
1963	Ed Williams	Dartmouth	Andover, Me. (30k)
1964	Peter Lahdenpera	Indiv.	Crested Butte, Co. (15)
1964	Ed Dermers	WSC	Crested Butte, Co. (30)
1965	David Rikert	Williams	Andover, Maine (15)
1965	Bill Spencer	USA Biathlon	Andover, Maine (30)
1966	Mike Gallagher	Killington, Vt.	Lake Placid, N. Y. (15)
1966	Mike Elliott	Durango, Colo.	Hanover, N.H. (30)
1967	Mike Gallagher	Killington, Vt.	Durango, Co. (15)
1967	Mike Gallagher	Killington, Vt.	Durango, Co. (30)

National Men's Cross-Country
And Jumping Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1932	Hjalmar Hvam	Portland, Oregon	Tahoe, California
1933	Magnus Satre	Salisbury, Conn.	Salisbury, Conn.
1934-1936	No event		
1937	Warren Chivers	Hanover, New Hamp.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1938	Dave Bradley	Hanover, New Hamp.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1939	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
1940	Peter Fosseide	Duluth, Minnesota	Land O'Lakes, Wisc.
1941	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
1942	Howard Chivers	Gould Academy, Me.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1943-1946	No event		
1947	Ralph Townsend	U. of New Hamp.	Lake Placid, N. Y.
1948	Robert Wright	St. Lawrence C. N. Y.	Duluth, Minnesota
1949 (A)	Ralph Townsend	U. of New Hamp.	Hyak, Washington
1950 (B)	Gorden Wren	Steamboat Spgs. Co.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1950	Robert Arsenaull	U. of New Hamp.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1951	Ted Farewell, Jr.	Montague, Mass.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1952	Corey Engen	Payette Lakes S. C.	McCall, Idaho
1953	Report not filed with national historian		
1954	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1955	No report		
1956	Per Staavi	Chicago, Illinois	Ishpeming, Mich.
1957	Report not filed with national historian		
1958 (A)	Alfred Vincelette	Denver Univ., Colo.	Rumford, Maine
1958 (B)	Frank Noel	DOC	Rumford, Maine
1959 (A)	Alfred Vincellelte	Denver Univ., Colo.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1959 (B)	Jon Mattson	Western State Coll.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1959 VETS	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1960	Al Vincelette	Bear Mt. S. C.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1961			
1962	Not held		
1963	John Bower	Middlebury	Franconia, N.H.
1964	Jim Balfanz	WSC	Crested Butte, Co.
1965	David Rikert	Williams	Andover, Maine
1966	John Bower	Auburn, Maine	Brattleboro, Vermont
1967	John Bower	Auburn, Maine	Putney, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Mens 4x10 Relay Championships

1963	TEAM - Canada - Crested Butte, Colorado	Don McLeod, Irvin Servold, Franz Portmann, Clarence Servold
1967	TEAM - U.S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association - Durango, Colo.	Bob Gray, Terry Morse, Ned Gillette, Mike Gallagher

National Men's Jumping
Class A Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1904	Conrad Thompson	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1905	Ole Westgaard	Ishpeming, Mich	Ishpeming, Mich.
1906	Ole Feiring	Duluth, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1907	Olaf Jonnum	Coleraine, Minn.	Ashland, Wisconsin
1908	John Evenson	Duluth, Minnesota	EauClaire, Wisc.
1909	John Evenson	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1910	Anders Haugen	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Coleraine, Minn.
1911	Francis Kempe	Red Wing, Minnesota	Chippewa Falls, Wisc.
1912	Lars Haugen	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Cary, Illinois
1913	Ragnar Omtvedt	Chicago, Illinois	Ironwood, Michigan
1914	Ragnar Omtvedt	Chicago, Illinois	Virginia, Minn.
1915	Lars Haugen	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Duluth, Minnesota
1916	Henry Hall	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Glenwood, Minn.
1917	Ragnar Omtvedt	Chicago, Illinois	St. Paul, Minnesota
1918	Lars Haugen	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Cary, Illinois
1919	Canceled due to lack of snow		
1920	Anders Haugen	Dillon, Colorado	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1921	Carl Howelson	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Denver, Colorado
1922	Lars Haugen	Denver, Colorado	Cary, Illinois
1923	Anders Haugen	Orchard Lake, Min.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1924	Lars Haugen	Canton, South Dak.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1925	Alfred Ohrn	Chicago, Illinois	Canton, S. Dakota
1926	Anders Haugen	Grand Beach, Mi.	Duluth, Minnesota
1927	Lars Haugen	St. Paul, Minn.	Denver, Colorado
1928	Lars Haugen	St. Paul, Minn.	Red Wing, Minn.
1929	Strand Mikkelsen	Greenfield, Mass.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1930	Casper Oimoen	Canton, S. Dakota	Canton, S. Dakota
1931	Casper Oimoen	Canton, S. Dakota	Cary, Illinois
1932	Anton LeKang	New York, N. Y.	Lake Tahoe, Calif.
1933	Roy Mikkelsen	Auburn, California	Salisbury, Conn.
1934	Caspar Oimoen	Minot, N. Dakota	Cary, Illinois
1935	Roy Mikkelsen	Auburn, California	Canton, S. Dakota
1936	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Red Wing, Minnesota
1937	Sigmund Ruud	Norway, Europe	Ecker Hill, S. L. C.
1938 (c)	Sig Ulland	Tahoe, California	Brattleboro, Vermont
1938 (o)	Birger Ruud	Norway, Europe	Brattleboro, Vermont
1939	Reidar Anderson	Norway, Europe	St. Paul, Minnesota
1940	Alf Engen	Sun Valley, Idaho	Berlin, N. Hampshire
1941	Torger Tokle	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Washington
1942	Ola Aanjesen	Norway, Europe	Duluth, Minnesota
1943-1945	Championships canceled - World War II		
1946 (o)	Alf Engen	Sun Valley, Idaho	Steamboat Spgs, Co.

(c) Equals closed (o) Equals open

National Men's Jumping
Class A Champion (Continued)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1946 (c)	Arthur Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Steamboat Spgs, Co.
1947	Arnholdt Kongsgaard	Norway, Europe	Ishpeming, Michigan
1948	Arne Ulland	Norway, Europe	Seattle, Washington
1949	Petter Hugsted	Norway, Europe	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	Olavi Kuronen	Finland, Europe	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Arthur Tokle	New York, N. Y.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952 (c)	Clarence Hill	Ishpeming, Mich.	Salisbury, Connecticut
1952 (0)	Merrill Barber	Brattleboro, Vt.	Salisbury, Connecticut
1953	Arthur Tokle	Chicago, Illinois	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1954	Roy Sherwood	Salisbury, Conn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Rudy Maki	Ishpeming, Mich.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1956	Keith Zuehlke	Eau Claire, Wis.	Westby, Wisconsin
1957	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1958	Billy Olson	Eau Claire, Wis.	Iron Mt. Michigan
1959	W. P. Erickson	Iron Mt., Mich.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	James Brennan	Leavenworth, Wash.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Battleboro, Vermont
1962	Ansten Sameulstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Fox River Grove, Ill.
1963	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Steamboat Spgs, Co.
1964	John Balfanz	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	David Hicks	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1967	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Men's Jumping
Class B Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1908	H. Trannum	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1909	Ingolf Sand	Minneapolis, Minn.	EauClaire, Wisc.
1910	Barney Riley	Coleraine, Minn.	Coleraine, Minn.
1911	Barney Riley	Virginia, Minnesota	Chippewa Falls, Wi.
1912	Carl Solberg	St. Paul, Minnesota	Cary, Illinois
1913	John Jobe	Ironwood, Michigan	Ironwood, Michigan
1914	Sig Bergerson	Virginia, Minnesota	Virginia, Minnesota
1915	Sig Bergerson	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1916	Andrew Olson	Iola, Wisconsin	Glenwood, Minn.
1917	Ludvig Hoiby	Canton, S. Dakota	St. Paul, Minnesota
1918	Sverre Hendricksen	Virginia, Minnesota	Cary, Illinois
1919	No national championship - lack of snow		
1920	Sverre Hendricksen	Superior, Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1921	Einar Jensen	Chicago, Illinois	Denver, Colorado
1922	Ragnar Omtvedt	Chicago, Illinois	Cary, Illinois
1923	Werner Fordsberg	Ironwood, Mich.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1924	Tarald Hoidahlen	Chicago, Illinois	Brattleboro, Vt.
1925	Halvor Bjorngaard	Red Wing, Minn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1926	Hans Troye	U. of W. Madison	Denver, Colorado
1927	Hans Thorsdalen	Minneapolis, Minn.	Denver, Colorado
1928	Stephen Trogstad	Superior, Wisconsin	Red Wing, Minn.
1929	Guttorm Paulsen	Chicago, Illinois	Brattleboro, Vt.
1930	John Steele	Denver, Colorado	Canton, S. Dakota

National Men's Jumping
Class B Champion (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1931	George Gunderson	Racine, Wisconsin	Cary, Illinois
1932	Hjalmar Hvam	Portland, Oregon	Lake Tahoe, Calif.
1933	Olav Aasen	New York, N. Y.	Salisbury, Conn.
1934	James Hendricksen	Wisconsin Rapids, Wi.	Cary, Illinois
1935	Barney McLean	Hot Sulphur Sp., Co.	Canton, S. Dakota
1936	Eugene Wilson	Coleraine, Minn.	Red Wing, Minn.
1937	Walter Johnson	Minneapolis, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Ut.
1938	Ray Lambert	Lebanon, N. H.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1939	Len Soler	St. Paul, Minnesota	St. Paul, Minnesota
1940	Ellsworth Mitchell	Ishpeming, Mich.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1941	Robert Riley	Coleraine, Minn.	Seattle, Washington
1942	Max Rentsch	Minneapolis, Minn.	Duluth, Minnesota
1943-1945	Canceled due to World War II		
1946	W. Fahlstrom	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1947	Kenneth Oja	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1948	Neil Bergstrom	Iron Mountain, Mich.	Seattle, Washington
1949	Billy Olson	EauClaire, Wisc.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	Dave Freeman	Iron Mountain, Mich.	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Keith Zuehlke	EauClaire, Wisc.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952	Earl Hill	Detroit, Michigan	Salisbury, Conn.
1953	Richard Rahoi	Iron Mountain, Mich.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1954	Raymond Gauthier	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Jack Hooper	Iron Mt., Michigan	Leavenworth, Wash.
1956	Jerry Lewis	Duluth, Minnesota	Westby, Wisconsin
1957	William Erickson	Iron Mt., Michigan	Berlin, New Hamp.
1958	Class B discontinued on a national level		

National Men's Jumping
Veteran Class Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1935	Peter Falstad	Rapid City, S. D.	Canton, S. Dakota
1936	Ingvald Bruseth	Chicago, Illinois	Red Wing, Minn.
1937	Sven Ramsey	Anaconda, Montana	Salt Lake City, Utah
1938	Walter Brattlund	Iron Mt., Michigan	Ironwood, Michigan
	(originally scheduled for Brattleboro, Vermont)		
1939	Gjarder Iverson	St. Paul, Minnesota	St. Paul, Minnesota
1940	Hans Strand	Bear Mt., New York	Berlin, New Hamp.
1941	Helge Sather	Spokane, Wash.	Seattle, Washington
1942	Ingvar Arneson	Wisconsin Rapids	Duluth, Minnesota
1943-1945	Canceled due to World War II		
1946	Ernest Jacobson	Chicago, Illinois	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1947	Earl Minkin	Ironwood, Michigan	Ishpeming, Michigan
1948	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Seattle, Washington
1949 (c)	Howard Jansen	Chicago, Illinois	Salt Lake City, Utah
1949 (o)	Sverre Engen	Salt Lake City, Ut.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Howard Jansen	Chicago, Illinois	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952	Howard Jansen	Chicago, Illinois	Salisbury, Connecticut
1953	Lloyd Severud	EauClaire, Wisc.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1954	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Tom Mobraaten	Vancouver B. C.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1956	Lloyd Severud	EauClaire, Wisc.	Westby, Wisconsin

National Men's Jumping
Veteran Class Champion (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1957	Lloyd Severud	EauClaire, Wisc.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1958	Lloyd Severud	EauClaire, Wisc.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1959	Lloyd Severud	EauClaire, Wisc.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	Reuben Hamari	Kiwanis S. C.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Phil Dunham	Battleboro, O. C.	Battleboro, Vermont
1962	John Lyons	St. Paul S. C.	Fox River Grove, Il.
1963	R. Bietla	Ishpeming, Mich.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1964	Clarence Hill	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	Bill Olson	EauClaire, Wisc.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Bill Olson	EauClaire, Wisc.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1967	Leonard Johnson		Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Boy's Jumping
Class C Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1908	R. Volkman	EauClaire, Wisc.	Duluth, Minnesota
1909	Barney Riley	Coleraine, Minn.	EauClaire, Wisc.
1910	John Munther	Hibbing, Minnesota	Coleraine, Minnesota
1911	M. Henricksen	EauClaire, Wisc.	Chippewa Falls, Wisc.
1912	Frank Olsen	Chicago, Illinois	Cary, Illinois
1913	Ed Mura	Ironwood, Michigan	Ironwood, Michigan
1914	Earl Gunderson	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Virginia, Minnesota
1915	Chester Kaldahl	Glenwood, Minn.	Duluth, Minnesota
1916	Oliver Kaldahl	Glenwood, Minn.	Glenwood, Minn.
1917	Oliver Kaldahl	Glenwood, Minn.	St. Paul, Minnesota
1918	Oliver Kaldahl	Glenwood, Minn.	Cary, Illinois
1919	No national championship - lack of snow		
1920	Carl Mortenson	Chippewa Falls, Wi.	Chippewa Falls, Wi.
1921	Joe McQuire	Denver, Colorado	Denver, Colorado
1922	No record of a C class at Chicago		
1923	Rolf Mangseth	Coleraine, Minn.	Minneapolis, Minn.
1924	Rolf Mangseth	Coleraine, Minn.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1925	Rolf Mangseth	Coleraine, Minn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1926	Erling Grinden	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1927	Hjalmar Halunen	Virginia, Minn.	Denver, Colorado
1928	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Red Wing, Minn.
1929	Oliver Morrisseau	Brattleboro, Vt.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1930	John Stolt	Minneapolis, Minn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1931	Harold Batting	Minneapolis, Minn.	Cary, Illinois
1932	Earl Edmunds	Truckee, Calif.	Tahoe, California
1933	John Oliver	Minneapolis, Minn.	Salisbury, Connecticut
1934	Theron Place	Racine, Wisconsin	Cary, Illinois
1935	Roy Laramie	Coleraine, Minn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1936	Paul Bietila	Ishpeming, Mich.	Red Wing, Minn.
1937	Roy Laramie	Coleraine, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1938	Crosby Perry-Smith	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1939	Gene Lewis	St. Paul, Minnesota	St. Paul, Minnesota
1940	Melvin Hoiem	Ishpeming, Mich.	Berlin, New Hamp.

National Boy's Jumping
Class C Champion (Cont.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1941	Ralph Bietila	Ishpeming, Mich.	Seattle, Washington
1942	Jack Pauly	Minneapolis, Minn.	Duluth, Minnesota
1943-1945	Canceled due to World War II		
1946	Werner Schoor	Madison, Wisconsin	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1947	Wilbur Rasmussen	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1948	Billy Olson	EauClaire, Wisc.	Seattle, Washington
1949	Marvin Crawford	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1950	Marvin Crawford	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Duluth, Minnesota
1951	Jim Severson	EauClaire, Wisc.	Brattleboro, Vermont
1952	J. E. Beaulieu	EauClaire, Wisc.	Salisbury, Conn.
1953	Raymond Gauthier	Ishpeming, Mich.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1954	Ted Lahner	EauClaire, Wisc.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1955	Ragnar Ulland	Seattle, Wash.	Leavenworth, Wash.
1956	William Erickson	Iron Mt., Michigan	Westby, Wisconsin
1957	Jon Ste Andre	Ishpeming, Mich.	Iron Mt., Michigan
* 1958	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1959	Lyle Swenson	Westby, Wisconsin	Leavenworth, Wash.
1960	Butch Wedin	Kiwanis S. C.	Iron Mt., Michigan
1961	Clyde Brodt	Minneapolis, Minn.	Battleboro, Vermont
1962	Clyde Brodt	Minneapolis, Minn.	Fox River Grove, Il.
1963	J. Martin	Wyoming Univer.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1964	Ernie Ganz	Iron Mt, Michigan	Ishpeming, Michigan
1965	Adrian Watt	Duluth, Minnesota	Berlin, New Hamp.
1966	Adrian Watt	Duluth, Minnesota	Iron Mt., Michigan
1967	Gary Sparpana		Leavenworth, Wash.
1968			
1969			
1970			

* New Jr. Class A - 16-19 years of age

National Boy's Jumping
Class D Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1925	Lewis Onland	Canton, S. Dakota	Canton, S. Dakota
1926	Kaare Rosenberg	Moorhead, Minn.	Duluth, Minnesota
1927	George Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Denver, Colorado
1928	Ronald Mangseth	Coleraine, Minn.	Red Wing, Minn.
1929	Herbert Loring	Hanover, New H.	Brattleboro, Vt.
1930	John Oliver	Minneapolis, Minn.	Canton, S. Dakota
1931	John Oliver	Minneapolis, Minn.	Cary, Illinois
1932	Karl Kielhofer	Tahoe Ski Club	Lake Tahoe

Class discontinued for lack of entries. This class was run for the smaller boys and they all jumped on the big hills.

North American Men's
Cross-Country Class A Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Jack Wahlberg	Berlin, New Hamp.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1949	No record of competition		
1950	Hans Hoolaas	Eugene, Oregon	Banff, Canada
1951	Arnold Aase	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1952	No record of competition		
1953	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1954	No record of event held		
1955	Sven Johansson	Anchorage, Alaska	St. Paul, Minnesota
1956	No record of event held		
1957	Harold Reiber	SRMSA	Laconia, N. H.
1958	Antero Rauhanen	Ludbury, Ontario	Ludbury, Ontario, Can.
1959	Pavel Kolchin	USSR	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	M. Miller	U. S. A.	Banff, Canada (15km)
1960	M. Miller	U. S. A.	Banff, Canada (30km)
1961	None held		
1962	C. Servold	Mt. Revelstroke, B. C.	
1963	Mike Elliott	Durango, Colorado	Crested Butte, Co. (30km)
1963	Mike Elliott	Durango, Colorado	Crested Butte, Co. (15km)
1964	Results Not Available		
1965	Results Not Available		
1966	Results Not Available		

North American Men's
Cross-Country Class B Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Pat Brewster	DOC	Berlin, New Hamp.
1949-1956	No record of event		
1957	Richard Taylor	DOC	Laconia, New Hamp.
1958	No B Class Event		
1959	No longer recognized		

North American Men's
Nordic Combined Class A Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Reidar Anderson	Norway	Berlin, New Hamp.
1949	No record of event		
1950	Noel Paul	Kimberly, Canada	Banff, Canada
1951-1952	No record of event		
1953	Norman Oakvik	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ishpeming, Mich.
1954	No record of event		
1955	Ted Farewell	U. S. Air Force	St. Paul, Minnesota
1956 (*)	J. Haase	U. of Washington	Grouse Mt., Van., B. C.
1957	Alfred Vincelette	SRMSA	Laconia, New Hamp.
1958	No event held		
1959	Dmitri Kochkin	USSA	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	E. Perin	Italy	Banff, Canada
1961	None held		
1962	Tor Fageraas	Univ. of Wash.	Mt. Revelstroke, B. C.
1963	Tom Upham	CU	Crested Butte, Colo.
1964	Results not available		
1965	Results not available		
1966	Results not available		

(*) Senior Class - We presume this to be Class A

North American Men's
Nordic Combined Class B Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Peter Strong	Yale Outing Club	Berlin, New Hamp.
1949-1955	No record of event being held		
1956	James Franklin	Colorado	Grouse Mt., Van., B. C.
1957	Ed Letzon	Paul's Smiths Coll.	Laconia, New Hamp.
1958	No event held		
1959	No Class B events recognized		

North American Men's
Jumping Class A Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Hans Karstein	B. U. L., Norway	Berlin, N. Hampshire
1949	No record of event		
1950	Arthur Devlin	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Banff, Canada
1951	Evert Karlsson	Sweden	Ishpeming, Michigan
1952	No record of event		
1953	John Riisnaes	Norway	Iron Mt., Michigan
1954	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Mt. Hood, Oregon
1955	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	
1956	John Ray	Kamloons Ski Club	Grouse Mt., Van., B. C.
1957	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Laconia, New Hamp.
1958	Lois Mosher	Toronto, Canada	Sault Ste. Marie, Can.
1959	Kalevi Karkinen	Finland	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1960	Zandanel, N.	Italy	Banff, Canada
1961			
1962	Ansten Samuelstuen	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Revelstroke, Canada
1963			
1964	No results available		
1965	No results available		
1966	No results available		

North American Men's
Jumping Class B Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Bernard Blikstad	Telemark S. C., N. Y.	Berlin, New Hamp.
1949	No record of event		
1950	No record of competition held		
1951	Kenneth Racine	Ishpeming, Mich.	Ishpeming, Michigan
1952	No record of event		
1953	Richard Rohoi	Iron Mt., Michigan	Iron Mt., Michigan
1954 (Jr)	Rudy Maki	Ishpeming, Mich.	Mt. Hood, Oregon
1954 (B-1)	Irvin Servold	Seattle University	Mt. Hood, Oregon
1955	Rudy Maki	Ishpeming, Mich.	St. Paul, Minnesota
1956 (Jr)	Wade Detillion	Leavenworth, Wash.	Grouse Mt., Van., B. C.
1956 (B)	Walter Thachuck	Edmonton S. C.	Grouse Mt., Van., B. C.
1957	Butch Wedin	Iron Mt., Michigan	Laconia, N. Hampshire
1958	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Sault Ste. Marie, Can.
	No longer recognized		

(Jr) Equals Junior Class (B-1) Equals Class B-1 (B) Equals Class B

National Men's Four Event
Combined Champion

1962 Four Event Combined Champion

Jim Bombard	Western State	South Tahoe, Calif.
<u>Cross-Country</u>		
Jennings Cress	Western State	South Tahoe, Calif.
<u>Slalom</u>		
Jim Gaddis	Utah	South Tahoe, Calif.
<u>Downhill</u>		
Jim Gaddis	Utah	South Tahoe, Calif.
<u>Jump</u>		
Jennings Cress	Western State	South Tahoe, Calif.
1963	Not held	
1964	Not held	
1965	Not held	
1966	Not held	
1967	Not held	
1968		
1969		
1970		

National Junior Boy's
Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948 (Tie)	Muddy Numbers	McCall, Idaho	Bogus Basin, Utah
1948 (Tie)	Darrell Robison	Salt Lake City, Utah	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Mac Miller	McCall, Idaho	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Bud Morolt	Aspen, Colorado	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	J. Lisac	Portland, Oregon	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	William Meyer	Salt Lake City, Utah	Alta, Utah
1954	Frank Brown	McCall, Idaho	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Marvin Moriarty	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Dave Gorsuch	SRMSA	Franconia, N. Hamp.
1957	Peter Ryan	Canadian Ski Assoc.	Reno, Nevada
1958	D'arcy Marsh	USEASA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Bill Marlot	Aspen, Colorado	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Jack Morbeck	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado
1961	Ni Orsi, Jr. U.	USEASA	Kingfield, Maine
1962	Ni Orsi	USEASA	Kalispell, Montana
1963	Dale Miller	ISA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Rick Lounsbury	Eastern	Bend, Oregon
1966			
1967	Crandy Grant	USEASA	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Boy's
Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Richard Ireland	Bethel, Maine	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Darrell Robinson	Salt Lake City, Utah	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Marvin Crawford	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	R. Schwaegler	Sun Valley, Idaho	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Dick Schwaegler	PNSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	Mel Hoaglund	Aspen, Colorado	Alta, Utah
1954	Bob Kinmont	Bishop, Calif.	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Frank Brown	PNSA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	William Woods	USEASA	Franconia, N. H.
1957	Van Card	SRMSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	D'arcy Marsh	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
1959	Gary McCoy	Mammoth, Calif.	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Jim Heuga	FWSA	Aspen, Colorado
1961	Skip Bryan	USEASA	Kingfield, Maine
1962	David Engen	PNSA	Kalispell, Montana
1963	Ron Downing	PNSA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Greg Schwartz	Central	Bend, Oregon
1966	Mike Porcarelli	Central	Winter Park, Colo.
1967	Pat Simpson	Intermountain	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Boy's Downhill/Slalom
Alpine Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Richard Ireland	Bethel, Maine	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Mac Miller	McCall, Idaho	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Marvin Crawford	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	Richard Schwaegler	Sun Valley, Idaho	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Bud Werner	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	Mel Hoaglund	Aspen, Colorado	Alta, Utah
1954	Dave Gorsuch	Climax, Colorado	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Martin Hale	NRMSA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Dave Gorsuch	SRMSA	Franconia, N.H.
1957	Dick Miller	FWSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	D'arcy Marsh	USEASA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Gary McCoy	Mammoth, Calif.	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Jack Morbeck	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado

Discontinued

National Junior Boy's
Giant Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Bill Marolt	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado
1961	Ni Orsi	USEASA	Kingfield, Maine
1962	Roger Buchika	USEASA	Kalispell, Montana
1963	Dale Miller	ISA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Duncan Cullman	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
1966	Ray Miller	Intermountain	Winter Park, Colo.
1967	Bobby Cochran	USEASA	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Girl's
Downhill Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Dorothy Lynch	Seattle, Washington	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Carolyn Teren	Portland, Oregon	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Naomi Sandvig	Bozeman, Montana	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	S. Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Joyce Connor	PNSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Wash.	Alta, Utah
1954	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Wash.	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Penny Pitou	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Joan Hannah	USEASA	Franconia, N.H.
1957	Joan Hannah	USEASA	Reno, Nevada
1958	Starr Walton	FWSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Madeline Tschopp	Reno, Nev.	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Barbara Ferries	CUSSA	Aspen, Colo.
1961	Ingrid Simonson	PNSA	Kingfield, Maine
1962	Cathy Nagel	PNSA	Kalispell, Mont.
1963	Cathy Nagel	PNSA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967	Erica Skinger	USEASA	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Girl's
Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Dorothy Lynch	Seattle, Washington	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Charlotte Zumstein	Bishop, California	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Skeeter Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	Naomi Sandvig	Bozeman, Montana	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Georgine Dunn	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	Mary Litchfield	PNSA	Alta, Utah
1954	Jill Kinmont	Bishop, Calif.	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Penny Pitou	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Patsy Walker	PNSA	Franconia, N.H.
1957	Jean Saubert	PNSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	Sharon Pecjak	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Jean Saubert	Lakeview, Oregon	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Sharon Pecjak	SRMSA	Aspen, Colorado
1961	Sandy Shellworth	PNSA	Kingfield, Maine
1962	Karen Vance	PNSA	Kalispell, Montana
1963	Karen Korfanta	ISA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Vicki Jones	Far West	Bend, Oregon
1966	Marilyn Cochran	Eastern	Winter Park, Colorado
1967	Laurie Quest	Central	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Girl's Downhill/Slalom
Alpine Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Dorothy Lynch	Seattle, Washington	Bogus Basin, Utah
1949	Charlotte Zumstein	Bishop, California	Mt. Rose, Nevada
1950	Skeeter Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Salt Lake City, Utah
1951	Skeeter Werner	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Stowe, Vermont
1952	Georgine Dunn	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1953	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Washington	Alta, Utah
1954	Teresa Schwaegler	Yakima, Washington	Jackson, Wyoming
1955	Penny Pitou	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Katherine Cox	USEASA	Franconia, N.H.
1957	Jean Saubert	PNSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	Starr Walton	FWSA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Jean Saubert	Lakeview, Oregon	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Barbara Ferries	CUSSA	Aspen, Colorado
	Discontinued		

National Junior Girl's
Giant Slalom Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1960	Vance Karen	PNSA	Aspen, Colorado
1961	Ingrid Simonson	PNSA	Kingsfield, Maine
1962	Sandra Bower	USEASA	Kalispell, Montana
1963	Cathy Nagel	PNSA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Ann Black	PNSA	Bend, Oregon
1966	Barbara Cochran	Eastern	Winter Park, Colo.
1967	Sandy Poulson	Far West	Stowe, Vermont
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Boy's
Cross-Country Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1954	Arthur Demers	Lebanon, N.H.	Duluth, Minnesota
1955 (Tie)	Phil Broomhall	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1955 (Tie)	Martin Hale	NRMSA	Whitefish, Montana
1956 (I)	Bob Gray	Canadian	Franconia, N.H.
1956 (II)	William Ferguson	USEASA	Franconia, N.H.
1957	Karl Bohlin	CUSSA	Reno, Nevada
1958	John F. Bower	USEASA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Michael Gallagher	Mendon, Vermont	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Mike Elliott	SRMSA	Ishpeming, Michigan
1961	J. Varnum	USEASA	Lake Placid, N. Y.
1962	Steve Chappell	SRMSA	Steamboat Spgs, Co.
1963	Jerry Varnum	USEASA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Pat Miller	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
1966	Ted Thompson	Rocky Mountain	Winter Park, Colorado
1967	Ted Thompson	Rocky Mountain	Duluth, Minnesota
1968			
1969			
1970			

(I) Equals Class I

(II) Equals Class II

National Junior Boy's
Nordic Combined Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1954	Arthur Demers	Lebanon, N. H.	Duluth, Minnesota
1955	Frank Brown	PNSA	Whitefish, Montana
1956 (I)	Allan Lamson	USEASA	Franconia, N. H.
1956 (II)	William Ferguson	USEASA	Franconia, N. H.
1957	Danny Gatz	USEASA	Reno, Nevada
1958	John F. Bower	USEASA	Winter Park, Colo.
1959	Melvin A. Jodrey	Auburn, Me.	White Pass, Wash.
1960	Thomas Upham	USEASA	Ishpeming, Mich.
1961	Sam Barton	USEASA	Lake Placid, N. Y.
1962	John Darling	PNSA	Steamboat Spgs, Co.
1963	Dave Rikert	USEASA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Gary Giberson	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
1966	Jim Miller	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
1967	Ted Thompson	Rocky Mountain	Duluth, Minnesota
1968			
1969			
1970			

National Junior Boy's 4x5 Relay

1963	TEAM - Southern Rocky Mountain		
	Dan Bradley	SRMSA	Jackson, Wyoming
	Bob Griffith	SRMSA	Jackson, Wyoming
	Allen Small	SRMSA	Jackson, Wyoming
	Clark Matis	SRMSA	Jakcosn, Wyoming
1964			
1965	Gary Giberson	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
	Jim Miller	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
	John Johnson	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
	Davis Schurman	USEASA	Bend, Oregon
1966	Jim Miller	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
	Paul Daley	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
	Frank Lutick	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
	Bruce Cunningham	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
1967	Allan Kerr	USEASA	Duluth, Minnesota
	Fraser Cooper Ellis	USEASA	Duluth, Minnesota
	Mike Allen	USEASA	Duluth, Minnesota
	Paul Dailey	USEASA	Duluth, Minnesota

National Junior Boy's Jumping
Class I Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	Marvin Crawford	Steamboat Spgs, Co.	Duluth, Minnesota
1949	No event held		
1950	Dean Polanka	Chester Park S. C.	Iola, Wisconsin
1951	Jack Modahl	Chester Park S. C.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1952	John Cress	Granby, Colorado	Lake Tahoe, Calif.
1953	John Cress	U. of Denver	Ogden, Utah
1954	Jerry Lewis	Chester Park S. C.	Duluth, Minnesota
1955	Steve Rieschel	CUSSA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Bill Brandenberg	PNSA	Franconia, N. H.
1957	Gene Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	Reno, Nevada
1958	Loris Werner	SRMSA	Winter Park, Colorado
1959	Glenn Kotlarek	Duluth, Minnesota	White Pass, Washington
1960			
1961			
1962	J. Martin	CUSSA	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1963 (Tie)	Robert Hedloff	CUSSA	Jackson, Wyoming
1963 (Tie)	James Speck	USEASA	Jackson, Wyoming
1964	Randy Garretson	Pacific N. W.	Squaw Valley, Calif.
1965	Jerry Martin	Central	Bend, Oregon
1966	Jay Rand	USEASA	Winter Park, Colorado
1967	Bruce Cunningham	USEASA	Duluth, Minnesota
1968			
1969			

National Junior Boy's Jumping
Class II Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1948	John Letourneau	Duluth, Minnesota	Duluth, Minnesota
1949	No event held		
1950	Jerry Anderson	Iron Mt., Michigan	Iola, Wisconsin
1951	Don Hilbert	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Steamboat Spgs., Co.
1952	Don Hilbert	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Lake Tahoe, Calif.
1953-1954	No event held		
1955	Roger Dion	USEASA	Whitefish, Montana
1956	Jim Brennan	PNSA	Franconia, N. H.
	Event no longer recognized on national level.		

National Junior Boy's Jumping
Class III Champion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Club/Residence</u>	<u>Place of Event</u>
1950	Harvey Hams	EauClaire, Wisc.	Iola, Wisconsin
1951	Norris Durham	Steamboat Spgs., Co.	Steamboat Springs, Co.
1952	Ralph Turner	Payette Lakes S. C.	Lake Tahoe, Calif.
	No longer recognized on national level.		

SKI JUMPING
UNITED STATES SKI HILL RECORDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Made By</u>	<u>Site</u>
1887	37	Mikkel Hemmestvedt	Red Wing, Minnesota
1904	82	Thomas Walters	Ishpeming, Michigan
1905	92 1/2	Julius Kulstadt	Ishpeming, Michigan
1905	106	Gustave Bye	Red Wing, Minnesota
1907	112	Ole Feiring	Duluth, Minnesota
1907	114	Ole Mangseth	Red Wing, Minnesota
1908	122	John Evenson	Ishpeming, Michigan
1909	130	Ole Larson	Eau Claire, Wisconsin
1910	138	Oscar Gunderson	Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
1910	140	August Nordby	Ishpeming, Michigan
1911	152	Anders Haugen	Ironwood, Michigan
1913	169	Ragnar Omtvedt	Ironwood, Michigan
1913	185	Lars Haugen	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1916	192	Ragnar Omtvedt	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1917	203	Henry Hall	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1919	213	Anders Haugen	Dillon, Colorado
1919	214	Lars Haugen	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1932	224	Glen Armstrong	Salt Lake City, Utah
1932	235	Hans Beck	Lake Placid, New York
1934	240	John Elvrum	Big Pines, California
1937	242	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah
1939	251	Alf Engen	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1939	257	Bob Roecker	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1941	267	Alf Engen	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1941	273	Torger Tokle	Leavenworth, Washington
1941	288	Torger Tokle	Hyak, Washington
1942	289	Torger Tokle	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1949	290	Sverre Kongsgaard (Norway)	Hyak, Washington
1949	293	Joe Perrault	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1949	294	Matti Pietikainen (Finland)	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1949	297	Joe Perrault	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1950	297	Gordon Wren	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1950	297	Billy Olson	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1951	316	Ansten Samuelstuen (Norway)	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1960	316	Jim Brennan	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1962	317	John Balfanz	Westby, Wisconsin
1962	317	Pekka Tirkkonen	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1963	318-322	Eugene Kotlarek	Steamboat Springs, Colorado
1965	324	Toralf Engan	Leavenworth, Washington
1965	325	John Balfanz	Iron Mountain, Michigan
1967	335	Bjorn Wirkola	Leavenworth, Washington

UNITED STATES
OLYMPIC PARTICIPANTS

WINTER GAMES SITES

Ist Olympic Winter Games - Chamonix, France - 1924
 IInd Olympic Winter Games - St. Moritz, Switzerland - 1928
 IIIrd Olympic Winter Games - Lake Placid, New York, U.S.A. - 1932
 IVth Olympic Winter Games - Garmish-Partenkirchen, Germany - 1936
 Vth Olympic Winter Games - St. Moritz, Switzerland - 1948
 VIth Olympic Winter Games - Oslo, Norway - 1952
 VIIth Olympic Winter Games - Cortina, Italy - 1956
 VIIIth Olympic Winter Games - Squaw Valley, California, U.S.A. - 1960
 IXth Olympic Winter Games - Innsbruck, Austria - 1964
 Xth Olympic Winter Games - Grenoble, France - 1968

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM MEMBERS

Women

1936 - IV Olympic Winter Games

Mary Bird (Young)
 Helen Boughton Leigh (McAlpin)
 Clarita Heath (Reiter Bright)
 Elizabeth Woolsey

Alternates

Dorothy Brewer
 Grace Carter (Lindley McKnight)
 Hanna Locke (Carter Caldwell)
 Marion McKean (Wigglesworth)
 Ellis A. Smith (Law)
 Lillian Swann (Saarinen)
 Lilo Schwarzenbach
 Kathryn Ward

1940 - The Vth Winter Olympic Games, scheduled for Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, February 2 to 11, 1940, were not celebrated because of World War II. However, tryouts were held to determine the membership of the theoretical 1940 American Olympic Team. All athletes named received certificates of their selection.

Hannah Locke Caldwell
 Grace Carter Lindley
 Marion McKean
 Nancy Reynolds (Cooke)
 Betty Woolsey

1948 - V Olympic Winter Games

Gretchen Fraser
 Rebecca Fraser (Cremer)
 Brynhild Grasmoe
 Paula Kann (Valur)
 Andrea Mead (Lawrence)
 Dorothy Post (Gann)
 Ruth-Marie Stewart

Alternates

Ann Winn
 Suzanne Harris (Rytting)

1952 - VI Olympic Winter Games

Jannette Burr (Bray)
 Andrea Mead Lawrence
 Sally Neidlinger (Hudson)
 Imogene Opton (Fish)
 Catherine Rudolph (Wyatt Wegeman)
 Suzanne Harris Rytting
 Sandra Tomlinson

Alternates

Betty Weir
 Madi Springer-Miller (Kraus)

1956 - VII Olympic Winter Games

Catherine Rudolph (Wyatt Wegeman)
 Andrea Mead Lawrence
 Penelope Pitou (Zimmerman)
 Betsy Snite (Reilly)
 Dorothy Modenese Susgenor
 Gladys "Skeeter" Werner

Alternate

Jannette Burr Bray

1960 - VIII Olympic Winter Games

Beverly Anderson
 Catherine "Renie" Cox (Gorsuch)
 Joan Hannah
 Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)
 Penny Pitou (Zimmerman)
 Betsy Snite (Reilly)

1964 - IX Olympic Winter Games

Barbara Ferries (Arroyo)
 Joan Hannah
 Linda Meyers (Tikalsky)
 Jean Saubert
 Margo Walters
 Starr Walton

Men

1924 - I Olympic Winter Games

Le Moine Batson JP
 John Carleton XC
 Anders Haugen XC
 Harry Lein JP
 Ragnar Omtvedt XC
 Sigurd Overby XC

1928 - II Olympic Winter Games

Anders Haugen XC
 Rolf Monsen XC
 Charles Proctor XC

1932 - III Olympic Winter Games

Erling Andersen XC
 Nils Backstrom XC
 Lemoine Batson JP
 Norton Billings XC
 Edward Blood NC
 Lloyd Ellingson NC
 John Erickson JP
 Pedar Falstad JP
 James Harsh NC
 Carl Holmstrom JP
 Rolf Monsen XC
 Caspar Olmen JP
 Richard Parsons XC
 Robert Reid XC
 Roy Mikkelsen JP
 John Steele JP
 Olle Zetterstrom XC

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM MEMBERS

Men (Cont.)

1936 - IV Olympic Winter Games

Nils Backstrom XC
 Walter Bietila JP
 Edward J. Blood XC
 Alexander H. Bright Alpine
 Warren H. Chivers XC
 William Crooks Alpine
 Richard Durrance Alpine
 Donald W. Fraser XC
 Sverre Fredheim JP
 Ralph J. Hendrickson JP
 Edgar H. Hunter, Jr. Alpine
 Alfred D. Lindley XC
 Robert Livermore Alpine
 Roy J. Mikkelsen JP
 Rolf Monsen XC
 Casper Oimon JP
 George Hugh Page Alpine
 Richard Parsons XC
 Karl Magnus Satre XC
 Paul O. Satre XC
 Birger Torrissen XC
 Albert L. Washburn Alpine

1940 - The Vth Winter Olympic Games, scheduled for Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, February 2 to 11, 1940, were not celebrated because of World War II. However, tryouts were held to determine the membership of the theoretical 1940 American Olympic Team. All athletes named received certificates of their selection.

Merrill Barber JP
 Walter Bietila JP
 Robert Blatt Alpine
 Wendall Cram Alpine
 Richard Durrance Alpine
 Rolf Engen JP
 Warren Chivers NC
 Howard Chivers NC
 Sverre Fredheim JP
 Peter Garrett Alpine
 Harry Hillman Alpine
 John Litchfield JP
 Richard Mitchell Alpine

1948 - V Olympic Winter Games

Don Amick Alpine
 John Blatt Alpine
 Robert Blatt Alpine
 Wendell Broomhall XC
 Corey Engen XC
 David Fairer Alpine
 Sverre Fredheim JP
 Deveraux Jennings Alpine
 Donald Johnson XC
 Stephen Knowlton Alpine
 Robert McLean Alpine
 Richard Movitz Alpine
 Paul Perrault JP
 Jack Radish Alpine
 Colin Stewart Alpine
 Ralph Townsend XC
 Gordon Wren XC-JP

1952 - VI Olympic Winter Games

Bill Beck Alpine
 Ralph Bietila JP
 Wendell Broomhall XC
 Dick Buck Alpine
 John Burton XC
 John Caldwell XC
 Art Devlin JP
 Brooks Dodge Alpine
 Ted Farwell, Jr. XC
 Verne Goodwin Alpine
 George Hovlan XC
 Tom Jacobs XC
 Dave Lawrence Alpine
 Jack Nagel Alpine
 Willis Olson JP
 Crosby Perry-Smith JP
 Robert Pidacks XC
 Wilbert Rasmussen JP
 Jack Riddish Alpine
 Darrell Robison Alpine
 Art Tokle JP
 Keith Wegeman JP
 Paul Wegeman XC

Men (Cont.)

1956 - VII Olympic Winter Games

William Beck	Alpine
Thomas Corcoran	Alpine
Marvin Crawford	JP
Laurence Damon	XC
Arthur Devlin	JP
Brooks Dodge	Alpine
Theodore Farwell	XC
Lynn Levy	JP
Marvin Melville	Alpine
Andrew Miller	XC
Ralph Miller	Alpine
Willis Olson	JP
Richard Rohoi	JP
Roy Sherwood	JP
Charles Tremblay	JP
Wallace Werner	Alpine

1960 - VIII Olympic Winter Games

Charles Akers	XC
James M. Barrier	Alpine
Karl A. Bohlin	Relay
Frank E. Brown	Alpine
Thomas A. Corcoran	Alpine
John R. Cress	JP
John G. Dendahl	Relay
Gordon L. Eaton	Alpine
Theodore Farwell	XC
Charles T. Ferries	Alpine
Scott D. Gorsuch	Alpine
Olavi E. Hirvonen	XC
Gene R. Kotlarek	JP
Peter Lahdenpera	XC
Edward M. Letson	JP
Craig M. Lussi	JP
Max S. Marolt	Alpine
Leo E. Massa	XC
Marvin A. Melville	Alpine
Andrew M. Miller	XC
Ansten Samuelstuen	JP
Jon J. St. Andre	JP
Alfred Vincelette	JP
Robert Carl Wedin	JP
Joseph P. Wilson	XC

1964 - IX Olympic Winter Games

John C. Balfanz	JP
Karl Anders Bohlin	XC
John F. Bower	XC-JP
Lawrence S. Damon	XC
Michael W. Elliott	XC
Charles T. Ferries	Alpine
Michael D. Gallagher	XC
James F. Heuga	Alpine
Davis A. Hicks	JP
William W. Kidd	Alpine
Gene R. Kotlarek	JP
William C. Marolt	Alpine
Annibale J. Orsi	Alpine
Ansten Samuelstuen	JP
James E. Shea	XC-JP
Richard W. Taylor	XC
Wallace J. Werner	Alpine
Ed Demers	XC
Gordon Eaton	Alpine
Jerry Goyen	JP
Pete Lahdenpera	XC
Jay Martin	JP
Richard McManus	Alpine
Jim Page	XC-JP
Lyle Swenson	JP

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