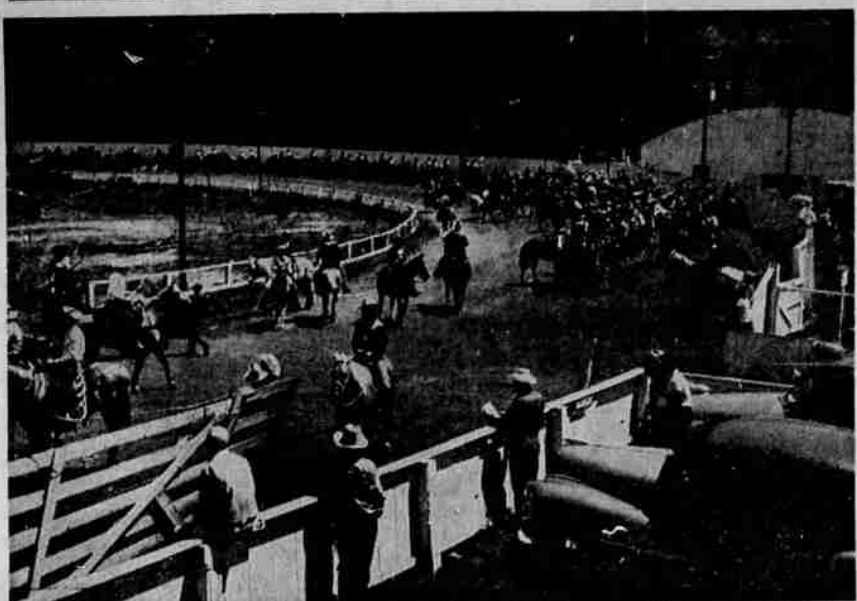




BIG DOINGS HERE—Lots of activity in the track and arena. What seems like confusion is really well-planned activity. This year a \$4,000 purse plus entry fees will draw top cowboys to the Douglas County rodeo Saturday and Sunday. (Paul Jenkins).

Point System Of RCA Determines Top Rider

How does a cowboy become a champion in the RCA? It took many years to iron out all of the bugs, and to arrive at the present method of declaring champs. The RCA officials declare it is fool-proof. Their system was worked out in 1945. They went about it in the following manner.

With hundreds of approved rodeos over the country to tabulate for the year, the first problem was to establish a unit that would be applicable to all rodeos, and to all events.

Considered were the use of average total times in the time events, and aggregate judged points in the riding events. Major object to this was that in the conditions made such a basis unreliable. Good time under conditions in one arena would be very poor under others. Similar difficulties arose in the riding events. The answer was reasonable, simple, and dependable on a nation-wide scale. The best man at any individual rodeo was the man who won the most money, so it seemed logical that the contestant who won the most dollars over the year was the best for the year.

The Point Award System is based on one point for every dollar won in competition at approved rodeos during the year. This amount is the purse put up by the rodeos plus the entry fees which are added to the purse at each rodeo. The champion for the year in each event is the contestant who has won the most points (dollars) in the event at approved rodeos during the year. Champions are declared in saddle bronc, bareback

riding, bull riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, team roping and steer roping. All Around Cowboy for the year is the contestant who has won the most points in two or more of the above events during the year.

Points won at related rodeo events, other than those listed here, such as the wild horse race, wild cow milking, etc., are not counted toward the championships.

A Point Award Card is kept on file at the Association's headquarters in Denver for every member. As results are received from the five to six hundred rodeos over 38 states and Canada during the year, the amounts for each man in each go-round and average in each event are totaled and posted to the Point Award Cards. By the time the first of the results come in in January through the last in December have been transcribed to posting sheets, and then posted to individual Point Award Cards an estimated quarter of a million entries have been made to keep the Point Award system for the year.

Biggest day in the rodeo season is the Fourth of July. In 1955 there were 42 rodeos on this week-end alone with a total purse of \$116,625 before entry fees were added.



IMPORTANT MAN — Ivan Pickens is treasurer of the Douglas County Rodeo Assn. He awards prize money to top RCA winners.

PRODUCER

The individual who runs a rodeo. The role and responsibilities of the producer vary from rodeo to rodeo. In some cases the rodeo committee acts as the producer, hiring the stock contractor, the contract acts and all other work done. In other cases, the stock contractor is hired as the producer, also.

NO TIME

When a field flagman waves "no-time," it means that the contestant has not caught or thrown his animal properly and receives no time on that animal in that go-round but is still entitled to compete in the next go-round.

Rodeo Vocabulary

Like most major sports rodeo, over the years, has developed a language all its own. Some of the terms are simply descriptive—colorful idioms of the cowboy's speech. Others are technical phrases with an exact meaning.

If you ask a rodeo cowboy how he's doing halfway through a rodeo he may answer, "I'm setting third so far in the second go-round and might win some day money. I got ground money on the first go-round so I might come out okay for the average if I draw a good horse in the last go-round."

You may think he's double-talking you, but actually he's just giving you an accurate appraisal of how he stands in the briefest, clearest way possible. To help you understand what he means, here is a glossary of rodeo terms:

Average — Contestants in rodeos with more than one go-round are paid off in prize money for the best ride or time in each go-round and for the best average of all the go-rounds. The winner of the average is the winner of that event at that rodeo.

Barrier — A rope stretched across the front end of the box from which comes the ropers' or steer wrestler's horse. In most large, outdoor arenas the stock is given a predetermined head start, or score, marked by a scoreline. After the stock is far enough out of the chute to pass the scoreline, the barrier flagman lowers his flag signalling the start of time and pulls a rope that releases the barrier.

Breaking The Barrier — If the contestant rides through or breaks the barrier before it is released, a penalty of ten seconds is added to his time.

Busting — A contestant busts a steer by turning his horse and riding off at an angle after roping the head or horns. As soon as the slack is taken out of the rope, the steer is pulled to the ground.

Catch as Catch Can — A phrase describing calf roping in which the roper is entitled to catch a calf in any way he can as long as he turns loose of the loop before throwing it at the calf and the rope holds the calf until the roper gets his hands on it.

Day Money — The amount of prize money paid to the winners of each go-round.

Earing Down — A method of subduing a wild horse by twisting his ears.

Entry Fee — The money paid by a contestant to the rodeo secretary before he can enter an event or rodeo. The size of the fee varies with the amount of the rodeo purse, ranging from \$10 at the smallest rodeos to a maximum of \$100. Contestants must pay a separate entry fee for every event they compete in.

Fishing — Flipping a rope after the thrown loop has missed, trying to catch the animal by chance.

Flagman — The rodeo judges, usually cowboys, who signal the start and end of time in roping and steer wrestling. One flagman stands at the barrier is mounted in the arena.

Flank (or Flank Strap) — A strap, passed around the flank of a bronc or brahma bull that is

pulled tight as the animal leaves the chute. In an effort to get rid of the flank strap, the stock bucks higher and harder.

Go-Round — That part of a rodeo that is required to allow each contestant to compete on one head of stock.

Ground Money — When all contestants entered in an event fail to qualify so that no one wins, the purse and entry fees for the event are split equally among all entrants in that event.

Hazer — A cowboy who rides along beside a steer on the opposite side from the steer wrestler to keep the steer from running away from the steer wrestler's horse.

Hobbled — A method of tying the hind feet of a roped steer just below the hocks with a short piece of rope.

Honda — The eye in one end of a rope through which is passed the other end of the rope to form a loop.

Hooey — A single wrap around any three feet and a half-hitch used in calf roping. As a rule, ropers tie calves two wraps and a half-hitch.

Hoolihaning — A now outlawed method of downing a steer in steer wrestling by leaping on the steer in such a way as to drive the horns into the ground and flip the steer on its back.

Jack Pot — An event with no purse. Winners split all or part of the entry fees.

Judge — An official at a rodeo, usually a cowboy, who scores the riding events and flags roping events.

Lap and Tap — A lap and tap start occurs when the steer or calf is released from the chute without a head start on the roper or steer wrestler. Lap and tap starts most frequently are seen in indoor arenas where there is no room to give the stock a long score.

Mount Money — Paid to someone who is riding, roping, or bulldogging as an exhibition and not for competition.

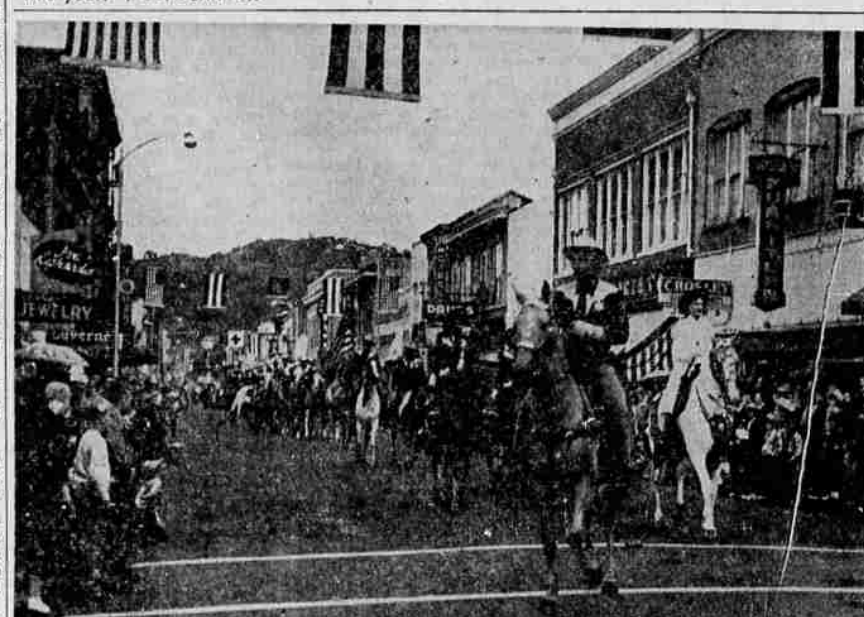
Pegging — A method by which a steer wrestler throws a steer by driving one of the horns into the ground.

Pickup Man — A mounted cowboy who helps the rider off a bronc when the ride is completed. The pickup man then removes the flank strap from the bronc and leads it out of the arena.

Pigging String — A short piece of soft rope by which a roper ties together the feet of a roped calf or steer.



PRETTY GIRLS—These lovely fillies won crowd approval in a recent rodeo parade. this year. (Paul Jenkins).



CROWDS LINE STREETS for the big rodeo parade. It starts Saturday from the Jackson Street Triangle, then stretches through downtown Roseburg streets. (Paul Jenkins).

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