### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

1980

Wyandotte Savings Bank
Wyandotte Recreation Dept.
Wyandotte Speed Skating Ass'n.



Present the

# National Indoor Speed Skating Championships







MARCH 21 - 22 - 23, 1980

Benjamin F. Yack Recreation Center Wyandotte

Auspices Michigan Speedskating Association Sanctioned by Amateur Skating Union of The United States

#### PROGRAM OF EVENTS

<ol> <li>Senior Men—400 meters</li> <li>Senior Women—400 meters</li> <li>Inter. Boys—400 meters</li> <li>Inter. Girls—400 meters</li> <li>Junior Boys—400 meters</li> <li>Junior Girls—400 meters</li> <li>Juvenile Boys—300 meters</li> <li>Juvenile Girls—300 meters</li> </ol>	11. Senior Men—800 meters 12. Senior Women—800 meters 13. Inter. Boys—800 meters 14. Inter. Girls—800 meters 15. Junior Boys—800 meters 16. Junior Girls—600 meters 17. Juvenile Boys—400 meters 18. Juvenile Girls—400 meters	21. Senior Men—1000 meters 22. Senior Women—1000 meters 23. Inter. Boys—1000 meters 24. Inter. Girls—1000 meters 25. Junior Boys—1000 meters 26. Junior Girls—800 meters 27. Juvenile Boys—600 meters 28. Juvenile Girls—600 meters
	<ul><li>18. Juvenile Girls—400 meters</li><li>19. Midget Boys—300 meters</li><li>20. Midget Girls—300 meters</li></ul>	28. Juvenile Girls—600 meters 29. Midget Boys—400 meters 30. Midget Girls—400 meters

31. Senior Men—1500 meters 32. Midget Boys—500 meters 33. Midget Girls—500 meters	37. Junior Boys—1500 meters 38. Inter. Boys—1500 meters 39. Inter. Girls—1500 meters
34. Juvenile Boys—800 meters 35. Juvenile Girls—800 meters 36. Junior Girls—1000 meters	40. Senior Women—1500 meters 41. Senior Men—3000 meters

— Program subject to change—

#### PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

#### HOW CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE DETERMINED

Champions are determined in each age class. The skater who accumulates the highest point total by finish positions in final races is awarded the Championship Trophy. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals are awarded in that order to the first 3 finishers in each final race. Points are awarded on the following basis:

1st Place – 5 points 2nd Place – 3 points 3rd Place — 2 points 4th Place — 1 point

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Wyandotte Athletic Association • Wyandotte Savings Bank
Roosevelt W.A.A.C. Class • Wyandotte Jaycees • Wyandotte Kiwanis
Wyandotte P.R.C.U. Soc. 162 • Wyandotte Lions
City of Wyandotte Recreation Department

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# Speedskating History

#### **Early Development**

Skating is one of the many sports (including running, horse racing, swimming and cycling) in which people learned how to make a game out of their tools and techniques of transportation. For many centuries, the people of the North countries — Sweden, Norway, Russia, Holland, Scotland — used skates made of polished animal bones for transportation over frozen lakes, rivers, canals and icy fields. The word skates comes from the Dutch word "schaats," but nobody knows where men first started to skate.

During the 14th Century, people began to make skates with runners of highly waxed wood instead of bones.

It is quite apparent that ice-skating had its origin and development through its predecessor, the ski. When a deep coat of snow covered the ground, the Vikings would use snow-shoes (skis) and when the water froze on the rivers and lakes they would use ice skates. In all countries where the Vikings have made their power felt, the archaeologists have found numerous ice skates of Viking manufacture, not only in England, but in Germany, Switzerland and other countries.

We hear first of skates in the year 1100 A.D. These, we have been told, were made of bone. We also learn that during the stone, iron and bronze age, many different methods and equipment for skating were used. About the year 1400 the first mention is made of skates with steel runners secured in a wooden sole. This latest development of skating had its origin in Holland. It permitted more free usuage and received the name of "Holland Dancing Steps." They were introduced into the Royal families, but it was strictly forbidden by punishment for women to appear on skates. The Frisians looked at it from a different angle. They were not lovers of such nonsense as "Dancing Feet" but used their skates as a means of transportation to get to a certain place on time.

Here and there, European blacksmiths made iron shoes for the wooden skate runners, but it was not until 1572 that a Scottish innovator made the first pair of all-iron skates. With them, the formal story of skating as an organized sport has its start.

By 1642, when the Skating Club of Edinburgh was organized, speed skating was a popular sport in Scotland. Skating clubs and tournaments spread all over northern Europe; in those pre-artificial ice centuries, skating was exclusively an outdoor, sport.

Scotch settlers in the New World made skating a popular sport in the North American colonies. Benjamin West, the American artist, captured a European skating championship at about the time of the American Revolution.

The great German poet, Goethe, was the one who did the most to further the enthusiasm for skating in Germany. There is no mention in writings on the skate sport in France; on the other hand, however, artists have drawn and painted sketches of people on skates for centuries. Skating first became popular in France during th reign of Napoleon III.

A writer on English customs said that skates were used in courting, but became very unpopular and were finally discontinued. The people of Austria and Hungary have always been enthusiastic followers of the skating sport, and with their temperament fully appreciated its charms when rhythmic and group skating were introduced.

#### Skating Acquires "Wings" of Steel

The old iron skates were heavy, and the blades lost their sharp edges after a few hours of even casual skating. Then, in 1850, E. W. Bushnell of Philadelphia started to make all-steel skates, they were light, strong, and maintained their sharp blade edges for months of hard use.

The new steel skates turned skating from a hardy Spartan sport to a popular craze. They were so light that another American, Jackson Haines, combined his professional talents as a ballet master and his enthusiasm as a skater to creat the new diversion of figure skating. The new steel blades were also practical enough to turn speedskating into an organized international sport.

The American Skating Congress was organized at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania in 1868, and skating competition gradually evolved in the United States from this post Civil War era, primarily through individual clubs. Lack of uniform rules governing races eventually led to a call for a convention of all clubs and organizations in the United States and Canada. The result was the formation of the first skating union organized in North America as the International Skating Union of America. It was organized February 3rd, 1907, at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Club, Montreal, Canada, by delegates representing the then skating association of North America.

Its purpose was set forth as "establishing a legislative body with power to make uniform laws, to regulate and control skating contests throughout the United States and Canada, and between the two countries." The Union was composed of several associations having specific geographic areas for their activities. They included the Eastern Skating Association, New England Skating Association, Western Skating Association, Amateur Skating Association of Canada, and the Western Skating Association of Canada. Our present handbook contains many of the same phrases for rules and regulations evolved at this convention. and it appears that this group had an immense influence on the development of the sport and organized competition. This organization was the governing body of speed, figure, hockey and roller skating in the United States and Canada.

The International Skating Union of America functioned under that name until the winter of 1926-27 season when the Amateur Skating Association of Canada severed their affiliations with the United States skating associations and the International

Skating Union of America was dissolved at Boston, Massachusetts, in November, 1927. It was succeeded by the Amateur Skating Association of the United States with new articles of alliance whereby the amateur skating associations of Canada were to conduct their own affairs and the Amateur Skating Union of the United States was to be the governing body over the skating sport in the United States, with a further understanding that sanctions for holding skating events involving North American championships were to be alternated between the two countries. Relationships with the Canadians have been revived from time to time with "Articles of Alliance," which define the regulations for conducting meets jointly such as the "North American Championships."

#### **National Championships**

Canada and the United States were among the first countries to hold national skating championships Canada in 1887 and the U.S. in 1891. By 1921, the U.S. followed the Canadian lead in including speed-skating championships for women.



Yack Recreation Center, Wyandotte, Michigan

# TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

On behalf of the Michigan Speedskating Association, I want to welcome you to the City of Wyandotte and the National Indoor Championships. I hope your visit will be an enjoyable one and wish each of you success in your racing endeavors.

DOUG HAYS President, M.S.A.

#### SKATER CLASSIFICATIONS

10	&	11	years	 	Midget
12	&	13	years	 J	uvenile
14	&	15	years	 	Junior
16	&	17	years	 Intern	nediate
18	&	Ove	er	 	Senior

### 100 METER NATIONAL INDOOR RECORDS

		SENI	OR MEN		
400M 800M 1000M 1200M 1500M 1600M 3000M 3200M 6400M	0:37.7 1:16.1 1:36.83 2:00.5 2:32.0 2:42.1 5:22.21 5:45.8 13:41.8	Greg Mokler Bill Lanigan Bill Lanigan Bill Lanigan Bill Lanigan Bill Noyes Bob Fenn Bill Lanigan Joe Moore	Colorado M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. So. California Wisconsin M. A. M. A.	Los Angeles St. Louis Costa Mesa Flushing St. Foy St. Louis St. Louis Flushing Brooklyn	3-19-72 3- 8-69 3-25-79 3-10-68 3-24-74 3- 9-69 3-13-77 3-10-68 2- 7-27
400M	0:37.5	Alan Rattray	California	Los Angeles	3-19-72
600M 800M 1000M 1200M 1500M 1600M 3200M	1:01.5 1:18.25 1:37.65 2:01.2 2:31.11 2:46.6 6:13.8	Ken Henry Pat Moore Pat Moore Ray Timpone Stan Wisniewski Rick Simon Carleton Campbell	Illinois Illinois Illinois Illinois Illinois So. California Missouri M. A.	Chicago Costa Mesa Costa Mesa St. Louis Wyandotte St. Louis E. Lansing	2-15-46 3-25-79 3-25-79 3-9-69 4- 4-76 3- 9-69 3-29-52
400M	0:38.0	Nick Thometz	Minnesota	Costa Mesa	3-24-79
400M 800M 1000M 1200M 1500M 1600M	0:38.0 1:17.50 1:38.13 2:02.4 2:31.70 2:52.0	Craig Kressler Nick Thometz Bill Anderson Craig Kressler Scott Drebes	Michigan Minnesota Illinois Michigan Illinois	St. Louis Costa Mesa Utica St. Louis Chicago	3-13-77 3-24-79 3-14-71 3-13-77 3-16-74
	Comb dami a		NILE BOYS		2 10 72
200M 300M 400M 600M 800M	0:20.1 0:29.49 0:39.57 1:00.34 1:21.24	David Pogorzelski Andy Gabel Andy Gabel Nick Thometz Nick Thometz	Missouri Illinois Illinois Minnesota Minnesota	Wyandotte Costa Mesa Costa Mesa St. Louis St. Louis	3-18-73 3-25-79 3-25-79 3-13-77 3-13-77
		MID	GET BOYS		2 10 72
200M 300M 400M 500M	0:21.2 0:31.2 0:41.6 0:53.18	Ron Muck Ron Muck Ron Muck Jeff Stratmeyer	Illinois Illinois Illinois Maryland DR WOMEN	Wyandotte Wyandotte Wyandotte Wyandotte	3-18-73 3-18-73 3-18-73 4- 4-76
400M 800M 1000M 1200M 1500M 1600M	0:41.32 1:23.04 1:45.66 2:10.2 2:40.81 2:58.9	Patty Lyman Peggy Hartrich Dawn Hays Susan Bradle Peggy Hartrich Susan Bradle	Colorado Missouri Michigan M. A. Missouri M. A.	Costa Mesa Costa Mesa Costa Mesa Madison Costa Mesa Madison	3-25-79 3-25-79 3-25-79 3- 8-70 3-25-79 3- 8-70
			EDIATE GIRLS		2 10 70
400M 600M 800M 1000M 1200M 1500M	0:40.54 1:03.2 1:24.0 1:44.47 2:10.9 2:44.33	Vicki Raimann Nancy Swider Debbie Carlstrom Cathy Turner Celeste Chlapaty Kris Hansen	Wisconsin Illinois Illinois W. New York Illinois Illinois	Evanston Chicago St. Louis Costa Mesa Los Angeles St. Louis	3-19-78 3-16-74 3-13-77 3-25-79 3-19-72 3-13-77
			IOR GIRLS		2 1 60
200M 300M 400M 600M 800M 1000M	0:21.5 0:31.6 0:40.16 1:02.06 1:23.71 1:45.11	Patty Sheehan Diane Havlir Pam Mercer Vicki Raimann Gloria Bogacki Vicki Raimann	No. New York Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Illinois Wisconsin SNILE GIRLS	Utica Chicago St. Louis Wyandotte Costa Mesa St. Louis	3- 1-69 3-17-74 3-13-77 4- 4-76 3-25-79 3-13-77
200M	0:21.6	Patty Sheehan	No. New York	Flushing	3-10-68
Tie 300M 400M 600M 800M	0:21.6 0:30.75 0:40.73 1:02.54 1:24.46	Cindy Bair Sharon Pavlacic Sarah Docter Sarah Docter Sarah Docter	Michigan Missouri Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin	Chicago St. Louis Evanston Evanston Evanston	3-17-74 3-13-77 3-19-78 3-18-78 3-19-78
100M	0:15.9	Bonny Koch	Illinois	Minneapolis	3- 4-45
200M Tie Tie 300M 400M 500M	0:22.2 0:22.2 0:22.2 0:22.2 0:32.5 0:42.75 0:53.99	Pam Mercer Connie Paraskevin Margaret Burns Pam Mercer Sarah Docter Lisa Dorenkott	Michigan Michigan Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Ohio	Hicksville Wyandotte Chicago Wyandotte Cleveland St. Louis	3-11-73 3-18-73 3-17-74 3-18-73 3-13-76 3-13-77

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