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NUMBER 15

# SKATING



*Published by*

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## Editorial

The fifth season of "Skating" will include five instead of three issues. The price, two dollars a subscription, remains the same. A special arrangement for clubs or groups taking fifty or more subscriptions, however, has been made.

By having the numbers appear approximately one month apart, beginning November fifteenth, the Editors expect to publish news promptly and convey any instructions to our skaters more seasonably.

For the first time direct information on European skating, comparisons, etc., will be available through the six members of the United States Olympic Figure Skating Team and those accompanying them. On this account the Publication Committee is impressed with the need of facilities to properly handle this news. It proposes, with revenue from more advertising contracts, and an especial effort toward a broader circulation, to finance the five issues.

The U. S. F. S. A. earnestly solicits your subscriptions, also efforts to obtain advertisements and literary contributions.

N. W. NILES, *Chairman*,  
Publication Committee.

# SKATING

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U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM

Miss Loughran, *National Champion*; Mr. Badger, Miss Vinson, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. Niles, *National Champion*.

## A Night in St. Moritz

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, JANUARY 11<sup>TH</sup>, 1928

GRACE C. MUNSTOCK, *Associate Editor*

It has always been said that a figure skating carnival could never attract a sufficient audience to make the use of the Garden practicable. Now we know that another tradition has been smashed, for the pageant "A Night in St. Moritz" presented for the benefit of the Music Week Association and the Olympic Figure Skaters was a brilliant success,—it was largely attended and at a high scale of prices.

It would be easier to transcribe the newspaper accounts with their long lists of prominent names, but we have all read them and in our intimate world of "Skating," we would rather have the review from the figure skating standpoint, would we not?

The Czarina's throne was a simple but effective setting for the pageant. The color note of blue and silver was set off by illuminated steps leading to the throne. In back were grouped one thousand school children, dressed in blue and silver paper costumes, making a harmonious continuation of the color scheme. Their singing was a real thrill, a thing of beauty, their behavior faultless.

The incident at the court of Catherine the Great depicted by the pageant, was the visit of John Paul Jones to Russia in 1783, when the American naval hero was created an admiral in the Russian navy by the Czarina.

The villagers first entered, scattering informally over the ice, then came the court jester, followed by two Pierrettes and a Pierrot, several pages, the ladies of the court, the bearers of the royal robe, which they spread before the throne for Catherine to walk upon.

Then the herald and the Russian guards, of excellent military appearance, grouped about the steps to await the Czarina who came

in a sleigh drawn by ten reindeer, (debutantes wearing antlers and brown costumes), whose spirited pawing and tossing of antlers made them most realistic.

The Czarina herself was a perfect fairy tale queen. She was gorgeous and regal as she ascended the throne to await John Paul Jones who now entered attended by two pages bearing the sword with which the Czarina solemnly created him an admiral of Russia.

The entire pageant grouped about the throne and the children sang the salutation to the Czarina. In the court were guests from Philadelphia, Boston and New Haven, whose presence is always a pleasurable addition to carnival groups, and whose interest is so fine.

Miss Vinson and Mr. Turner were the first of the Olympic skaters to exhibit and their daring jumps and spins were enthusiastically greeted by the audience.

The poppy ballet was a lovely sight, the bright red ballet dresses showed beautifully against the ice and the girls were graceful and skated so well, that the changing pattern of the dance was clearly defined. Miss Loughran who was the soloist, skated brilliantly, and looked so charming in her gold and red costume that the audience found her irresistible.

Mrs. Blanchard and Mr. Niles, the next Olympic skaters to exhibit, were most effective in bright blue velvet costumes trimmed with fur and spangles. Mr. Badger's single followed, his gold and red costume bringing out the quick flow of his skating. All the Olympic skaters wore their official badges, a reminder that they are so soon to skate for the honor of their country.

The Russian court dancers, a group of twenty-four, next performed. Costumes were gay, rich and varied, the skaters well drilled, and the climax of their dance, a run down the center of the ice in two lines which spread out to a semi-circle facing the throne was most dramatic. The Olympic soloists in this number were Mrs. Blanchard, and Miss Loughran and Mr. Badger's pair. Their exhibitions were received with acclaim. The Olympic skaters were then presented to the Czarina by John Paul Jones, and bowed low





Photo by Gabor Eder, New York.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY W. HOWE

before her. The court dancers joined in the greeting, and the Czarina's triumphal exit brought this part of the pageant to a close.

The waltzing and ten-stepping competitions followed, the elimination to four couples in each was decided by judges, the final winners chosen by popular applause. They were Mrs. Secord and Mr. Savage in the waltzing; Mrs. Kelly (Ada Bauman) and Mr. Braakman in the ten-stepping. Between these competitions, Mr. Niles, the National Champion, gave his Olympic program.

A Roman incident, and chariot races followed,—the participants in the races were the leading speed skaters of New York.

A hockey match between the St. Nicholas Hockey Club and the New York Athletic Club was the final feature of the entertainment. Between periods singers, jugglers and other divertissements were presented through the courtesy of Mr. William Morris.

Throughout the entertainment the applause had that peculiar sharp quality, which performers learn to distinguish from mere polite clapping, of real enthusiasm. It was a brilliant affair, and everyone concerned to make it so gave their time and energy unselfishly. We have said that lists of names have been printed again and again in the newspaper accounts, but we cannot refrain from according the tribute of mention once more to the splendid enthusiasm and untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Howe, responsible for the skating part of the pageant, and most entirely equal to that responsibility.

We understand that requests for the aid of figure skating for various charities are pouring in, no surer barometer of the pageant's success can exist. The wider horizon of recognition of figure skating in the United States challenges the imagination, and lovers of this sport may feel more sanguine than ever of its future.



### Editors' Note

Owing to the absence of the Editors, with the U. S. Team in Switzerland, the February and March issues of "Skating" will not be out until sometime in April. The first will be devoted mainly to the Olympics and the annual World's Championships in Berlin and London. The final number will continue as usual; reporting our own National Championships, which of necessity must be very late this year.

## 1928 Olympic Teams

*(From various sources of information received by "Skating," the following is the probable make-up of teams from Nations to be represented at St. Moritz.)*

### SWITZERLAND

Gautschi, third in 1924, probably will be the sole entrant from Switzerland. As was reported in the November number, he is an excellent single skater and is said to be greatly improved since the last Olympics.

### FRANCE

Four figure skaters, a hockey team, and several speed skaters will represent France. Miss Joly and Miss Saint Quentin will skate in the Ladies' Singles; Mr. Brunet and Mr. Henrion, the Men's; Mr. Brunet and Miss Joly, of course, will represent France in the pairs; third in the Olympics of 1924, this pair won the World's Championship at Berlin in 1926. Miss Saint Quentin and Henrion are newcomers to Olympic competitions, but are expected to prove worthy of the test. All four figure skaters are young, very attractive and excellent skaters.

### BELGIUM

Apparently Mesot, the most promising single skater Belgium had at the 1924 Olympics, (he and Brunet of France were tied in sum of places) is not entering. They are sending, however, another who it is said, shows great promise, Robert van Zeebroeck. With Miss Josy van Lerberghe, he is also chosen in pairs. Word has not been received as to who will represent the country in Ladies' Singles.

### CANADA

At a meeting of the Figure Skating Department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada held November 19 at the Winter Club,

Montreal, the following skaters were chosen to represent their country:

*Men's Singles:* Melville F. Rogers, Minto Skating Club, Ottawa; Montgomery S. Wilson and J. C. Eastwood, both of the Toronto Skating Club.

*Ladies' Singles:* Miss Constance Wilson, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith and Miss Maude Eustace Smith, all of the Toronto Club.

*Pairs:* Miss Marion McDougall and C. R. Bangs, Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, and Miss Constance Wilson and M. S. Wilson, Toronto Skating Club.

The Canadian representatives will sail from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the steamer Arabic, which leaves New York on January 21. In the party will be the University of Toronto Hockey Club, better known as the Varsity Grads, who won the Canadian Championship last winter. They will represent Canada in the Olympic hockey competitions. The Olympic speed skaters have not yet been selected, but one of them is sure to be Charlie Gorman of St. John, New Brunswick.

\* \* \* \*

At the same meeting it was decided to establish two junior championships in singles, one for men and one for women. There will be no restriction as to age, but entries will be limited to those who have not already competed in the existing championships for singles. It was also decided to accept the invitation of the Granite Club, Toronto, to hold the annual Canadian Championships there next February. Louis Rubenstein was elected chairman, J. S. MacLean, Vice-chairman and G. B. Arnaud, secretary-treasurer.

#### ENGLAND

Page, who was fifth in the Olympics at Chamounix, 1924, and Beaumont, a newcomer to international competition, will represent England in the Men's. They have been training in Vienna and Switzerland since Christmas. Miss Shaw, whose improvement since 1924 is remarkable, will probably enter the Ladies'. Just who will make up the Pairs is undecided.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Sliva, who was fourth in the 1924 Olympics, will again represent his country. He has been champion of Czecho-Slovakia for several years and should he skate in the Olympics as he can, there is no one whom he might not defeat; at times he is affected by nervousness in competition. The well known European pair, Mr. and Mrs. Vesely, will enter that contest for their country.

## SWEDEN AND FINLAND

These two countries have not given out definite information as to their teams. Sweden announces that they hope to send a hockey team, as well as several speed and figure skaters, but no names have thus far been mentioned. It is hoped that Gillis Grafstrom, winner of both the 1920 and 1924 Olympics and one of the greatest of modern skaters, will compete.

Finland has the famous pair, Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson, who were first in 1920 and second in 1924. There seems to be a chance that they will again enter this year. Mr. Jakobsson has a younger brother, who is well known as a single skater and it is quite possible that he will be entered. Several speed skaters have already been selected.

## NORWAY

The Norwegian Skating Association has decided to send a team of fourteen; eleven speed and three figure skaters. Two of the latter will be Miss Sonia Henie, winner of the Ladies' World's Championship in 1927, and Arne Lie, who is Miss Henie's partner in pairs, as well as an excellent single skater. Miss Henie is sixteen and Mr. Lie about twenty. At the time this number went to press, the third figure skater had not been chosen.

## AUSTRIA

Mrs. Jarosz, winner of the last Olympics as Mrs. Plank, though now technically a Hungarian, having married Mr. Jarosz, must skate for Austria or not at all. The Olympic ruling is that when a person once represents a country they must always compete under that flag. Mrs. Jarosz won the World's Pair Championship in 1927 with Mr. Wrede, and is also expected to enter that contest with him.

Bockl, World's Champion in 1927, Dr. Preissecker, possibly Kachler, as well as the young and very promising Schaffer, will enter the Men's. Two ladies will enter that event, but the Engelmann-Burger Pair, who won in 1924, will probably not compete this year.

#### GERMANY

We hear that the German Figure Skating Team will probably be composed of Fraulein Elli Winter, Fraulein Bockl, Frau Bernhard and Frau Brockhoft, and Herren Haertel, Nagel, Franke and Rittberger.

Frau Brockhoft is the best known of the ladies and is the present champion of Germany. She was second in the 1924 "World's," when she defeated Miss Loughran of our Olympic Team. Fraulein Winter is a former German champion and is especially good in free skating. She is very graceful and her style is most effective. All of the ladies are around thirty years of age.

Herr Haertel, 23 years old, has no special natural grace but his figures are very accurate and he does a powerful program. Herr Nagel has lacked time and opportunity to get the necessary practise. He is a splendid skater with much natural talent. Herr Franke is about 30 years old and Herr Rittberger around 35. Both of them are, of course, very well known skaters. Herr Rittberger is however, generally thought the more finished of the two.

Little information can be obtained of the pair skating situation in Germany. For several years there have not been any very excellent pairs. Fraulein Flebbe, who is young and a beautiful free skater, has started a pair with Herr Grauel, who is much older and has had good training. It is expected that they will prove very good and enter the Olympics. The other pair is Fraulein Kiszauer and Herr Gaste who have a lovely program and seem smooth and good in their execution.



### Olympic Poster

The Olympic flag, shown above with the Swiss flag and Alps, bears interlocked on its white field five different colored circles, to represent the original five Greek Olympic Games.

## Olympic Program

The second Olympic Winter Sports in St. Moritz will begin on February 11, and end on February 19, 1928.

Curling is announced as an additional exhibition competition. The tournament will be carried out if necessary in conjunction with the Games. Should the proposed solution of the military patrol competitions and the ice competitions meet with favor, and the parts of the program affected be approved by the International Clubs concerned, and allowing for such changes as may later become necessary, the program stands as follows:—

### *Saturday, February 11th*

Formal opening of the Second Olympic Winter Sports.

Afterwards an Ice Hockey Match.

Afternoon: Ice Hockey—two games.

### *Sunday, February 12th*

Military Patrol Competition.

Morning: Racing 500 meters. Hockey—one game.

Afternoon: Horse racing. Hockey—two games.

### *Monday, February 13th*

Morning: Racing 1500 meters. Hockey—one game.

Figure skating for ladies: school figures.

Afternoon: Hockey—three games.

### *Tuesday, February 14th*

Endurance race—skiing—50 kilometers.

Morning: Racing, 5000 meters.

Figure skating for men: school figures.

Afternoon: Hockey—three games.



*Wednesday, February 15th*

Morning: Racing, 10,000 meters.

Afternoon: Bobsledding (1st and 2nd course). Further as desired, divided between morning or afternoon.

Figure skating for women: free skating.

Figure skating for men: free skating.

*Thursday, February 16th*

Long distance skiing—15-18 Km.

Morning: Skeleton—1st, 2nd and 3rd heats.

Afternoon: Pair skating.

*Friday, February 17th*

Morning: Hockey—2 matches—semi-finals.

Afternoon: Bobsledding—3rd and 4th heats.

*Saturday, February 18th*

Ski-jumping.

*Sunday, February 19th*

Final of the hockey tournament. Closing ceremonies and distribution of prizes.

In addition to the Games, the various International Winter Sport Associations will hold their congresses in St. Moritz.



The President of Switzerland will officially open the 1928 Olympic Games. The Swiss Ski Champion, Mr. Hans Eidenbenz of St. Gallen, will repeat the Olympic Oath for all the entrants.



A large locker house has been finished near the Stadium rink with 100 seats. Another grandstand has been erected to accommodate 5000 spectators; there will also be ample standing room.

## **The Vienna Skating Club**

This Club, so instrumental in the development of figure skating, has become a feature of the City of Vienna. It has just celebrated its sixtieth anniversary!

The rink is especially interesting because the centre portion, although out of doors, is provided with artificial refrigeration. This part has recently been enlarged to an area of nearly 100,000 square feet. During the 1926-27 season of 111 skating days only nine would have been possible without the artificial ice. Though this was an unusually warm winter one can readily see the great benefit this Club is to the health and pleasure of the Viennese. Through six decades the Club has found its way from the old-fashioned times with few skating days painfully wrested from nature, to modern times with marvelous inventions which can create an artificial winter.

The artificial portion of the rink is divided off into special sections for school figures, free skating, and for hockey; also a thousand yard speed skating track is provided for this branch of the Club's activities. The Clubhouse has recently been brought completely up-to-date; a large restaurant has been added as well as a waiting room with lunch counter. For use during a thaw or in case of accident to the old plant a second refrigerating plant has been installed. Eighty large electric lamps are required to light the ice surface.

The first day of the Club was December 21, 1867 (when, the records state, due to lack of water a very poor surface was offered the members) the last was March 9, 1927, when the temperature at noon was 70.

Of the 313 founders, two are still living, Mr. Muller and Mr. Burkhart, who are respectively, 90 and 82 years of age. These two gentlemen attended the Jubilee Meeting in 1927 and were given a hearty reception by the newer members. On the Club list there are 66 ladies and gentlemen who have belonged for over 25 years.

## Three Famous Figures

G. HELFRICH

(Translated from *Der. Eissport*)

### AXEL PAULSEN AND THE PAULSEN JUMP

Axel Paulsen, originator of the famous Paulsen jump, won first prize for special figures with this jump in the World's Championship in Vienna in 1882. He was a Norwegian of medium height, strong and huskily built, with very fair hair. He was not a finished skater, employing mainly easy figures,—threes, double threes, etc. These he did not skate to place accurately, but used in easy combinations with spirals and his two specialties, the Jackson Haines spin and the Paulsen jump. His skates were a heavy Jackson Haines model with very wide blade and a wide toe. Though his execution was not refined or polished, he was very sure and powerful with striking positions, which made him a good exhibition skater in spite of rather poor programs.

He was better known for speed skating than as a figure skater. In 1880 he won the Amateur Speed Skating Championship of the World. A few years later he turned professional and won several professional speed competitions in America.

The Paulsen jump is one and a half revolutions in the air. The difficulty is to get the necessary power and swing at the take-off to make the one and a half turns in the air, and to land on the right spot on the right edge. Axel Paulsen did it from back to forward with great dash. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the jump should be up and down in one spot or cover distance. Most agree that Axel Paulsen covered space, going into it at great speed and jumping high and wide. It is easier to jump from a forward to a backward edge and only recently have skaters tried to do the real Paulsen jump.

#### SPREAD EAGLE

One of the most brilliant free skating figures, when performed without flaw, is the spread eagle. No European or World champion

would like to leave this effective pointwinner out of his program. It is one of the oldest exercises on ice and may be traced back to the Eighteenth century. The extraordinary position of the feet and body has endured many painters and engravers to picture it in their works; for example, the painting "Ice Skating at Hyde Park", 1877, and the caricature by Gilbray, 1805, to mention only two.

In skating literature the spread eagle is often mentioned. The oldest English book: "A Treatise of Skating" by Robert Jones, 1772, speaks of it. The first French skating book, "Le Vrai Patineur" by J. Garcin, 1813, mentions the spread eagle, calling it "Reverance en ligne directe"; as does the oldest Austrian skating book, "Der Eislauf" by Fergar, 1827. Very interesting are certain other descriptions such as are found in the works of A. O. Paulin-Desormeaux, 1853, and the "Manuel du Patineur" by Eugene Sordet, 1873.

The names the various countries have given this figure are rather amusing. In Austria and Germany it is called "Der Mond", (the moon); the Hungarians say "Holdvagas", (the crescent); the Americans and English call it "The Spread Eagle"; the French "Le Grand Aigle", formerly "La Reverance" (the large eagle, formerly the courtesy or salutation); The Russians named it "Karablik", (little ship); the Swedes "Leverants" (also meaning courtesy, and probably taken from "La Reverance"); in Finland, "Liniera" (to draw a line). All these different names are not accidental, but are descriptive of the figure from the viewpoint of each.

Skaters formerly bent their knees strongly to make the turned out position of the feet easier, also bent the upper part of the body forward, head down and hands resting on the knees. This gave an unusually homely picture (see accompanying caricature!) and made only the inside spread eagle possible. Mr. George H. Browne calls this "American Style" and the well-known Mr. J. F. Bacon, when American Champion in 1893, did it this way. Our International Style demands a different position with knees straight and body leaning back. This position results in an effective figure when done well and makes it more possible to skate the spread eagle on outside edges and in a straight line.

Edward Engelmann, Vienna, was the first to use this position, which he did in the European Championship of 1892, when he also

ELEMENTS OF SKATING.

Attitude! Attitude is every thing!

London, Published November 22<sup>d</sup> 1855, by H. Murray, 37, St. James's



jumped a complete revolution landing in spread eagle position again. The Hungarian Champion, Tibor von Foldvary, began his program with a spread eagle jump of one and a half revolutions, which very few are able to imitate even now.

Formerly a man's figure the spread eagle has become a part of the program of many good lady skaters. Modern ideas and ways of dressing make it much more possible for them.

It may be mentioned in closing that spread eagle steps and combinations are very useful in programs and dancing. It is not difficult for young people to learn the spread eagle, as their limbs are supple. Practise leaning against the wall of your room, spread your legs, straighten the knees and raise your arms. After several days of practise the strain will grow less and soon disappear.

#### JACKSON HAINES SPIN

Jackson Haines, the famous American skater, was the first to demonstrate what later proved to be the International Style, in Europe. He originated the idea of having skates fastened onto boots. Also he worked out many figures, several of which bear his name today; one of the best known is the "Jackson Haines Spin".

The Haines or sitting spin, according to him, was the result of nine years of experimenting. It was evolved from what is known by children as "shooting the duck" or "the teapot". This spin is only effective as Haines did it; with great power, swing and sureness. He executed it at great speed and was the first to dip and rise three times in the same spiral. Most skaters attempting the "Haines", rise when they are slowing down, thus losing the charm of the figure and causing the end to look labored. Haines stepped forward from a backward edge and entered with tremendous speed, going down on a very bent knee, with his free foot and arms out straight. His cap used to fly off at a very fast point in his spinning, this he recovered on a back outside spiral without stopping.

In exhibitions skated at St. Petersburg, Vienna, and several Scandinavian cities, Haines demonstrated this spin and naturally many copied him. Axel Paulsen was one of the most successful. This thick-set skater, who used skates with very wide blades, finally gained such control that he could use the spin, at will, in threes or loops.

The Swedes, a few years later, executed the spin in rather a different way. With the free foot at waist height, they made a wide circle in the air, suddenly dropping into position. Their power and speed was marvelous. After many turns the free foot was drawn in and the arms folded to obtain added speed.

The figure has been ended in various ways. Haines went over onto the other foot, still sitting, and came up into a big spiral. Engelmann, who was European Champion in 1892, rose into a standing spin.

In late years the powerful swing, speed and deep position have somewhat disappeared. From the daring sitting spin has come the tame standing one. Instead of getting a fast revolving motion and going into a deep position at once with furious whirling, most modern skaters start with a standing spin, later bending the knee and managing a semi-sitting position; as the speed is mostly used up in the start the Haines appears stupid and lifeless, rightly earning the name of "corkscrew".

After Haines's visits in European countries, skaters went further and tried various combinations. A jump into a Haines was one and the backward Haines another. G. Fuchs, World's Champion in 1896, was the first to use the backward Haines in his program. Now many skaters use it; Bockl seems to have completely mastered this difficult figure.

The Haines is properly a man's figure. At the beginning of this century Miss Jenny Herz of Vienna, conquered it gracefully; however few ladies attempted to follow her example. Now, with modern ideas and clothes, Mrs. Jarosz and other lady skaters use the Haines in their programs and do it quite well. Whether the esthetic and feminine appeal of their programs is aided by the use of this figure is indeed still very doubtful.

## 1928 National Championships

On account of the Olympic competitions in Switzerland, the National Figure Skating Championships will not be held this year until about March 20, which will give time for those taking part abroad to return to this country.

The exact dates and place of the Championships will be announced as soon as the Committee can make the necessary arrangements, and due notice will be sent to all member clubs.

The School Figures for both Senior and Junior events, will be drawn by lot from the same Groups as last year, and the Competitions will be held in accordance with the U.S.F.S.A. "Rules and Regulations for Competitions," published January 1, 1927. These booklets may be obtained from Heaton R. Robertson, 185 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

COMPETITION COMMITTEE,  
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## Duluth Figure Skating Club

MRS. JANE R. JESS, *Secretary*

The Duluth Figure Skating Club was organized late last winter, and our membership is at present only thirty-five, including juniors—there being slightly over fifty people in Duluth who are interested in figure skating. There have been a few figure skaters here for twenty years or more, dating back to the time when Axel Paulsen taught here and was followed by Poole, an Australian, who instructed during the early part of the war. The present professional is Frank Sullivan, a young pupil of Julius Nelson of Minneapolis—he is employed by the Duluth Curling Club, within whose membership the Duluth Figure Skating Club is organized.



The Curling Club is a large ice sports club which furnishes its skaters with about four months of excellent natural ice, indoors. They are anxious to develop good figure skaters and have reserved the ice sheet for their use the whole of Sunday evenings and for an hour during the week-day evenings. We also have the ice to ourselves mornings and early afternoons—altogether we have an excellent chance to develop figure skating. At present, we have only two skaters who have passed the bronze test, but we should have at least six ready for that test by the end of the season and two more ready for the more advanced tests. In the past the interest in figure skating has not been great and the ability of those interested has not been up to U.S.F.S.A. standards. Now, owing to several circumstances, the interest is growing steadily and the standard of accomplishment is improving right along. For instance, last year most of our skaters considered it a waste of their money to join the U.S.F.S.A.—this year they agreed that this was absolutely necessary to good skating, were eager to join, and are now hard at work preparing for the Association tests! I feel quite encouraged when I see the change in their attitude.

Of course we all know Mr. Bennett and Mr. Christenson of Minneapolis; they and their friends have exhibited here several times and many of us have skated at their rink. They have been very kind, and wish to help us develop into competent skaters. Mr. Julius Nelson comes here frequently to teach—as you probably know, he was Christenson's teacher and is considered the best professional in this part of the country. One of the Minneapolis gold medal skaters, Dr. F. Lynam, has done more to develop figure skating here than almost any one else—he started most of us on the school figures and has patiently helped us ever since.



MRS. LYNAM AND MR. BLAND, MINNEAPOLIS

Mrs. Frank Lynam and Mr. Wilfred Bland in native costumes brought from Czecho-Slovakia by Dr. Lynam. Dr. Lynam is the Treasurer of The Twin Cities Figure Skating Club. This Club especially stands out among those of the Northwest, for its interest in figure skating and development of promising young material. The East is looking forward to their appearance in the Nationals of 1928.

## **“The American Style”**

J. F. BACON

*American Champion, 1893*

A short time ago, while looking over an old scrap book of clippings pertaining to skating, I was forcibly reminded of the great change which has taken place as to the methods of conducting figure skating competitions and also as to what was considered the correct style.

In the old days, before the introduction of the Continental style in America, the idea of grace, which ranked high in the scoring, was execution of the figures with the least apparent effort, arms swinging naturally at the side and unemployed foot as near the employed as was consistent with the difficulty of figure being skated. When we of the old American style first saw a demonstration of the Continental we were not favorably impressed with what seemed to us an exhibition of exaggerated posing. But when I look at the old “fancy skating” snap shots I am obliged to confess that my ideas have undergone quite a change.

Next to the style of carrying the arms and legs, perhaps the most noticeable difference between the two styles was the size of the school figures. Just imagine! I built a shed which was only about twenty by seventeen feet in which I made natural ice and on this restricted area I was able to get in some valuable practice. I don't anticipate any great rush of inquiries from the present figure skating devotees as to intimate details for the construction of such a rink.

One of the “figures” called for in the American schedule was “the locomotive.” Lest the uninitiated of the present generation might imagine that the idea was to carve an engine on the ice, I might explain that the skater propelled himself by scratching back and forth on the ice with one foot in imitation of the noise made by a locomotive gaining headway. Obviously, this figure did not lend

itself to grace, but if well executed as to noise and crescendo would have the desired effect on a judge with sufficient imagination.

There is one department of figure skating tests in which there seems to be very little improvement, namely, the ability of the judges to convince the losers that the decision was a fair one. And although the present complicated system with its minuteness of detail calls for expert and painstaking judges the millennium when there will be no dissatisfaction among the contestants seems as far away as ever.

A glance at the schedule used by the N. E. S. A., in the early 90's will serve to impress upon one the difference between the old and new. The '93 championship in which there were about six contestants required six hours.

	RUDIMENTS	POINTS	REMARKS
1	(a) Plain Skating forward	(5)	In No. 1 (a & b) the glide must be done on flat of skate.
	(b) " " back.	(5)-10	
2	(a) Outside Edge fore.	(5)	
	(b) " " back.	(5)-10	
3	(a) Inside Edge fore.	(5)	
	(b) " " back.	(5)-10	
CROSS ROLL			
4	(a) Outside Edge fore.	(5)	
	(b) " " back.	(5)-10	
SERPENTINES			
5	(a) Out. & In. fore.	(7)	R. & L. feet to be used in turn, in this and all succeeding "one foot" figures.
	(b) " " " back.	(7)-14	
PLAIN EIGHT			
6	(a) Outside fore.	(5)	To be done on both feet, using each alternately.
	(b) Inside fore.	(5)	
	(c) Outside back.	(6)	
	(d) Inside back.	(6)-22	
THREES			
7	(a) O. F. to I. B.	(5)	Must be skated to place as eights.
	(b) I. F. to O. B.	(5)	
	(c) O. B. to I. F.	(5)	
	(d) I. B. to O. F.	(5)-20	

SPINS

- 8 (a) Out. fore. (4)  
 (b) In. fore. (4)  
 (c) Out. back. (4) To be done on one foot.  
 (d) In. back. (4)  
 (e) On Flat of skates (4) On both feet, turning to R. & L.  
 (f) Parallel (6)  
 (g) Philadelphia (8)-34 On both feet turning to R. & L..  
 R. and L. feet leading in turn.

EIGHTS (with loops)

- 9 (a) Out. fore. (6)  
 (b) In. fore. (6)  
 (c) Out. back. (8) To be done on both feet, using each  
 (d) In. back. (8)-28 alternately.

10 PIVOT FIGURES (10)-10

FOUR EDGES

- 11 (a) O. F. & I. F. to (10) One-foot figures, and should be  
 O. B. & I. B. done twice continuously.  
 (b) I. F. & O. F. to (10)-20  
 I. B. & O. B.

ROCKING TURNS

- 12 (a) I. F. to I. B. (6)  
 (b) I. B. to I. F. (6)  
 (c) O. F. to O. B. (8)  
 (d) O. B. to O. F. (8)-28

CROSS CUT

- 13 (a) O. F. to O. B. to O. F. (5)  
 (b) O. B. to O. F. to O. B. (5)  
 (c) I. F. to I. B. to I. F. (8)  
 (d) I. B. to I. F. to I. B. (8)-26

DOUBLE EIGHT

- 14 (a) Out. fore. (8)  
 (b) Out. back. (8) To be done on both feet, using each  
 (c) In. fore. (10) alternately.  
 (d) In. back. (10)-36

GRAPEVINES

- 15 (a) Single (4)  
 (b) Double (5)  
 (c) Scissors (5)  
 (d) Phila. Twist (single) (6)  
 (e) " " (double) (6)-26

PLAIN EIGHT			
16 (a)	O. F. & I. F.	(10)	Nos. 16, 17, & 18.
(b)	O. B. & I. B.	(10)-20	
LOOP EIGHT			
17 (a)	O. F. & I. F.	(12)	The above three numbers are to be done on one foot, and contestants must continue over figure at least three times, in order to show ability to skate to place.
(b)	O. B. & I. B.	(12)-24	
DOUBLE EIGHT			
18 (a)	O. F. & I. F.	(15)	
(b)	O. B. & I. B.	(15)-30	
LOCOMOTIVES			
19 (a)	Forward (single)	(5)	
(b)	Backward “	(5)	
(c)	Forward (double)	(5)	
(d)	Backward “	(5)	
(e)	Sidewise	(5)-25	
20	SPECIALTIES	(50)-50	Grand Total—453 points.

#### SPECIALTIES

Upon completion of the regular figures, each contestant will be allowed ten (10) specialties, for each of which the maxim mark will be five (5) points.

These specialties shall be skated singly and in turn, *i. e.*, all the competitors shall perform their first specialty in turn, then the next, etc.

NOTE: Competitors were required to skate the entire list of figures, each judge grading the skaters on every figure. If, for example, there were ten entries in a contest the best man in each figure would receive ten points and the worst, one. The skater having the largest total won the Championship.

## **The Granite Club, Toronto**

By JOHN S. MACLEAN

The Canadian Amateur Figure Skating Championships will be held at the Granite Club, Toronto, on February 24 and 25, 1928. This club, which has just completed its first year in the present premises, is unique in sheltering under one roof more sporting activities than any other in the world.

Originally it was a curling club, but having outgrown the old building on Church Street the members selected a site on St. Clair Avenue, west of Yonge, in a fine residential section and there erected a beautiful clubhouse in Italian Renaissance style. It has all the appurtenances of a high class social club for both sexes, and a feature is made of family memberships.

The scope of the club was also enlarged and the sports department now includes curling, skating, badminton, squash, bowling, golf, billiards, handball, and a magnificent swimming pool. While many clubs have some of these sports it is doubtful if any one includes also skating and curling. The building is equipped with Turkish baths and barber shops.

The skating rink has an ice surface 160 by 133 feet with ice-making machines in duplicate to assure a supply of ice at all times. At one end it is separated by a glass partition from a commodious lounge and refreshment room and on one side it is separated by a glass partition from a wide passage way between the rink and the badminton courts. Although the total membership of the club is 2,606 very few are figure skaters, but the directors have decided to increase the importance of this section and have secured as instructors George Mueller and Leah Croger Mueller, for many years instructors with the Skating Club of Boston. The President of the Club is Mr. Frank Shannon and the Chairman of the Ice Committee is Mr. H. W. D. Foster.

## Skating in The Olympic Games

*(Translated from Der Eissport)*

The first Figure Skating Competitions held as part of the Olympic Games were in London in 1908. The events were Men's, Ladies' and Pairs as well as a Special or Original Figure Competition for Men. Each country could enter three skaters in every event. Sweden had three men, Salchow, Johansson, and P. Thoren, who finished in that order; followed by Grieg and March of England; Brokaw, United States; and Torrone, England.

The Ladies' was won by Mrs. Syers, England; then came Fraulein Rendschmidt, Germany; Miss Smith, England; Fraulein Montgomery, Sweden, and Miss Lycett, England.

Miss Hubler and Mr. Burger, Germany, won an overwhelming victory in the Pairs. All five judges marked them first, two giving them the highest possible number of points. Second were Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, England, and third, Mr. and Mrs. Syers, England.

Panin of Russia won in the Original Figure Competition over Cumming and Hall-Say of England.

\* \* \* \*

The Olympic Program did not again include Figure Skating until 1920 in Antwerp; Germany and Austria were barred from participation.

Grafstrom of Sweden received a unanimous first in the Men's. Two Norwegians, Krogh and Stixrud, were next. Fourth was Salchow, Sweden, ten times Champion of the World, who had not competed in a Championship for seven years. Fifth and sixth were Ilmanen of Finland and Niles of the United States. Williams and Beaumont of England and Megros, Switzerland, did not place. France and Italy defaulted. In the Games six places count for points as follows: first, ten; second, five; third, four; fourth, three; fifth, two; sixth, one.



Six skaters entered the Ladies'; Mrs. Julin of Sweden winning, though she was not placed first by any judge. Miss Noren, Sweden, was second, and Miss Weld, United States, third. The great variety of opinion among the judges is shown in Miss Weld's marks, she was given a first and a last place! Mrs. Johnson, England, was fourth and Miss Guldransen and Miss Moe, both Norwegians, fifth and sixth.

In the Pairs, Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson of Finland were unanimously first, with the Bryns, Norway, second. Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Williams, England, were third; Miss Weld and Mr. Niles, United States, fourth; Miss Muckelt and Mr. Wallwork, England, fifth; Mrs. Herbos and Mr. Wagemans, Belgium, sixth; Mr. and Mrs. Sabouret, France, and Major and Mrs. Beaumont, England, did not place.

\* \* \* \*

The 1924 Olympics were divided into Winter and Summer Games, winter sports having become increasingly important. The Winter Division, also called the First Winter Olympic Games, were held at Chamounix, France. The Austrians were invited but Germany was still barred. Hockey, various speed skating races, bob sleighing, and many speed, distance, and ski jumping competitions were included with the three figure skating events.

There were eleven entries in the Men's event which was won by Grafstrom, Sweden. Bockl, Austria, was second; Gautschi, Switzerland, third; Sliva, Czecho-Slovakia, fourth; Page, England, fifth; and Niles, United States, sixth. Rogers, Canada; Brunet, France; Mesot, Belgium; Clarke, England and Malinet, France, followed in this order.

Mrs. Plank of Austria and Miss Loughran of the United States were unanimously first and second in the Ladies'. The other six competitors finished in the following order: Miss Muckelt, England; Mrs. Blanchard, United States; Miss Joly, France; Miss Smith, Canada; Miss Shaw, England; and Miss Henie, Norway. The Ladies' was unusual on account of the youth of two entries; Miss Smith who placed sixth, was fifteen and Miss Henie only twelve.

The Pair was won by Miss Engelmann and Mr. Berger, Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson, Finland, were second and Miss Joly

and Mr. Brunet, France, third; Miss Muckelt and Mr. Page, England, fourth; Mrs. Herbos and Mr. Wagemans, Belgium, fifth; and Mrs. Blanchard and Mr. Niles, United States, sixth. The other entries were Miss Smith and Mr. Rogers, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Sabouret, France.



### **Important Championships for 1928**

*January 28-29. European Championship for Men.*

Troppauer Eislaufverein, Troppau, Czecho-Slovakia.

*February 13-16. Olympic Figure Skating Events.*

St. Moritz, Switzerland.

*February 25-26. World's Championship for Men.*

Berliner Schlittschuh-Club E. V., Berlin, Germany.

*March 5-6. World's Championship for Ladies.*

National Skating Association of Great Britain, London, England.

*March 5-6. World's Championship for Pairs.*

National Skating Association of Great Britain, London, England.

*March 20 or later. United States Figure Skating Championships.*

## When Winter Comes

LOUISE WATERMAN, BOSTON

*(Reprinted by courtesy of The Sportswoman)*

Of all the sports of chasing balls  
The one I like the best  
Is trying to play field hockey,  
It gives the wind the test.  
It also uses legs and arms,  
The old "grey matter" too,  
And Oh! it gives you such a thrill  
As 'tween the posts the ball sails through.  
But then, when winter comes along,  
And spoils our hockey ground,  
We bite our nails and gnash our teeth,  
As snowflakes dash around.

However, here's a substitute  
Which takes a lot of skill  
Because, if you're not graceful,  
You'll take a nasty spill.  
Figure Skating is the sport.  
At first it's hard to twirl,  
But later on it's loads of fun.  
Oh, you'll enjoy the whirl!  
Inner and outer edges,  
And Figure Eights as well,  
Tensteps, Waltzes, Figure Threes,  
'Twould take too long to tell.  
You'd better see them for yourself,  
And try the flying turn.  
What matter if you spill at times?  
Just come with us and learn.

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