



Aleš Guček, 2016
Za zapečkom
Orumenele podobe slovenskega
smučanja

10 let Združenja vojaških gornikov
Slovenije, 2007 – 2017

Aleš Guček, 2016

From Chimney Corner
Illustrated History of Slovenian Skiing

10 Years of the Mountain soldiers
Association of Slovenia, 2007 - 2017



V spomin na moje preminule smučarske prijatelje, ki so s svojim razmišljanjem in delom vplivali na razvoj smučanja v Sloveniji.

In memory on my passed away ski friends who influenced on the development of skiing in Slovenia by their way of reflections.



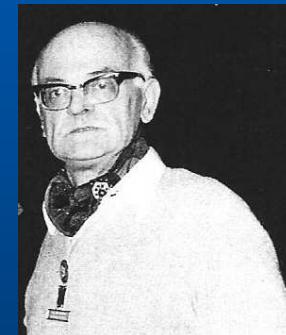
Ciril
Praček



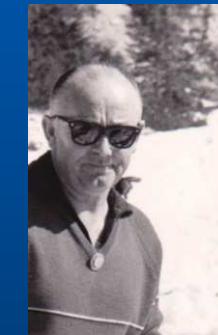
Franci
Čop



Miro
Dvoršak



Marjan
Jeločnik



Boris
Kobal



Janez
Šuster

Legende vojaških gornikov, članov Združenja vojaških gornikov Slovenije.

Mountain soldiers legends members of Association of Mountain Soldiers of Slovenia.



Srečko
Tušar



Janez
Lušina



Dinko
Bertoncelj



Fedja
Vraničar



Janez
Kavar

BESEDA AVTORJA

Ta knjiga ni klasična knjiga zgodovine smučanja, temveč »slikanica«. Manj znane grafične podobe s podpisi v slovenščini in angleščini predstavijo slovensko smučanje preteklosti. Vsebina ne bi bila tako obsežna, če mi ne bi priskočili na pomoč očetovi in moji prijatelji, ki so mi dobrohotno odprli svoje arhive.

Ta knjiga je namenjena 10. obletnice ustanovitve Združenja vojaških gornikov Slovenije (2007) .

SMUK!

Aleš Guček, Ljubljana, 2016-2018

AUTHOR'S WORDS

This book is not a classical one about the history of skiing but a picture book. Less known pictures present the history of the Slovenian skiing accompanied by Slovenian and English subtitles. The book is more comprehensive courtesy of my father and my friends who gave me access to their archives.

10th Anniversary of the Association of Mountain Soldiers of Slovenia (2017) and this book is dedicated to this historical event too.

With old Slovenian skiing greeting SMUK! alike German Ski heil! or English Good Skiing!

Aleš Guček, Ljubljana, 2016-2018

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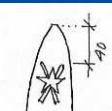
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Slovenci smo v svetovni zgodovini smučanja razpoznavni predvsem zaradi enkratnih zgodovinskih dogodkov ali zaradi pionirstva na svetu, kar nam priznavajo tudi drugi smučarski narodi po svetu:

1. Bloško ljudsko smučanje – prvi pojav smučanja v Srednji Evropi, Bloška planota, 1689,
2. Bajtarstvo – edinstveni najem pastirskih stanov v zimi zaradi smučanja meščanov, Velika planina, od 1930 do danes,
3. Rojstvo in razvoj nove smučarske discipline smučarskih poletov, Planica, od 1934,
4. Edine partizanske smučarske tekme na svetu, Cerkno, januar 1945,
5. Prvo alpsko smučanje slepih in razvoj tega, Gorjuše, 1950.

Slovenians are recognized in the world of skiing both for unique skiing events and for pioneering some ski events listed here, acknowledged as important by other ski nations:

1. Bloke folk skiing – first appearance of skiing in Central Europe, Bloke Plateau, 1689,
2. Unique for hire usage of the herdsmen huts in the winter by townsmen to ski in the mountains, Velika Planina, from 1930 until today,
3. Birth and development of a new discipline ski flying, Planica, from 1934 on,
4. Unique competitions in the world in skiing of the partisans in the occupied territory, Cerkno, January 1945,
5. Birth and development of alpine skiing for the blind, Gorjuše, from 1950 on.



Bloško smučanje, od 1689

Bloke Skiing, from 1689





Janez Vajkard Valvasor je leta 1689 v »Slavi vojvodini Kranjski« opisal bloško smučanje. Knjiga je bila napisana v nemščini. Pionir poučevanja smučanja v Sloveniji Rudolf Badjura je obiskal leta 1912 Bloško planoto in začel raziskovati to obliko ljudskega smučanja. Predvsem je postal pozoren na staro bloško smučarsko izrazoslovje, ki ga je uporabil in dopolnil v besednjakih z novimi slovenskimi izrazi. Odborniki Jugoslovanske zimske športne zveze, ustanovljene leta 1922 v Ljubljani, so med obema vojnoma poskrbeli, da se je o bloškem smučanju začelo govoriti med zgodovinarji smučanja po Evropi, ki so skušali ugotoviti izvor tega prvega smučanja v srednji Evropi: Švedi K.B. Wiklund, A. Zettersten in G. Berg ter Nemci C. J. Luther in E. Mehl. O bloškem smučanju so pisali v nemški *Der Winter* in švedski letopis *På skidor*. Bloško smučanje so obudili nekateri smučarji po starem, najprej Marjan Jeločnik z dvema študentoma (1970), nato avtor te knjige, Skupina smučarjev po starem Batagelj iz Ajdovščine in domačini z Bloške planote pod vodstvom Franca Škrabca.

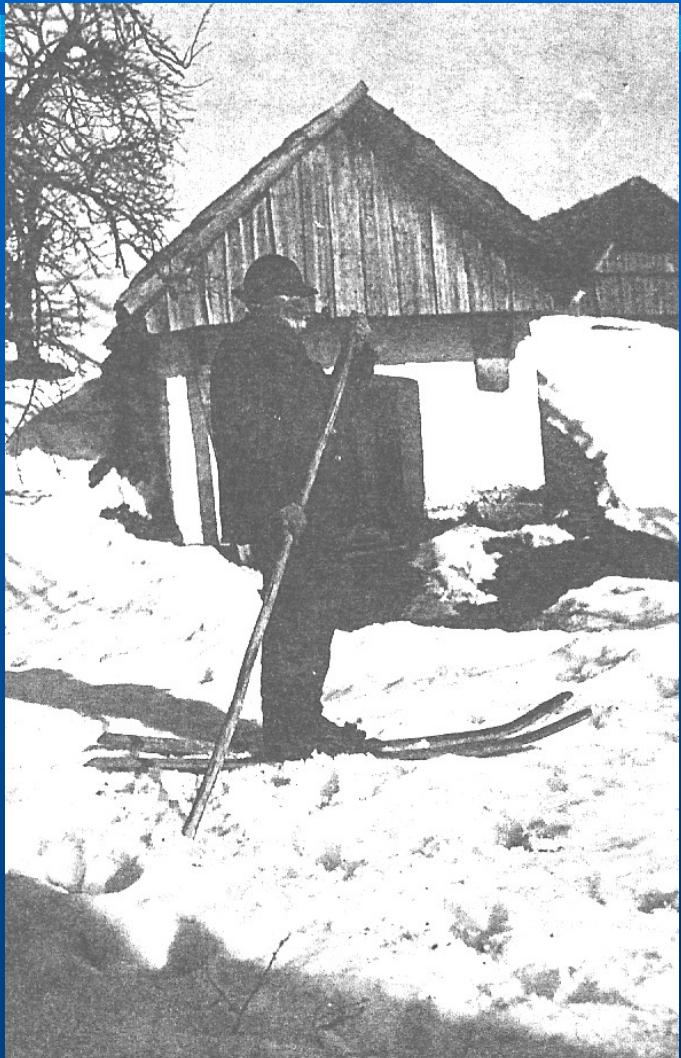


Johann Weichard Valvasor described Bloke skiing in »The Glory of the Duchy Carniola« in 1689. The book is written in German. The pioneer of the modern skiing in Slovenia, Rudolf Badjura, visited Bloke Plateau in 1912 and began to research this folk way of skiing. He was specially attentive to the old Bloke skiing terminology, which he used and enlarged with Slovenian terms of modern skiing. The members of the Yugoslav Winter Sports Association, established in 1922 in Ljubljana (Slovenia), have made great efforts during the inter-war years for the promotion of old Bloke skiing among the European ski historians, who began to research of the origin of the first skiing in Central Europe: the Swedes K.B. Wiklund, A. Zettersten and G. Berg, the German C. J. Luther and E. Mehl. They wrote some articles about Bloke skiing in Der Winter and in the Swedish Ski Annual På skidor. The revival of Bloke skiing began by Marjan Jeločnik and two students in 1970, later the author of this book, the Group of the Old-Time Skiing Batagelj from Ajdovščina and finally the Bloke locals themselves in 2003 under Franc Škrabec's leadership.



Bloška planota, Slovenija, od 900 do 1.100 metrov.

Bloke Plateau, Slovenia, from 2.700 to 3.300 feet.



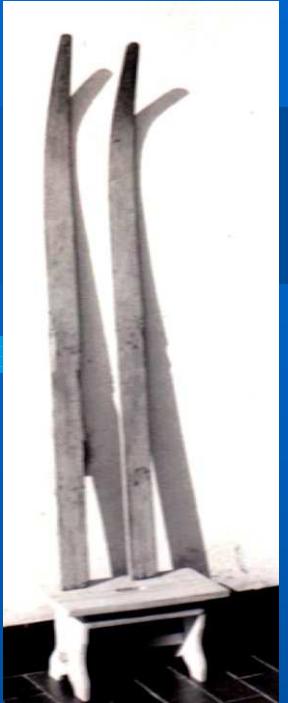
Bloški smučar pred malim gospodarskim poslopjem revne Bloške planote. Med hojo in drsenjem po ravnem, med vzponi v hrib in zavoji s hriba je bloški smučar uporabljal en sam kolec. Smuči so bile dolge okoli 150 do 160 cm in običajno široke od 10 do 12,5 cm ter debele od 1,0 do 1,7 cm.

The Bloke skier in front of a small outbuilding on the poor Bloke Plateau. When Bloke skiers were walking or gliding on the plain or up the hill and skiing in turns downhill they used just one pole. Bloke skis are 150 to 160 cm (5 to 5,3 feet) long, 10 to 12.5 cm (4 to 4,8 inches) wide and 1.0 to 1.7 cm (0,5 to 0,8 inch) thick.



Tipi bloških smuči.

Types of Bloke skis.

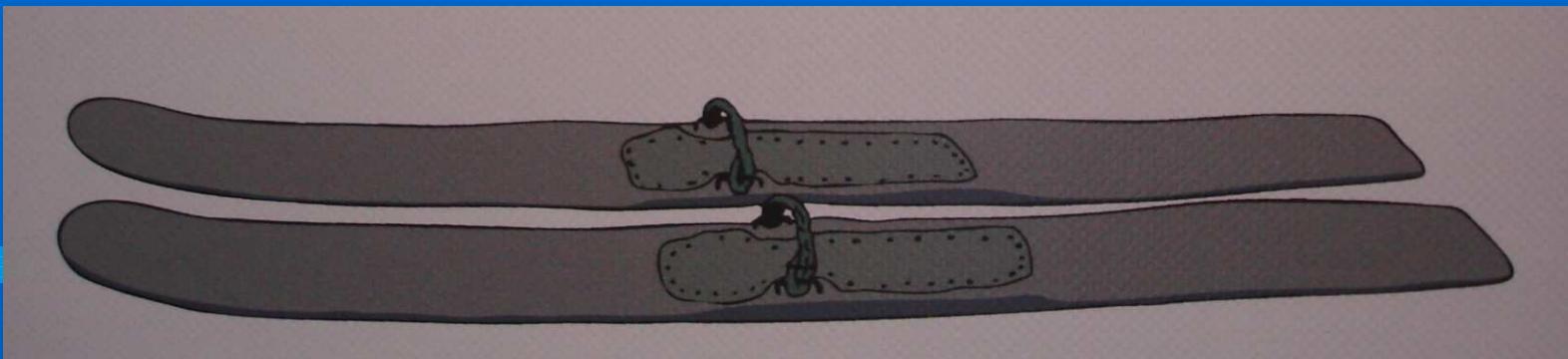


Otroške smuči.

Skis for children.

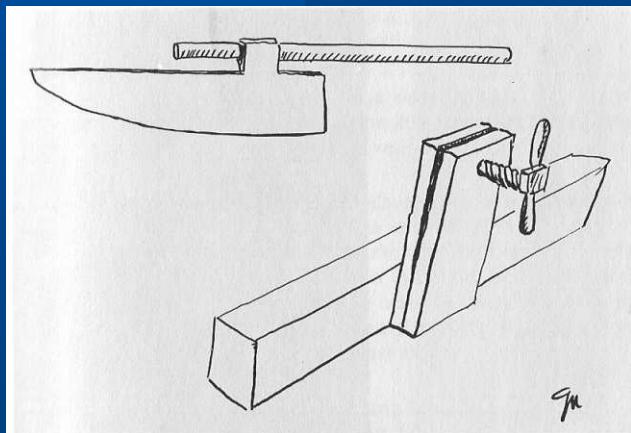
Bloške ljudske smuči : dolžina 150 do 160 cm, širina 10 do 12 cm, debelina 1,2 do 1,7 cm, najpogosteje narejene iz jesenovega lesa.

Bloke folk ski: length from 150 to 160 centimeters (5 to 5,3 feet), width from 10 to 12 centimeters (4 to 4,8 inches), thickness 1,2 to 1,7 centimeters (0.5 to 0.8 inch), mostly made of ash tree.



Dolga krivina in podlaga za čevelj iz klobučevine.

Long tip and gorounding for shoe made of felt.



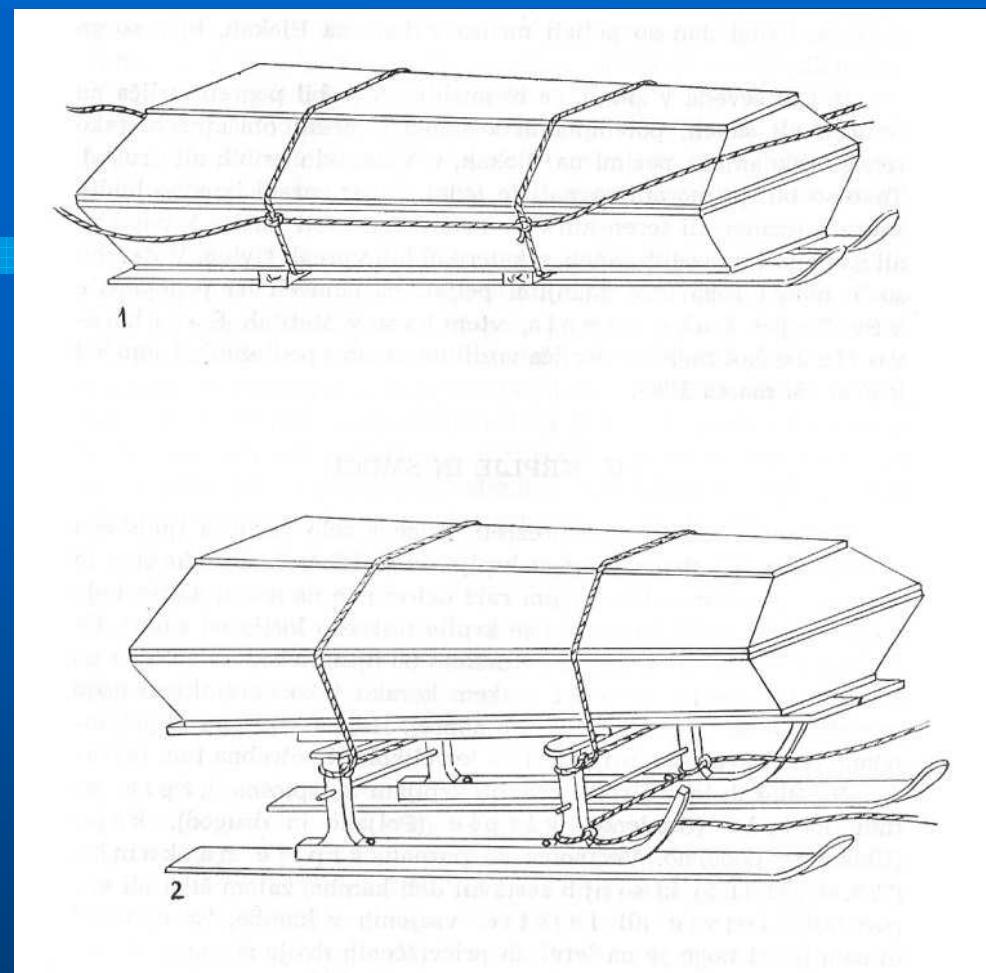
Sekira za izdelavo bloških smuči – „zaklaka“.

Axe for Bloke skis making – „zaklaka“.



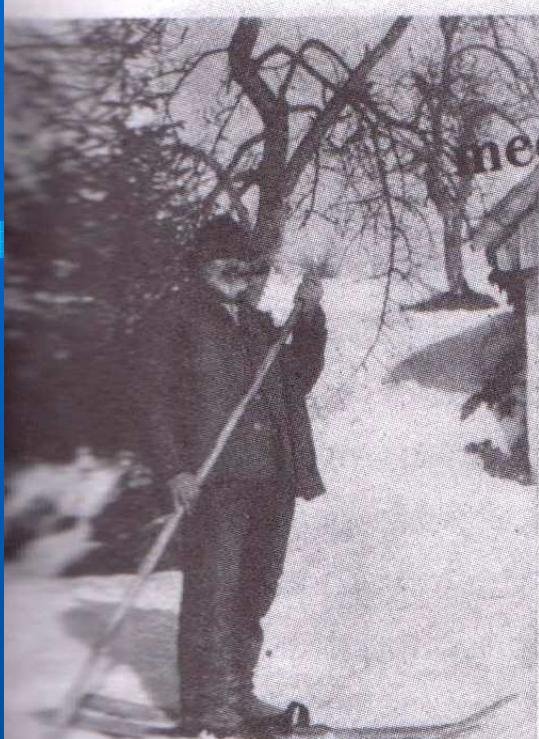
Edina ohranjena stara bloška pogrebna smučka, ki jo je leta 1936 prinesel z Blok Carl Josef Luther, je v Hiši smuči Nemške smučarske zveze (smučarskem muzeju) v Planeggu blizu Münchna (smučka je zgoraj).

The only old funeral skis, brought by Carl Josef Luther from Bloke in 1936, is in the House of Skis of the German Ski Association (ski museum) in Planegg near Munich (the skis is on the floor, on the top).



Krsta na bloških pogrebnih smučeh, skica Boris Orel, 1964.

Coffin of Bloke funeral skis, sketch by Boris Orel, 1964.



K današnji mednarodni zimski olimpijadi v Bohinju

Smučanje slovenski narodni sport

Samo v skandinavskih deželah je smučanje tako staro kot na Slovenskem, sicer pa nikjer v Evropi. Ima namreč 700-letno tradicijo in že Valvazor nam pripoveduje o smučanju bloških kmetov. V zadnjih letih se je pa z neverjetno naglico razširilo po vsej Sloveniji in danes smučata kmet in meščan, moški in ženska, staro in mlado.



Časopis Ilustrirani Slovenec je leta 1931 objavil novico o bloškem smučanju.

Newspaper Ilustrirani Slovenec (Illustrated Slovenian) published news about Bloke skiing, 1931.



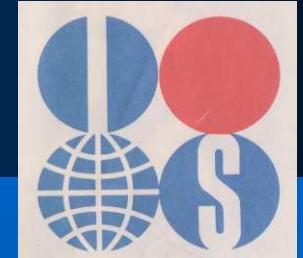
Trening slovenskih učiteljev smučanja za nastop bloških smučarjev, Krvavec, december 1978.

Training of Slovenian ski instructors for the demonstration of Bloke skiers, Krvavec, Slovenia, December 1978.



Bloški smučarji Miro Dvoršak, Iztok Belehar, Marijan Stele in Aleš Guček in Japonec Susumu po demonstraciji, ki si jo je ogledal tudi kronskega princ Akihito, Zao, Japonska, januar 1979.

Bloke skiers Miro Dvoršak, Iztok Belehar, Marijan Stele, Aleš Guček and Japanese Susumu after demonstration examined by Crown Prince Akihito too, Zao, Japan, January 1979.



**INTERSKI
kongres, Zao,
Japonska,
1979.**

**INTERSKI
Congress,
Zao, Japan,
1979.**



Tekma smučarjev po starem,
1. mesto Aleš Guček, Rogla,
marec, 1991.

Competitions of old time
skiing, 1st place Aleš Guček ,
Rogla, Slovenia, March 1991.



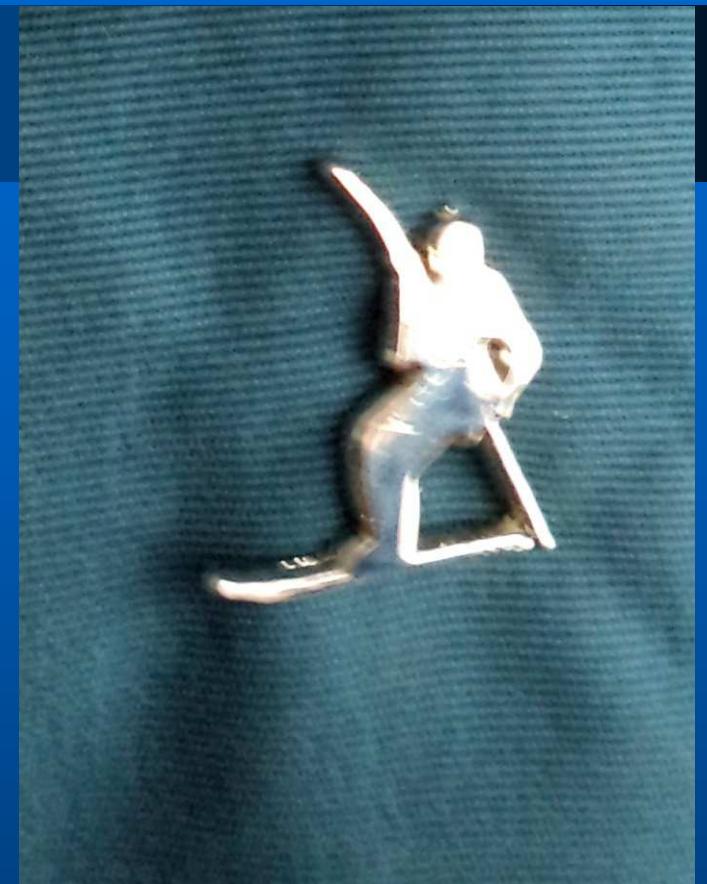
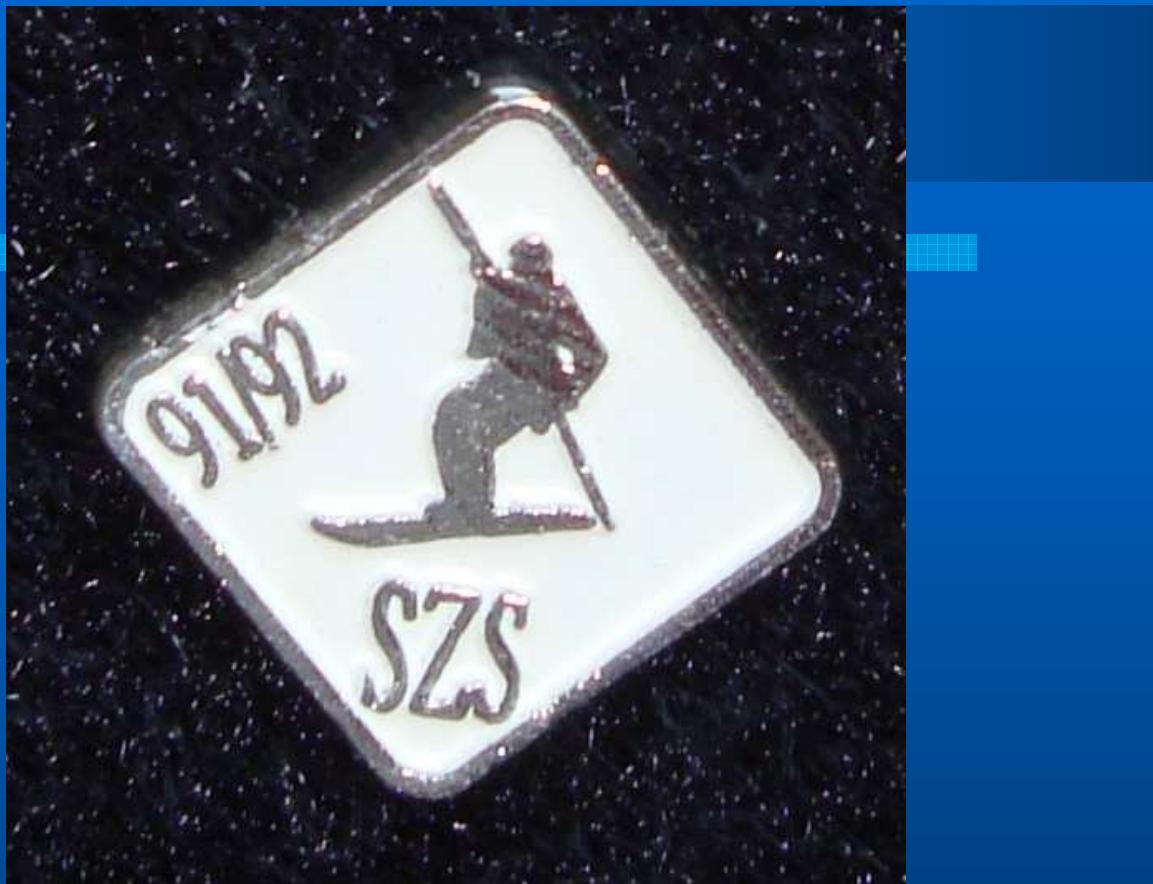
Aleš Guček (spredaj) in Marijan Stele, finale svetovnega pokala v skokih in poletih, 45.000 gledalcev, Planica, marec 1997.

Aleš Guček (in front) and Marijan Stele,
Final of World Cup in ski jumping and ski
flying, 45.000 spectators, Planica, Slovenia,
March 1997.



Mišo Strman: Bloški smučar (1995). Strman je končal slikarsko akademijo v Ljubljani in se preselil na Bloško planoto. Upodobil je več grafik bloškega smučarja.

Mišo Strman: Bloke skier (1955). Strman graduated at the Academy of Art in Ljubljana and later settled on Bloke Plateau. He designed many graphics of old Bloke skier.



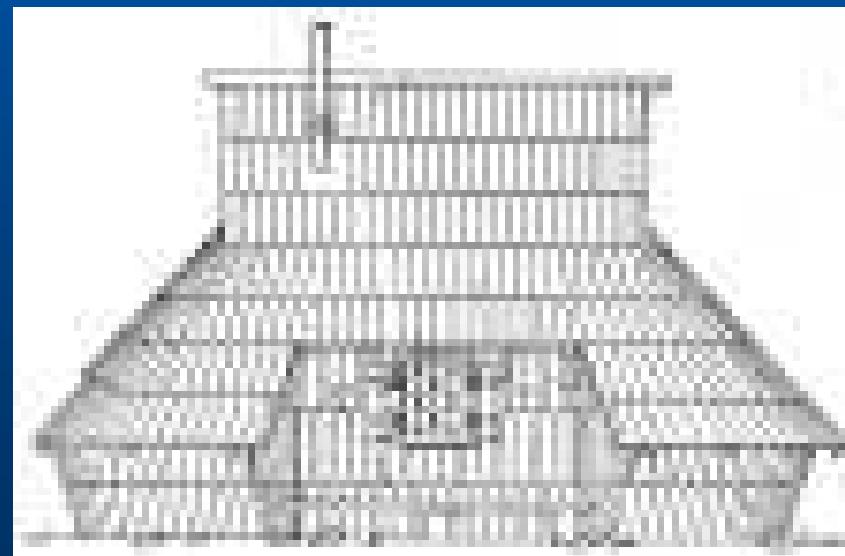
Logo Smučarske zveze Slovenije, od 1991 do 2011.

Logograph of the Slovenian Ski Association, 1991 to 2011.



Bajtarji, od 1930

Hutmen, from 1930





Jeseni so se pastirji vrnili s kravami v dolino. Sneg je prekril planoto Velike planine, obdano z griči in gorami. Meščanski smučarji iz Ljubljane so prišli na idejo, da najamejo pozimi prazne koče, prvič leta 1930.

Umagane in zanemarjene koče so skrbno preuredili v čedna in udobna zimska zavetišča. Dostop do Velike pšlanine ni bil enostaven. Čeprav samo 20 kilometrov iz Ljubljane je vlak rabil do Kamnika okoli 45 minut. Ko so bili v Kamniku, so naročili taxi ali pa so počakali lokalni avtobus do Stahovice. Nekaj najbolj navdušenih smučarjev se je peljalo celo s kolesom iz Ljubljane do Stahovice z vso potrebno smučarsko opremo in nato potrebovali še peš navzgor okoli 2 uri in pol do Velike planine.

Arhitekt Vlasto Kopač je predlagal pokrajinskim oblastem, da načrtujejo in zgradijo gorsko smučarsko središče. Kopač je narisal načrte osem tipov lesenih koč, ki so bile podobne tradicionalni arhitekturi pastirskih koč. Prvo gorsko središče v Sloveniji je bilo zgrajeno leta 1960 s potrebnimi žičniškimi napravami iz doline na Veliko planino.

Tradicija bajtarstva je živa še danes.



In autumn, the shepherds were returning into the valley with their cows. The snow covered the Plateau Velika Planina, surrounded by hills and mountains. The townsmen skiers from Ljubljana get an idea to hire the empty huts in winter, first time in 1930.

Dirty and neglected huts were carefully renovated into the neat and modest comfortable shelters in winter. The access to Velika Planina was not easy one. Although only 20 km from Ljubljana, it took about 45 minutes by train to reach Kamnik. Once in Kamnik you would get a taxi or wait for the local bus to take you to Stahovica. Some very enthusiastic skiers even rode the bicycle with all needful ski equipment from Ljubljana to Stahovica and approx. 2 hours and a half walk uphill to Velika Planina.

Architect Vlasto Kopač proposed to regional authorities to plan and construct a mountain ski center on Velika Planina. He designed eight types of wooden huts which principally followed the traditional architecture of the herdmen huts. The first mountain center in Slovenija was built in 1960.

The tradition of the hutmen is still today alive.



Pastirica poleti na Veliki planini, pred 1930.

Shepherdess in summer on Velika Planina, before 1930.



Prvi bajtarji na Veliki planinini, 1930.

First hutmen on Velika Planina, 1930.



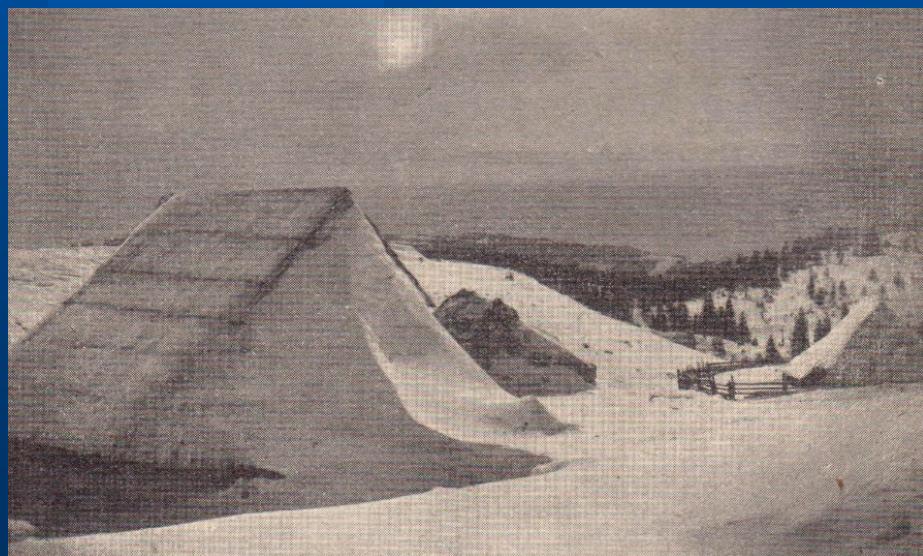
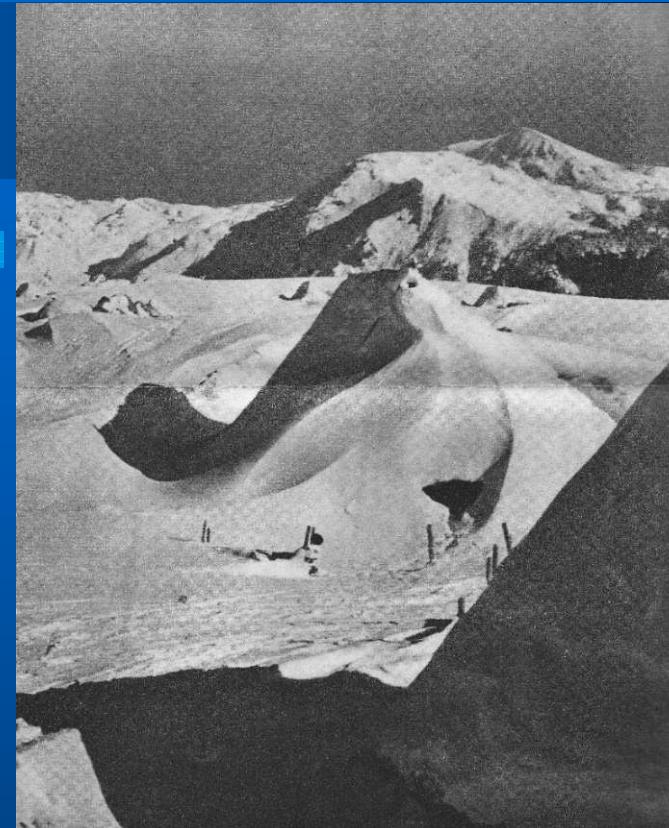
Bajtarji so smučali najprej v okolici pastirskih stanov.

Hutmen skied first around the herdmen dwellings.



Velika planina je bila obdarjena s snegom.

Velika Planina was aboundet by snow.



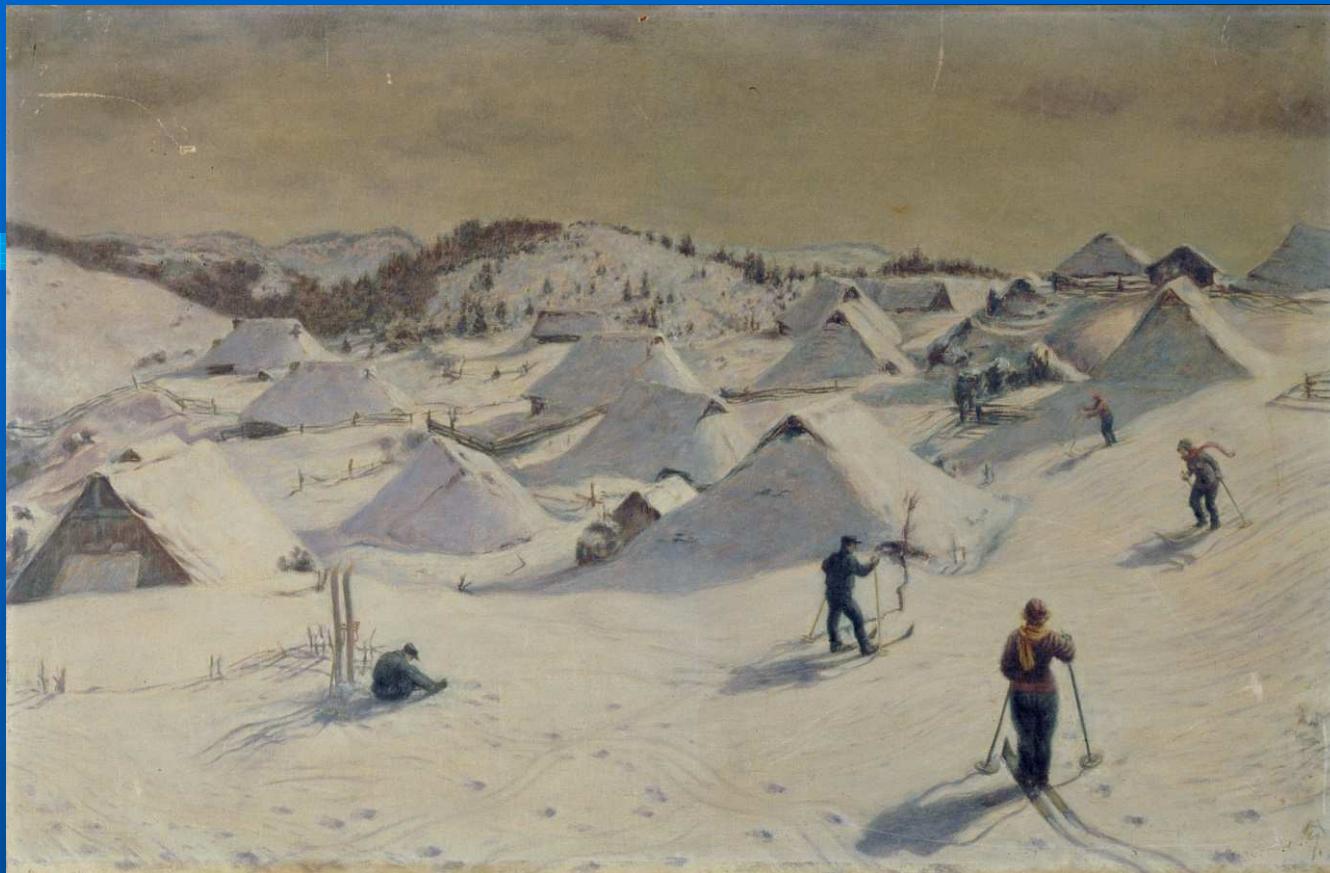
Močan veter je zasipal pokrajino na Veliki planini.

Strong wind in winter filled up the country on Velika Planina.



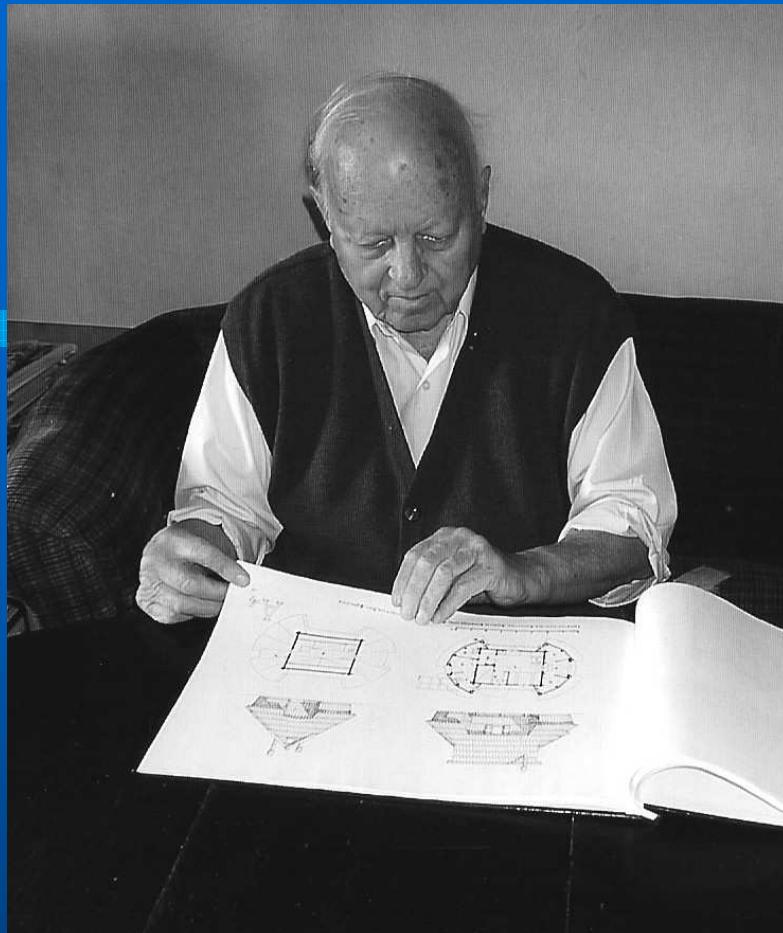
Schmidingerjeva koča na Veliki planini, ki je edine Nemci niso požgali med 2. svetovno vojno.

Schmidinger's hut on Velika Planina which was the only one that the Germans did not burn during the 2nd World War.



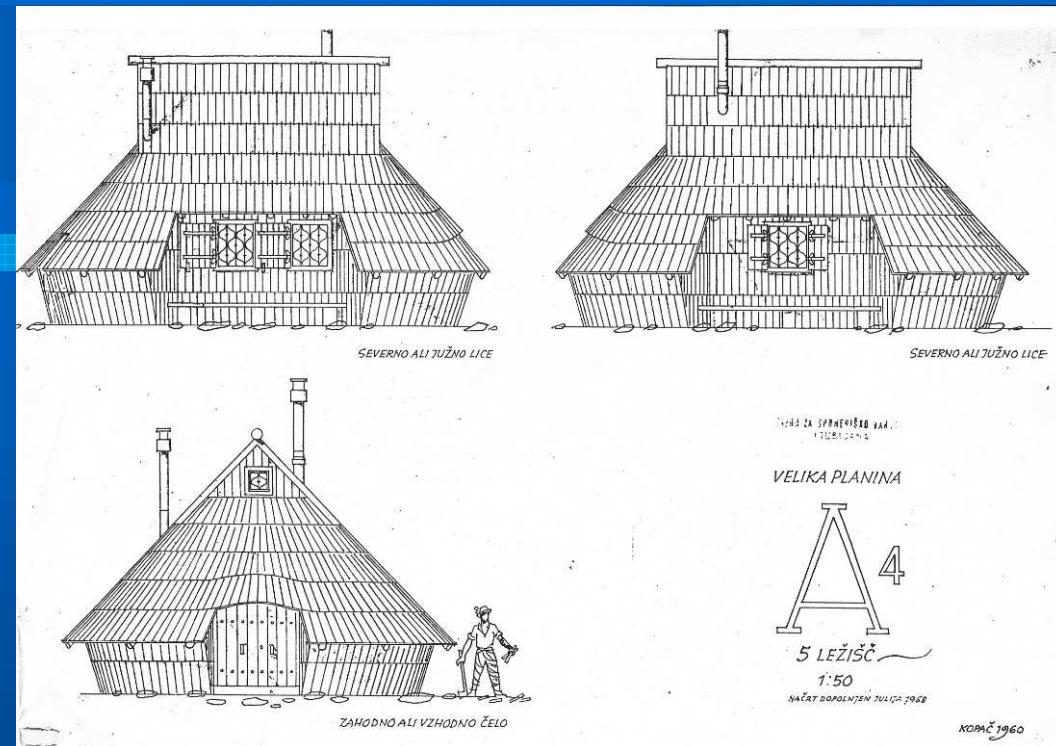
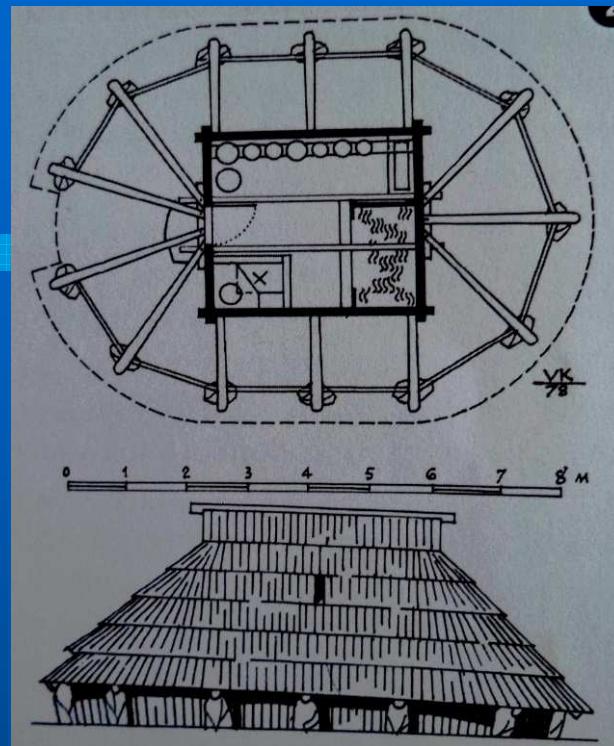
Slovenski slikar Hinko Smrekar je pred 2. svetovno vojno narisal Veliko planino.

Slovenian painter Hinko Smrekar designed Velika Planina before the 2nd World War.



Arhitekt Vlasto Kopač je na koncu 1950-ih projektiral nove počitniške hiše v slogu starih pastirskih stanov.

Architect Vlasto Kopač designed the new holiday huts in the style of herdmen dwellings in late 1950's.



Vlasto Kopač: Različni tipi koč, Velika planina, 1959.

Vlasto Kopač: Different types of huts, Velika Planina, 1959..



Velika planina, 1960.

Velika Planmina, 1960.



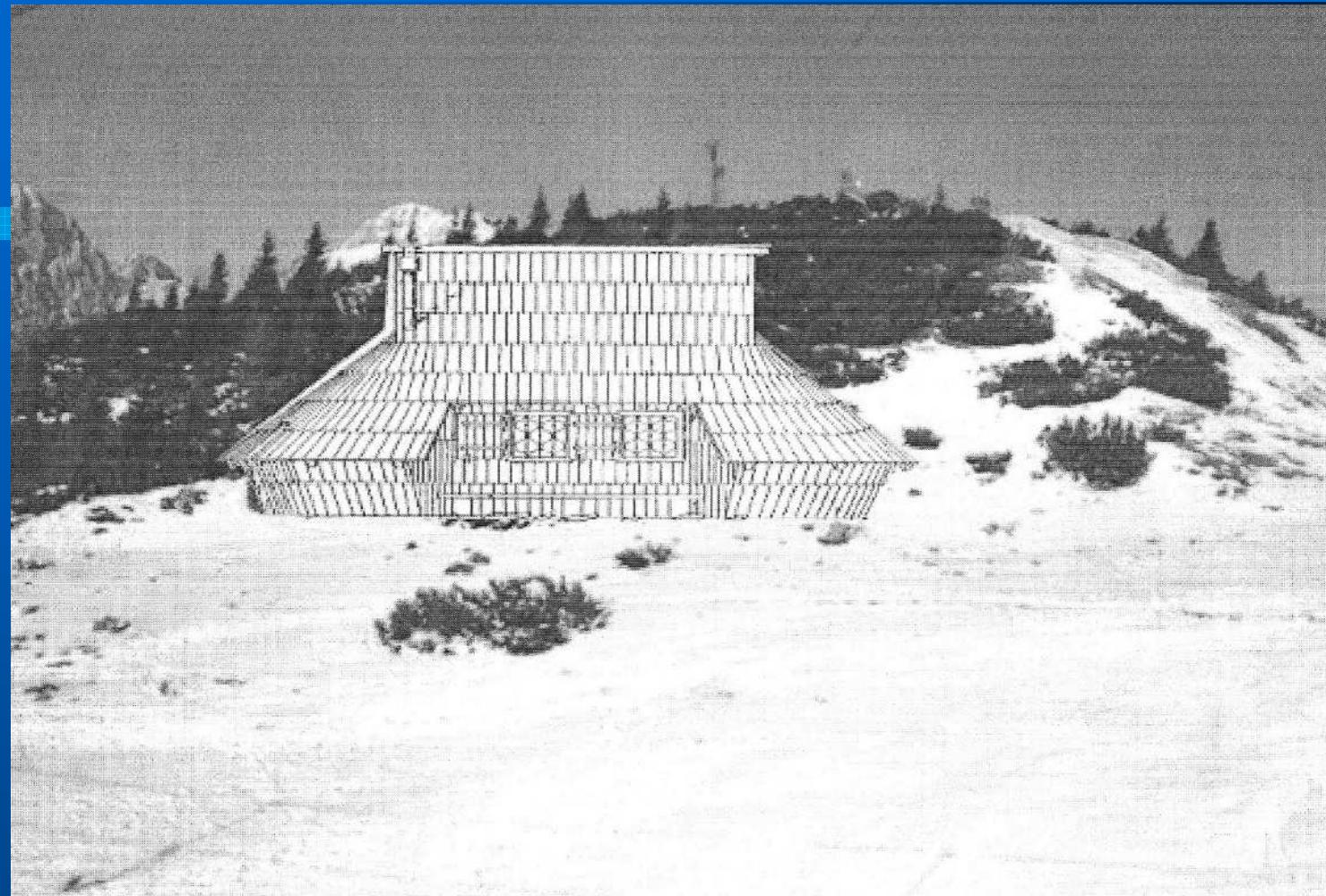
Cerkvica na Veliki planini.

Small church on Velika Planina.



Počitniško naselje z griča, Velika planina.

Holiday settlement from a hill, Velika Planina.



Skica spominske koče Vlasta Kopača, Velika planina, 2010.

Sketch of the hut remebering Vlasto Kopač, Velika Planina, 2010.



Rojstvo poletov, Planica, Slovenija, 1934

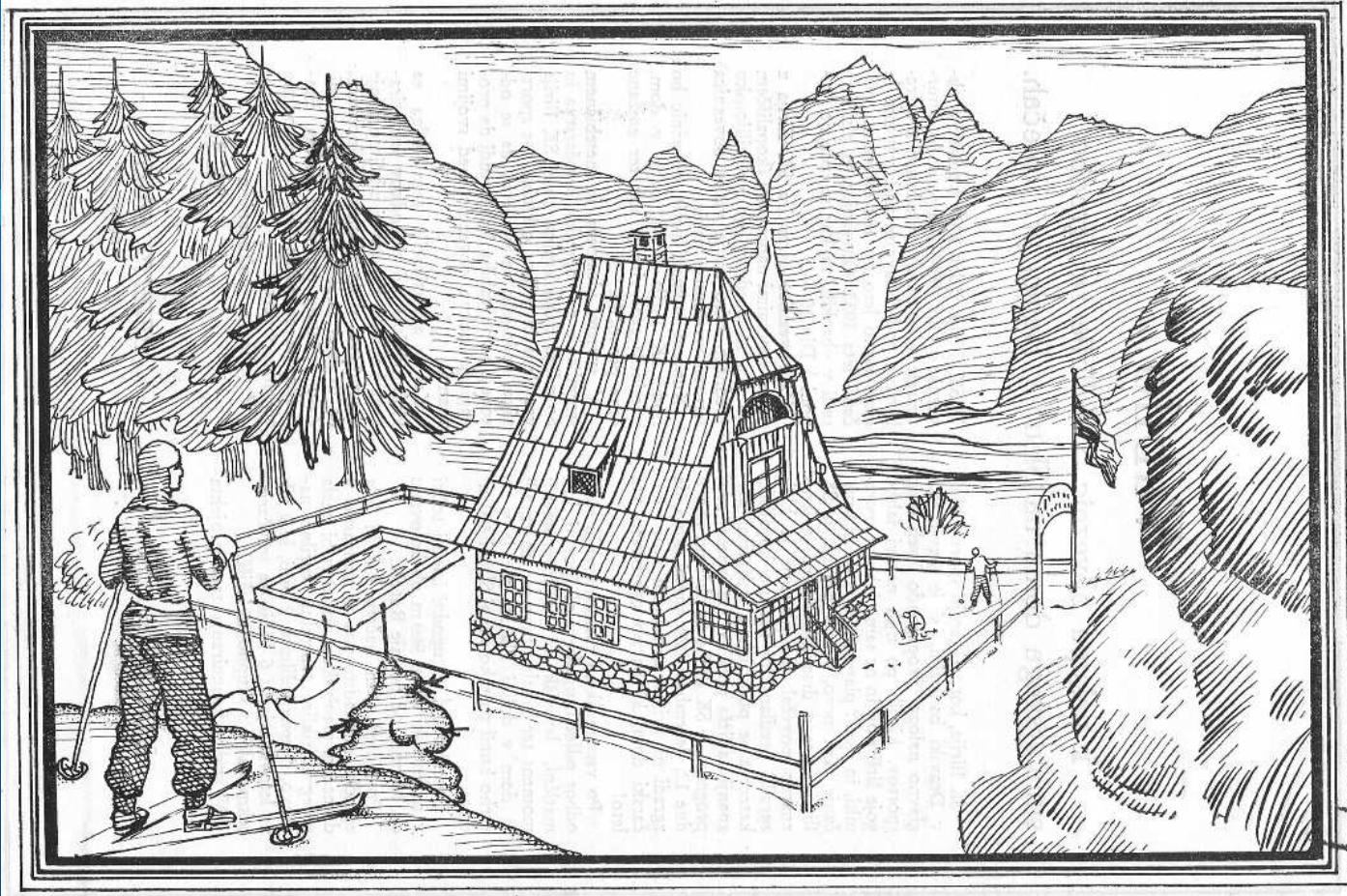
Birth of Ski Flying, Planica, Slovenia, 1934





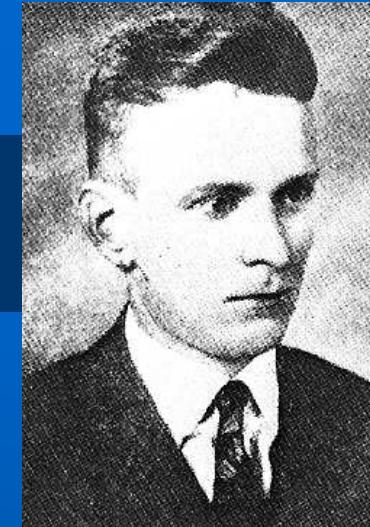
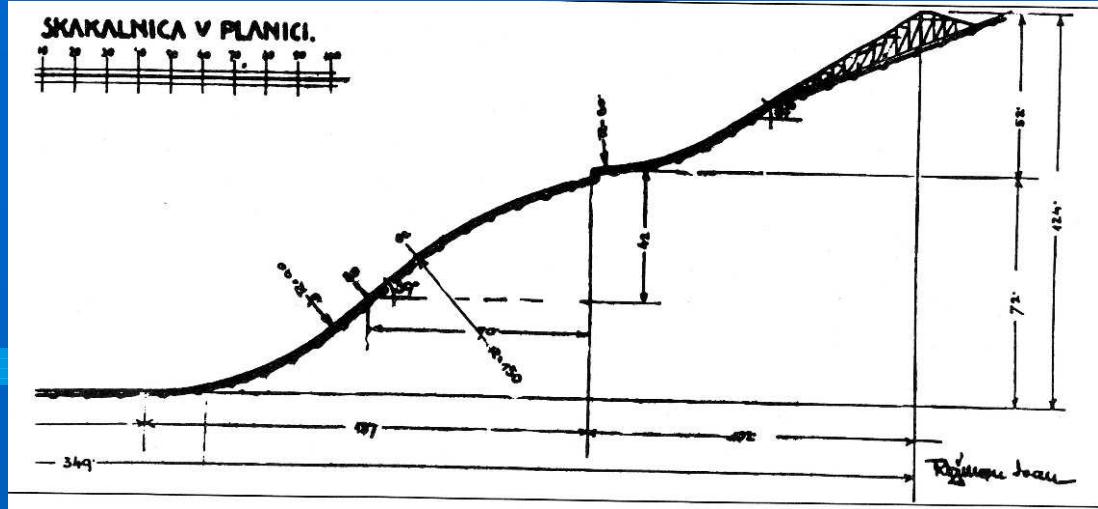
Udobni dom v Planici, za katerega sta načrte narisala Stanko Bloudek in Stane Miklavčič. «Dom Ilirija», je bil odprt 20. decembra 1931 in je imel 65 sob s tekočo mrzlo in toplo vodo, centralno kurjavo, zunanjim plavalnim bazenom, tenis igrišči, ki so bila pozimi drsališče.

Comfortable lodge in Planica was designed by Stano Bloudek and Stane Miklavčič. It was opened on December 20, 1931: 65 rooms, cold and warm water in rooms, central heating, outside swimming pool, tennis court (skating area in winter).



Friderik Dofenik: skica Doma Ilirija, Planica, 1931.

Friderik Dofenik's sketch of the Lodge Ilirija, Planica, 1931.



Portret Ivana Rožmana, ki je naredil načrte in zgradil prvo največjo letalnico 90 m v Planici, na kateri je Norvežan Birger Ruud skočil 92 m marca leta 1934. Bloudek je sicer narisal načrte, vendar manjše 70 m skakalnice, ki pa je niso zgradili. Gorec se je odločil za gradnjo večje Rožmanove letalnice. Leto kasneje sta se sprla Rožman in Bloudek.

Portrait of Ivan Rožman, the man who designed and built up the first 300 feet ski-flying hill in Planica on which the Norwegian Birger Ruud jumped 307 feet in March 1934. Bloudek designed a 210 feet ski-jumping hill which never built. Gorec decided to build the greater Rožman's ski-flying hill. Bloudek and Rožman argued one year later and Bloudek.



Bogo Šrame-Fricl je bil član Smučarskega kluba Ljubljana in zagotovo najboljših slovenskih skakalcev pred drugo vojno s štirimi zaporednimi zmagami na državnih prvenstvih od leta 1929 do 1933. Desetkrat je izboljšal jugoslovanski rekord v dolžini skokov, a hkrati imel največjo smolo: februarja 1934 se je poškodoval na državnem prvenstvu v Planici, tako da ni skakal marca na mednarodni tekmi z najboljšimi Norvežani. Leta 1935 je bil naš najboljši skakalec v Planici in zopet se je poškodoval leta 1936, da ni mogel na olimpijske igre v Garmisch-Partenkirchen leta 1936.



Bogo Šramel-Fric, was a member of the Ski Club Ljubljana and for sure one of the best Slovenian ski jumpers before the 2nd World War with his four titles of national champion from 1929 to 1933. He broke the national record ten times. He injured himself at the National Championships in February 1934 so he could not jump at the first international competition with the best Norwegians in Planica in March 1934. He was the best Yugoslav ski jumper in 1935 but he was injured again and he could not attend to Winter Olympic Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936.



Franci Palme je bil odličen skakalec pred drugo vojno: štirikrat je bil državni prvak (1934, 1937, 1938 in 1940) z najdaljšim skokom Slovenca s 60 metri v Planici leta 1934 ter bil član olimpijskega moštva leta 1936 v Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Franci Palme was an excellent ski jumper before the 2nd World War: he was national champion four times (1934, 1937, 1938 and 1940), making the longest Slovenian ski jump with 180 feet in Planica in 1934 and was member of the Yugoslav Olympic Team in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936.



„Mamutska“ skakalnica Ivana Rožmana, Planica, marec 1934.

Ivan Rožman's „mammoth ski jumping hill“, Planica, March, 1934.



Norvežane so posadili na voz, ki sta ga vlekla vola in odšli z železniške postaje v Ratečah do Planice, marec 1934.

Norwegians on ox wagon and carry from the railway station in Rateče to Planica, March 1934.



Norvežan Birger Ruud na poti na vrh letalnice, Planica, marec 1934.

Norwegian Birger Ruud on the way to the top of the ski flying hill,
Planica, March 1934.



Birger Ruud v Planici leta 1934, ko je skočil „svetovni rekord“ 92 m.

Birger Ruud in Planica in 1934 when he jumped the „world record“ 92 m (307 feet).



Norvežan Birger Ruud v izteku po skoku 92 metrov, Planica, Slovenija, marec 1934.

Norwegian Birger Ruud in the run-off after his 92 m long jump, Planica, Slovenia, March 1934.



Janez Bitenc (na levi sliki na desni), Ivan Rožman, Ivan Komar in industrialec Rado Hribar (na desni sliki na desni) so darovali denar za gradnjo 90-meterske skakalnice, Planica, Slovenija, 1933-1934.

Janez Bitenc (on the left photograph on right), Ivan Rožman, Ivan Komar and industrialist Rado Hribar (on the right photography on right) donated money for the construction of the 90 m ski flying hill, Planica, Slovenia, 1933-1934.



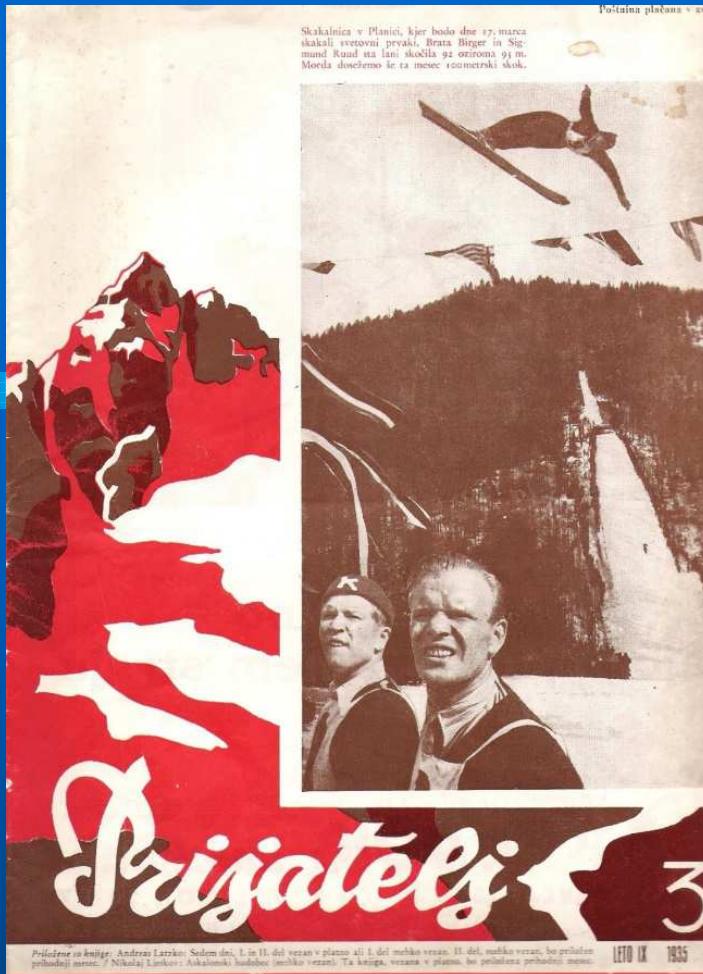
Joso Gorec, general Nedeljković in dr. Ivo Pirc, predsednik Jugoslovanske zimske športne zveze, Planica, Slovenija, marec 1934.

Joso Gorec, general Nedeljković in Dr. Ivo Pirc, President of the Yugoslav Winter Sports Association, Planica, Slovenia, March 1934.



Razglasitev rezultatov prvih mednarodnih poletov na smučeh v Planici leta 1934, ko je zmagal Norvežan Birger Ruud in tudi po tekmi v poletih s svobodno izbiro višine zaleta je dosegel 92 m, najdlje do tedaj na svetu. Joso Gorec, pri mizi drugi z leve, s sončnimi očali, je bil pobudnik gradnje letalnice v Planici.

Proclamation of the results at the first international ski-flying competition in Planica in 1934, when the Norwegian Birger Ruud won it. After the official competition every competitor can chose the height of the in-run and Ruud landed at 306 feet, for a world record. Joso Gorec (second on the left near the table) with sun glasses was the promoter of the ski-flying hill in Planica.



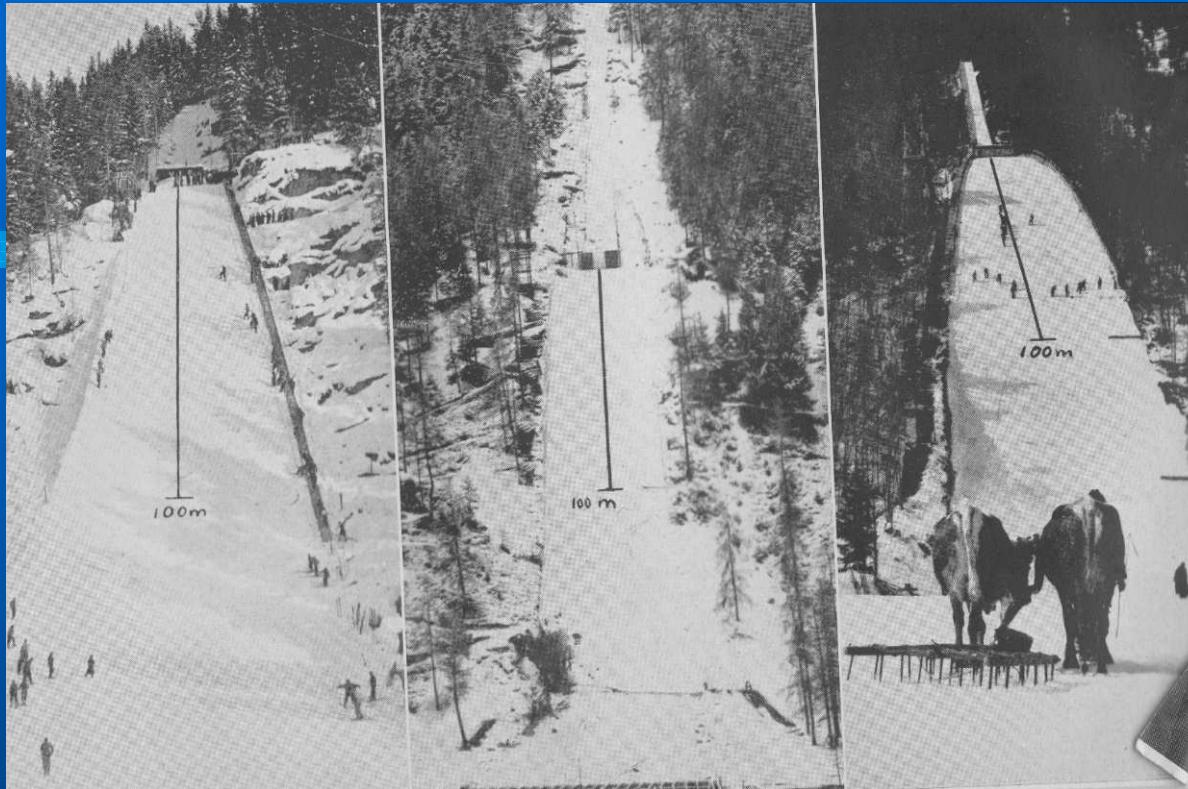
Revija Prijatelj je objavila leta 1935 sliko Norvežanov bratov Sigmunda in Birgerja Ruuda v Planici marca 1934.

Magazine Prijatelj (Friend) published in 1935 the photography of the Norwegians brothers Sigmund and Birger Ruud in Planica in March 1934.



Norvežan Reidar Anderson je leta 1935 poletel v Planici 99 m. Na povabilo Organizaciskega komiteja Planica se je kasneje še večkrat rad vrnil v Planico.

Norwegian Reidar Anderson flew 99 m (330 feet) in Planica in 1935. He came with pleasure several time to Planica invited by the Organizing Committee Planica.



Primerjava letalnic leta 1936 s črto daljine 100 metrov (z leve):
Vikersund (Norveška), Ponte di Legno (Italija) in Planica (Slovenija,
Jugoslavija).

Comparision with the line of 100 m in 1936 (from left): Vikersund
(Norway), Ponte di Legno (Italy) and Planica (Slovenia, Yugoslavia).



Stanko Bloudek je bil vsestranski načrtovalec od letal, skakalnic do drsališč in drugih športnih objektov. Ponosen stoji leta 1936 v Planici pod novo 106 m letalnico, ki jo je povečal in dal postaviti leseno konstrukcijo gornjega dela doskočišča, da je skakalec letel čim bliže snegu in ne visoko v zraku.

Stanko Bloudek was universal designer of airplanes, ski-jumping hills, skating-gabouts and other sports buildings. He stood proudly below his new 318 feet ski-flying hill in Planica in 1936 which he reconstructed and enlarged so that he added new timber construction at the upper part of the landing space, so that the ski jumper flew closer to the snow and not so high in the air.



Avstrijec Sepp Bradl je doskočil v Planici marca leta 1936 pri 101,5 m. Norvežani niso smeli skakati zaradi prepovedi njihove smučarske zveze (Norsk Skiforbund) in so polete gledali s solzami v očeh.

Austrian Sepp Bradl landed at 101,5 m (338 feet) in Planica in 1936. The Norwegian Ski Association (Norsk Skiforbund) forbade the Norwegian ski jumpers to take part at the competition and they watched the ski-flyers with tears in their eyes.



Sepp Bradl – Buwi s pokalom za prvo mesto, Planica, Slovenija, marec 1936.

Sepp Bradl – Buwi with the cup of winner, Planica, Slovenia, March 1936.



Albin Novšak je bil doma iz Bohinja in bil najboljši domačin leta 1936 v Planici in državni prvak leta 1939 v skokih na smučeh. Novšak je bil stalni član državne reprezentance in skakal na zimskih olimpijskih igrah leta 1936 v Garmisch-Partenkirchnu, kjer je dosegel 41. mesto.

Albin Novšak was born in Bohinj. He was the best native in Planica in 1936 and national champion in 1939 in ski-jumping. He was constantly member of the National Ski-jumping Team. Novšak was member of the Olympic Team in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936 too where he placed 41st.



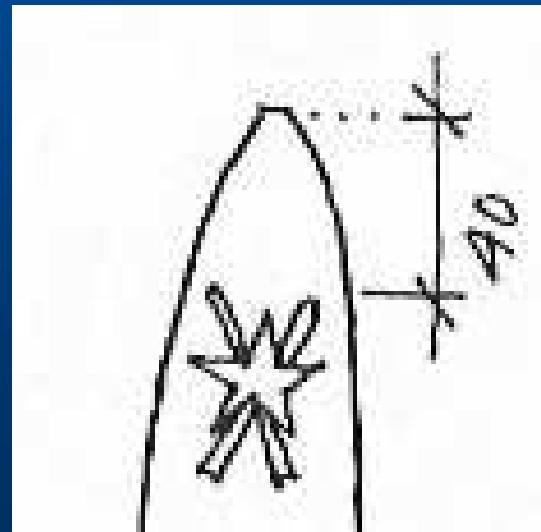
Janez Kerštajn - Šumar iz Rateč je bil od leta 1934 vse do upokojitve gospodar skakalnic v Planici in je skrbel, da je so bile naprave vedno dobro vzdrževane, tudi preko poletja.

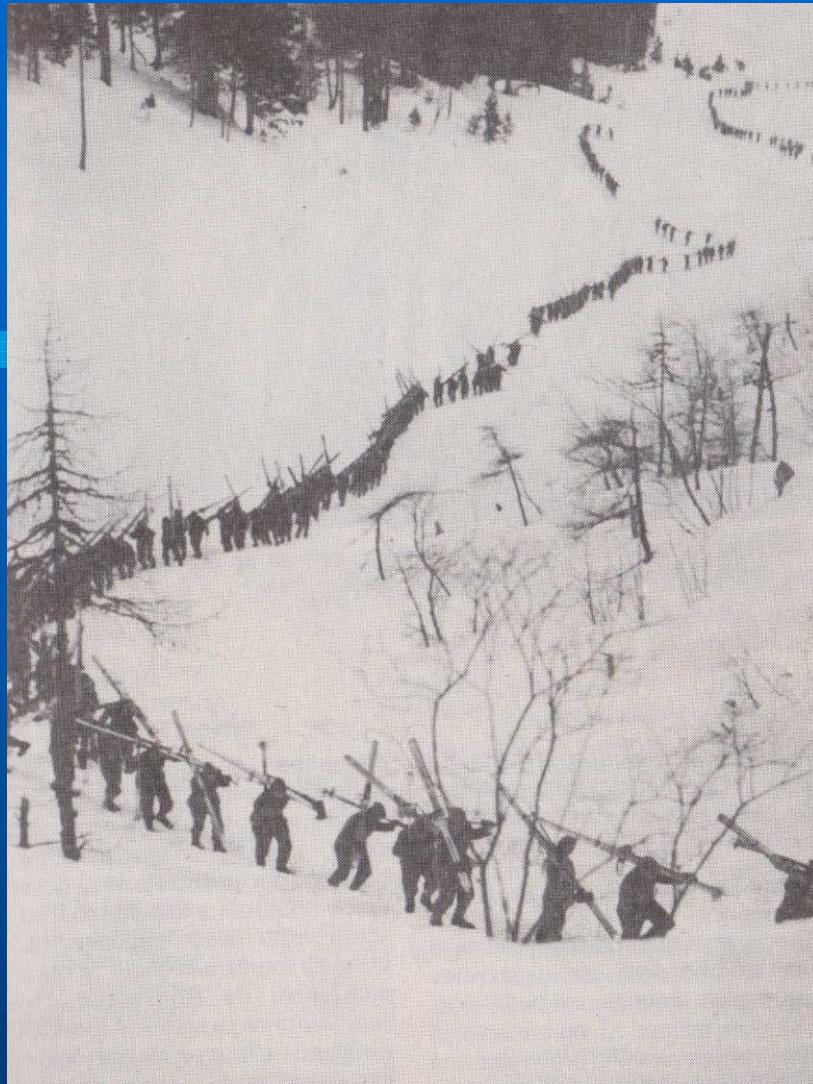
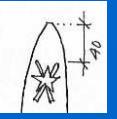
Janez Kerštajn - Šumar from Rateče was in charge of the upkeepmaster of the ski-jumping and ski-flying hills in Planica from 1934 until his retirement. They were well maintained over summertime too.



Partizanske smučarske tekme, Cerkno, 21. in 22. januar 1945

Partizans' Ski Competitions,
January 21 and 22 1945





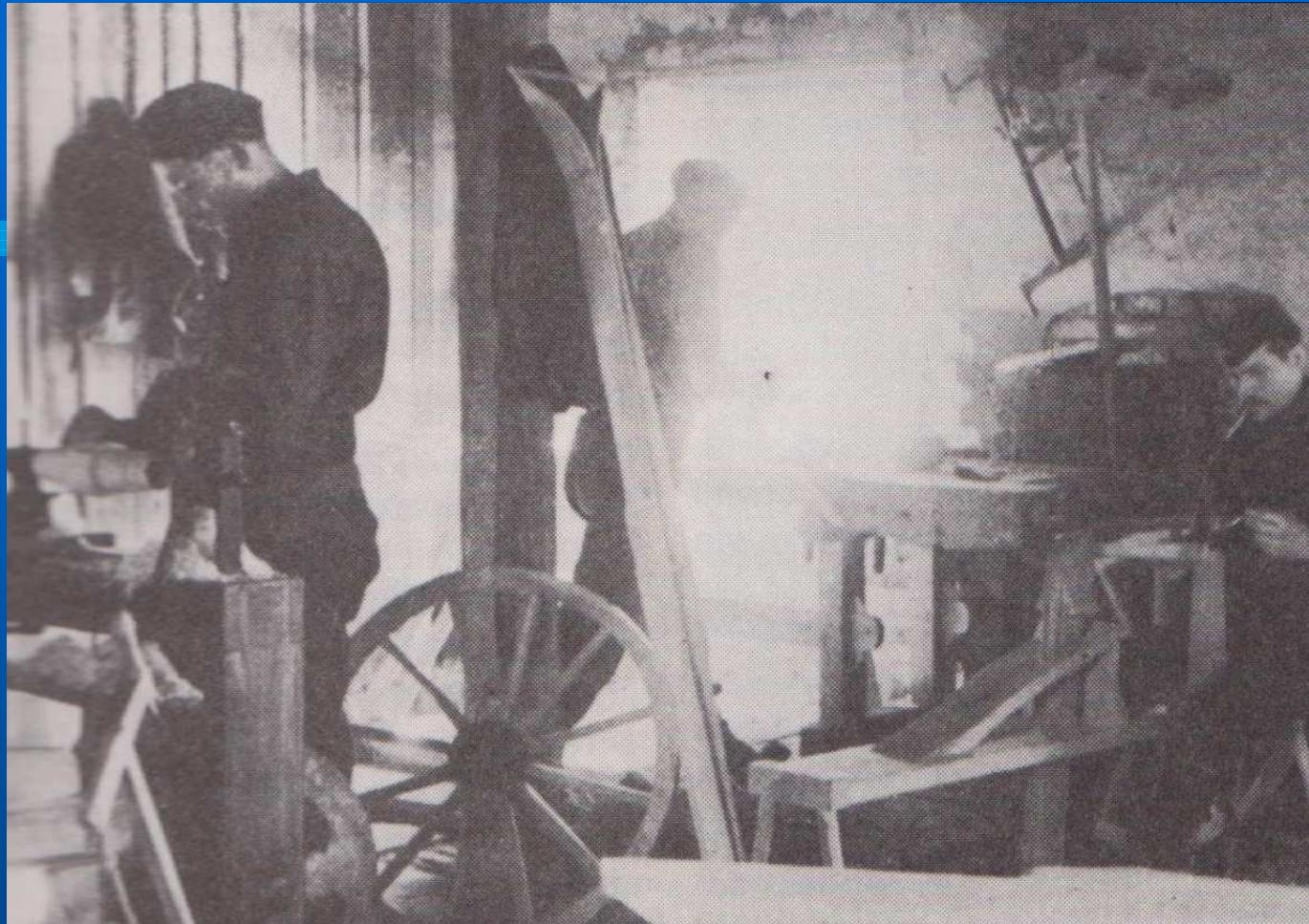
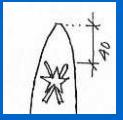
Smučarska enota slovenskih partizanov, 1944.

Slovenian partisans ski troop, 1944.



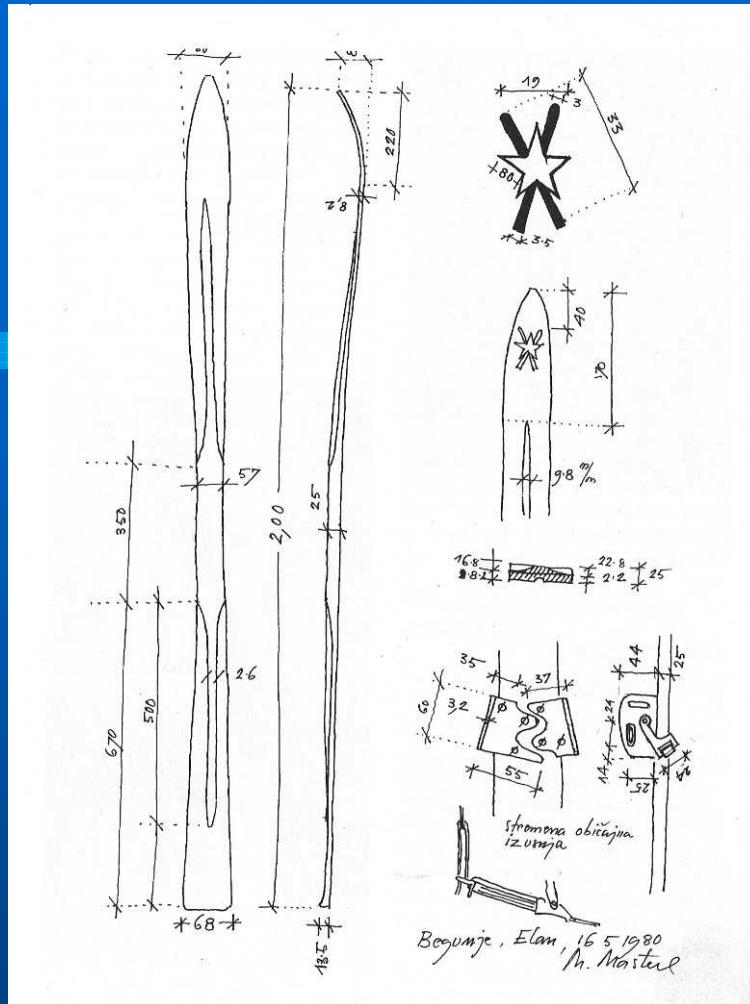
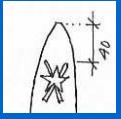
Partizanska delavnica smuči in vezi, Cerkno, 1944.

Partisans' workshop of skis and bindings, Cerkno, Slovenia, 1944.



Partizanska delavnica smuči in vezi, Cerkno, Slovenija, 1944.

Partisan's skis and bindings workshop, Cerkno, Slovenia, 1944.



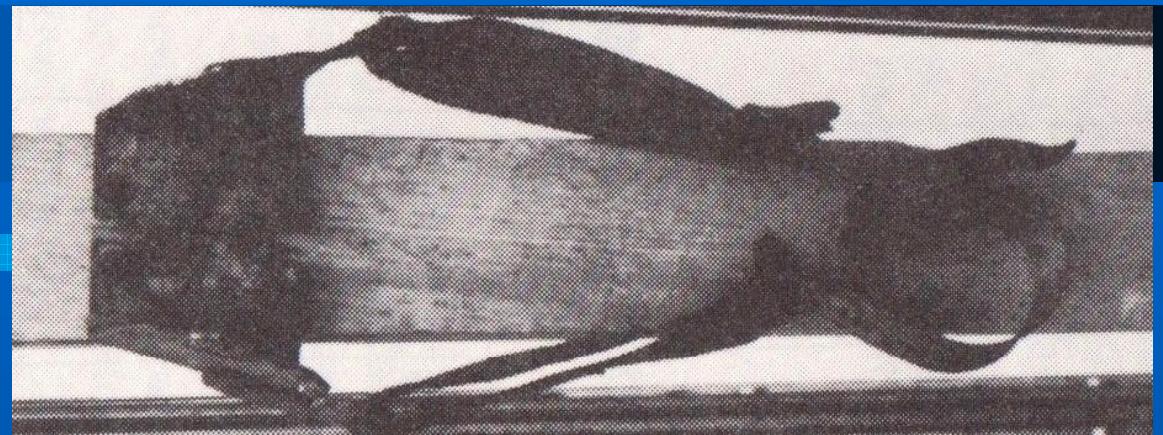
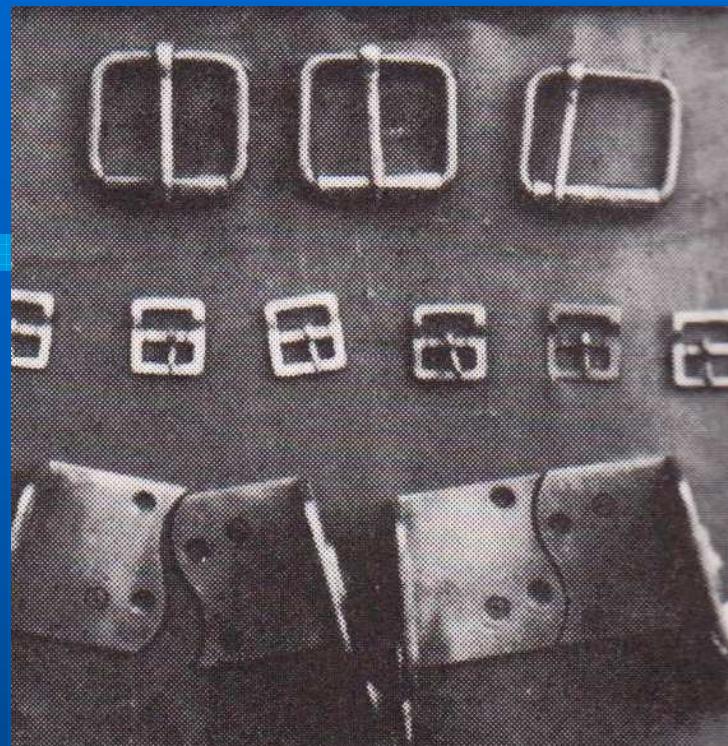
Skica partizanskih smuči in vezi, avtor skice Marijan Masterl, Cerkno, Slovenija, 1944.

Sketch of partisans' skis and bindings, sketch by Marijan Masterl, Cerkno, Slovenia, 1944.



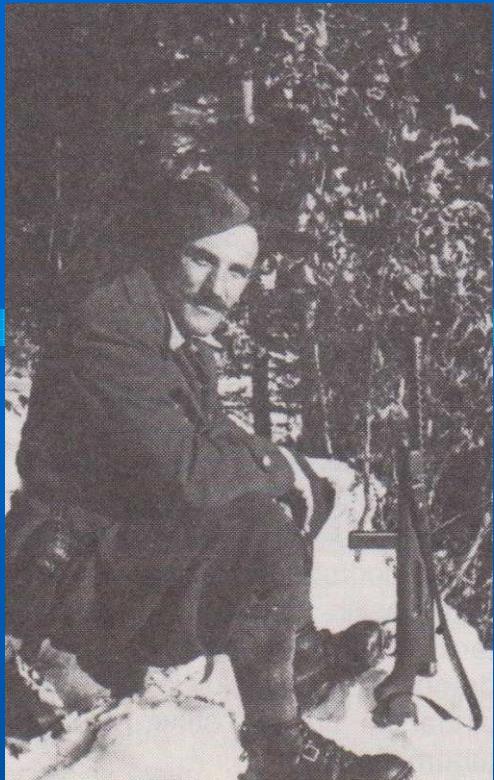
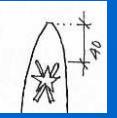
V krivine vžgan znak partizanske delavnice smuči ELAN v Cerknem, ki je začela delovati jeseni 1944 in so tam izdelali številne smuči za potrebe slovenskih partizanov med 2. svetovno vojno.

The symbol of the partisans' workshop ELAN in Cerkno was burnt in on the tip of the ski. It began making skis in the autumn in 1944 and made a great quantity of skis for the Slovenian partisans in the 2nd World War.



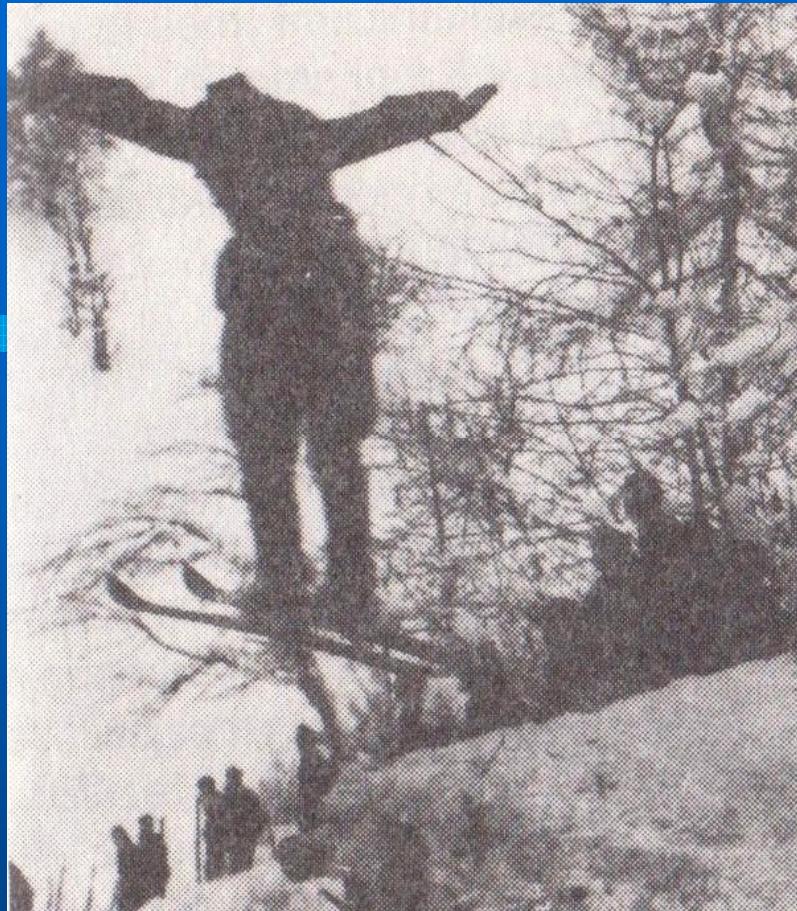
Kovinski deli vezi in vez partizanskih smuči, Cerkno, Slovenija, 1944.

Metal devices of partizans' bindings and a binding, Cerkno, Slovenia, 1944.



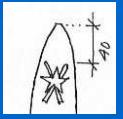
Marijan Masterl med partizansko tekmo v veleslalomu, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945. Masterl je zbiral gradivo o razvoju smučarskih žičnic v Sloveniji in tudi risal smučarska središča z žičnicami.

Marijan Masterl at the partisan's race in giant-slalom, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945. Masterl collected the documents of the development of the ski lifts in Slovenia and made sketches of the ski centers with lifts.



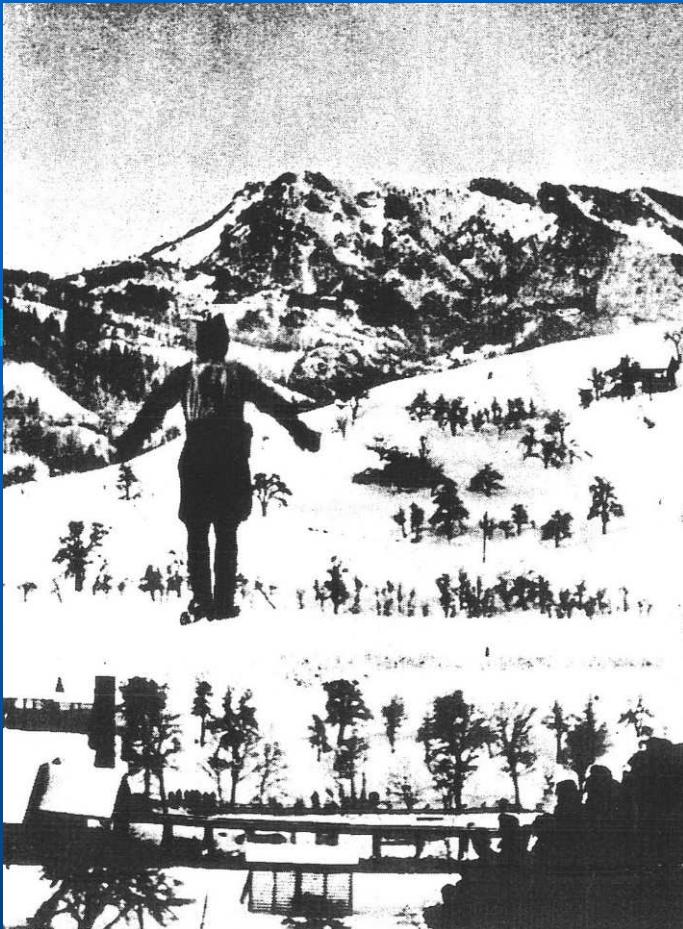
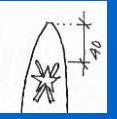
Štefe in Sodja sta trenirala na skakalnici v Marenkovcu v Farjem potoku za partizanske smučarske tekme v Cerknem, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Štefe and Sodja trained at Marenkovec in Farji Potok for the partisans' ski races, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



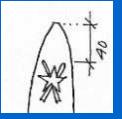
Rudi Finžgar, vodja partizanske delavnice smuči, je zmagal v skokih, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Rudi Finžgar, chief of the partisans' skis workshop, won the race in ski jumping, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



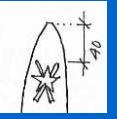
Janko Štefe je zmagal v veleslalomu in bil treji v smučarskih skokih. Na sliki je na desnem boku opaziti pištolo, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Janko Štefe won the giant-slalom and was third in ski jumping. On his right hip is a pistol to be seen, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



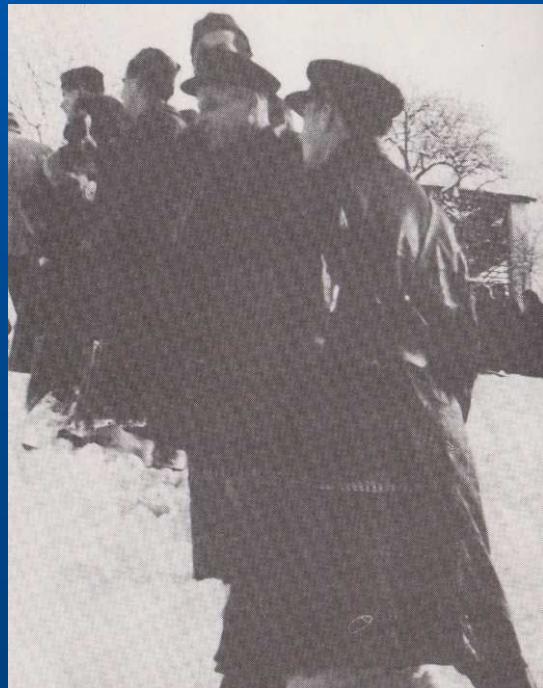
Tekma v skokih na smučeh, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Race in ski jumping, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



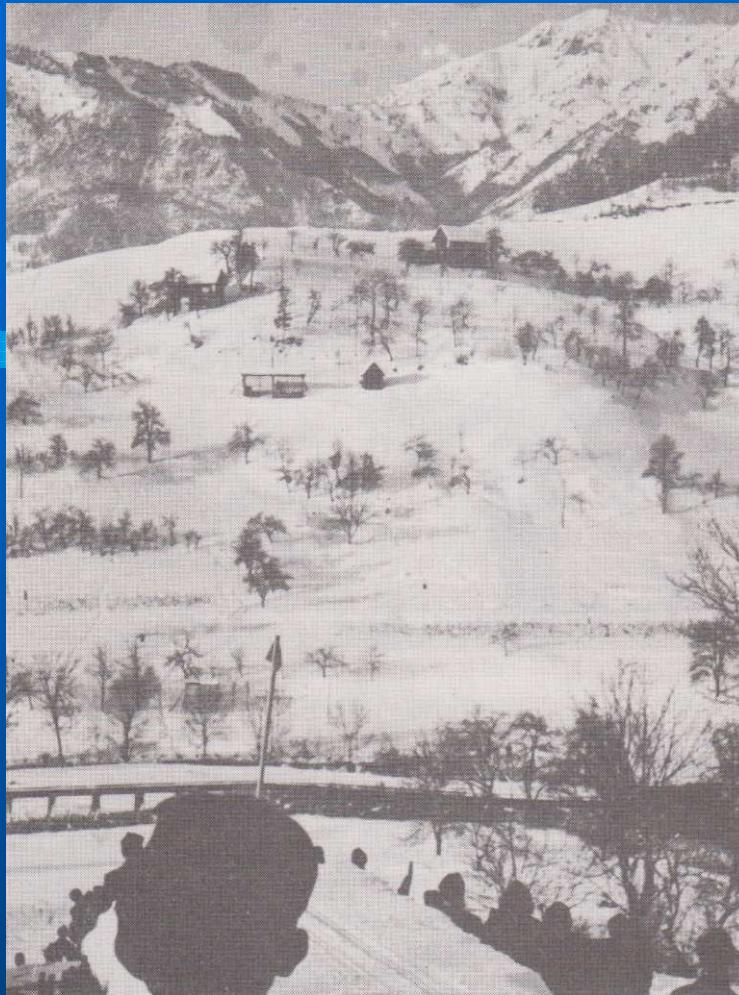
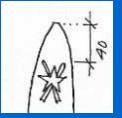
Partizanski gledalci na tekmi v smučarskih skokih, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Partisans' – spectators at the race in ski jumping, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



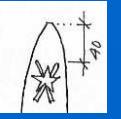
Vojaške delegacije Velike Britanije, Rusije in ZDA spo prisostvovale smučarskim tekmam, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Army delegations of Great Britain, Russia and U.S.A. attended to the ski races, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



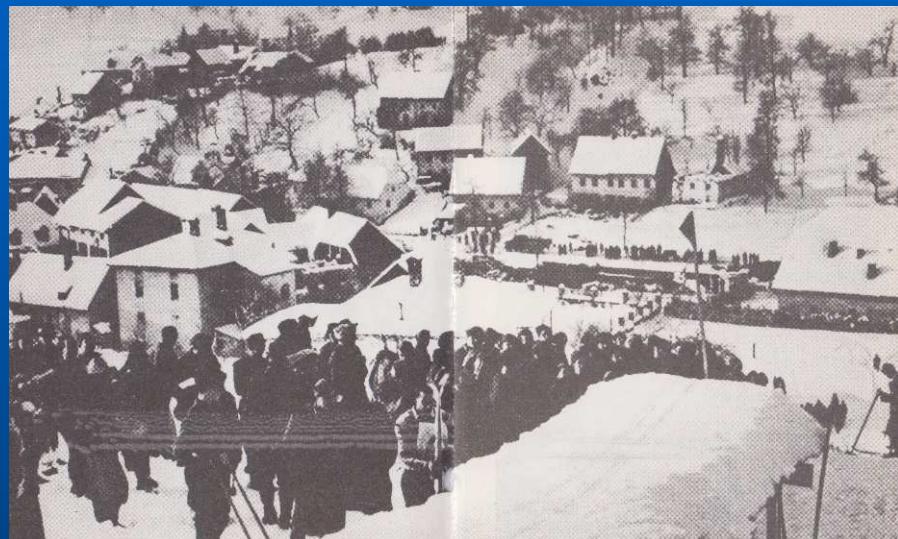
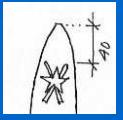
Pogled z vrha smučarske skakalnice, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

View from the top of the ski jumping hill, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



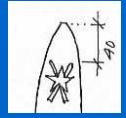
Angleški avioni so s padali vrgli med smučarsko tekmo vojaško opremo za partizane, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

English aeroplanes threw the army equipment for the partisans at the time of the ski race, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



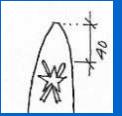
Gledalci partizanske tekme v smučarskih skokih, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Spectators at the partisans' race in ski jumping, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



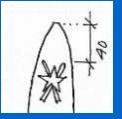
Navodila smučarskim patroloom pred startom. Tekmovalci so morali nositi v nahrbtnikih opeke. Ker jih je zmanjkalo za enega partizana, je ta dal v habrtnik kar malo kovinsko peč, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Instructions for the ski patrols before the start. The competitors had to wear rucksaks with the bricks. There was shortage of the bricks for one partisan so he put in his rucksack a small metal stove, Cerkno Slovenia, January 1945.



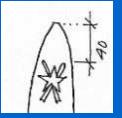
Člani partizanskih brigad streljajo na tekmi patruljnega teka partizanov. Tarča so bile prazne vinske steklenice, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Brigade's teams are shooting in the cross-country patrol competition of the partisans. The targets were empty wine bottles, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



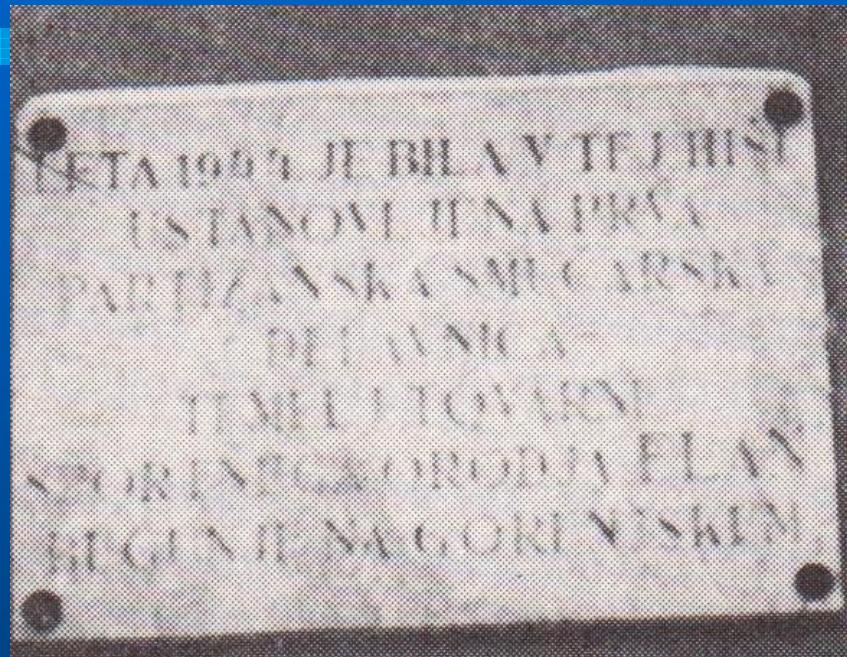
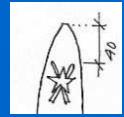
Smučarska patrola na cilju, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Ski patrol at the finish, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



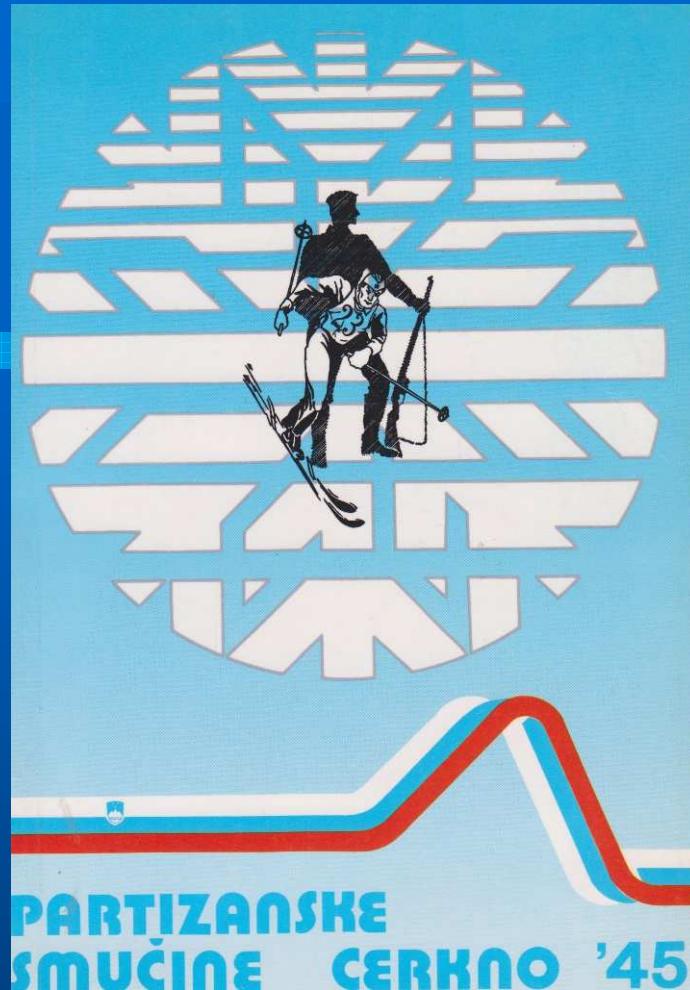
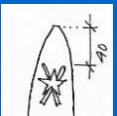
Marijan Masterl je narisal diplome za najboljše, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945. Na sliki replika.

Marijan Masterl designed the diplomas for the bests, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945. Faksimile on the picture.



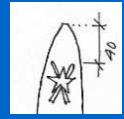
Spominski plošči na partizanske smučarske tekme, Cerkno, Slovenija, januar 1945.

Memorial plates of the partisans' ski races, Cerkno, Slovenia, January 1945.



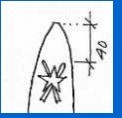
Marijan Masterl je napisal zgodovino partizanskih tekem v Cerknem v Sloveniji januarja 1945.

Marijan Masterl wrote a book about the partisans' ski races in Cerkno in Slovenia in January 1945.



Spominske partizanske smučarske tekme na Cerkno 1945.

Memorial partisans' ski races on Cerkno 1945.



Tekme smučarjev po starem: Denis Jelovčan iz Kropе nastopa z originalnimi partizanskimi smučmi, Predmeja, Slovenija, 1996.

Old-time ski racers: Denis Jelovčan from Kropa appeared with the original partisan's skis, Predmeja, Slovenia, 1996.

Alpsko smučanje slepih, od 1950

Alpine skiing of the blinds, from 1950





Košir je imel šolo smučanja za dijake Poljanske gimnazije iz Ljubljane na Gorjušah. Slepi Pavle Janežič, čeprav slep, je bil redni gimanzijec na isti šoli. Pavle je z velikim zanimanjem poslušal sošolce o njihovih smučarskih doživljajih, Tine Košir je nenadoma prišel na noro idejo: „Pavle, jutri bova skupaj smučala.“

Košir je na na vrhu hribčka zasukal Pavlove smuči proti dolini in mu dal navodila, kako naj drsi navzdol. Košir je brez smuči objel Pavleta in tekel ob slepemu smučarju. Pavle je bil prehiter in ko ni več čutil svojega učitelja, se je vrgel v sneg. Naslednji poskusi so bili boljši, ko je Košir nataknil smuči in sta s Pavletom objeta varno smučala po hribu.

Košir je svetoval Institutu za slepo in slabovidno mladino iz Ljubljane, da je bil leta 1953 organiziran smučarski tečaj na Okroglem pri Kranju. Košir je sam učil 16 slepih smučarjev. Na koncu tečaja so bile uspešne tekme v teku na smučeh, smuku in enostavnem slalomu s tremi vratci.

Kasneje so bili organizirani številni tečaji za starejše slepe smučarje. Številna državna prvenstva v smučanju slepih so sledila v naslednjih letih.



In 1950 Tine Košir had a ski school for the pupils of the Poljanska Secundary School on Gorjuše. Among the pupils was also Pavle Janežič, who, although blind, was a regular pupil of the school. With a great interest he listened to the ski adventures of his schoolmates. All of sudden, Tine Košir got struck with a crazy idea: „Pavle, tomorrow, you are going to ski with me too“.

On the top of the small hill Košir turned Pavle's skis facing the valley and gave him instruction how to run down. Košir, without skis, embracing Janežič, was running along with him. The blind skier was to fast and Košir Košir could not follow him. Janežič not feeling his instructor any more and he trew himself in the snow. Next trials were better while Košir put his skis on and embracing they were skiing safely downhill.

Košir suggested to the head oh the Institute for Blind and Weak-Sighted Youth in Ljubljana to organize a ski course in Okroglo near Kranj in 1953. Košir taught 16 blind skiers alone. The ski course was very successful. Ski competitions in cross-country, downhill and simple slalom with three gates were the top of the course. Many courses for the adult blind skiers followed the very beginning. The National Championships of the Blinds in skiing took place in next years.



Tine Košir (na levi sliki na desni) s slepim smučarjem Pavletom Janežičem v Kranjski Gori, Slovenija, 1951.

Tine Košir (left photography on right) with blind skier Pavle Janežič in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia, 1951.



Slepi so se morali na Okroglem pri Kranju leta 1953 najprej naučiti hoditi na smučeh po ravnem.

Blind skiers had to learn first to walk on skis on the flat in Okroglo near Kranj in 1953.



Slepi in enoroki Janez se je prvi spustil navzdol v neznano v smuku naravnost, Okroglo pri Kranju, 1953.

Blind and one handed Janez glided for the first time into the unknown thrill of the schuss, Okroglo near Kranj in 1953.



Smučanje slepih v paru med smukom naravnost je pomagalo pri ravnotežju, Okroglo pri Kranju, 1953.

Skiing of the blind in pairs helped them to retain their balance, Okroglo near Kranj in 1953.



Prvi plužni zavoj, Okroglo pri Kranju, 1953.

First plow turn, Okroglo, near Kranj, 1953.



Mladi slepi smučarji so imeli prvi tečaj leta 1953 in so bili veseli, da bodo prišli na tečaj še naslednje leto. Na sliki Rakitna, 1960.

Young blind skiers came for their first ski course in 1953, and they were very happy to come again to ski the following year. On picture Rakitna in 1960.



Vodja tečaja Tine Košir si je zlomil nogo, ko je učil slepe. Ker ni želel prekiniti tečaja, saj je tam sam učil smučanje, se je vrnil z mavcem in nadaljeval svoje delo, Okroglo pri Kranju, 1953.

Tine Košir, leader of the ski course of the blind skiers, broke his leg. He did not want to cancel the course so he came back in a plaster cast on his leg and continued his work, Okroglo near Kranj, 1953.



Številni padci slepim smučarjem niso vzeli veselja do smučanja,
Okroglo pri Kranju, 1953.

Numerous falls did not take the joy away from blind skiers,
Okroglo near Kranj, 1953.



Dva položaja slepih smučarjev, Okroglo pri Kranju, Slovenija, 1953.

Two stances of blind skiers, Okroglo near Kranj, Slovenia, 1953.



Tine Košir (na levi) je vodil številne tečaje smučanja za slepe od leta 1953 do 1970. Najprej jih je naučil, da si sami pripnejo smuči: tečaj leta 1959 na Planini na Kraju v Julijskih Alpah (1.520 m).

Tine Košir (on the left) led many ski courses for blind skiers from 1953 to 1970. First of all he taught them to fix the bindings themselves: the ski course on Planina na Kraju in Julian Alps (5.070 feet).



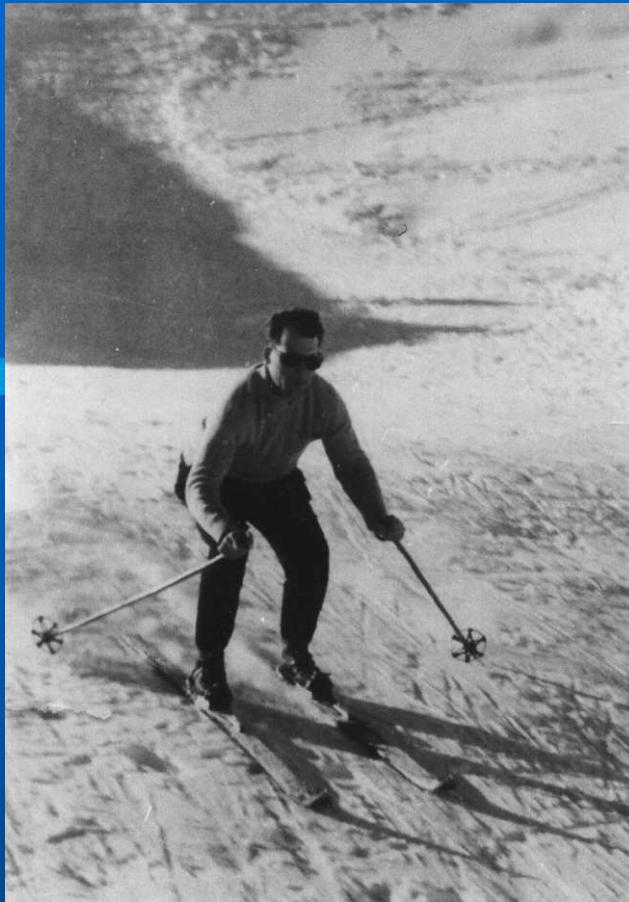
Tine Košir je vsakič po koncu vsakega smučarskega dneva povabil slepe smučarje, da jim je ponovil, kaj so se tisti dan naučili in seveda ni skoparil s spodbudami in pohvalami, Planina na Kraju, Julijske Alpe, 1959.

Tine Košir invited the blind skiers at the end of each skiing day to repeat them what they had learned at day and of course he was encouraging, Planina na Kraju, Julian Alps, 1959.



Slepi so šli peš v navzgor, da so spoznali in si zapomnili naravne oblike smučišča, Planina na Kraju, Julijske Alpe, 1959.

Blind skiers walked up the slope to recognize the natural contours of the terrain, Planina na Kraju, Julian Alps in 1959.



Prvi daljši smuk na tečaju za slepe leta 1959 na Planini na Kraju (1.520 m). Tine Košir je velikokrat menjal kraj tečaja za slepe, da so morali vedno spoznati nova smučišča.

First longer schuss at the course for the blind skiers on Planina na Kraju (5.070 feet)
Tine Košir chose different places for the ski courses so that the blind had to recognize other ski slopes.



Tine Košir (prvi z desne) ni zmogel učiti sam slepe na tečajih, zato mu je velikokrat pomagala bivša alpska tekmovalka in učiteljica smučanja Zdenka Jamnik, četrta z leve, Sorica okoli 900 m, 1958.

Tine Košir (first from right) could not teach the numerous blind skiers alone, so Zdenka Jamnik, ski instructor and former alpine competitor helped him, fourth from left, Sorica, about 3.000 feet, 1958.



Vzpenjanje slepih smučarjev, Sorica, Slovenija, 1958.

Ascent of the blind skiers, Sorica, Slovenia, 1958.



Pluženje slepega smučarja, Sorica, Slovenija, 1958.

Plowing of a blind skier, Sorica, Slovenia, 1958.



Tekma v slalomu slepih smučarjev na strmem pobočju, Sorica, Slovenija, 1958.

Slalom race of the blind skiers on a steep slope, Sorica. Slovenia, 1958.



Zelo skromna smučarska oprema slepega smučarja, Sorica, Slovenija, 1958.

Very modest ski equipment of a blind skier, Sorica, Slovenia, 1958.



Slovenski slepi smučarji so se leta 1967 in 1968 udeležili množičnega teka na smučeh v Beitostølnu na Norveškem. Matevž Kebe (tretji z leve) je zmagal v svoji kategoriji slepih.

Slovenian blind skiers took part in a mass cross-country competition in Beitostølen (Norway) in 1967 and 1968. Matevž Kebe (third from left) won the race in his category of blind skiers.



Pavle Janežič je bil prvi slepi smučar v Sloveniji, ki je začel z alpskim smučanjem s svojim učiteljem Tinetom Koširjem leta 1950 na Gorjušah (okoli 800 m). Na sliki Janežič na državnem prvenstvu v teku leta 1971, ko ga je spodbujal trener Tine Košir.

Pavle Janežič was the first Slovenian blind skier who started to ski with his teacher Tine Košir on Gorjuše (2.000 feet) in 1950. Encouraged by his coach Košir Janežič in the photograph in the National Championships for the blind the cross-country competitor in 1971.



Trener Tine Košir spodbuja slepega in brezrokega smučarja Gustija Škrabca med tekmo v smuku na državnem prvenstvu, Bohinjska Bistrica, Slovenija, 1967.

Coach Tine Košir stimulated blind and handless skier Gusti Škrabec at the National Championships, Bohinjska Bistrica, Slovenia, 1967.



Državno smučarsko prvenstvo slepih v Bohinju leta 1967. Štefan Hudolin je večkrat padel in bil ves premočen. Spremljala ga je državna reprezentantka Milena Kordež, državna prvakinja na 5 km od leta 1974 do 1977 in na 10 km od 1972 do 1977 in na 16 km leta 1979.

National Championships for blind skiers in Bohinj in 1967. Štefan Hudolin fell several times and was wet through. He was accompanied by Milena Kordež of the National Cross-Country Team, national ladies champion over 5 km (3,2 miles) from 1974 to 1977, 10 km (6,4 miles) from 1972 to 1977 and 16 km (10,3 miles) in 1979.



Predvsem slovenski časopis DNEVNIK je objavljala članke o smučanju slepih. Tudi hrvaški časopis VJESNIK (na sliki).

Specially Slovenian newspaper DNEVNIK published many articles about skiing of the blind skiers. Croat newspaper VJESNIK too, on the picture.