

SKATING



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Schedule for 1932

January 15-16. European Championships in Figure Skating for Men, Ladies and Pairs.

Federation Francais de Sports d'Hiver, Paris, France.

January 22-23. Sno Bird Figure Skating Competitions.

Lake Placid, New York.

February 4-13. Third Olympic Winter Games.

Lake Placid, New York.

February 17-18. World's Championships in Figure Skating for Men, Ladies and Pairs.

Winter Club, Montreal, Canada.

February 24. International Carnival sponsored by The Skating Club of New York.

Madison Square Garden, New York.

February 26. The New Haven Skating Club Carnival.

Arena, New Haven, Conn.

February 27. The Skating Club of Boston Carnival.

Arena, Boston, Mass.

March 4-5. Canadian Championships

Granite Club, Toronto, Canada.

March 17-18. United States Junior and Novice Championships; Fours; Waltz and Dance Competitions

Westchester County Figure Skating Club, Playland, Rye, N. Y.

Errata

Correct Sno-Bird Dates

The Sno-Bird Competitions at Lake Placid are to be on January 22 and 23, as listed above; not as incorrectly scheduled in November SKATING.

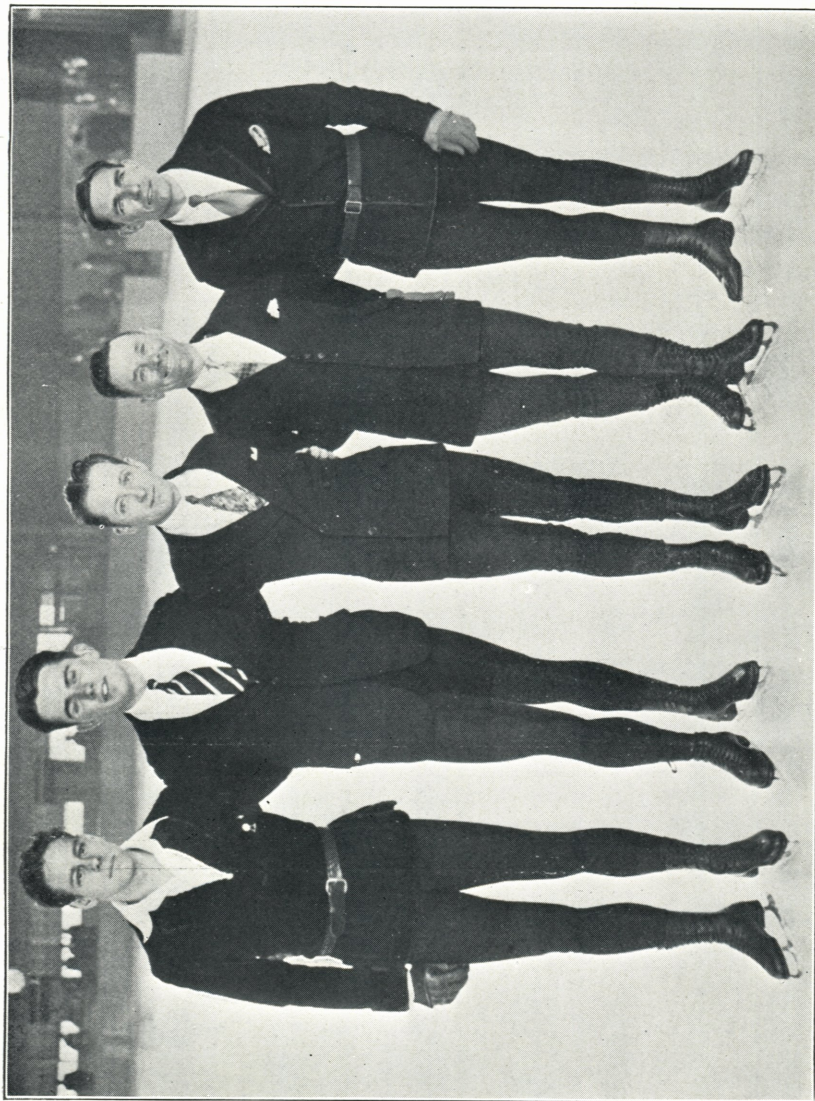
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(International)

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITORS

Mr. Borden, Mr. Madden, Dr. Langer, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Turner

The National Singles Championships

CARL R. ENGEL

The United States Senior National Figure Skating Championships for Men and Women were held on December 27 and 28 on the rink of the Skating Club of New York at the Ice Club. The unusually early dates were set for these events to permit selection of figure skaters to represent the United States at the III Olympic Sports Games to be held at Lake Placid in February and were in the nature of tryouts, the first four of each group in the singles to compete in the Olympics.

Contrary to the usual practice of drawing the school figures the evening preceding the competition, the figures for the Nationals were the prescribed figures drawn for the Olympics and were announced in Europe sometime ago and published in the last number of "Skating." Fifteen minutes before the competition, drawings were made for the starting foot for each figure and each figure was skated on this foot only.

The competitors in the Women's event were the Misses Mariabel Y. Vinson and Suzanne Davis, of The Skating Club of Boston, Mrs. D. Frederick Secord and Miss Audrey Peppe, of New York, and Miss Louise E. Weigel, of Buffalo, representing The Skating Club of New York; Dr. Hulda E. Berger, of The Westchester County Figure Skating Club, and Miss Margaret Bennett, of Minneapolis, representing The Skating Club of Boston.

Gail Borden skated for The Skating Club of New York and James Lester Madden and Roger F. Turner represented The Skating Club of Boston. Also competing in the men's event were William J. Nagle, of The Winter Sports Club, New York, and Dr. Walter Langer of New York.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OF UNITED STATES

Judges		Hill	Savage	Rotch	Cramer	Engel	Places	Result
Miss Vinson	S.F.	89.7	91.3	100.	89.2	88.1	5	I
	F.S.	62.4	63.6	66.	22.25	67.8		
	Total Place	144.1 I	154.9 I	166. I	111.45 I	155.9 I		
Miss Bennett	S.F.	78.7	80.5	94.4	74.7	84.6	17	II
	F.S.	55.8	57.	60.	14.25	60.6		
	Total Place	134.5 II	137.5 III	154.4 II	88.95 VI	145.2 IV		
Miss L. Weigel	S.F.	74.9	80.9	89.1	82.7	86.5	17	III
	F.S.	52.2	55.8	58.8	15.75	60.6		
	Total Place	127.1 V	136.7 V	147.9 III	98.45 II	147.1 II		
Mrs. Secord	S.F.	75.1	80.8	87.5	80.2	84.7	19	IV
	F.S.	51.6	57.	51.6	13.75	61.8		
	Total Place	126.7 VI	137.8 II	139.1 IV	93.95 IV	146.5 III		
Miss Davis	S.F.	75.2	81.	83.6	75.1	83.2	27	V
	F.S.	55.8	54.	55.2	12.75	58.8		
	Total Place	131.0 IV	135. VI	138.8 V	87.85 VII	142.0 V		
Miss Peppe	S.F.	72.7	78.4	83.1	76.	80.5	27	VI
	F.S.	54.	58.8	54.6	19.	59.4		
	Total Place	126.7 VII	137.2 IV	137.7 VI	95. III	139.9 VII		
Dr. Berger	S.F.	80.4	78.3	88.6	79.9	83.1	28	VII
	F.S.	52.2	49.2	48.6	12.	58.2		
	Total Place	132.6 III	127.5 VII	137.2 VII	91.9 V	141.3 VI		

The judges were unanimous in placing Miss Vinson first, and her skating, both in the school figures and in free skating, marked her as an artist with finesse and control approaching perfection. However, it seemed that she either had an off-day for school figures or that she had neglected the practice of school figures in favor of her free skating.

Miss Vinson's compulsory figures were skated with dash and assurance that was not always manifested in the skating of the other contestants. To the critique, however, her counters, after the turn, had a suspicion of being skated on the flat, while her brackets, and particularly the forward bracket, on the second edge, were far from displaying the roundness and symmetry desired but so seldom attained. In her loop-change-loop figure, while the loops were diametrically opposed, there was a tendency to deviate from a true circle approaching the change.

The free skating program presented by Miss Vinson was well planned and very difficult in contents, and she skated it with abandon, at a good pace, which was sustained from beginning to end. The outstanding features of her program, as compared with the others, were the successive, connecting moves leading up to her specialties, and there never was a moment when she was not truly figure skating. Her execution was flawless and she maintained absolute rhythm. It would seem that Miss Vinson had reached the Ultima Thule in free skating.

Miss Bennett, the winner of last year's junior championship, placed second, and although her school figures were not up to the standard set by the champion, her loop-change-loops and rockers almost equalled Miss Vinson's.

In her exhibition of free skating, Miss Bennett seemed to impart the pleasure and elation she derived from skating to her audience and carried them with her from the moment her feet touched the ice. She skated with the fearlessness and steadiness of a veteran skater, and, in spite of a decided evidence of gaining impetus by the use of inferior moves, Miss Bennett gave an interesting exhibition. Her spins were reminiscent of Mr. Christiansen's, which he did so superbly in competitions years ago.

Miss Weigel was another contestant who moved up from the junior ranks, having been runner-up in the junior competition last year. The lot fell to her to skate first and she displayed some nervousness on the new and fast ice, but, as the contest wore on, she regained her poise. Although two of the judges marked her fifth, her school figures compared favorably with those of Miss Bennett's, and she has the particular ability to retrace.



(International)

LADY NATIONAL COMPETITORS

Dr. Berger, Miss Weigel, Miss Bennett, Miss Davis, Mrs. Secord, Miss Vinson, Miss Peppe

An unusual number of championship moves were included in Miss Weigel's program of free skating but her performance was more with an eye to carefulness rather than being carried out with verve and snap. When she corrects the occasional tendency to pull up her shoulders, and consequently her arms, not only will her appearance be improved but the pace at which she can skate will be accelerated, and this will combine to give her a feeling of more freedom.

Mrs. Secord, usually a consistent performer in both departments, skated the compulsory figures far below her usual standard. Despite her extreme nervousness, which she did not seem to be able to overcome, and which reflected itself in her figures, she executed the best outside forward brackets. She included many quick dance steps in her program and skated them with precision and neatness, and altogether presented a charming appearance. Mrs. Secord has achieved almost perfect footwork.

Miss Davis' skating gave evidence of lack of practice due to her being out of competition for a year. Her school figures were not up to those she skated in the competition in 1930, and she needs to build up her program, which now contains too many repetitive moves. Miss Davis has a lithe, willowy body, which lends itself to the Terpsichorean art, but in her dancing she should restrain her arms from disturbing her equilibrium and not allow her balance foot to occasionally scrape the ice.

Little Miss Peppe was a pretty picture on the ice and her vastly improved school figures showed the result of much training and practice. She made good counters but all her change figures were hooked and the edges after the turns were at times uncertain. This will undoubtedly correct itself as she becomes more mature. It was a joy to watch her petite figure glide over the ice in her free skating with all the swing and animation so often expressed in Miss Loughran's skating.

Doctor Berger, who has skated before in senior competitions, skated with power and strength that resulted in tracings of a prodigious size, comparable with the men's school figures. Her counters were good, with rather accurate repetitions, but in her rockers her

skate left the ice on the turn, and while her loops were well placed, the changes were hooked. Doctor Berger skated her program with vigor but, on the whole, it would seem that if she would build up her repertoire and inject some dance steps into it and make her connecting figures a component part of her program it would be more evenly balanced.

In the men's competition, Mr. Turner retained his title by the excellence of his school figures. They were characterized by their circularity and finish, which could not be observed in any of the other men's figures, though the retracings were at times faulty. His superiority in the school figures, in which he was accorded first place by all the judges, gave him a lead which could not be overcome by the other contestants.

Mr. Turner's free skating program not only embodied the usual championship spins and jumps but many intriguing steps, though to the critical eye his form is constrained and stiff and consequently his skating appears forced. The opinion of some judges, as evidenced by the score cards, might be construed to indicate that it would be to his advantage to revise his program. The charts reveal that two judges gave him second, one tied him with Mr. Borden, and another put him third in free skating.

Mr. Madden came very close to winning the crown from Mr. Turner. In free skating he was placed first by three judges, second by one judge, and third by another. With diligent application to the compulsory figures, which will undoubtedly be reflected in more smoothness of body movement, he will be a very strong contender for first place in future competitions. His bracket-change-bracket prints were the best traced. On the other hand, his loop-change-loops showed the effect of laborious effort, and his retracings were not as meticulous and accurate as they might have been. His hybrid rocker was interesting in that it was made with a Fuchs' motion which developed a distinct Salchow print. If he should now discard the Fuchs' motion and accept the essentials of the rocker as executed by Salchow, this probably would result in a perfect tracing.

The continuity in Mr. Madden's program was marked and it embraced a number of outstanding jumps and spins but suffered

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF UNITED STATES

Judges		Engel	Hill	Libermann	Rotch	Cramer	Places	Result
R. F. Turner	S.F.	102.4	106.3	108.1	104.8	104.2	6	I
	F.S.	66.66	61.71	69.96	69.3	70.62		
	Total Place	169.06 I	168.01 I	178.06 I	174.1 II	174.82 I		
J. L. Madden	S.F.	98.8	98.8	103.5	101.8	97.9	11	II
	F.S.	66.	63.52	68.64	73.92	74.58		
	Total Place	164.8 III	162.32 II	172.14 III	175.72 I	172.48 II		
G. Borden	S.F.	99.3	98.	106.3	103.	98.2	13	III
	F.S.	66.66	61.16	67.98	70.62	68.64		
	Total Place	165.96 II	159.16 III	174.28 II	173.62 III	166.84 III		
W. Langer	S.F.	93.2	76.7	87.1	87.2	85.7	22	IV
	F.S.	64.02	58.85	62.7	52.8	67.98		
	Total Place	157.22 IV	135.55 IV	149.8 V	140.0 V	153.68 IV		
W. J. Nagle	S.F.	91.1	76.1	86.9	88.5	81.9	23	V
	F.S.	65.34	58.3	64.02	61.38	69.96		
	Total Place	156.44 V	134.4 V	150.92 IV	149.88 IV	151.86 V		

from lack of coordination with the music, which continued up until almost the end, when he ultimately caught the rhythm and spirit of the music. His reserve power was ample to enable him to skate with sustained strength throughout and his was, indeed, a splendid exemplification of masculine free skating.

Mr. Borden has improved in his school figures and in these he scored above Mr. Madden. His counters and change-double-threes were skated well but his rockers showed a decided straight edge after the turn, which seemed to be due to lack of control of the balance leg from the hip. All his changes in paragraph figures still show a slight squareness.

A well-composed, varied and difficult program was presented by Mr. Borden, which he skated with élan. With the addition of a few judiciously placed dance steps to acquire speed, instead of plain skating, his free skating would warrant higher marks. He has a very good sense of rhythm and executes his movements coincident with the beat, though the accentuated swing of his balance leg at times is a bit overdone.

Doctor Langer did not do himself justice because of a recent illness. His school figures show promise, although the turns quite often were not well placed, and his closing edges frequently were not held out to definitely and completely close the figure properly. His free skating program incorporated some really difficult jumps which are not seen in all championship programs, although his connecting figures displayed a lack of ingenuity. In his dance steps he introduced a brilliant rocker-counter turn which was very effective and not a part of any other program.

The gallery was thrilled with Mr. Nagle's exhibition of free skating and he has improved beyond belief since he skated in the World's in 1930. He was one of the few skaters who attempted to skate out of his spins rather than violently coming out of the spin before its energy was spent.

As a result of this competition, the personnel of the team which will represent the United States will be the Misses Vinson, Bennett, Weigel and Davis; and Messrs. Turner, Madden, Borden and Nagle. Mrs. Secord, though a resident of New York, is a Canadian subject, and this, therefore, precludes her from being a member of the team, though her ranking would have earned her a place. Doctor Langer expects to represent Czecho-Slovakia, his own country.

It is gratifying to see that figure skating is gradually gaining a foothold in cities removed from the Atlantic Seaboard and the team will be more representative of the United States than before by having members from cities such as Minneapolis and Buffalo in addition to those from New York and Boston.

Those who undertook the difficult task of judging were Mrs. A. B. Cramer, of New York, Charles M. Rotch and George E. B.

Hill, of Boston, Joel B. Liberman, Joseph K. Savage, and Carl R. Engel, of New York. The referee was Richard L. Hapgood, of Boston; the clerk, Heaton R. Robertson, of New Haven; the timer, W. A. Sands, assisted by Charles K. Slayter, both of New York. Mrs. Joseph K. Savage very graciously assisted with the music.

All the arrangements, which included an infinite amount of detail work, were in the efficient hands of Bedell H. Harned, of New York.



The Pair Championship

ETHEL R. BIJUR

In watching figure-skating today, the observer is particularly impressed with the changes that have been made in that artistic sport, in the last four years. And this writer thinks they are all for the better.

The improvement in pair skating is outstanding. Gone is the semblance of two singles trying to fuse, and in its place is a harmonious Oneness, two people in perfect unity and rhythm striving to create something beautiful. After all what difference does it make which steps are skated, which lifts attempted, if the program performed is not one that gives pleasure to the beholder.

Amateur skaters today are coming to the realization, made possible of course, by their improved technique and broadening of ideas, that beauty of line, and what may be termed a professional

UNITED STATES PAIR CHAMPIONSHIP

Judges		Engel	Knapp	Cramer	Rotch	Liberman	Places	Result
Miss Loughran	Pro	5.3	5.25	5.	5.5	5.6	6	I
	Per	5.3	6.	6.	5.5	5.7		
Mr. Badger	Total	10.6	11.25	11.	11.	11.3	9	II
	Place	I	II	I	I	I		
Miss Vinson	Pro	5.1	6.	5.5	5.5	5.6	18	III
	Per	5.2	5.5	5.	5.4	5.4		
Mr. Hill	Total	10.3	11.5	10.5	10.9	11.	19	IV
	Place	II	I	II	II	II		
Miss Meredith	Pro	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.	5.2	23	V
	Per	4.7	5.25	4.5	4.6	5.		
Mr. Savage	Total	9.2	10.75	8.7	8.6	10.2	23	V
	Place	V	III	III	IV	III		
Miss Madden	Pro	5.2	5.1	4.	5.2	5.1	23	V
	Per	5.	5.	4.	4.8	4.7		
Mr. Madden	Total	10.2	10.1	8.	10.	9.8	23	V
	Place	III	IV	IV	III	V		
Mrs. Blanchard	Pro	4.7	5.	3.	4.	5.1	23	V
	Per	4.6	4.25	3.	4.	4.8		
Mr. Niles	Total	9.3	9.25	6.	8.	9.9	23	V
	Place	IV	V	V	V	IV		

finish, or in other words showmanship, are something to be desired and that they are not incompatible with competitive standards, but are necessary in order to make figure skating an outstanding sport, not only appealing to the cognoscenti, but to the general public as well.

We now come to the National Pair Skating Championship skated in Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, December twenty-eight. The first pair to skate was Miss Gertrude Meredith and Mr. Joseph K. Savage of The Skating Club of New York. They were dressed alike as to color, dark blue. Their program was skated with good unity and rhythm, and as they progressed, with increasing speed and finish. The routine was most interesting.



MISS BEATRIX LOUGHRAN AND MR. SHERWIN C. BADGER
National Pair Champions, 1929, 1930, 1931

combining lifts, pair spins, jumps and spirals in pleasing variety, and they well deserved their place, third in the final result.

The National Champions Miss Beatrix Loughran and Mr. Sherwin C. Badger of The Skating Club of New York, were the second couple to take the ice. A lovely change edge spiral began their program, which was skated throughout with great speed and musical rhythm. They combined dance steps, jumps, difficult turns, spirals, separating figures and several lifts with fine facility and finesse, and were exactly alike in every movement. They do a beautifully timed loop jump, and a separating figure, passing each other and meeting again to go into a pair spin. Their performance throughout is characterized by smoothness, excellent positions, a happy vitality, and on the strength of this showing they became National Pair Champions for the third successive year.

The next pair to skate was Mrs. Theresa W. Blanchard and Mr. Nathaniel W. Niles of The Skating Club of Boston, who were dressed in black, Mrs. Blanchard's dress relieved by touches of white fur. This pair always skate in good form, and their program was executed with their habitual finish. They had several lovely new lift jumps, a back spin which they did with fine effect, and a bracket turn ending which was most unusual. They gave as always an interesting performance.

Miss Maribel Y. Vinson and Mr. George E. B. Hill of The Skating Club of Boston, had a splendid program with a fine variety of lifts and jumps, dance steps, a back loop jump lift most effective, salchows, toe pirouettes, spirals and a spread eagle figure through center rink. They skated with great speed, nice positions, good unity, fine rhythm and showed marked improvement over their last year's routine. They are a well matched couple and performed spiritedly and were runners-up to the champions.

The last couple to skate was Miss Grace Madden and her brother Mr. James L. Madden of The Skating Club of Boston. They have a stimulating program with some fine carry lifts, jumps, spirals and dance steps.

This competition was of greater interest than usual for it served as a trial for places on the Olympic team and the pairs which were awarded first and second prize will represent this country in the Olympics. The couple placed third will act as an alternate pair.

The trophy emblematic of the Pair Championship of the United States was put into competition this year for the first time, in memory of Mr. Henry Wainwright Howe, former president of the United States Figure Skating Association and The Skating Club of New York. Mr. Howe was an active skater himself, and a beloved friend to skating and skaters, everywhere. The trophy, a massive silver cup with Mr. Howe's own skates silvered and used as handles, was presented to Miss Beatrix Loughran and Mr. Sherwin C. Badger, National Pair Champions, at the conclusion of the competitions in Madison Square Garden.

U. S. Olympic Team Announced

SHERWIN C. BADGER, *Chairman*

Olympic Figure Skating Committee

At a meeting of the Olympic Figure Skating Committee held December 28th following the National Figure Skating Championships and Olympic Try-outs, the following team was nominated to represent the United States:

Men's Singles—Roger F. Turner
James L. Madden
Gail Borden, 2nd.
William J. Nagle
George E. B. Hill (substitute)

Women's Singles—Maribel Y. Vinson
Margaret Bennett
Louise Weigel
Suzanne Davis
Audrey Peppe (substitute)

Pairs—Beatrix Loughran—Sherwin C. Badger
Maribel Y. Vinson—George E. B. Hill
Gertrude B. Meredith—Joseph K. Savage (substitute)

Officials—Charles M. Rotch, *Judge*
Joel B. Liberman, *Manager*
Richard L. Hapgood, *Ass't Manager*
Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, *Chaperone*

Howe Memorial Trophy

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Figure Skating Association held on October 25th last, it was voted to raise a fund to provide a trophy in memory of our former President, Mr. Henry W. Howe.

It was also decided that the Editors of SKATING were to send out a call for subscriptions to defray the expense of this trophy, which is planned as a National Pair Skating Championship Challenge Trophy in perpetuity.

It is the hope of the Association that sufficient funds may be raised, not only to meet the initial expense of the trophy itself, but to provide, for some years at least, miniature copies for the annual winners.

Mrs. Howe has very kindly offered the skates to the Committee which Mr. Howe used when he and Mrs. Howe won the National Waltz Championship in 1923, these skates will be heavily silver-plated and form handles for the trophy.

This memorial is an Association affair and all friends of Mr. Howe are invited to contribute, sending subscriptions to Heaton R. Robertson, Treasurer, 185 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

The hope is expressed that a large number of subscriptions may be received even though each is for only a dollar or two. It is especially desired that the trophy shall truly represent a universal expression of appreciation of all that Mr. Howe has stood for in the Skating world.

A photograph of the Cup and further news will be given in a later number of SKATING.

Further News On Olympic Competitors

N. W. NILES

January first, 1932

Nations intending to send teams to The Olympic Winter Games were required to file their entries by December 24th, although the names of the individuals need not be registered until January 21st, thus there is very little further news available as yet. Entries to The Games have been received from seventeen countries; those sending figure skating teams include Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

At Christmas time, Mr. Salchow cabled Mr. Badger that Grafstrom, two Hungarian pairs, Schafer and Fritzi Burger, with possibly an Austrian pair, Beyer, the Gautschis and the Brunets, had assured him they would be here for The Olympics. The two Hungarian pairs are doubtless Miss Rotter and Mr. Szollas, who won the Championship of the World last year, and Miss Organista and Mr. Szalay, who placed second. Beyer of Germany placed third in the Men's Championship of the World last winter. The others mentioned are undoubtedly known, at least by reputation, to American skaters.

Mr. Clarke of England, who is coming to judge, writes, "our National Association decided to send no entries for the Men's or Pairs in The Olympics, but to invite four skaters to take part in the Ladies' Singles. To date, three of the four have accepted: Miss Megan Taylor, aged twelve; Miss Cecelia Colledge, eleven; Miss Mollie Phillips, twenty-two. I also understand that Miss Joan Dix, fifteen, hopes to go. Mrs. Field, formerly Miss Marion Laye, the present holder of our Ladies' Championship, was unable to take the trip. The five girls I have mentioned took part in our Olympic

Trials last month and finished as follows: Taylor, Colledge, Field, Dix, Phillips.”

Mrs. Eustace Smith recently wrote, explaining why Miss Cecil Smith has retired from the Canadian Olympic Team. It seems that Mrs. Smith has been seriously ill for two months and was only recently moved from the hospital. Her recovery will be slow and naturally her two daughters would not leave her.



The World's Championships, 1932

JOHN S. MACLEAN

The World's Championships to be held in Montreal on February 17 and 18 have a particular interest for Canadians. Once before a World's Championship rested there for the late Louis Rubenstein practically won that honor at St. Petersburg in 1890 but the title was not instituted until a few years later. Since then these competitions have been enlarged to admit women. Canadians modestly hope that their skaters may win at least one out of the three events.

Both competitors and visitors may be assured of the heartiest welcome and the best accommodation in Montreal. For those not familiar with that city I quote from the pamphlet of the III Olympic Games Committee to the effect that Montreal is distant from Lake Placid one hour by airplane, five hours by motor and $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours by railway. A special railway service will connect the Olympic Games with Montreal. The compulsory figures will be skated in the rink of the Winter Club, Drummond Street, which has an ice



WINTER CLUB LOUNGE
Artificial Rink, with Badminton Courts Above

surface of 68 by 160 feet. Free Skating will take place at the Montreal Forum, a public arena with an ice surface of 85 feet by 200 feet. At both places the ice is artificial and indoors so that the competitors will be independent of weather conditions. The Montreal Forum has a seating capacity of 10,000 and it is expected that there will be a large attendance at the free skating for Montreal is a very cosmopolitan city with many European affiliations.

Montreal is celebrated for its numerous and up-to-date hotels. The two largest, the Mount Royal and the Windsor, are only a few blocks from the Winter Club. Across the street from the Winter Club is the Ritz-Carlton, another high-class hotel, but as it is smaller than the others those wishing to stay there would be well advised to

make reservations at an early date. It would be unjust to describe the city as "wet" but it is broad-minded on the subject of prohibition. I am aware that skaters are not interested but I pass on the information to their friends and other visitors.

When the World's competitions are over the European skaters have been invited to take part in the carnival of the Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, on February 19 and 20 and that of the Toronto Skating Club, Toronto on February 22 and 23. These cities are connected with Montreal by two of the finest railways on the continent and travel on them is a pleasure. The Toronto Skating Club has arranged for the European skaters a special train which will leave Toronto at midnight Tuesday, February 23 and connect at Buffalo with the fast train from Chicago reaching New York at noon on Wednesday, February 24.



Information for Spectators at Winter Games

The Third Olympic Winter Games Committee has just issued a very complete booklet giving all necessary information as to seeing the Winter Games. These pamphlets may be obtained from the Winter Games Committee at Lake Placid. Season and day tickets to the Games are now on sale from the committee. Though rumor had it that all accommodations at Placid were booked up, actually there are plenty available at this time, ranging from three to fifteen dollars for room and board. All questions on hotel facilities should be sent to the Housing Director.

Noted Austrian Judge Writes "Skating"

Vienna, Austria
December 8, 1931

Dear Editors:

First of all I must thank you for "Skating" which I received today. I am so sorry and regret very much the death of Mr. Howe, who was one of my best American friends and a leader in our sport. I am sure everyone liked Mr. Howe who met him. I saw him last in Berlin this year and was very sad when I learnt of his death a few days ago. I herewith express my deepest sympathy with Mrs. Howe and the U.S.F.S.A. Whoever will go to the Olympics this year will miss him greatly and it will take a long time to get used to this loss.

As for the Olympics, I am quite aware that America does her best to make them a grand affair and my best wishes are extended to this effect. The United States is generous again in contributing to the European fund for the expedition. I myself feel extremely flattered and am very thankful for the kind invitation. As to entries, I cannot inform you definitely, but I think it will be possible to send Karl Schafer. Hilda Holovsky's mother would certainly not let her go alone, all the more as Mr. Holovsky was seriously ill last fall and is not yet quite restored. Fritzi Burger is skating at the Engelmann Rink this winter and I do not know whether she will be sent.*

At the earliest possible moment I will send further information. I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly transmit my best greetings to the members of the U.S.F.S.A. and its different clubs.

JULIUS EDHOFFER

*We have since heard from Miss Burger direct, that she is to sail after the European Championships. Also that Mr. Karl Schafer and an Austrian Judge are coming. The Editors.



GILLIS GRAFSTRÖM
Olympic Champion, 1920, 1924, 1928

Grafström's Skating Museum

Translated by WILLIAM TILTON from a German newspaper.

Mr. Grafström landed January fourth in New York to compete in the 1932 Olympics, bringing with him the collection described below.

The name of Grafström suggests automatically World and Olympic Championships, inspired dancing on the ice, graceful curves and daring jumps—the wonderful art of skating, which only a favored few have really mastered. He is one of this elite. Of all figure skaters he is the most graceful, has the most perfect form.

But people know little of the man, who, in spite of his skating, finds time to attend to his real profession and to take an intelligent interest in beautiful things. Grafström the architect is a many sided man; his sport is only a pleasant pastime, a welcome stimulus to his artist soul. With the passing years Grafström has created a regular little museum in which the history of skating is preserved. He has snapped up many an object that dealers would be glad to buy at many times the price he paid. For example the old Molenaer (about 1650), a glorious winter landscape, which is probably the pearl of his collection. Besides the many oil paintings, there are beautiful lithographs, colored English prints, and etchings. Everything has, of course, some connection with skating. Grafström shows with special pride his glorious Delft tiles, the oldest in existence. The beautiful Berlin bowl of royal porcelain is a masterpiece, and unique. Charming are the Dutch silver statuettes, which look like jolly little dwarfs beside the gigantic silver skater made in England in 1720. The three oldest books on skating are probably also unique. The English book by Jones appeared as early as 1772. In 1813 came that of the Frenchman, Garcin. Then followed in 1825 the book of the German, Zindel. Unmatched also

is the collection of skates, the most valuable being a pair made of beautiful wood, the metal parts all of silver.

Grafström at home sitting among his art treasures is a very different man from Grafström dancing on the ice, and yet the same, a man whom one must know better than most men if one would understand him, and judge him rightly.



The Ten-Step

ELSBETH MULLER

[Miss Muller was, for many years, one of the leading amateurs at the Berliner Schlittschuh Club. On turning professional she came to Boston with her brother, where she has since been a valued instructress, especially because of her knowledge and experience in pair skating and dancing.—THE EDITORS.]

The Ten or Fourteen-Step hails from Vienna, and was formerly called the Scholler Marsch after its originator. This dance was well-known for at least twenty years in Austria before it was introduced at the Eispalast in Berlin, about twenty-five years ago. I remember this introduction very well. My brother, George Muller, was watching an Austrian skater teaching his partner some new steps which he had never seen before. The same day George showed them to me and we ten-stepped, to the surprise of the Austrian, with a big crowd around us. Soon after I learnt the Fourteen-step from another Austrian, it was done with only a little swing on step 4 of the additional four steps. The big sweep was originated much later in New York.

From Berlin this dance spread all over the world in no time, and its popularity has never ceased. Timing and execution have

been improved since. Some people are still doing it the old way, crossing the feet on steps 1-2-3, which I consider bad, as well as the habit of shortening the 9th step. Some men shorten step 8, which is worse, as the lady can shorten only step 9. It is much better to keep 7-8-9-10 equally long.

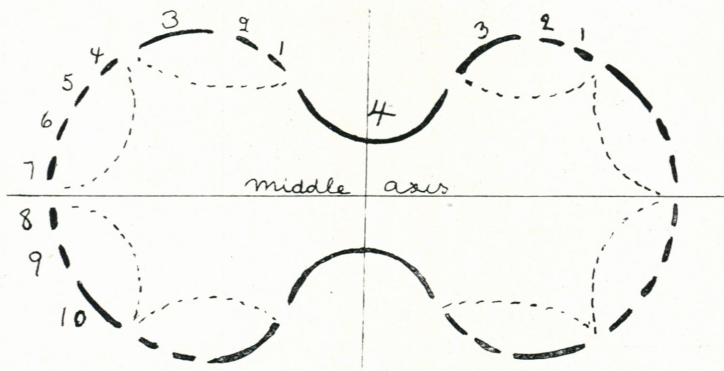
I like to do the plain Ten-step this way for it fits exactly with the eight measures of a melody. I recommend beginners to do it this way first. It goes very well with waltz-time and is good fun. The Fourteen-step is mostly done to march time, played not too slowly. Always count out loud the time of the music when practising. Even the best skaters need to count; I have seen quite a few fail in keeping time. Always remember it is the push that keeps you going.

Ten-step	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Waltz Time	1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
March Time	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Counting the strong beats only	1 and 2 3 and 4 1 2 3 4

In several books on figure skating, two of the lady's steps are given incorrectly. The lady's steps must always run parallel to those of the man. This is not possible when the lady is on the inside edge on steps 8 and 9 (instead of the outer). This Mohawk step is not at all difficult, if on step 8 (LOF) the right foot is not slammed behind the left, but well turned out and trailing the left foot, gently put down on the outer back edge. The prints should cross over a little. This transition is by far the easiest and the smoothest. On step 9 (ROB) I prefer to put the left foot down beside the right, lifting the right off in front, instead of crossing the left over the right as is usually done. Never step ahead or behind but always bring your feet close together from one step to another, and lift the free foot slightly off the ice.

The placement seems to worry many skaters. At least it worries me to see them cutting across from one side of the rink and shaving the fence on the other side. The first two steps should be aimed away from the middle axis, curving step 3 around; step 4 aims to the centre and swings around in a half circle; steps 1 and 2 take up

the same direction towards the fence; step 3 curves around, and all the other steps follow on an equal radius around the same centre. The repetition starts towards the other side of the rink. The fault of most people is skating the first 1-2-3 parallel to the side and the second 1-2-3 away from it, thus cutting across which brings them again too close to the fence. Here is the pattern of a perfect Fourteen-Step.



The dotted lines indicate the rhythm.

The Ten Steps

Lady's part	ROB	LIB	ROB	LOF	RIF	LOF	RIF	LOF	ROB	LIB
Man's part	LOF	RIF	LOF	RIF	LIB	ROB	LIB	ROB	LIB	RIF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Additional Four Steps

Lady's part	ROB	LIB	ROB	LOB
Man's part	LOF	RIF	LOF	ROF
	1	2	3	4

The New York Carnival

MRS. SHERWIN C. BADGER

On February 24th a carnival will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York. At this carnival all the leading foreign skaters who are here in America to compete in The Olympics at Lake Placid and The World's Championships at Montreal, will appear.

The Carnival Committee, feeling that what the public is really interested in seeing are the brilliant exhibitions which these Europeans give, has decided to cut the group numbers to a minimum, having besides the opening march in which the flags of all the competing nations will be carried, followed by people in national costumes of the various countries, only one large group number. In other words we feel that our European visitors are so talented that for us to furnish them with more than the simplest background is as unnecessary as to provide a flawless precious stone with an ornate setting!

Because of the extraordinary success of The World's Championships held at Madison Square Garden in 1930, the Garden officials were quite willing to assume the liabilities of the carnival, and to share all receipts above a certain amount with the United States Figure Skating Association. But the Association felt that in this particular year, when there is so much need and suffering everywhere, that they were not justified in taking any more than the sum needed by them to make both The Olympics and The World's a success. After discussion with several charities it was decided to work in cooperation with the Bellevue Social Service and that work is now well under way.

YESTERDAY

BEDELL H. HARNED

Technic and finesse in sport are probably at their highest level today. And yet when our sport of skating was in its infancy, some rather interesting events were developing in the yesterdays of long ago.

It is said that about two hundred years after the birth of Christ, Sweden and Norway were using a sort of wooden snow shoe, with a kind of runner or runners on the bottom; with these they roamed freely over the hard encrusted snow. Later iron was fabricated and they put iron runners on these shoes. This was probably the beginning of the real skate.

While it is apparently true England had devised a sort of bone runner, which was held to the foot by leather thongs (this about the time of Henry II.), it is doubtful if it was really a skate, as it seems the user skidded rather than skated, with the aid of two long sticks or sharp pointed poles.

As soon as the use of iron became more fully known the skate was worked out and we read of a great event in 1572. (The time of Queen Bess.) The story is somewhat like this,—It appears that the Dutch fleet had become frozen in the waters of the Y. Upon learning this Don Frederick, son of the terrible Alva, decided to capture the fleet, so he immediately sent a body of picked men across the ice. Imagine their surprise upon drawing near the vessels to find that the Dutch had cut a trench through the ice, around the entire little fleet. Baffled, the Spaniards beat a retreat. The Dutch now sallied forth with a body of musketeers on *SKATES*. They darted after the unfortunate Spaniards, utterly routed them and left hundreds of dead on the ice. Alva was so impressed with the idea of the Dutch that he ordered several thousands of pairs of skates

for his soldiers. Doubtless this was the first military battle on skates the world had ever seen and resulted in possibly the world's greatest order for skates.

Later we find that royalty was partial to the sport, Pepy's diary has the following: "Dec. To the Duke and followed him into the park where though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would slide upon his skates, which I did not like; but he slides very well." (He is speaking of the future James II.) Another instance, speaking of Monmouth, son of Charles II, the Princess (afterward Queen Mary) had accompanied him,—“In his expedition on the ice; and the figure which she made poised on one leg and clad in petticoats shorter than are generally worn by ladies so strictly decorous, had caused some wonder and mirth to the foreign ministers.”

During all these years, the skate was becoming a little less clumsy but the process was indeed slow and the technic of figure skating did not as yet exist. Outdoor skating on lakes, canals, and fens, all tended to make the individual go in for length, distance; not curves or figures. Apropos,—The Holland dame, fastened her baby upon her back and taking a roll of cheese skated down the canal to do her marketing; the English or French used the canals or fens for a day's trip.

A long cold winter prevailed in 1813-14. They say skating lasted eleven weeks; fairs and all sorts of sports were held on the ice of the Thames and around London. The sport had a great boom. It is said of a Scotchman, one Robert Ferguson, who was a great gambler on sports, he having lost all his money, tried teaching "gentlemen" skating at a "crown" a lesson, and called it "land flying." He told his pupils,—“Throw fear to the dogs, put on your skates securely, and keep your balance.” Pupils of today would not go far wrong in following these instructions.

Probably the first skating club was formed in Edinburgh. The London Skating Club was organized in 1830; and it is understood to be in existence today.

About this time, (1830) Jackson Haines was in Europe, showing them his type of skating. Most of us think of him as an ice skater;

and yet about this time we read of the invention of "mechanical" skates, or what we know as rollers. So we learn that at the Alhambra Palace in London, Haines performed upon "wheeled" skates. A writer says, "but it was apparent that he did all of his performance" with great exertion to himself. This criticism doubtless due to the fact that this strong, athletic type of skating was unknown to the writer and he really was not competent to judge the same.

By 1850 the French had mastered much of the present day technic, a brief instance,—The Spread Eagle was called a Révèrence. It was a well known figure. The Spin was called a Pirouette or Olivette because of the figure being shaped somewhat like an olive. The clothes of the men are of some interest as they seemed to wear skin-fitting trousers or tights, with a sort of tunic or jacket that was so short that it ended well above the hips; this too was form-fitting. Much the costume worn today for exhibitions. Shoes were improving, though an elastic sided shoe, sometimes called "Congress Gaiters," was in use even in the late seventies.

If you have read thus far, it might be of interest as a closing paragraph to tell how skating derives its name. It would seem that skates are so called from the action of the limbs required in using them: From Anglo-Saxon, SCITAN, to throw out: the Dutch, SCHATTTS, the French, ESCHASSES, the Italian, SCATTA, the English, ESCATCHES or SCATCHES, SCATE, SKAIT, SKATE.

“Rockers and Counters”

(Items for this column will be gratefully received)

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, held at Buffalo on November seventh and eighth, Mr. Joseph K. Savage of New York was elected President; Mr. Frederick W. Blaisdell of Cleveland, first Vice-President; Mr. William Kritter of Milwaukee, second Vice-President; Mr. Henry Kemper of St. Louis, third Vice-President; Mr. Carlyle Schroer of New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

* * * * *

The figure skating department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, at its annual meeting in Montreal took steps to ensure the presence of noted European skaters at the carnivals to be held by the Toronto Skating Club and the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa following the conclusion of the World's Championship meeting. The following figure skaters were chosen to represent Canada at both the Olympics and the World's Championships: Ladies' singles, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Miss Mary Littlejohn; men's singles, Mr. Montgomery Wilson; alternate, Mr. Stewart Reburn; pairs, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel and Mr. Montgomery Wilson, Miss Frances Claudet and Mr. C. R. Bangs; alternate, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rogers.

The Championships of the World will be held under the auspices of the Winter Club of Montreal on February 17 and 18; the Canadian Championships were awarded to the Granite Club of Toronto on March 4 and 5.

It was decided that the diagrams of compulsory figures should be changed in order to conform more nearly to the definitions of them. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Chairman, Mr. J. Cecil McDougall, Montreal; vice-chairman, Mr. John S. MacLean, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. B. Arnaud, Montreal.

* * * * *

Among The Skating Club of New York's attractive members who were recently married are Mrs. Herbert F. Garrick, nee Katherine V. White, and Mrs. Ronald E. Smith, formerly Constance Cameron. Mrs. Garrick is making her home in New York City, while Mrs. Smith is married to an Englishman and is "at home" in London.

The club's Thursday Teas were inaugurated for the present season by Mrs. Charles T. Church on December third. A majority of the club's members were on hand to enjoy the delicious refreshments and Mr. Willy Bockl's pleasing exhibition. On the following Thursday Mrs. Sherman and Miss Sherman were our gracious hostesses, and Mrs. D. Frederick Secord and Mr. Gail Borden each skated an interesting single. Mrs. Henry Schniewind, Mrs. Winston Hagen, and Mr. J. Oakley Radway are giving the final Tea for the month of December. Miss Beatrix Loughran and Mr. Sherwin Badger, national pair skating champions, will skate at that time. After the holidays these pleasant gatherings which are so looked forward to, will be renewed.

Among the out-of-town visitors recently seen skating on the Club's rink were Miss Maribel Vinson of Boston, and Miss Louise Weigel of Buffalo.

* * * * *

One of our readers has kindly sent in several clippings from London papers telling of an ice carnival at the Grosvenor Rink, which was attended by many notables including the Prince of Wales and Charlie Chaplin. These carnivals for charity are becoming more and more successful and popular in London.

* * * * *

The Michigan Figure Skating Club is holding its sessions at the artificial ice rink of the Detroit Curling Club this season for the first time. Miss Marie Zarem is President of the Michigan Skating Club, Mr. Joseph M. Bustamente, Secretary and Treasurer. The State Championships will be held at the Curling Club later this season.

* * * * *

Mr. Irving Brokaw kindly sent a copy of the opening program of the Jeff Dickson Palais des Sports in Paris. This new rink is modelled along the lines of Madison Square Garden as to equipment, and various sporting events will take place there. Sonja gave an exhibition the opening night; the Brunets have been training there and have given several exhibitions. We presume that the European Championships will be held at this rink on January 15 and 16, as it is now definite that they are to take place in Paris.

* * * * *

While Hershey's chocolate is probably familiar to most of our readers, Hershey, Pennsylvania, where it is manufactured, is little known. We are indebted to Mr. Tenney, of the International Figure Skating Club of Philadelphia, for the following information. Hershey or Chocolate Town, was planned and founded by Mr. M. S. Hershey. It is a model town, built for his employees. One most interesting district

is Hershey Park, one thousand acres, containing all sorts of recreation facilities, including a convention hall and ice rink seating 4000. Mr. Tenney has skated at this rink several times and describes it as situated on a hill overlooking the river, Spring Creek. Windows on all sides of the building allow sunlight to constantly stream in. Interest in figure skating is keen and visitors are very welcome, a group coming from Harrisburg once a week. Mr. Zell, of Lancaster, one of our subscribers, is one of the leading spirits and much progress was made last winter. This season the rink opened October 17th.

* * * * *

Miss Melitta Brunner sends a long and most interesting letter from The Ice Club, London, where she is instructing for her second season; she taught all summer at the new rink in Southampton. "I am going to St. Moritz for a vacation now," she says, "and you will be surprised to hear that I am to be married there." Her fiance is Paul Kreckow, a well-known instructor. Miss Brunner saw Fritzi Burger exhibit in London this autumn and reports that she has improved greatly, also that Sonja is skating better than ever! She is very enthusiastic about the young English girls who are coming for The Olympics. Miss Brunner asks to be remembered to all her friends on this side and wishes them to know how much she appreciated their kindness in 1930.

* * * * *

On December 26th, Miss Maribel Vinson and Mr. Sherwin C. Badger spoke in New York over a nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Though their time was limited to fifteen minutes, they described concisely, yet very clearly, figure skating as a sport and the method of holding competitions; their impressions of leading Olympic competitors from Europe and Canada; as well as speaking briefly of our own skaters, National Championships and carnivals where foreigners are to appear. From favorable comments heard by your Editors and others, their broadcast surely did much for both The Olympics and our sport.

New Haven Experiments With Music

At the New Haven Skating Club during the season of 1930-31, a committee met with much success in improving the music for skating. Since members of several clubs have made inquiries as to the method used, it was thought that others would be interested to know what was done at New Haven.

The music is of the "canned" type produced by a machine with large amplifiers playing phonograph records. Clarity and plenty of volume had previously been obtained but the selections played were not adapted to ice skating.

In order to obtain a standard, all of the waltzes were played one after the other until one, *The Blue Danube*, by Strauss, was chosen as the selection which had the tempo nearest to what was wanted. Then this record was played over and over at various speeds until the desired tempo was found. The music was then timed with a watch and found to be playing at a rate of seventy measures per minute.

As the machine had no speed indicator, the next step was to find a device to tell the operator when the music was playing at the desired tempo. When records are made at the factory they are all revolved on the turntable at a standard speed. However, the tempo depends entirely upon that played by the orchestra at the time of reproducing. Most waltz records are made in slow dance time. As each skating stroke of the waltz is a long glide, with each stroke requiring two measures, a very fast waltz tempo is needed for skating.

After much experimenting with timing devices, the best results were obtained using a metronome. At present, the procedure that the operator goes through for each dance selection is as follows:—with the loud-speakers disconnected from the machine the record is played with the music coming through a small quiet

monitor speaker in the operator's room; with the metronome pendulum tick-tocking back and forth at the rate of seventy measures per minute, the operator adjusts and readjusts the speed regulator of the machine until the music is in time or in synchronism with the metronome; the record is then played from the beginning and the music goes out to the skaters at the desired tempo. A variation in time of from two to three measures per minute is very noticeable.

The fourteen step is played at 110 beats per minute.

There are many selections that have strains or choruses in them that are fine for skating but to be selected as suitable, the record must be played in a strict tempo that does not vary throughout the entire piece. The selections that have a decided accent on the first beat of the measure have a nice rhythm and swing to them that add to the pleasure of the dance.

It has been a difficult task to get suitable records for waltzing. The chairman of the committee has gone to the local music dealers and selected records which he thought would be excellent for skating. These would be played at the following club session and invariably he would not have to wait long for comments. Someone would come up and exclaim, "Gee, that was terrible! Where did you dig that one up?" The Victor Talking Machine Company was applied to for assistance but their knowledge of ice skating music is very limited.

The following Victor Records can be used for waltzing: Jolly Fellows 50001, The Wedding Dance 35927, Gold and Silver 35919, Hudson Waves 35876, Carmen 50013, Estudiantina and The Skaters 68771, Waltz Dream 68789, Spagnola 35884, Zwei Herzen V6078-A, and Nights of Gladness 21386. The Blue Danube on a Banner Record is also very good.

At Monday evening sessions, to which the junior skating members are not admitted, the ice is cleared for a dance selection every fifteen minutes and only those dancing are permitted on the ice. Every fourth dance selection is a fourteen step. Although a few members who do not dance have voiced their objections to being put off the ice, the majority approves. This practice has been carried

on for the past two years and has stimulated interest in dancing to such an extent that the number of dancers has been doubled.

The committee would appreciate any comments on the subject.

HAROLD A. KLING,
*Chairman of the Music Committee
of the New Haven Skating Club.*



Olympic and World School Figures Announced

According to Olympic rules, school figures are announced before The Games. Therefore your Committee has elected this year to use the same figures for our Senior Championships, instead of the customary drawing by lot.

School figures for the ladies at the 1932 Winter Olympic Games will be Outer Backward Double Threes; Outer Forward Rockers; Inner Forward Counters; Inner Forward Change Brackets; Outer Backward Three Change Threes, and Outer Forward Loop Change Loop. Four Minutes Free Skating.

For Men the figures are Outer Forward Rockers; Outer Forward Counters; Outer Forward Change Double Threes; Outer Backward Three Change Threes; Outer Backward Loop Change Loop, and Outer Forward Bracket Change Bracket. Five Minutes Free Skating.

In the Championships of The World the I. E. V. provides that school figures be drawn by lot just before the events take place. A description of the method employed in this drawing will be found on pages six and seven in our Association booklet "Rules and Regulations for Competitions," issued in October, 1930. Copies of these booklets may be obtained from "Skating."

Rules for National Novice Competitions

[These competitions have been established experimentally for one year in accordance with the vote of the Executive Committee of the U.S.F.S.A. on October 25, 1931.]

1. The competitions shall be called the National Novice Competitions.
2. The event will be held in two classes: men's singles and ladies' singles.
3. The school figures shall be four in number, selected from the first three U.S.F.S.A. tests, and shall be announced suitably in advance of the time of holding the contests. The school figures for the 1932 novice competitions are as follows:

Men's Singles

I.S.U. No.	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Starting Foot</i>	<i>Factor</i>
3	Circle Eight	ROB,LOB	1
8a or 8b	Threes	ROF,LIB or LOF,RIB	2
15	Loops	RIF,LIF	2
28a or 28b	Change Double Three	ROIF,LIOF or LOIF,RIOF	1

Ladies' Singles

I.S.U. No.	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Starting Foot</i>	<i>Factor</i>
2	Circle Eight	RIF,LIF	1
6a or 6b	Serpentines	ROIB,LIOB or LOIB,RIOB	2
11	Double Threes	RIF,LIF	1
14	Loops	ROF,LOF	2

(a) and (b) school figures will be skated on one foot only. The choice of (a) or (b) will be drawn by lot in advance and posted fifteen minutes before the start of the contests.

For both contests: Maximum points

School Figures	36
Free Skating	24
	—
Total	60
Free Skating factor	2

4. The period of free skating shall be for men, 2½ successive minutes; for ladies, 2 successive minutes.
5. The eligibility rules governing these contests are as follows:
 - a. all skaters must have passed the 3rd U.S.F.S.A. test.
 - b. no skater will be permitted to compete who has ever placed fifth or higher in a national junior competition or who has ever competed in a national senior championship.
6. The prizes shall be regulation U.S.F.S.A. medals of the same size now obtaining for junior competitions and shall have the following metal standards; for first place, silver gilt; for second place, silver; for third place, bronze.
7. Judges for these competitions may be selected only from the general list of approved U.S.F.S.A. test judges. It is recommended that for this year's event the judges be chosen from the approved list of national championship judges.
8. The Rules and Regulations for Competitions of the U.S.F.S.A. (as adopted October 26, 1930) shall apply for the general conduct of these contests, including manner of skating and judging, determination of the winner, etc. In accordance with Rule 13, the Referee's interpretation of the above rules and his decision on all questions not covered by these rules shall be final.

These rules and regulations have been prepared and adopted by the Competitions and Rules Committee of the U.S.F.S.A.

FERRIER T. MARTIN
CHARLES M. ROTCH
RALPH G. VAN NAME
RICHARD L. HAPGOOD, *Chairman*

December 7, 1931.

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