

# SKATING



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## **Editorial**

At the request of members of the clubs in Ottawa, Toronto, New York, New Haven, Boston and Philadelphia, we wish officially to express a deep sense of grateful appreciation, to our European visitors! Their willingness to skate in carnivals at these clubs for the various charities, was of great financial benefit to many worthy causes, and without doubt will prove a tremendous stimulus to figure skating in America. We all only hope that we were able to give them even a portion of the pleasure they afforded us with their marvelous exhibitions.

That this number might be as complete as possible, delays have seemingly been inevitable. Your Editors have done what they could to acquire all information, illustrations, etc., yet must apologize that the issue is so tardy in appearing.

Again many, many thanks to our friends from over-seas!

THE EDITORS



## **Re U. S. Junior Championship**

When "Skating's" January issue went to press, the Junior Championship had been definitely arranged for the Westchester County Figure Skating Club's Playland rink at Rye, N. Y., and we were so informed by Mr. Hapgood, Chairman of the Competition Committee, in charge of such matters. Since then, difficulties have arisen and it has been found necessary to transfer these events to New York.

"Skating" apologizes for having unwittingly printed this incorrect information.

THE EDITORS



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Karl Schäfer  
Austria  
World's and Olympic Champion



## Figure Skating at the 1932 Olympic Games

JOEL B. LIBERMAN

*(Referee Lake Placid 1932)*

Four years seemed a long time to wait but the years rolled around quickly enough and we soon had the good news that the winter Olympics would be held in Lake Placid, only an overnight journey from New York City. At the outset of the Olympic plans great pressure was brought to bear on the authorities by our president, Sherwin C. Badger, to build an indoor rink for the games. We cannot say what would have happened if the indoor rink at Lake Placid had not been built because certainly that portion of the games in which we are vitally interested would have been washed away in a deluge of melting snow and lamentation. Can it be that the Gods frown on the winter Olympics? Methinks, I remember a similar sad story at St. Moritz, of streets that were running rivers and ice rinks that were pools reflecting an almost summer sun. But the handsome new indoor rink saved the day and we had the secret satisfaction of seeing paying spectators quietly rise at the end of the figure skating practice and walk out on practising hockey teams.

Altogether the gallant efforts of our figure skating committee produced a brave array of contestants. The only skater who failed to respond to our written and communicated oral blandishments was Miss Hulda Holovsky of Austria, and she was excused on the ground of extreme youth and ailing parents. Practically unheralded, however, four charming lady British skaters appeared (three of the "ladies" being thirteen or under), and a skater who was destined



to become the darling of the carnivals, namely, Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden.

The judges for the competitions were:

#### *Men's Singles*

Y. Bryn .....	Norway
H. J. Clarke .....	Great Britain
H. Grünauer .....	Austria
J. C. McDougall .....	Canada
W. Jakobsson .....	Finland
Dr. Minich .....	Hungary
C. M. Rotch .....	United States

#### *Ladies' Singles*

Y. Bryn .....	Norway
H. J. Clarke .....	Great Britain
H. Grünauer .....	Austria
J. C. McDougall .....	Canada
W. Jakobsson .....	Finland
G. Torchon .....	France
C. M. Rotch .....	United States

#### *Pair Skating*

Dr. Minich .....	Hungary	W. Jakobsson .....	Finland
Y. Bryn .....	Norway	G. Torchon .....	France
H. Grünauer .....	Austria	H. J. Clarke .....	Great Britain
C. M. Rotch .....	United States		

*Referee*.....Joel B. Liberman, United States

At the suggestion of Mr. Jakobsson, the rink was divided into three sections, one a practice section, which remained constant, and the other two competition sections. When the competition section number one was no longer proper for visibility of tracing, the contestants were asked to skate on the competition section number two, and while they were skating on this section the first competition section was brushed and lightly sprayed. Within a half hour a good sheet of ice was again available on the first competition section and the skaters skated thereon permitting a resurfacing of the second competition section. In this way practically each set of figures had a new surface.

The outstanding feature in the figure skating attendant to the Olympic games was the advent of a new type of free skating. Perhaps this is not a correct statement, and that instead of "advent" we should indicate that it is the belated recognition of the necessary relation between the musical program and free skating. Gillis Grafstrom immediately upon his arrival exhibited his Tango, Waltz and Swedish Mazurka, all containing skating moves definitely composed



and adapted to a set piece of music. Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten, a compatriot of Grafstrom's, and probably under his influence, likewise introduced into her free skating this musical element. Sonja also has exhibition programs of this type and we predict that it will not be long before the present stereotyped competition program will be definitely changed so that it is built around high-class musical composition. Many of the other skaters have expressed their intention to compose exhibition numbers.

This movement is not altogether revolutionary. We remember Badger's Tango in a Boston carnival and Beatrix Loughran has performed and composed dances on the ice of great originality and beauty, not to speak of Bror Meyer's Swedish Mazurka and early Tangos.

The new movement, however, has received a definite impetus, first because of Grafstrom's influence in skating, and second because the modern senior skater has such a high degree of technical skill, that he or she can perform these dances with exactness, so that the illusion of a musical performance is not lost.

#### MEN'S SINGLES

Figure skating was begun on February 9, 1932 with the men's school figures at the Lake Placid arena before a large and interested audience.

*Karl Schäfer, Austria (1st) and*

*Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden (2nd)*

At last we were to see the great rivals, who had never competed against each other since Schäfer was a mere youngster. Now the mature Schäfer against the veteran Grafstrom. Karl Schäfer (Austria) fulfilled the promise of the last Olympics. His school figures are accuracy itself, practically flawless, and taken at the slow tempo, which the wise ones employ. The technique of the Vienna school has one of its best exponents in Schäfer. You cannot recall a single hesitation or a single positive error in all the tracings of the 12 figures which he put on the ice. He had a clear lead with all of the judges in the school figures over his great competitor. When Grafstrom started his first figure he had one of those queer mental





*International Newsreel Photo*

Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden; Karl Schäfer, Austria



lapses which come to every athlete. I firmly believe he started to do some other unrelated figure, and not the rocker which was prescribed. In any event, his first figure can hardly be said to have been skated at all. He stood irresolutely, as if in a daze—some thought he was about to walk off and abandon the competition, but his years of courageous training stood in his stead and he continued. He lost an average of almost eight points on the judges' cards in this one figure and we cannot estimate how much in prestige, for the first figure is undoubtedly a measuring stick for the judges. After the first figure he performed well, not as smoothly as of yore, in fact his tracings were far better than one would have supposed in view of continuous strained effort to maintain balance. Something of the old ability to trace smoothly has gone with the years and this was observed in his practice as well as in competition. After the first figure there were no real errors. If that first figure had been well skated we think Schäfer would have had a more difficult time than one would have supposed because a greater part of the old wizardry is still in Grafstrom's free skating except that the accuracy in the championship routine (jumps, spins and the like) has diminished. Instead we have an exhibition of pleasant dance routine mixing fast and slow arrangements that please the eye but at the places where the "tours de force" are introduced we are offended by inaccuracy and stumbling.

Schäfer was not wholly confident when he came on the ice—for his rather casual program depends on execution and surprise more than pattern. As he weaves about the ice he astonishes with jumps, novel spins and quick dance steps. The spiral, school figure formations, and conventional spin are almost absent. Every move with Schäfer must be a novelty. It was not until we saw him skate in Madison Square Garden that the full entertainment which lies in his program became evident. There, the strain and responsibility were gone and all he had to do was to please. Grafstrom's program is brilliant, too, and laid out better than Schäfer's but his moves are not so novel and his jumps more orthodox and no longer well timed. He is helped out greatly by his exhibition dances, some of which he introduces into his program with surety and exactness. At these times you realize what a great artist he is. Two of the judges still were under his spell but we think that their decisions were rendered in deference to his former position rather than to his rank as a skater at present, as there is no doubt in our minds that at the present



# Olympic Championship

	Judges:	Bryn Norway	Clarke England	Grünauer Austria	Jakobsson Finland	McDougall Canada	Minich Hungary	Rotch U. S.	TOTALS
<b>Schafer</b> Austria	School	223.8	198.0	226.0	223.0	223.0	233.1	226.1	1553.0
	Free	150.2	139.6	152.9	150.2	146.3	159.6	150.2	1049.0
	Total Place	374.0 1	337.6 2	378.9 1	373.2 2	369.3 1	392.7 1	376.3 1	2602.0 9
<b>Grafstrom</b> Sweden	School	211.8	197.8	212.7	221.5	210.4	225.8	216.0	1496.0
	Free	142.3	142.3	139.6	154.2	148.9	147.6	143.6	1018.5
	Total Place	354.1 3	340.1 1	352.3 2	375.7 1	359.3 2	373.4 2	359.6 2	2514.5 13
<b>Wilson</b> Canada	School	210.3	196.5	207.9	214.2	216.2	215.9	216.6	1477.6
	Free	139.6	126.3	138.3	134.3	142.3	147.6	142.3	970.7
	Total Place	349.9 4	322.8 3	346.2 4	348.5 4	358.5 3	363.5 3	358.9 3	2448.3 24
<b>Nikkanen</b> Finland	School	218.9	193.1	211.1	218.5	196.2	211.0	202.0	1450.8
	Free	148.9	125.0	136.9	138.3	139.6	142.3	138.3	969.3
	Total Place	367.8 2	318.1 4	348.0 3	356.8 3	335.8 5	353.3 5	340.3 6	2420.1 28
<b>Baier</b> Germany	School	205.1	183.8	206.3	199.2	201.9	211.2	196.5	1404.0
	Free	133.0	119.7	136.9	133.0	135.6	142.3	130.3	930.8
	Total Place	338.1 5	303.5 5	343.2 5	332.2 5	337.5 4	353.5 4	326.8 7	2334.8 35



# Olympic Championship

<b>Turner</b> United States	School	201.7	184.8	207.6	210.7	199.3	201.9	218.3	1424.3
	Free	134.3	110.3	129.0	114.1	122.3	130.3	133.0	873.3
	Total Place	336.0 6	295.1 6	336.6 6	324.8 6	321.6 6	332.2 6	351.3 4	2297.6 40
<b>Madden</b> United States	School	184.5	168.8	188.4	192.4	180.8	181.8	204.7	1301.4
	Free	123.6	106.4	119.7	121.0	123.6	114.3	139.6	848.2
	Total Place	308.1 7	275.2 7	308.1 8	313.4 8	304.4 8	296.1 9	344.3 5	2149.6 52
<b>Borden</b> United States	School	190.1	156.9	192.7	192.5	187.1	186.6	201.3	1307.2
	Free	114.3	99.7	117.0	127.6	115.7	117.0	122.3	813.6
	Total Place	304.4 8	256.6 8	309.7 7	320.1 7	302.8 9	303.6 7	323.6 8	2120.8 54
<b>Oimatsu</b> Japan	School	173.9	136.8	171.3	174.7	169.2	176.1	165.6	1167.6
	Free	117.0	103.7	115.7	115.7	114.3	122.3	122.3	811.0
	Total Place	290.9 9	240.5 10	287.0 9	290.4 9	283.5 12	298.4 8	287.9 10	1978.6 67
<b>Langer</b> Czechoslovakia	School	182.4	133.7	184.9	178.4	188.6	172.8	180.2	1221.0
	Free	106.4	93.1	92.7	106.4	117.0	106.4	114.3	743.3
	Total Place	288.8 10	226.8 11	284.6 10	284.8 11	305.6 7	279.2 12	294.5 9	1964.3 70
<b>Nagle</b> United States	School	163.0	117.5	169.7	153.1	167.9	174.5	150.1	1095.8
	Free	94.4	103.0	109.0	127.6	118.3	119.7	117.0	789.0
	Total Place	257.4 12	220.5 12	278.7 11	280.7 10	286.2 11	294.2 10	267.1 11	1884.8 77
<b>Obitani</b> Japan	School	166.8	140.2	167.0	167.4	173.0	186.1	147.6	1148.1
	Free	101.0	102.4	97.0	99.7	115.7	106.4	86.4	708.6
	Total Place	267.8 11	242.6 9	264.0 12	267.1 12	288.7 10	292.5 11	234.0 12	1856.7 77



time Schäfer has passed him by. Strangely enough, however, it is in the school figures that the great difference occurs although some of that accuracy which is the attribute of the younger skater shows in the free skating as well.

It is interesting to note that in 1928 at the last Olympics we stated that with the exception of Sonja's program, the women's programs showed a distinct effort to lay out an artistic design on the ice, which gave to the spectator a sense of pattern contributing greatly to the aesthetic effect of the performance and that the men's programs were remarkably free from this element. There has been a distinct about-face in the present programs. It is the women who, following Sonja's triumphant march, are merely content to connect jumps and spins with crudely skated steps or runs, while the men, as one might say, keep working all the time and introduce novel patterns and steps, binding their programs together in distinct form. Of course there are exceptions. For instance, Vivi-Anne Hulten and Maribel Vinson give programs of delightful pattern and not marred by this slavish imitation of the great Sonja.

*Montgomery Wilson, Canada, (3rd)\**

Montgomery Wilson is a much improved skater in every way. His school figures were almost the equal of Schäfer's. They were of large size and compelling accuracy. All the old errors are gone. His paragraph figures are as smooth as silk. In free skating he has a good championship program but not the ease and grace of execution of the foreign skaters. This is a lack which is common to our own skaters as well. We think it is due to the fact that in European countries the men are trained at an early age in free gymnastics and apparatus work. Apparently the much-ridiculed Turnverein produces a balance and rhythm for which we have no American substitute. All of the skaters on our side of the water take long rests between moves by means of simple edges or ten step moves. The foreign men skaters have switched completely and now crowd a full five minutes of intricate skating into their programs. After his brilliant performance of school figures Wilson's chance to place might have been spoiled by an unfortunate mistake of the band. Metronome waltz time had been given to the band leader, but no waltz was forthcoming—instead a march in waltz time. No prayers or threats from Mrs. Savage, Rittberger or the writer could make

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\* See page 36.





**Marcus  
Nikkanen**

**Finland**

the leader admit his mistake and at least save the day by playing the march properly. Fortunately Wilson resolutely stuck to his program but it might have ruined the chances of a less stout-hearted skater.

*Marcus Nikkanen, Finland, (4th)*

Nikkanen is a talented skater who excels in certain of the school figures, namely, those not embodying forced curves. His threes and loops were excellent and it is only an unfortunate habit of rushing the forced turns and making the rocker or counter turn almost in the nature of a jump that brings his school figure total down. Again in the free skating he has a very good knee bend and a very large

variety of beautiful moves but he complicates his program by placing his spins as part of difficult Brillen moves and locating his jumps, not as independent moves, but as part of another intricate move. This is a very laudable ambition, but Sonja has taught us that the way to success lies in simple transitions for these difficult figures and a slowing up of tempo before going into figures. This not only gives the skater an apparent ease and better control but furnishes to the spectator a contrast that is to be desired. Nikkanen's free skating has improved vastly since the last Olympics, particularly in the variety of his moves, and from talks with him he has learned important lessons in the present Olympics and in the World's.

*Ernst Baier, Germany (5th)*

Baier has an interesting and varied free skating program but his school figures are slightly hurried and carelessly taken. Baier's free skating program was perhaps the best laid out program in the tournament, and, to the writer, most instructive. We think his ratings for free skating were lower than he deserved. There is an interesting sense of drawing in the way his program is laid out and it was somewhat refreshing once more to see the school figure turns combined in bold free skating requiring strength, grace and a very good musical sense.

*Roger F. Turner, U. S. A. (6th)\**

Turner, our champion, was just within the point-earning group for the United States. His school figures were rated higher than Baier's by the majority of the judges but his free skating was rated below. Turner was second in the last World's championship, the highest ranking ever achieved by an American skater in an international competition of this type. In an effort to make his school figures larger, his figures suffered as they did not have the sureness that was characteristic of them several years ago. By the time the World's came around Turner had either grown accustomed to the new size or slightly decreased it and was, for the most part, back to his proper form. A slip in the bracket-change-bracket in the pres-

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\* See page 43.





Ernst  
Baier  
Germany

ent competition was quite costly, coming as it did, in a figure which has such a high factor.

*J. L. Madden and Gail Borden, II, U. S. A. (7th) and (8th)*

These two entries seemed to have, for the most part, battled it out for the seventh and eighth places. The majority of the judges thought that Borden was the better in school figures and that Madden was the better free skater. The competition proved that the



program of both of these men requires more intricate steps of the type shown by the foreign contestants, and a greater variety and sureness in spinning.

*Oimatsu (9th) and Obitani (12th), Japan\**

These contenders from far away Japan showed great talent for figure skating and remarkably good form. They somewhat lacked the sense of re-tracing, as well as the ability to definitely place the figure on the ice, irrespective of the turn. This simply bespeaks lack of experience. Their free skating was immature but we had the pleasure of seeing the lower ranking skater, Obitani, give an exhibition in New York later and the improvement was simply remarkable. We have seldom seen a better sense of balance in a spin than shown by these Japanese skaters.

*Dr. Walter Langer, (10th)*

Dr. Langer, a resident of the United States, but skating for Czechoslovakia, showed marked improvement in his school figures but we thought his free skating was not as outstanding as it was in the national competition. We recall many interesting moves which he performed in the national and which he omitted in the Olympics.

*William Nagle, U. S. A., (11th)*

Nagle did better in the free skating than he did in the school figures although in his case, too, his free skating did not equal his showing in the Nationals.

#### LADIES' SINGLES

*Sonja Henie, Sweden, (1st)*

Sonja retained her place as Olympic premier women's skater and she was the only contestant to receive a unanimous place and a first place at that. By excellent school figures, traced with greater accuracy and more even movement than any other contestant she established a comfortable lead. Her school figures were larger than most, and taken at a considerably more rapid tempo than formerly. With increased surety she has added a definite grace to her school figures. A spectator giving the merest glance on the ice or toward the moving picture screen is never in any doubt that it is Sonja. In free skating she has also gone ahead and added something even more distinctive than of yore. Like all of those who have arrived she has a host of imitators, principally among the very young skaters who have not

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\* See page 52.





**Sonja Henie**  
Norway  
Olympic and World Lady Champion



as yet developed a natural style and are taught by their instructors to be as much like Sonja as they can. Of course these youthful skaters, as they get older, will develop individual styles, and what they have learned from Sonja can only help improve them.

*Fritzi Burger, Austria, (2nd)*

Miss Burger, who was placed second in the Olympics, and similarly later in the World's, is an excellent school figure skater. It seemed to us that her free skating fell below the standard of the other ranking skaters in the manner of program, but her lively and vivacious performance makes a powerful appeal to both judges and spectators. She is an excellent spinner, but we regret that, in an effort to create the effect of speed, she has deliberately excluded all the beautiful moves which were characteristic of her skating in the last Olympics.

*Maribel Vinson, U. S. A., (3rd)\**

Maribel, our champion, skated beautifully at Lake Placid. Her figures were done at slightly faster tempo than any of the others and were executed in a bold free style, which we always associate with this excellent skater. Her free skating has all the conventional spins and jumps, and, interspersed between are intricate moves executed with speed, dexterity and rhythm. Maribel also has a distinctive, joyous style, which is admirably suited to her type of skating and it is always a pleasure to see her skate. In the writer's opinion she is a better free skater than Miss Burger and it is only when Miss Hulten is at her very best that she could surpass her. In Maribel we have the highest type of contestant. Here is a clever and conscientious college student, with a good scholastic record, to whom skating, while very dear to her heart, is an athletic incident. Her high degree of talent was developed by the interest of her family and a reasonable, but not an excessive amount of time, devoted to the sport. In a competition of this sort, however, the skater must compete against contestants who devote practically all of their time to training for this event. This is not said in criticism of those athletes who do so train but is only set out to show the handicap under which a skater who has a, let us say, normal student life or a normal working life, must compete.

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\* See page 40.





**Fritzi Burger**  
Austria



*Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, Canada, (4th)\**

Mrs. Wilson Samuel, who rated very close to Miss Vinson in the school figures, was slightly distanced in the free skating. In both departments she brings a high degree of skill which has been well developed. In the school figures the excessive size has been cut down with the result of improvement in the transitions. In the free skating she has an excellent repertoire and skates smoothly without errors.

*Vivi-Anne Hulten, Sweden, (5th)*

Miss Hulten is both an accomplished school figure and free skater. At Lake Placid she did not close certain edges to enable her to secure retraced take-offs but in the World's she had already remedied that defect. She skates a free-skating program of remarkable versatility and beauty, introducing the conventional free skating point-eating moves into musical successions with amazing cleverness. In spite of the fact that the audience that evening felt drawn to Miss Hulten's free skating it is interesting to note that none of the judges placed her higher, let us say, than Miss Burger, except Mr. Jakobs-son, and that only by a few points. In the World's competition her free skating performance was comparatively poor, as she missed so repeatedly that it was fatal to her program, but at Lake Placid practically everything was done to perfection.

*Mme. Yvonne de Ligne, Belgium, (6th)†*

Mme. de Ligne has excellent school figures and a vivacious type of free skating, which is very pleasing. She introduces into her spins original touches which give a distinctly different characteristic to the moves, and as to her definite and graceful indication to the audience in her closing "scratch" that "there isn't any more," we wonder why no one ever thought of it before. She gained fame, not only for her beautiful skating, but as the person who suggested the use of the magic sled to Cecil McDougall which made possible the schedule of school figures at the World's.

*‡Megan Taylor, M. C. Colledge, Joan Dix, Great Britain,  
(respectively 7th, 8th and 10th)*

These three English youngsters were the surprise of the competition. There was nothing immature in their skating in the school

\* See page 42.

† See page 24.

‡ See page 50.





**Vivi-Anne  
Hulten**  
Sweden

figures in the Olympic games. Cecilia Colledge brought a new element into major championship for America. The sight of this eleven-year old child with her pink cheeks and curls (looking for all the world more "after Reynolds" than a Reynolds itself) was of great interest to the spectators. In the World's championship the children were on less firm ground, and their figures were not so sure, but for Lake Placid they had been schooled for many months in the Olympic routine and they did the figures like veterans. The little Colledge



# Olympic Championship for Ladies

	Judges	Bryn Norway	Clarke England	Grünauer Austria	Jakobsson Finland	McDougall Canada	Torchon France	Rotch U. S.	TOTALS
<b>Henie</b> Norway	School Free	201.5 135.7	188.9 131.0	197.8 130.7	199.8 136.8	190.9 129.9	196.4 135.7	195.2 132.2	1370.5 932.0
	Total Place	337.2 1	319.9 1	328.5 1	336.6 1	320.8 1	332.1 1	327.4 1	2302.5 7
	School Free	188.3 128.7	181.7 121.8	191.9 128.7	188.3 122.9	180.7 124.1	177.3 122.9	183.4 126.4	1291.6 875.5
<b>Burger</b> Austria	Total Place	317.0 2	303.5 4	320.6 2	311.2 3	304.8 2	300.2 2	309.8 3	2167.1 18
	School Free	185.6 124.1	194.0 121.8	188.0 122.9	188.3 120.6	175.7 121.8	175.8 119.4	190.6 129.9	1298.0 860.5
	Total Place	309.7 4	315.8 2	310.9 3	308.9 4	297.5 5	295.2 3	320.5 2	2158.5 23
<b>Samuel</b> Canada	School Free	185.6 125.2	180.9 120.6	187.8 121.8	184.1 119.4	182.6 121.8	175.8 118.3	187.4 120.6	1284.2 847.7
	Total Place	310.8 3	301.5 5	309.6 4	303.5 5	304.4 3	294.1 4	308.0 4	2131.9 28
	School Free	180.2 121.8	187.3 121.8	187.6 118.3	188.7 125.2	178.2 122.9	174.7 119.4	177.0 126.4	1273.7 855.8
<b>Hulten</b> Sweden	Total Place	302.0 5	309.1 3	305.9 5	313.9 2	301.1 4	294.1 5	303.4 5	2129.5 29
	School Free	171.0 113.6	166.4 95.1	175.1 110.2	167.5 109.0	172.8 97.4	168.8 111.3	168.3 116.0	1189.9 752.6
	Total Place	284.6 6	261.5 6	285.3 8	276.5 6	270.2 7	280.1 6	284.3 6	1942.5 45
<b>de Ligne</b> Belgium	School Free	167.5 113.6	164.8 87.0	176.2 110.2	162.9 104.4	170.5 104.4	167.4 105.5	168.4 109.0	1177.7 734.1
	Total Place	281.1 8	251.8 10	286.4 7	267.3 9	274.9 6	272.9 7	277.4 8	1911.8 55
	School Free								



# Olympic Championship for Ladies

<b>Colledge</b> England	School Free	151.9 90.4	169.5 83.5	177.4 110.2	165.9 107.8	166.6 81.2	161.1 107.8	173.9 104.4	1166.3 685.3
	Total Place	242.3 14	253.0 9	287.6 6	273.7 7	247.8 13	268.9 8	278.3 7	1851.6 64
<b>Phillips</b> England	School Free	171.1 111.3	170.2 85.8	173.7 106.7	160.9 104.4	168.5 95.1	151.7 91.6	170.5 103.2	1166.6 698.1
	Total Place	282.4 7	256.0 8	280.4 9	265.3 10	263.6 8	243.3 12	273.7 9	1864.7 63
<b>Dix</b> England	School Free	167.7 98.6	173.8 84.6	169.4 106.7	161.2 103.2	163.1 92.8	144.4 96.2	166.4 105.5	1146.0 687.6
	Total Place	266.3 12	258.4 7	276.1 12	264.4 12	255.9 9	240.6 13	271.9 10	1833.6 75
<b>Bennett</b> United States	School Free	165.3 105.5	156.4 92.8	145.5 106.7	157.8 106.7	159.5 92.8	148.5 98.6	163.9 107.8	1115.9 710.9
	Total Place	270.8 9	249.2 11	271.2 13	264.5 11	252.3 10	247.1 10	271.7 11	1826.8 75
<b>Davis</b> United States	School Free	159.9 77.7	163.3 82.3	175.1 102.0	166.3 104.4	165.8 69.6	150.1 95.1	166.8 102.0	1147.3 633.1
	Total Place	237.6 15	245.6 12	277.1 11	270.7 8	235.4 14	245.2 11	268.8 12	1780.4 83
<b>Fisher</b> Canada	School Free	165.6 104.4	154.1 84.6	172.6 105.5	158.4 92.8	162.9 87.0	152.2 97.4	160.3 103.2	1126.1 674.9
	Total Place	270.0 10	238.7 13	278.1 10	251.2 14	249.9 12	249.6 9	263.5 14	1801.0 82
<b>Weigel</b> United States	School Free	160.3 91.6	149.6 83.5	161.6 105.5	159.7 100.9	163.3 87.0	145.6 93.9	163.7 103.2	1103.8 665.6
	Total Place	251.9 13	233.1 14	267.1 14	260.6 13	250.3 11	239.5 14	266.9 13	1769.4 92
<b>Littlejohn</b> Canada	School Free	162.4 104.4	148.5 74.2	160.3 104.4	148.2 97.4	159.9 63.8	141.6 91.6	156.3 98.6	1077.2 634.4
	Total Place	266.8 11	222.7 15	264.7 15	245.6 15	223.7 15	233.2 15	254.9 15	1711.6 101





**Yvonne  
de Ligne**

**Belgium**

girl, particularly, has an ability in school figures that is outstanding. Megan Taylor, too, has that championship quality of "grinding the heel" on forced back turns, which removes any question of spurious turns. Miss Dix has a fast skate with great natural ability but she does not seem to love to skate the way the others do. In free skating, however, she has an easy natural style that is very pleasant, less studied and more natural than the others, although she does not attempt such ambitious moves. The programs of the two younger girls, Megan and Cecilia, are well done and slavishly copied from Sonja, including mannerisms and all but when one considers the hard work which these girls have behind them and the many years they have ahead of them to polish and create individuality before they



get to maturity, we realize that there can be no doubt that England will produce at least one champion in the near future.

*Mollie Phillips, Great Britain, (9th)*

Miss Phillips was rated almost on a par with little Miss Colledge. The Olympic school figures were well within her ability and in her free skating she has a great deal of dexterity. Her program contains a number of original and pleasing moves, somewhat adapted from dancing and the public was greatly attracted by her vivacity.

*Margaret Bennett, Susanne Davis, Louise Weigel; U. S. A.*

Our second "string" (if you will pardon the expression) of American entries finished 11th, 12th and 14th. The judges varied in their opinions in school figures and free skating. Miss Bennett undoubtedly suffered considerably because she skated last in the competition. Miss Davis' performance in both Lake Placid and in the World's was a great improvement over her showing in the Nationals. These three skaters are very close to each other in point of ability and one could not say which one will forge ahead ultimately. We would forecast that it will be the one who works the hardest.

*Elizabeth Fisher and Mary Littlejohn, Canada,  
(respectively 13th and 15th)*

These entries had the Olympic figures well within their grasp and their free skating was varied and well executed. They did not have the great experience in competition which most of the other contestants had. The local skaters (and we always include the Canadian skaters with our own) are apt to receive less credit than the foreign skaters.

PAIR SKATING

The pair skating presented an interesting contrast. There was every variety, the speedy types with adagio variations, the latter in the polite and gallant fashion of the Brunets or in the brilliant, more brutal style of the Hungarians. There was the rollicking staccato of Loughran-Badger (skaters are always known to the elect by their surnames); a superb rendering of the hand in hand



(Claudet-Bangs)—in short you could probably take your choice for any of the places, and for the most part, that is what the judges did; for in free skating and especially in pair skating when you have such a galaxy of stars the judge is bound to be partial to his own style of skating. It is not unlike the adage familiar to every student of law; the older legal system (and for a large part the new) divides itself into two branches, law and equity. The first has a codified or defined set of rules or precedents, the latter is much more within the personal opinion of the equity judge, thus giving rise to the ancient saying that "for the law we have a measure but for equity that depends on the size of the chancellor's nose." So it is with school figures and free skating, for the former we have a measure but for the free skating that may not depend upon the size of the judge's nose but it is dependent on a criterion equally uncertain.

*The Brunets, France, (1st)*

These charming people are deeply beloved in skating and represent its highest ideals. Their beautiful program has changed but little from that of 1930, except that they introduce a "one arm lift" which gives the impression of continuous motion of both partners, and is, therefore, of great value in the program from the point of view of spectator and competition. Three of the judges placed them first and they divided another first place with one of the Hungarian pairs, giving them four firsts. That evening they did not seem to have the wonderful unity which is usually so characteristic of this pair. In the World's Championships at Montreal they were once more together again and gave a first rate performance.

*Beatrix Loughran-Sherwin C. Badger, U. S. A., (2nd)\**

This pair was the last to skate that evening, and they have never skated as brilliantly. True it is that everything was in their favor,—none of the pairs had really done their best (except the Hungarians who have never in the many times that I have seen them faltered in so much as a single move). Our American champions skated magnificently. Everything scored and the famous oblique straight-away with Badger's carefully concealed, but perfectly audible signal, brought down the house. There is no doubt which pair the audience

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\* See page 32.





Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Brunet  
France  
Olympic and World Pair Champions





**Emelia Rotter  
and  
Laszlo Szollas**  
**Hungary**

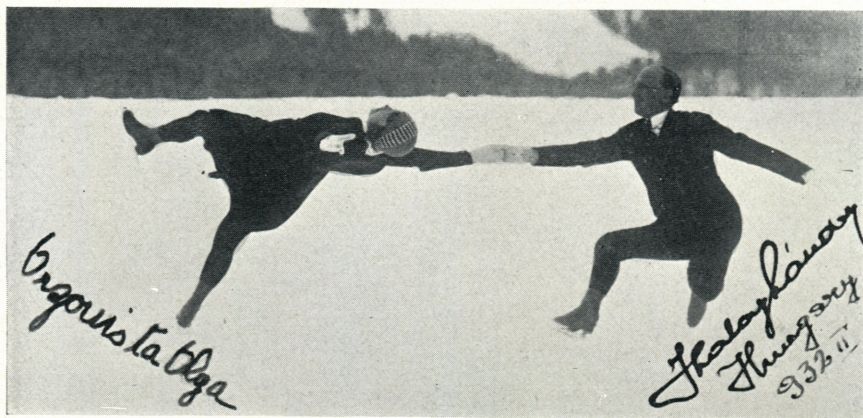
*International Newsreel Photo*

thought the best and we are inclined to agree with them but tradition was not to be denied and two firsts were the best they could get, including that of Judge Jakobsson, former Olympic pair champion.

*Emelia Rotter-Laszlo Szollas, Hungary (3rd)*

These world champions, 1931, gave a rhythmic performance at high speed with daring specialties intervening. There was some criticism that these Hungarian pairs were "too acrobatic" but we have observed that the acrobatic skating of today is often the conservative skating of tomorrow. Every pair today essays lifts and pair spins and the formulae of the critical seems to be that if these are timidly





**Olga Organista and Sandor Szalay**  
Hungary

and badly done they are not acrobatic but if they are done with abandon at high personal risk to the performance and the skater (and if the pair is to be given a low rating) then they are acrobatic. In any event, in our opinion, this marvelous pair more than justly earned the third place. Often a pair with such startling moves becomes monotonous when repeated, but not so this pair. By the time the New York Carnival had come there were many who voted the Hungarian pair the best skaters in the competitive group. The more you saw them the better you liked them.

*Olga Organista-Sandor Szalay, Hungary, (4th)*

This pair is also of remarkable quality. Miss Organista is a beautiful and skillful skater of great personal charm. We have never seen a finer carriage on the ice. Mr. Szalay is splendid in pair moves but not so good in separating moves. We regret to say that the two Hungarian pairs handicapped each other in that their programs were too much alike. Their lifts were practically identical and their spread eagle moves almost the same. They both have marvelous "dips of death." If only one pair had competed, that pair, we are sure, would have rated higher. In any event, the Rotter-Szollas pair did everything in what might be called the "Hungarian routine" a little the better of the two pairs and particularly in the separating moves had greater difficulty and variety. We can say without reservation that for style and carriage the Hungarian pairs were distinctly superior



# Olympic Pair Championship

Judges:	Minich Hungary	Bryn Norway	Grünauer Austria	Jakobsson Finland	Torchon France	Clarke England	Rotch U. S.	TOTALS
<b>Mr. and Mrs. Brunet</b> France	Pro. Per.	5.5 5.5	5.8 5.8	5.3 4.7	5.6 5.7	5.2 5.3	5.7 5.4	
	Total Place	11.2 2½	11.6 1½	10. 3	11.3 1	10.5 1	11.1 2	76.7 12
<b>Miss Loughran Mr. Badger</b> United States	Pro. Per.	5.5 5.5	5.8 5.6	5.8 5.4	5.6 5.5	5.1 5.3	5.8 5.7	
	Total Place	11. 4	11.4 4	11.2 1	11.1 2	10.4 2	11.5 1	77.5 16
<b>Miss Rotter Mr. Szollas</b> Hungary	Pro. Per.	6. 6.	5.8 5.7	5. 4.9	5.4 5.5	5.1 5.2	5.3 5.7	
	Total Place	12. 1	11.5 3	9.9 4	10.9 3	10.3 3	11. 3	76.4 20
<b>Miss Organista Mr. Szalay</b> Hungary	Pro. Per.	5.6 5.6	5.8 5.8	4.4 4.8	4.5 4.5	5. 5.	5.1 5.5	
	Total Place	11.2 2½	11.6 1½	9.2 5	9. 5	10. 4	10.6 5	72.2 28
<b>Mrs. Samuel Mr. Wilson</b> Canada	Pro. Per.	5.4 4.8	4.5 4.8	4. 4.4	5.5 4.6	4.8 4.8	5.5 5.2	
	Total Place	10.2 5	11.3 5	8.4 6	10.1 4	9.6 5	10.7 4	69.6 35
<b>Miss Claudet Mr. Bangs</b> Canada	Pro. Per.	5.2 4.8	5.1 5.6	5.4 4.7	4.5 4.	4.5 4.6	5. 5.2	
	Total Place	10. 6	10.3 6	10.1 2	8.5 6	9.1 6	10.2 6	68.9 36
<b>Miss Meredith Mr. Savage</b> United States	Pro. Per.	4.8 4.3	4.7 4.5	4. 4.	3.7 3.6	4. 4.	4.8 4.8	
	Total Place	9.1 7	9.2 7	8. 7	7.3 7	8. 7	9.6 7	59.8 49



to any of the others and all of our own skaters could learn much from them—perhaps more than from any of the others.

*Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel—Montgomery Wilson,  
Canada (5th)*

This is a much improved pair; they skate well together but are still a little too spread out. In all of their moves they are too separated from each other. The “neighborly” spirals of the Hungarians are a lesson in how proximate pair skaters can come without crashing, and Loughran-Badger are likewise no novices in hairbreadth spirals and meetings. Perhaps we can say that a modern pair must express beauty and courage.

*Frances Claudet-Chauncy Bangs, Canada (6)*

This is a high type of hand in hand pair with many fine moves in a generally weaving pattern. My only criticism of this pair is that it gives too much the impression of a continuous dance, always of great beauty, let it be known, but five minutes of it is too much. We have grown to expect “high lights” in the pair. It is not long ago that a pair of the Claudet-Bangs type was considered the last word in pair programs; one can readily see why Judge Jakobsson liked them best after Loughran-Badger.

*Gertrude Meredith-Joseph K. Savage, U. S. A., (7th)*

Meredith-Savage skated a well composed program, which was excellently carried out. They skated at extremely short notice, being an alternate for Maribel Vinson and George Hill of the United States, who were unable to skate owing to the fact that Mr. Hill could not get permission of his college authorities. This pair has a variety and rhythm and its composition is as good as any. I sometimes think that the judges, like all other humans, take the easiest way and follow the ratings of the country in deciding the order of its competitors. This is a simple and convenient, but somewhat conscienceless rule.

We wish we had the time and energy to write more ably about this wonderful skating—but like all of us who have put so much effort in this eventful skating year there comes a time when we must





**Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger**  
United States

call a halt and betake our weary feet to our proper task in life. Yet we shall always remember our last recollection of the 1932 Olympics—the Montreal train via Malone and the Olympic party seated on chairs, the floor, steps or what have you, singing in varied accent and dialect Mme. de Ligne's number "Ninety-nine out of a Hundred" to the accompaniment of Schäfer's tiny traveling gramophone.



## **"The World's" of 1932**

BRIAN MEREDITH

Autographs, in books and on shirt fronts, newspaper clippings, and pleasant but confused memories of a host of relevant and irrelevant matters survive as souvenirs for those who were in Montreal in February and who witnessed the World's Figure Skating Championships. Theirs was an enviable experience, and those who were less fortunate but equally interested must have awaited their return bringing news, gossip and opinions with lively curiosity.

To attempt so close upon the heels of the championships to arrange and record these souvenirs and convey with any order the news and views arising out of them, is no easy task. So many genial distractions shoulder their way into one's mind that for a moment it seems as if they were as enjoyable and as important as the skating and as the results themselves. . . . And perhaps, for those lucky ones who were actually there, these "herrings" across the trail of systematic thought *are* as important.

It is pleasant for skaters to recall the meeting in Montreal of old friends and acquaintances from New York, Toronto, Boston, Ottawa, and points-east-and-west, and the meeting of new ones from the four quarters of Europe and Japan. The air that pervaded, and the common ground upon which met the skaters, officials and on-lookers from so many places, seemed conducive of fewer difficulties, less misunderstanding, and more genuine good-sportsmanship than obtains, alas, at many other international meetings of amateurs.

It was pleasant to know socially the personalities who gave such graceful and vigorous expression to themselves on the ice; to talk and walk and dance and dine with them, and to find here a lively wit and there a charming manner. Without intending the slightest reflection upon any other sport, it must be admitted that figure skat-



# World's Championship

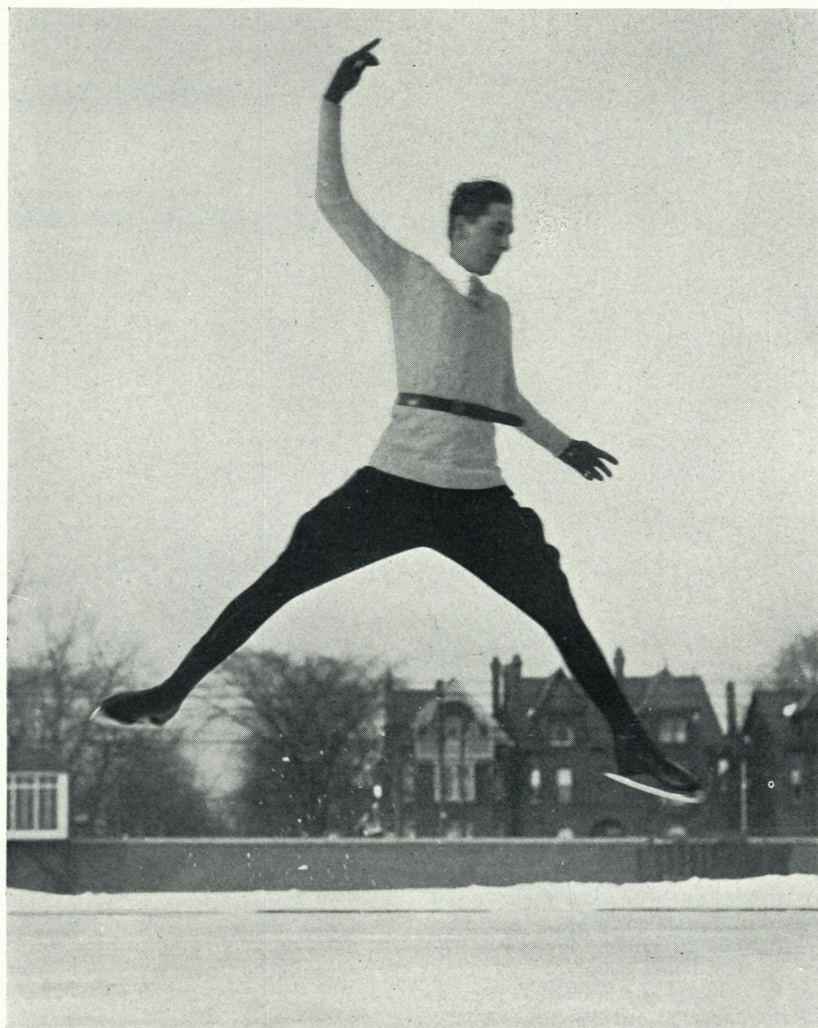
	Judges:	Jakobsson Finland	Scott Canada	Grünauer Austria	Bryn Norway	Torchon France	Clarke Gt. Brit'n	Liberman U. S.	TOTALS
<b>1. Karl Schafer</b> Austria	School	217.3	216.9	217.6	220.2	211.5	201.7	217.4	1502.6
	Free	151.2	148.6	138.6	144.9	148.6	134.8	142.3	1069.0
	Total Place	368.5 1	365.5 1	356.2 1	365.1 1	360.1 1	336.5 1	359.7 1	2511.6 7
<b>2. Montgomery Wilson</b> Canada	School	213.3	212.3	200.3	210.3	203.4	197.9	206.9	1444.4
	Free	142.3	143.6	133.5	138.6	138.6	128.5	127.2	952.3
	Total Place	355.6 2	355.9 2	333.8 2	348.9 2	342.0 2	326.4 2	334.1 2	2396.7 14
<b>3. Ernst Baier</b> Germany	School	204.4	196.4	199.0	206.1	195.6	190.6	199.5	1391.6
	Free	139.8	139.8	129.7	134.8	136.0	117.1	133.5	930.7
	Total Place	344.2 3	336.2 4	328.7 4	340.9 4	331.6 3	307.7 4	330.0 3	2322.3 25
<b>4. Marcus Nikkanen</b> Finland	School	209.8	204.1	202.0	210.2	200.8	190.0	201.2	1418.1
	Free	132.3	134.8	123.4	133.5	128.5	113.4	118.4	884.3
	Total Place	342.1 4	338.9 3	325.4 5	343.7 3	329.3 4	303.4 5	319.6 6	2302.4 30



# World's Championship

5. <b>Roger F. Turner</b> United States	School Free	207.9 131.0	201.3 123.4	205.0 124.7	209.3 131.0	200.1 127.2	196.4 112.1	203.9 120.9	1423.9 870.3
	Total Place	338.9 5	324.7 5	329.7 3	340.3 5	327.3 5	308.5 3	324.8 4	2294.2 30
									1335.9 894.3
6. <b>James L. Madden</b> United States	School Free	195.8 133.5	186.6 134.8	187.3 127.2	195.7 136.0	189.3 126.0	182.2 112.1	199.0 124.7	2230.2 41
	Total Place	329.3 6	321.4 6	314.5 6	331.7 6	315.3 6	294.3 6	323.7 5	1951.1 53
									1175.8 757.0
7. <b>Kazukichi Oimatsu</b> Japan	School Free	176.5 122.2	163.9 136.0	155.7 103.3	179.6 118.4	171.4 122.2	161.3 105.8	131.5 103.3	1932.8 55
	Total Place	298.7 7	299.9 7	259.0 9	298.0 7	293.6 7	267.1 7	234.8 9	1066.5 766.0
									1832.5 60
8. <b>Ryoichi Obitani</b> Japan	School Free	168.4 114.6	169.9 126.0	167.5 104.5	180.1 109.6	171.9 118.4	156.9 95.7	161.1 88.2	
	Total Place	283.0 9	295.9 8	272.0 7	289.7 8	290.3 8	252.6 8	249.3 7	
9. <b>Robin Lee</b> United States	School Free	170.2 118.4	163.2 113.4	157.2 107.1	146.2 105.8	169.5 119.7	121.8 100.8	138.4 100.8	
	Total Place	288.6 8	276.6 9	264.3 8	252.0 9	289.2 9	222.6 9	239.2 8	





Montgomery Wilson  
Canada



ing does not develop the aggressively athletic type in women, or the so-called "athletic brain" in either sex. The stars, particularly; and we, of course, refer to the ladies; are good to look upon and stimulating to talk to, quite irrespective of their "skating appeal." To remember the human fragments of this sort that characterize in one's mind the competitors in The World's is to invoke a kaleidoscopic impression impossible to convey . . . Vivi-Anne Hulten's excellent English and her delightfully self-possessed air . . . Schäfer's direct and likeable manners . . . Fritzi Burger's and Madame de Ligne's charm . . . But no, this is a situation where the taste and judgment of the writer are unrestricted by set rules such as govern the skating itself; and as after all we are out to record and recapitulate results, such personal digression is to be discouraged.

For the benefit, then, of posterity and of curious readers with a forgivable craving for information rather than atmosphere, be it recorded that:

The World's Figure Skating Championships of 1932 were held in Montreal at The Winter Club and at The Forum on February 17th and 18th under the auspices and with the cooperation of the Figure Skating Department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada. Forty-one skaters representing twelve countries were entered, nine in the men's singles, fourteen in the ladies' singles, and eighteen individuals in the pairs, the championship in each class being respectively retained or recaptured with increased brilliance by Karl Schäfer of Austria, Sonja Henie of Norway, and M. and Mme. Brunet of France.

The events were run off smoothly and efficiently, and the writer has been asked to convey both the thanks and admiration of the participants and officials for the work and preparation done by the general and Winter Club committees, and also the pleasure afforded the latter in assisting at so great and memorable an event in the figure skating world.

In the lengthy free skating programme on Thursday evening, February the eighteenth, at the Forum, this good management was especially apparent. From eight thirty, when the events started,



# World's Championship (Ladies)

	Judges:	Liberman U. S.	Grünauer Austria	Torchon France	Jakobsson Finland	Bryn Norway	Clarke England	Scott Canada	TOTALS
1. Miss Sonja Henie Norway	School Free	214.3 144.9	217.1 146.1	208.7 147.4	216.3 151.2	219.3 146.1	188.0 143.6	213.4 146.1	1477.1 1025.4
	Total Place	359.2 1	363.2 1	356.1 1	367.5 1	365.4 1	331.6 1	359.5 1	2502.5 7
2. Miss Fritz Burger Austria	School Free	206.9 128.5	210.2 133.5	201.2 141.1	211.1 132.3	209.4 138.6	186.9 129.7	209.5 139.8	1435.2 943.5
	Total Place	335.4 5	343.7 2	342.3 2	343.4 4	348.0 2	316.6 4	349.3 3	2378.7 22
3. Mrs. Constance Wilson- Samuel Canada	School Free	204.5 132.3	204.9 134.8	200.7 134.8	208.2 134.8	199.5 137.3	197.3 129.7	207.4 142.3	1422.5 946.0
	Total Place	336.8 4	339.7 3	335.5 3	343.0 5	336.8 4	327.0 3	349.7 2	2368.5 24
4. Miss Maribel Y. Vinson United States	School Free	209.8 138.6	201.4 132.3	199.6 131.0	208.7 136.0	185.5 128.5	200.0 127.2	202.7 141.1	1407.7 934.7
	Total Place	348.4 2	333.7 4	330.6 4	344.7 3	314.0 6	327.2 2	343.8 5	2342.4 26
5. Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten Sweden	School Free	206.3 131.0	202.3 127.2	200.0 128.5	212.4 134.8	203.6 136.0	183.7 132.3	207.3 139.8	1415.6 929.6
	Total Place	337.3 3	329.5 5	328.5 5	347.2 2	339.6 3	316.0 5	347.1 4	2345.2 27
6. Mme. Yvonne de Ligne Belgium	School Free	198.0 127.2	194.5 117.1	191.5 128.5	191.4 126.0	195.4 133.5	182.4 114.6	189.6 131.0	1342.8 877.9
	Total Place	325.2 6	311.6 8	320.0 6	317.4 6	328.9 5	297.0 6	320.6 8	2220.7 45
7. Miss Megan O. Taylor England	School Free	178.5 126.0	189.9 128.5	187.7 127.2	186.4 115.9	176.9 118.4	170.9 104.5	197.7 133.5	1288.0 854.0
	Total Place	304.5 8	318.4 6	314.9 7	302.3 7	295.3 9	275.4 8	331.2 6	2142.0 51



# World's Championship (Ladies)

8. <b>Miss Cecilia Colledge</b> England	School Free	179.2	188.0	185.0	181.2	184.9	176.3	190.1	1284.7
		120.9	128.5	127.2	119.7	105.8	104.5	134.8	841.4
	Total Place	300.1 12	316.5 7	312.2 8	300.9 9	290.7 10	280.8 7	324.9 7	2126.1 60
9. <b>Miss Mollie Phillips</b> England	School Free	176.0	180.7	177.7	181.0	192.4	159.8	178.8	1246.4
		124.7	110.8	123.4	117.1	120.9	99.5	128.5	824.9
	Total Place	300.7 10	291.5 11	301.1 9	298.1 11	313.3 7	259.3 10	307.3 9	2071.3 67
10. <b>Miss Joan Dix</b> England	School Free	166.1	179.1	176.0	178.0	186.8	164.6	179.2	1229.8
		113.4	113.4	122.2	123.4	99.5	97.0	119.7	788.6
	Total Place	279.5 13	292.5 10	298.2 10	301.4 8	286.3 12	261.6 9	298.9 10	2018.4 72
11. <b>Miss Susanne Davis</b> United States	School Free	193.1	185.1	174.9	180.1	184.6	165.5	175.2	1258.5
		123.4	109.6	115.9	119.7	105.8	93.2	112.1	779.7
	Total Place	316.5 7	294.7 9	290.8 11	299.8 10	290.4 11	258.7 11	287.3 12	2038.2 71
12. <b>Miss Margaret Bennett</b> United States	School Free	174.3	169.5	167.1	161.2	178.6	153.0	165.0	1168.7
		126.0	105.8	119.7	124.7	127.2	93.2	117.1	813.7
	Total Place	300.3 11	275.3 13	286.8 12	285.9 12	305.8 8	246.2 13	282.1 13	1982.4 82
13. <b>Miss Elizabeth Fisher</b> Canada	School Free	181.9	177.6	167.2	168.6	181.4	153.5	180.4	1210.6
		120.9	110.8	113.4	110.8	104.5	93.2	112.1	765.7
	Total Place	302.8 9	228.4 12	280.6 13	279.4 13	285.9 13	246.7 12	292.5 11	1976.3 83
14. <b>Miss Mary Littlejohn</b> Canada	School Free	159.8	155.4	162.6	153.0	167.5	140.7	169.5	1108.5
		112.1	99.5	109.6	108.3	100.8	86.9	100.8	718.0
	Total Place	271.9 14	254.9 14	272.2 14	261.3 14	268.3 14	227.6 14	270.3 14	1826.5 98





**Maribel  
Y.  
Vinson**

**United States**

until well after one the following morning, an audience of upwards of thirteen thousand sat and stood, rapt, enthralled and enthusiastic. One competitor followed another in quick succession; the ladies first with four minutes each, and the men and pairs following with five minutes each.

The music of each was played to their respective tastes, all its details having been painstakingly worked out beforehand; and no delay occurred in starting the orchestra, and in catching the precise rhythm. Though the Montreal public had never seen much figure skating, large scale carnivals having been impracticable, they had



booked the Forum to capacity over a week in advance, and crowded the rush-end and standing room at the last minute. They showed themselves keenly appreciative of the skill and style of the contestants and cheered as vigorously and as long as at any professional hockey final.

The very length of the free skating programme, survived so creditably by the lay-onlookers, suggests the desirability of restricting the number of entries by some preliminary test, or by imposing a quota on each country. This, and the usefulness of extending the pair competitions into two programmes, one skated for performance and one for contents, as obtains in the North American Championships, are matters that suggest themselves to the writer. The former would serve to lessen the task of the judges, and the latter would provide more upon which to decide the placing of the skaters.

Looking back on that evening of free skating and deciphering terse notes made at the time, we find that the combined results coincided roughly with the showing made then by the competitors. Maribel Vinson and Constance Wilson Samuel, however, are two who appeared worthy of equalling or surpassing Fritz Burger who did not appear to be at the top of her form, an examination of the summary sheet revealing the fact that some of the judges held the same view; and Vivi-Anne Hulten seemed deserving of higher ranking. The latter, certainly, is a coming world champion as her natural grace, sense of rhythm and faculty of *dancing* in amazing harmony with the music should prove a great aid to her polished technique. Her skating exemplified the nice distinction in style between the so-called schools of Vienna and Sweden, the one striving for the brilliant and spectacular, and the latter towards smoothness and composition.

Sonja's absolute sureness in her free skating and her superb confidence in skating each school figure will never be forgotten and distinguished her from all others. Schäfer's most spectacular figure was a double sit spin, where he changed feet. His programme was packed, almost overcrowded, with every figure that has been developed for free skating. Montgomery Wilson had a smooth easily flowing programme punctuated with some finely done jumps, one of which he slurred and repeated with admirable sang froid. Baier





Constance  
Wilson  
Samuel  
Canada

made a great impression and was probably one of the most polished free skaters on the ice. Nikkanen had a quick and active, almost "nippy" style. Turner was strong and sure.

In pair skating, the contribution the more spectacular school of style can make is not to be gainsaid, for its most dramatic exponents, the two Hungarian pairs, worked their best stunts smoothly into their programmes and skated with a dash and jaunty air that thrilled the most experienced onlookers. It may seem more strenuous than necessary for amateurs, but if lift and swing jumps and dramatic spirals and spins are possible, and *if* they can be used effortlessly





**Roger F.  
Turner**

United States

and gracefully, then they can add immeasurably to the contents and to the effectiveness of a programme. The Brunet pair would appear to be the most graceful masters of this style, and the Badger-Loughran pair the nearest approach to it on this continent. But Canada's beautifully polished Wilson-Samuel pair and her charmingly graceful Bangs-Claudet pair are typical of less eventful but attractive styles . . . further illustrating the controversial possibilities of pair skating and the desirability of having more to judge from.

Though sharp individuality characterized the pairs, the same cannot be said of the singles free skating, particularly of the ladies'. Similar openings, similar spins, and similar endings were common to too many, and it was refreshing to see the few who worked out a programme of strikingly original composition.

The school figures skated at the Winter Club all day Wednesday, the seventeenth, were of an extraordinarily high standard,



though to watch them for too long made the onlookers dizzy. Sonja, Mrs. Wilson Samuel, Miss Vinson and others laid down tracings that were scarcely an inch or two apart, turns that coincided beautifully and figures whose balance and symmetry could not have been bettered by an instrument. The compulsory figures were drawn by lot and resulted for the men in, outside forward rocker, inside forward counter, outside back one foot eight, three change three forward, bracket change bracket forward, change loop forward; and for the ladies, outside rocker, outside counter, one foot eight backward, change loop forward, three change three backward, bracket change bracket forward.

Almost complete unanimity existed among the judges in naming the winners in each class, and, to a lesser extent in selecting the runners-up. Sonja Henie and Karl Schäfer were first without a dissenting voice, the Brunets were placed first by five out of seven judges, and Montgomery Wilson was second man on the charts of all seven. There was greater latitude in the various rankings given Fritzi Burger and the Rotter-Szollas pair; the former being also placed third by one, fourth by two and fifth by one, and the latter getting a first, a third and a fourth.

As indicated on examining the chart, the most consistent and equable marking was by M. Torchon, the French judge, whose placings in the men's and ladies' singles coincided exactly with the final results, and whose allocation of the pairs was similar except for the reversal of eighth and ninth places. Next for consistent judging should come Norman M. Scott of Montreal, whose pairs fell close to the final results, and whose placing in the singles was not far off in most instances. The judges were: Norman Scott, Canada; W. Jakobsson, Finland; H. J. Clarke, Great Britain; Yngvar Bryn, Norway; Hans Grünauer, Austria; George Torchon, France; Joel Liberman, United States; Dr. Eugen Minich, Hungary. Cecil McDougall, Montreal, was general referee.

Other officials connected with the management of the world's championships were: starter, Norman Gregory; assistant starters and timers, Alan Kerr, Richard Bolton, W. A. Kennedy, R. C. Wilson, J. M. G. Lockerby; official scorer, W. A. Wilson, C.A. The work of the latter and of his assistants cannot be praised too highly. The intricate and lengthy compilation of results was accomplished in



# Pair Championship of the World

	Judges:	Jakobsson Finland	Scott Canada	Grünauer Austria	Bryn Norway	Torchon France	Minich Hungary	Liberman U. S.	TOTALS
<b>M. and Mme. Brunet</b> France	Total Place	11.5 1	11.5 1	11.2 1	11.5 1	11.6 1	11.6 2	11.1 2	80. 9
<b>Fraulein Rotter and Herr Szollas</b> Hungary	Total Place	11.4 2	11.2 2	11.1 2	10.8 4	11.2 2	11.8 1	11.0 3	78.5 16
<b>Miss Loughran and Mr. Badger</b> United States	Total Place	10.6 4	11.0 3	10.2 5	11.1 2	11.1 3	10.7 4½	11.2 1	75.9 22½
<b>Fraulein Organista and Herr Szalay</b> Hungary	Total Place	10.7 3	10.7 4	10.8 3	10.9 3	11.0 4	11.1 3	10.7 4	75.9 24
<b>Miss Claudet and Mr. Bangs</b> Canada	Total Place	10.4 5	10.2 6	9.3 6	10.7 5	10.6 5	10.7 4½	9.8 5	71.7 36½
<b>Mrs. Samuel and Mr. Wilson</b> Canada	Total Place	8.5 6	10.3 5	10.6 4	10.7 6	10.6 6	9.8 6	9.0 7	69.5 40
<b>Miss Smith and Mr. Eastwood</b> Canada	Total Place	7.7 7	10.0 7	8.3 8	10.1 7	10.0 7	9.0 7	9.3 6	64.4 49
<b>Mrs. Blanchard and Mr. Niles</b> United States	Total Place	6.5 9	9.0 8	8.4 7	5.7 9	8.6 9	7.6 8½	8.0 8	53.2 58½
<b>Mr. and Mrs. Rogers</b> Canada	Total Place	7.0 8	9.0 9	6.3 9	7.2 8	8.9 8	7.0 8½	6.8 9	52.2 59½



record time, and the pair skating was scarcely over before the results of the ladies' singles were made known to the waiting public.

The general committee in charge of The World's, representing the Figure Skating Department of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, the Winter Club of Montreal, and The Forum, were: Messrs. J. Cecil McDougall, chairman, O. R. Sharp, President of the Winter Club, William Northey, R. C. Ronalds, Brian Meredith, A. E. Howard, and Norman Gregory.

It was with some surprise and amusement that many of the continental skaters noted the relative importance given the Olympic skating by many skaters on this continent. The latter has been made possible through the assistance of the International Skating Union and is co-operative rather than competitive, Ulrich Salchow, president of the I.S.U., makes clear in a recent article describing the control exercised by the Union over the Olympic skating events. He remarks: "There is really no likelihood of the Olympics overshadowing the World's Championships of the I.S.U. On the contrary I think the Olympic skating adds to the value of the Championships and vice versa . . . The tendency which was noticeable some years ago to induce the I.S.U. to scratch the World's Championships and make the Olympic Games Skating real world's championships must be rejected. Our Championships have a thirty-four year old tradition. They have proved their service to our sports and have proved themselves absolutely necessary. There can be no discussion along that line."



## **The Winter Club Watering Cart**

WINIFRED TAIT FORNEY AND NORMAN GREGORY

Owing to the number of competitors in the world's championships and the necessity of having all the school figures skated on the same day, the question arose as to how to renew the ice surface without stopping the competition for any appreciable length of time.

After much thought, Mr. J. Cecil McDougall designed and had built a device which now bears the honoured name of "The Official Club Watering Cart." It consists of a cylindrical tank mounted on a sled in a verticle position. From the bottom of the tank at the rear, a one inch pipe projects as far as the back of the sled. Mounted on this pipe is an ordinary globe valve used to control the supply of water. This pipe, in turn, is connected to another about three feet long which runs at right angles to the first pipe, across and behind the end of the sled. In other words, the two pipes make a T. This last one is perforated with small holes, about one-half inch apart, on its lower side. To the top of this pipe is fastened a large towel which drags behind and serves to distribute and smooth the water as it flows to the ice. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the ends of the second pipe are closed in.

The procedure followed was to utilize, roughly, two-thirds of the ice for the competition, reserving the other third for practice. As the competitors came out they first of all used one portion of the competitive ice and as soon as that was marked up the succeeding competitors used the clean portion. As soon as the first portion was marked, three men with ordinary household long-handled brushes about eighteen inches wide marched down the ice, sweeping the snow up, and immediately behind them came a man pulling the watering cart, this process being repeated all day. Any spare time they had they utilized in renewing the practice portions. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that hot water is used to sprinkle the ice.



The net result of all this was that there was no break in the competitions, with the exception of a ten-minute rest period in the morning and in the afternoon, and each competitor was given absolutely clean ice to skate his or her figures on. This naturally resulted in great satisfaction both to the skaters and to the judges.

The details of the Watering Cart of necessity will be governed very largely by the size of the rink in which it is to be used. In our case, with a surface of 160 x 70 feet, an ordinary small sled was utilized. On the top of the sled three-inch blocks of wood were fastened in order to raise the tank a little further from the ice. The tank utilized was, roughly, eighteen inches in diameter by about four feet in height. The pipes leading from the tank were one-inch gas pipes—the cost of the whole contrivance being approximately fifteen dollars.



### **“Red Ball” Signal at Last Explained**

Mr. Wetzel of Utica, N. Y., has sent the following explanation of the origin of the “Red Ball” as a sign of good skating. He says “I read the following in the Hudson Dispatch, a newspaper published in Union City, New Jersey. ‘Mr. Frederick W. Ruhl states that the use of the red ball started in the days when the horse cars ran from downtown New York to Central Park. The downtown boys used to ask the horsecar drivers if there was skating in the park. In those days the park keeper put up a white flag when the skating was good. Mr. Hart, President of the horse car company, was quick to see a point in advertising to draw business to the horsecars, so he had white flags placed on the cars when the white flag was put up in Central Park for skating. The white flag so quickly became dirty that they adopted the red ball which the park keepers immediately copied.’” With this start the red ball is now widely known as signifying “good skating” or “skating”, on the pond or river near which it appears.



## Personalities

THE EDITORS

Sonja, of course, was the prima donna; her skating is much improved and she now speaks English fluently, allowing us to better talk with her. She is thinner, prettier than ever, and much matured. She skated her school figures in a dark brown satin dress and her free skating in white chiffon velvet, trimmed with rhinestones.

Fritzi Burger was as delightful as ever, full of enthusiasm for everything and bubbling over with fun. She skated to "Bubbling over with Love" which we told her was most appropriate! Vivi-Anne Hulten of Sweden is a most interesting girl; not more than 18 or 19, she has lived in many countries and has a composed and dignified manner for one so young. Her free skating to music, which she has learnt from Grafstrom is a treat to see. In her brilliant red velvet dress she whirls about, appearing to be blown by the music much more than to be guiding herself; she brought down the house wherever she appeared. Madame de Ligne of Belgium is very statuesque and handsome; she has done most of her training in Vienna or London and is a great favorite with all the skaters, she is most adaptable and easily fitted in everywhere.

The four English girls were an interesting team; the two little ones creating a great deal of enthusiasm wherever they went. Megan is extraordinary for a child of twelve; her free skating is full of difficult spins and jumps which almost always are a success; Cecilia Colledge, a year younger, attempts a more advanced and technically harder program which she as yet does not skate perfectly. I should say that Megan was trying for a high place now and that Cecilia was aiming for future advancement by trying more than she can do perfectly now. Joan Dix had a very difficult part to play as she was young but not young enough to vie with the two little ones in attraction and yet not old enough to fit in with the advanced skaters. Joan





**Megan Taylor  
and  
Cecilia Colledge  
England**

has great ability and attempts and usually brings off a very difficult program; she seems to be in the growing stage as she is about 14 and in another year with constant work should be very good indeed. Mollie Phillips, who was ranked below Joan in England but who beat her in both events here, is 23 years old. She has an easy pleasing style of skating and some very unusual and interesting positions in her free skating. I believe she studied ballet dancing before she took up skating, which probably accounts for some of the novelties she uses.

Schäfer, like Sonja, now speaks English fluently, acquired since his visit here in 1930; thus enabling many more of our skaters to



talk with him. To us it was astonishing to hear that except for his opening spiral he had no real program; he simply introduces from his enormous repertoire various steps and figures at the music suggests. The result certainly is beautifully free and most pleasing. About twenty-two, Karl Schäfer probably was as young as any man in the Olympic Figure Skating Championship. He is an amusing person, those with him are usually highly entertained. During exhibitions he is apt to wink or smile at his friends after an especially daring or successful figure, and his expression as he finishes an exhibition skating the length of the rink in an adaptation of the old American-style locomotive figure, typifies his marvelous ease and confidence. Champion of the World in figure skating, Schäfer is a musician of note, playing both the viola and saxophone well. Finally, he is Champion of Austria in swimming (the breast-stroke) at certain distances! Think of winning fourth place in the 1928 Olympics in swimming as well as in figure skating! He will undoubtedly return to America on the Austrian Swimming Team for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. Good luck to him!

Grafstrom, who is now thirty-eight has been under the disadvantage of poor health and the responsibility of defending a title which he has held so long and gloriously. He is a sportsman of the old school, always at ease and devoted to figure skating and its advancement. He is planning to remain for some time in this country and to add souvenirs and data to his skating collection, which is undoubtedly the best in the world.

Nikkanen and Baier are under twenty-five, well-educated and talented young men; both took pains to express their great pleasure in visiting our cities. Nikkanen is studying law, at the same time however, working at the American Consulate in Helsingfors. He told us this trip was to be his last long vacation for some time, as now he must work to pass his examinations and begin practise. We asked about other promising skaters in Finland and were told that there are very few; opportunities for practise are scarce and always out of doors in the intense cold on hard ice. Though thoroughly German, Baier might be taken for one of a southern race; possibly an Italian, on account of his dark skin and very black hair. We shall always remember him as a beautiful skater, yet





**Ryoichi Obitani  
and  
Kazukichi Oimatsu**

**Japan**

our ladies report that his dancing would be difficult to better! Baier lives in Berlin and skates at the Eispalast there; by profession he is an architect.

Obitani and Oimatsu speak only Japanese and understand very little English. One might find them standing modestly in the background of any group of skaters, trying to add to their store of knowledge. Their interpreter, Mr. Iida, was always greatly interested in what went on and promptly conveyed it all to them. Through him we learned that neither of these skaters had ever witnessed in action their "betters," nor acquired their skating knowledge other than from books and photographs; yet their exhibitions were truly good, and under such conditions, remarkable! From these skaters we gathered various facts on skating in Japan, among them that the



only artificial ice rink is about one fifth the size of our hockey rinks, that they skate mostly on lakes in the mountains. As yet they have not attempted pair skating but have four or five young girls who are quite promising. There are no figure skating instructors in Japan.

It was a great pleasure to us all to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Brunet to America again. They made a splendid impression with their charming personalities and beautiful pair skating in 1930 and we all had looked forward to their coming again. All were greatly disappointed when it was found that they were absolutely unable to remain for any of the carnivals; although Mr. Brunet used every means available, he was unable to arrange for a longer vacation. They did, however, skate their program for The Skating Club of Boston en route to their sailing from Boston on Saturday, February 20th. Their exhibition was as fine as we have ever seen them skate; much better than at any time in America this year. Mrs. Brunet was as charming and vivacious as ever; taking her usual intense interest in all figure skating matters and serving most willingly as interpreter on many occasions. Mr. Brunet has improved his English considerably; he said he was learning "a word a day" while over here and when we inquired what that day's word was, he replied "I forget," which seemed most amusing until we discovered that he meant, "I forget" was his word for that day! Mrs. Brunet had several wool dresses in various colors which she wore for practising and Mr. Brunet had sweaters to match. Their orange outfits occasioned much favorable comment. For competitions Mrs. Brunet was completely white and Mr. Brunet all black. The fact that Mrs. Brunet had not skated at all last season was not apparent. Their small son, Jean-Pierre, is now about one and a half years old. We are sorry to say they implied to us that this is probably their last year of international competition.

The two Hungarian pairs were the objects of much curiosity, as very few Americans had seen them, yet we all had heard so much about their spectacular programs. Mr. Szollas was the only one who could speak English well, when they arrived, though the others picked up phrases rapidly and all could soon make themselves understood. The four, almost inseparable, seemed very interested in the cities they visited, wishing always to be taken sight-seeing. An aeroplane trip over Niagara Falls, given them by The



Toronto Skating Club, apparently made a deep impression. Miss Rotter is dark and somewhat younger than Miss Organista, who is very fair. Mr. Szollas is the younger of the two men and is dark, tall and appears strongly built. Mr. Szalay is quite fair and not tall, however his partner, Miss Organista, is quite short, matching them well as pair skaters. Most of us at first spoke of them as the "dark" or "light" pair! It took a little time to get the names and the correct pronunciation straightened out; Rotter and Organista are pronounced as spelled, but Szollas is Szol-lash and Szalay is Szal-la-i.

Among the judges, we found two old friends against whom we skated in the Olympics at Antwerp or Chamounix and it was a great pleasure to welcome them here. Mr. Bryn of Norway and Mr. Jakobsson of Finland are famous skaters. Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson won the Pair skating in the 1920 (Antwerp) and 1924 (Chamounix) Olympics and several World's titles; recently Mr. Jakobsson has served as judge. Mr. Bryn with his wife, was second to the Jakobssons at Antwerp in 1920. Dr. Minich is an official in the Hungarian Skating Association and their best judge; he also served at Chamounix in 1924. Mr. Grünauer of Austria is secretary of the Engelmann Eislauf Verein where both Miss Burger and Schäfer skate. Mr. Torchon of France is one of their best men skaters as well as a good judge. He was entered for the Men's Singles at Placid but did not compete on account of the Olympic ruling that judges in one event cannot compete in others. Mr. Clarke of England is an old friend to most of us as he is often in this country on business. He is Vice-President of the I. E. V. and one of the best known judges.



## **“Rockers and Counters”**

*(Items for this column will be gratefully received)*

The Brooklyn Figure Skating Championship was held on Tuesday, Feb. 16th. Mr. Bruce A. Mapes won for the second time. One more win will give him possession of the trophy, which was presented to the Club by Mr. Bedell Harned in 1931.

The contest was intensely interesting to all who witnessed it and the four boys were working weeks before striving to better their skating for the occasion; they practice together, compare notes, ask questions and then strive to win; this is good sportsmanship.

The figures were: number 4, number 10, number 16, number 18B and number 23B, drawn from the National Junior groups, with three and a half minutes free skating.

The judges were: Messrs. Fenn, Reed, Petersen, Warren and Zione. Much improvement was shown by all four young men in both figures and free skating. The five judges were unanimous in their ordinal ranking as follows: 1, Mr. Bruce A. Mapes; 2, Mr. Roland G. Janson; 3, Mr. George R. Boltres; 4, Mr. Arthur E. Janson.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Championships of Michigan were recently held at the Detroit Curling Club before a crowd of about five hundred figure skating enthusiasts. Mr. Dave Thomas successfully defended his State Championship being pressed by Mr. James Lowden and Mr. Ernest Berry, who finished in the order named.

Miss Helen Barrett, last year's Lady Champion, barely succeeded in holding her title. Miss Dell Thomas surprised the audience with her great improvement over her last year's figures and in the general average of the five judges the points for Miss Barrett and Miss Thomas were 49.1 and 48.7 of a possible total of 60. Miss Marie Zarem was third.

The Pair title-holders (Mr. Dave Thomas and Miss Marie Zarem) were again the winners in a very close finish which found Mr. James Lowden and Miss Helen Barrett, second and Mr. Ernest Berry and Miss Genevieve Trojan, third.

In the Junior men Mr. Hubert Moore was the winner, Mr. Clyde Templin and Mr. Harry Davis finished as named.



The Junior women found Miss Genevieve Trojan the new Junior State Champion with Miss Claire Lalonde and Miss Saima Leinonen followed as named.

The Girl's novice class found its first champion in little Kathleen Sloman, seven year old skater who shows a world of promise. The Men's novice champion is Mr. Charles Springer.

Others who took part in the Championship program were John Kossy, Miss Susan Koval, Herbert T. Sloman, Eric Jadicke, Earl Brichter, Miss C. O'Brien and Al Kossy.

All of the contestants except Mr. Lowden and Miss Barrett are members of the Michigan Figure Skating Club. The two exceptions are the Olympia Skating Club champions.

The judges were Mr. G. Owens, Mr. Al Goeddeke, Miss Margaret Johnson, Dr. C. Lynam (of Ann Arbor, Mich.) and Miss Marie McCarthy. The Referee, J. M. Bustamante.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Roy W. McDaniel, former President of the Minneapolis Figure Skating Club, writes us that they now have about 110 members, as against 90 last season. The Club meets Sunday mornings from 8:30 to 10:30; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6:30 to 8. He feels that the standard of their skating is constantly improving, however, as in many other clubs, they are handicapped by lack of good judges. Last season an effort was made to educate judges as well as skaters and their efforts proved quite successful. Similar plans are being carried out this year. With the idea of fostering club spirit and cooperation, they have developed new people to take charge of details. The result has been that many more members appreciate the difficulties of managing a club.

\* \* \* \* \*

The St. Louis Skating Club, which came to life again last year after a lapse of twelve years, now boasts over one hundred members, all on figure skates. Besides the regular meetings every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, a "Midnight Frolic" was held on January the fifteenth from 11:00 to 1:00 o'clock. Most of the members were on hand to enjoy the delicious buffet supper as well as the games and exhibitions by members of the club, and the wonderful program given by Mr. and Mrs. Muller, in a doubles, and Mrs. Muller in a singles exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Muller are the club instructors, and members are very proud to have such an outstanding pair. Due to their efforts, 9 members have passed the first U.S.F.S.A. test, and two the second, with more members ready for the next test trials the end of February.



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