

SKATING



Published by

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NOVEMBER, 1928

NUMBER 18

SKATING

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Editorial

There will be four numbers of "Skating" this winter—its sixth year—November, January, March and April. The subscription cost as usual will be two dollars. In accordance with The Association's aim, which is that its bulletin be read by as many as possible, a reduced rate is available for clubs or groups taking fifty or more subscriptions. Last year in Canada as well as here, a very large proportion of subscriptions were through this group arrangement and we trust that still more will come in under it this season.

"Skating's" income never has been quite sufficient. In spite of efforts in rearranging subscription bases and advertisements, the U. S. F. S. A. each year has been obliged to help. The Committee has decided that a solution lies in a much larger circulation mainly because of the greater advertising possibilities. To this end we urge you to try to add names to our list.

The Committee hopes that you will bear in mind that it is always most interested in anything submitted for publication.

N. W. NILES, *Chairman.*

SKATING

PRICE \$1.00

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00

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MISS MARIBEL Y. VINSON AND THORNTON COOLIDGE
Pair Champions of The United States, 1928

Rules and Regulations for National Dancing Competitions

AS TAKEN FROM THE I. E. V. RULES

(Further additions and alterations, if any, will appear in "Skating"
as they are adopted)

At the last Annual Meeting, April, 1928, it was voted that a Dancing Championship be substituted for the present Waltz and Fourteen-step contests and that it be held in accordance with the I. E. V. regulations.

The Dancing Championship consists of: 1. The Waltz; 2. An Original Dance. Each part is marked separately and the couple with the highest combined total wins.

The Waltz is skated by each couple alone for one minute, and for one or more minutes by all couples together.

The Original Dance* is any sort of a combined dance, skated to a fox-trot, with these restrictions: 1. only one dance allowed; 2. started from a stand, without entering or finishing figures; 3. must have continuity of motion and the character of a dance; 4. while under arm and back to back turns are allowed, real separating figures are barred; 5. either waltz or side by side positions may be used, or both; 6. the dance must be completed at least twice. Each couple skates separately; time allowed one and a half minutes.

The Waltz is marked as at present. The Dance is marked in three divisions: *a*, its difficulty, originality and construction; *b*, teamwork and surety; *c*, power, carriage and rhythm or timing. The factor for *a* is two, that for *b* and *c* is one each.

The change in the nature of our dancing competitions was made for two reasons: 1. to conform with I.E.V.; 2. because our danc-

*It is not intended that "original" be interpreted in its strictest sense; any standard dance may be used. However it can be readily seen that an original sequence, well skated, will receive a high mark, in as much as "A's" factor is twice that of "B" or "C".

ing championships were thought to be gradually becoming mere contests of endurance and speed. The new combination includes the good features of our two old championships, beside laying particular emphasis on originality, a feature that has heretofore been entirely neglected. It was felt by the delegates at the Annual Meeting that when the new rules were thoroughly understood and tried out, our skaters would feel it was a great improvement.

SUGGESTED JUDGES CARD

Names of Couples	Factor	Couple with perfect marks!	X Couple	Y Couple	Z Couple
WALTZ					
Skated by Individual Couple	1	6	4	4.5	4
Skated by All Couples Together	1	6	4.5	5	4.75
Total for Waltz		12	8.5	9.5	8.75
ORIGINAL DANCE					
A { Originality Difficulty Construction	2	6 12	5.5 11	4.5 9	5 10
B { Teamwork Surety	1	6	4.5	5	4.5
C { Power Carriage Rhythm	1	6	4.75	5	5
Divide by 2		24	20.25	19	19.5
Total for Dance		12	10.12	9.5	9.75
Total for Waltz		12	8.5	9.5	8.75
Grand Total		24	18.62	19.0	18.50
Ordinal Ranking		I	III	II	IV

Explanatory Notes: Waltz; each half marked from 1-6. The rule requires that judges consider carriage, grace, unity and timing.

“Original Dance”: marked in three parts, as above, from 1-6. “A” having factor of 2. Total for “Original Dance” divided by 2, as directed.

Add to Waltz total that of “Original Dance” and give ordinal ranking. In case of complete tie, the couple having the highest totals for “A,” under “Original Dance,” is the winner.



It is the sorrowful duty of the President
of the International Skating Union to
notify his friends that

HERR GENERALMAJOR
VIKTOR GUSTAF BALCK

our Honorary President and for thirty
years our active President, died on the
thirty-first of May, 1928.

From The President's Office.

Stockholm, May 31, 1928.

*The above is a translation from the notice received by "Skating"
in June, from Sweden.*

*General Balck as we all know has been a tremendous power in
the development of European figure skating.*

Club Championships of The Skating Club of New York

GRACE MUNSTOCK

The Skating Club's competitions were arranged in a more serious and formal spirit this year, and drew quite a large field of contestants in each class.

The Free Skating for Women—Class B—two and a half minutes, was the first event. This was won by Miss Georgia Mackenzie, a graduate of the Children's Club. She skated easily and gracefully. Miss Jones of Canada was second, and although her program was more ambitious, she had not the finish of Miss Mackenzie. Other contestants were the Misses Beatrice Cantwell and Gertrude Dutton, Mrs. E. S. Knapp and Mrs. A. R. Bishop.

Class A, Free Skating for Women, was won by Miss Gertrude Meredith, who skated with her accustomed ease and dash. Mrs. Lillian Cramer was a very close second. Miss Rosalie Knapp and Miss Grace Munstock also competed in this class.

In Class A, Free Skating for Men, the contestants were Sherwin Badger, Ferrier Martin and Joseph Savage, who placed in this order.

Class B, Free Skating for Men, was won by William S. Bird, runner-up, Harold Hartshorne. These are keen rivals, and several competitions have improved the skating of both of them very markedly.

The Ladies' Pairs concluded the competitions for the first evening. Two pairs competed, all four girls were young and inexperienced skaters, therefore all the more credit to them for the truly charming performances they gave. The winners, Misses Georgia Mackenzie and Ann Rainey, skated in an easy flowing style and rather faster than their rivals; although their program was not perhaps as difficult. The Misses Beatrice and Eileen Cantwell skated splendidly in unison, and their program features a lift which brought down the house.

The second day's skating decided the Mixed Pairs, Waltzing and Tenstepping Championships. The Pairs skated first, and an unexpectedly large number competed. Mrs. Secord and Mr. Martin won, giving a dashing program containing spins, jumps and lively dancing. Miss Munstock and Mr. Liberman were second. The other pairs were: Miss Bijur and Mr. Harned; Miss Swenson and Mr. Hill; Miss Meredith and Mr. Savage.

The Waltzing was won by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Savage. Mrs. Savage deserves much praise for her remarkable progress in skating. The Tenstepping honors went to Mrs. Secord and Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Knapp was in charge of the events and is to be congratulated on her able running of them. The judges were headed by Mrs. Knapp and Mr. Heaton Robertson, the latter coming from New Haven especially for this. His kindness and interest are greatly appreciated.

The prizes were small medals to be worn on a bracelet or watch chain.



Bound Volumes of "Skating"

Back issues of "Skating," including the Constitution and By-Laws of The U.S.F.S.A., may be had from the Association by addressing "Skating," 57 Hedge Road, Brookline, Mass.

It has been suggested that bound volumes might be appropriate as prizes for certain club, and other events.

The cost for a complete set to date—five years—handbound in dark blue cloth with leather corners and gold tooling is ten dollars. Initials or other inscription can be ordered at cost.

Spiral Competitions

D. ALAN STEVENSON, *Edinburgh, Scotland*

The seventh number of "Skating" contained an account of handicap skating competitions instituted at the Edinburgh Ice Rink. Their purpose was chiefly to encourage beginners by setting tests, periodically, consisting of one suitable figure to be skated under handicap conditions. The more skillful skaters also were encouraged by this opportunity for practice before test judges; thus all classes of skaters had something to work for. They were kept interested throughout the skating season as "places" only (handicap and scratch) were announced after each test, the actual marks (including handicap) being disclosed at the end of the season. Our experienced skaters set an example by turning out to compete when not required to judge and it is interesting to note that both types of handicap competition still prove popular. They hold a permanent place in our skating season and it is difficult to imagine our skaters being content without them. The first competition described has now been held for seven years and the "knock-out" competition, in which last season we had 46 entries (the record has been 66) has been run for five winters. The method of conducting the competitions as described in "Skating" three years ago still proves satisfactory.

When Mrs. Blanchard and Mr. Niles gave us the pleasure of a fleeting visit to Edinburgh last March, to avail themselves of what ice facilities we were able to give (to our horror the ice-making plant broke down on their arrival and it seemed possible that, despite careful arranging, we should have no ice to offer for their practice for the World's Pair Skating Championship in London!), we pressed them into service to judge a spiral competition which was not a handicap event. It was for single spirals and there were eighteen entries—twelve for the ladies' cup and six for the men's. The competition was organized so as to be run off smoothly and

was completed in twenty minutes. The third judge was Mr. John Clark, Jr., our most experienced Scottish judge, and it was interesting to compare his view with those of the two Americans who had seen none of the contestants previously and to whom the competition itself was novel.

Only local skaters could compete and winners in previous years and holders of our single championship events were ineligible. Each skater performed a single spiral; spread eagles were barred, also changes of feet. A change of edge was permitted and within these limits a competitor might skate his or her spiral in any manner desired, provided the performance consisted of a preliminary run, the spiral, and a "finish" to a dead stop. After nine years experience of several systems of marking we now prepare the judges' cards so that each competitor shall receive three separate markings:

- A. For program (difficulty and interest).
- B. For performance (execution, style, carriage and grace).
- C. For design and execution of the preliminary run and the ultimate finish.

The full mark for each heading is six. After the judging is finished the marks are multiplied by factors not disclosed to the judges. Recently they have been fixed at 2, 4 and 1 for A, B and C respectively. Full marks are therefore 42. If places are equal on judges' cards, the marks for B decide the order.

In the ladies' competition last March the winner was placed third by Mrs. Blanchard, third by Mr. Niles and first by Mr. Clark; the second was first by Mrs. Blanchard, second by Mr. Niles, and fifth by Mr. Clark, and the third was second, first and tied for sixth. It happened that the competitor who gained second place skated twelfth, and her program consisting of a spiral with several changes of edge taking her up and down the rink, contrasted strongly with those of the eleven preceding skaters who carried out spirals without changes. The forward inside edge was naturally the most popular, and the forward and the back outside edge spirals were the choice of the competitors placed first and third. Though both skated at high speed and their exhibitions were extremely effective, the judges, more especially the Americans, considered that the difficulty and interest shown in the change-of-edge

program by the runner-up were worthy of a high mark under the heading A. Analysis, however, shows that the places which she gained under heading B alone, were tie for first, fifth and eighth, as against the places gained by the winner of first, tie for first, first. The result of this competition brought out the importance of the choice of factors for the various headings. In spirals "performance" seems unquestionably of the utmost importance and there can be little at fault when the winner is unbeaten in the mark for execution and carriage awarded her by every judge. One might suggest that the factor for A could be higher, say 3; but when A is fixed at 2, "performance" has the preponderance over A and C together, which we consider desirable.

One point which has been debated is whether it would not be advisable to announce beforehand the values to be allotted to the various spirals that might be performed, but so many variations are possible that we have decided their relative valuation is best left to the discretion of the judges. One might also consider proscribing or marking extremely low, the inside forward spiral unless done in the more difficult open position of arm over similar skating foot, or limiting performance of this to the less expert skaters, or perhaps specifying the exact spiral to be performed. But all restrictions tend to make the competition less interesting and hence one hesitates to adopt them. Sitting positions and the spread eagle have been excluded as it is difficult to assess their value relative to the usual one foot spirals.

The preliminary run and the finish to a dead stop, usually with some pose or flourish, both of which are marked under heading C, offer scope for initiative and careful work and they round off a spiral well-designed and performed into a most pleasing exhibition of graceful skating despite its short duration.

To carry out these spirals quickly we find that it is well to rest the orchestra by stopping it some ten seconds after each competitor has finished, and to start it anew when the next competitor is called. The controller stands near the judges and, when he sees that each has marked, he signals to the orchestra to play and the next competitor, already warned, begins to run.

Our combined spiral competition for two skaters together was

held later this year and Mrs. Blanchard and Mr. Niles did not see it. The rules are similar and the exhibition is even more attractive than that for single spirals.



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Washington, D. C.

July 2, 1928

To the Editors of "Skating":

The assistance which the magazines of the country have been giving each year in announcing our Annual Roll Call and thus extending our invitation to their readers to join the Red Cross, has been invaluable. Your interest and confidence in the American Red Cross has enabled us to tell our message to all the people.

Our Roll Call this year, to enroll members for 1929, will be held as usual from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, November 11 to 29.

The American Red Cross, with a membership of more than four millions and an additional Junior membership of six millions, has become the recognized agency of the American people for extending service to humanity. Its work is supported through the membership dues secured once a year during the Roll Call.

May we ask, as your contribution to this work, that you aid us by extending our message to your readers.

Cordially yours,

DOUGLAS GRIESEMER,
Director of Public Information.

Impressions of European Skating and Skaters

MARIBEL Y. VINSON

After the Olympics a professional in St. Moritz said to me, "You do a very difficult program, but you go so continuously from one hard figure to another that very few of them stand out—and as far as the judges are concerned, that is one trouble with American programs. Why don't you concentrate on several specialties and subordinate the rest of your program to them?" As this was contrary to everything that I had ever been taught over here, I was amazed, but asked him to go on. He went on to explain that since a judge sees a competitor's program only once, he has to consider the program hastily as a whole. If a few graceful—and they mean graceful—spirals and a few rhythmic, perfectly executed dance steps are subordinated to some special figures that are done superlatively well, the program is more clearly impressed on the judge's mind. Anyone can see where this would be especially true when there are as many as twenty-two competitors. The professional also made the point that if a skater thus "rested" between his most difficult figures, *they* could be done with much more speed and daring.

While I did not wholly agree with all he said, I have been pondering and have come to the conclusion that we must adopt the idea to the extent of doing a few things surpassingly well without destroying the difficulty and continuity of the rest of the program. It will be hard, but if we are to get anywhere in the World's Championships here in 1930 or even in the 1932 Olympics, it must be done.

I have dwelt at such length on the subject of programs so that all the young skaters can model theirs to compete successfully in a few years with those of the European skaters. Do not forget the principles you have been taught, but remember that in Europe—

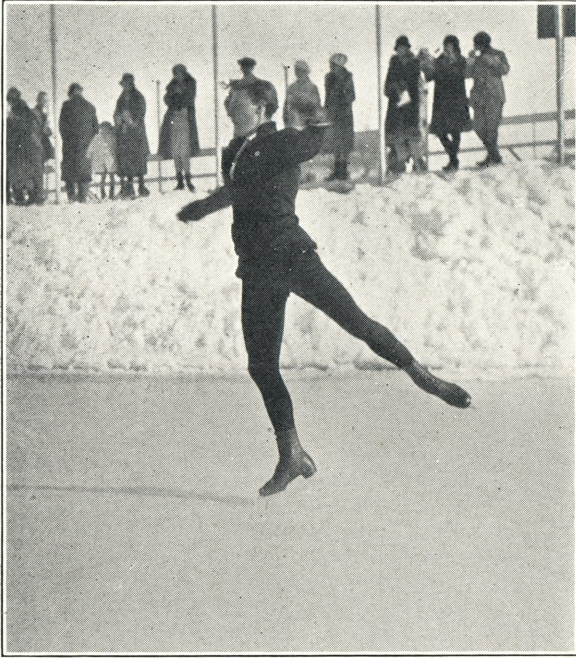


SONJA HENIE, NORWAY
Lady Champion of the World, 1927 and 1928
Winner of Olympic Ladies' Singles, 1928

and at heart over here as well—judges, competitors, professionals and spectators agree that after everything else has been acquired, what we must strive for is—Effect!

* * * *

Sonja is perfectly adorable—she is, without exception, the most graceful skater I have ever seen. Her skating is extremely speedy but perfectly controlled. In her opening split jump, she hangs poised in the air, head up, arms flung out, legs in an almost full split position. The Jump is startlingly high, something to dream about.



KARL SCHAFFER, AUSTRIA
Fourth in Olympics; Second in World's, 1928

Sonja's and Connie Wilson's Axel-Paulsens are the prettiest I have seen. We must all learn the Axel-Paulsen, and I don't mean a glorified waltz jump either. A boy's or girl's program is hardly complete without it for one judge told me that the Axel-Paulsen receives the highest rating, the back loop next, the Salchow and split jumps next, and last the waltz jump. No one's, perhaps, can equal Lester Madden's, but his is the only one that can compete with the Europeans'. Böckl does the most astounding figure—three Axel-Paulsens in a row landing on a backward Jackson-Haines after the last jump. It is a feat entirely befitting the man with his massive build and leonine grace.

To get back to Sonja—many people do a Charlotte ending or

fade-away, but until you have seen Sonja's, you have not seen perfection. It is a glorious ending to a beautiful performance.

We all must learn to spin like Dervishes, to jump, and to spread-eagle! Van Zeebroeck's and Brunet's spins, Schafer's jumps and Page's spread-eagle are wonderful. Brunet does unusual cross-foot spins with jumps inserted, Schafer doesn't jump—he simply leaps into the air with no apparent effort and Page does beautiful and intricate spread-eagle figures. Teddy Goodridge of Boston does a spectacular spread eagle with a terrific lean, but Page's is more natural. I consider them both absolute masters of the figure and there are really not many.

Judges to whom I talked said that they admired speed in free skating, dash and daring combined with poise and restraint. In school figures, they look for speed (!), a hard clean edge, and large masterful figures.

After having it dinned in my ears for four years that there should be very few separating figures in pair skating programs, I was both surprised and pleased to see that abroad last winter the couples separated on an average of a third of the entire program—sometimes as far apart as the width of the rink. I hope that our authorities will come back to the old way of thinking that couples should separate, for separating figures certainly lend variety and interest to a program.

Last of all, I want to speak of the marvelous cordiality that we all met everywhere. In England especially, everyone was most genial and hospitable. Special sessions for competitors, a tour of London and a luncheon and theatre party were but a few of the courtesies extended us. In St. Moritz, in Paris, in Berlin we were just as cordially welcomed.

Team Competitions

RICHARD L. HAPGOOD

Figure skating as a competitive sport is still in infancy compared to other athletic sports. The art of skating has been in existence for many years, but during the last quarter century, it has undergone fundamental and radical changes in character. The older styles of skating, American and English, have almost entirely disappeared from competitive circles, and the international or continental style, first popularized by Jackson Haines, remains as the only standard of competitive skating form.

The organization of competitive skating, which involves drawing up rules for the management of contests, is of recent date, and I think it may be safely said that during the last ten years there have been no new real developments effected. Each year under the auspices and direction of the United States Figure Skating Association, national contests are held with senior and junior classes in singles, pairs and fours.

But where is this all getting us? What does the future hold for competitive figure skating? Barring the introduction of a new element, the future of figure skating is just this. The number of competing skaters will increase until the Association is forced to limit entries to national competitions, a procedure which has been operative in tennis circles for several years. Limitation of this sort will be almost certain to have a clogging effect upon the sport, and the interest of the masses in active competition will slowly die as national championships become open only to a select upper class of skaters.

Barring the introduction of a new element, the future of skating is not particularly brilliant. Even at this writing the amount of time and money which must be expended by an individual skater desirous of winning a national title is almost prohibitive for a vast majority of

promising skaters. But it is the "introduction of a new element" of which I propose to speak.

Last year while journeying to the "nationals", this correspondent had an interesting conversation with two prominent Boston skaters which resulted in the expansion of a new idea for future competitive figure skating. Fundamentally the idea is not really new, but its elaborations brought us to conclusions that afford an entirely new angle upon the sport.

The discussion commenced with the Earl Grey Trophy for which the Canadians compete annually in a series of special competitions. As I understand it, each club competes as a unit. Some sort of club score is reckoned from these contests, and the winning club is awarded the trophy. The thought then suggested itself: why can't there be developed a system of team competition between clubs whereby a team composed of selected skaters from one club could meet a similar team from another club in a figure skating competition to determine which team is the superior figure skating aggregation.

And there is the idea in a nutshell—interclub figure skating competitions.

Now there are two methods of approach for the organization of club figure skating team competitions. The first bears a marked resemblance to a track meet with specified events, regular entries in each event, and a ranking of places won by the contestants through the awarding of points. The other is much like a cross-country meet with a complete ordinal ranking of all contestants, and the club which has the most representatives winning the highest places is considered victor.

The cross-country meet method works out as follows: Each club selects a team composed of four men singles skaters, four women singles skaters, and three mixed pairs. The men and women singles artists skate a definite number of figures, either drawn by lot or mutually agreed upon before the contest, together with a regular free skating program. The competitors are ranked ordinally from the judges' marks, just as in present competitions, and the sum of a club's ordinals constitutes the club score for the event.

The pairs of each club engage in a regulation pair competition, are also ranked ordinally by the judges, and credited according to places to the respective clubs. The final result of the contest is determined by adding together the ordinal points received by each club for all three events, and the club making the lowest total is considered the winner.

For example, Club A and Club B agree to engage in a dual meet under the cross-country meet method. In the men's singles, Club A places representatives as follows: first, second, sixth and eighth; Club B: third, fourth, fifth and seventh. In the women's singles, Club A; second, third, fourth, and sixth; Club B: first, fifth, seventh and eighth. In the pairs, Club A: second, fourth and fifth; Club B: first, third, and sixth.

The summary of the meet would be as follows: Men's singles—Club A, 17; Club B, 19; Women's singles—Club A, 15; Club B, 21; Pairs—Club A, 11; Club B, 10. Totals—Club A, 43 points; Club B, 50 points. Club A, therefore, is declared the winner of the meet.

The track meet method attacks the problem from a different point of view. Corresponding to the different running races of a college track meet, selected representatives of the two clubs compete in definite figure skating events. Places are counted as in a track meet, and the club gaining the highest total of points is the winner.

The events of a figure skating meet have been suggested as follows: men's singles, women's singles, pairs, dances, and fours. Each club may enter two unit entries per event, such as two men singles skaters, two women singles skaters, two pairs, two dancing pairs, and two fours. The singles events are conducted and judged on a regular competitive basis, with school figures and free skating. Pairs are required to skate programs only, and likewise in the case of fours. The dancing pairs compete under the new "dancing" rules, as adopted at the last meeting of the United States Figure Skating Association.

After the skaters have exhibited, they are ranked ordinally as in the past, with the following point awards for the places won: first place, 5 points; second place, 3 points; third place, 1 point.

For example, Club X and Club Y are matched in a figure skating meet under the track meet rules. In the men's singles, a Club X

skater wins first place, Club Y skaters win second and third places. In the women's singles, a Club X skater gets a second place, Club Y skaters get first and third places. In the pairs, Club X skaters get first and second places; Club Y is represented by a third place. In the dances, Club X skaters get second and third and Club Y wins first place. In the fours, Club X representatives get first and third places, and Club Y gets a second place.

The point summary would appear as follows: Men's singles—Club X, 5; Club Y, 4; Women's singles—Club X, 3, Club Y, 6; Pairs—Club X, 8; Club Y, 1; Dances—Club X, 4; Club Y, 5; Fours—Club X, 6; Club Y, 3. Totals—Club X, 26 points; Club Y, 19 points. Club X is the winner.

The above summaries offer a fair and complete outline of just how the new idea of team competition in figure skating may be put into operation. As this correspondent has described it, the cross-country meet method involves teams of fourteen persons representing each club, and the track meet system involves teams of twenty skaters per club. These figures have been used only for purpose of illustration and not in the form of a definite suggestion.

The vista of expansion and possibility of development which either of these methods offers the thinking skater is practically boundless. The number of contestants representing a single club under the cross-country meet system is unlimited. The number of singles and pairs composing a team may be determined by individual clubs or by the United States Figure Skating Association itself.

If the Association believes that the plans are worthy of consideration and votes to sanction their adoption as an optional feature of competition, it would necessarily take action to limit the size of teams in a fair proportion to the capacity of the majority of clubs. The Association might further enforce limitations to provide that a singles skater may be barred from participation in the pair events, so as to increase the number of contestants from each club and at the same time make a club team more truly representative of the club's standard of figure skating ability.

Under the track meet system the number of events may be increased. The singles events, for men and women, may be divided to make separate events of the school figures and free skating for

both sexes. Here again skaters may be barred from entering more than one event to increase the number of contestants, thus requiring in addition the exercise of judgment on the part of the club captain or coach as to the most effective placing of his entries in the various events. Further the number of entries from each club per event may be increased to three or more, and the same or a different schedule of point valuations for the places won may be employed.

The "nationals", coming as the climax of the figure skating season, need in no manner be abandoned if team competition is put into operation. The nationals, however, lend themselves more readily to the track meet method of club scoring, and coincident with the leading skaters' annual strife for the national titles, a club score can be kept of the places won by representatives of the respective clubs. The club gaining the most points in the nationals might be considered the championship skating club of the country, just as the college track team that wins the intercollegiates is rated the best track team in the country. A suitable prize or trophy could be offered for the winning club in the nationals, resulting in a healthy rivalry between clubs as well as individuals.

Now this correspondent realizes that plenty of objections can be found to the plans suggested above. The problems of distances, time and availability of skaters, and of forming suitable teams present almost insurmountable obstacles to the successful development of team competition. On the other hand the idea itself is worthy of consideration and offers many favorable features to recommend it.

Primarily team competition stresses the club rather than the individual. Most figure skaters take the sport seriously enough to form definite opinions on questions of style, procedure and so forth. These opinions are often contrary and widely divergent. Conflicting schools of skating thought have developed not only among the different localities of the country but also within most skating clubs. Such differences of opinion, while well-intentioned and having the best good of skating at heart, often cause ill-will and rancor among club members. Team competition offers a way out of these difficulties, for individual differences, whether petty or fundamental, will be sunk in a common desire to unite and work for the good of the club and its team.

Secondarily team competition offers a definite stimulus to the development of young skaters. The honor of making the club team could hold easily as much inducement as the somewhat more elusive goal of winning a national or national junior championship. Older and more experienced skaters in a club will be sure to take greater interest in improving the young promising material with a view to building strong club teams.

And further team competition will advance the general standards of figure skating, for the constant effort on the part of individual club members to become part of the club team implies greater effort for improvement by a larger number of individuals.

In conclusion this correspondent wishes to make the following general recommendation to the United States Figure Skating Association regarding interclub team competitions:

That the Association sanction the adoption of interclub team figure skating competitions as an optional feature of any club's seasonal figure skating program.

To start the machinery of legal and parliamentary procedure for its accomplishment, I offer the following motion before the fall meeting of the Executive Committee:

First, that the President be authorized to appoint a special committee to investigate interclub team competitions.

Second, that the special committee shall be instructed to report favorably upon *some* plan for team competition in figure skating.

Third, that the special committee shall determine which method of team competition is best suited to the majority of clubs and to specify the number of events, number of entries for each event, the size of club teams, and whether double entries shall be barred: this plan to form a general suggestion from the Association for the use of all clubs.

Fourth, that the details of management of interclub team competitions be left to the particular clubs desirous of holding such competitions so that to meet specific situations in specific competitions

the club managers may amend or change any limitations suggested by the Association.

Then to complete the official procedure, I make the following motion before the Governing Council of the U. S. F. S. A. at its next annual meeting in May, provided, of course, the special committee does not report unfavorably upon interclub team competition:

First, that the plan offered by the special committee receive the sanction of the Association.

Second, that the Association officially sanction the keeping of some sort of club score in the national championship competitions with a view toward establishing a club national championship as well as the several individual championships already competed for.

As I look at it, the program of recommendations listed above does not commit the United States Figure Skating Association to any definite system of interclub competitions. If the Association believes that interclub team competition is a good thing for skating, the above program puts into operation the necessary machinery to make it possible for two clubs to hold such a competition with the proper sanctions if they are so desirous, and then leaves the matter up to the member clubs to decide.

With such an opportunity open, it is quite possible that member clubs might avail themselves of the chance for a team competition, and thus the new idea will receive a starting impetus.



MISS BEATRIX LOUGHAN AND SHERWIN C. BADGER
Fourth in Olympics and Fifth in World's, 1928

President Coolidge Reads "Skating's" Story of Winter Olympics

At the request of Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, the number of "Skating" (April) covering the Olympics was sent to each of the officers of the American Olympic Committee and to all members of its Executive Committee, as follows:

Honorary President: Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War; Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy; Dr. J. H. Van Royen, Netherlands Minister to the United States; Richard M. Tobin, United States Minister to The Netherlands.

President: Major General Douglas MacArthur

First Vice-President: William F. Humphrey

Second Vice-President: Robert S. Weaver

Third Vice-President: George Wightman

Fourth Vice-President: Judge Rufus E. Foster

Fifth Vice-President: Sheldon Clark

Secretary: Frederick W. Rubien

Treasurer: John J. Raskob

Executive Committee:

Major General Douglas MacArthur	Dr. G. Randolph Manning
Major General H. B. Crosby	Julian S. Myrick
Judge Rufus E. Foster	Charles L. Ornstein
A. C. Gilbert	John J. Raskob
Dr. Graeme M. Hammond	T. Douglas Robinson
Murray Hulbert	Colonel Theodore Roosevelt
William F. Humphrey	Major William C. Rose
Joseph B. Maccabe	Frederick W. Rubien
A. Jocelyn H. MaGrath	Major Patrick J. Walsh

Letters of thanks acknowledging receipt of this "number" and showing much interest in this country's representation in Olympic

Figure Skating, were received in return. Among these was one from President Coolidge, also one from Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.



I. E. V. Schedule for 1929

January 18-20. European Championship in Figure Skating.
International Skating Club, Davos, Switzerland.

January 19-20. European Championship in Speed Skating.
Amsterdamsche Ijsclub, Amsterdam, Holland or Nederlandsche Ijsclub of Davos, Davos, Switzerland.

February 2-3. World's Championship in Figure Skating for Women.
Budapest Korcsolyazo, Budapest, Hungary

February 2-3. World's Championship in Pair Skating.
Budapest Korcsolyazo, Budapest, Hungary.

February 9-10 World's Championship in Speed Skating.
Oslo Skoiteklub, Oslo, Norway.

March 4-5. World's Championship in Figure Skating for Men.
The National Skating Association of Great Britain, London, England.



Minutes of Meeting of the Governing Council of the United States Figure Skating Association

The Annual Meeting of the Governing Council of the United States Figure Skating Association was held on the 15th day of April, 1928, at the Bar Association, 42 West 44th Street, New York City.

The President, Mr. Henry W. Howe, was in the chair. Mr Liberman acted as Secretary.

A list of the members of the Association was read and representation by delegates or proxy noted:

<i>Votes</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Club</i>	<i>Delegates</i>
3	183	Skating Club of New York	Henry W. Howe Joel B. Liberman
3	over 100	Country Club of Brookline	A. Winsor Weld N. W. Niles Charles M. Rotch
3	500	Cambridge Skating Club	George H. Browne
1	under 100	Pittsburgh Figure Skating Club	Joel B. Liberman
3	600	East Side Skating Club	Martin S. Fanning
3	137	Winter Sports Club	J. H. Cruikshank
3	over 100	New Haven Skating Club	H. R. Robertson
3	300	Skating Club of Boston	N. W. Niles Mrs. Blanchard C. M. Rotch
3	over 100	Philadelphia Skating Club	Joel B. Liberman
3	over 100	Sno Birds	Charles M. Beck
1	under 100	Shuttle Meadow Figure Skating Club	Joel B. Liberman

Individual members present: Robert Reid. Members of clubs present other than those above noted: Mrs. Henry W. Howe; Mrs. E. S. Knapp; Mrs. Charles T. Church; Mrs. Sherwin Badger; Messrs. Charles Church and Sherwin Badger.

The Chairman announced that a quorum was present.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting of the Governing Council held on the 10th day of April, 1927, and the minutes

of the last meeting of the Executive Committee held on November 6, 1927.

Voted that the minutes of the Governing Council be approved as read, and those of the Executive Committee noted.

Messrs. Weld and Rotch were appointed a Nominating Committee. The Committee presented the following ticket:

Officers

President	Charles T. Church
Hon. Presidents	Irving Brokaw and A. Winsor Weld
1st Vice-President	Sherwin C. Badger
2nd Vice-President	A. C. Bennett
Secretary	Joseph K. Savage
Treasurer	Heaton R. Robertson

Executive Committee

John L. Evans, *Chairman*

Charles J. Beck	Miss Beatrix Loughran
Mrs. T. W. Blanchard	M. L. Madden
C. I. Christenson	Nathaniel W. Niles
Arthur M. Goodridge	Heaton R. Robertson
Henry W. Howe	Charles M. Rotch
Mrs. E. S. Knapp	Roger F. Turner
Joel B. Liberman	Ralph G. VanName

A vote of those present being called the Council was unanimously in favor of the ticket as presented.

Voted that the Secretary be ordered to cast one ballot. The Secretary having cast such ballot Mr. Howe declared the aforesaid officers and members of the Executive Committee duly elected, and he resigned the chair in favor of Mr. Church who thereupon presided at the meeting until its close.

Voted that the President be authorized to appoint the members of the various committees including the chairmen thereof. Mr. Church announced the names of the chairmen of the various com-

mittees and these were unanimously accepted by the Council. They are as follows:

Committees

Membership	Joseph Chapman
Standards and Tests	Bedell Harned
Records	J. Lester Madden
Amateur Status	Joel B. Liberman
Competition and Rules	Charles M. Rotch
Publicity and Publications	Nathaniel W. Niles
Judges	Henry W. Howe
Finance	A. Winsor Weld

In the absence of Mr. Evans, Treasurer, the Secretary presented the Treasurer's Report.

Voted that the Treasurer's Report be referred to a committee appointed by the President. Such committee was appointed and after due examination they gave a favorable report, the balance remaining to the credit of the Association being \$397.37. The report was adopted *in toto* and ordered placed on file.

The President then called for reports from the various committees:

Standards and Tests: No report.

Membership: The Secretary reported the admission of the following individual members: Mrs. Bruce Mapes and Mr. Robert Rothman.

Competition and Rules: No report.

Mr. Howe, however, reported that at a conference with Mr. Salchow, president of the I. E. V., at the Olympic games Mr. Salchow stated that the I. E. V. was desirous of holding the 1930 World's Championships in the United States and it was the vote of this meeting that this proposition should be encouraged. Mr. Howe was authorized to draft and send a letter with an invitation to the I. E. V. to consider and make suggestions as to such championships.

Voted to leave the question of the time and place of holding

both the National and the North American Championships open until the meeting of the Executive Committee in the fall.

Records Committee: No report.

Amateur Status: No report.

Publications: Mr. Niles reported that the deficit of the magazine "Skating" would be about \$900.00. It was the consensus of opinion as voiced by Mr. Howe that the magazine "Skating" was an absolute necessity to the Association. The Governing Council and visitors agreed that the work had been carried on by the editors of the magazine in the best fashion possible and should be continued; further that a vote of confidence be extended to the editors. The question of how to finance the magazine was discussed. Mr. Niles stated that the Boston club would carry the deficit *pro tem*, as usual. On motion of Mr. Weld, it was,

Voted that the matter of financing the magazine be left to the Finance Committee to consider and that, notwithstanding the deficit, the magazine be continued along the same lines by the present editors.

Carnivals: The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Chapman on behalf of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society. Mr. Howe explained the proposition of the Music Week Association and gave details concerning the success of the last Association Carnival held under the auspices of the Music Week Association. Mr. Weld expressed the opinion that the Association Carnival should be held at the same time as the North American competition so that the best skaters of each country could be included as part of the exhibitions. It was,

Voted that a committee be appointed to negotiate with the Canadian Association with a view to adopting a plan by which the North American Championship should in some way be linked up with the Carnival. Such committee also to carry out further negotiations with the Music Week Association looking to a final arrangement along the lines of the one had in the last season.

Further that if arrangements could be made an Association Carnival be held in Boston and Philadelphia as well as New York, each

to have the designation of an Association Carnival and to be held at least partially for the benefit of the Association.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Savage concerning progress made with the Amateur Skating Union of the United States.

The Secretary presented the report of the Special Committee on Judges and Judging and it was,

Voted that the said report be approved and filed and the recommendations made therein be accepted and passed.

Mr. Weld also submitted the following suggestions for discussion:

Entrance to Competitions: After hearing arguments on the question it was,

Voted that it is the sense of this meeting that competitors in National Competitions should qualify as eligible in ability for such competition and that the Committee on Competitions look into the matter and make such recommendations to the Executive Committee in the fall as they deem advisable.

Amateur Status: The point was raised that while infractions of the amateur rule were set out in the rules of the Association very little was found as to penalties for such infractions. After a full consideration of the subject, it was,

Voted that any member of the Association who shall be alleged to have violated any of its rules may, unless a penalty is stated in the rule violated, be asked to show cause why his amateur status shall not be questioned by the Amateur Status Committee, and pending an investigation he shall not compete or take part in any competition or exhibition. If the Amateur Status Committee has it proved to its satisfaction that the infraction complained of does not constitute such a violation of the rules as to cause a member to lose his amateur status it may in its discretion impose such penalty as it deems fitting.

Judges: It was,

Voted that there shall be at least five judges in all National events and that the rule of February 5, 1922 with regard to the

employment of more than two judges from the club holding the competition be abolished.

Waltzing and 14 Step Competitions: It was,

Voted that the National Waltzing and Fourteen Step competition in its present form be abolished and that the competition be changed to the I. E. V. form in which the competitors are required to skate in two divisions, one a conventional waltzing competition and second a dance competition, generally but not necessarily a fourteen step variation. Both of these events to be judged according to the present method of holding a dance competition as used by the I. E. V., and the winners of the combined competition to bear the title of the National Champions in Ice Dancing.

Falls in Championships: The following rules were adopted:

Where the skater falls in a school figure he shall continue from that point in the figure where the fall occurred. Where in the opinion of the judges the fall occurred by reason of the condition of the ice they may request the figure to be re-skated.

Voted that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers for their valuable services to the Association.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the same adjourned after the usual motion,

Respectfully submitted,

JOEL B. LIBERMAN,
Secretary.

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