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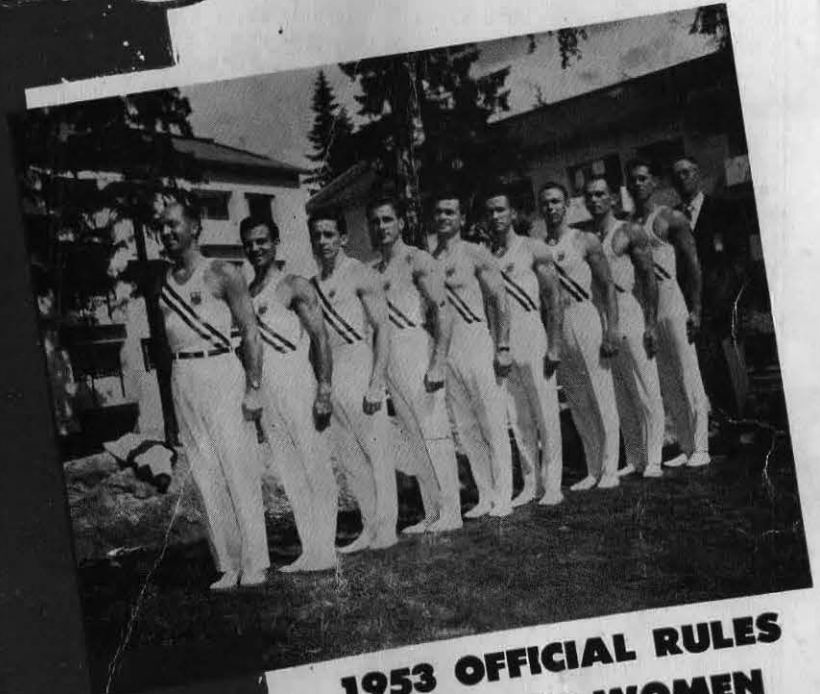
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Gymnastics

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION



**1953 OFFICIAL RULES
 MEN AND WOMEN
 COMPULSORY EXERCISES FOR 1953
 CHAMPIONSHIPS - MEN AND WOMEN**

50¢

**OLYMPIC, NATIONAL AND DISTRICT
 ASSOCIATION RECORDS AND
 SUMMARIES—MEN AND WOMEN**

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COVER: U.S.A. OLYMPIC MEN'S GYMNASTIC TEAM. (Left to Right) Thomas E. Maloney, (Coach), Vincent D'Autorio, Robert H. Stout, Donald J. Holder, Edward J. Scrobe, Charles O. Simms, William R. Roetzheim, Lt. Commander Walter C. Blattman, John G. Beckner and Frank J. Cumiskey (Manager).



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Committee

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF GYMNASTICS

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (MEN)

CODE OF POINTS

For application in artistic gymnastics in the World Championships, the Olympic Games and other international competitions.

FOREWORD

In our competitions of artistic gymnastics, the marking of exercises is done by rating, and it is unavoidable that the individuality of the judges leads to differences in the pointing, in spite of their competence and impartiality.

With the view of reducing these differences to a minimum, the F.I.G. has already introduced many regulations:

4 judges rate each exercise, they give their marks independently and do not consult each other, except at the beginning of the competition, in order to establish a basis for the start;

to these 4 judges the F.I.G. gives an umpire, to bring agreement in cases where the marking differs beyond the limits of the regulations;

of these 4 notes, the two extreme notes will be eliminated, in order to avoid, as much as possible, the effects of a momentary failure of a judge;

and finally, the regulations permit the immediate recalling of an incompetent judge.

The "Code of Points" marks a new stage in the progress of improvement of the marking methods, as well in the international and national plan. It will give the jury a more solid basis in establishing their evaluations, and the gymnast will find valuable indications for his preparations for the competition.

Art. 1

The Code of Points is based on the technical regulations of the F.I.G., especially on following articles:

Art. 20, on the kind of work on the different apparatus.

Art. 21-25, on the composition of the jury.

Art. 41-47, on the judgement and marking.

Art. 2

All exercises regardless of those marked by personal approval or by technical evaluation are scored from 0-10 points with fractions of one tenth of a point.

The marking of the exercises on apparatus is done according to the following reckoner:

a. Obligatory exercise:

- 0 point for no performance
- 2 points for a very defective performance
- 4 points for a fair performance
- 6 points for a satisfactory performance
- 8 points for a good performance
- 9 points for an excellent performance
- 10 points for a perfect performance

b. Optional exercise:

Value of the exercise (difficulty 3 plus combination 2) equals 5 points

Performance 5 points

Total 10 points

In analogy to the above reckoner, the two elements of the optional exercise "value" and "performance" will be marked each from 0-5 points, according to the following table:

Value	Points	Performance
no performance	0	no performance
quite insufficient	1	very defective
inferior to average	2	fair
average	3	satisfactory
good	4	good
superior	4.5	excellent
perfect	5	perfect

Art. 3

Marking of Obligatory Exercise

a. Perfect performance. The perfect exercise, which has a right to the highest marks, is one, that is presented with elegance, ease and sureness, in a rhythm and style well adapted to the nature of the aesthetical exercise, with no fault in the deportment or performance.

b. Defective performance. The defects of performance and style are penalized by deducting a number of whole points or tenths of a point, according to the following directions.

c. Analysis of the exercise. For the requirements of marking, the obligatory exercise is divided in parts and each part will be marked in its proportional value, with a maximum of 10 points.

d. Defects in general elegance. An exercise, although executed without fault, but presented in a rhythm too quick or too slow, or with an illproportioned display of force, counts less than a perfect exercise as described under (a). The penalty may be up to 3 tenths.

e. Stops, interruptions:

1. Without leaving the apparatus. A stop, not prescribed, entails a deducting of points, proportioned to the part of the corresponding exercise, and even a higher penalty, if the stop facilitates the following part. Penalty for light cases (hesitation) 2 tenths, if the interruption is more pronounced 5 tenths and in severe cases up to half the points attributed to the part incorrectly executed.

2. Leaving the apparatus completely. The fact of leaving the apparatus completely does not mean it is the end of the exercise, but the gymnast may take up again and continue, without delay, from where he interrupted. The interruption will be penalized from 1.5-2 points. (Considered as apparatus in the sense of this article, is only the main part of the apparatus, i.e. the posts of the parallel bars are not considered "Apparatus" nor the legs or sides of the horse).

3. Leaving the apparatus. In case of leaving the apparatus by making some steps to go away, the exercise is considered as finished and points are given only for the executed parts. (This does not exclude the chance given to a gymnast to repeat an exercise if he thinks he failed in it).

f. Added movements. If a competitor adds one or several movements, each will be penalized with 3 to 5 tenths. It has to be seen whether the added movements facilitated the performance of the following part, in that case the penalty 1 to 5 tenths higher.

g. Not executed movements. A movement, not executed, will bring first the loss of points fixed for that movement, according to (f). Then it has to be seen whether this fact does not facilitate the following part, in which case the supplementary penalty be up to 1 point.

h. Execution contrary to the text. If a movement of suppleness is executed with force, or vice versa, the gymnast will loose from 1/4 to 3/4 of the points affected for this movement.

i. Maintenance. The duration of a prescribed maintenance (horizontal suspension, handstand, etc.) is usually 3 seconds. For penalty see

j. Traveling on the pommelhorse or bars. The traveling on the pommel horse must be continuous and with legs stretched. Penalty:

Touching the horse, by gliding of feet or legs 1/10. More severe fault if causing interruption 2 to 5/10. Even more severe, i.e. pronounced sitting, 6/10 to 1 point. Touching the floor with one or both feet, without leaving of the hands and without noticeable interruption 5/10 to 1 point. Let go or leaving the apparatus completely see (e) 2 and 3. On the parallel bars, the deductions are made in the same way. Example: Touching the bars or the floor by gliding, loss 1/10 to 2/10. Jumping to the floor, without letting the hands go and without noticeable interruption 5/10 to 1 point.

k. Holding of feet, arms, legs etc.

Bad holding of toes and head 1/10 to 2/10. Separating or bending of legs 1/10 to 2/10. Bending of arms 1/10 to 2/10. On the rings, bent handstand or touching of ropes 1/10 to 3/10. Arms bent and touching of ropes 3/10 to 5/10. Horizontal balance, just remarkable or bent arms 2/10 to 5/10. Just remarkable and balance bent arms, separated support (as above 6/10 to 1 point. In general, handstands, suspensions or horizontal stations, unstable or not straight holding of body 1/10 to 3/10. Calisthenics, too long a run for handspring or somersault 1/10 to 3/10.

1. Presentation, landing. All exercises must start and finish with a good posture. The landing especially must be done with elegance and sureness.

Penalties: Small step or double jump in the landing 1/10 to 2/10. Bad posture in the beginning and the finish 1/10 to 2/10. Several steps or jumps 2/10 to 3/10. Landing on the back, knees or hand 5/10 to 6/10.

Art. 4

Optional Exercise.

a. Value of exercise. To the marking of the optional exercise a new element is added to the perfect performance: the value of the exercise in combination and difficulty.

b. Combination. The exercise must correspond to the proper "type" of apparatus, according to the technical regulations of the F.I.G. Required is an exercise, well combined, presenting original parts or connections, a good entry and a finish of value. The essential part must be connected with elegance, without additional balancing, nor repetitions, nor too easy parts relating to the general required difficulty.

The optional exercise must differ clearly from the obligatory exercise and bring a different combination, especially in the finish. However, including one or the other part of the latter does not necessarily constitute a fault of combination, if the combinations before and after are different.

The duration of the calisthenics at least one minute and not more than two minutes.

Penalties:

1. If the combination resembles too much the obligatory exercise, loss of 1 point, i.e. up to 1 point, not forgetting that the less great difficulty will bring an additional loss.
2. Unnecessary swinging, parts or combinations of no value, broken swings, 1/10 to 3/10.
3. Combinations not conforming with the type of exercise meant for the apparatus 2/10 to 5/10.
4. If the duration of the free exercise does not correspond with the above prescription, it will be penalized, but the jury will refrain from too pedantic a reasoning, because the too short exercise will have less difficulty and the too long one is usually due to faults in the execution. Loss from 1/10 to 3/10 maximum.

5. Maximum of loss for defective combinations: 2 points, (Art. 2).

c. Difficulty. The difficulty of the optional exercise must be higher than for the obligatory exercise. The duration (number of parts) should be analogous to latter one.

A perfect combination, but presenting a difficulty equal to the obligatory exercise, will normally be marked with a maximum of 9.50 points. In this way, the technical commission of the F.I.G. could even indicate to each obligatory exercise its value from the point of view of difficulty.

If there are no obligatory exercises in a competition, the regulation will state precisely, or

1. if possible, make a comparison with the obligatory exercises of the last competition of the same kind (Championships, Olympic Games etc) or else
2. if the exercise must include a minimum number of essential parts, i.e. at least 10. (In that case, it must not be forgotten, that the duty to control this number, demands serious concentration of the judge).

The judge must watch that the difficulty exists in the essential parts as well as in the combinations. Besides, the judges must have a good knowledge of all elements, that could possibly enter in a combination of movements. It is important, that the judges can see the difficulty with knowledge of the cause and that they can get the most exact idea of all that could develop in that domain of difficulty. The task is difficult, the judges must have a great practice and be able to see quickly and rightly.

Concerning the penalty on "difficulty", it is understood, according to Art. 2 of this code, that the gymnast can lose up to three points for a miss in difficulty. In exceptional cases, "combination" and "difficulty" may even encroach upon each other.

d. Execution. For the execution of optional exercises, the rules in Art. 3 (obligatory exercise) will be a guide.

Special attention should be given to the ease and perfect technique. The exercise must be adapted to the ability of the gymnasts, in difficulty and combination. Too difficult exercises, that the gymnast can hardly or only incompletely master, will be severely marked, because in the artistic gymnastics the gymnast should be able to control his body with elegance and sureness.

e. Taxation of optional exercises. Art. 2 says that the value and the performance of an exercise are of equal importance.

To determine the note, one can proceed in two ways:

1. By adding the points given for each of the two elements, i.e.
Value: maximum difficulty with one fault in combination, therefore 5 less 0.2 equals 4.8
Performance: general miss in elegance 0.2
incorrect performance 0.7
therefore 5 less 0.9 equals 4.1
note 8.9
2. By giving the exercise a maximum corresponding to its value (in case of perfect performance) and by then deducting faults in the performance. Example:
Value: maximum difficulty (fault in combination) 9.8
Faults in performance:
general miss of elegance 0.2
incorrect performance 0.7
therefore total deduction 0.9
note 8.9

Reckoner of difficulty for the jumps over the horse without pommels.

In the following reckoner, the highest mark for a perfect jump, by observing the zones of support, is written on the right of each jump. Horse is placed lengthwise.

A. With hands on the neck.

1. Jump, body stretched out, legs stretched sideways 7.00
2. Jump, by passing over the neck, legs joined and bent 7.50
3. Jump, body straight, legs bent backwards 9.00
4. Jump, body straight, crossing the legs, landing facing right or left 8.50
5. Jump, body straight, crossing legs, land facing back 9.50
6. Jump, body stretched, bending it to pass the straight legs over the neck, stretch body before landing 10.00
7. Handspring 10.00
8. Pike Jump 10.00

B. With hands on the saddle.	
1. Dorsal jump from left to right, or right to left	7.00
2. Jump to handstand, followed by $\frac{1}{4}$ turn to right over right arm, putting the left hand on the neck and turn sideways to the left, landing sideways in front of neck (or vice-versa)	9.00
3. Jump to handstand with a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn to left during the flight (or to the right) (handstand sideways), and turn sideways to land sideways in front of neck	10.00
C. With hands on the croup.	
1. Jump, body straight, legs stretched out sideways	7.50
2. Jump, legs together and bent forward	8.00
3. Jump, legs straight and crossed, facing right or left	9.00
4. Jump, legs straight and crossed and half a turn, landing backwards, facing the horse, arms sideways	9.50
5. Jump, body straight, legs together and bent backwards, arms sideways	10.00
6. Jump, body straight, legs bent first, stretched forward during the flight, restretch the body before landing	10.00
7. Jump, legs straight and crossed, and half a turn backward and half a turn forward, landing transversely, back to horse, arms sideways.	10.00

1952 ALL-AMERICAN GYMNASTIC TEAMS

By ROY E. MOORE, Chairman National Gymnastic Committee

MEN

All-Around—Edward J. Scrobe, American Turners, Bronx
 Calisthenics—Robert H. Stout, Philadelphia Turners
 Rope Climb—Don Perry, Pasadena (Calif.) City College
 Parallel Bars—Edward J. Scrobe, American Turners, Bronx
 Side Horse—Gene Rabbitt, Florida State Gymkana Club
 Long Horse—Archie Durham, Pasadena (Calif.) City College
 Rings—George Wickler, U. S. Coast Guard, Los Angeles
 Horizontal Bar—Robert H. Stout, Philadelphia Turners
 Tumbling—Richard Browning, Unattached, Champaign, Illinois

Women

All-Around—Clara Schroth Lomady, Philadelphia Turners
 Calisthenics—Clara Schroth Lomady, Philadelphia Turners
 Side Horse Vault—Ruth E. Topalian, New York Turn Verein
 Parallel Bars—Marian T. Barone, Philadelphia Turners
 Balance Beam—Meta N. Elste, Unattached, Chicago
 Tumbling—Barbara Galleher, Dallas Athletic Club

A.A.U. Gymnastic Rules

I. JURISDICTION

The Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. is the governing body for the sport of gymnastics in the United States, holding membership in the International Amateur Gymnastic Federation, which body controls international gymnastic contests, including the Olympic Games. This jurisdiction is exercised through the National Gymnastic Committee, which in the main consists of the chairmen of the gymnastic committees in each of the more than forty district associations. The National Gymnastic Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, draws up the rules of competition; decides when and where the national championships shall be held, and over which it has jurisdiction, passing on the qualification of contestants to compete therein and approving of the officials to serve thereat. In general, the National Gymnastic Committee, which meets at least twice a year, is entrusted with the development, promotion, and general welfare of the sport.

All national championships, all district championships, and all open gymnastic competitions held in the United States are conducted under the following rules. These rules are made to conform as closely as possible to the international rules under which Olympic Games competitions are conducted.

II. ELIGIBILITY

No competitor shall be permitted to participate in an open gymnastic competition, unless he is an amateur and registered in the district in which he resides. The minimum age limit for male competitors shall be 16 years.

All gymnastic meets must be sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union. Any competitor who participates in an unsanctioned meet automatically disqualifies himself.

Novice

1. For the purpose of defining a novice in Gymnastics, the winning of a prize on one apparatus shall not affect an athlete's standing as a novice on any other apparatus.

Junior

2. In Junior meets the winning of one apparatus shall not eliminate the gymnast from winning on another apparatus. He shall be classified as a Junior until he has won on each apparatus or until he has placed first in the Junior all-around competition.

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- A gymnast who has won a first place in a senior championship shall be ineligible for competition in that particular event in the junior meet.
- A gymnast who has won a previous junior championship is thereafter barred from competition in that particular event in any succeeding junior championship; he may, however, compete in other events in which he has not placed first.
- A gymnast who has won a first place in the Junior All-Around Competition is thereafter barred from further competition in Junior events.
- A gymnast who has won a first place in any of the events comprising the Junior All-Around is eligible for the All-Around. In such case the points made in the event in which he previously won first place shall be counted only toward his All-Around score, and shall be ignored in determining the place winners in the event in question, just as if he had not competed.

Senior

3. The National A.A.U. Senior Championships shall be open to all registered amateur athletes in the world.