OFFICIAL INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING GUIDE

COLLEGIATE SCHOLASTIC RULES

FLYING MARE (GREEK BAS RELIEF, FIFTH CENTURY B.C.)
Reproduced Courtesy of Art and Archaeology

GV
1195
0 4
1927/28-
1939/40
Wrestling Rules
1934-35

As Recommended by the Rules Committee consisting of

Dr. R. G. CLAPP, Chairman . University of Nebraska
C. P. MILES . . . . Virginia Polytechnic Institute
D. B. SWINGLE . . . . Montana State College
B. E. WIGGINS Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools
E. G. SCHROEDER State University of Iowa
C. F. FOSTER Princeton
G. M. TRAUTMAN Ohio State University

Editor Wrestling Guide

Advisory Committee
First District . . . . C. J. Gallagher (Harvard)
Second District . . . . William Sheridan (Lehigh)
Third District . . . . Major H. M. Read (Virginia Mil. Inst.)
Fourth District . . . . Hugo Otopalik (Iowa State College)
Fifth District . . . . E. C. Gallagher (Oklahoma A. & M.)
Sixth District . . . . R, J. McLean (Univ. of Texas)
Seventh District . . . . Walter Franklin (Univ. of Colorado)
Eighth District . . . . H. A. Stone (Univ. of California)

Official Publication
Edited by G. M. Trautman

Published by
American Sports Publishing Co.
New York

Copyright, 1934, by National Collegiate Athletic Association.
Contents

Foreword ..................................................... 5

Changes in Rules and Proposed Changes .................. 6

Rules for Wrestling ......................................... 7

High School Wrestling Rules ................................ 36

Index to Rules ............................................... 40

Instructions to Referees and Suggestions to Coaches .... 41

Questions and Answers ...................................... 43

On to Berlin in 1936! ........................................ 47

Medical Suggestions for Protective and Preventive Measures .. 48

Impetigo ...................................................... 48

Watch the Ears Carefully .................................... 50

Attention to Details Will Ensure Safety ................. 51

American Wrestling Coaches Association ................. 53

Interscholastic Wrestling ................................... 55

N.C.A.A. Seventh Annual Championships .................. 57

Western Conference (Big Ten) ..................... 59

Big Six Conference ......................................... 61

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships ................... 65

New England Intercollegiate Association ................ 69
Foreword

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the wheelehorses of wrestling in the college world to note the nationwide popularity—and efficiency—that the sport has attained. As with all pioneer movements, there was a long and difficult approach before the value of competitive wrestling was understood and appreciated as a fitting feature of the physical education program. From a more or less sporadic interest taken by individual colleges, wrestling is now on an organized basis in many sections of the country, with the best men of their respective conferences trying their skill in the national championship.

While the greatest success in national competition still rests in the Oklahoma sector, to spectators at the 1934 tournament at the University of Michigan there was evident a marked improvement in the technique of competitors from other portions of the United States and undoubtedly in a few years we shall see wrestlers from the Eastern seaboard, the South, Southwest and Pacific Coast as highly skilled as the proteges of Coach Gallagher and his fellow mentors who have brought the game to such a degree of perfection. Incidentally, much credit must go to the coaches of the high schools of Oklahoma, who have organized competition so thoroughly and taught their charges so efficiently in the fundamentals of skill and sportsmanship.

An added incentive this year should be the goal of making the American Olympic team. It is none too soon to begin preparations for the XIth Olympiad at Berlin in 1936. Wrestling in Europe has reached a high degree of skill and intensive training; it is true, but to the youth of America nothing is unconquerable, and with the zest and determination that American athletes put into everything they undertake, there is no reason why success should not come to Uncle Sam in wrestling as well as in other events.

The editor is especially gratified with the cooperation he has received from wrestling coaches everywhere, and with the expansion of the game it is hoped that succeeding Guides will rival in content and detail those of the longer established sports.

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN, Editor.
Changes in Rules and Proposed Changes

COLLEGE RULES.

RULE I
In addition to the old Rule I on eligibility attention of the future participants in annual National Collegiate meets is called to the fact that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted a code to apply to all National Championship Meets conducted under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. These rules will be printed and explained in detail in future entry blanks for our annual wrestling championships.

RULE III, Section 3, Costume
Read carefully this revised section.

RULE V, Section 1, D (a), (b), (c), Weighing-in of Contestants
A new section—read carefully.

RULE VI, Section 2
Note provision for "seeding" of contestants in annual National Collegiate A.A. wrestling championships.

RULE VII, Section 3, Referee’s Position on the Mat
Read this new rule carefully. It should be clearly understood by officials, coaches, and contestants.

RULE X, Section 5, New Penalties Provided
In the past our rules have forbidden certain holds, as indicated in Rule VII, 1 and 2, but no penalty has been provided for infringement. This is now covered by this new section.

HIGH SCHOOL RULES.

RULE 4, new Section B
Provides penalties for illegal "slopes" and "fall-backs".

RULE 5, Note 2
This new restriction is made to provide the undeveloped high school boy with needed rest periods between matches.

The Wrestling Coaches Association, Conference Coaches Association, and individual coaches made numerous recommendations of changes in the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules. Action regarding many of these proposals was postponed for further study and consideration. In the opinion of the Committee, many of these proposed changes were much more far reaching in their influence than those who proposed them realized, and while the Committee was favorably inclined toward them, they felt that the proposals were too important to be passed upon hurriedly. They will be considered again at next year’s meeting.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D., Chairman National Collegiate A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

Rules for Wrestling

Copyright, 1934, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association

Wrestling Committee:
Dr. R. G. CLAPP, University of Nebraska, Chairman; D. B. SWINGLE, Montana State College; Dr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. P. MILES, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; B. E. WIGGINS, Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools; E. L. SCHROEDER, State University of Iowa; C. F. FORSTER, Princeton University; G. M. TRAUTMAN, Ohio State University, Editor of Guide.

Advisory Committee:
C. J. GALLAGHER, Harvard University, First District; WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Lehigh University, Second District; MAJOR H. M. READ, Virginia Military Institute, Third District; HUGO OTOPALEK, Iowa State College, Fourth District; E. C. GALLAGHER, Oklahoma A&M, College, Fifth District; R. J. McLEAN, University of Texas, Sixth District; WALTER FRANKLIN, University of Colorado, Seventh District; H. A. STONE, University of California, Eighth District.

Alterations and additions to rules indicated by a check mark.

RULE I.
Eligibility.

1. Each contestant must be an Amateur as defined in the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association of America, and be eligible according to the rules and regulations of the college or university which he represents. 

In addition to the above, participants in the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet must conform to the new rules of eligibility adopted in December, 1933, by the N.C.A.A., to apply to all annual championship meets conducted by this Association. These rules will be printed and explained in future entry blanks for the National Collegiate wrestling championship meet.

Note. See Rule V, Section 4.

RULE II.
Representation.

1. An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class, but two or more names may be submitted in advance of the date set for the meet.

2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

Note. See Rule V, Section 1, D (a), (b), (c).
RULE IV.

Weight Classification.

1. Competition shall be divided into eight weight classes as follows:

- 118 lbs. and under.
- 126 lbs. and under.
- 135 lbs. and under.
- 145 lbs. and under.
- 155 lbs. and under.
- 165 lbs. and under.
- 175 lbs. and under.
- Unlimited Heavyweight.

RULE III.

Mats, Ropes and Costumes.

1. The area of the mat shall not be less than 20 feet by 20 feet and this dimension shall be considered the standard size, when ropes are used. When ropes are not used a 24-foot by 24-foot mat shall be considered standard. The "roped in" area, when used, shall conform with the following specifications:

   - Three 1-inch ropes shall be tightly stretched 2 feet, 3 feet and 4 feet, respectively, above the mat. These ropes shall extend in from four supporting posts, which shall be placed at least 18 inches back from the corners of the ring. Cotton ropes are recommended, but if manila or sisal ropes are used they must be wrapped with bunting or other soft material to avoid "rope burns." To prevent the spreading of ropes during bouts, they shall be securely fastened together by twelve vertical 3/4-inch ropes, three of which shall be placed equidistant on each side of the ring.

   - Raised platforms are not recommended and should not be used without ropes. Even when used with ropes the platform should extend at least 6 feet beyond the ropes on all sides of the ring.

2. The uniform shall consist of full-length tights, an outside wrestling supporter or close fitting outside short trunks, light heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets, and shirts, if they are required in accordance with the following provision: The home institution shall decide whether shirts shall or shall not be worn; however, the visiting team or teams shall not be required to wear shirts unless they are so notified by the home management at least ten days before the meet. If shirts are worn, they shall be sleeveless; there shall be no fasteners of any sort on the shoulders, and they shall be fastened down at the crotch. (The shirt recommended is the "V" type, fastened underneath the crotch by small hooks and eyes.)

3. The local management in all collegiate wrestling contests should provide a pair of anklets, one red and one green, the same to be worn as distinguishing emblems by the two competing wrestlers. In dual meets it is suggested that the home team wear a red emblem and the visiting team green.

RULE IV.

Weight Classification.

1. Competition shall be divided into eight weight classes as follows:

- 118 lbs. and under.
- 126 lbs. and under.
- 135 lbs. and under.
- 145 lbs. and under.
- 155 lbs. and under.
- 165 lbs. and under.
- 175 lbs. and under.
- Unlimited Heavyweight.
RULE V.

1. Time Weighing-in of Contestants.

A. In Championship Meets. Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of three hours before time meet is scheduled to begin.

B. In Dual Meets. Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of one-half hour before time meet is scheduled to begin. The exact maximum time shall be decided by mutual agreement of the competing teams.

C. Supervision. The Referee or other authorized person shall supervise the weighing-in of contestants.

D. (a) In championship or dual meets, a team is privileged to weigh-in two contestants only, in any weight class, but only such contestants as have properly weighed-in for that weight-class shall be allowed to compete.

        (b) In championship meets the contestant who is to represent his institution must be named before the drawings are made.

        (c) In dual meets the home team representative shall be sent onto the mat first, and he cannot be withdrawn or replaced.

2. Weight Allowance

In Dual and Championship Meets. In all dual and championship meets net weights shall be required, except that on the second day and succeeding days in championship meets, one pound overweight shall be allowed.

3. Failure to Make Weight

Any contestant failing to make weight at the maximum time mutually agreed upon, shall be allowed until the minimum time to make weight (See Rule V, 1-A and 1-B). Contestants who then fail to make the required weight shall be rejected.
Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

3. Drawings for First Place. Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 118-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

4. Communicable Disease to Disqualify

At the time of the weighing-in on the opening day of the annual National Collegiate Championships, a physician or physicians shall be present to examine all contestants for communicable diseases and shall have power to disqualify any contestant who, in their judgment, will endanger other participants. In other meets, the presence of a communicable disease should be considered full and sufficient reason for disqualification.

RULE VI.

Drawings and Eliminations in Championship Meets.

1. In all championship meets drawings shall be made in accordance with the regular Bagnall-Wild System, except as provided in Section 2 of this rule.

2. Seeding. Whenever there are two outstanding contestants in any class, in order to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds whereby one of them would of necessity be eliminated, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half of the drawing bracket and the name of the other shall be placed in the lower half of the bracket.

In the annual National Collegiate championship meet, whenever possible, contestants from the same geographical location or conference, who have previously met in dual or other competition, shall be so seeded as to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds.

Note. Seeded contestants may be given any number in their own half of the bracket except a number which represents a bye.

Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

3. Drawings for First Place. Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 118-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:
RULE VI

Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 5 of this rule.

Note. Before drawings for each class begin, the numbers opposite the byes and also the numbers assigned to seeded contestants must be taken out.

4. Byes. When the number of competitors is not a power of two (that is, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64) there shall be "byes" in the first round. The number of pairs which meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of two. The byes, if even in number, shall be equally divided between top and bottom. If the number of byes be uneven, there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top, as shown in Section 5 of this rule.

5. Graphic Illustration of Drawings by Bagnall-Wild System.

No. 5—LEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK.

This complete bodylock is legal because defensive wrestler is in a sitting position. This hold would be illegal if defensive wrestler had both knees on mat. (See Rule VII, Section 1, Note 3.)

No. 6—LEGAL BLOCKING ON FACE (ON CHIN).

Blocking on chin or forehead is legal, but is not legal over face proper; that is, over mouth, nose or eyes.

No. 7—ILLEGAL BLOCKING ON FACE (ON FACE PROPER).

This form of blocking is illegal because it is over mouth, nose and eyes, in contrast to position in No. 6.

No. 8—ILLEGAL BLOCKING (ON face proper).

This form of blocking is illegal because it is over mouth, nose and eyes, in contrast to position in No. 6.
The foregoing illustration of method of drawing and participation of contestants by the Bagnall-Wild System shows drawings with thirteen contestants. Competitors drawing Nos. 1, 12, and 13 draw byes and go into the second round without wrestling. Except as just stated, the numbers carried forward to next frame indicate the winners of these bouts. This illustration shows No. 2 as the winner of the championship.

Note. No further drawing is necessary for later rounds, and there will be no byes after the first round.

6. Contestants Eligible for Second Place Matches.

A. In each weight, the defeated contender in the final championship match shall wrestle for second place against the winner of elimination bouts between those contestants who were defeated by the champion prior to the final championship match. The winner of this final second place match shall be awarded second place.

B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of first place prior to the final championship match, the two defeated contestants shall compete in a preliminary second place round and the winner of the bout shall meet the defeated finalist to decide the second place winner. When more than two contestants have been defeated by the winner of first place prior to the final championship match, preliminary matches will be necessary and should be conducted in accordance with the original first round drawings. Those contestants eligible are designated in Section 6A of this Rule. Referring to the “Graphic Illustration” under Section 5, those eligible for the preliminary second place round are Nos. 1, 3, and 7. We will assume that No. 1 wins from No. 3 and that No. 7 then defeats No. 1. No. 7 thus earns the right to meet in the final second place match the defeated finalist of the first place round (No. 13). We will assume that No. 13 wins this match and second place honors.

Note. The defeated finalist is the loser in the final first place championship match.
7. Contestants Eligible for Preliminary Third Place Matches.

A. In case the defeated finalist is also defeated in the final second place match, he is automatically awarded third place and no third place round shall be wrestled.

B. A third place round shall be contested only when the winner of second place is the defeated finalist. (See Section 7A.) When a third place round is necessary, it shall be conducted as follows: In each weight the defeated contender in the final second place match shall meet, to decide third place, the winner of elimination bouts between those contestants who have been defeated by the winner of second place prior to the final second place match.

C. When more than two contestants have been defeated by the winner of second place prior to the final second place match, third place preliminary matches will be necessary and should be conducted in accordance with the original first place drawings. (See Section 6B.) Referring again to the "Graphic Illustration" under Section 5, those eligible to compete in the preliminary third place round are those who have been defeated by No. 13 prior to the final second place match, i.e., Nos. 10 and 12. Let us assume that No. 12 wins this match. He will meet for third place honors, No. 7, the defeated contender in the final second place match. Had No. 7 defeated No. 13 in the final second place match, No. 13 would have been automatically awarded third place because he was the defeated finalist for the class championship.

RULE VII.

Legal and Illegal Holds.

1. Illegal Holds. Any hold, lock or grip shall be allowed except the hammerlock above the right angle, twisting hammerlock, over-scissors, strangle holds, full (double) nelson, toe hold, certain body slams (See Note 6), holds over mouth, nose or eyes (i.e., over front of face), interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat, bending or twisting of
RULE VII

No. 12—ILLEGAL TOEHOLD.

All toeholds, regardless of the degree to which the leg is twisted, are illegal under these rules.

No. 13—OVER SCISSORS (AN ILLEGAL HOLD).

The over scissors is barred entirely under these rules because it is only a punishing hold and is of no value unless defensive contestant who uses it is allowed to force the hold, which thereby endangers the ankle and knee of his opponent.

Note 1. Attention is called to the fact that if the double wristlock is brought up into a twisting hammerlock, it becomes an illegal hold and must be stopped by the Referee and treated as any other illegal hold, and no contestant shall be allowed to retain any advantage he secures by use of the wristlock in this illegal way. The Referee is further instructed that he should anticipate danger of injury from this hold and stand so that he may block the double wristlock before it reaches the danger point.

Note 2. The Committee calls the attention of the coaches and contestants to the fact that injuries are sometimes caused by a lack of knowledge on the part of contestants of such holds as the double wristlock (which may cause injury when used legally), the keylock and other more or less dangerous holds. Contestants should have a knowledge of the dangers of these holds and a knowledge of the blocks for them.

Note 3. In the interpretation of the clause “interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat,” in Section 1 of this rule, this restriction does not apply when the defensive man has regained his feet, when he is in a sitting position on the mat or when he has only one knee on the mat. Lifting of one or both hands from the mat does not affect this rule and, therefore, no complete armlock is permitted until one knee is raised from the mat.

Note 4. Contestants may grasp all four fingers in an effort to break a hold, but pulling back the thumb or one, two or three fingers is illegal.

Note 5. See photographs and explanations of legal and illegal holds.

Note 6. A body slam is illegal unless the attacker brings one of his knees to the mat before the upper part of his opponent’s body touches the mat. The term “slam” refers to the lifting of an opponent off his feet and slamming him to the mat.

2. Unnecessary Roughness. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

3. Referee’s Position on the Mat. The defensive contestant must place both knees on the mat, with the lower legs parallel, and he must place the heels of both hands on
RULE VII

the mat not less than 12 inches in front of the knees. The offensive wrestler shall be slightly over opponent at his left (or right) side with his right (or left) arm resting loosely around opponent's waist and his left (or right) hand loosely on opponent's left (or right) elbow. Both of his knees shall be on the mat and outside of defensive wrestler's near leg.

Note 1. See cuts on pages 10, 12 and 14.

Note 2. Occasionally a Referee has been guilty of standing so close to contestants as he starts a bout from the Referee's Position on the mat that one or the other of the contestants has been handicapped in his legitimate activity. It is recommended that the Referee take a position directly in front of contestants and facing them, and that before he calls "wrestle" he shall move back far enough so that neither contestant can possibly be handicapped by his presence on the mat.

RULE VIII.

Bringing Contestants Back to Mat After Going Outside.

1. When the contestants are interlocked off or on the edge of the mat, time shall be taken out and contestants shall be brought to the center of the mat. The position to be assumed by contestants on resumption of match shall be determined as follows:

A. If neither contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, the bout shall be resumed with contestants on their feet in neutral position, except when Referee applies penalty indicated in Rule X, Section 2A.

B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the match this contestant shall be given the position of advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule X, Sections 2B, 3 and 4, or in clause C following.

C. In case a fall is imminent and the man underneath intentionally leaves the mat, the Referee shall give contestants as nearly as possible the same position which they held when the bout was stopped. (See Rule X, Section 4.)

No. 14—FULL NELSON.

This hold needs no explanation. Most of the difficulty has arisen when the three-quarter nelson is confused with the full nelson. In the full nelson the aggressor places both arms under his opponent's arms and clasps his hands or wrists on the back of his opponent's head. This is dangerous and is barred.

No. 15—ILLEGAL HAMMERLOCK (ABOUT RIGHT ANGLE).

The hammerlock is a legal hold, provided the arm is not bent above the right angle (i.e., provided that the arm is not carried above the small of the back); and provided, further, that the hand is not forced out away from the body, making it a twisting hammerlock. In this illustration the arm is carried distinctly above the right angle and is dangerous.
No. 16—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

The double wristlock, as shown above is legal so long as the arm is not carried back into a twisting hammerlock, and provided the body or legs are not so locked as to prevent the opponent's body from turning. The hooking of the toe over opponent's near ankle is commonly used to prevent opponent from swinging around to the front, and if held loosely does not prevent opponent's body from turning; but it must be released before opponent can be brought onto his back.

No. 17—ILLEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

This cut shows double wristlock turned into a typical twisting hammerlock that will injure opponent's shoulder if the arms are forced upward, unless enough to prevent injury to the shoulder.

RULE IX.

Stalling.

1. Stalling is Illegal Under These Rules. While on their feet, contestants must wrestle; i.e., they must make an honest effort to secure a position of advantage, regardless of any time-advantage previously obtained, and when one contestant has secured a position of advantage, whether on the feet or on the mat, he shall make an honest effort to secure a fall; furthermore, a contestant who has previously secured a considerable time-advantage over his opponent is stalling if he fails to make an honest effort to wrestle aggressively thereafter. (For Penalties, see Rule X.)

2. Running or sliding off mat or going over or through ropes to prevent an opponent from going behind is to be interpreted as stalling. (For Penalty, see Rule X, Section 2.)

Note. Referees are expected to enforce the foregoing rules on stalling.

RULE X.


A. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in a position of advantage on the mat, is stalling, the Referee may order the men to their feet in the neutral position, or he may warn the offending contestant once, after which he SHALL order the men to their feet in the neutral position.

B. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in the neutral position on the feet, is stalling, the Referee may put the contestants in the Referee's Position on the mat with the offender underneath, or he may warn the offending contestant once, after which he SHALL put the contestants in the Referee's Position on the mat with the offender underneath.

Note. For definition of "stalling" see Rule IX, Sections 1 and 2.

2. Intentionally Going Off Mat.

A. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally runs, slides, crawls or rolls off the mat to prevent his opponent from going behind him, the Referee SHALL give his opponent the Referee's Position behind. (See Rule VII, Section 3.)
RULE X

B. In case a contestant repeatedly infringes on Rule X, Section 2A, or intentionally and repeatedly goes off the mat while in the defensive position on the mat, the Referee may award a fall to his opponent after two warnings have been given to the offending wrestler.

3. Intentionally Pushing Defensive Wrestler Off Mat. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally pushes his opponent off the mat to keep him from getting clear or from going behind, the Referee shall bring both men to their feet at the center of the mat.

4. Going Off Mat To Prevent Fall. If, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive wrestler intentionally crawls, or rolls off the mat, or tangles his legs or arms in the ropes to prevent a fall, the Referee shall give one warning, and if infringement is repeated, the Referee shall award a fall to his opponent.

Note. Referees are expected to enforce the foregoing penalties.

5. For infringements on Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2, by the offensive wrestler, when injury does not result in application of penalty provided under Rule XI, Section 3, the penalty shall be loss of his position of advantage. If repeated infringements are made by the defensive wrestler, or occur when contestants are in neutral position on the mat, the Referee may award a fall to the offended wrestler.

RULE XI

Injuries and Defaults.

1. If a contestant is injured, the Referee shall allow him a three-minute period of rest. If, at the expiration of the three minutes, he is able to continue wrestling, the bout shall be resumed as if the contestants had gone out of bounds. (See Rule VIII, Section 1.)

If the injured contestant is unable to continue wrestling, the bout shall be awarded in accordance with Sections 2 and 3 of this Rule.

2. Accidental Injury. If a contestant is accidentally injured and is unable to continue the bout, his opponent shall be awarded the match by fall.

3. Injury from Illegal Hold. If a contestant is so injured by an illegal hold that he is unable to continue, the bout shall be forfeited to the injured contestant and be scored as a fall.

4. General Default. If a contestant forfeits a match for reasons other than those mentioned in the foregoing, his opponent shall be awarded the full quota of points he could score by securing a fall.

RULE XII.

Length of Bouts.

1. Methods of Conducting and Length of All Dual Meet Bouts and First Place Bouts in Championship Meets. All first place bouts in championship meets and all dual meet bouts shall be ten minutes in length unless a fall occurs. If no fall occurs and the Referee does not award the bout to either contestant at the expiration of this period, two extra-period bouts of three minutes each shall be wrestled.

If either contestant brings his opponent to the mat and secures a position of advantage within the first two minutes of wrestling, the bout shall become a continuous ten-minute bout. A fall in any part of this continuous ten-minute bout terminates the match.

If neither contestant secures a fall or a position of advantage before the expiration of two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the remaining eight minutes shall be divided into two four-minute periods. The Referee shall toss a coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the Mat at the beginning of the first four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the first four-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the position of advantage in the first bout in the position underneath at the start of the second four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the first four-minute period, this terminates only the first four-minute bout and the second four-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the
RULE XII

If either contestant has brought his opponent to the mat and has been indicated as having the advantage behind by the Referee at any time in the first two minutes of wrestling in any dual meet match, or in any first place match in championship meets, the match goes on as a continuous ten-minute bout, regardless of the position of the contestants at the expiration of this two-minute period.

2. Second and Third Place Matches in Championship Meets. Second and third place matches shall consist of three two-minute bouts. The first two-minute bout shall start from the neutral position with both contestants on their feet. A fall in the first two-minute bout terminates the match. If neither contestant secures a fall in the first two-minute period, the Referee shall stop the bout and toss a coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the mat at the beginning of the second two-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the second two-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the position of advantage in the position underneath when he starts the third two-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second two-minute period, this terminates only the second two-minute bout, and the third two-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Rule XII, Sections 4, 5A and B and in Rule XVI, Section 1, Note.

Note. If either contestant has brought his opponent to the mat and has been indicated as having the advantage behind by the Referee at any time in the first two minutes of wrestling in any dual meet match, or in any first place match in championship meets, the match goes on as a continuous ten-minute bout, regardless of the length of time either contestant may be behind his opponent and regardless of the position of the contestants at the expiration of this two-minute period.

3. Extra-Period Bouts. If the Referee makes no decision at the end of the main bout in dual meets or first place matches in championship meets, two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled. If the Referee cannot make a decision at the end of the third two-minute bout in second or third place matches in championship meets, two extra periods of two minutes each shall be wrestled. Both bouts shall start from the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3.) The flip of a coin by the Referee shall decide the choice of starting positions in the first bout. Position of contestants shall be reversed in the second bout.

Note. The term "main bout" refers to a continuous ten-minute bout or to the ten-minute bout when divided into the two, four and four-minute periods, or to the three regular two-minute bouts in second and third place championship contests.

4. Length of Championship Bouts When Falls Occur. When a fall occurs in a first four-minute bout, a second two-minute bout, or a first extra-period bout of a Championship meet, it should be understood that the second four-minute bout, the third two-minute bout, or the second extra-period bout, terminates at the elapsed time at which the fall terminated the previous bout. Example: "A" wins fall in four-minute bout with "B" in two minutes. The second four-minute bout is really only two minutes in length, as it would be impossible for "B" to win this bout after the two minutes have elapsed.

Note. For length of bouts when falls occur in dual meet matches, see Rule XVI, Section 2A.

5. Intermission.

A. Extra-Period Bouts. Between the main bout and the first of the extra-period bouts, and also between the two extra-period bouts, a one-minute rest shall be allowed, during which time contestants shall not leave the mat. Contestants may receive aid and coaching from one person only during this period of rest.

B. Two-Minute and Four-Minute Bouts. Only such time shall intervene between the first and second four-minute bouts and between the second and third two-minute bouts as may be required for the Referee to bring contestants into proper position for the next bout, except when the first four-minute or second two-minute bout is terminated by a fall, in which case a one-minute rest may be allowed if, in the opinion of the Referee, either contestant needs the rest.
RULE XIII.

1. Pin Falls. Falls.
Pin falls only shall count. (Flying or rolling falls shall not be considered.) Any part of both shoulders held in contact with the mat for an appreciable length of time constitutes a fall. (By an “appreciable length of time” is meant the Referee’s silent count of two seconds. The two-second count shall start only after the Referee is in such position that he knows positively that both of the defensive contestant’s shoulders are in contact with the mat, after which shoulders must be held in continuous contact with the mat for two seconds before a fall shall be awarded.)

2. Fall With Part of Body Off Mat.
A. A fall shall not be awarded when the head or one or both shoulders of the defensive contestant are off the mat.
B. If the defensive wrestler is handicapped by having any portion of his body off the mat or in contact with the ropes, the Referee shall stop the bout, which shall be resumed in accordance with Rule VIII, Section 1, A, B and C, and Rule X, Section 4.

3. Double Falls in Four-Minute, Two-Minute or Extra-Period Bouts.
A. In Championship Meets. In case both contestants secure falls in four-minute, two-minute or extra-period bouts, the match shall be awarded to the one securing the fall in the shorter time and he only shall be awarded a point for the fall. (See Rule XII, Section 1, and Rule XVI, Section 1.)
B. In Dual Meets. (See Rule XII, Section 1, and Rule XVI, Section 2.)

4. Fall vs. Decision. In championship or in dual meets, a fall shall take precedence over a decision.

RULE XIV.

Time Advantage.

1. A contestant’s time advantage starts when he brings his opponent to the mat. This time advantage shall continue as long as this contestant has clearly a position of advantage, even though his opponent may regain his feet temporarily. (See Rule XV, Section 1, and Explanatory Note.)

RULE XV.

Decisions.

1. Regular Bouts. If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the regular period of wrestling, as provided in Rule XII, Section 1, the Referee shall award the bout to the contestant who shows greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness, provided the contestant has a time-advantage of at least one minute. The Referee must make his decision before he consults the Timekeeper’s watch. In case the Referee finds, after consulting the Timekeepers, that the winner, according to his judgment, has less than one minute time advantage, the match shall be continued as an extra-period contest.

Note. Too frequently officials, coaches and contestants have interpreted this rule to mean that the time-advantage behind is the most important factor in deciding the winner when wrestling ability and aggressiveness should be the deciding factors; therefore officials are urged to call for extra-period bouts, even when one contestant has a long period of time-advantage behind, if he has not shown decidedly superior wrestling ability and real aggressiveness. In other words, mere ability to stay behind and “hang on” does not constitute sufficient demonstration of wrestling ability to warrant a Referee’s decision at the end of the regular bout.

2. Second and Third Place Matches in Championship Meets. If neither contestant secures a fall in the three two-minute bouts, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness except as provided in Rule XII, Section 2. No time-advantage is required.

3. Extra-Period Bouts.
A. In Championship Meets. When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness in the extra-period bout, without taking into consideration anything that may have happened in the regular bout or bouts. No time-advantage is required.
B. In Dual Meets. The Referee may award the decision as in A above, or he may declare the bout a draw.
RULE XV
if, in his opinion, neither contestant has shown sufficient superiority to warrant the award, in which case the points for a decision shall be divided between the contestants. No time-advantage is required.

RULE XVI.

Scoring.

1. Team Championship Meets. In intercollegiate championships, first place in each weight shall count 5 points, second place shall count 3 points and third place shall count 1 point. One additional point shall be awarded for each fall secured throughout the meet. In case both contestants secure falls in the four-minute bouts, in extra-period bouts, or in the second and third two-minute bouts of second or third place matches in championship meets, only the contestant securing the fall in the shorter time shall be given a point award for a fall.

Note. For information concerning the length of these bouts when falls occur, see Rule 12, Section 3 and 4.

2. Dual Meets.

A. Falls. In dual meets, when only one of the two contestants in any match secures a fall, 5 points shall be awarded to the contestant securing the fall; but if both contestants secure falls in four-minute bouts, or in extra-period bouts, the contestant securing the fall in the shorter time wins the bout and shall be credited with 5 points, but his opponent shall also be credited with 3 points for his fall. Both four-minute bouts and extra-period bouts in dual meets shall run the full time unless stopped by falls.

B. Decisions. A decision shall count 3 points.

C. Draws.

(1) In case of a draw the points awarded for a decision shall be divided.

(2) In case both contestants secure falls in the same time (which is extremely unlikely), the points awarded for a fall shall be divided.

3. Team Championship or Dual Meets. If a contestant secures a fall in each of the two four-minute, two-minute or extra-period bouts in Team Championship or Dual Meets, he shall be credited only with points for one fall.

4. Team Championship in Intercollegiate or Dual Meets. The team securing the highest total of points shall be declared the winner.

RULE XVII.

Referee’s Duties. Officials.

1. The Referee shall have full control of the meet and his decisions shall be final and without appeal. (See Rule XV.)

2. Immediately before each match the Referee shall call contestants to the center of the mat, where they shall shake hands and then retire to their respective corners. The Referee shall start the bout from this position.

3. The Referee shall notify the Timekeepers as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

B. When time is to be taken out to bring contestants back to center of mat because of injury to a contestant or for any other cause.

C. When the bout is to be resumed (except in cases where the rules set a definite limit on the amount of time which shall be allowed). (See Rule XI, Section 1, and Rule XII.)

4. The Referee shall decide when a contestant has secured an advantage over his opponent and he shall indicate in such a way as to be clear to contestants, timekeepers and spectators which contestant has the advantage. It is recommended that the Referee indicate, both verbally and by pointing, which contestant has the advantage.

5. The Referee is instructed not to put his hand under shoulders of a contestant unless absolutely necessary to determine a fall.

6. In all matches not terminated by a fall, the Referee must make his decision before he is informed regarding the time advantage of either contestant.
RULE XVII

7. The Referee should meet promptly, in a spirit of good sportsmanship, any situation developing unexpectedly.

8. The Referee should anticipate difficult positions on the edge of the mat and prevent them by changing direction of contestants or by bringing them to the center of the mat.

9. If the behavior of the spectators becomes disrespectful or unsportsmanlike to the Referee or to either team, the Referee may stop the bout and warn the offenders, and if the warning is disregarded, he may award the bout or meet to the offended team.

10. Before the contestants come to the mat, the Referee should inspect contestants for presence of oily rub, rosin, objectional pads, improper clothing, finger rings, etc. He should also see that finger nails are trimmed short.

11. The Referee shall be firm in warning contestants regarding such violations of the letter and the spirit of the rules as crawling off the mat, running away from an opponent, or any other form of stalling, in the use of such illegal holds as illegal face holds and interlocking of fingers, wrists or arms around body or legs while opponent is on the mat, the use of scissors for punishment alone, or the use of any other hold with which it is evident to the Referee that the man is playing for time or is using the same for punishment alone.

12. The Referee MUST enforce VIGOROUSLY and PROMPTLY the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule X.

13. Timekeepers. In all intercollegiate matches, there shall be three Timekeepers, each of whom shall be supplied with a stopwatch. One Timekeeper shall record the general time of the bout and each of the other two shall record the time-advantage behind of the contestant to whom he has been previously assigned. All watches shall be held in plain view of the three Timekeepers. Each contestant shall be allowed to have a representative at the Timers' table and all watches shall be in plain view of these representatives throughout the bout.

14. The Timekeeper, who is recording the general time of the bout, shall be notified by the Referee when to start and to stop his watch, in accordance with Rule XVII, Section 3. The General Timekeeper shall be provided with a small caliber pistol, a loud gong or horn, by which he shall notify the Referee when the time limit of the bout has expired or when the time for intermissions has elapsed. (See Rule XI, Section 1, and Rule XII, Sections 1, 3 and 4.)

15. The Timekeepers who are recording the time-advantage behind shall start and stop their watches only at the signal of the Referee.

Note. It is urged that the Timekeepers control their watches in such manner as not to lose any time whatsoever in transferring any indication of time-advantage from the Referee to the watch. Timekeepers should bear in mind that they are acting only as aides to the Referee and should indicate time-advantage only to the Referee upon his request.

16. When there is no disagreement among the Timekeepers as to the timing of a bout, their decision shall be final unless Sections 3, 4, 13 or 14 of this rule have been violated.

17. In case of disagreement among Timekeepers, or violation of Sections 3, 4, 13 or 14 of this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Referee for decision.

RULE XVIII.

Notification and Agreement of Meets.

1. In dual meets the selection of a Referee and the maximum weighing-in time shall be mutually agreed upon at least ten days prior to date of meet.

Note. In case the coaches concerned are unable to agree on a shorter maximum weighing-in time than the five hours specified as the maximum in these rules, it is understood that the maximum amount of time as specified in the rules shall hold.

2. The home management shall notify visiting teams at least seven days prior to date of meet the exact time and place of match.
High School Wrestling Rules

The Wrestling Rules Committee of the N.C.A.A. recommends that interscholastic Wrestling contests be governed as follows:

Wrestling rules of the N.C.A.A. as published in the Intercollegiate Wrestling Guide (Spalding Athletic Library Publication No. 118R) shall apply in high school wrestling contests with the following modifications:

1. **Weight Classification.**
   A. **In Championship Meets.** Competition shall be divided into nine weight classes as follows:
   - 95 lbs. and under.
   - 105 lbs. and under.
   - 115 lbs. and under.
   - 125 lbs. and under.
   - 135 lbs. and under.
   - 145 lbs. and under.
   - 155 lbs. and under.
   - 165 lbs. and under.
   - 185 lbs. and under.

   B. **In Dual Meets.** The same weight limits shall be used in dual meets as those indicated above, except that the 95-lb. and the 185-lb. weight classes shall be optional, and therefore shall be included only upon mutual agreement by the competing schools.

2. **No Weight Allowance.** Net weight shall be required in all dual and championship meets.

   Note. The Committee wishes to emphasize the discouragement of any appreciable weight reduction especially among high school competitors, as it is much more apt to produce injurious effects if practised by growing boys.

3. **Weighing-in Time.** Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of one hour and a minimum of one-half hour before time meet is scheduled to begin.

4. **Legal and Illegal Holds.**
   A. In addition to holds barred in College Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2, all "slams" from a standing position (Rule VII, Section 1, Note 6) and the "fall-back" from the standing position are barred.

   Note. The term "fall-back" refers to the hard falling or jumping backward when opponent is on contestant's back in a "cross-scissors ride" or "body-scissors."

   B. Penalty for infringement on Rule 4-A by offensive wrestler is loss of his position of advantage. (In case of injury to the defensive contestant by above illegal holds, Rule XI-3 of the Collegiate rules shall apply.)

5. **Bouts.**
   A. **Method of Conducting and Length of Bouts.**
      (1) In All Dual Meet Matches and In All Final First Place Matches in Championship Meets, the length of bouts shall be seven minutes or eight minutes, conducted as follows: If either contestant brings his opponent to the mat and secures a position of advantage within the first two minutes of wrestling, the bout shall become a continuous seven-minute bout. A fall in any part of this continuous seven-minute bout terminates the match. If neither contestant secures a position of advantage before the expiration of two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout, the remainder of which shall consist of two three-minute periods conducted as follows:

      The Referee shall toss a coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the Mat at the beginning of the first three-minute bout.

      The second three-minute bout shall start with the contestant who had the position of advantage at the beginning of the first bout, in the position underneath. Should either contestant secure a fall in the first two minutes of wrestling, this terminates the match. If, however, a contestant
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

secures a fall in the first three-minute period, this terminates only the first three-minute period, and the second three-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except, in championship meets, this bout shall end at the elapsed time of the fall in the first three-minute bout, unless previously terminated by a fall.

Note 1. These three-minute bouts should be conducted in the same manner as the four-minute bouts in the college rules, except that a one-minute rest period intervenes between the first and second three-minute bouts in the high school wrestling. (See College Rules XII and XVI.)

Note 2. The interval between the first and second place final bouts of a championship meet shall be not less than one (1) hour.

B. In Championship Meets, in All Except Final First Place Matches, the bouts shall be six minutes in length, divided into three periods of two minutes each. The first two-minute bout shall start with contestants on their feet as indicated in College Rule XVII, Section 2. A fall in the first two-minute period terminates the match.

If no fall occurs in the first two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the two remaining two-minute periods shall be conducted in the same manner as the two three-minute periods in Interscholastic Rule 5-A. If neither contestant has secured a fall in any of the three two-minute periods, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant who has shown the greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness. The Referee is expected to make a decision in these matches; however, cases do sometimes occur in which neither contestant has shown any superiority whatsoever. In such exceptional matches, the Referee may call for overtime bouts, after which he must name the winner.

Note. The last four minutes of these matches are divided into two two-minute periods, regardless of position of advantage secured by either contestant in the first two-minute period.

C. Extra-Period Bouts. When the Referee declares a match a draw at the end of the main bout, two extra-period bouts of two minutes each shall be wrestled.

D. Intermissions.

(1) Three-Minute Bouts. Only such time shall intervene between the end of the two-minute period and the beginning of the first three-minute period as may be necessary for the Referee to get contestants into their proper position. There shall be an intermission of one minute between the first and second three-minute bouts.

(2) Two-Minute Bouts. The same rules apply in the two-minute bouts in championship meets as in the three-minute bouts in dual meets.

(3) Extra-Period Bouts. Contestants shall have a one-minute rest between the end of the main bout and the beginning of the first two-minute bout and the same intermission between the two extra-period bouts.

6. No Third Place Round. Only first and second place rounds shall be conducted in championship meets and the loser in the final second-place match shall be declared the winner of third place.

7. Eligibility. Contestants shall be eligible under the rules of the State High School Athletic Association of the State in which their school is located.
Index to Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule Sec.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injury...</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Illegal Hold</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Details</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermission</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifications and Agreements</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officials...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referee...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timekeeper...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Rub...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Illegal Holds...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Mat to Prevent Fall...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Mat Intentionally...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushing Defensive Man...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Mat...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalling...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referee's Position on Mat...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative...</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref (es)......</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roughness-Unnecessary...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biting...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbowing...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouging...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Pulling...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kicking...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangling...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striking...</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding...</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S (coring...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Championship Meets...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Meets...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Championship or Semi-Finals...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Championship...</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectators' Behavior...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalling...</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Advantage...</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighting-in...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Classification...</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Allowance...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Make...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions to Referees and Suggestions to Coaches

By R. G. Clapp, M.D.,
Chairman N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee.

1. WARNINGS BY REFEREES FOR STALLING

Rule X, Section 1 (A and B), of the National Collegiate code, in the past, required the referee to penalize contestants for stalling on first offense, but most referees have hesitated to penalize as required by the rules. Therefore, the Rules Committee, after a lengthy discussion of this matter, decided that it would be fairer to all concerned to provide for a single warning. With this new provision there seems to be no logical reason why the referee shall not strictly enforce the rule, and the committee expects all referees to do so.

2. DANGEROUS HOLDS

Rule VII, Section 2, provides that anything which endangers life or limb is barred under the intercollegiate wrestling code. Recently the attention of the committee has been called to rather serious accidents which have resulted from the use of the "Japanese keyhole". Referees should bear in mind that much damage to intercollegiate wrestling may result from any serious accident in competition, and therefore all referees should be alert to prevent the use of dangerous holds before injury results.

Furthermore, no contestant should ever be put in a position where he must yield a fall to avoid injury to a limb or to escape severe punishment. Intercollegiate wrestling is a contest of strength, speed and skill, and not punishment. Fees are expected to require contestants to break holds which endanger life or limb, and which are primarily punishing holds. No contestant should be allowed to retain any advantage which he has secured through use of an illegitimate hold.

3. BASIS OF DECISION

Unfortunately it still seems necessary to call the attention of referees to the fact that decisions should be made on aggressiveness and wrestling ability, and not on time advantage; and also to the fact that the referee must indicate his opinion as to the winner of the bout before he inquires as to the time advantage of either contestant.

In cases where the offensive wrestler has not shown superior aggressiveness and wrestling ability but has been content simply to retain his position behind, the referee is expected to call for extra period bouts even though he may know that the offensive wrestler has a considerable time advantage.

4. FALLS

Referees should bear in mind that both shoulders of the defensive wrestler must be held in continuous contact with the mat for a full two seconds before...
5. DISCOURAGE DEFENSIVE STALLING

When a defensive wrestler in the under position on the mat "closes up" and refuses to work except to prevent a fall, the referee should promptly give the two warnings required in Rule 10, Section 2B, and if the defensive wrestler still persists in doing this after the warnings, the referee should award a fall to his opponent.

BARRING DANGEROUS HOLDS

Many requests have come to the Wrestling Rules Committee recently to add holds to the list of those already barred. These requests usually have been made because of injuries resulting from the use of certain questionable holds. The committee has taken the general stand that it is not advisable to have a long list of holds specifically barred, inasmuch as every really dangerous hold is covered under Rule VII, Section 2. The committee believes that college wrestling coaches know what holds come within the letter and spirit of our intercollegiate rules, and that coaches should avoid teaching or allowing any and all holds which are outside the spirit of the rules. The coaches hold, primarily, in their own hands the key to increased popularity and development of intercollegiate wrestling. The coach should discourage any and all holds which might result in serious injury to contestants as well as jeopardize his own personal interests through possible elimination of wrestling as an intercollegiate sport at his institution.

TRY OUT SUGGESTED CHANGES IN RULES

A large number of suggestions relative to changes in intercollegiate rules, some of them quite radical in nature, have been brought to the attention of the Wrestling Rules Committee. The committee suggests that coaches who recommend radical changes in rules try to arrange with coaches of teams with which they compete, to conduct an occasional dual meet under the changes suggested. It would be of great value (to the committee) if the coaches would try out the various changes before they are recommended (to us) for adoption.

Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. Rule III. Q.—Are ropes required?
   A.—No. They are not required. If ropes are not used, however, the mat should not be less than 24 feet by 24 feet. In the interest of good sportsmanship, visiting teams should be notified several weeks before date of meet whether ropes will or will not be used.

2. Rules IV and V. Q.—Is it permissible to allow slight overweight in dual meets?
   A.—No. Contestants and coaches know the required weights and it is not good sportsmanship for a coach to ask the other coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.

3. Rule VII, Section 1. Q.—Is interlocking of hands or arms permissible after defensive man has taken one or both hands from the mat?
   A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal.

4. Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2. Q.—Does the offensive wrestler lose his position of advantage when he is required by the Referee to break a dangerous or illegal hold?
   A.—Yes. See Rule X, Section 5.

5. Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2. Q.—Should the defensive contestant be given a neutral position or position behind when the Referee stops an illegal or dangerous hold which he is using in his effort to come out from underneath?
   A.—No. He should be put back into the Referee's position underneath and warned against repetition of the hold. (This applies to a double wristlock which is turned into a twisting hammerlock. See Rule X, Section 5.)

6. Q.—What should the Referee do in case a hold which is usually considered a legitimate hold is forced to such an extent as to endanger a limb, or when the hold becomes purely a punishing hold?
   A.—Referee should require the hold to be broken, time should be taken out and the contestant who had the advantage should be given the Referee's position behind.

7. Rule VIII. Q.—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee give contestants the same position they had when they left the mat?
   A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler intentionally worked off the mat.

8. Rule IX. Q.—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold?
   A.—If the contestant behind has been working hard and shows extreme breathlessness or exhaustion, he should be allowed to retain a hold of this nature for a short time; otherwise a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

9. Rule X. Q.—Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in four-minute bouts as in ten-minute bouts?
   A.—Yes, but the Referee should make his decision in such cases with little regard for the time advantage secured by either contestant.
10. RULE XII. Q.—When a main bout has been divided into two four-minute periods and a fall results in the first four-minute period, what is the length of the last period?

A.—In championship meets the bout lasts only for the time it took the contestant to secure his fall in the first four-minute bout (i.e., if the fall was secured in two minutes, the third bout lasts but two minutes unless a fall is secured in this time or less). In dual meets the third bout is a four-minute bout because the contestant who lost the fall in the previous bout is allowed the full four minutes in which to try to pin his opponent. If he pins him in less time, then he wins the bout. If he fails him in a longer time, he is credited with 3 points and his opponent 5 points.

11. RULE XV, Section 2-A. Q.—Must the referee make a decision in all championship matches?

A.—See Rule XII, Sections 2 and 3, and Rule XV.

12. RULE XIII. Q.—May the referee legally call a fall when part of the opponent's body is off the mat?

A.—Yes. Any part of the body may be off the mat except the head or one or both shoulders, provided, in the opinion of the referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.

13. RULE XV, Section 1, and RULE XVII, Section 6. Q.—Is the referee privileged to ask the timekeepers for the time advantage before he makes his decision in any match?

A.—No. The rules require that the referee shall make his decision before he knows the time advantage. Before the meet starts the referee should be provided with blanks upon which to indicate his decision, and after a match is completed he should write the name of the winner in these blanks and hand the same to the scorer or head timekeeper. If the contestant has named as winner has the necessary time advantage, if any is required, this contestant shall be announced as winner.

QUESTIONS BY PROF. D. B. SWINGLE, ANSWERS BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. RULE VII. Q.—Is a full nelson taken with the legs illegal?

A.—Yes.

2. RULE VI. Q.—In a triangular meet, how should the drawings be made?

A.—Our rules provide for no different arrangement in triangular meets than in larger championship meets. Undoubtedly, however, in triangular meets with only one contestant representing each institution, a round robin would be the fairest and most satisfactory method, with an agreement relative to points for decision or fall.

3. RULE VII. Q.—Has a man on defense a right to hold his forearm against his opponent's throat so that he cannot get closer and make his hold more effective?

A.—No.

4. RULE IX. Q.—When a man has a fairly good hold, say a headlock with the under-arm included, can he be penalized for stalling if he holds it but is unable to pin his opponent?

A.—If the hold is one with which, in the opinion of the referee, the offensive wrestler has a fair chance to pin his opponent and is making real effort to pin him, it should not be considered a stalling hold.

5. RULE XVII. Q.—What is the penalty for fouling if no injury is done to the opponent?

A.—The referee has authority to disqualify if in his judgment the circumstances warrant it. See Rule X, Section 5.

6. RULE XVII. Q.—What is the penalty for making derogatory remarks to an opponent or to his coach?

A.—The referee has authority to disqualify the contestant if in his opinion the circumstances warrant it.
On to Berlin in 1936!

By Hugo Otopalik, Coach, American Olympic Team, 1932.

The Olympic Games will soon be here again. American wrestling coaches and American wrestlers take warning. Foreign athletes are after your laurels.

Right now all nations are planning and getting ready for the 1936 Olympic Games. Foreign athletes train and prepare the year round during the four years preceding each Olympiad. These athletes work diligently and strive ardently that they may make a greater showing in the Games, where they may pit brain and brawn against outstanding athletes of other nations for world supremacy in the various fields of athletic endeavor.

Without doubt the Berlin Games will be much harder fought than those at Los Angeles. Now is the time to get ready for them. Let's not put off preparations another day. Foreign wrestlers usually are older and more experienced and they are anxious to avenge the defeats at Los Angeles. Many foreign teams are taught by American coaches. Foreign athletes are learning daily the technique of the American boy and they receive regular reports on the work and the feats of American wrestlers from friends in this country. Even at Los Angeles some foreign wrestlers were aided and coached by Americans. All these things will tend to make the going doubly rough at Berlin in 1936.

Our wrestlers in the past have been greatly handicapped because no preparations had been made beforehand, and too often nothing was done to get acquainted with the European style of wrestling until the year of the Olympic Games. If America is to continue to compete under the European system, coaches are urged to call the attention of promising wrestlers the country over to the differences in the two styles, and they should encourage their men to wrestle under Olympic rules that they may become better acquainted with them.

Wrestlers must learn the differences between the American and the international rules on decisions and falls, as well as the differences in the codes of ethics and what constitutes good sportsmanship. The American wrestler must always keep in mind and learn to combat the "quick falls", "side rolls", "hiplocks", "headlocks", "armlocks", "trips", and in fact any maneuver that brings an opponent's back or shoulders toward the mat. If we get together and cooperate, and plan and work from now on, we may again look for an American victory in wrestling even though the competition be on foreign soil in 1936.

Our watchword till then must be:

PREPARE!
Medical Suggestions for Protective and Preventive Measures

By John A. Rockwell, M.D.

The athletic programs in our colleges today are the culmination of evolutionary steps through years of transition from the individual effort to the group or team competition. They may be intramural or intercollegiate in nature.

Our present aim is to foster such healthy and manly contests and to offer every advantage to the participant for his enjoyment of the game, as well as for improving his physical and moral upbuilding.

In wrestling we meet with unusual demands which call for strength, intelligence, courage and fine sportsmanship. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee feels that the present rules offer the greatest opportunity possible for the individual’s benefit, without deleting too severely that which is of interest to the sport-loving public.

The wrestling game is a rugged sport and quite innocently and unintentionally injures to bones, muscles, ligaments, fingers, ears and skin may result during practice or championship bouts, notwithstanding the present regulation of the sport.

It therefore becomes the imperative and absolute duty of the coach and captain to protect their squad from any or all of these possible emergencies. The preventive measure of keeping clean the equipment, as well as the bodies and garments of contestants, is essential. Injuries should be anticipated when possible, and no candidate should be allowed to compete if structural damage is even suspected. Medical advice should be sought early in these cases.

The following two situations are detailed as guides to those in charge of competition who may require special attention. The Rules Committee feels that this simple procedure might be of assistance to coaches and physicians in meeting any such complications.

Impetigo

By John A. Rockwell, M.D.

"Impetigo contagiosa is a contagious disease of the skin, characterized by vesicles, pustules and superficial crusts, usually occurring on exposed portions—the ears, neck, face and hands—devoid of subjective sensations, and terminating without sequelae." (Tilbury Fox.)

This disease is a pus infection. Abrasion of the skin surface from any cause is the entering wedge of this most contagious of the commoner skin diseases. The infection may be streptococci, staphylococci, or combined. A large number of observers have examined the lesions bacteriologically and found the majority are of staphylococci origin.

The discrete, vesicular, pustular and crusted lesions of impetigo are readily distinguished from pustular eczema by the presence in the latter of infiltration, weeping, itching, and the occurrence of large patches.

In impetigo the early lesion is a flat and erythematous (redened) spot, which soon changes to a blister. This blister rapidly changes to a pustule which subsequently dries, forming a superficial crust.

These crusts are gummin-like, yellowish, very superficial, and appear as if stuck to the skin. They extend beyond the margin of the original area with their edges somewhat fixed at the border. This crust is easily removed and the underlying skin area, which is of superficial nature, with its distinct marginal outline, presents a weeping surface which, in turn, dries and is the base of another crust formation. These areas vary in size from a pin head to that of a dime, or even larger.

Because of the non-irritating nature of this disease, it is frequently disregarded and considered merely as a so-called fever blister. Before the individual is aware of the true nature of his skin condition, he may have transmitted the infection to others. It therefore becomes the duty of any coach, manager, or captain of a group of athletes, to note carefully any skin affliction appearing in his squad.

Treatment: Absolute cleanliness precludes any chance of contagion. The preventive side, therefore, constitutes the initial treatment. Wringing covers, clothing and the individual contestant should always observe the general cleanliness of the skin. Through carelessness, neglect and unintentional disregard of a skin lesion by the individual, whole squads have been known to become the victims of impetigo, with the resulting cancellation of intercollegiate contests.

The scales, or crusts, should be carefully removed and burned or otherwise destroyed. The underlying reddened moist surface is then firmly wiped with cotton or gauze saturated with any antiseptic solution—thickened solution, 1:2000; saturated borax acid solution, a permanganate of potassium solution; hexylene. or cresolphthalein, 1:2000, etc.). When the areas have been thoroughly washed, using firm pressure on the cotton applicator, the surfaces should be anointed with some mercurial ointment. Ammoniated mercury ointment, 4 to 10 per cent, is the standard application. The procedure should be repeated once or twice daily until all signs of crusting and oozing of the various areas have subsided.

Athletes afflicted with impetigo should not compete in contact sports while under treatment. There is no objection to the individuals excelling in the open air for conditioning purposes. Their linens and towels, brushes, combs and other toilet articles should be either destroyed or thoroughly soaked in any of the numerous antiseptic solutions and placed in the sunlight for drying.

Note: Whereas persistent, careful and thorough treatment of impetigo is essential, it is quite possible to apply an aggressiveness of treatment over and above the required measures necessary to handle impetigo and create an irritation of the skin, resulting in an eczema, or some other complication.

Whereas, in adults, impetigo is a purely local condition causing no constitutional symptoms, the general laws governing hygiene living should be rigorously adhered to, such as adequate nourishment, taking freely of fluids, good elimination, systematic exercise and regular hours of sleep.
Watch the Ears Carefully

By DONALD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

The external ear is, to all practical purposes, a sandwich, with a single layer of cartilage between two layers of skin. These layers of skin are not very separative from the cartilage, and any hard rubbing or rolling motion rubbed off the fruit. The bleeding caused by this separation, though not visible and not properly and promptly treated, the blood first clots, and then changes familiar cauliflower ear.

The treatment of this condition divides itself naturally into two classes—helmets which can be used in practice, to avoid the development of a large

After the first injury, however, when the hematoma, or blood clot, has been that one sees, have their start. The ideal treatment of the condition, from this (2) avoidance of further injury, until the affected part has had a chance to of the blood under the skin. This is most satisfactorily accomplished by aspiration, must be done under strict aseptic precautions, and by a properly qualified A dressing is then applied, to prevent further seepage of blood or types: pads of gauze, held in place with tight adhesive strips, with or without and collodion, applied to the whole ear, from the middle out to the surface, the next is applied. The latter type is probably more comfortable than the pressure—asperation plus the colloidion dressing—may be sufficient. In severe cases the heavier pressure—asperation plus the colloidion dressing—may be sufficient. In severe cases of the serum that will collect, even after all active bleeding has ceased; the

to fill up again has disappeared, the wrestler must not risk any further injury, protection in the form of a headguard.

An ear which has already reached the typical cauliflower stage—hard, de- normal contours, through the services of a capable and experienced plastic

Attention to Details will Ensure Safety

By HUGO OTOPALIK, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

Secretary National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches’ Association.

The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee recently suggested that the coaches’ association send out a questionnaire dealing with injuries caused while wrestling. This questionnaire was compiled and mailed to approximately a hundred coaches in colleges, athletic clubs, V.M.C.A. and high schools. Few responded with information, due either to lack of interest or because they felt the information of no moment, or it might have been that they had no injuries to report. But the fact that coaches who returned blanks had charge of a thousand wrestlers, ranging in age from 17 to 24, the average being 20 years, and their weights varying from 95 to 206, with an average of 145 pounds, may be of interest. In other words, there were more injuries in the lighter four weights than in the heavier classes. Of course there are more wrestlers in the lighter weights in all schools.

Considering the number of injuries among this one thousand men participating in wrestling, it may be truthfully said that incapacities were very few when compared with a majority of other sports, and certainly there have been practically no serious or permanent injuries. Cauliflower ears take first rank in the number of injuries, and this probably is the most serious objection that can be brought up against the ancient sport.

Infections caused by improper care of mat burns, scratches, etc., come second. It is brought out that unsanitary rooms, mat covers and unclean clothes are a great factor in these infections. Broken bones, dislocations and sprains come next in order, and these are caused primarily by body slams, use of wristlocks or hammerlocks, or tripping over loose mat covers and falling to mat. Practically all dislocations occurred at the elbow, and sprains at the shoulder.

The general causes of injuries as reported by the coaches were as follows:

Use of headlocks, body slams, headlocks, knee lock, wristlock, falling on shoulder or elbow, falling or tripping over loose covers, improper use of switch, blocking the wristlock, and falling on bare floors. One case of cauliflower ears was caused by wrestling while the ears were frozen, and another reported that "plain, dumb clumsiness" caused a dislocated elbow.

It is interesting to note that a large majority of injuries were received when the injured man was in defense. It would seem then that we should train and coach our men to use offensive tactics more than they have in the past. Holds used when injuries occurred were declared legal in practically all cases; only two were noted otherwise. All except two injuries happened naturally or the mat proper.

It was while at practice that most injuries took place. Possibly wrestling too carelessly or loosely, or being unfamiliar with the dangers, caused the accidents. There were as many mishaps in the early part of the bouts as in the latter part. Strange as it may seem, most injuries occurred in the latter part of the season at a time when the men are supposed to be in the best condition.
None of the coaches admitted any of their men were wrestling with superior opponents, It might be the “tougheer competition,” or it might be carelessness or slowness, when a greater number of accidents occur in the latter part of the season.

In the main the injuries that were reported incapacitated the men for the remainder of the season. The average loss of time was three weeks. In every case the coach was present when injuries occurred, and in only one or two instances was improper equipment the cause.

It is good to hear that many coaches had no injuries whatsoever, while others reported a considerable number. As a whole the coaches seemed satisfied with the present rules, although the following suggestions were offered to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in amateur wrestling:

“Compel the officials to learn the rules and enforce them as they should be.”

“Eliminate the head scissors; it is a dangerous hold and repulsive to the spectators; too many bad cuts result from its use.”

“No injuries to speak of this year; a couple of bad cuts caused by head scissors and headlocks: cut out the head scissors.”

“Wrestling and all personal contact sports will always provide accidents; leave the rules alone.”

“Use ropes in all contests; leave the wristlocks and scissors alone. Rules are O. K. Prohibit the body slam. Make rules like Olympic rules on this point.”

“We need more definite legislation in regard to double wristlocks. No two officials have the same idea about coping with the delicate situation that comes up when the wristlock is used. Rules are not definite on this point. Bar the wristlock if we can’t agree on how it should be handled.”

“Unrestrained and impetuous eagerness among beginners has been largely responsible for injuries sustained by my group of wrestlers.”

“We did not have a single injury that required the attention of a doctor or nurse, in spite of the fact that we have 145 boys reporting. We stress the report of the slightest injury and the necessity of proper care.”

“Bad ear; this is the only injury of any kind I have experienced on my squad in five years.”

“No injuries except one bad ear and a couple of boils. There have been injuries in wrestling, but half have been the fault of the referee for not stopping abuses that cause injuries. It will be a good thing to determine what is the cause of injuries. Infections and boils can be educated out of the wrestling business. Wrestling half speed causes most injuries, or the misuse of wristlocks.”

“Prohibit double arm over head; educate the referee more; prohibit use of scissors for punishment; compel coaches to submit lineup at least one half hour before meet starts.”

“Good coaching and proper training, a larger and thicker mat cover, good and clean covers daily, plenty of space around mat, covered walls, good ventilation, sunshine, tight mat covers, good clothing for wrestlers, headgears, personal cleanliness, alcoholic rub after workout, prevention of colds, will help make wrestling a better and safer sport for our boys.”

American Wrestling Coaches Association

By H. K. Jackson, Secretary, Ames, Iowa.

The American Wrestling Coaches Association held its 1934 annual meeting at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in conjunction with the N.C.A.A. championship wrestling tournament. The organization is the only one in the United States which has as its objective the betterment and spread of interest in wrestling among colleges, high schools and amateur groups, and is actively engaged toward that end. Each year members of more than 100 institutions and associations and wrestling as a bulwark of better boys and men, not only by member coaches but especially among the general public and athletic authorities. In only a few years wrestling has become an important part of the athletic program of our educational institutions, and great strides have been made from a crude beginning to the fine situation we have today. The coaching, the rules, the training of teams, the benefits, and the status of wrestling are all on a par with any other sport. Of course, there is still much to be accomplished. Officials must be better trained and prepared and must be willing to enforce the rules, irrespective of the wishes of individuals. More matches and meets are ruined by poor officiating than by any other factor. A referee has it within his power either to make or break a match; of course, with the proviso that the contestants know the game.

The coaches must develop more aggressiveness and faster wrestling, and more versatility on the mat if interest is to grow and a greater following developed. Times are changing and spectators demand action and the spectacular. Matches must be full of pep and not too long. Wrestlers must be taught that the “fall” is the ultimate object of a match and not aggressive stalling and hanging-on. The rules must be so changed that one and just credit is given to either man, and the only reasonable reason seems to be to award “credit points” for what a wrestler does rather than have an inanimate object in the shape of a watch, the determining factor in naming the winner.

From this standpoint, the A.A.U. rules are an improvement over the N.C.A.A. code. The proportion of points should be changed, but the idea is good. We hope to see the time when “advantage watches” are discarded and “advantage points” substituted for tactics on the mat; then we shall witness faster, more clever and more interesting matches from every angle.

Another bit of criticism of our amateur wrestling is weight reduction, especially amongst growing boys. This must stop if the sport is to progress. Much adverse criticism is leveled at the mat game by parents because of this one practice, and justly so. Boys should be allowed to grow and take on weight and strength during their growing period, and any coach who deliberately cuts down the weight of a boy to win a match is committing an unpardonable crime and should be punished. Our authorities must make it imperative that physicians supervise this important feature, and if this is done the great majority of attending physicians will not permit the drastic dehydration practised by some coaches today.

Preventive measures must continue to be taken to eliminate the only too common “cauliflower ears.” No one likes to see a youth disfigured for life and handicapped because of an incurable appearance caused by “cabbage” ears. Sanitary knowledge available must be used to cut out the spread of contagious and infections skin diseases. Bone breaking and punishing holds must be ruled out. Clean mat covers must be provided regularly. Clean clothing must
be worn at all times. Effective protective equipment must be available and used. Shorter and faster matches, with more falls, should be encouraged. All these features the Coaches Association is interested in and working toward bringing about, so that all growing boys may avail themselves of the multitude of benefits to be secured from this most ancient of individual competitive activities.

In recent years, and especially since a goodly proportion of the American Olympic team is now composed of college or former college men, coaches must take more interest in pointing for Olympic Games competition. Coaches during these next few months before the 1936 Olympic Games must do everything possible to prepare their better wrestlers by teaching them the rules and studying the tactics of foreign opponents. When it comes to Olympic competition it is not simply the United States against England or Germany or Finland; it is the United States athlete against the combined forces of all foreign opponents, competitors and officials alike; and the man who goes into Olympic battle unprepared and ignorant of international rules, customs, methods and styles, will come out a sadly disappointed failure. Foreign wrestlers compete over a period of several Olympics. In 1932, at Los Angeles, we had many foreign athletes who had wrestled in two, three, and even four previous Olympics. Officials serve their country year after year, and naturally they are cognizant of every "trick of the trade." They combine their forces politically and athletically to defeat the American. The 1936 Games will be tougher and harder fought than ever. They will be contested on foreign soil, and everyone knows it is always more difficult to defeat a man in his own backyard.

Unfamiliar training quarters, new and interesting diversions, strange languages, different habits, customs and methods—all will detract from the serious end of the Olympic Games, and the official or contestant who has never visited foreign soil or doesn't know the language or is unfamiliar with the facts will find his task more difficult a hundred times over. New men must be prepared and trained to battle the organized foreign "old guard." How much better opportunist the United States would have to win if more of our athletes trained and kept in condition year after year and Olympic after Olympiad, as the athletes across the waters do. Experience is the greatest teacher and of paramount value in Olympic competition. 1936 American Olympic wrestlers must begin right now their preparation, in learning foreign rules, studying foreign tactics and practising methods. Not a day can be lost if we are to be prepared as we must be in 1936. The prospective 1936 Olympic wrestler who wants to make the most of the opportunity to win a medal must be prepared. He must keep himself in condition, and study the rules, practices, and methods of his opponents. The American Wrestling Coaches Association members can dedicate themselves to no finer or greater task than to encourage boys to retain their amateur standing; to learn and know the rules of the International Federation; to stay in good physical condition; to study foreign wrestling tactics and methods; to learn to be aggressive, and to keep in mind the all-important admonition, "Keep off your back." It is only by and through the unsellable, wholehearted cooperation and mutual support of every man interested in amateur wrestling, and in the 1936 Olympic Games, that victory can again come to America. Let "preparedness" be the watchword from now until after the 1936 Olympic Games.
The seventh annual National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling championships, held at the University of Michigan, March 23 and 24, 1934, was a great success in every sense of the word. There never has been a tournament field which had a better representation of wrestling talent. As usual, the Middle West predominated, but there was a sizable entry list from the East and South.

Of the twenty-two institutions that took part, Oklahoma A&M, Southwestern State Teachers of Weatherford, Okla., and Indiana University sent complete teams. There were seventy-seven individual entries, most of whom were either champions or runners-up in their respective districts.

Oklahoma A&M maintained its brilliant record by winning the team trophy, scoring 29 points; Indiana was second, with 19, and University of Oklahoma third, with 14. While the gate receipts were far below that which a tournament of this class should have attracted, it was gratifying to have the largest crowd present that has ever attended a wrestling meet at Ann Arbor. Undoubtedly the tournament will prove a great stimulus to wrestling, not only at the university but throughout the state of Michigan.

The officiating was ably handled by Otto Kelly, former national champion from Michigan, and Fendley Collins, coach of wrestling at Michigan State College. While there were many close matches, both men did a highly efficient job in refereeing.

The Rules Committee of the N.C.A.A. and the Coaches Association held their usual meetings at the time of the championships and many suggestions were advanced for stimulating interest in the sport. A canvass of representatives from various districts indicated that wrestling in colleges and high schools is making rapid progress. All present conceded the value of an annual national championship tournament as a culmination of the season's activities.

INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS

118-LB. CLASS
1. Rex Peery (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Alvie Katvig (Iowa State Teachers)
3. Howard B. Bush (Indiana)

126-LB. CLASS
1. Ross Flood (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Oliver G. Cellini (Indiana)
3. Edson Stout (Weatherford STC)

135-LB. CLASS
1. Wayne Martin (Oklahoma St.
2. Roger Leather (Springfield College)
3. Patrick R. Doane (Indiana)

145-LB. CLASS
1. Alan Kelley (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Arthur Mosier (Michigan)
3. Charles Pritchard (Wash. & Lee)

155-LB. CLASS
1. Ben L. Bishop (Lehigh)
2. Frank Lewis (Oklahoma A&M)
3. Roy Stout (Weatherford STC)

165-LB. CLASS
1. Marion Foreman (Oklahoma Univ)
2. Steve England (Weatherford STC)
3. Gordon Bissell (Cornell College)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS
1. Ralph Teague (Weatherford STC)
2. Otto R. Kuss (Indiana)
3. Barney Conneely (Illinois)

SUMMARY NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

118-LB. First round—Bush (Indiana) threw Hanna (Wheaton); 8:11; Parkey (Weatherford STC) d. Raskell (Lehigh); Peery (Oklahoma A&M) threw Fiero (Michigan), 9:13. Semi-final—Bush d. Parkey; Peery d. Fiero.


135-LB. First round—Bush (Indiana) threw Hanna (Wheaton); 8:11; Parkey (Weatherford STC) d. Raskell (Lehigh); Peery (Oklahoma A&M) threw Fiero (Michigan), 9:13. Semi-final—Bush d. Parkey; Peery d. Fiero.}

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS

1. Richard Volta (Indiana) 175 lbs.
2. Marion Foreman (Oklahoma) 165 lbs.
5. Alan Kelley (Oklahoma A&M), 145 lbs.
6. Wayne Martin (Oklahoma), 135 lbs.
7. Ross Flood (Oklahoma A&M), 120 lbs.
8. Rex Peery (Oklahoma A&M), 118 lbs.

145-LB. First round—Bishop (Lehigh) threw Sillith (Edmond Central STC); Martin (Oklahoma A&M) d. Neafus (Indiana) 4: 29. Second round—Davey (University of Michigan) d. Nickelson (Oklahoma A&M); Schellstede (Edmond Central STC) d. Krahulik (Indiana); Stotz d. Parker (Michigan); Bishop (Lehigh) threw Smith (Edmond Central STC), 4:12. Lewis (Oklahoma A&M) threw Littlepage (Kent State), 4: 36. Semi-final—Stout d. Kaufman; Bishop d. Lewis. Final—Bishop threw Stout, 6:26. Lewis second (default), Stout third.


175-LB. First round—Dupree (Oklahoma A&M) threw Hack (Kent State), 2:52. Second round—Emil SchellsLede (Edmond Central STC) d. Neafus (Michigan); Dupree d. Dale (Case); Vollva (Indiana) threw Nelson (Oklahoma), 7:18; McCullough (Weatherford STC) d. Bunch (Cornell College, Iowa), Semi-final—SchellsLede d. Dupree; Vollva d. McCullough. Final—Vollva d. SchellsLede. SchellsLede second, Dupree third.


POINT SUMMARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Total 118</th>
<th>126</th>
<th>135</th>
<th>142</th>
<th>155</th>
<th>165</th>
<th>175</th>
<th>Heavy</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma A&amp;M</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weatherford (Okla) STC</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell College (Iowa)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester (NY) Mech. Inst.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officials of the meet were: Pendley Collins (Oklahoma A&M) and Otto Kelly (University of Michigan) referees; Dr. George A. Hay, Al. Steinke, C. V. Pearsall of the University of Michigan, and Robert Hewitt, timers. Matt amendment was announced. Four sessions were held—preliminaries in the afternoon and quarter-finals at night of the first day, with semi-finals in the afternoon and finals at night of the closing day.
WESTERN CONFERENCE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

118-lb. — P. Pakutenky (Illinois)
126-lb. — B. Adams (Illinois)
136-lb. — T. Moore (Indiana)
146-lb. — R. Mosier (Michigan)

WEIGHTS DISPLA.YED TO

HIGHER JUDGED ONLY ONE BOUT.


FIRST ROUNDS:


SECOND ROUNDS:


THIRD ROUNDS:


FOURTH ROUNDS:


FIFTH ROUNDS:


SIXTH ROUNDS:


SEVENTH ROUNDS:


EIGHTH ROUNDS:


NINTH ROUNDS:


TENTH ROUNDS:


ELEVENTH ROUNDS:


TWELFTH ROUNDS:


THIRTEENTH ROUNDS:

SUMMARY BIG SIX CONFERENCE TOURNAMENT

63-LB. CLASS
1. Yarger (Iowa State)
2. Schaeffer (Missouri)
3. Johnston (Oklahoma)

126-LB. CLASS
1. Golden (Iowa State)
2. Starr (Missouri)
3. Cummings (Nebraska)

135-LB. CLASS
1. Martin (Oklahoma)
2. McDonald (Kansas State)
3. Lillie (Iowa State)

145-LB. CLASS
1. Nolan (Kansas)
2. Sandler (Oklahoma)
3. Wells (Nebraska)

155-LB. CLASS
1. Huggles (Iowa State)
2. Foreman (Missouri)
3. Shirley (Nebraska)

165-LB. CLASS
1. Broadbent (Oklahoma)
2. Miller (Missouri)
3. Hohenenblust (Kansas State)

175-LB. CLASS
1. Nelson (Oklahoma)
2. Thayer (Iowa State)
3. Beall (Missouri)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS
1. Fender (Missouri)
2. Stacy (Oklahoma)
3. Thiele (Iowa State)

TEAM POINT SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa State</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa State</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY BIG SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.


135-LB. First round—Martin (Oklahoma) threw Bartels (Missouri); Lillie (Iowa State) d. Stump (Nebraska). Semi-final—Martin threw McDonald (Kansas); Lillie threw Douglas (Kansas). Final—Martin threw McDonald. Bouts for second and third—McDonald d. Bartels; Lillie d. McDonald. McDonald third.


HEAVYWEIGHT. First round—Stacy (Oklahoma) d. Deitrown (Nebraska); Fender (Missouri) d. Loveless (Kansas). Semi-final—Stacy d. Mathews (Iowa State); Fender d. Stacy. Bouts for second and third—Thiele d. Loveless; Stacy threw Thiele. Thiele third.

1, Marvin Fender, Heavyweight; (Coach Charles E. Fisher); 2, Floyd Nelson (Oklahoma), 175 lbs.; 3, Harry Broadbent (Oklahoma), 165 lbs.; 4, James Huggles (Iowa State), 155 lbs.; 5, Wayne Martin (Oklahoma), 135 lbs.; 6, Gilbert Golden (Iowa State), 126 lbs.; 7, Glenn Yarger (Iowa State), 118 lbs.

BIG SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.
Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

BY WILLIAM SHERIDAN, LEHIGH.

The thirteenth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championships were held at Penn State College, March 16 and 17, 1934, and the spacious gymnasium was comfortably filled at each of the three sessions. Not since the meet held at University of Pennsylvania in 1927, when Lehigh and Yale tied for first place, has there been such a battle for the team title. With Princeton, Cornell, Penn State and Lehigh closely bunched and fighting it out for the second and third places, sufficient points were finally collected by Lehigh to give the latter its fourth championship in a row, and its sixth in seven years.

Harvard was a newcomer to the championships, and while they did not measure up to what was expected from their dual meet record, they displayed sufficient class to warrant the belief that they will be real contenders in the future.

The wrestling was at least on a par with any previous meet, and all of the first place winners, at least, should have entered in the National Collegiate championships at University of Michigan.

The keen interest in the East in this event is something that has been built up through the years, and there is no doubt that most of the contestants are anxious to concentrate on studies. However, the writer has seen many winners of this annual classic who could have won national crowns in the past seven years, and keener interest in the national event should be the aim of all coaches in the East.

The management at Penn State handled the details in such an efficient manner, with three 24-foot mats in action at all times, that the University of Penn-
Pennsylvania management, where the meet will be held next year, have something real to shoot at. Summary:

118-LB. CLASS
1. Ellstrom (Penn State)
2. Meixell (Lehigh)
3. Nathan (Cornell)

126-LB. CLASS
1. Snelham (Princeton)
2. Case (Lehigh)
3. Valas (Yale)

135-LB. CLASS
1. Horwitz (Cornell)
2. Rosenberg (Penn State)
3. Lavigne (Syracuse)

145-LB. CLASS
1. Richardson (Cornell)
2. Cramer (Penn State)
3. Hasse (Yale)

POINT SCORES
Lehigh ............... 24
Penn State .......... 20
Princeton .......... 18
Cornell .......... 17
Yale .......... 19
Columbia ............. 24
Pennsylvania ......... 20
Harvard .......... 4
Syracuse .......... 10

Sporlers. Athletic Library.
New England Intercollegiate Association

By C. J. Gallagher, Coach Harvard University.

The annual championships were held at Springfield College. The latter won with 29 points, only one point ahead of Tufts. Summary:


Individual winners were as follows:


In Freshmen wrestling Yale won, with 32 points; Springfield was second, with 19 points; Harvard third, 14 points, followed by Brown, 10; Tufts 9, and M.I.T. 8 points, respectively. Summary:


Yale competed for the first time as a member of the New England Conference, which now consists of six members—Harvard, Tufts, Brown, M.I.T., Springfield, and Yale.

Wrestling in prep and high schools is coming into its own more than it has ever before. Milton Academy had the greatest wrestling team ever developed at the school, having been undefeated throughout the season. Preparations are in progress for an interscholastic meet to be held in 1935, probably at Harvard or at one of the other colleges in the New England Conference.

The refereeing was conducted by college graduates. It has been a policy of the New England Association to encourage champions of former years to continue interest in the sport and make themselves competent officials.
The third annual Southern Conference tournament was held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, March 2 and 3, 1934. For the second successive year Washington & Lee won the championship, with Virginia Military Institute runner-up. Washington & Lee was also the winner of the Virginia State title and North Carolina State won honors in that state. The Southern tournament was under the management of C. P. Miles and Paul A. Spiller of the New York Athletic Club was referee. Summary:

**155-LB. CLASS**
1. Bonino (Washington & Lee) 31 Virginia Polytechnic Inst., 0
2. Lowe (Virginia Military Inst) 27 Duke, 0
North Carolina State 17 Duke of North Carolina... 0

**165-LB. CLASS**

**175-LB. CLASS**

**135-LD. CLASS**

**145-LB. CLASS**

**126-LD. CLASS**
Interstate Wrestling Championships

BY J. W. BGRALA, KENT STATE COLLEGE

The regular Ohio State intercollegiate wrestling championships were discontinued last year to make way for a better and larger tournament, an invitation meet, open to all colleges and universities in Western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The new tournament, known as the Interstate Wrestling Championships, was inaugurated at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, March 16-17, 1934. The following colleges were represented: University of Buffalo, Mechanics Institute of Rochester, N. Y.; Thiel, Waynesburg and Washington and Jefferson, from Pennsylvania; Muskingum, Hiram, Baldwin-Wallace, Penn College, Ohio University, Case School of Applied Science and Kent State College, of Ohio.

Kent State won top honors by annexing five firsts and one second place. Case was second, with two first places, and Ohio University finished third, with one first place. This 1934 tournament will be sponsored by Washington and Jefferson. Individual winners were as follows:

118-lb.—Potter (Case) won; Chalfant (Waynesburg) second; Corwin (Ohio University) third.
126-lb.—Taborsky (Kent) won; Scherer (Ohio University) second; Clark (Mechanics Institute) third.
133-lb.—Keller (Ohio University) won; Becker (Mechanics Institute) second; Hill (Waynesburg) third.
145-lb.—Scott (Kent) won; Gideon (Baldwin-Wallace) second; Fuller (Fenn) third.
155-lb.—Littlepage (Kent) won; Tornabene (Waynesburg) second; Homer (Thiel) third.
168-lb.—Lukens (Kent) won; Meyers (W&J) second; Gideon (Baldwin-Wallace) third.
175-lb.—Hale (Case) won; Hackett (Kent) second; Dahlke (Baldwin-Wallace) third.

Heavyweight—Kimbrell (Kent) won; Banish (Baldwin-Wallace) second; Novak (Case) third.

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N. C.

Appalachian won the Northwest North Carolina amateur tournament, held at Asheville, March 21-22, 1934, for the second consecutive time. Eight men were placed in the finals, seven of whom won first place. The team is coached by R. W. Tabor, formerly of Duke squad. He is serving this year at his taking up the work at Appalachian, coach at Maryville College in Tennessee.


APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N. C.

Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., placed an invitation in the Interstate Wrestling Championships, held at Appalachian, March 21-22, 1934. The team, coached by R. W. Tabor, finished second in the tournament.

College Wrestling in Oklahoma

By E. C. Gallacher, Oklahoma A. & M.

Intercollegiate wrestling in Oklahoma enjoyed its greatest advancement in 1933-34. There were seven college teams in the field and the writer can truthfully say that, with one exception, each college represented had a better team than ever before. Institutions that put a team in the field were as follows: East Central State Teachers of Ada, Southwestern State Teachers at Weatherford, Northeastern State Teachers, Tahlequah; Edmond Central, Northwestern State Teachers of Alva, Oklahoma University and Oklahoma A. & M. College.

The Oklahoma A. & M. College team remained undefeated in dual competition and won the National Collegiate A.A. team championship of the United States. Southwestern State Teachers College lost only once, to Oklahoma A. & M., 15 1/2 to 19 1/2, and won the A.A.U. national team championship. In the National Collegiate meet nearly one-third of the contestants were from Oklahoma.

Central State Teachers College, Edmond, Okla.

Edmond Teachers, coached by Raymond Swarts, took part in eight dual meets, losing only to Oklahoma A. & M., national champions, and Weatherford Teachers. Among the teams defeated were University of Oklahoma, winner of the Big Six championship, and Missouri and Kansas State, of the same organization. In the state teachers class, Ada, Tahlequah and Alva also met defeat. Season's total was 167 points to 58 for opponents.

18 lbs.—Okla A&M 15 1/2
19 lbs.—Southwestern STC 17
28 lbs.—Kansas State 0

Front row—Orr, Flood, Rasor, Ponnema, Kelley (Capt.). Back row—Coach Gallacher, Browning, Lewis, Hauly, Lynn. (Dupree, Cooper.)

1034 Lettermen, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Pacific Coast Conference

By Henry A. Stone, University of California.

Intercollegiate wrestling has continued its development on the Pacific Coast. Two tournaments were held in the Conference. The Northern Division championship was won by the University of Washington, with four first places. The University of Idaho was second with two first places, and Washington State College third, with two first places. Skiles, 132 lbs., University of Idaho, and崦ers, Washington State College, were the outstanding performers of the Northern Division.

Pacific Coast Conference (Southern Division) Champions.

The Southern Division championship was retained by University of California. University of California at Los Angeles placed second and California Agricultural third. The Southern Division has retained the 191-lb. class, for the third consecutive year, and found it very popular. Jensen, California, 126 lbs.; Hunt, U.C.L.A., 154 lbs.; Lewis, California, 145 lbs., and Morrison, California, 191 lbs., all completed the season without defeat, winning the Conference and district A.A.U. championships in their weight classes. With the exception of the 135-lb. class, won by Hunt of U.C.L.A., University of California took first place in each event. The 1935 tournament will be held at Los Angeles. Summary of Southern Division championships:

118-lb.—Ritchie won; Shimoff (California Agri) second, 126-lb.—Jensen won; Knox (UCLA) second, 133-lb.—Hunt (UCLA) won; Teal (California) second, 145-lb.—Lewis won; Nash (UCLA) second, 154-lb.—Gale won; Nissen (California Agri) second, 165-lb.—Cornell won; Black (UCLA) second, 175-lb.—Swiney won; Hopkins (UCLA) second, 191-lb.—Morrison won; McClinch (UCLA) second, Heavyweight—Thorell won; Spikes (California Agri) second.

Newton High School, in New Jersey, staged a very successful meet, with sixteen teams participating. The tournament was won by Newton, which, incidentally, was represented by the best team in that section.

Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., was again undefeated, giving them a three-year clean slate; and several of their opponents were college freshman teams.

On March 8 and 9, 1935, a high school and prep school championship will be staged by Lehigh University. The best teams in the East will compete, and, as it is planned to make the event an annual affair, it should go a long way towards encouraging scholastic wrestling in this section.

**NEWTON (N.J.) HIGH SCHOOL**

14—Alumni 9
25—Blair Acad 8
25 1/2—Columbia Fresh 4½
35—Union HS 8
1934—Newk Coll Eng 9½
20—Rutgers Fresh 5
22½—Army Elbes 9½
23—Prechold 11½

Newton won the New Jersey Interscholastic A.A. championship, which was held at the Union (N.J.) High School. E. Schultz won the state championship title at 165 lbs. Other winners of state titles included T. Lorenzo, 145 lbs.; T. Huntington, 126 lbs.; T. Lorenzo won at 118 lbs., and T. Huntington at 126 lbs.; T. Huntington was second in the 135-lb. class, E. Cassidy second in the 126 lbs., W. Johnson second in the 118 lbs., C. Sprague second in the 168 lbs., and L. Snover third in the same event. Newton had an undefeated season.
Northeastern Pennsylvania Tournament

The 1934 tournament, sponsored by Wilkes-Barre Y.M.C.A., was the largest and in every respect the best wrestling tournament ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. More than seventy-five entries were distributed in the nine weight divisions represented by seventeen schools, colleges and Y.M.C.A.'s. College entrees included Lebanon Valley, Haverford, freshmen of Columbia, Yale, Lehigh, Cornell and Princeton, and Lebanon Valley Academy. Competition was fast and aggressive and the officiating of a high order.

Wyoming Seminary carried off honors for the third successive year with eight first and six second places. Marked improvement was shown by the contestants from the other institutions, particularly the "Y" wrestlers from Wilkes-Barre. Pittston, Hazleton and Scranton. Winners and runners-up (from Wyoming Seminary unless otherwise noted) were as follows:

- 110-lb.—Lové (Kingston H.S.) won; Davis second. 120-lb.—Stegmaier won; Latorre second. 110-lb.—Nosey won; Hoyoys second. 116-lb.—Brennan won; Jones second. 123-lb.—Richards won; Recce (Scranton) second. 160-lb.—Bishop won; Lee (Pittston) second. 175-lb.—Mullown won; Koch (Hazleton) second. 190-lb.—Bornin won; Rude second. Heavyweight—Himmier won; Lee, third.


Interscholastic Wrestling in Ohio

By B. E. Wiggins, Columbus.

Since the writer is in closer contact with the situation in Ohio than elsewhere, it is gratifying to report that a strong impetus to amateur wrestling resulted from the two open tournaments held last winter. In the Y.M.C.A. meet, seventeen classes were run, comprising nine classes in the senior division (over eighteen years of age) and eight in the junior division (eighteen and under). This Central "Y" and the Columbus Dispatch and had the endorsement of the State High School Commission and the A.A.U. A great deal of interest was shown by the community. There was a field of 185 entries and about 500 spectators. The meet will be an annual event and it is hoped to build it into a large affair and injury was reported. The committee in charge consisted of Al Naft, chairman; Frank Sexton, Walter Kramer and Stacy Hall. The majority of the entries came from Ohio State University, Columbus, Mansfield and Newark Y.M.C.A.'s. Charles Lauer was the efficient manager of this meet.

At Ohio State University, B. F. Mooney, coach of wrestling, promoted a very satisfactory meet sponsored by the A.A.U. There were sixty-three entrants and many high school boys attended. The wrestling was excellent in quality and took two days.

The Columbus interscholastic meet had forty entrants from four schools. East High won the title in the 115, 165, 145 and 135-lb. classes. South won the 162 and 175-lb. classes, and West won the 125-lb. Goldberg and Miller of South won the Central Ohio championships at 165 and 175 lbs. in the "Y" meet. Reports from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Mansfield, Akron and other points in Ohio indicate increased interest and activity during the past year, despite the general school situation.

Wrestling in the Chicago Public High Schools

BY A. H. PRITZLAF.
Director of Physical Education, Chicago Public Schools.

Wrestling in the Chicago public high schools is carried on as follows:

1. Wrestling classes as developmental work for foot ball players.
2. Wrestling classes to prepare wrestling teams for the city competition. This competition is organized in the following manner: (a) Practice dual meets and invitational meets between schools.
   (b) Dual meets terminating in a city championship;
   (c) An individual championship meet to designate the champions in each of ten weights.

Last season ten teams entered the round robin schedule for the city championship, which was carried on in two sections. The winners of each section met in a championship meet April 12, 1934. Tilden High won from Lindblom by 34 to 26. There was an unusually large attendance.

In the individual championship conducted for the Chicago public high schools on April 6 and 7 by the University of Chicago the winners were: 100-lb.—Pasternak (Tilden); 108-lb.—Pope (Crane); 116-lb.—Homfeld (Tilden); 125-lb.—Silzer (Tilden); 135-lb.—Sikisch (Bowen); 145-lb.—Abenanti (Crane); 154-lb.—Peters (Crane); 165-lb.—Brent; heavy-weight—Mutter (Lindblom).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN GREATER CLEVELAND

During the past three years wrestling has developed into one of the major sports in the high schools of Cleveland, according to L. M. Griffith of West Technical High. There are twelve schools in the league already, and more will be added, it is confidently expected. The leaders are John Hay, John Marshall and West Technical High Schools and others are developing rapidly with keen competition and the encouragement of the school administration.

WRESTLING IN GREATER CLEVELAND


SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WEST TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.


Interscholastic Wrestling in Georgia


TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANA, GA.

High school wrestling has made excellent progress in Georgia, due largely to the activities of Ted Radcliffe, well known wrestler of that section. In 1933 Tech High defeated Boys High, 23-12, and last season by 25-8 and 40-6, annexing State honors. Tech also won from Riverside, 28-8 and 24½-11½. Riverside defeated Boys High, 28-6. Tech made several out-of-town trips, to LaGrange, Gainesville, Chattanooga and Montgomery, Ala., where they won from Montgomery "Y" by 24½ to 6½. The Tech High team has been undefeated since its organization two years ago by Ted Radcliffe.

Three Tech wrestlers who were members of the local "Y" participated in the State and Southern YMCA meets. Spencer Dimond won the 125-lb. class and was the sensation of the meet. Ed Payne was winner in the 145-lb. event and Jim Pantelle at 175 lbs.

In the Southern meet at Chattanooga, Dimond was second and Burnett of Tech third in the 155-lbs. Dimond, who is only fifteen, was the star of the Southern meet. Coach of Chattanooga had been Southern 125-lb. champion for six years, but he never got behind or on top of Dimond; in fact, no one has ever been behind or on top of Dimond. Radcliffe wanted to take him to the national YMCA meet, but business conditions interfered. The Tech boys showed the oldtimers something new in wrestling.
state is divided into four districts, with a team championship for each district awarded to the school scoring most number of points. The winners of first, second and third in each district were qualified to proceed to Oklahoma A&M College, where the state individual championships were held March 9-10, 1934.

Third place men were qualified only as alternates in case the first or second men could not go. Fifty-nine schools took part in the district eliminations and twenty-three qualified for individual competition. A new method of elimination for second and third place men was employed, which did away entirely with the trouble usually encountered in declaring second and third place winners. This was the greatest high school meet ever held, because there were really no poor wrestlers entered in the tournament, almost every match being a high class exhibition. Individual championship results were as follows:

95-LB.—Putnam (Tulsa Central) won; Fagg (Blackwell) second; Stinson (Newkirk) third. 105-LB.—Hess (Ponca City) won; Gurwell (Enid) second; Phillips (Geary) third. 115-LB.—Aikins (Stillwater) won; Watkins (Hobart) second; Wright (Tulsa Central) third. 125-LB.—Baker (Sand Springs) won; Mattheus ( Sulphur) second; Miller (Geary) third. 135-LB.—Villareal (Tulsa Central) won; Parkey (Temple) second; Lemons (Norman) third. 145-LB.—Anglin (Stillwater) won; Knight (Tulsa Central) second; Gramlich (Geary) third. 155-LB.—Knight (Tulsa Central) won; Burnett (Yale) second; Base (Newkirk) third. 165-LB.—Olson (Tulsa Central) won; Stall (Enid) second; Ellis (Hobart) third.

Kansas State High School Tournament

The fifth annual high school tournament was held at Kansas State College gymnasium in Manhattan, February 23-24, 1934, and was won by Wichita East which scored a total of 28 points. Wellington placed second. The tournament was in charge of H. B. Patterson, coach at Kansas State College. A feature of the tournament was the running of motion pictures of the final matches.

95-LB.— Pendleton (Wichita East) won; Oyler (Wellington) second; Newlin (Wichita North) third. 105-LB.—Morris (Wichita East) won; Long (Wichita East) second; Simpson (Atwood) third. 115-LB.— McFarlin (Wichita East) won; Hins (Wichita North) second; Woods (Douglas) third. 125-LB.— Compton (Wichita East) won; Wilson (Atwood) second; Norton (Oberlin) third. 135-LB.— Duncan (St. Francis) won; Scrivens (Wellington) second; VanVleet (Oberlin) third. 145-LB.— Coplin (Wichita East) won; Hudson (Douglas) second; Shapley (Wichita North) third. 155-LB.— Smith (Wichita North) won; Pottorff (Wichita East) second; McCarthy (Oberlin) third. 165-LB.—Mathews (Wichita North) won; Seabrook (Atwood) second; Neas (Wichita East) third; HEAVYWEIGHT—Hackett (Oberlin) won; McCramon (Wellington) second; Ham (Wichita East) third.

Point Score—Wichita East 28, Wellington 26, Wichita North 18, Oberlin 19, Atwood 16, St. Francis 6, Douglass 4. Colby and Hartford did not place.
Iowa State Interscholastic Wrestling

BY F. N. COOPER, Fort Dodge.

The thirteenth annual Iowa State High School championship tournament was held at Fort Dodge, February 13-14, 1934. Fort Dodge High won, with 25 points; Eagle Grove was second, with 24 points. Individual winners were as follows:

Front row—Maland (Cresco), 125 lbs.; Thomas (Cresco), 115 lbs.; Bales (Fort Dodge), 105 lbs.; Nutvig (New Hampton), 95 lbs.; Hanson (New Hampton), 85 lbs. Back row—Gauger (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs), heavyweight; Fisher (Fort Dodge), 165 lbs.; Wilcox (Eagle Grove), 155 lbs.; Castagnoli (Fort Dodge), 145 lbs.; Fisher (Eagle Grove), 135 lbs.

IOWA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

85-LB.—Hanson (Cresco) won; W. Prich (Eagle Grove) second; Larson (Fort Dodge) third. 95-LB.—Nutvig (New Hampton) won; Erway (Iowa Training) second; Damley (Fort Dodge) third. 105-LB.—Bales (Fort Dodge) won; Stewart (D duty) second; Hillke (Cresco) third. 115-LB.—Thomas (Cresco) won; Maland (Fort Dodge) second; Glessen (New Hampton) third. 125-LB.—Maland (Cresco) won; Osman (Eagle Grove) second; Martin (Mason City) third. 135-LB.—Fisher (Eagle Grove) won; Wooten (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs) second; Miller (New Hampton) third. 145-LB.—Castagnoli (Fort Dodge) won; Buskard (East Waterloo) second; Nicholas (Cresco) third. 155-LB.—Wilcox (Eagle Grove) won; Heron (Iowa Training) second; Brokaw (Fort Dodge) third. 165-LB.—Meserly (Fort Dodge) won; Talman (Clarion) second; Lukhart (Eagle Grove) third. HEAVYWEIGHT—Ogier (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs) won; Leake (Mason City) second; Hill (Eagle Grove) third.

Point summary—Fort Dodge 25, Eagle Grove 21, Cresco 18, Thomas Jefferson (Council Bluffs) 18, New Hampton 1, Iowa Training 2, Clarion 4, East Waterloo 4, Mason City 4, Burt 3, Abrahm Lincoln (Council Bluffs) 1; Cherokee, Kutara, Grinnell, Perry and Valley Junction did not score.

WRESTLING WALL CHART.

Coacb Hugo Oopalik of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, has designed a useful wall chart, 4' 8 1/2" high, illustrating forty-eight different maneuvers and methods used in amateur wrestling, which should be an invaluable aid to instructor and wrestler. It also contains many suggestions on amateur wrestling. The price is $1.60.

Missouri Interscholastic Tournament

By CHARLES E. FISHER, University of Missouri.

Wrestling is comparatively new in the high schools of Missouri, but it is rapidly increasing in popularity. Four years ago not a high school in Missouri had wrestling as an interscholastic sport. Today there are several interscholastic conferences in the state, in which dual meets are held regularly, and there are at least twenty schools that send their boys to the State high school tournament. In schools which do not have wrestling established as a competitive sport, it is provided in the intramural field.

The fourth annual tournament of the Missouri High School A.A. was held at University of Missouri—where it has been held for four years—on March 30-31, 1934. Nearly one hundred boys from all over the state participated. University City, coached by A. Muhl, carried off team honors for the third consecutive year, with 36 points. Normal was runner-up, with 24 points. Individual results were as follows:

95-LB.—Ingham (University City) won; Scannell (Normandy) second; Baxter (Marceline) third. 105-LB.—Wheeler (Normandy) won; Christy (University City) second; Roberts (Ferguson) third. 115-LB.—Flanup (Normandy) won; Spenkelkamp (University City) second; B.(University City) third. 125-LB.—Bristow (University City) won; Kueter (Ferguson) second; Dougherty (Hickman) third. 135-LB.—Brown (Hickman) won; Montney (Ferguson) second; Dickinson (Kirwood) third. 145-LB.—Bown (University City) won; Waddell (Smith-Cotton) second; Taylor (Normandy) third. 155-LB.—Lamb (University City) won; Gaddy (Kirwood) second; Reiman (Cape Girardeau) third. 165-LB.—Reiman (Smith-Cotton) won; Dickinson (Lebanon) second; Johnson (Hickman) third. 185-LB.—Halsedt (Smith-Cotton) won; Leverich (Ferguson) second; Reiman (Cape Girardeau) third.

Point scores—University City 36, Normandy 24, Ferguson 19, Smith-Cotton 18, Hickman 15, Kirwood 5, University High 4, Marceline 4, Lebanon 3, Bucklin 3, Cape Girardeau 2, Bolivar 1.

The future of interscholastic wrestling in Missouri appears to be assured. The educators of the state recognize its value as a means for giving better physical development to the hundreds of boys who will participate. They realize that wrestling provides for the little fellows who can not compete with the larger boys for places on foot ball and other teams, and they are all ready and willing to encourage wrestling for its merits.

Front row—Coach A. Muhl (University City); Ingham (University City), 95 lbs.; Bristow (University City), 115 lbs.; Wheeler (Normandy), 105 lbs.; Bown (University City), 145 lbs.; Lamb (University City), 155 lbs.; Coach Forrest L. Drake (Smith-Cotton; Bolivar). Back row—Coach James L. Major (Normandy), 115 lbs.; Brown (Hickman), 135 lbs.; Halsedt (Smith-Cotton), 145 lbs.; Keyte (Smith-Cotton), 155 lbs.; Coach Charles E. Fisher (University of Missouri), Tournament Manager; Coach Glenn Smith (Hickman).
Interscholastic Wrestling in California

By F. M. Crosby, San Diego High School

The ninth annual Southern California interscholastic wrestling tournament was held at El Monte Union High School April 28, 1934, and established what was probably a record for quality of wrestling as well as efficiency in organization and officiating.

El Monte won the championship for the first time in the history of the event by taking four firsts, two seconds, two thirds and nine falls for a total of 37 points. Whittier was second, with 25 points; San Diego third, with 21; Santa Ana fourth, with 12; Herbert Hoover of San Diego fifth, with 3; Covina did not score. This meet was dominated by the performance of Japanese boys who took four firsts and placed in every weight up to the 145-lb. class. They had one-two in the 115-lb. class and swept every place in the 125-lb. division.

Interscholastic dual wrestling in Southern California for 1933-34 was largely limited to El Monte, Whittier and Santa Ana, which had a splendid round-robin series. For geographical reasons San Diego could get no dual meets, but they captured their third successive San Diego County A.A.U. championship, defeating such teams as the City Y.M.C.A., Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., and San Diego Rowing Club.

Wrestling is not on the sports program of a great many high schools in Southern California owing to lack of equipment and a misunderstanding by administrators of the true merits of the sport when properly controlled and supervised. At the schools where the right kind of instruction and opportunity is given to the boys, they report for the sport in great numbers and with great enthusiasm. It has been conservatively estimated that between four hundred


SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.
and five hundred high school boys in Southern California receive wrestling instruction annually.


Interscholastic wrestling in Northern California is in its second year. Although a large number of dual meets have been held, as yet there has been no sectional championship tournament. As soon as the short is on a somewhat better basis and an organization is formed for the purpose of sponsoring a tournament, wrestling will be as popular in Northern California as it is in the Southern part of the state. Many of these high school wrestlers gave very creditable performances in A.A.U. district tournaments. Outstanding were: Parkey (University, Oakland). 126-lb.; Nola (Castlepoint, Oakland). 145-lb.; Fellen (Lowell, San Francisco), 155-lb.; Lillian (Berkeley). 165-lb.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC WRESTLING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The American Olympic Wrestling Committee, of which C. W. Streit Jr., 706 Lincoln Life Building, Birmingham, Ala., is chairman, met during the N.C.A.A. tournament at Ann Arbor. Preliminary arrangements were made for the conduct of the Olympic wrestling trials in 1936 and a committee was appointed to plan for the raising of funds for representation at the Olympic Games of that year.


EL MONTE (CALIF.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

A.A.U. National Championships

The A.A.U. national championships were held under the sponsorship of Iowa State College. April 15th and 16th, 1934, at Ames, Iowa. The representation from all parts of the country was splendid and marks the growth in interest in amateur wrestling not only in colleges and high schools but also amongst athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, and kindred organizations. The 1934 meet was truly national in scope, with entries present from every section of the country. Three mats were used continuously. Over thirty matches were run off in less than ten hours in each of the four sessions. The loud speaker used for the introduction of the competitors and the announcement of results for each session was highly complimented for the efficient conduct of the tournament.

With the exception of one or two contestants, all of the ninety-seven competitors were college or high school wrestlers. The A.A.U. point system of scoring was employed as follows:

Bringing opponent to mat and going behind, 5 points.

Getting out from underneath and going free, 3 points.

Getting out from underneath and going behind at once, 5 points.

Aggressiveness on mat (awarded only once in each bout), 1 point.

All points are awarded by referee.

In the team championship 5 points are awarded for first place, 3 points for second and 1 point for third; 1 point is awarded for each fall.

INDIVIDUAL WEIGHT CHAMPIONS.


165-LB. CLASS: George Martin, Eagle Grove (Iowa) AC 1. Orville Nickeyson, Weatherford STC 2. John Catron, Iowa State College


TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP: Weatherford State Teachers, 41 points

Eagle Grove (Iowa) AC, 16 points

Iowa State College, 14 points

INDIVIDUAL SUMMARY.

LIST OF WRESTLING OFFICIALS

Baer, L. E. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Barker, R. W. Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Bartow, George W. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Child, R. L. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Dickerson, H. L. 1750 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Henderson, A. E. Continental Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hunter, Robt. 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Kallas, J. G. 384 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, H. T. Route No. 7, Lafayette, Ind.
Milin, George Orangeville, Ill.
Smith, William E. Kansas State College, Ames, Iowa.
Taylor, G. W. "Sec" Register and Tribune Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
Trombly, H. F. 4325 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, III.
Walden, Dewey 4325 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, III.
Watson, L. 1424 Dearborn Parkavy, Chicago, III.

LIST OF MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS.

Anderton, O. B. A. M. C. A., Lincoln, Neb.
Barker, R. W. Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Barnes, Dr. Cherokee, Iowa.
Bauman, Leon University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.
Barnes, Dr. H. S. Sapulpa, Okla.
Clapp, Dr. R. G. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Frink, R. J. Amos, Iowa.
Fisher, W. A. University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Flanders, Roger Stillwater, Okla.
Friedman, L. H. A. M. C. College, Stillwater, Okla.
Grooms, Mrs. 319 Ninth St., South Clinton, Iowa.
Hunter, Robt. 1014 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Jacobs, G. C. Ponca City, Okla.
James, Dr. D. W. 831 South Huron, Des Moines, Iowa.
Jennings, C. W. University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Kellogg, M. O. Lincoln, Neb.
Renn, Joseph Kansas City A. and C. Kansas City, Mo.
Lockwood, D. Washington, D. C.
Mallory, John University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Metcalf, Eugene P. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Oto, Leslie I. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.
Peckinpah, B. R. Kansas State College, Amherst, Kansas.
Patterson, B. R. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
Stevensville, O. I. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Walker, G. E. "Sec" Register and Tribune Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
Wallace, Leigh Des Moines, Iowa.

LIST OF SOUTHERN OFFICIALS.

Bailey, W. F. Physical Director, High Point Y. M. C. A., High Point, N. C.
Bennett, John A. North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Walker, W. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Schreiner, William New Orleans Athletic Club, New Orleans, La.
Toit, Tom Duke University, Durham, N. C.
Viviers, Carl Duke University, Durham, N. C.

LIST OF EASTERN OFFICIALS.

Membership American Wrestling Coaches Association

The American Wrestling Coaches Association includes within its membership not only coaches of college teams but those of high schools, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.M.H.A.'s, along with officials and others who are interested in the promotion of amateur wrestling amongst the younger generation. This organization sincerely feels that this individual competitive sport as a developer of stronger, healthier and better mankind is unsurpassed, and as a diversion and recreation cannot be beaten if entered into with the same spirit which permeates tennis, squash, handball, and other athletic sports of similar nature. Any of the membership will be pleased to assist in every way possible the inauguration and development of the mat game. Those who might be interested in including wrestling on the physical education or the recreational programs of their organization may feel free to call on the men listed herewith for suggestions and help.

OFFICERS FOR 1934-35.

President—William Sheridan, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA.; Vice-President—Dr. O. H. Stuteville, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer—Hugo Otopalil, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Executive Committee—Ed O'Donnell, Yale University; William H. Thom, Indiana University; P. H. Quinlan, University of North Carolina.

MEMBERSHIP.

Louis Ardoun, Southgate, Calif.
R. F. Aver, Cleveland, Ohio.
Scotty Baird, Boys Club, St. Louis, Mo.
R. Barker, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
H. L. Beuss, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. W. Beman, Kent State College, Kent, Ohio.
W. A. Bishop, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.
D. J. Lloyd Bohn, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. D. Brown, South Euclid, Ohio.
Herold D. Brown, St. Monte, Calif.
William Cahn, Elizabeth, N. J.
Dr. R. G. Clapp, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Roy R. Clogston, St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, N. Y.
Richard Cole, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.
F. Collins, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
W. J. Davison, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jack Drummond, N.Y.A.C., New York.
Mark Ellingson, Mechanics Inst., Rochester, N. Y.
K. Faulkner, Mayfield, Ohio.
Charles Fisher, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia.
C. F. Foster, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A&M, Stillwater.
L. M. Griffith, Cleveland, Ohio.
Coleman Grossman, Y.M.H.A., St. Louis, Mo.
S. R. Hagberg, Mechanics Inst., Rochester, N. Y.
Cecil Hollingsworth, Univ. of California at Los Angeles.
Peter Heaner, Louisville, Ky.
M. B. Howard, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City.
Tom Jenkins, U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.
Granville Johnson, Univ. of Denver.

Persons desiring to become allied with this body may send name, address and 50 cents yearly dues to the Secretary-Treasurer.

O. J. Kallas, Chicago.
Clifford Keen, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Paul Keen, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman.
I. G. Kelley, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
H. E. Kenney, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.
Mr. Kester, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. T. Kraft, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. H. McCuskey, Iowa State Teachers, Cedar Falls.
Joseph Milan, Northwestern State Teachers, Weatherford, Okla.
H. A. Miller, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
D. F. Mooney, Ohio State Univ., Columbus.
Boy Moore, Ingleside, Calif.
Wait O'Connell, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Ed O'Donnell, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
John R. O'Donnell, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Thomas Olson, Ohio University, Athens.
A. R. Patterson, Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.
J. J. Photo, Euclid, Ohio.
John Pflager, Westminster Coll., Wheaton, Ill.
Dr. John Rockwell, M.T., Cambridge, Mass.
B. R. Patterson, Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.
D. D. Swingle, Univ. of Montana, Missoula.
B. W. Wegener, Whittier, Calif.
Herbert Whitney, New Orleans A.C.
H. R. Severn, Cleveland.
Claude R. Sharer, Cleveland.
Mr. Sites, Garfield Heights, Ohio.
Charles Speidel, Penn State Coll., Pa.
Paul Spier, N.Y.A.C., New York City.
A. P. Springer, University Heights, Ohio.
Dr. O. H. Stateville, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, III.
Raymond Swartz, Central S.T.C., Edmond, Okla.
J. T. Tanko, Cleveland, Ohio.
William Thom, Indiana Univ., Bloomington.
Murl Thresher, N.Y.A.C., New York City.
George M. Trautman, Columbus, Ohio.
W. R. Wegener, Whittier, Calif.
Herbert Whitney, New Orleans A.C.
B. W. Wegener, Columbus, Ohio.

Persons desiring to become allied with this body may send name, address and 50 cents yearly dues to the Secretary-Treasurer.
Announcing the New
OFFICIAL BISHOP WRESTLING
RECORD BOOK

Coaches and Managers of Wrestling:

Have you ever wished for a complete account of a season's wrestling activity in your institution? Have you been keeping a permanent record of the achievements of your teams?

The new OFFICIAL BISHOP WRESTLING RECORD BOOK, with its convenient ruled forms designed to accommodate every item in the wrestling meet worth recording, will provide the systematic record device you have been waiting for.

The Official Bishop Wrestling Record Book is already in use in hundreds of schools, colleges, Y.M.C.A.'s and Athletic Clubs throughout the country, and has received the unqualified endorsement of wrestling coaches everywhere.

The Official Bishop Wrestling Record Book Gives You—

Carefully ruled forms for the essential items of every bout in every meet, stoutly bound for a season's service in the field.

Detachahle triplicate forms for the press reports.

A bout-by-bout scoring device.

Forms for compiling the Individual and Team Records as the season advances.

A system of permanent records for the wrestling team.

"This book is complete in every detail—wish it had been published twenty-five years ago—fills a real need in our growing sport." — C. W. MAJER, Professor of Physical Education, Franklin & Marshall College.

"The Official Bishop Wrestling Record Book is without question, the best book of its kind I have ever seen." — WILLIAM SHERIDAN, Coach of Wrestling, Lehigh University.

W. AUSTIN BISHOP
Wyoming Seminary
Kingston, Pennsylvania

You may send me ... copies of the Official Bishop Wrestling Record Book on approval. If I decide to keep the books I will send you fifty cents (50¢) per copy.

Name ................................
Address ................................
Position ................................

Spalding Worsted Tights and Trunks

TIGHTS
No. 1A. Full length tights. Worsted. Navy, Black or Maroon.
Pair, $10.00

No. 607W. Full length heavy weight wrestling tights. Navy, Black or Maroon
Pair, $7.85

No. 605W. Full length. Worsted. Navy, Black or Maroon.
Pair, $7.00

Pair, $4.25

TRUNKS
No. 2B. Worsted trunks. With belt loops. Navy or Black.
Pair, $2.85

KNEE PADS
No. WKP. Leather knee pads for wrestling tights. Flexible black leather; 9½ inches wide by 11½ inches long.
No extra charge for stitching these pads on any Spalding full length tights. Pr., $1.80
WRESTLING EQUIPMENT

With 58 years experience in Athletic Goods back of it

"IF IT'S SPALDING IT'S RIGHT"

AG Spalding & Bros.