WINTER RECREATION ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

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The contents of this thesis will be devoted to the discussion of winter sports, namely skiing, snowshoeing, skating and toboganning on the National Forests of the snow regions of the United States. Due to the recent entrance of the United States Forest Service in the field of winter recreation, there has been little data published on this subject.

Each region in which winter sports are enjoyed will be treated separately. Every region of this nature except Regions I and III contributed some information on the number of sport enthusiasts, what the Forest Service is doing to further the causes of the winter sports fans and general information concerning specific problems on each area.

The importance of this problem can be judged by the increasing number of people participating in winter sports on the National Forests.

From 1923 up to the present year there has been a decided increase in sports enthusiasts yearly. The problem faced by the Forest Service is to make adequate provisions to take care of these people but in such a way as not to greatly increase the expenses to the service.

The material for this thesis was obtained by contacting the Regional Foresters of each region supporting snow sports. Each region, except the previously mentioned Regions I and III, contacted responded with some information.
Most of the Regional Foresters stated that, due to the newness of the subject, little information has been compiled and no information whatever was obtainable concerning the cost and maintenance of winter sports areas by the Forest Service.

Skiing and snowshoeing has existed in the United States since the first settlers came to this country. The early pioneer had only one way to get about the country in winter and that was by snowshoes or skis. At that time skis consisted of barrel staves and snowshoes were the bottims of wooden boxes with holes bored in them and fastened to the feet by rope. These contraptions were known as "flip flops." Transportation by this method did not come under the head of recreation but from this our highly specialized winter sports have developed.

"The seed from which winter sports enthusiasm grew was planted early in the twentieth century by mountaineering organizations who made snowshoe excursions among the snow covered peaks of the National Forests of the White Mountains." (5)

As more and more people became interested in winter sports demands were made upon the Forest Service to keep roads open into the sports areas and to provide shelters upon these areas. As the demand grew the Forest Service entered into a winter sports program on a small scale.

At first the demand for skiing facilities came from the people who lived near the places in demand for skiing. Most of these people belonged to the expert class and the
developments for them consisted of jumps and places for
down hill racing. The improvements for this type
were simple in comparison to the varied demands of today.

From the rugged skier of the past to the week-end
skier of today is quite a jump that can be explained by
one word—"publicity." As the experts began to set marks
and international skiers were invited to the United States
the public began to become interested in skiing and to
participate in the meets as spectators. As the crowds in-
creased in size, their desire to become more than spectators
increased in proportion. Soon private enterprises sprung
up where skiers, both expert and novice, could be accommodated.
Due to the distance from the centers of population these
resorts were patronized by only members of the wealthier
classes.

Clothing men and ski equipment manufacturers realized
the possibilities in the skiing industry and began a nation
wide campaign to popularize skiing among the middle class
of Americans. Skiing courses were offered in the stores, on
slopes covered with straw and borax, to purchasers of ski
equipment.

Experts were hired by the various sporting organizations
to find places where the average skier could enjoy the winter
sports but near enough so that the round trip could be made
in a day and plenty of time be allowed for skiing.

To solve this problem snow trains were introduced. Their
popularity was such an overnight success that many people
were left standing in the stations because of lack of room on the trains. Department stores rented space on the trains where equipment could be sold or rented and food vendors sold packed lunches and hot coffee to the enthusiasts. On one week-end in New York City, fifty-six ski trains left the city on Sunday.

About this time the Forest Service followed suit and began extensive developments along this line. They also hired ski experts to lay out their courses and plan the developments. Along with the facilities for skiing, places for snowshoeing and skating were also provided. Provisions were made to keep the roads open to the areas and parking spaces were cleared out.

The 1932 Olympics did much to develop skiing in this country. The Lake Placid bobsled run was the fastest and most treacherous course in the world. World records were set in most every winter event and all in the view of the largest crowd ever to view the winter sports program of the Olympic Games.

From the meager accommodations for the early winter sports enthusiasts to the highly developed resorts like Timberline Lodge on the slopes of Mount Hood has been a big step taken in rapid stride by the Forest Service.

The question arises, what are the essential elements necessary to a good winter sports area. The main element necessary is that the area be accessible to the winter sports minded public. In some parts of the country the ad-
ministrative problem connected with this is terrific. Plans must be made during the summer for snowplows and men. Everything possible must be done during the summer in order to lessen the winter load. With accessibility goes the problem of car parking. Space must be provided close enough to the area to be a reasonable walking distance. The greatest number of cars on the area at any one time must be predicted and provisions for their proper parking must be made. A reasonable prediction can be made from the past years and the per cent of increase expected the current year.

An area suitable for winter sports must have open slopes and runways but still enough cover to protect the participants from the wind. A skiing area should be open from the take off down almost to the stopping place, then there the cover should begin. Snowshoeing demands trails throughout an area free from fallen timber and bushes but well protected from the wintry blasts. A skating area has to be well protected in order that the ice will freeze smooth and the skater will be well protected. Again as on the parking areas much of the administration work can be done in the summer. Trails can be cleared and marked for the snowshoers. The ski areas can be cleared of rocks and the ski trails cleared and marked. Provision can be made to impound water for skating and wood can be collected and cut for fires.

Topog is very important to a winter sports area. The number of slopes and their different lengths determine the popularity of a ski area. Skiers are divided into two
large groups, expert and novice, and these groups are subdivided according to the desires of the skiers. The experts are those who dare the steepest slopes and enter into the jumping and cross country races. The novices include the beginners who need gentle, called practice slopes, to learn on and the expert beginners who have mastered the gentle slopes but are not yet ready to try the difficult slopes inhabited by the experts. Cross country skiers want long stretches of open country broken with hills and ravines. Snowshoers can use almost any kind of terrain but one too steep or too monotonous will discourage the most hearty snowshoer. If bobsledding or tobogganing is to be enjoyed on the area, there must be long steep slopes flattening out into level area for stopping purposes.

The acme of perfection in winter sport areas has been developed at Sun Valley in Idaho. It is a treeless area protected from the wind by the Sawtooth Mountains. On this area are found all the different slopes required of an A-1 winter sports area.

To attract and hold the snow fans it is quite important that the area be near a winter resort. Many ski areas, and especially those developed by the Forest Service, are without resort facilities necessitating winter sports enthusiasts to make daily trips to the area in search of the sport. People who inhabit the winter areas near resorts and can afford to stay at the resorts have much more time and energy to devote to their favorite pastime. They can go to the resort on
Saturday and stay all night and have all day Sunday to ski while those who have to go every day to the areas must spend a good part of their time in making the trip to and from the area.

Water and its proper handling is a problem on any recreation area. In winter the problem is made worse by the fact that usually sources of water are covered by ice or snow. Water is necessary to all sports and especially an exhaustive sport like skiing. Snow eaten from the ground is unhealthy and not satisfying. In order to be sure of a safe and sanitary water supply, provisions must be made in the summer season. Deep pools or lakes can be tapped by underground pipes. Freezing of the water in the pipes can be prevented by laying the pipes deep under ground. If possible the water should be piped to different parts of the area so drinking water will be handy to all visitors. Many visitors go to winter sports areas for skating and ice boating and for these people provisions must be made. Natural lakes are the best solutions for this problem. In absence of natural bodies of water, man made lakes and ponds can be made by dams. After the bodies of water are provided for, it is necessary to equip the bodies with snow plows and ice planers to keep the lakes clear of snow and the ice smooth.

Public utilities must be built in convenient but out of the way places. Sanitation should be a major factor in determining the position of the comfort stations. They must be sturdy enough to withstand heavy winds and snow but should be located so that the wind cannot drift them over with snow
thus losing their usefulness to the public.

Before beginning the discussion of the developments in the different forest regions, we believe it necessary to discuss one of the most serious problems brought out by the popularizing of winter sports in the United States. That problem is one of the injuries, their causes and care on the winter sports areas. No one is exempt from the dangers of injuries from sudden falls or collisions. The beginner seems most susceptible to these injuries but more than often the experts suffer injuries just as painful and as dangerous as the beginners. Mount Hood National Forest has taken the leadership in providing immediate care for the injured. A corps of men have been organized, headed by the ranger or one of his assistants to transport the injured from the area and give them immediate assistance. As the injuries run from sprained fingers to broken backs, a member of this group must be well trained in all branches of first aid.

Injuries seem to increase with the decrease in good snow conditions. Good snow conditions for skiing and tobogganing is known as powder snow. This is a very fine snow which makes it easy for the skiers to manipulate their skills on the turns and stops. The crusted snow is the most dangerous because of the danger of catching the edge of the crust and causing the skier to fall hard and heavy. Spotty snow (snow that is alternating fast and slow) causes numerous spills because of the difficulty in maintaining constant speed. The Forest Service, realizing snow conditions are important, has cooperated with the newspapers in the different
regions to publish daily reports on snow conditions in an attempt to discourage people from trying to engage in winter sports when the conditions are dangerous to their well-being.

Now that the history and the problems facing the manager of a winter sports area have been discussed, we will see what is going on in the way of winter sports in the different forest regions of the United States.

The first region to be discussed will be Region II with headquarters located in Denver, Colorado. This region includes Colorado, all of Wyoming except the western part, southwestern South Dakota, western Oklahoma, and Nebraska.

Only the National Forests of Colorado and that part of Wyoming are used for winter sports.

"The cover of the forests in Region II is composed principally of seven conifers and three deciduous species, namely: limber (Pinus flexilis), ponderosa (Pinus ponderosa), and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), englemann spruce (Picea englemanii), alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia), Rocky mountain red cedar (Juniperus scopulorum), aspen (Populus tremuloides), cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa), and narrow leaf cottonwood (Populus deltoides)."

The topography may be described as a combination of rough and broken country interspersed with comparatively level park like areas.

The National Forests of Colorado and Wyoming with a total area of 21,734,481, (2), acres in the high country along the Continental Divide which extends from New Mexico
Forests invite sportsmen. Tall, sturdy pines, boughs laden with snow, dwarf this skiing party following a path in the Custer National forest.
through Colorado and Wyoming into Montana. Some of the forests are natural units, and others are set off arbitrarily for convenience of administration. In all, there are 25 National Forests lying entirely in Colorado and Wyoming.

Ninety-eight thousand people used the National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region for winter sports during the winter of 1938, according to reports submitted to Regional Forester, Allen S. Peck, by forest supervisors. Of this number 63,000 were tallied in Colorado National Forests, and 35,000 in the national forests of Wyoming." (3) These numbers are actual winter sports users and do not include spectators. This is the use for the period from November to the end of March. Since skiing is still in progress at the higher altitudes, an additional 4000 people for Colorado and 2000 for Wyoming should be included for the full winter season.

Berthoud Pass is one of the most popular winter sports areas in Colorado and 26,000 winter sport enthusiasts used this area up to the end of March. It's popularity is due to the abundance of good skiing snow, the accessibility of the area and the fact that several runs are parallel to the highway so that skiers may be towed back and forth by motor cars during the day. The skiing season on this area runs into May and annual May Day Slalom Races are held in Current Creek Basin on May 1st. "The ski tow at Berthoud Pass was very popular during the winter and some days as many as fifty people were waiting at one time for a ride on the ski tow." (3)
West Portal, also on the Arapho Forest, had 4000 users and ten snow trains were run to this area during the winter by the Denver and Salt Lake Railway. A shelter house and a ski tow were installed during the summer of 1938.

On the Cochetopa National Forest 1000 people used the Marshall Pass area and four snow trains were run to this area during the winter by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. The Monarch Pass area was used by 900 skiers.

Although most of the areas showed a decided increase in the number of sportsmen, Glen Cove, in the Pike National Forest, was used by 1630 skiers, a drop from 4600 reported in 1937. This decrease was due to the fact that there was very little snow until March and the road was not opened on several week-ends.

A new area on the Rio Grande National Forest near Wolf Creek Pass was used by 3200 people and had its first big season due to the abundance of snow and the fact that the road was kept open.

Denver, a city of over 300,000 people, is the center of population in Colorado and also the center of activity. From Denver thousands of winter sports enthusiasts go to the surrounding mountains every week-end. Estes National Park is the most popular winter resort in Colorado. Several winter sports areas are within a few miles of the town of Estes. People go to the different areas in accordance with their wishes for different forms of winter sports. Some areas specialize in ice skating and boating. Others are for
tobogganists only while others have facilities for the different types of skiers. The town has one large hotel and several small hostleries where people can stay overnight.

Colorado and Wyoming are peculiar in the fact that they have not gone in for winter sports on the national forests like the people in the far eastern and western states have. This may be explained by the facts that many of the people do not have to go to the National Forests for their winter sports. The snow covers not only the high places but blankets the plains and valleys as well and this makes it possible for the people to ski "in their own backyards."

The severity of the climate is another factor cutting down on the winter sports population. Many times during the winter the temperature goes down to thirty and forty below zero forcing the would-be snow fan to stay at home.

"Most of the winter sports activities in Wyoming National Forests in 1938 centered on the Medicine Bow National Forest located in the extreme south, about midway between Nebraska and Utah. The Happy Jack and other areas on the Pole Mountain division of the forest were used by 7650 skiers and 13,500 tobogganists. This area is located along the Lincoln Highway between Laramie and Cheyenne."(3)

An area above Centennial on the Medicine Bow Forest was used by 6800 people. The remainder of the Wyoming use was reported adjacent to dude ranches on the Bighorn and Shoshone Forests.
This winter, 1939, there has been a decided increase in the number of winter sports enthusiasts but it is so recent there has not been time for compilation by the Forest Service.

The Medicine Bow was the scene of additional developments with the help of the Union Pacific Railroad. Last winter when the Union Pacific ran its first snow special from New York to Sun Valley a two day stop was made on the Medicine Bow to try out the skiing facilities there. The snow was found to be excellent for skiing and was adjudged by the founders of Sun Valley as good as that found in the Alps in Switzerland. A new ski run was laid out where these people tried out the snow and this was opened during the Christmas holidays. Besides the ski run a toboggan slide and a ski lift were also installed. This area proved very popular and plans are being made to improve and enlarge the area this summer for next winter.

The Burlington Railroad, not to be outdone by the Union Pacific, has started intensive developments on the Bighorn National Forest near Sheridan. During the winter of 1938 a group of skiers were brought out from Chicago to one of the dude ranches located at the edge of the forest. These people were transported from Sheridan 20 miles to the dude ranch by a snow tractor. The tractor is of the same design used on Mount Hood except that it is larger and has more power. This winter there were fifty people using this area for their winter sports. Some of these people left Sun
SKI TRAILS IN THE BIG HORNs carve fascinating designs on snow covered mountainside. The great variety of slopes and the consistently good snow are annually attracting eastern ski enthusiasts to the winter playground of the Big Horns. (Photo courtesy Tepee Lodge).
Valley to go to the Bighorns because the snow is much better there. Much work was done during the summer to improve the facilities for skiing.

Two winter sports areas were developed on the Bighorn Forest last summer by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Sheridan. One area is right on the edge of the forest while the other one is 12 miles inside the forest. The latter was developed for early and late use because it was deemed uneconomical to keep the road open by the Forest Service. The first area mentioned is made accessible by the main highway 87E and is equipped with a ski lift as well as a toboggan slide. This area was scheduled to open up on January 2nd but, due to the lack of snow, its opening was postponed until January 15th.

Tensleep was the scene of another new winter sports area in the Bighorn National Forest. A natural ski slide was found seventeen miles above Tensleep bordering a large man-made lake. This area was named Meadow Lark Winter Sports area. Arrangements were made with the Forest Service to keep this road open and this area has proved to be a mecca for winter sports lovers of the Basin Country.

Each weekend hundreds of persons from Worland and Tensleep and nearby towns take part in the winter sports at the lodge, which offers skiing, tobogganing, and ice skating.

An 800-foot ski tow is used on the 400-foot ski run, which slopes down to Meadow Lake. The toboggan run is separated from the ski run, but the tow is convenient.
The State Highway department keeps the road from Tensleep to the area open, and each week-end since it was opened late in December, more than 200 persons have registered at the lodge.

At Meadow Lark lodge light lunches are served, and phonograph music is available for dancing.

Plans are being made for further development of the winter sports possibilities of the area, and enthusiasts in Tensleep and Worland plan to organize a ski club to promote the Tensleep meadows as a winter sports ground.

Ice skating at Meadow Lark is on a rink made by clearing snow off the lake near the lodge.

Skiing enthusiasts have their choice of the 400-foot ski run, a smaller hill for beginners, a small jump near the main ski run, or cross country skiing in the hills surrounding the lake.

A new winter sports area has been developed on the Shoshone National Forest for the winter sports lovers of Cody. "The Shoshone National Forest slopes eastward from the Absaroka Range and Yellowstone National Park towards the Bighorn Basin." (2) This area was developed especially for skiers and has several fast down hill runs.

The only disadvantage of this area is that it is located sixty miles from Cody on a road that needs constant care in order to keep it from being blocked by snow.

The only other winter sports area in Wyoming located in the Grand Teton National Park and is not subject for discussion in this paper.
A FASCINATING DESIGN is being made by these eastern ski enthusiasts as they go through their practice paces in the Big Horn mountains near Sheridan. Another winter occupation here, profitable to those who follow it, is the trapping and hunting of fur bearing animals. (Tepee Lodge Photo)

TEPEE LODGE is located high in the Big Horn mountains where the slopes and snow are at their best for skiing. Knights and ladies of the hickory blades from eastern cities speak with enthusiasm of skiing here, once they have tried it. (Photo Courtesy Tepee Lodge).
A common fault of the winter sports areas in Wyoming and most of those on the national forests in Colorado is their distance from any resort or place to stay all night. To enter into the sports offered by these areas one must drive to the area and back to the nearest town every day.

The future holds great promises for the winter sports area in Region II. As the conditions of the United States improve, people will have more money to spend for recreation and will begin to seek new places to spend it. If the snow is as good as it is said to be by the ski experts, many people will travel to that part of the country rather than go to Europe. The areas lacking resorts can easily have this situation remedied either through private capital or by the Forest Service itself.

Another reason why the National Forests of Region II will be the scene of greater activity is that the local people will be traveling to these areas where there is organized and developed facilities for their enjoyment.

The next region of interest is Region VII. This region is in the northeastern part of the United States including Virginia and Kentucky. The region should be very interesting because it is there that organized winter sports began and also it is the region with the largest population of any region in the United States. Its headquarters are located in Washington, D. C.

Region VII lies under 500 feet elevation. The region
is lacking in any pronounced physiographic features, most of the land surface being relatively flat to gently rolling and hilly.

The White Mountain National Forest in the White Mountains in northern New Hampshire and northeastern Maine is the most popular winter sports area on any of the national forests in Region VII.

The seed from which this White Mountain National Forest winter sports enthusiasm grew was planted early in the century by mountaineering organizations who made snowshoe excursions among the snow covered peaks. One of the first community winter carnivals in New Hampshire, held in Gorham in 1920 and promoted by members of the United States Forest Service in cooperation with local people signified the beginning of organized winter sports activity in the region. This festival which offered ski jumping, hockey games, and snowshoe racing, was highlighted by a dog team trip across the Forest, the forerunner of organized dog team racing in New England.

"A decade thereafter Tuckerman Ravine, name for the eminent botanist, Professor Edward Tuckerman, and long noted for its Alpine flora, its sheer headwall, and its snow arch, was recognized as the spring skiing center of the east. Located in the heart of the White Mountain National Forest, this remarkable glacial cirque high on the slopes of Mount Washington, pockets the snow blown from the mountain peaks and retains it as a skiing surface until late in May. Several races are held in the Ravine each spring, while thous-
ands of skiers climb to its bowl to enjoy the perfect "corn" surface under an invigorating sun." (5)

The White Mountain National Forest, long a scenic paradise for the summer vacationist, has in recent years become more and more a mecca for the enthusiastic followers of the popular winter sports. Its ready accessibility by rail and highway, long snow season, striking winter scenery, and varied attractions, having combined to lure an ever increasing multitude of ski enthusiasts to the delightful region. Responsive to the requirements of these winter recreationists, the Forest Service has constructed sixty miles of ski runs at varying locations in the Forest. Shelter cabins built of native logs have been located at points where most convenient to the skier, and other types of improvements are constantly being added.

In Tuckerman Ravine on the southeastern slopes of Mount Washington, a large shelter is nearing completion and will be ready for spring skiing this year. First aid and sanitary facilities will be available, as well as a large warming room for daytime use, and one or more Forest Guards will be stationed at the shelter during the period of heavy use. There will be no concessions for the sale of food, refreshments, or other commodities.

In addition to the maintenance of all winter sports improvements during the summer and fall, the Kinsman Cabin at the junction of the Kinsman Ridge and Kinsman Branch Ski Trains has been completed; the upper mile of the Tecumseh
ski trail in the Waterville Valley has been relocated; the Qilmby Hill practice slope near Wilolancet has been smoothed off to improve skiing conditions; and in addition to rounding out several corners on the Bear Mountain Ski Trail near Bartlett the entire racing course has been improved.

"While the majority of people visit White Mountain National Forest during the snow season for skiing, many are intrigued by the unlimited opportunities for other forms of winter sport. Snowshoeing on the trails, tobogganin on open slopes, and skating on the ponds and rivers retain their lure for those who prefer these sports. Overnight camping at the Forest Service High Country Cabins while snowshoeing or cross country skiing, has provided a delightful pastime. Dog sledding finds a growing number of adherents who train and run their dogs on mountain trails in preparation for organized racing or for their own pleasures." (5)

Seven High Country Cabins provide cold weather shelters for skiers, hunters and mountain climbers on White Mountain National Forest. These cabins are equipped with stoves, bunks, and mattresses, and use of these facilities follows the policy of "first come, first served." Users must supply their own cooking utensils, food and blankets.

For the protection of skiers on the White Mountain National Forest, first aid has been stored in log caches at strategic points, for use in case of emergency. Since this is a very expensive practice for the Forest Service all skiers are urged to carry their own first aid kits and where
use of the Forest Service equipment is necessary, it should be replaced or returned immediately in order that it may be available for others.

The following is from an article from The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Saturday, November 20, 1937; based on information written by C. R. Randall. "The snowbound isolation of national forest areas is being invaded by winter sports enthusiasts in large numbers. Fishing rods, rifles and canoes have been exchanged for skis, snowshoes and dog sleds in winter sports areas provided as parts of the Forest Service's huge program for recreational development in the national forests.

"During the past five or six years, winter sports have spread through the national forests like an epidemic, officers of the Forest Service explain. Nearly all the national forests in the country now have some winter sports when sufficient snow makes skiing possible.

"While skiing is the principal attraction, snowshoeing along isolated forest trails is gaining in importance. Many of the summer trails used by forest rangers and hikers are available, and special trains are frequently marked for the winter sportsman. Skating is possible in a number of national forests. Dog sledding is increasing in popularity. Tobogganing has become one of the chief sports, and in some of the Western forests these long sleds hoot at high speed past tall pines on toboggan slides constructed of heavy timbers.

"Clearing the ski trails, providing automobile parking areas, and constructing sanitary facilities have been the
principal activities of the Forest Service in developing recreational facilities at winter sport areas. Warming shelters are being provided in several areas. In some cases, more elaborate structures, such as the new Timberline Lodge in the Mount Hood Forest are considered necessary. Just below Tucerman Ravine in the White Mountain National Forest a building is now available to supply facilities in this popular winter sports area.

"The present recreation program of the Forest Service points toward increased facilities for the winter sports enthusiasts. Additional shelters and facilities for warming coffee and cooking meals are planned in many of the national forests. The need for further accommodations is seen from the fact that frequently crowds tourists travel from the larger cities on Saturday afternoon and attempt to spend the night in small warming houses now available. Also entire families have become enthusiasts, and small tots on miniature skis slide uncertainly down the more gentle slopes."

"An outstanding problem according to the Forest Service, is to plow parking places for the hundreds of automobiles that crowd into the larger areas on week ends. When important tournaments are held, the parking situation is acute."

"The object of improving winter sports areas in the national forests, as explained by Federal foresters, is to provide recreation for the general public, for the amateur sportsmen, and for every-day people, rather than for the experts. The construction of ski jumps for professional use
is not contemplated, although in some of the national forests sites have been made available under permit to ski clubs or organizations for the construction of such facilities. In several forests, such as the Superior in Minnesota, natural jumps are available, and Tuckerman Ravine in the White Mountain Forest provides an excellent site where championship slalom and downhill races are held.

"Although national forests receiving the most extensive use are located near large cities, it is reported that dozens of smaller towns throughout the Northern Rockies and Pacific Coast regions have individual areas for winter sports. In many sections of the country special "snow trains" take enthusiasts to winter sports areas. The plowing and snading of improved roads is considered a tremendous factor in making the snow-covered slopes more accessible."

Winter recreation on the national forests in Region VII has about reached its height of development. The national forests in the east are limited in size and the possibility of obtaining any more forest land is very small. The states in that part of the country have been very active in promoting winter sports. The state of New York has been especially active and have published numerous booklets on winter sports in New York. The state has taken over the Mount Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bob-sled run and has made a state park out of the surrounding area which includes Lake Placid. The future development in the east on the national forests will probably
be the improvement of the existing areas and the regulation of the number of sport enthusiasts on those areas.

Region IV will be the next region discussed. This region is in the intermountain region with headquarters in Ogden, Utah. It includes the states of Utah, Nevada, Southern Idaho, northern Arizona, and western Wyoming.

The topography of this region may be described as a combination of rough and broken country, interspersed with comparatively level park like areas.

The following is from a letter written by E. N. Kavanagh, assistant Regional Forester, of Region IV. "We have not prepared any general information covering the historic development and maintenance of winter recreations area in Region Four. We have a number of such areas, most of them being only in the process of development. Some, however, are outstanding and particularly the area in Alta Canyon near Salt Lake City. Certain of the Olympic tryouts were held at this place."

Region Four hired Alf Engen, National Ski champion, to make a survey of winter sports in the intermountain region. Engen helped lay out numerous courses throughout the region and has acted as general advisor to all undertakings by the Forest Service along this line.

His activities with the Forest Service can be judged by following article: "First, I went to Las Vegas, Nevada. At Charleston Mountain I supervised the construction of two-downhill courses and a jump."
"Next I went to Idaho. At McCall, I helped build a ski jump, a downhill course and togoggan slides. The area is about ninety miles north of Boise in the Payette Lakes region and has excellent facilities for development.

Boise also is boosting an area for skiing. One of the best places I saw in Idaho was an area the forest service is developing for Pocatello.

Ten miles from town, lying just up Mink creek off the main highway east of the city, it is easily reached by automobiles. Natural slopes abound, some of them steep and some gradual. Two ski jumps are under construction. One for beginners will allow jumps of from 25 to 30 feet. The other will allow jumps from 135 to 140 feet. A beginners slalom course and a "nursery" slope for children complete the setup.

One nice thing about the Pocatello site is the new shelter the forest service is building and its location. From the front of the shelter, spectators can see the progress of all skiing activity.

The outdoor camp in Utah's Big Cottonwood canyon will offer an ideal place for the beginners and experts this winter. The ski jump is one of the nicest practice hills I have ever used." (8)

The people of Salt Lake City have become so interested in skiing that the city has installed a battery of lights in one of the city parks and a great many slopes were cleared of brush and rocks so that skiing was possible with the minimum amount of snow.
Hundreds of business men and women and students who found it impossible to satiate skiing appetites during the week, found Hogle Gardens a desirable spot to practice.

The small ski jumps have been put on the side hills to keep the jumping interest alive for the younger people. For toboggan enthusiasts a special course has been prepared with banked turns which prove very safe and practical. The Hogle lights are officially turned on the first fall of snow that covers the ground sufficiently.

At Pocatello, Idaho, winter sports enthusiasts swarmed to the ski slopes in the new Mind creek recreations area. Several weeks were required to complete this area. A crew of CCC workers and a crew of men equipped with three tractors worked under the direction of W. H. Hall, forest service engineer, to rush the area to completion.

Now local interest with the chamber of commerce and a ski club taking the initiative are attempting to have the Forest Service build a shelter hut.

The Mink Creek recreational area is located twelve miles from the city, the area is ideally located in a sheltered bowl. It is two miles off the main Bannock highway which goes through Mink creek into Arbor valley.

"Winter recreation is a live question in Wasatch national forest, a branch of the United States department of agriculture. A glimpse of the local forest personnel, as they go about waxing skis, attending meetings of winter sports organi-
zations and planning snow carnivals, readily convinces one that Wasatch forest is keenly interested in outdoor recreation.

While local valleys await their first snow of the season, skiing is in full swing in the Brighton and Little Cottonwood units of the forest. Enthusiastic crowds of skiers are taking advantage of the high mountain snow to get in trim for interesting ski carnivals and tournaments on this winter program. They expect at least six months of good skiing.

Throughout Salt Lake valley are heard enthusiastic discussions of planned ski trips. Some ski riders can hardly wait for the season's first trip from Park City over the mountains into Brighton, where they will lodge for the night, cover the mountain peaks the next day and ride their skis down Big Cottonwood canyon to the valley the following morning. Others are telling of the long, smooth ride over Albion pass, and all the way down Little Cottonwood to Granite, and still others are recounting the thrills of a ride down the Cardiff. Both novice and beginners are being told of opportunities at the Alf Engen ski jump, the section of Mill D. South Fork, Brighton and Alta, where there are smooth, gentle slopes for beginners. All of these places are within twenty-seven miles of Salt Lake City, and are accessible at the present time to automobiles.

In response to popular demand for winter and summer recreation, Wasatch Forest is working on a program of development. This program is intended to aid year-long activities.
In so far as possible, the improvements first to be made are those that will serve at all seasons.

The log ski shelter at the Outdoor camp has been recently finished by a Forest Service CCC crew directed by Project Superintendent E. G. Thomas. It is now ready to serve outdoor folk who participate in ski activities at and in the vicinity of the Alf Engen ski jump, which also is now ready for public use. The Forest Service barracks, which have recently been set up to accommodate construction crews who expect to work on recreation structures in the Alta section, will be made available to ski parties during this winter.

Materials are on hand for construction of a permanent shelter at Alta next summer. This structure will be on the order of the shelter at the Outdoor camp in Big Cottonwood. In addition, we plan to construct a road leading from Alta proper to the location of the shelter. This will insure novice skiers the means of getting to the area without a hard trek up the mountain.

We have discussed opportunities of building shelters along several of the more popular ski trails. Such buildings would serve to good advantage on the trails from Brighton to Alta and on the run down American Fork canyon. Tentative plans have been outlined for clearing several slopes of rocks and trees so they can be used for slalom and downhill courses when the snow is light.

During the next summer, according to present plans, the forest Service expects to put a dam at Alta, which will serve
many purposes. It would provide excellent skating in the winter time and provide a picnic, boating and fishing area in the summer.

During the winter, the Wasatch forest personnel will compile concrete data on the use of our winter sports areas. This data will aid us in mapping projects for the future.

The public is invited to make use of the forest winter recreation resources and improvements. It is the forest service policy to make our forests serve you to the fullest possible extent. We propose to cooperate with all organizations which are actively interested in public services which are in any way connected with national forests." (9)

The junior chamber of commerce of Salt Lake City has been very active in promoting snow sports on the national forests near Salt Lake.

Their first concentrated effort in snow sport promotion began in 1934. The committee, through cooperation with Fort Douglas authorities, sponsored a project which resulted in construction of toboggan runs and ski jumps on the military reservation.

In 1935 the committee mapped plans for a snow carnival at Brighton. A combination of bad weather and a snow slide in Big Cottonwood canyon forced cancellation of the carnival. A ski tour from Park City over the mountains to Brighton also was cancelled and the first snow train substituted, 400 people making the trip to Deer valley, near Park City. This train was such a success, that in 1936 the committee decided to enlarge the program.
The initial train again was run to Deer Valley, with 600 people making reservations and necessitating the running of two trains.

The next event for the 1936 season was a carnival to dedicate the newly constructed Engen hill at the Outdoor camp in Big Cottonwood canyon. Just before the dedication a heavy snowfall blocked all roads and the meet was held at a later date.

In 1937 the committee sponsored three snow trains. Two of them were for one day and the third was an overnight train. To open the snow season a winter sport carnival was held at Alta on December 19. A series of downhill and slalom races provided entertainment.

In addition to the snow trains the committee sponsored a winter sports show in Salt Lake City and showed several films and skiing thrills.

Victor, Idaho, located at the foot of the Big Hole Mountains on the border between Wyoming and Idaho and adjoining the Teton National Park, has as its objective the creation of a winter sports paradise which has as its nucleus a newly completed ski hill.

Victor is ideal for winter sports because it is away from civilization and surrounded by mountains.

If plans materialize regular week-end excursion trains will run from the major points near Victor and additional accommodations will be constructed there.

Besides the ski run, it is hoped to build a toboggan slide, ice skating rink and slalom courses. Horses are avail-
able for hire for skijoring and bobsleighing. Unlimited country is available for snowshoeing.

One of the few authentic stories dealing with the history of skiing came from Region IV through J. P. Griffiths, associate professor of physical education at the University of Utah. He says, "Hearty laughs would greet today's well-equipped skiers, if they could look back a few years and view their skiing ancestors trekking through Utah's snowy mountains.

Good equipment was at a minimum and methods were entirely different then. Back in the good old days a skier's attempting to brake a speedy downhill run resembled a witch riding a broomstick more than anything else.

Skiers then used only one ski pole, Mr. Griffith explained. It was usually a strong tree limb, ten or twelve feet in length. To use it as a brake, the skier would ride it like a "hobby horse."

"Believe me, you had to ride that pole mighty hard sometimes or else you'd end up in a snowbank. Riding one of those was really playing hobby horse on a professional scale.

"Another great difference in skiing then and now was in equipment so necessary for easy ascent of hills.

"Why until 1920 or 1921 we'd never heard of using harnesses on our skis. We didn't know anything about correct waxing to make hill climbing easier.

"Previous to that time, the only method Utah's skiers knew of climbing a hill was through use of a detachable block."
"The blocks, approximately 10 inches long, were fastened by means of rope directly on the underside of the skis.

"A skier had to claw his way to the top of the hill, then take off the blocks and hang them on his shoulders until ready to make another ascent.

"Clothing, too, presented a funny picture in those days.

"Heavy red flannels were an essential. On top of them a skier wore so many clothes that action was near impossible. Heavy shirts, sweaters, and jackets added nearly fifteen pounds to a skier's weight. Heavy rubber boots instead of trim leather ones were common footwear.

"Skiing was great sport even then according to Mr. Griffiths. Group parties were more customary than single cars full of persons going skiing.

"We often chartered two or three special trucks and then went out together.

"Despite the drop in group outings, however, Mr. Griffiths feels there has been an increase of 200 to 300 per cent in skiing interest in the past five years." (11)

Winter sports are enjoyed by the youths as well as adults. At Logan, Utah, the home of Utah State College, Coach Ken Vanderfogg has been working for three years to establish skiing as a major sport for the students and the newly organized Aggies Skie club reports signing many new members.

Winter sports enthusiasts of the college are hopeful that the newly formed Mountain States conference will in-
clude skiing as part of its competitive program between the seven schools of the conference.

At Park City, Utah, the new course in the national forest near the town was officially opened with a ski meet for the students of the Park City Schools.

In Salt Lake City, snow, which blanketed Utah's hills early during the winter, proved too much temptation to hundreds of members of the three Salt Lake city high schools ski clubs. Since Thanksgiving trains of youthful skiers have been winding their way into the mountain resorts in Big and Little Cottonwood canyons.

A training ground for future ski champions--that is what the skiing groups in Salt Lake High School might be called. Located, as they are, in the heart of the ski territory, it is only natural that Salt Lake City High School should produce great skiers.

During the winter of 1937 trianglers meets were held among South, East and West high schools. Jumping, slalom, down mountain and cross-country racing were on the docket.

Region IV possesses many excellent winter sports areas and has the possibilities of developing many more. In this region the forest service seems to have been more active than in any other of the regions discussed so far in developing winter sports areas.

The winter sports enthusiasts have swarmed to the area in the national forests. Due to the interests shown by the younger people, it is quite possible that the sports enthu-
slasm will increase as time goes and necessitate the construction of new winter resorts.

The Forest Service of this region has set examples, namely, that of hiring ski experts to lay out their courses and the sponsoring of high school ski clubs, that may be profitably followed by other regions.

Region VI with headquarters in Portland, Oregon, is the next region for discussion. Included in Region VI are the states of Washington, except for the northeastern corner, and Oregon.

The topography of the national forests of Region VI may be described as rugged.

"Winter sports is such a new development in the Pacific Northwest that there is not much history. Neither have we any considerable amount of published material on the subject."

There is a total of 74 winter sports areas on the national forests of Region VI. The Multorpor area near Mount Hood had the most use in the season of 1936-37 with 68,025 users. Timberline Mount Hood was the next area in number of users with 42,915. The Breitenbush Lake area on the Willamette Forest had the smallest number of users with a total of nine. A list of all the areas and the number of winter sports enthusiasts attending these areas will be found in the appendix.

The Heather Meadows Winter Sports Area receives the greatest use in Region VI in the state of Washington. "The Heather Meadow winter sports or ski area, usually called
Mount Baker, is reached by the Mount Baker highway." (14)
With the exception of occasional traffic interruptions of a few hours the road is kept open to Mount Baker lodge all winter. "The main ski fields, offering all variety of slopes, are immediately accessible." (14)

The Forest Service has granted the Mount Baker Ski Club of Bellingham, a special use permit for the building of a cabin for their headquarters. This cabin is about a mile below Mount Baker Lodge.

Mount Baker Lodge is also under special use permit but is a commercial resort catering to the general public during the winter skiing season as well as during the usual summer tourist season.

The Mount Baker Ski Field is centered just under Austin Pass, or less than one mile beyond the lodge. Mount Skuksan to the southeast and Mount Baker to the southwest form the extreme limits of this area.

Panorama Dome and Table Mountain provide ample skiing thrills for even the professional, although at the same time furnishing some routes which may be negotiated by amateurs of fair confidence and experience. "Mount Herman at the north edge offers further variety, but by far the most popular winter play field nestles between these peaks and ridges, extending for a mile or more either side of the lodge and averaging about one-half mile in width. Here may be found slopes for amateurs of all stages and ability."

A little more than one-half mile beyond the lodge on the
Snow shadows, Mount Hood.

—Irving B. Lincoln photo.
The north face of Panorama Dome is a machine operated sled for drawing skiing parties approximately one thousand feet up the steep snow slope. The sled which has space for fifteen to twenty passengers is pulled up by a cable rope operated by a gasoline donkey anchored at the top of the slope. This equipment is operated under special use permit issued to the Mount Baker Development Company and a small charge is made not exceeding twenty-five cents per person per trip."

As previously stated, the Mount Hood Winter Sports Area in Oregon is the winter sport area of most use in Region VI.

The winter sports area of this region has been the subject of much publicity lately due to the intensive development of the facilities on Mount Hood. News reels, newspapers, magazine articles, commercial advertising and recently a short novel with the setting in Portland and Mount Hood have all helped to make this one of the most popular winter sports areas in the United States.

The Mount Hood area which includes Cashier Spur, Tally Jane, Timberline and Multorpor ski areas can be reached via the Mount Hood Loop Highway through Gresham, Sandy, and Rhododendron.

The most intensive development of winter sports in this area has been in the vicinity of resorts at Government Camp on the south side of Mount Hood. The accepted season for skiing on these areas is from December 15 to April 15.
Far horizons. From a trail at Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood.

—Ralph Gifford for Oregon State Highway Commission.
Accommodations can be found at Government Camp and Rhodendron. Three resorts at Government Camp and the three at Rhodendron serve meals to the public. Cabins, as well as rooms, may be obtained at both Government Camp and Rhododendron.

Timberline Lodge has a capacity for 250 persons, consisting of private and dormitory rooms. There is also a dining room, coffee shop, barber shop, warming room, and waxing rooms in connection.

"In addition to the natural open spaces at or near Timber Line offering the ideal skiing conditions, the Forest Service has prepared public ski hills and tracks on the surrounding areas." (15)

The north slopes of Multorpor and Tom-Dick-Harry Mountain have been cleared of all snags in an area of more than 160 acres offering all degrees of slopes and all types of skiing conditions which afford an ideal training area for amateurs.

"The Ski Bowl on the north slopes of Tom-Dick-Harry offers a skiing area unsurpassable." (15) All manner of skiing from racing, fast slalom courses to almost level stretches is found here. The area has been cleared of snags and debris and has been provided with sanitation facilities.

The Ski Bowl can be reached by ski trails from the ski jump and from the highway, one mile west of Government Camp.

Nanitch Ski Hill, one and one-half miles from the highway via the Timberline Road, offers wonderful slalom and down-
hill training facilities. This area is about forty acres in size and is free of snags and debris.

The Alpine Ski Trail from Timber Line Lodge near Phlox Point to the highway near the Summit Guard Station offers about four miles of down hill skiing with a change in elevation of nearly 2000 feet.

The Tom-Dick-Harry Racing Trail from the lookout on the mountain to a point on the highway one mile west of Government Camp offers all that any ski expert would wish in the way of a racing course.

The Swim Ski Trail from the Summit Guard Station to Swim via the old road has been set aside for skiing only and offers a wonderful cross country training course for the more timid skier.

The Cascade Ski Club in cooperation with the Forest Service has built and maintains one of the best ski jumping hills in the Pacific Northwest. This hill and jump is directly south of Government Camp on the north slope of Multorpor Mountain. While the majority of the hill is on government owned land and is open for free use of qualified ski jumpers, a small admission price is charged the spectators on tournament days. This money is used in maintaining the hill and brings expert jumpers to the local meets.

As yet, the only toboggan courses in the vicinity are privately owned and operated.

A different form of recreation has sprung up on the Mount Hood areas than is found on most winter recreational
areas. It is winter hiking. "Winter hiking is rapidly becoming a greater source of pleasure to many visitors on the Mount Hood Winter Sports Area." (15)

The Timber Line Road offers an ideal snowshoe hike as does the regular road to Swim. Other snowshoers find a great deal of enjoyment in using the old Timber Line trails.

A map of the present Mount Hood Winter Sports Area will be found in the appendix.

The past descriptions have been of the two most highly developed areas in Region VI. There are 72 other areas in this region but lack of time and space forbid their description. A few general words might be said about them. All of them serve their purpose in their district and when the demand comes for improvement the Forest Service will be there to do as much as they can to satisfy the greatest number. It is too bad that so few of the areas possess overnight facilities for the enjoyment of visitors. Some of the areas have facilities for all types of skiers while some possess only the facilities for the experts. In the future if there is a demand of it, there will probably be an improvement on all the areas so as to accommodate all classes and types of winter sports enthusiasts.

As to the future of the areas of Region VI judged by past use, they will probably become more and more important as time passes. As more people become interested in winter sports there is going to be a demand for more areas.
It has been rumored that if the Mount Hood area continues to be as popular as it is now a new lodge is to be constructed somewhere near the present one. This lodge is going to serve the purpose as the Challenger Inn at Sun Valley—providing a lodging place for the people of the smaller salary bracket.

According to the use reports all the forests in Region VI had an increase in the number of winter sport enthusiasts in the season 1937-38 over 1936-37 except two. Mount Hood Forest led the increase with a jump from 58,883 in 1936-37 to 114,517 in 1937-38. The Rogue River National Forest dropped from 3635 to 3310 and the Snoqualmi dropped from 46,000 to 43,535. These drops were very small in comparison to the gain on all the rest of the forests.

The Northwest is now the leader in winter sports in the United States and from the increase in use and interest it looks as if they will retain this lead for many years to come.

To the south of Region VI, enclosing the state of California and the western part of Nevada is Region V.

The topography on the eighteen national forests of this region may be described as rugged.

"To all who seek winter sports enjoyment, the National Forest of California offers unusual opportunities and extends a most cordial welcome. Here amid a wilderness setting of deep, clean, snow, relieved by the restful green of pines and firs, one may indulge in every form of winter recreation. The most popular diversions are skiing, tobogganning, skating,
snowshoeing, and ash-can riding—all to be enjoyed within the national forests.

The growth of winter sports activities in California has been phenomenal. Within the past few years, the number of people who visit the snowfields of the National Forests has increased from a few thousand hardy mountaineers to more than half a million enthusiasts. Winter sports areas are today found in many parts of the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Coast Range and mountains of Southern California, and new sports centers are being developed each year." (18)

"The Forest Service in California has limited its activities in the development of winter sports areas to the opening of ski trails, the development of play areas, the signing of cross country trails, and similar projects. We have constructed none of the usual winter sports facilities such as ski jumps, ski lifts, toboggan slides, large shelters, etc. In fact our policy does not favor the construction of these special facilities by the Forest Service. We favor, rather, the construction and operation of these facilities by private capital. We feel that our job in winter sports development is to provide cross country trails, occasional ski runs, and adequate sanitation on areas of concentrated use. Therefore, we have little to offer in the way of definite figures or information regarding the cost of facilities to the Forest Service." (17)

During the season 1936-37 there were 770,439 winter sports enthusiasts on the National Forests of Region V. The
Angeles National Forest had the largest number of visitors with a season total of 3,42,900. Only four of the eighteen forests have no winter sports area on them at all.

The first real impetus of winter sports in California came with the desire to secure the Winter Olympic Games (1932) for California. The attention of the public was focused on the possibilities of the mountain areas for snow sports. Desire, long dormant, to renew their acquaintance with snow and the exhilarating air of the high country was awakened, and to those to whom snow was an unknown quantity, curiosity aroused to investigate and realized the thrill of winter sports. The first ventures into the snow consisted mainly of snowball parties.

Facilities were limited both as to accommodations, equipment and properly prepared courses. Skiing was practically unknown except in such localities where it was an accepted means of winter transportation.

"With the organization of the California Ski Association two years ago by the California State Chamber of Commerce, and the securing of the National Ski Association Championship for California, the advancement was rapid. The few existing ski clubs affiliated with the California Association, numerous other clubs were formed in areas possible of development or within a short distance of snow areas. Even the metropolitan center, the farthest removed from snow areas, enthusiastically formed clubs for the benefit of group participation. At the snow areas, ski hills and toboggan slides
were constructed, shelters and feeding facilities provided, arrangements were made to keep the roads into the area cleared of snow, equipment was provided for the use of visitors and provisions made for the instruction of beginners in the various sports. And where but a few areas such as the Yosemite Valley were equipped for skating, efforts are now being made at numerous areas to provide these facilities and thus complete the sports picture.

It is interesting to note that during the economic depression, winter sports is one business that has made consistent progress. The little country of Switzerland has a winter sports business valued at $50,000,000 annually. In California, it is estimated that in 1931 the winter sports business amounted to more than $5,000,000. A survey, prepared by the State Chamber of Commerce last year, shows some very interesting figures. California has terrain equal to the world famed winter sports areas of Europe; climate far less severe in which winter sports may be enjoyed without discomfort; areas easily and quickly accessible from metropolitan areas. Last winter it is estimated that more than 1,04,890 persons visited winter sports areas throughout the State. The motorists spend $1,502,307 for gasoline, oil, tires, and maintenance. Automobiles enroute to winter sports areas, counted by the State Highway Commission, averaged for the four week-ends in January, 1932, 10,405 cars per week-end.

Reports from ten large retail stores in San Francisco as to sales of ski suits, ski breeches, heavy sweaters, leather
jackets, woolen toques, scarfs, mittens, hosiery-skis, skates, toboggans, accessories and other winter sports merchandise, showed a like increase.

With additional large sums being spent for other forms of transportation, hotels, rental of equipment and miscellaneous items, the total of $5,000,000 is conservatively estimated to have resulted from winter sports last season.

From the start, our winter sports clubs have taken the leadership in providing facilities for the full enjoyment of these sports. Starting with a nucleus of lovers of the outdoors for their own enjoyment, facilities have been added and the public invited to share in the activities and make use of the ski slides, ski hills, toboggan slides and other facilities. To them belongs a great deal of the credit for the development to date, for without these facilities for the public to enjoy, the interest of the public would generally subside.

Much of the development of the winter sports area in California can be credited to the Winter Sports Committees of the California State Chamber of Commerce. The committee is composed of six regional committees operating through regional offices of the State Chamber of Commerce and clearing through a statewide committee, which in turn clears through the Board of Directors of the organization.

The Committee includes in its personnel representatives of all lines of industry benefiting from winter sports: hotels and resorts, department and sporting goods stores, rail, bus,
and steamer transportation, gas and oil companies, photo finishers, ski clubs and others.

The committee is financed through direct contributions of those benefiting commercially in winter sports. In the fall of every year a program is established, the extent of which depends upon the needs of the State as developed by the past year's activities, and a budget set in accordance with the program. All interested firms and organizations are then asked to contribute comparatively small amounts to make up the necessary fund.

Winter sports have now reached a point where it is necessary to continue the committee activities throughout the entire year. Starting in September, plans must be made for promotional activities for the coming season. With the first fall of snow, around Christmas, newspaper, radio, film showing, the promotion of tournaments and other activities are at a fever heat until the middle or end of March. Following this comes the survey of existing areas and of new ones that should be opened up. Summer finds the committee making additional surveys, following up work projected as the result of the previous survey in anticipation of providing necessary facilities for the normal increase in skiing the following season.

The committee works on all phases of the winter sports problem and so far has been very successful in their solving of the problems.
At the present the committee is working on two very interesting and unique problems. The first problem they are working on is to change the time of the Christmas vacation in the California schools so the school children will have more time to enjoy the winter sports. The second problem is that of getting the business firms in California to grant their employees two vacations a year—one in the summer and one in the winter.

For the year 1937-38 the committee made an investigation of the money spent by winter sports enthusiasts in enjoying the winter sports. They estimated that $12,000,000 was spent on items that go to make up a complete winter vacation. The average expenditure per person was $8.00. On top of that a well-equipped skier must invest approximately $50 for equipment before he ever reaches the snow.

A service that proved very popular in the past, that was initiated by committee is being revived this season. "Sail to the Snow Excursions" provides an enjoyable method of reaching the High Sierras. Leaving at night, the crowds have a good time dancing, reaching Sacramento early in the morning. They are carried to the snow by motor bus, spend the day, and return to Sacramento to catch the boat for San Francisco the same night. This year it is proposed to extend these trips over a two day period.

With an active body like the California State Chamber of Commerce backing the winter sports program in Region V, there cannot help but be a decided increase in use of these
areas in the future. The National Forests in California have the greatest use of any of the regions discussed.

The forest rangers are receiving new responsibilities that were unheard of a few years ago. Where snowshoes were one of the safe and accepted modes of travel through the forests in winter when the rangers ventured forth for game studies and patrol, now these same men must learn to ski according to modern technique and keep up with the world. They are learning the safe way of skiing with its speed and thrills as a part of the game so that they may fully understand the needs of this sport. Surveys and studies of areas recommended for development must be made in winter, even though the actual job of construction must be done in summer. When deep snow covers mountain slopes, hidden obstructions, rocks and brush cannot be detected, so courses are partially designated in winter to be cleared of dangerous obstacles during the open seasons.

The rangers must participate in the carnival scenes of the popular winter playgrounds. They are available and help in managing the races, rendering first aid and in offering directions and advice to expeditions.

When important events and meets are scheduled, radio kits borrowed from fire-fighting outfits of the summer before are set on the mountainsides by trained ranger operators so that runners and jumpers may be accurately timed by modern devices. Loudspeakers announce the results.

When road clearance problems become impossible, the
Forest Service was forced to turn to snow-tractors. In the main designing division in Portland, Oregon, an odd, grotesque snow monster has been designed experimentally and found to operate successfully over any snow conditions. Speeds of twenty miles per hour on the level, with twenty passengers are possible, while slopes of 40 per cent can be negotiated without trouble. The snow sled further will open wide vistas to winter recreation because it will remove the often discouraging dependency on clearance of roads into winter areas.

The Forest Service intends to provide everything that is needed and possible within the limits of its fund and personnel.

It has been estimated that 2,500,000 people will use the national forests this year for the enjoyment of winter sports. Compare this number with the small band of hardy pioneers that made snow excursions into the mountains on the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire early in the century. From a handful of people to 2,500,000 in 38 years is quite an increase especially when one considers that most of the increase has been in the past eight years.

Winter sports are here to stay and as they grow older and more popular the national forests will be called upon more and more, to serve the public in the best way possible. The White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire is the outstanding winter sports area in the East. The Nicolet National Forest of Wisconsin recently opened a large recrea-
tional area for winter sports uses, while the Pike and Roosevelt Forests in Colorado, the Bighorn Forest in Wyoming, Sawtooth mountains surrounding Ketchum in Idaho, Mount Hood in Oregon, Mount Baker, Olympic and Snoqualmie in Washington, and Tahoe, Eldorado, and Angeles National Forests in California, are among those having outstanding winter development.

In the future it is possible that all the national forests will have some form of winter recreation on them and instructions will be provided for; at the expense of the government.


7. An Introduction to American Forestry, by Allen.

8. An article by Alf Engen, National Ski Champion, in the Salt Lake Tribune, December 12, 1937.


10. An article by F. C. Hoziot, Associate Regional Forester; Skiers Answer Alpine Call from Mountains. Salt Lake Tribune, December 12, 1937.


12. An Introduction to American Forestry, by Shirley W. Allen, Professor of Forestry, University of Michigan.

13. Taken from a letter to Parry Schriver from F. V. Horton, Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Recreation and Lands, Region VI.


15. Mount Hood Winter Sports Area—Approved by the Forest Service, with compliments of Meier and Frank Company.
16. A General Outline of Forestry with Special Reference to the United States, by Perry M. Barr, Assistant Professor of Forestry at the University of California; p. 15-16.

17. Taken from a letter to Parry Schriver from S. B. Show, Regional Forester of Region V.

18. Winter Sports in the National Forests of California; Issued by Division of Information and Education, California Region, Forest Service; U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1937-1938.
APPENDIX.

White Mountain Ski Trails and Maps of the Different Areas on the White Mountain National Forest 1-2-3
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WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SKI TRAILS AND CABINS

PINKHAM NOTCH SECTION

1. **TUCKERMAN RAVINE**, the Spring Skiing Center of the East, provides open slope skiing until late in May. Skiers should recognize the dangers of falling ice, avalanches, blinding snowstorms, high winds, and low temperatures, and should keep away from the headwall late in the season. Equipment for rescue work is stored at the new Tuckerman Ravine Shelter.

2. **TUCKERMAN RAVINE SHELTER**, located near Hermit Lake, provides living quarters for a skilled first aid guard, and sanitary facilities, a first aid room, and a community room for day time use by the public.

3. **JOHN SHELBURNE SKI TRAIL**, an intermediate trail leading from Pinkham Notch, in 2.5 miles, to Tuckerman Ravine. The usually hard packed surface and the large number of skiers using this trail require skiing under control at all times.

4. **TUCKERMAN RAVINE TRAIL** is for use in climbing to Tuckerman Ravine; NOT for downhill skiing.

5. **GULF OF SLIDES SKI TRAIL** is an intermediate run, leaving Pinkham Notch about 200 yards south of the AMC Pinkham Notch Camp, and ascending 2,200 feet in 2.5 miles to the Gulf of Slides, a ravine quite similar to Tuckerman Ravine.

6. **GO-BACK SKI TRAIL** is a novice trail following an old "go-back" logging road for 2.2 miles from Nineteen Mile Brook Bridge north of the Glen House to a point on the Wildcat Col Ski Trail 0.9 miles from the highway.

7. **KATZENSTEIG SKI TRAIL** for advanced skiers, climbs 1,640 feet from the Glen House to Little Wildcat Summit in 1.3 miles.

8. **WILDCAT COL SKI TRAIL**, an intermediate trail, leaves the highway one mile south of the Glen House and climbs 1,500 feet in 1.9 miles to Little Wildcat Summit.
9. PINKHAM NOTCH SKI TRAIL is a novice trail paralleling the highway for 3 miles from the AMC Camp to the Glen House.

10. WILDCAT SKI TRAIL, for advanced skiers, leaves the highway opposite the State Road Camp and offers a steep 1.5 mile run of 2,000 feet vertical descent.

11. HOPPER SKI TRAIL is a short, interesting loop circuit usually made from north to south.

12. WILDCAT HIGH COUNTRY CABIN, a log building equipped with stove and benches is located just over the crest of Wildcat Ridge from the upper terminus of the Wildcat Ski Trail.

13. PINKHAM NOTCH PRACTICE SLOPE is a cleared practice area located directly across the highway from the AMC Camp.

14. PINKHAM NOTCH PARKING AREA, located 400 feet south of the AMC Camp, provides parking space while skiing on any of the above described trails. Toilets are provided nearby.

FRANCONIA SECTION

1. COPPERMINE SKI TRAIL, intermediate in its upper 1.7 miles and novice the lower 1.5 miles, leaves highway 116 3.1 miles south of Franconia and ascends the west side of Cannon Mountain to join the Taft Ski Trail 0.8 miles from its upper terminus.

2. KINSMAN SKI TRAIL, is an intermediate trail, leaving highway 116 near the Franconia-Easton town line, and ascending 2,400 feet in 3.9 miles to Kinsman Ridge. The Kinsman Branch Ski Trail turns south 1.85 miles from the highway and extends 1.0 miles toward Bald Peak.

3. KINSMAN HIGH COUNTRY CABIN, located at the junction of the Kinsman Ridge and the Kinsman Branch Ski Trails, is a log cabin with bunks, springs, and mattresses for six in two small rooms and a stove, tables, and benches in the larger main room.
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SKI TRAILS AND CABINS

PASSACONAWAY - CHOCORUA SECTION

1. **DOWNES BROCK TRAIL**, a 5 mile intermediate trail leaving Passaconaway at the present end of the Swift River Road, is a foot trail maintained for skiing.

2. **BOLLES TRAIL** is a 5 mile cross country foot trail improved for skiing use.

3. **CHAMPNEY FALLS TRAIL**, a novice trail, leaves the Swift River road 12 miles west of Conway and ascends 2,200 feet in 4 miles to Mt. Chocorua.

4. **CHOCORUA SKI TRAIL**, an expert and novice trail, leaves highway 16 opposite Wings Tavern and travels on a gentle grade for 1.5 miles before ascending 1,700 feet in 1.25 miles to Mt. Chocorua.

5. **LIBERTY SKI TRAIL** is an intermediate trail leaving the abandoned Durrell farm between Chocorua Lake and Wonalancet and ascending 2,000 feet to the upper slopes of Mt. Chocorua in 3 miles.

6. **QUIMBY HILL PRACTICE SLOPE** lies 0.5 mile west of Ferncroft in Wonalancet and immediately south of the Blueberry Ledge Trail.

7. **JIM LIBERTY HIGH COUNTRY CABIN** is a stone and wood building with bunks for six.
SKI TRAIL COURTESY CODE

HEED THE CRY OF "TRACK" immediately - move off the trail or allow the faster runner to pass.

If caught on the trail, STAND STILL; DON'T DODGE.

After a spill, move off the track quickly. Fill the spill hole.

Keep your eyes UP THE TRAIL for oncoming skiers.

Tramp the bad spots. Mark the worn or dangerous spot.

Don't leave clothing or other obstacles on the trail.

Don't spoil the snow surface by walking on it when soft.

DOWN HILL RUNNERS HAVE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY. Keep off the trail when coming up.

When stopping KEEP SKI TIPS POINTED OFF-TRAIL.

Remember the good skier is ALWAYS UNDER CONTROL.

A RED CROSS flag indicates an injured skier ahead. STOP UNTIL THE RESCUE PARTY HAS CLEARED THE TRAIL and THE FLAG has been REMOVED.

DISTRESS SIGNALS

When lost or in distress use the American Alpine Club signals:

DISTRESS CALL - 3 quickly repeated signals (audible or visual) repeated at frequent intervals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT - 2 signals (audible or visual) repeated at frequent intervals.
1. **BLACK MOUNTAIN SKI TRAIL**, a novice trail which leaves the Carter Notch road 3.25 miles north of Jackson, offers a series of open slopes with widespread views in its 1.4 mile length.

2. **NORTH DOUBLEHEAD SKI TRAIL**, expert in its upper fourth and intermediate for the remaining distance, leaves the Dundee road 2.8 miles from Jackson and ascends 1500 feet in 1.7 miles to the mountain summit.

3. **EAST BRANCH SKI TRAIL** is a cross country trail from Dundee to the head of the East Branch, Saco River.

4. **CHATHAM SKI LOOP**, a 10.9 mile cross country loop from Chatham to Mountain Pond and Slippery Brook, then north and east to point of origin on the Butter Hill road.

5. **BEAR MOUNTAIN SKI TRAIL** is an expert racing course in its upper half above the Bear Notch road, and an easy novice trail from this road to Louisville Reservoir 1.6 miles from the center of Bartlett. Leaving the Bear Notch Road 3.5 miles south of Bartlett, the expert trail climbs to the top of Bear Mountain in 1.4 miles, while the lower, novice trail is 0.9 miles in length.

6. **BLACK MOUNTAIN HIGH COUNTRY CABIN**, a log cabin equipped with bunks, mattresses, and springs for 12 people in four small rooms, and a stove, tables, and benches.

7. **NORTH DOUBLEHEAD HIGH COUNTRY CABIN**, a log cabin similar in design and furnishings to the Black Mountain High Country Cabin.

8. **MOUNTAIN FOND HIGH COUNTRY CABIN**, a log cabin similar in design and furnishings to the Black Mountain High Country Cabin.
1. **RUSSELL MOUNTAIN - NORTH**

   **SKI TRAIL**, an intermediate and novice trail leaving the East Side road 1 mile southeast of North Woodstock at the Cox farm and ascending 1,700 feet in 2 miles to the summit where an open front shelter and observation tower have been built.

2. **RUSSELL MOUNTAIN-SOUTH (RUSSELL POND) SKI TRAIL** is an intermediate and novice trail leaving the East Side road .25 mile south of the Fairview Hotel, passing Russell Pond in 1.25 miles, and ascending to the summit of Russell Mountain.

3. **TECUMSEH SKI TRAIL** is an intermediate trail in its upper 1.75 miles and novice on the lower mile below the Ski Cabin. The trail leaves the Tripoli Road near the Waterville end.

4. **MAD RIVER SKI TRAIL** is a novice route along the northwest bank of Mad River near Elliott Dam.

5. **DRAKE'S BROOK SKI TRAIL** is an intermediate trail leaving the Mad River Road 1 mile south of Waterville Inn and providing an easy 2.5 mile route to the north slope of Sandwich Dome where late season skiing may be found in the logging areas.

6. **TOWN ROAD SKI TRAIL** is a novice run along the southeast bank of Mad River near Six Mile Bridge.

7. **ATWOOD POND TRAIL** is an intermediate trail descending from Sandwich Notch, via Atwood Pond and Smarts Brook to Mad River.

8. **TECUMSEH SKI CABIN** is a remodeled logging camp of four large rooms accommodating 16 persons overnight and is located 1 mile up the Tecumseh Ski Trail from the Tripoli Road.

9. **STINSON MOUNTAIN SKI TRAIL**, an intermediate trail leaving the Stinson Lake Road 3.4 miles north of Rumney Depot and ascending Mt. Stinson.
(Other Wenatchee areas) 460

21 Scenes 760
22 Leavenworth 9,200
23 Wheat Pass 1,800
24 Snow 2,600
25 Snoqualmie Pass 23,500
26 Snoqualmie Ski Bowl 18,750
27 Cascades Slide 378
28 Stampede Pass 1,100
29 Martin 1,700
30 Dalles 425
31 White River 5,000
32 Corral Pass 610
33 American Ridge 5,800
34 Horse Creek 5,800
35 National Park Highway 400
36 Spirit Lake 1,518
37 Timberline Mt. Adams 1,590
38 Trout Lake 425
39 Rose Springs 600
40 Peshast 800

WASHINGTON

1 Deer Park 6,607
2 White Salmon Meadows 2,200
3 Heather Meadows 56,900
4 Masama Park 21
5 East Kalamow 768
6 Baker Lake 775
7 Darlington 550
8 Snow Gulch 200
9 Squier Creek 660
10 Verlot 220
11 Silverton 60
12 Big Four 56
13 Salmon Meadows 800
14 Cub Creek 400
15 Leap Leap 260
16 Feggaw Daw 225
17 Lake Wenatchee 2,020
18 White River 45
19 Little Wenatchee 55
20 Stevens Pass 3,860

OREGON

41 Mt. Hebo 600
42 Cooper Spur 5,225
43 Tilly Jane 233
44 Timberline Mt. Hood 42,015
45 Multorpor 69,025
46 Bear Springs 150
47 Clackamas Lake 11
48 Idanha 40
49 Breitenbush Lake 2
50 Metolius 45
51 Suttle Lake 600
52 McKenzie Bridge 520
53 Summit 2,950
54 White Branch 1,500
55 Tamol 7,500
56 High Prairie 75
57 Owyhee 600
58 Owhall 650
59 Crescent 650
60 Chumash Ski Hill 600

Total attendance for Wash. 125,454
Total attendance for Oregon 148,625

TOTAL FOR REGION SIX 284,086

* No. of people attending during the 1937-1938 season
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RECREATION GUIDE TO THE HEATHER MEADOWS WINTER SPORTS AREA
US. FOREST SERVICE
REGION-6
MT BAKER NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
1936
REC. GUIDE NO. 25

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS
The Heather Meadows winter sports or ski area, usually called "Mt. Baker", is reached by the Mt. Baker Highway and, except for occasional traffic interruptions of a few hours due to blizzards or snow slides, kept open to the Mt. Baker Lodge throughout the entire winter. The main ski fields, offering all varieties of slopes, are immediately accessible. Temporary traffic interruptions very seldom extend below Highway Maintenance Camp No. 4, or a little more than a mile below the lodge. On the Lower side of the highway at this point stands the new headquarters building of the Mt. Baker Lodge, which has rooms and cabins. This development is under special use permit of the Forest Service, which is also true of Mt. Baker Lodge. However, the latter development is a commercial resort catering to the general public during the winter skiing season as well as during the usual summer tourist season. Attractive folders furnishing room and meal rates and other information for either or both seasons may be obtained by addressing the Mt. Baker Development Company, Bellingham, Washington.

PRINCIPAL SKI FIELDS
The Heather Meadows, or so-called Mt. Baker Skisiveld, is centered just under Austin Pass, or less than one mile beyond the lodge. Craggy Mt. Shuksan to the left or south side of the valley and towering Mt. Baker to the north or northeast form the extreme limits of this area, and neither peak should be attempted as a winter climb due to the risk not only of yourself but to those who might form a rescue or searching party. From this elevation a vast panorama of snowy peaks will inspire you. Return to the highway may be made through Galena Camp Ground to Mt. Baker Lodge.

1. Salmon Meadow. Stop at Razorclaw Creek, about twenty miles above Glacier, and climb the slope above the road. In about one-fourth mile you will break out of timber into White Salmon meadows on the north side of Shuksan Arm. These meadows are a wonderful winter playground, the benches and slopes offering any type of skiing ground you wish. To the southeast is Mt. Shuksan with its picturesque hanging glacier directly facing you and sometimes breaking off in large chunks to crash down the mountain side.oten than one-half mile beyond the lodge, from the top of Panoram Dome, several trips are available, as listed below, or the skier may merely swing down the steep north face of Panoram Dome, the latter offering a route to the Galena Cabin on the east side of Mount Baker to the right and Dinner peak on the left. The Heather Meadows are a wonderful winter playground. The benches and slopes offering any type of skiing ground you wish.

2. Camp Kiger. To the southwest of Panoram Dome on the road below Galena Creek and Galena Bench, it is an easy grade up to Camp Kiger, where a wide expanse of gentle slopes are to be had with steeper ground back on the toe of Panoram Dome or down into Galena Camp Ground. From this elevation a vast panorama of snowy peaks will inspire you. Return to the highway may be made through Galena Camp Ground to Mt. Baker Lodge.

3. Panoram Dome. This skiing prominence may be reached by climbing various degrees of slope from the lodge via Austin Pass, involving distances of one to two miles, depending on the steepness of the route selected. However, many will prefer to make use of the escalator in ascending about a thousand feet up the north face of Panoram Dome, or from a conveniently reached point a little more than one-half mile beyond the lodge. From the top of Panoram Dome, several trips are available, as listed below, or the skier may merely swing down the steep north face of Panoram Dome, the latter offering a route to the Galena Cabins on the east side of the highway and a winter's work on the face of Shuksan Arm and across the head of Razorclaw Creek to White Salmon Meadow. This trip is not for the amateur, owing to the prevalence of cliffs.

4. Swift Creek and Lake Ann. Traveling south from Panoram Dome, the skier drops into Swift Creek Meadows and through a narrow strip of timber where a stiff climb leads over a saddle into Lake Ann basin and on to Curtis Glacier.

5. Camp Kiger. To the southeast of Panoram Dome is an almost unlimited expanse of skiing country for both the novice and the expert. Over Kulegan Ridge and along the south side of Table Mountain, the skier reaches a point where he may choose between two exceptionally interesting trips. One turns left toward majestic Mt. Baker following Parmagin Ridge, where varying terrain furnishes skiing delights unbelievable, and high rock cliffs scenically climb winter's white mantle. Camp Kiger is a thrilling vantage point for the adventurous skier but too difficult for the amateur.

6. Chain Lakes. Continuing west around the south side of Table Mountain, beautiful Chain Lakes basin is of fairly easy approach. By negotiating a rather steep climb into the middle basin of Table Mountain and Mt. Herman, the skier may loop back to the lodge by dropping to the wide snowy basin of Bagley Lake.

Further information concerning ski trips and local snow conditions may be obtained at Mt. Baker Lodge or at Austin Pass Guard Station. Skiers are cautioned to watch out for slides or snow falling from cliffs.

HIGHWAY LOE
Glacier R.S. is reached from:
Seattle - 116 miles via Mt. Vernon and Sedro-Woolley
150 miles via Bellingham
Vancouver, B.C. - 88 miles via Bellingham
- 22 miles via Blaine and Lynden
Inside National Forest
0 Glacier, F.C., stores, meals, cabins, gas.
1.1 Sampson's Ranch. Meals, rooms, cabins.
1.3 Shuksan Inn. Cabins, supplies, gas.
21.5 Galena Creek. Galena Bench skiing grounds.
22.5 Mt. Baker Lodge. Rooms, cabins, dining room, coffee shop, store, skis to rent. Care of Automobiles

Be sure to come equipped with chains as they are generally essential for the last few miles. Attempting to drive on icy roads is dangerous.

Have plenty of oil and gasoline for the return to Glacier. Cars will freeze up unless they are drained or have sufficient anti-freeze mixture.

Ski Trips
As shown on the sketch map, various practical ski trails or routes radiate in several directions from the upper section of the Mt. Baker Highway. In the order of their approach, they are as follows:

1. Salmon Meadow. Stop at Razorclaw Creek, about twenty miles above Glacier, and climb the slope above the road. In about one-fourth mile you will break out of timber into White Salmon meadows on the north side of Shuksan Arm. These meadows are a wonderful winter playground, the benches and slopes offering any type of skiing ground you wish. To the southeast is Mt. Shuksan with its picturesque hanging glacier directly facing you and sometimes breaking off in large chunks to crash down the mountain side.

2. Galena Bench. Stop at the first switchback on the road below Galena Creek and Galena Bench. An easy grade up to Galena bend, where a wide expanse of gentle slopes are to be had with steeper ground back on the toe of Panoram Dome or down into Galena Camp Ground. From this elevation a vast panorama of snowy peaks will inspire you. Return to the highway may be made through Galena Camp Ground to Mt. Baker Lodge.

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Further information concerning ski trips and local snow conditions may be obtained at Mt. Baker Lodge or at Austin Pass Guard Station. Skiers are cautioned to watch out for slides or snow falling from cliffs.
WINTER SPORTS ON MOUNT HOOD

Much of the danger and discomfort attendant upon winter sports — and all of these sports are likely to be accompanied by both — can be guarded against if the risks are known in advance and the proper precautions are taken. Visitors to the Mount Hood National Forest should be warned that injuries and even death may occur if care is not taken.

When to go

Mount Hood offers year around winter sports conditions, but the accepted season is generally of four months' duration, from December 15 to April 15. However, the volcanic cones of the Cascade Range lift their heads above the line of perpetual snow, and their slopes furnish a full season for all forms of sport in which snow is a factor. Mount Hood is one of the more easily accessible of these peaks, its base being less than two hours drive from Portland over an excellent automobile highway.

The most intensive development of winter sports in this region is to be seen in the vicinity of the resorts at Government Camp and Government Camp, on the Mount Hood Loop Highway, in the vicinity of the resorts at Government Camp and Government Camp, on the Mount Hood Loop Highway, and in the vicinity of the resorts at Government Camp and Government Camp, on the Mount Hood Loop Highway. The management of the various resorts, facilities have been provided for skiing, tobogganng and snowshoeing.

How to get there

Government Camp can be reached by MT. HOOD STAGES which may be obtained at the Hill Depot, Portland, 7:00 A.M. and 2:45 P.M. Special buses leave 8:30 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. returning at 4:30 P.M. In addition to this Mount Hood Stage there are operated by the Forest Service the Blanket Road between Government Camp and the New Timberline Lodge on week-ends and Tournament days. Also reached by private cars, via the Mount Hood Loop Highway through Gresham, Sandy and Rhododendron.

How to arrange

Winter weather conditions make adequate overnight shelter imperatively necessary. Accommodations can be found at Government Camp and Rhododendron. Three resorts at Government Camp and three at Rhodo-

Rhododendron serves meals to the public. Cabins, as well as rooms, may be obtained at the Blanket Road and Rhododendron. Sleeping accommodations are sometimes unequal to the demand and it is advisable to engage rooms in advance.

Mt. Hood Timberline Lodge

The Timberline Lodge dedication will be on June 13th. The Lodge will have a capacity for 250 persons, consisting of private party rooms. There will also be a Dining Room, Coffee Shop, Barber Shop, Warmer Room and Wading area in connection.

The Winter Carnival

Each year the Oregon Winter Sports Association stages its Winter Carnival in Portland with the final feature, the downhill and slalom tournament. The result is a wonderful cross country training course for the ordinary walking step can be taken.

Tobogganing

Amateurs should consult ski experts as to the types of ski wax. The call "TRACK" is the signal that someone is on their way to those calling for it. Unless you are with a party, do not go out of sight of the ordinary walking step can be taken.

The Tom-Dick-Harry Ski Racing Trail from the look, away when falling to prevent bodily injuries. See that no part of your body overhangs the toboggan. Only three passengers to each toboggan are allowed. Do not use prepared "Jumps" unless you are with a party, do not go out of sight of the ordinary walking step can be taken.

Care of Automobiles

Be sure to have plenty of oil and gasoline. Radiators may come at any time.

Skiing

In addition to the natural open spaces at or near Timberline Lodge, offers a wonderful skiing experience. The Forest Service has prepared public ski hills and tracks as shown on the map.

The north slopes of Multorpor and Tom-Dick-Harry Mountains have been cleared of all snags in an area of more than 160 acres offering all degrees of slope and all types of skiing conditions which afford an ideal training area for amateurs.

The Ski Bowl on the north slopes of Tom-Dick-Harry offers a skiing area unsurpassed. All manner of skiing from racing, fast slalom courses to almost level stretches is found here. The area has been cleared of snags and debris and has been provided with sanitation facilities.

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Skiing — in addition to the natural open spaces at or near Timberline Lodge, offers a wonderful skiing experience. The Forest Service has prepared public ski hills and tracks as shown on the map.

The north slopes of Multorpor and Tom-Dick-Harry Mountains have been cleared of all snags in an area of more than 160 acres offering all degrees of slope and all types of skiing conditions which afford an ideal training area for amateurs.

The Ski Bowl on the north slopes of Tom-Dick-Harry offers a skiing area unsurpassed. All manner of skiing from racing, fast slalom courses to almost level stretches is found here. The area has been cleared of snags and debris and has been provided with sanitation facilities.
THE TOURNAMENT PROGRAM
FOR COMPETITORS

Friday, March 31

10:30 a.m. Arrive Timberline Lodge, register, receive bed assignments and numbers.
12:30 p.m. Lunch at warming hut, Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.
11:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.
12:00 p.m. Women's Slalom, first run.
11:00 a.m. Men's Slalom, first run.
10:30 a.m. Men's Slalom, first run.
8:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.
7:30 a.m. Breakfast.
8:15 a.m. Rollcall of contestants.
8:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.

Saturday, April 1

9:00 a.m. Department of Agriculture.
1:00 p.m. Discussion period.
5:00 p.m. Award of prizes. Roger Langley, President, National Ski Association of America.
7:30 p.m. Dinner.
6:00 p.m. General meeting, contestants and officials for special instruction on downhill race, reports and comments on Slalom.
11:00 a.m. Exhibition Jumping near Lodge.
10:30 a.m. Women's Slalom, first run.
9:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.
8:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.
7:30 a.m. Breakfast.
6:00 p.m. Dinner.
5:00 p.m. Award of prizes. Roland Palmedo, chairman. Committee on International Competition.
4:30 p.m. Depart at highway, by bus, for Timberline Lodge.
3:00 p.m. Men's Slalom, second run.
2:00 p.m. Breakfast.
1:00 p.m. Rollcall of contestants.
12:30 p.m. Lunch at warming hut, Ski Bowl.
11:30 a.m. Men's Slalom, first run.
10:30 a.m. Women's Slalom, first run.

Sunday, April 2

9:00 p.m. Entertainment and dancing.
8:15 a.m. Scroll of contestants.
8:30 a.m. Flag-raising and review of Mount Hood Ski Patrol.
9:00 a.m. Contestants will start, with guides, for head of straight race courses.
11:00 a.m. Exhibition Jumping near Lodge.
10:00 a.m. Women's downhill race.
9:00 a.m. Contestants will start, with guides, for head of straight race courses.
8:30 a.m. Flag-raising and review of Mount Hood Ski Patrol.
8:15 a.m. Scroll of contestants.
8:30 a.m. Depart by bus for Tom, Dick and Harry Ski Bowl. Women will leave first.

Mount Hood
NATIONAL FOREST
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
REGION 6
OREGON

TIMBERLINE LODGE

The Tournament Program

The Mount Hood Ski Patrol, a voluntary association of experienced skiers, permanently organized to promote the safety and enjoyment of skiers will function during this tournament.

The patrol, numbering ninety members, most of whom are qualified Red Cross and first aid operators, will be led by officers of the Forest Service.

Spectators must keep off the National Downhill and Slalom courses.

TRAFFIC

If the snow can be removed from the west leg of Timberline Road previous to April 1 the use of automobiles as well as busses will be allowed with all up-travel over the West Leg road and all down-travel over the West Leg road. The entrance of the East Leg road is approximately two miles east of the village of Government Camp. If snow conditions permit parking space for approximately 1500 cars will be available either near Timberline Lodge or within reasonable walking distance.

The Multiple Uses of the National Forest

President Roosevelt said, speaking of the national forests at the dedication exercises of Timberline Lodge on September 25, 1937, "The people of the United States are singularly fortunate in having such great areas of the outdoors in the permanent possession of the people themselves - permanently available for many different forms of use."

On the slopes of Mount Hood skiing, hiking, and camping are enjoyed - free - by all, the same as on hundreds of other areas in your national forests. To the northwest of Mount Hood the forested Bull Run watershed, wholly within the Mount Hood National Forest, furnishes the nationally known Bull Run water to 400,000 people in the Portland area. The northeast slopes of Mount Hood supply the water to irrigate Hood River Valley apple orchards, and the lower forested hillside of national forest timber supply props for apple trees, boxes, fuel wood for the farmers, and lumber for houses and barns.

To the east of Mount Hood the Wasco County stockmen and wheat farmers look to the Mount Hood National Forest for forage for their livestock, fuel wood, fence posts, water, and to the cool mountain lakes and streams for a day of fishing and occasionally just loafing, or perhaps to pick a winter's supply of huckleberries. To the southwest and west of Mount Hood, the vast forested hills and valleys of national forest timber will assist in furnishing a continuous stable supply of trees for conversion by hundreds of dependent workers into useful wood and pulp products used daily by each and by all.

Your Mount Hood National Forest provides you services, both social and economic. It is a heritage to be protected, used, and managed as a single unit in the interest of all services and for all the people.

Mount Hood Ski Patrol

The Mount Hood Ski Patrol, a voluntary association of experienced skiers, permanently organized to promote the safety and enjoyment of skiers will function during this tournament.

The patrol, numbering ninety members, most of whom are qualified Red Cross and first aid operators, will be led by officers of the Forest Service.

Spectators must keep off the National Downhill and Slalom courses.

RADIO

Forest Service portable radio sets will be in use at the starting gate, a station about midway along the course, and at the finish line. These radios will be in charge of skilled operators supervised by a Forest Service radio technician. Radio voice will be used to inform each contestant that the course is ready for him. Radio also will be used for contact with officials and for emergency timing.

Mount Hood National Forest welcomes contestants and spectators to National Ski Championships and International Team Tryouts in Downhill and Slalom Skiing for Men and Women, Amateur and Open

April 1-2, 1939

Mount Hood National Forest from dinner on March 31 to dinner on April 2.
The information and prices given in this booklet are from the best available data, but may be subject to change.
To all who seek winter sports enjoyment, the National Forests of California offer unusual opportunities and extend a most cordial welcome. Here amid a wilderness setting of deep, clean snow, relieved by the restful green of pines and firs, one may indulge in every form of winter recreation. The most popular diversions are skiing, tobogganing, skating, snow shoeing and ash-can riding—all to be enjoyed within the National Forests.

The growth of winter sports activities in California has been phenomenal. Within the past few years, the number of people who visit the snowfields of the National Forests has increased from a few thousand hardy mountaineers to more than half a million enthusiasts. Winter sports areas are today found in many parts of the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, Coast Range and mountains of Southern California, and new sports centers are being developed each year.

We hope that this little booklet will show the way to the delights of the winter season, and bring enjoyment to thousands of National Forest visitors.

SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST
Mount Shasta (Snowmen's Hill)
house, free to members; ski hut free to public. Equipment: Skis and poles rented; 50c for 2 hours, $1.00 per half-day, $1.50 per day.

**Equipment:**
- Skis and poles rented; 50c for 2 hours, $1.00 per half-day, $1.50 per day.

**Instruction:**
- By Mount Shasta Snowmen, free to members; $1.50 per hour for non-members.

**Meals:**
- On area.

**Lodging:**
- Hotels at McCloud, 4 miles; Mount Shasta City, 8 miles; Dunsmuir, 11 miles.

**First aid:**
- On area.

**Ranger stations:**
- Mount Shasta City, Forest Supervisor's headquarters; McCloud Ranger Station.

**Tournaments:**
- January 22-23, Grammar School; January 29-30, High School; February 5-6, Mount Shasta Snowmen, annual tournament. Admission charge to tournaments.

**LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST**

**Coppervale**


**Mineral**


**TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST**

**Donner Trail Recreation Area**


**PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST**

**Portola**


**Quincy**

Soda Springs, double cable car; 15c per ride, $1.50 per day. Donner Summit, up-ski; week days 50c half-day or 75c per day, week ends $1.00 per day. Toboggan slide: No permanent slides, but snow-grooves on safe slopes on sports areas. Ski trails: From Auburn Ski Club, Cisco—to Mt. McIntosh, 3 trails, 2 miles each; to Devils Peak, 10 miles; to Cisco Buttes, 3 miles. All posted. From Soda Springs—to Devil’s Peak, 5 miles, 2 miles posted; to Mt. Lincoln, 4 miles, posted. From Sierra Club, Norden—to Mt. Lincoln, 2 miles; to Cold Stream, 4 miles; to Castle Peak, 3 1/2 miles, to White Rock, 7 miles. All posted. Recommended for amateur skiers—Mt. McIntosh ski trail No. 2, and Crest Trail from Norden to Castle Peak. Recommended for more experienced skiers—Mt McIntosh ski trail No. 1, and the Soda Springs-Mt. McIntosh Trail. Shelters: Club houses and ski huts in the Donner Trail Recreation Area are maintained by the Auburn Ski Club, Sierra Club, University of California Ski Club, and other organizations; use restricted to club members and guests. Resorts, stores, and eating places open to patrons. Equipment: Skis, poles and toboggans rented at resorts and club houses; average charge $1.00 per day. Instruction: Professional ski instructors at clubs, resorts and winter sports centers; rates $2.50 and up per person, and 50c additional per person up to 10 people. Meals: Available throughout area at hotels, resorts and stores. Lodging: Numerous hotels and resorts within area and at nearby towns. First aid: At Big Bend Ranger Station and clubs and resorts. Ranger station: Big Bend Ranger Station, 1 mile from Cisco. Tournaments: February 12-13, Auburn Ski Club tournament. Admission charge.

Lake Tahoe


Truckee


Galena Creek (Nevada)

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

Kyburz
- Location: 33 miles east of Placerville on U. S. Highway 50.
- Land ownership: Government and private.
- Parking: 100 cars along highway.
- Ski jumps: None.
- Ski runs: For amateurs.
- Up-ski: None.
- Toboggan slide: None.
- Ski trails: None posted.
- Shelters: Club house; free to public.
- Equipment: Skis and poles rented at store; 75c for 2 hours, $1.00 per half-day, $1.50 per day.
- Instruction: None.
- Meals: On area.
- Lodging: On area.
- First aid: Placerville.
- Ranger station: Placerville, Forest Supervisor's headquarters.
- Tournaments: None.

Pacific House
- Location: 18 miles east of Placerville on U. S. Highway 50.
- Land ownership: Government and private.
- Parking: 500 cars along highway.
- Ski jumps: Class C.
- Ski runs: For amateurs.
- Up-ski: None.
- Toboggan slide: None.
- Ski trails: None posted.
- Shelters: Club house; free to public.
- Equipment: Skis and poles rented on area; 50c for half-day, $1.00 per day.
- Instruction: Instructors on area; free.
- Meals: On and adjacent to area.
- Lodging: On area.
- First aid: Placer ville.
- Ranger station: Placerville, Forest Supervisor's headquarters.
- Tournaments: None scheduled.

Twin Bridges
- Location: 44 miles east of Placerville on U. S. Highway 50.
- Land ownership: Government and private.
- Parking: 1000 cars along highway.
- Ski jumps: None.
- Ski runs: For amateurs.
- Up-ski: None.
- Toboggan slide: None.
- Ski trails: None posted.
- Shelters: Club house and warming hut; free to public.
- Equipment: Skis and poles rented at store; 75c for 2 hours, $1.00 per half-day, $1.50 per day.
- Instruction: Instructors on area; rates on application.
- Meals: Hotel and lunch counter on area.
- Lodging: Hotel and cabins.
- First aid: Sonora.
- Ranger station: Sonora, Forest Supervisor's headquarters.
- Tournaments: None scheduled.

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

Calaveras Big Trees State Park
- Location: 18 miles east of Angel's Camp on Ebbet's Pass Highway (State Highway No. 4).
- Land ownership: State Park.
- Parking: 500 cars on area and on highway.
- Ski jumps: None improved.
rented; up to $2.00 per day. **Instruction**: None. **Meals**: Hotels and stores on area. **Lodging**: Hotels and cabins. **First aid**: Sonora. **Ranger station**: Sonora; Forest Supervisor's headquarters. **Tournaments**: February 6, 1938; auspices American Legion, Sonora.

**Pine Crest**

**Location**: 31 miles east of Sonora on State Highway 108. **Land ownership**: Government. **Parking**: 1000 cars along highway. **Ski jumps**: Class D. **Ski runs**: For amateurs. **Up-ski**: None. **Toboggan slide**: 500 feet; free. **Ski trails**: Herring Creek-Strawberry, 7 miles; Pine Crest-Burst Rock, 12 miles. All posted. **Shelters**: Hotel lobbies; free. **Equipment**: Skis and poles rented at hotels; up to $2.00 per day. **Instruction**: None. **Meals**: Hotels on area. **Lodging**: Hotels on area. **First aid**: Pine Crest. **Ranger station**: Sonora, Forest Supervisor's headquarters. **Tournaments**: None scheduled.

**Sierra National Forest**

**Pine Ridge to Shaver Lake**

**Location**: 56 miles east of Fresno on State Highway 168. **Land ownership**: Government and private. **Parking**: 200 cars along highway running through area. **Ski jumps**: No jumps or posted ski trails; many natural advantages for amateur sports. **Shelters**: Stores along highway. **Meals**: Pine Ridge and Shaver Heights. **Lodging**: None. **First aid**: Fresno. **Ranger station**: North Fork, Forest Supervisor's headquarters.

**Sequoia National Forest**

**Big Stump**

**Location**: 7 miles northeast of Pinehurst and 58 miles east of Fresno on State Highway 180. **Land ownership**: Government. **Parking**: 500 cars on area. **Ski jumps**: Class D. **Ski runs**: For amateurs. **Up-ski**: None. **Toboggan slide**: 300 and 800 feet; free. **Ski trails**: Big Stump to Sequoia Lake and return, 8 miles; Big Stump to Park Ridge Lookout and return, 6 miles. Not posted, but follow secondary roads. **Shelters**: Club house; free. **Equipment**: Skis and poles rented on area; $1.00 for 2 hours; $1.50 for half-day; $2.00 per day. **Instruction**: None. **Meals**: Resorts on and near area. **Lodging**: On and near area and at Pinehurst, Deer Crossing (10 miles) and Dunlap (25 miles). **First aid**: Miramonte, 12 miles. **Ranger station**: Pinehurst Ranger Station. **Tournaments**: None scheduled.

**Icehouse Summit**

**Location**: Midway between Glennville and Kernville on Greenhorn Summit at Kern County Park, via State Highway 178 to Kernville. **Land ownership**: Private. **Parking**: 100 cars on and adjacent to area. **Ski jumps**: No improvements on area, but ample opportunities for amateur winter sports. **Meals**: Store on area. **Lodging**: Cabins on area. **First aid**: Isabella. **Ranger station**: Fulton Ranger Station, Glennville.

**Inyo National Forest**

**Mcgee Mountain**

**Location**: 33 miles north of Bishop on U. S. Highway 395. **Land ownership**: Government. **Parking**: 100 cars along highway. **Ski runs**: None. **Ski lifts**: 2500 feet; $2.00 per day. **Toboggan slide**: None. **Ski trails**: None posted. **Shelters**: Ski hut; free to public. **Equipment**: Skis and poles rented at ski hut; $2.00 per day. **Instruction**: None. **Meals**: On area. **Lodging**: Resorts on highway and at Bishop. **First aid**: Bishop. **Ranger station**: Bishop, Forest Supervisor's headquarters. **Tournaments**: None scheduled.

**Angeles National Forest**

**Big Pines Recreation Camp**

**Location**: 90 miles from Los Angeles via Saugus and Mint Canyon, U. S. Highway 99 and State Highways 7 and 138; 93 miles from Los Angeles via Cajon Pass, U. S. Highway 66 and State Highway 138; 38 miles from San Bernardino. **Land ownership**: Government and private; Government land under Forest Service special use permit to Los Angeles County. **Parking**: 5000 cars on area and along highway. **Ski jumps**: Class A, B, C and D. **Ski runs**: For amateurs. **Up-ski**: None. **Toboggan slide**: Three slides

**Camp Baldy**


**Icehouse Canyon**


**Manker Flat**


**Crystal Lake**


**Wrightwood**


**SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST**

**Big Bear Lake**

Location: 47 miles from San Bernardino via Rim of the World
Drive; 51 miles from Victorville via Lucerne Valley, State Highway 18. Land ownership: Government and private. Parking: Along State highway. Ski jumps: Class A and B. Ski runs: 2, 3, 4 and 6 miles runs for amateurs. Up-ski: None. Toboggan slide: 500 feet; free. Ski trails: Beginners—Grammar school to ski jump, 2 miles; Intermediate—Camp Mineta to ski jump, 4 miles; Advanced—Pine Knot to Knickerbocker Peak and return, 5 miles. Trails posted with Chamber of Commerce signs. Shelters: Hotels, stores and eating places. Equipment: Skis and poles rented at stores on area; 75c for 2 hours, $1.00 for half-day, $1.50 per day. Instructions: Available; no charge. Meals: Numerous eating places on area. Lodging: 50 hotels, auto camps and lodges open throughout winter months. First aid: Pine Knot on area. Ranger station: Big Bear Ranger Station, 6 miles. Tournaments: January 15-16; auspices Big Bear Chamber of Commerce.

Cajon and Lytle Creek

Crestline

Fish Camp
Location: 35 miles from San Bernardino on Rim of the World Drive, State Highway 18. Land ownership: Government. Parking: 1000 cars adjacent to area. Ski jumps: Class A, B, C and D. Ski runs: For amateurs. Up-ski: To be constructed. Toboggan slide: 1400 feet; free. Ski trails: Snow Valley to Slide Peak, 3½ miles; Snow Valley to Keller Peak, 6 miles. Not posted. Shelters: Store on area. Equipment: Skis and poles rented at Snow Valley; 75c for 2 hours, $1.00 for half-day, $1.50 per day. Instructions: Local instructor; $1.00 per hour. Meals: Store on area. Lodging: Cabins adjacent to area, and resorts at Big Bear and Lake Arrowhead, 15-20 miles distant. First aid: On area, and at Big Bear. Ranger station: Arrowhead Ranger Station, 15 miles. Tournaments: Aupicences Viking Ski Club.

Greyback (San Gorgonio Peak)
Location: 22 miles from Redlands and 32 miles from San Bernardino via Mill Creek. Land ownership: Government. Parking: Limited along highway. Ski jumps: No improvements. This area, which includes the north slope of San Gorgonio Peak and South Fork Meadows, is recommended only for expert skiers. No resorts, shelters, eating places or overnight accommodations near area.

Lake Arrowhead
adjacent to area. First aid: On area at Arrowhead Village. Ranger station: Arrowhead Ranger Station, within area. Tournaments: To be scheduled; auspices Lake Arrowhead Ski Club.

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
Laguna Recreation Area
Location: 65 miles east of San Diego, and 20 miles from Descanso, via U.S. Highway 80. Land ownership: Government and private. Parking: Along Laguna Highway. Ski jumps: No improvements, but many opportunities for amateur winter sports. Shelters: At stores and resorts. Equipment: Skis and poles at resorts on area; $1.00 for 2 hours, $1.50 per half-day, $3.00 per day. Instruction: None. Meals: Resorts on area. Lodging: Resorts on area. First aid: Laguna Junction, 12 miles. Ranger station: Descanso Ranger Station, 20 miles. Tournaments: None scheduled.

NATIONAL FOREST HEADQUARTERS
California Region Headquarters—760 Market Street, San Francisco

National Forest Headquarters
Angeles.....8th and Figueroa Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
Cleveland........Federal Bldg., San Diego, Calif.
Inyo........Bishop, Calif.
Klamath........Yreka, Calif.
Lassen........Susanville, Calif.
Los Padres.......Federal Bldg., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mendocino......Federal Bldg., Willows, Calif.
Modoc.........Alturas, Calif.
Mono........Minden, Nevada
Plumas.........Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino...Federal Bldg., San Bernardino, Calif.
Sequoia........Porterville, Calif.
Shasta.........Mount Shasta, Calif.
Sierra..........North Fork, Calif.
Stanislaus......Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe..........Nevada City, Calif.
Trinity........Weaverville, Calif.
**REGION FIVE**  
**STATE, CALIFORNIA**

**WINTER SPORTS SEASON'S USE 1936 - 1937**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number Users by Months</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Snow Trains</th>
<th>Origin of Users</th>
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<td>Year 1937</td>
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</table>
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

MT. SHAsta—El. 5000 ft. Reached via Southern Pacific, Shasta Route, and Pacific Greyhound Lines. Accommodations for two thousand transients—hotels, tourist cabins, private families at Mt. Shasta City, Dunsmuir, McCloud, Weed. Rates $1.00 up. Meals a la carte. Accommodations can be secured through Schuler’s, Mt. Shasta. Ski hill with refreshment hall and rest houses; toboggan slides; ski instruction; ski trips with or without guide; sports area within two hundred yards of paved highway; parking facilities. Rentals: Skis, $1.00 to $2.50 per day; toboggans, 50c per hour. Competitive sports and exhibition events under auspices of Mt. Shasta Snowmen. Official season opens December 25th and continues throughout winter.
STATE HIGHWAY

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK — 1/2 Southern Pacific and Pacific Greyhound Lines to Red Bluff, connecting with Mt. Lassen Transit Company stages. Sports areas at Mineral, 42 miles east of Red Bluff; Childs Meadows, 52 miles, on paved all-year highway. Also within Lassen Park at the Sulphur Works Checking Station. Road kept open to Sulphur Works throughout winter and spring months. Accommodations at Mineral for 60 guests in cabins. Rates: $1.50 to $2.50. Limited number of hotel rooms, $2.50; meals, 50c up. Accommodations available at Mill Creek, Childs Meadows, Lassen Camp, Chester, Westwood, Red Bluff and Dales. Accommodations can be secured through Red Bluff Chamber of Commerce. Ski jumps at Mineral and at Sulphur Works Checking Station. Graduated ski slides; guided cross country trips; tournaments; marked ski trails and runs; wonderful park ski country within easy reach. Equipment for rent. Season, December through May and usually later. Auspices Mt. Lassen Ski Club. California State Ski Championship will be held at Lassen this year.
STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF STATE PUBLICITY

WINTER SPORTS POINTS IN NEW YORK STATE

PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING.
## WINTER SPORTS SEASONS USE REPORT
### REGION 6
#### 1936 — 1937

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FOREST NAME</th>
<th>NUMBER OF AREAS</th>
<th>NO. VISITORS BY MONTHS</th>
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### NOTE:
- Willamette: Two ski trains from Eugene to Crescent Lake - 1250 people.
- Whitman: Two ski trains from Baker to Aller Springs - 184 people.
- Wenatchee: Three ski trains from some cities to Leavenworth; also buses from Spokane. Total not known.