

New 'club class' — filling in the air class system

S THERE a life after first-class? Or is it all

There a life after first-class? Or is it au downhil from here?" of Farmington Hills, who is flying with me to London aboard British Airways Flight 276. We have lucked out. We were scheduled to fly club class, and we have been unexpectedly upgraded to first-class. As any aristocra will tell you, once you have tasted luxury, it is hard to go back to your old ways. you, once you make in back to your old ways.

back to your old ways. THE CLASS SYSTEM on airplanes is not based on what family you were born into or what school you attended, but how much you or your employer paid for your ticket. These first-class seats from Detroit to London cost \$1,580 one way, which is more than 1 paid for a three-week European vacation in 1969. The regular economy ticket is now \$588, the new super club classis \$860; and you can get discounted fares as low as \$244 for standby and \$488 for Apextare, depending on advance booking and season. All prices are one way, double them for the cost of a round-trip ticket. This first-class cabin and service is vaguely reminiscent of what all air travel was in "the good old days, "although hoody had this much room for their feet, even then. In those faraway days, air travel was for the relatively wealthy among us, a situation which changed dramatically in the 1956s and 1970s, but may very well be coming true again.

coming true again.

toring the again. As LARGE NUMBERS of Americans flowed to Europe for the bargain travel of the 1950e, air fares got lower can lower, especially on charter lights. The deregulation critical on charter they do that for flights, but it began the battle of the air digital filling of the stress of the air digital filling of the stress outs high charges in the size of your seat and the second provided in the out of the dollar, match high charges in the size of your seat and the second provided in the output of the dollar, the second provided in the size of your seat and the second p

made big changes in the size of your seat ano une services provided. Economy fare buys one of three seats across near the window, or one of five abreast in the center section of a jumb jet. Most of us buy those seats, unless we are on expense accounts or are fairly wealthy, even though we are a little cramped for space. Clob class was introduced to satisfy the buinessman who is paying the full economy fare but getting the same service as the vacalioner wints buy in advance and deal with certain limitations in flying times to get a discount, and business people can't always do that.)

IN CLUB class (Pan Am calls it clipper class), the business traveler gets some of that first-class attention, a choice of meals and more leg room. From Detroit to London, British Airways offers their Super Club service with two-shreast seating for \$850 each way. For many people, the extra comfort is worth the additional cost. However, it's still a huge jump in cost and quality in moving from club class to first-class.

Airlines give it different names; but any way Airlines give it different names; but any way you look at it, it's more room and more money. Airline flights across the Atlantic are only six to eight hours, so very fow people are willing to pay the high first-class fare for that short a time. Airlines have therefore piled on the luxuries for those few who do.

We are sitting in huge seats with ample space in front of us for our feet and for the recliming chair to stretch out almost horizontally when we are ready to sleep.

THE CHAMPAGNE begins as we board in Detroit at 7 p.m. and is still being served on the breakfast tray as we approach England.

scattasts tray as we approach England. There are three cabin attendants for 20 people, and they lavish us with attention drinks, hors d'oeuvres, beef Wellington served from a trolley, a selection of wines, strawberry Romanoff. Anything our little hearts desire.

And when it's time to sleep: soft socks, eye shades and a reclining seat. I could get used to this if it didn't cost more than \$3,000 round trip for the pleasure. for the pleasure.

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Ecuador

Growing corn in the mountains

Continued from previous page

the country: first-class holes in the cities, one or two smaller holes in most of the towns, a few road-side hostclires and government-approved para-dors being built in many areas. Riobamba is a preformantly Indian town. Here the while rounded hat, reminiscent of a bowler hat, traditionally tops a bright red poncho. It is here that we are first introduced to Zeuador's wonderful marketplaces.

that we are first introduced to Ecuador's wonderful marketplaces. There are actually several markets in Riobamba on market day: the meat market, craft market, vegetable market and others, spread across adjoin-ing squares. Whole pigs, roasted to a glistening: brown, are spread on tables. Strollers stop and buy a serving of market and tables. Strollers stop and buy a serving of market are the table side of the pig. Everything is sold here — sacks of monkeys, striped sial carrying bags, the ikat tie-ided pon-ches with while fringes that are popular in certain areas of the south, used and new embroidered blouses, blankets, and great mounds of fruits and vegetables. This is a local market, Indian selling to Indian.

WE CLIMB HIGH into the Andes now for the long drive to Cuenca. Here we see the highland grass used to thatch houses. As we climb into the dry hills, the adobe houses with thatched roofs look like brown haystacks. They are windowless, debrown haystacks. They are windowless, de-ed to retain the warmth of the sun during the

like brown haystacks. Iney are winkowness, ou-signed to retain the warmth of the sum during the chilly nights. A brief stop at Balbanera, the oldest charch in the country, and another to watch a woman selling hot food from a coal fire beside a scenic lookout; half a mille below, a gleaming mountain lake shimmers in the sun.

summers in the sun. Here the mountains rise in brown ridges of high-land grass to the blue and while sky. These are barren green hills without crops or houses, although occasionally two wrapped women make a skyline on a hill or a cluster of brown and while cows patch a slope.

on a hill or a cluster of brown and while cows patch a slope. From a gravel road high in Canari country fur-ther south, we look down at bright green fields and stone fences sloping to the bottom of the hills and clumbing steeply up the other side. There are clusters of red tile roots, the bleating of sheep, splashes of color as the men and women move across the fields. Finally, after many hours, the ruins of fingapurca rise on a distant hill. Llamas grave beside the road. This is more than the sound of music; this is a whole symphony of light falling down the Andes. At twilight, the Inca ruin makes a circular silbouttle against the sculpted green hills, with farms and large while, red-roofed houses patching the hills on either side.

either side. This is the only Inca ruin visible outside of Peru. IT IS LATE now, and we are eager to get to

IT IS LATE now, and we are eager to get to Cuence, where they are celebrating the 424th anni-versary of the city in the square with firecrackers. The spectacle of lights rises above the 01d Church on one side of the square and the New Church on the other. The 'new' one is only 200 years old. This is a city of about 120,000 people, and the El Dorado Hotel is one of several modern hotels here. The market is busy on Sunday morning, but we are heading principy south to two village marketplaces, Gualaceo and Chordeleg.

This is the land of the so-called Panama hat, hich doesn't come from Panama but from Guala-to and Chordeleg. During the early days of the anama Canal, this distinctive straw hat was sold in large quantities to the canal workers; thus the

in large quantities to the cases rouses, use and missomer. People here, who are called *Chola*, wear the Panama hat everywhere, although there are still lots of fedoras in evidence. Women wear them over embroidered blouses and wide, pleated skirts, bright blue or red or green with embroidery at the This is the land of the so-called Panama hat,

employee and when prove a series a series of the series of

THIS IS THE history of Ecuador at a glance. The great green mountains, with trees failing darkly down their sides from the very tops. The Indians, who have been here thousands of years, are in from the fields because it is Sunday and almost every Indian in Ecuador is Catholic.

For information about Ecuador, write to Direc-cion Nacional De Turismo, Box 2454, Quito, Ecua-dor, or Adventure Associates, 5925 Maple, Suite 116, Dallas, Texas 75235, (214) 357-6187.

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