Walter Umminger once wrote in *Supermen, Heroes and Gods* that the art of jousting died in France after King Henri II of Valois was killed in 1559 by a splintered lance. Some believe that intercollegiate boxing was terminated 401 years later after the University of Wisconsin's Charlie Mohr died of a massive brain blood clot in the NCAA boxing championship in Madison. Both may be true, but each sport was dying when the individual deaths occurred. Jousting's death followed the introduction of gun power, rendering armed combat in armour on horseback ineffective. By 1960 and Mohr's death, boxing in colleges was in decline as it no longer drew huge crowds and increasingly was losing support from athletic and academic administrators and faculty.

E. C. Wallenfeldt, author of *The Six-Minute Fraternity: The Rise and Fall of NCAA Tournament Boxing, 1932-60*, was raised in Madison, Wisconsin at the height of intercollegiate boxing in the 1930s, 40s, and 50s. He sees the death of college boxing as a great loss and dedicates his book to those in NCAA boxing "who never received the recognition they so well earned and deserved." Wallenfeldt, who attended the University of Wisconsin in its golden years of boxing under coach Johnny Walsh, traces the little known history of NCAA boxing championships in the hope of preserving their glory. The University of Wisconsin had far more national boxing championships than any other institution and for a generation led the nation in attendance at dual meets and at NCAA sponsored championships. Boxing at Wisconsin and a few other institutions outdrew basketball and was the only sport, other than football, to make a profit during the post-World War era.

Wallenfeldt, a professor in educational psychology at Kent State University when the research for this study was conducted in the 1980s, believes that college boxing was often misunderstood and placed in the same category of professional boxing. His theme is that the college game as a positive force for those who were associated with it, and that college boxing officials looked out for the welfare of the boxers by pioneering in the
development of safer boxing gloves, protective headgear, and safe procedures following knockdowns. College boxing, he stresses, was fraternity, bonded by the activity that often lasted a lifetime. His multitude of quotes from former boxers stress character building—not character ur building—in the creation of self-reliance, self-discipline, courage, dedication, determination, confidence, humility, and sportsmanship. In some ways this volume reads like a former morality play that is no longer acted out.

The Six-Minute Fraternity, boxing three 2-minutes rounds, look principally at the contestants at each of the intercollegiate boxing championships from 1932 to 1960. Wallenfeldt’s sources are primarily from newspaper accounts, interviews, letters, and official NCAA publications. He may have been remiss in not searching college archives for the political machinations and financial considerations in the history of college boxing. He gives us numerous vignettes of the four-decade cast of characters of collegiate boxers from George Wallace, who boxed at the University of Alabama three decades before he was a third party candidate for the presidency in 1968, William Proxmire, a Yale boxer in the 1930s, before beginning a distinguished career as Senator from Wisconsin. Neither boxed in the NCAA championships. Neither did Gerald Ford, who coached boxing at Yale in the 1930s. Wallenfeldt also gives us clear pictures of Billy Soose, a Penn State champion, who was the only college boxer to win a world professional boxing championship; Chuck Davey, the four-time champion from Michigan State and the best known professional boxer among the collegians; and Vernon, the first African-American NCAA boxing champion. The great college boxing teams are noted, including Idaho, Idaho State, Louisiana State, Michigan State, Penn State, San Jose State, Syracuse, Virginia, Washington State, and Wisconsin. One can also learn about the system of tryouts for the Olympics; the sectional differences, especially those of the south and west relative to the east; the collegiate boxers who used fictitious names to fight professionally; the tradition of not cheering during the round to preserve collegiate decorum, and the dressing in tuxedos in an effort to raise the level of collegiate respectability.

The Six-Minute Fraternity concludes with a discussion of the decline and death of boxing by 1960 from a high point in the late 1940s when about 81 colleges competed intercollegiately. While Wallenfeldt never comes to an particular reason for the death of college boxing, he notes a number of factors: The perceived connection to pro boxing, the Korean War and antiwar sentiment in the 1950s, the liberal educators who opposed boxing, the