

## Chapter 1 : "78 FIS Alpine Ski World Cup - Wikipedia

*A comparison is made of five ski studies conducted at Colorado ski areas during the season. The areas are Aspen, Vail, Winter Park, Steamboat, and Copper Mountain. It covers in-state skiers, skier characteristics, out-of-state skiers, transportation characteristics and ski vacation characteristics.*

The base of Aspen Highlands has become the hub for a blossoming arts scene. Should you choose to ski half a day or rest up completely, why not check out the scene, complete with contemporary ceramic art, paintings and jewellery. Parking is payable until 12pm, unless you carpool with 4 people. The race event, which began in the year , kicks off at 10am from the top of the Loge Lift. A registration fee applies, which includes an Inferno t-shirt, cash prizes, raffle entry for prize drawings and an awards party scheduled for the late afternoon at Northwoods Lodge. Upload on Exhibition chairlift between No skiing downhill from the event is permitted. The first Highland Ball began back in to celebrate Highlands 50th anniversary, and thanks to its success has become an annual event. Black tie and duct tape attire is suggested - as is tradition. Serving healthy favourites, featuring fresh and local ingredients, the amenities include a coffee bar and relaxing lounge area with fireplace. Cloud Nine Mountain Restaurant is an alpine ski hut with casual table settings and outdoor deck. Set beneath the summit of the Cloud 9 high-speed quad, this full-service restaurant opens for lunch from Chef Andreas Fischbacher prepares exquisite gourmet European flair, so we suggest you reserve a table to avoid missing out on the experience. Offering majestic views of the Maroon Bells, you can also dine at the 3,m 10,ft elevated Cloud Nine Restaurant by joining the Snowcat Dinners on Thursdays at 6pm sharp. You get to decide which mountain suits your passion on the day. Anywhere else, and you would be experiencing 4 separate holidays! The average annual snowfall for the area is approximately cm inches. Aspen Snowmass Resorts offer exceptional value for money and added convenience, with a multi-day Lift Pass valid for use, to ski or board at all 4 ski areas. Access points to all 4 mountains are via 40 automated gates with the latest technology. The 4 resorts of Aspen Snowmass offer a huge abundance of terrain mixed with a multitude of lifts, countless trails, serious vertical drops, inches and inches of powder and blue sky days all within a 19km 12 mile radius. Enjoy the added bonus and convenience of the FREE local skier shuttle transportation service which is comprehensive, operating regularly between the 4 ski areas, every day. Shuttle buses run consistently during peak morning and afternoon hours. Each mountain base provides complimentary coffee, while on-mountain Guest Services Centres offer FREE hot cider, water, sunscreen and cough lozenges. In February , our very own Prime Minister John Key, admitted in parliament that he had some shares in a ski resort in Aspen! Aspen Snowmass Resorts is one of the only resorts in the world to offer 3 half pipes to accommodate all skill levels. Snowmass has long been rated one of the best family ski areas in North America, and is literally perfect for those families and groups seeking family activities and a low key experience - without compromising on the terrain or the convenience to the slopes. So no matter what your needs, there is always going to be a vibe to suit every type of ski traveller. Aspen Snowmass Resorts has also developed an iPad application, which brings the resort to life from anywhere in the world. Aspen Snowmass Nordic Trail system boasts over 90km 60 miles of FREE cross country skiing and snowshoeing trails, within and connecting to the communities of Aspen, Snowmass and Basalt. The Trails vary in terrain, to suit a range of abilities from Beginners to Experts. During the middle of the Winter season, visibility can be limited and heavy snowfall can mean you step off the small domestic aircraft straight onto a good level of powder scattered across the compact runway. In search of new fortune, they had ignored the pleas of the then Colorado governor, Frederick Pitkin, who insisted they retreat back across the Continental Divide after an uprising of Ute Indians. Three years later in , Jerome B. With investment came hydroelectric power to the mines in , generated from Hunter Creek, and soon after Aspen Town also enjoyed electricity throughout the community. Today one of the former power plants is home to the Aspen Art Museum. Just 1 year later, the Midland railroad also arrived with its train station based above Durant Street - at the base of Aspen Mountain. Durant Street subsequently became the rougher part of town. The population swelled, not only for ranchers but also for silver miners. These Residents enjoyed a tough yet fulfilling lifestyle, within a character-filled close-knit community.

Arlberg Club members were their first paying guests. Two years later in 1952, the Rocky Mountain Ski Association Championships were held, after the newly cut "Roch Run" was completed - just in the nick of time. Austrian native Friedl Pfeifer, a member of the Division who had been teaching at Sun Valley and was a former instructor of Hannes Schneider who would make high speed turning possible with the Arlberg method, took some time out to ski Aspen Mountain, after which he vowed to return after the war to develop Aspen into a world class ski resort. During this time, they were the longest chairlifts and covered the most vertical of any lift system in the world. The venerable Lift 1 would continue to operate until 1977. The following year in Aspen became the first American ski resort to host an international alpine competition, the first official championships separate from the Winter Olympics since 1936, and the first such event held outside of Europe. This World Championships event catapulted Aspen into the realms of being an internationally recognised world-class ski area. Rumours soon surfaced about other ski area developments which would eventuate with Friedl Pfeifer opening Tiehack Mountain now known as Aspen Buttermilk and Whip Jones opening Aspen Highlands for the season. Fritz Benedict and William "Bill" Janss, a former ski racer, land developer and vice president of the real estate holding firm Janss Investment Corporation JIC, with headquarters in southern California, planned to submit a joint development proposal for Snowmass. The exploration was completed, by a second tour carried out the following winter. That same year in March 1953, yet another meeting was held with the USFS, to discuss a conditional "special use" permit for the proposed ski area site. And just 5 months later during August 1953, a permit application was submitted by developers to the USFS, which encompassed the construction of 5 ski lifts and associated trails. Under the agreement, ASC and Janss would co-develop the ski area. The season saw the USFS issue a commercial touring permit, giving snowcats the ability to shuttle skiers up the slopes. Elizabeth Paepcke also founded the Aspen Centre for Environmental Studies ACES that same year 1953, to engage a growing urbanised society with nature and provide a sanctuary for local wildlife. A year later, she would donate 22 acres of property located behind her West End home, for the development of an Environmental Centre and Preserve. Meanwhile growth steadily continued, with Snowmass expanding its ski terrain to create Elk Camp in 1954, with up to 100 condos and more than 100 private homes by 1955. In 1955, the US Department of Defence funded the Aspen Movie Map project which thoroughly photographed Aspen - one of the earliest examples of virtual reality software. That same year, notorious serial killer Ted Bundy, jumped from a second-storey window while awaiting a pre-trial hearing in the Pitkin County Courthouse, and escaped - evading capture for 6 days by hiding out on Aspen Mountain, before finally being arrested while attempting to drive out of town in a stolen car. Skier visitor numbers reached 100,000 by the season, after Aspen Skiing Corporation purchased 2 new Riblet chairlifts, including the Alpine Springs and High Alpine lifts. The Best of Skiing Awards are created in good faith, with a dash of humour thrown in, now and then.

*THE AIRLINE SKIER: SEASON. This report presents a comparison of the answers given by respondents traveling by commercial air to questions asked in five ski studies conducted at the Colorado ski areas of Aspen, Vail, Steamboat, Winter Park, and Copper Mountain during the season.*

The idea of developing additional skiing sites was quickly becoming a reality. The proposed ski mountain, on existing surveys, was dubbed as Baldy and Burnt Mountains, located between the Brush and Snowmass drainages. Tiehack Mountain or Buttermilk and Aspen Highlands opened for the season. During college, he earned a spot on the Olympic ski team. His company, JIC, was headquartered in southern California and specialized in various different developments ranging from industrial sites to resorts. Pitcher began to study the mountain and draft a proposal. The tour topped out at over 12, feet, close to the now summit of the Cirque lift. A second tour was carried out the following winter to complete the exploration. JIC continued to purchase land in and around the Burnt Mountain proposal site during and By August of , developers submitted their permit application to the USFS that encompassed the construction of five ski lifts and associated runs. Under the agreement, ASC and Janss would co- develop the ski area. For the season, the USFS issued a commercial touring permit allowing snow cats to shuttle skiers up the slopes. The tour included rangers from Washington D. The agreement provided two summers for construction. JIC continued to purchase additional land over , which now totaled over 2, acres. Under their agreement, ASC would construct ski lifts and ski related facilities. The Janss group would design and develop the base facilities and lodging. By the fall of , Snowmass contracted Riblet Engineering to install five double chairlifts. The official opening day was December 17, Janss and ASC spent approximately 10 million dollars in development costs. Amenities for the first season included five lodges, condos, over 10 private homes, a conference center, numerous pools, over twenty shops and six restaurants. For the season, Snowmass saw over , skier visits, the most ever tallied at a ski area during their first season in operation at least during this era. The Janss group announced in October that American Cement Comnay would acquire ownership of the Snowmass base area property. Despite the ownership change, Snowmass continued to grow. By , there were over private homes and condos. Home prices range from 5 " 10 dollars per square foot compare with current prices today! Snowmass Ski Area continued to expand as well. For the season, Snowmass tallied over , skier visits. Ownership changed under ASC. Under corporate shuffling, ownership changed numerous more times until fifty percent of SkiCo was sold to the Crown family of Chicago in under the name Bell Mountain Partnership, Ltd. The remaining fifty percent, owned by Marvin Davis, was sold to the Crown family in During summer of , Riblet installed the Naked Lady lift designed to reduce lines on the Alpine Springs double. By , Snowmass installed their first pair of high speed quads. The Fanny Hill high-speed quad constructed by Poma provided quick access for beginners right off of the Snowmass Mall. Big Burn was upgraded a year later to complete a high-speed lift network to the summit of Snowmass. The proposal included skiable acres, 9 chairlifts, and additional developments at the base. ASC chose to shelf the proposal during fall of citing lack of demand, road congestion on Highway 82, wildlife impacts, and the shortage of employee housing. The Burnt Mountain proposal saw new light during when company officials saw flat skier numbers at Aspen resorts. Officials saw the addition of new terrain as an incentive for past visitors to return more frequently. The proposal now included acres of terrain on Burnt Mountain, replacement of three older double chairs with high-speed quads, and a new base access lift and parking area. Two seasons later, the Two Creeks lift brought access down valley and included a new parking facility and resort homes. The court decided that resort officials must maintain at least minimum stream flows at all times. Environmental groups hoped this decision would make expansions more difficult since additional snowmaking water would not be available. Aspen and Snowmass were the first ski areas in the United States to break 50 dollars for an adult lift ticket during the season. As ticket prices climbed, Snowmass continued upgrades. The Cirque Platter first pulled skiers and riders to the summit of the Cirque Headwall during This lift was also the first to be powered solely by wind power credits. With base area facilities aging, Aspen Skiing Company awarded the task of creating a base village to the Canadian company, Intrawest in By ,

residents of Snowmass Village approved a plan to allow construction to begin. In addition, a pulse gondola connected the proposed base village to the Snowmass Mall. The final lift upgrade is a two stage gondola installed during to the top of the old Funnel Double. Construction at the Base Village was well under way by and IntraWest sold their project to WestPac, a company familiar with Aspen construction.

**Chapter 3 : Uberski Holidays**

*Buy The Aspen skier, season by Charles R Goeldner (ISBN: ) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.*

Citing Case F. Attorney s appearing for the Case Tucker K. Evans and Owen C. Palmer and William W. For many years, plaintiff and defendant individually offered a wide variety of ski-lift tickets. From the ski-season through the season, plaintiff and defendant offered a joint multi-day ski-lift ticket which could be used at any of the four Aspen mountains. Revenues from the joint ticket were divided through coupons used to measure actual use at the four mountains. Profits were divided on the basis of surveys of actual use. Defendant offered to continue the joint ticket for if plaintiff would accept a Plaintiff objected to this percentage because it was based on the survey for , which plaintiff contended was a ski-season marked by below average amounts of snowfall and an unusually low number of skiers visiting the Aspen area. Defendant offered to continue the joint ticket for if plaintiff would accept Plaintiff again urged a return to a system of sharing revenues on the basis of actual usage. The parties were unable to agree and no joint tickets were offered thereafter. The jury found for plaintiff on the monopolization claim and for defendant on the conspiracy claim. The jury by special interrogatories found that the relevant product market was downhill skiing at destination ski resorts and that the relevant product submarket was downhill skiing services in the Aspen area, including multi-area and multi-day lift tickets. The jury also found that the relevant geographic market was North America and that the relevant geographic submarket was the Aspen area. The court also issued an injunction requiring defendant to participate with plaintiff in offering a joint four-area six-day ski-lift ticket for a period not exceeding three years. The district court denied motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, for a new trial, and for remittitur filed by defendant both after trial and seven months later. Defendant appeals, and plaintiff cross-appeals. Defendant argues that the instructions on the relevant product submarket and geographic submarket were inadequate, and that the court erred in instructing the jury that "[t]here can be both a relevant market and a relevant submarket. Plaintiff says that at trial, however, defendant did not object to the instructions on these grounds. Instead, defendant objected on the ground that the relevant market issue should be decided by the court as a matter of law and should not be submitted to the jury. Rule 51 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "[n]o party may assign as error the giving or failure to give an instruction unless he objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter to which he objects and the grounds of his objection. The purpose of this rule is to "prevent a litigant from taking advantage of an error which could be rectified by the court if called to its attention by timely and specific objection. We have indicated that the grounds stated in the objection must be obvious, plain, or unmistakable. Corriz, supra, F. Defendant argues that it did object to the charge on relevant submarket and contends that it took action at trial to sufficiently apprise the district court of these grounds. Defendant points to 1 its objection at the conference on instructions, set out below, where it objected to any submission of the market question to the jury; 2 its proposed instruction on market definition, which did not include instructions relating to submarkets; and 3 the argument made both in its trial memorandum and in its motion for a directed verdict that the relevant market, as a matter of law, could not be limited to Aspen, "and, implicitly, that there can be only one relevant market. Your Honor, Defendants would object to the instruction concerning relevant market contained on pages 16 through 18 of the instructions. While the defendants recognize that there is case authority supporting the submission of the relevant market " the relevant market question to the jury, we believe that on the record established in this case that the market definition of both the product market and the geographic market should be decided as a matter of law and should not be submitted to the jury. Further, as noted the defendant did argue for a directed verdict on the theory that the evidence showed a larger market than just this Aspen area. And defendant says that its proposed instructions 13 through 16 "excluded any instruction on submarkets. The proposed instructions on product and geographic market are general statements on the tests for the jury to follow, they state detailed tests on both product and geographic market, and make no reference to any submarkets. We cannot agree that these statements and objections relied on stated

"distinctly the matter to which [defendant] objects and the grounds of [its] objection," Fed. In the instant case, we cannot agree that defendant adequately apprised the district court of the grounds on which it now challenges the instructions given. As we stated in a similar context, "[t]he trial judge cannot be held to the standard of omniscience apparently envisioned by defendant[.]. We are persuaded that the record shows no proper and timely objection on the ground that the market and submarket part of the charge was erroneous. Defendant says that if we do not agree that a proper objection was made on this ground, then we should consider the point as plain error that generated a miscarriage of justice. However, where an objection to an instruction is not made before the jury retires for deliberation, we only review an instruction that is "patently plainly erroneous and prejudicial. In a civil case only rarely will we review an error in the instructions when no specific objection was made. We have said that a new trial should be ordered in the absence of an objection below if an error in the instructions resulted in a "miscarriage of justice," 5 and we review instructions to which proper objection was not made only if they are "patently plainly erroneous and prejudicial. Jackson State University, F. The instructions here were not "hopelessly confusing" 7 and did not fail "to provide even the barest legal guideposts to aid the jury in rationally reaching a decision. II Monopolization Defendant argues that "there was insufficient evidence to present a jury issue of monopolization because, as a matter of law, the conduct at issue was pro-competitive conduct that a monopolist could lawfully engage in. Defendant challenges the first, second, fifth and sixth theories reasoning that their validity hinges on whether defendant had a duty to cooperate with plaintiff, and that as a matter of law no such duty could have existed. We agree that the validity of the above four theories is premised on the theory of a duty to cooperate. And we agree that defendant has preserved the right to challenge the sufficiency of the evidence of this theory to support the verdict. Defendant moved for a directed verdict on two occasions. Each time it urged that there was no duty to cooperate. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Circuits have held that "[a] proper motion for a directed verdict and its denial will always preserve for review the question whether under the law truly applicable to the case there was an adequate evidentiary basis for the submission of the case to the jury. American Line Cosmetics, Inc. United States, F. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Thus, "in determining whether a trial court has erred in denying a motion for a directed verdict Hubbard, supra, F. Therefore we will consider the validity of the theory that defendant had a duty to cooperate or deal with plaintiff in these circumstances. The instances in which a monopolist has a duty to cooperate or deal is one of the most "unsettled and vexatious" issues in antitrust law. Bluff City News Co. United States, U. Terminal Railroad Association, U. Southern Photo Materials Co. We recognize that the cases do not fit neatly into these two categories. There is a significant amount of overlap between them. Essential facilities or bottleneck The essential facilities or bottleneck doctrine has been applied in a variety of circumstances. In Terminal Railroad, the defendant railroads jointly owned the only feasible terminal for rail traffic coming to St. Louis from the west. The Court decreed that in the special circumstances of the terminal and bridge facilities, the railroad companies and terminal company should provide reasonable access to the facility for competing railroads. Terminal Railroad, supra, U. In MCI Communications v. The Seventh Circuit identified four elements necessary to establish liability under the essential facilities doctrine: MCI, supra, F. Evidence was presented on these factors here. First, there is no dispute that defendant controlled three of the four skiing mountains in the Aspen area. If defendant refuses to market a multi-day multi-mountain ticket with plaintiff, plaintiff cannot compete in the market for such tickets. Yet, defendant through its control of three of the four mountains can continue to offer such a ticket. We believe this is sufficiently analogous to Terminal Railroad to satisfy the element of control of an essential facility. Second, there was evidence concerning the difficulty of developing another ski area in Aspen due to regulatory restrictions, and delays, and the expense and time required to develop new mountains. Third, there is no dispute that defendant denied the use of the "facility" to plaintiff. Defendant admits that it refused to continue to market a joint ticket with plaintiff. Fourth, there was evidence that it was feasible for defendant to provide access to the "facility. The substance of an essential facilities case was made. In that connection we must view the evidence most favorably to the party against whom the motion is made, and give that party the benefit of all reasonable inferences. American Hoist and Derrick Co. We hold that in these circumstances there was sufficient proof to sustain the verdict on the basis of a duty to deal or cooperate, and wrongful

refusal to deal. This is an important factor to attract Aspen skiers who seek variety. Although there was evidence that these vouchers were guaranteed by a bank, and easier to accept than checks or charge cards, defendant refused to accept them. Such injury is an essential element that plaintiff must prove to recover under the antitrust laws. *Abbott Laboratories, F.* Defendant reasons that plaintiff sought to show that its business would have been more profitable if defendant had agreed to market a four-mountain ticket and had not marketed its own three-mountain ticket; that the only evidence that plaintiff relied on to show this was that of its expert, Mr. Farwell; and that this testimony should have been excluded because it was grounded on two false assumptions. He also testified that as a result of eliminating the four-mountain ticket, plaintiff became "a day ski area in a destination market. Moreover, there was testimony that because of the elimination of the four-mountain ticket plaintiff had to decrease the number of its ski patrolmen. Defendant says that the validity of the expert testimony "depended explicitly on two indispensable assumptions: We cannot say that the admission of this expert testimony was an abuse of discretion. In years preceding , revenues from the sale of the joint four-area tickets were divided on the basis of actual use. In all but one of these seasons, plaintiff received between Its share during this season was Plaintiff objected to this percentage because it was based on the survey for As a result, plaintiff offered a "compromise" deal in which it would accept the average of its previous three years as its share of the revenue for

#### Chapter 4 : The Colorado skier: season.

*History is a good thing, but thinking back on the season of , I tremor. All entered this season with much optimism. Another season to ski and spend it in the mountains.*

#### Chapter 5 : Barbara Ann Bunce, Aspen – www.nxgvision.com – Colorado Obituaries

*Goeldner, Charles R. (), The Aspen Skier, Season, Boulder: University of Colorado. Google Scholar Johnston, Warren E. and Gary H. Elsner (), "Variability in Use Among Ski Areas: A Statistical Study of the California Market Region," Journal of Leisure Research 4 (Winter), 43 -*

#### Chapter 6 : History of Snowmass Mountain

*The purpose of this article is to develop and apply a statistical procedure to estimate the demand for length of stay at the Aspen ski resort. Length of stay can be increased by several variables, most of which can be influenced by the promotional and service programs of resorts.*

#### Chapter 7 : Charles R. Goeldner | Open Library

*Aspen Skiing, F.2d – Brought to you by Free Law Project, a non-profit dedicated to creating high quality open legal information. Aspen Highlands Skiing Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, Cross-Appellant v.*

#### Chapter 8 : SNOW FOR SKI SEASON | Aspen Square Hotel Blog

*In Men's Overall World Cup /78 the best 3 results of each discipline count; best three downhill, best three giant slaloms and best three slaloms. The parallel slalom only counts for the Nationscup (or was a show-event). 24 racers had a point deduction.*

#### Chapter 9 : Wikipedia:WikiProject Colorado/List of articles about Colorado - Wikipedia

*For the season, Snowmass tallied over , skier visits. ASC purchased two Aspen and Snowmass were the first ski areas in the United States to.*